



HOW TO STAY COOL IN THE HEAT OF THE TOKYO PARALYMPIC GAMES?

AN ATHLETE GUIDE

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INTERNATIONAL PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE

WHY SHOULD I CONSIDER COOLING BEFORE (PRE) OR DURING (PER) EXERCISE?

- Cooling has been shown to improve sports performance in the heat
- 2. Cooling can **improve how comfortable you feel** eat for **improved decision making**
- 3. Cooling is **beneficial to athletes with a disability** but different methods may be required

4. Cooling can reduce the risk of heat illness



WHAT ARE THE COOLING ESSENTIALS I NEED ³ TO CONSIDER?

Decide by trial which cooling method/s work best for you

Occide on what sites on the body you can easily target

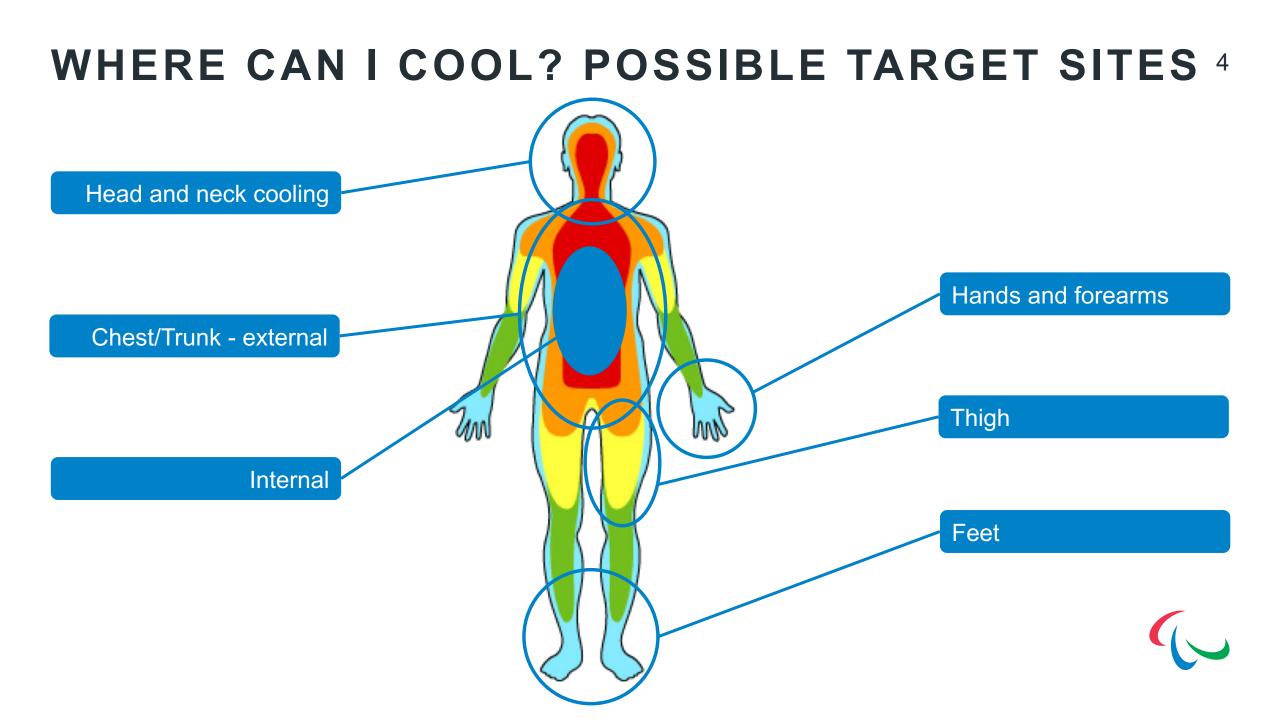
© Decide on whether you plan to use internal (fluids/slushies) or external cooling or ideally a combination of both

Think practical – what works in your sport environment, and with your equipment









WHAT PRACTICAL METHODS CAN I USE TO COOL?







Considerations

- 1. Your level of **disability/impairment**
- 2. Constraints of your **sport** rules, timing, breaks
- 3. Will it work with my **equipment** e.g. push gloves, prosthetic
- 4. How **effective** is the cooling method for you
- 5. What is **available** at your competition venue e.g. ice, freezer

Lots of methods - what will work for you?

Test and Practice - Test and Practice - Test and Practice





HOW TO COOL (EXTERNAL): HEAD/NECK PRE-COOLING

Method	Dose	Duration	Time	Considerations	
Ice-Hood Neck Collar Cold, Wet Towels Water douse	Frozen Ice pack (0°C)	10-20 min	Before, During &/or After Warm up & Event	 Cold-induced Freezing Injury e.g. ice burn Dry clothes and towel required Potential to mask heat illness symptoms. 	
Alternate Methods	External: Forearm & Hand Cooling, Fan-Mist Spray Internal: Ice-Slurry				













HOW TO COOL (EXTERNAL): FACE PRE-COOLING

Method	Dose	Duration	Time	Considerations	
Fan &/or Mist Spray	10-20°C Water 500mL	Free-Use	Before, During &/or After Warm up & Event	 Dry clothes and towel required Clean, drinkable water 	
Alternate Methods	External: Forearm & Hand Cooling, Fan-Mist Spray Internal: Ice-Slurry				









HOW TO COOL: WHOLE- & PARTIAL-BODY PRE-COOLING

Method	Dose	Duration	Time	Considerations			
Whole- Body	15-25°C	10-20 min		 Possibly no visible reduction in T_{CORE} until after the cooling has finished (i.e. an 'afterdrop'). 			
Partial-Body (Lower-Leg) (Whole-Leg)	15-25°C	15-30 min	Before or After Warm up & Event	 The guide should be the duration of cooling rather than for a specific decline in T_{CORE} due to the likelihood of an afterdrop. Watch for 'overshoot' in SCI athlete Change of clothes/dry towel required 			
Alternate Methods	External: Ice- Internal: Ice-S	Vest & Cold, We Slurry	t Towels	Change of clothes/dry tower required in SCI Caution in SCI over-cooling			
	over-cour						







HOW TO COOL (EXTERNAL): HEAD/NECK PRE-COOLING

Method	Dose	Duration	Time	Considerations
Hand-Cooler Ice-Packs Ice-Pops RTX Body Cooler	Frozen Ice pack (0°C)	10-20 min	Before, During &/or After Warm up & Event	 No direct skin contact to avoid cold-induced Freezing Injury e.g. ice burn Reduction in manual dexterity
Alternate Methods External: Forearm & Hand Cooling, Fan-Mist Spray Internal: Ice-Slurry				

HOW TO COOL (EXTERNAL): TORSO PRE-COOLING

Method	Dose	Duration	Time	Considerations	
Ice-Vest Cold, Wet Towels Ice packs	Frozen Ice pack (0°C)	10-20 min	Before, During &/or After Warm up & Event	 Cold-induced Freezing Injury e.g. ice burn Vests need to be tight fitting so that they maximise surface contact area and cooling impulse 	
Alternate Methods	External: Forearm & Hand Cooling, Fan-Mist Spray Internal: Ice-Slurry				









HOW TO COOL (EXTERNAL): FOREARM/FEET 11 PRE-COOLING

Method	Dose	Duration	Time	Considerations	
Forearm-Cooler Forearm/ Foot Immersion Liquid-gel insoles	Frozen pack (0°C) 15-25°C	10-20 min	Before, During &/or After Warm up & Event	 Cold-induced Freezing Injury e.g. ice burn Dry clothes and towel required 	
Alternate Methods	External: Forearm & Hand Cooling, Fan-Mist Spray Internal: Ice-Slurry				











HOW TO COOL (EXTERNAL): FOREARM/FEET ¹² PRE-COOLING

Method	Dose	Duration	Time	Considerations	
Ice-slurry	~7g/kg of body mass 0°C	10-20 min	Before, During &/or After Warm up & Event	 T_{CORE} reduced by 0.2-0.6°C Individual responses Mild Gastrointestinal issues Elevated urination issues 	
Cold Drinks	500mL	(ad libitum)		 Ice ingestion alone increases likelihood of sphenopalatine ganglioneuralgia ('brain freeze') & choking risk 	
Cold Dilliks	5-15°C			 Mixing liquid and crushed ice (i.e. slurry/slushy) is more suitable. 	
Alternate Methods	External: Ice-Vest & Cold, Wet Towels Internal: Ice-Pop				

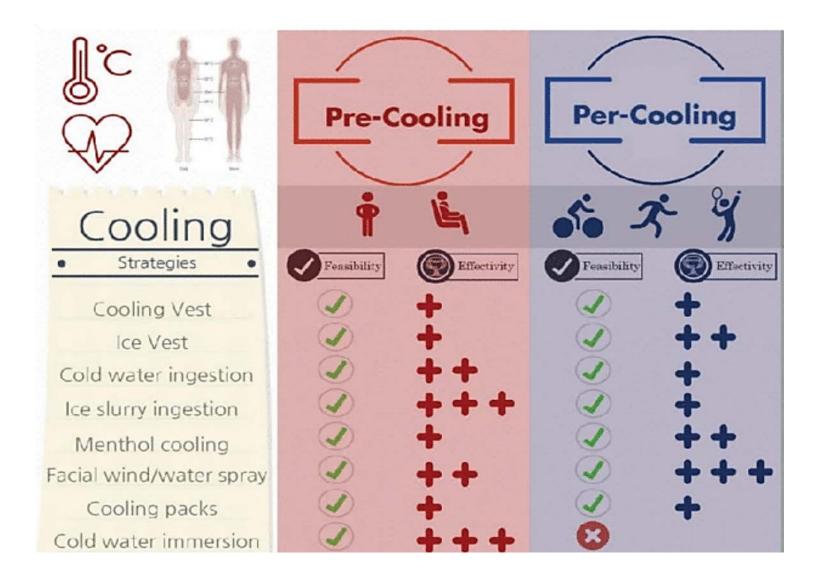








WHICH COOLING METHODS ARE BEST?



The most feasible may not be the most effective and vice versa, so plan your cooling strategy ahead of your competition.

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(Bongers et al., 2013; 2017)

POTENCY OF PRE-COOLING



Mixture of methods appear to be the most effective strategy to enhance performance

(Bongers et al., 2013; 2017)



DOES PRE & PER-COOLING HELP PARALYMPIC ATHLETES?

8 males with SCI
28 min intermittent sprint arm cranking protocol
Three heat stress trials in 32°C 50% RH
(a) No cooling control
(b) 20 min precooling with ice vest
(c) Cooling during exercise (ice vest worn in exercise)



J Appl Physiol 98: 2101–2107, 2005. First published January 27, 2005; doi:10.1152/japplphysiol.00784.2004.

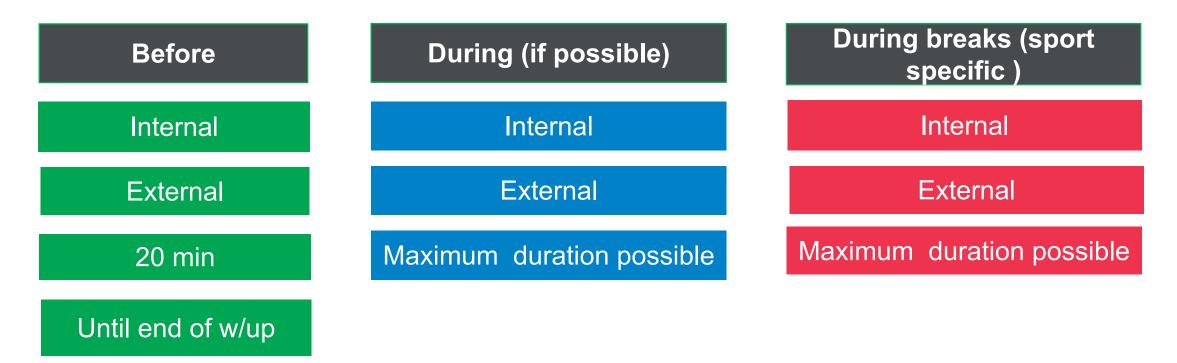
Effects of two cooling strategies on thermoregulatory responses of tetraplegic athletes during repeated intermittent exercise in the heat

N. Webborn.^{1,2} M. J. Price.³ P. C. Castle.¹ and V. L. Goosev-Tolfrev^{2,4}

Pre & per-cooling can:

- reduce core body temperature
- reduce heart rate
- reduce how hard exercise feels
- reducer how hot athletes feel
- improve exercise performance

WHEN TO COOL

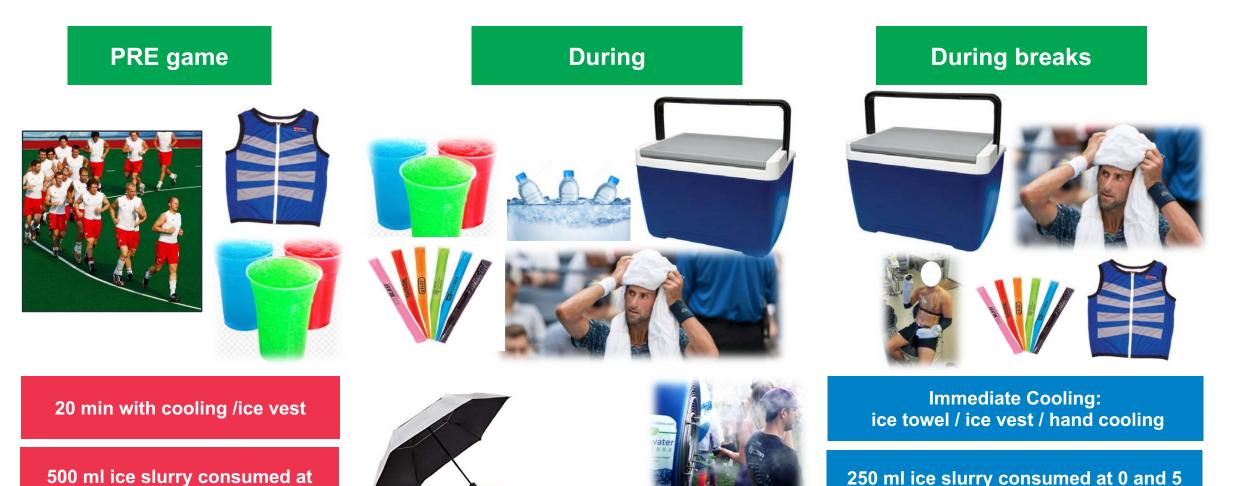


Internal – Ice Slurry / Cold Drinks External – Chosen method - tested and available

Don't forget recovery afterwards!



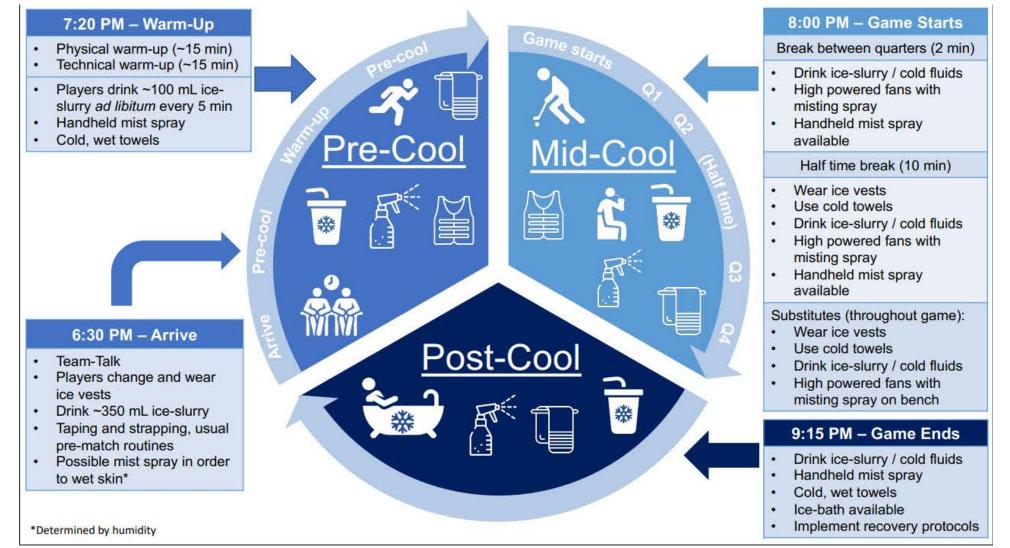
AN EXAMPLE STRATEGY FOR A TEAM-BASED 17 SPORT



10, 20 and 30 min (160 ml x 3)

250 ml ice slurry consumed at 0 and 5 min (2 x 125 ml)

AN APPLIED EXAMPLE OF HOW TO COOL



Gibson et al (2020)

SPECIFIC COOLING CONSIDERATIONS FOR PARALYMPIC ATHLETES

- External cooling methods (e.g. ice vests) rely on direct contact with a large skin surface area – might be difficult with equipment or use in a sports wheelchair. Consider different options e.g. misting and fanning, ice towels etc.
- **2. Ice slurries** can reduce sweat rate and slow heat loss but can be effective in humid conditions like Tokyo
- **3. Too much fluid too quickly** can cause gut discomfort or a need for frequent visits to the toilet. Keep a steady pace of drinking that you have practiced.
- **4. Hand Cooling**, while effective at reducing heat, can reduce function and grip, or be difficult for glove wearers. Focus on cooling non-active body parts.

RESOURCES THAT SUPPORTED THIS PRESENTATION

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IT SHOULD NOT BE A MATTER OF IF I WILL USE COOLING, 21 BUT MORE WHAT COOLING WILL I USE IN TOKYO!

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THANK YOU

