Title: Efficacy of Countermeasures during Bed Rest: A systematic review

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Backgrounds and aims: Maintaining skeletal muscle mass and function in aging is crucial for preserving quality of life and health. Experimental bed rest (BR) protocol is a suitable model to explore muscle decline on ageing during inactivity. This systematic review focuses on the efficacy of potential countermeasures during experimental BR in healthy older adults.

Methods: This work was conducted in accordance with PRISMA guidelines

Results: Neuro-Muscular-Electrical-Stimulation combined with proteins supplementation don't prevent leg muscle quantity and performance loss, although body mass is preserved (p<0.05) [1,2]. Daily intake of 15g essential amino acids isn't effective to contrast leg lean mass decline even though muscle power is maintained (p<0.05) [3] as well as muscle protein fractional synthesis rate [4], Leucine supplementation seems to protected leg lean mass loss (p=0.01) but it is associated with a greater reduction of Knee Extension Power during BR (p=0.05), with no significant differences in whole body mass reduction between the intervention group and controls [4]. Hydroxy-methyl-butyrate supplementation, a leucine metabolite, allow a non-significant loss of leg lean mass respect control group (controls: -1.01±0.35 kg, intervention group: 0.08±0.17 kg; p=0.02) [5].

Conclusions: Apparently, nutritional and physical countermeasures are not fully effective in blunting muscle mass loss, although they seem able to counteract inactivity-related anabolic resistance. Further studies are needed.

Bibliography:

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