Component 1 How to Optimise Training and Prevent Injury (Performance Enhancing drugs)

Drug		Effect on performance	Health risks	Who might take it	
Anabolic Steroids		Allows performers to train longer and harder Increases protein synthesis helping develop lean muscle mass. Speeds up recovery time	 Liver damage CHD Testicular atrophy Infertility Mood swings/aggression 	Activities that require power: • Sprinters • Rugby players • Weight lifters • Boxers	CALL SETTING COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART
Beta Blockers		Beta blockers slow heart rate and reduce anxiety, allowing the performer to remain calm	 Disturbance of sleep Tiredness Lower blood pressure Slowing of heart rate 	Activities that require precision:	Londo
Diuretics		Diuretics achieve quick weight loss (fluids) They also mask other drugs making them harder to detect	DehydrationNausea/headachesHeart/kidney failure	Activities with weight categories: Boxing Jockey Drug cheats	
Narcotic Analgesics		Narcotic analgesics increases the performers pain threshold so can mask injuries They can give a feeling of invincibility	 Nausea/vomiting Anxiety/depression Kidney/liver damage Addiction Risk of further injury 	Any sport that a performer is injured or: Boxers Sprinters Footballers	
Peptide Hormones	EPO	Erythropoietin (EPO) Can increase red blood cell production increasing ${\sf O}_2$ delivery	Blood thicknessBlood clotsStrokes/heart attack	Aerobic events e.g. long distance: Running Cycling	EPO HGH
	ндн	Human Growth Hormone helps gain muscle mass and burns fat	ArthritisHeart failureAbnormal feet/hands	Strength events: Weightlifting Sprinting	
Stimulants		Stimulants increase alertness, reduce tiredness and increase heart rate	InsomniaAnxiety/aggressionIrregular heart rate	Alert and aggressive sports: Rugby Boxing	
Blood Doping		Blood doping is when blood is put into a performers body prior to an event (more red blood cells = more O_2)	InfectionBlood clotsStrokeHIV/hepatitis	Aerobic events e.g. long distance: Running Cycling	