

Scoring dietary goals: Creating resources with athletes & coaches to support Canadian high school athletes' dietary habits

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The issue: Teen athletes are at a high risk of unfavorable dietary habits like not eating enough calories^{1,2} or excessive intake of sport supplements (e.g., protein powder).³ These patterns can impair performance, physical and mental health.^{2,4} It is also known that body shape pressures play a role in the development of these habits, and differ based on gender.^{2,5}

This is especially problematic in high schools as athletes do not have access to dietitians to help them navigate eating⁶ and publicly available nutrition guidelines (e.g., Canada Food Guide) do not meet sport nutrition needs.⁷ This means that in Canadian high schools, about 30% of teens⁸ are left on their own with their participation in sports.

Objective: Co-define the content, delivery route and outcomes of a resource to support athletes' dietary habits in high schools.

Methods: Use of 2 advisory panels^{9,10} to co-define the resource.

- Panelists recruited from posters, emails and snowball sampling from a school in Delta, Canada
- Bi-monthly meetings
- Followed a consensus process
- Rooted in the 'rope ladder adaptation' of Arnstein's foundational Ladder of Participation¹¹

Panel tasks:

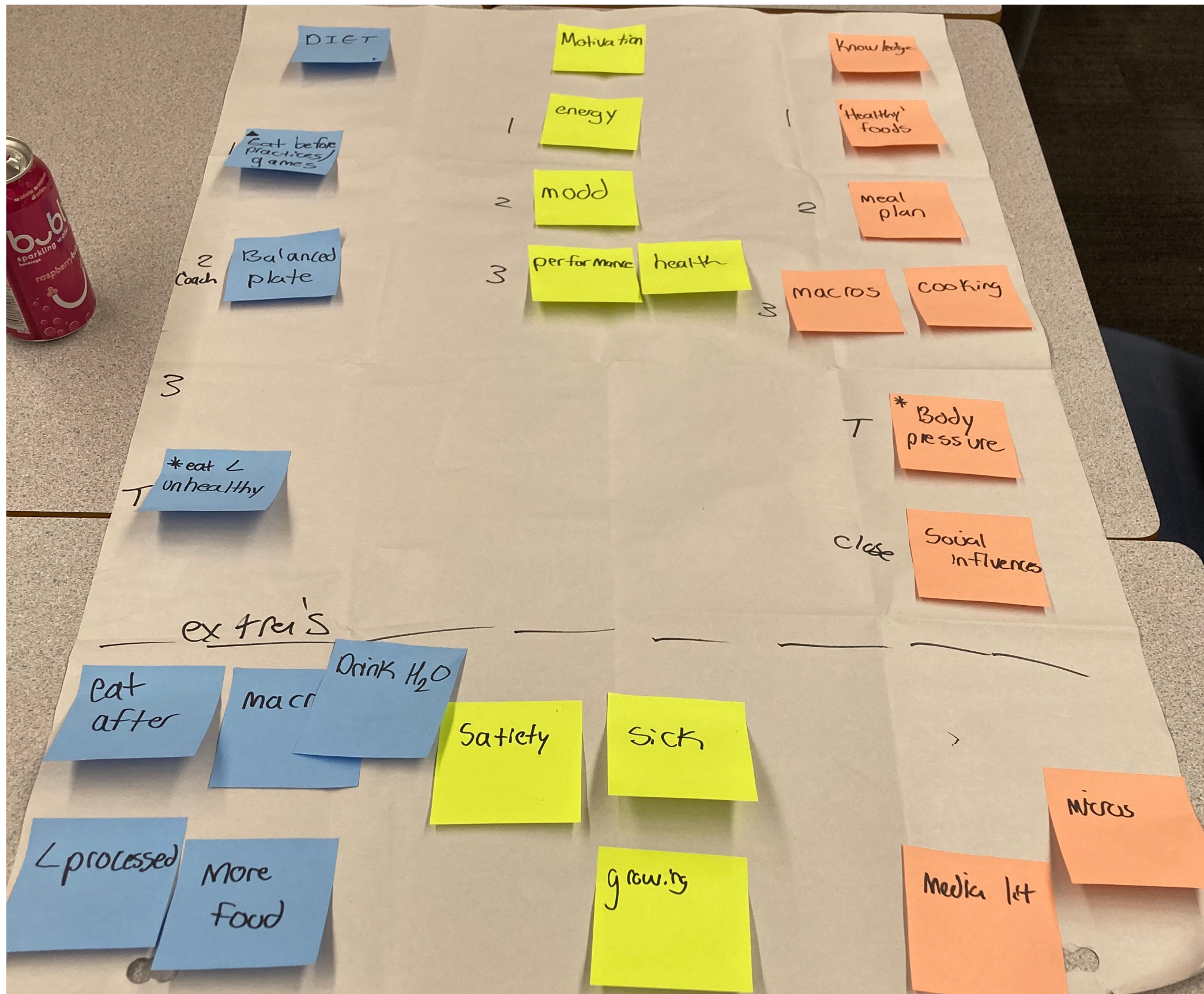
- Define resource delivery route
- Select Behaviour Change Techniques (BCTs)¹²
- Indicate main outcome valued

Bottom line: Resources to support high school athletes' dietary habits are lacking. Through a co-defining process, a dietary self-monitoring app that avoids calorie counting is an ideal route to empower athletes' dietary habits and has the potential to improve athletes' health, well-being and performance.



Example of meeting set ups.

"This app can help us eat before our sports to give us energy to play well."
— Athlete Advisory Panel

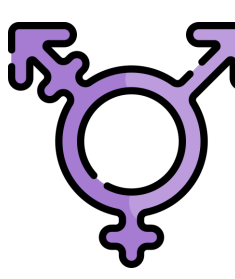
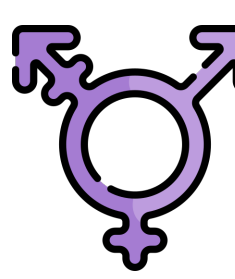




Example of consensus activity (determining outcomes).

"Reflecting on how food impacts mood, energy & sport performance can help us (athletes) learn about fueling for competition"
— Athlete & Coach advisory panels

Panel characteristics:

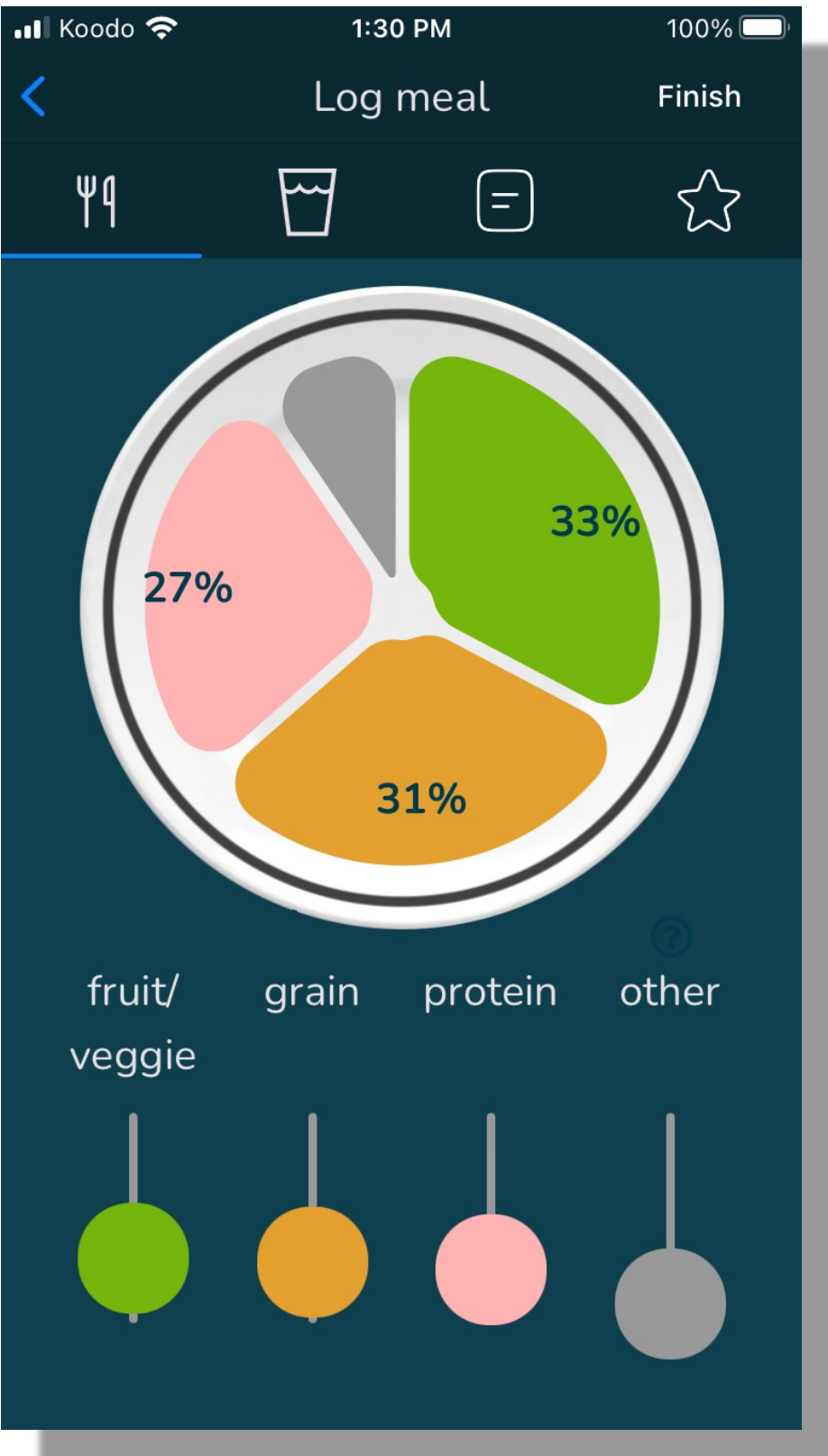
Athlete Panel (n=8) **Coach Panel (n=7)**

 4 boys, 4 girls  4 men, 3 women

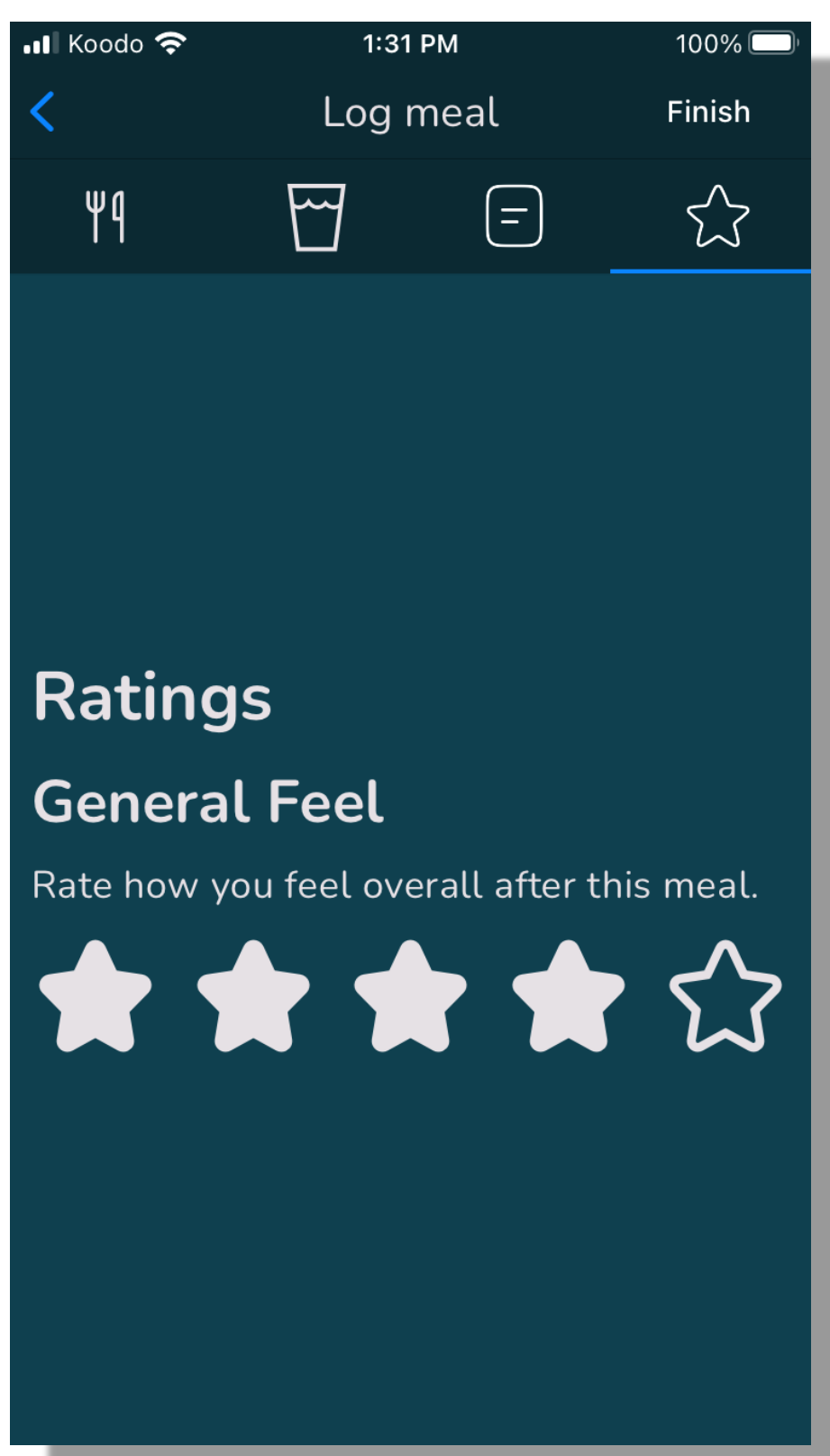
 Aquatics, basketball, hockey, track/field, & volleyball  Basketball, track and field, & volleyball

Results:

Agreed delivery route - A tailored app using the iCANPlate™ app platform.



Self-reported meals using proportions.



Tracking energy.

Selected BCTs

- **Shaping knowledge** - sport nutrition videos.
- **Self-monitoring** - track dietary proportions, de-emphasizing counting calories and body shape.
- **Social support** - Recipe library and grocery planning tools that can be shared with parents.
- **Comparison of outcomes** - tracking dietary habits to mood, energy and sports performance.

Main outcome valued - eating a healthy meal before a sport event.

Next steps: Pre-liminary testing and refinement of the app following the ORBIT Model for intervention development.¹³

References: [1] Martinsen & Sundgot-Borgen. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2013;45(6):1188–97. [2] Mountjoy et al. *Br J Sports Med.* 2023;57(17):1073–97. [3] Jovanov et al. *J Int Soc Sports Nutr.* 2019;16:27–36. [4] Logue et al. *Nutrients.* 2020;12:835–54. [5] Stenqvist et al. *Nutrients.* 2023;15(24):5086–100. [6] Wardenaar et al. *J Diet Suppl.* 2023;Dec:1–22. [7] Heidl et al. *Nutr Health.* 2022;28(3):297–300. [8] The COMPASS Study. Custom Analysis. Waterloo; 2021. Available from: <https://uwaterloo.ca/compass-system/> [9] Byrne. *Heal Psychol.* 2019;38(4):290–6. [10] Chan et al. *Heal Expect.*;81–95. 2021;24:1763–79. [11] Arunkumar et al. *Children.* 2019;6(3):1–17. [12] Michie et al. *Ann Behav Med.* 2013;46(1):81–95. [13] Czajkowski et al. *Heal Psychol.* 2015;34(10):971–82.