Meta-Analysis of Exercise Associated Hyponatremia in Endurance Athletes

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: The main purpose of this meta-analytical review was to quantify the pathophysiological changes of exercise-associated hyponatremia. The other purpose was to quantify the preventive measures and treatment of exercise-associated hyponatremia in endurance athletes by reviewing the earlier findings. **METHODOLOGY**: The patho-physiology, preventive measures and treatment of exercise-associated hyponatremia were studied by metaanalysis. Published articles related to exercise-associated hyponatremia in endurance athletes were taken as the data. Data were entered into the coding sheet. Mean and standard deviation were analyzed for the variables and dependent t-test was performed for the fluid consumed and excreted and pre- and post- race weight of the athletes. RESULTS: The results of the metaanalysis show that serum sodium is greatly affected by the environmental temperature, time taken to complete the race, NSAID consumption and the amount of fluid consumed. There was a significant difference between pre-race and post-race body mass. The difference after a dependent samples t-test was -11.87 with a standard deviation of 15.14. From the metaanalytical review, it was found that 0.9% saline solution is the treatment rendered for exercisehyponatremia. **DISCUSSION**: Patho-physiology associated of exercise-associated hyponatremia is usually due to excess fluid retained in the body that causes weight gain in the athlete. Preventive measures cannot be universally described. There is a significant difference between the pre-race and post-race body mass in endurance athletes with exercise-associated hyponatremia. The primary treatment preferred for exercise-associated hyponatremia is infusion of 0.9% saline hypertonic solution.

