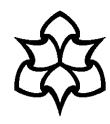
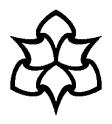
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Overview



Key research questions (and answers!)

I. Key messages





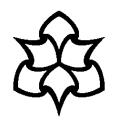
A systematic approach to learning about physical performance of Masters Athletes 2002 - 2018

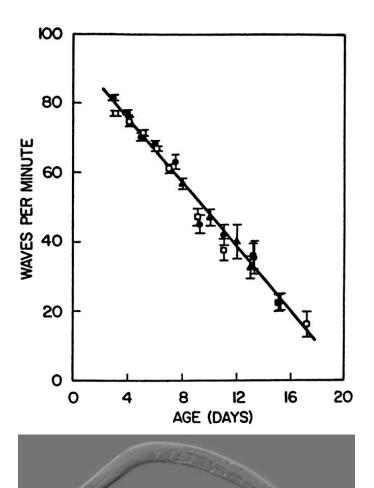






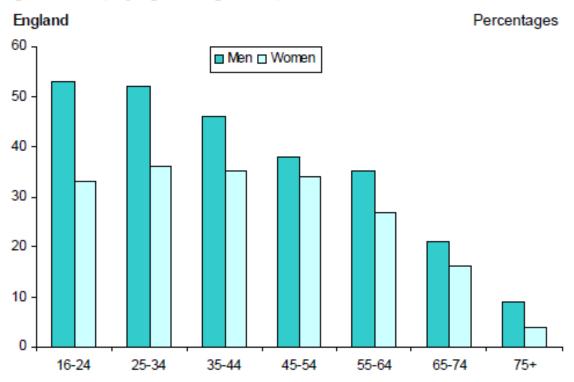
People move less in older age





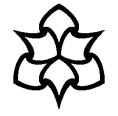
C. Elegans

Figure 4.1 Proportion of adults achieving the physical activity guidelines, by age and gender, 2006

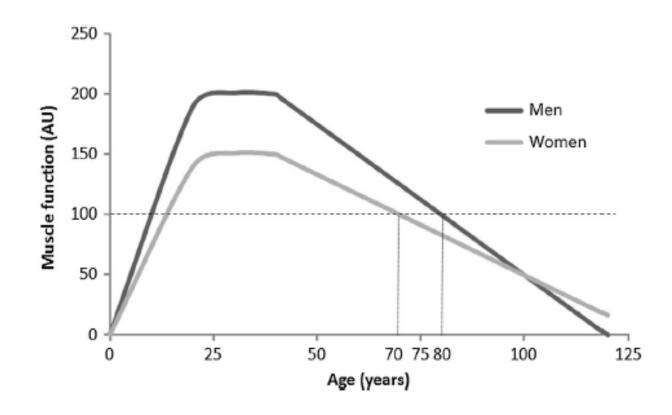


Source: Health Survey for England 2006: Latest trends. The NHS Information Centre

(Ingram, MSSE 32:1623, 2000; McPhee et al., BGEN, 17:567, 2016)

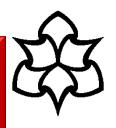


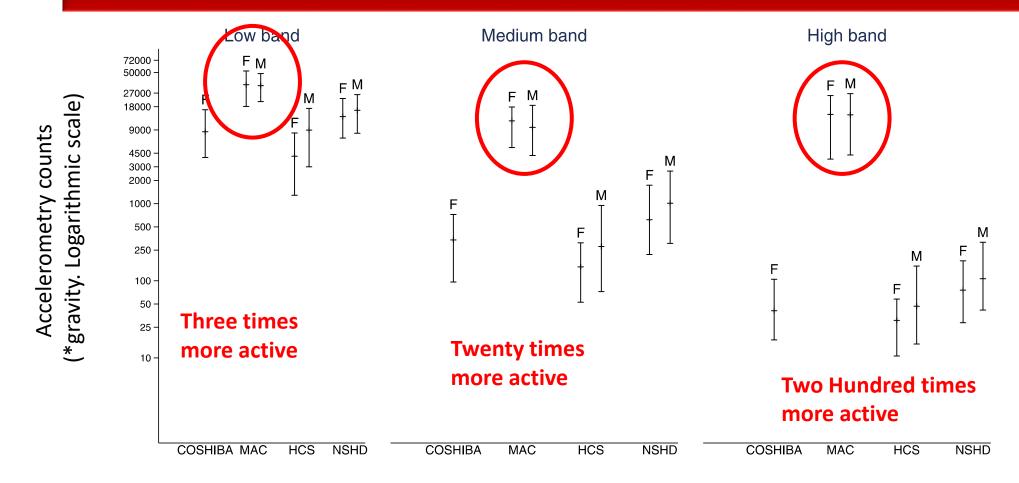
Physical fitness declines with age



(Degens & McPhee, Chapter 20 in: Inflammation, Advancing Age and Nutrition, 2013)

Masters athletes are more active than agematched non-athletes





MAC: Master Athlete Cohort. Compared with three different samples of the general population. Hannam et al 2016. Ost Intl



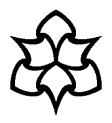


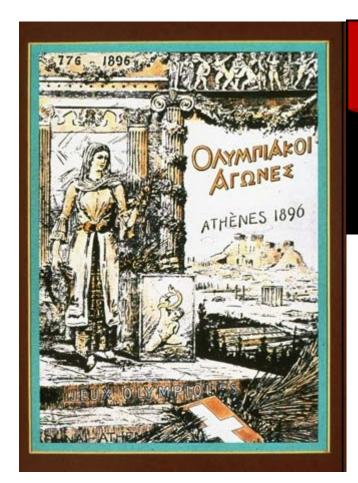
Masters Athletes are fit and healthy

"Fitness" is best measured as the amount of oxygen the body can use per minute (to make energy for moving).



Masters Athletes perform well





400 m Hans Degens 2008 EVACS Ljubljana same as that of the winning 85-year old man in 2007!!!

Running events	(from the first Olympic games in Athens)	and age at which these records were achieved
100 m (s)	12.0	11.7 (61 years)
200 m (s)	22.2	22.1 (46 years)
400 m (s)	54.2	53.9 (63 years)
800 m (min:s)	2:11.0	2:10.4 (60 years)
1500 m (min:s)	4:33:2	4:27:7 (60 years)
Marathon (h:min:s)	2:58:50	2:54:5 (73 years)

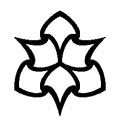
(Tanaka & Seals, J Physiol 586:55, 2008)

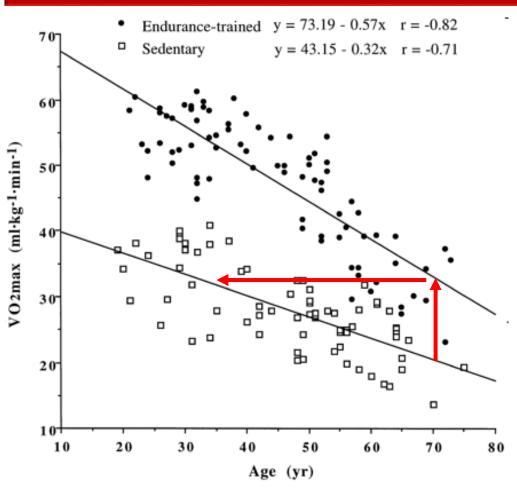
1896: First modern Olympic games (Athens)

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Masters Athletes are *fit* and *healthy*'Rejuvenation' of VO₂max in master athletes





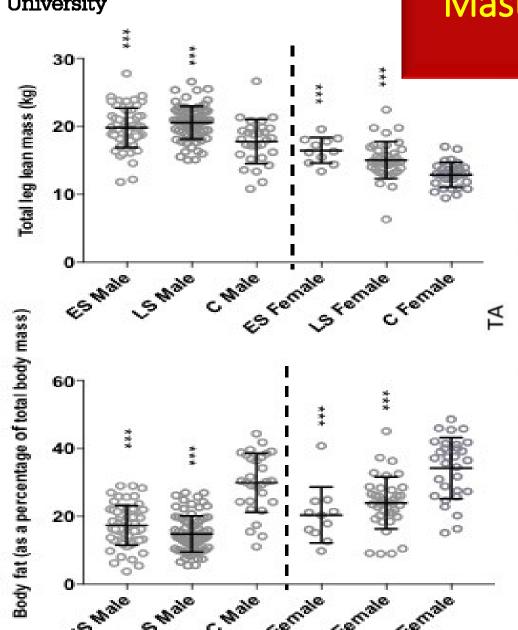
(Tanaka et al., JAP 83:1947, 1997)

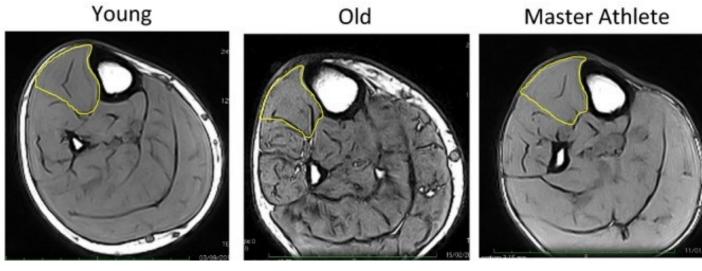




Masters Athletes have larger muscles and lower body fat







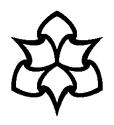
ES: Early starter master athletes (trained all adult life)

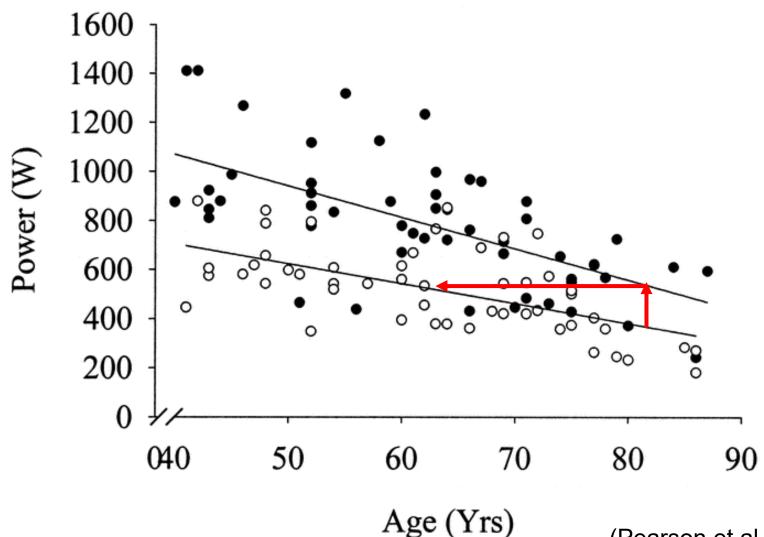
LS: Late starter master athletes (trained since age 50)

C: Non athlete

(Piasecki et al., Physiol Rep 4:E12987, 2016)

'Rejuvenation' of power in master athletes





(Pearson et al., MSSE 34:1199, 2002)

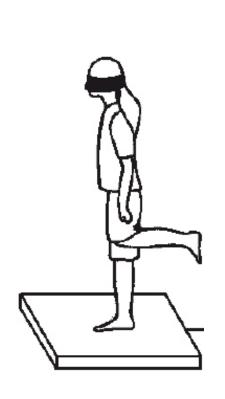
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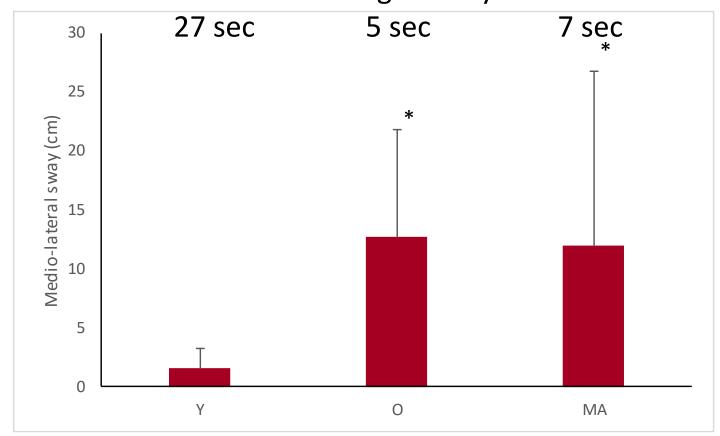
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Stand on one leg with eyes closed:

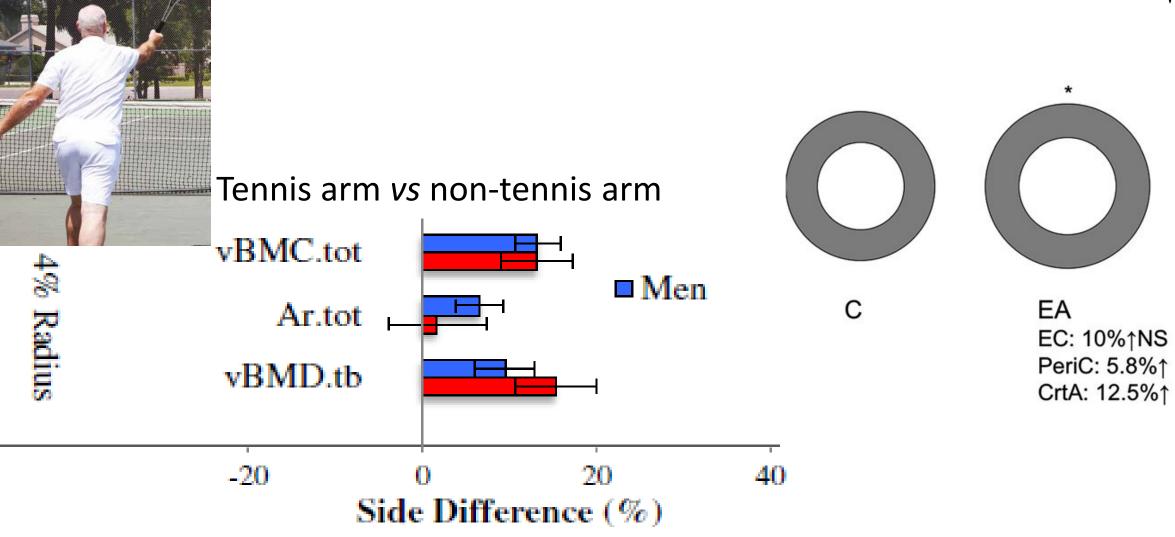




(Leightley et al JAPA 25:345, 2017)

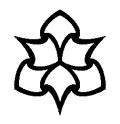
Masters Athletes have good bones

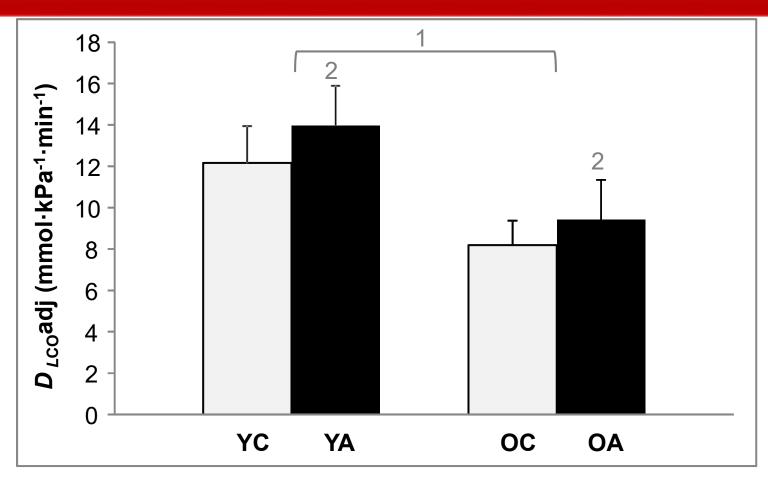




(Ireland et al., Osteoporosis Int, 2014; Piasecki et al., Scan J Sport Med, 2018)

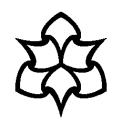
Do Masters Athletes may have slightly better lung function

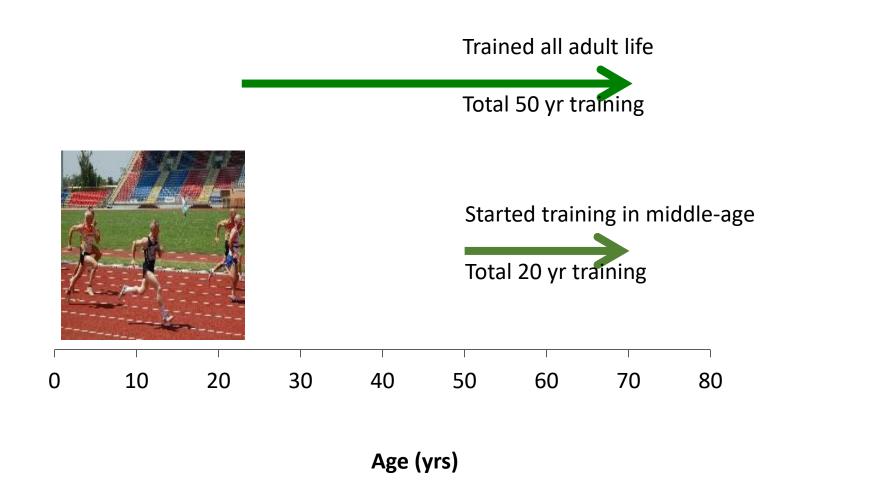


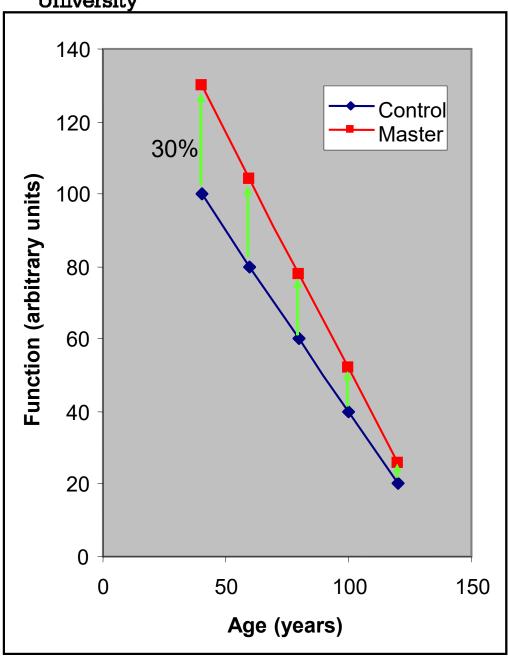


(Degens et al., Int J Sport Med, 2013)

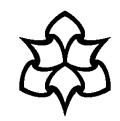
Does it matter at what age a Master Athlete started competing?







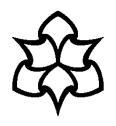
It does not matter at what age a Master Athlete started competing

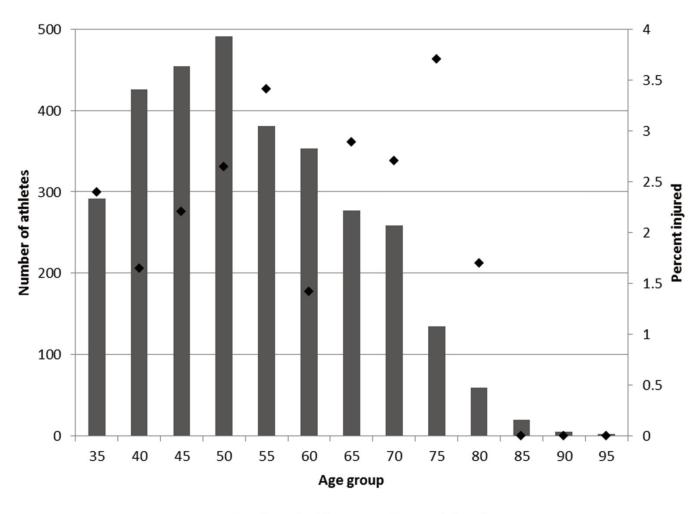


At any age masters athletes have better function than non-athletes

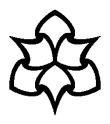
(Degens, Sport Med Doping Studies, 2012)

The risk of injury during competition is low





Key messages



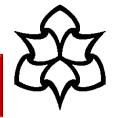


- Muscle and strength small gain
- Bone strength small gain
- Metabolism and fatness big gains
- Cardiovascular gains (VO₂max)
- Performance gains discipline-specific



- Muscle and strength large gain
- Bone strength large gain
- Metabolism and fatness moderate gains
- Cardiovascular gains (VO₂max)
- Performance gains discipline-specific

Balance can be improved!



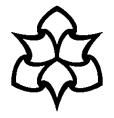
Acknowledgements

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- Prof J Rittweger: German Aerospace Institute, Cologne
- Dr MT Korhonen: University of Jyvaskyla, Finland
- Dr B Ganse: University Hospital Aachen, Germany

Colleagues:

- Dr A Ireland: Manchester Metropolitan University
- Dr J Coulson: Manchester Metropolitan University
- Dr M Piasecki: Manchester Metropolitan University



Thank you for your attention