

Detoxification for Athletes: The Key to Winning Performance

One of the most dangerous culprits that affects an athlete's ability to perform at an optimum level also happens to be one of the most elusive. Environmental toxins are virtually everywhere given their almost global nature; for instance, we don't think too much about the packaging food comes in, or the shampoo we wash our hair with – or even the air we breathe. Yet according to a 2010 article in *Science*, 70-90 percent of disease risks are likely due to environmental factors.¹

All-Too-Common Toxins

- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (**PBDEs**), used as a flame retardant
- **Bisphenol A** (BPA), found in plastic products (e.g. bottled water)
- PFOA, found in non-stick cookwares
- Acrylamide in items cooked at high temperatures (e.g. French fries, fried chicken and coffee)
- Mercury – found in seafood
- MTBE – exposure from secondhand smoke⁷⁻⁹



As one example, research data suggests there is a strong relationship between urine concentrations of Bisphenol A and type 2 diabetes and reduced testosterone levels.¹⁰⁻¹¹

Our liver serves as our body's natural detoxification process. It supports the body's ability to excrete toxins once they have been neutralized, thus reducing the chance they will recirculate and be stored in the body. Unfortunately, as a result of vast exposure to pervasive toxins, the liver is unable to break down fat-soluble toxins.¹²⁻¹⁴ Even in an athlete, these accumulated toxins get released back into the bloodstream. Both health and performance are impaired as these toxins recirculate in the body.

Results of Excessive Toxin Burden on Athletes

Here are some of the common symptoms that can indicate toxin overload. All of these symptoms affect an athlete's ability to train and focus, and most importantly, play on game day.:

- Fatigue, lethargy, weakness
- Depression
- Headaches, irritability
- Cognitive problems, e.g., brain fog, memory problems
- Concentration difficulties
- Generalized muscle aches
- Decreased athletic performance

Detoxification Pathways in a Healthy Liver

Step 1: Toxins, which are fat soluble, are transported from the intestine to the liver. These include metabolic end products, chemical pollutants and contaminants, micro-organisms, food additives, drugs / medications, and alcohol.¹⁵

Step 2: In the liver, toxins undergo phase 1 detoxification to neutralize certain toxins.

Step 3: The remainder of the unneutralized toxins move into phase 2 detoxification, which then transforms the remainder into water-soluble compounds.¹⁶

Step 4: Newly transformed toxins are then transported to either the kidneys, where they are excreted in the urine; or to the gallbladder, where they are eventually excreted via the feces.¹⁷⁻¹⁸

Detoxification Pathways in an Unhealthy Liver

In an unhealthy liver, toxins are unable to be detoxified at the speed they are brought to the liver. In these cases, toxins build up and recirculate in the blood, contributing to long-term poor health – and most importantly for athletes, impaired performance. These unneutralized, fat-soluble toxins can be stored in body tissues such as fat, the brain and the nervous system, causing systemic symptoms.¹⁹⁻²⁰

The Solution: Appropriate Nutritional Support

The success of a metabolic detoxification program can be maximized by using well-researched nutrients, vitamins and herbs to balance and support the body's detoxification pathways.

The gastrointestinal tract is the first-pass detoxification barrier against large chemical compounds that are foreign to the human body. My first nutritional recommendation would be two probiotics, specifically *B. lactis* (Bi-07) and *L. acidophilus* (NCFM), which have both been documented to help with GI stability and health. Additionally, low-allergen-potential nutrients nourish the GI barrier and support the elimination of toxins.²¹⁻²²

Rice proteins and medium-chain triglycerides (MCTs) derived from milk fat, palm and coconut oil boost metabolism. They allow clearance of potential allergens that may be contributing to impaired toxin clearance.

The liver is the next toxin treatment center. Nutrients that help regulate liver processes include L-cysteine, magnesium, glucuronic acid, glycine, glutathione and sulfate. Antioxidants also support the clearance of reactive intermediary compounds. A comprehensive vitamin profile, including vitamins A, C and E, and a broad spectrum of B vitamins also help neutralize these compounds.²³⁻²⁴

Three substances of biofunctional modulators have the ability to simultaneously influence phase 1 / phase 2 activity in the liver: green tea catechins, [ellagic acid](#) and watercress glucosinolates.²⁵

These supplements, coupled with detox-friendly dietary intake, enable athletes to safely and efficiently remove toxins from their bodies, leading to improved health and athletic performance.

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