

### Abstract

A nutrition education session was implemented at Eastern Illinois University Student Rec Center to inform students on the consumption of proper workout snacks before and after physical activity. The goal of the program is to increase the overall knowledge of healthier pre- and post-workout snacks for college-aged individuals. The goal of our program was to increase the overall knowledge of healthier pre- and post-workout snacks for college-aged individuals.

College students desire fast and easy snacks, and are more likely to skip meals either because of their schedule or finances. This population has a need for increased fruit, vegetable, low-fat dairy intake and the nutrition education program will target these food groups when teaching participants on healthy pre- and post-workout snacks (Brunt, Rhee, & Zhong, 2008).

An interactive food demonstration was provided that included nutrition facts for proper exercise nourishment. Information pamphlets with pre-and-post recipes were developed and distributed along with dorm-friendly grocery items and smoothiebuilding tips. Participants received a sample energy bite and given the opportunity to ask questions.

Out of 27 participants, 67% (n=18) completed the follow-up survey. From a 1 to 5 scale, 22% (n=4) were extremely satisfied (score of 5) with the demonstration and 61% (n=11) were highly satisfied (score of 4). Of the 18 post-survey responses, 78% (n=14) correctly identified at least one source each of protein and carbohydrate. 67% (n=12) reported somewhat to extremely likely to implement the information into their workout snacks. 39% (n=7) indicated little to moderate impact on their snacks since the presentation.

The results indicated that the information presented in the demonstration is applicable to college-aged athletes.

#### Objectives

- 1. Participants know the importance of carbohydrates and protein for physical performance
- 2. Participants recall sources of adequate carbohydrates and protein
- 3. Participants create healthy pre- and post-workout snacks for themselves at home.

## Methods

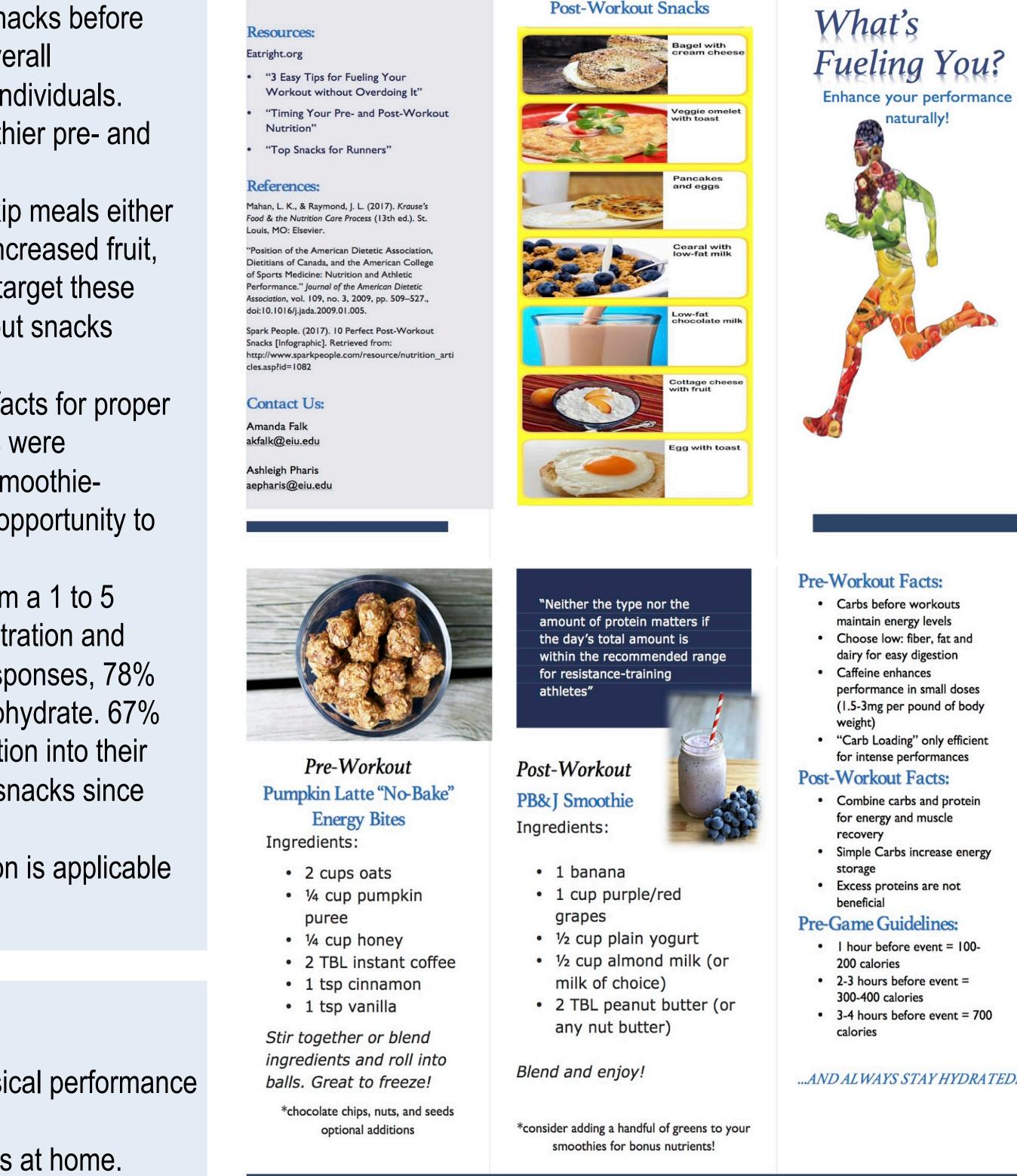
The presentation was open to all students utilizing the Student Rec Center. The display lasted for one hour, and participants were free to come and go. The interactive food demonstration was presented every 15 minutes, and nutrition information was presented during this time. Educational pamphlets (Figure 1), dorm-friendly grocery lists, and smoothie-building tips were distributed as well. Participants were encouraged to provide their email for the post-survey. Questions and comments were encouraged throughout the session. All styles of learning were considered to provide optimal impact. Self-efficacy is a key promoter of the target audience, therefore the program was designed around the Social-Cognitive Theory (Poddar, 2010).

- Three key messages drove the information in the session:
- protein and carbohydrates are key nutrients to include in workout routines • workout snacks can be both simple and affordable, and you can combine things you
- already have in your refrigerator
- without carbohydrates and protein in your workout diet, energy levels and recovery time can be less than adequate.

# What's Fueling You? **Pre-and-Post Workout Snacks For College Students**

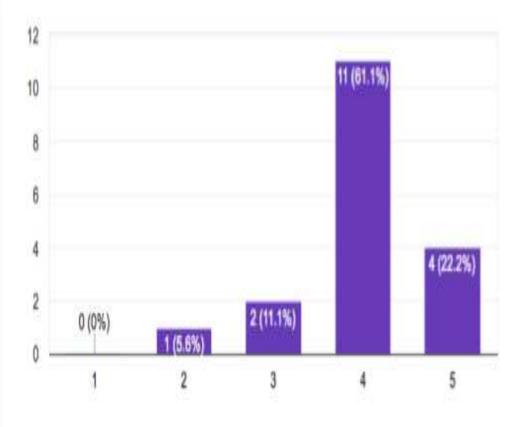
Amanda Falk and Ashleigh Pharis, MSND Students Family and Consumer Sciences, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL

# Figure 1. Pamphlet given to program participants



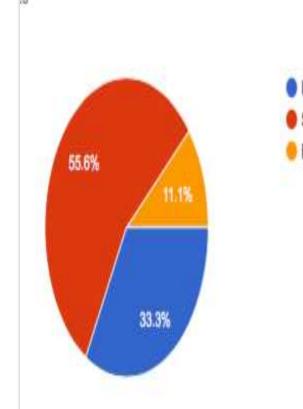
# Figure 2a.

On a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest), how happy were you with the demonstration?



# Figure 2b.

ely are you to incorporate these healthy pre- and post-workout into your workout routine?





#### **Results**

The post-survey (Figure 3) was sent two weeks following the initial demonstration. 27 participants provided their email for the survey. Three days after the email was sent, the results were tallied. 18 participants responded to the survey. 73% (n=15) participants rated their happiness with the presentation as a 4 or 5 (Figure 2A). 14 participants answered question 2 and 4 left it blank. 57% of the 14 (n=8) correctly identified 3 sources of carbohydrates and 43% (n=6) correctly identified 1-2 sources of carbohydrates. 36% (n=5) correctly identified 3 protein sources and 64% (n=9) correctly identified 1-2 sources of protein. (Protein powder was not accepted as an answer). 33% of participants (n=6) reported that they are not likely to use the information, 56% (n=10) were somewhat likely, and 11% (n=2) were very likely (Figure 2b). 61% of participants (n=11) scored little-to-no impact on snacking so far and the remaining 39% (n=7) scored 2 or 3 (little to moderate impact)

	Figure 3. What's Fueling You? Follow-Up Survey							
	Please answer the foll	owing question:	s based on the	educational pre	sentation given		ecreation Center on	
acts: workouts gy levels fiber, fat and digestion nces	Email address Valid email address This form is collecting	October 17th, 2017. Thank you for participating and providing your feedback!!  Email address *  Valid email address  This form is collecting email addresses. Change settings  On a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest), how happy were you with the demonstration?						
in small doses pound of body								
g" only efficient rformances	lowest	1	2	3	4	5	highest	
Facts: os and protein d muscle increase energy	_	Using knowledge gained from the presentation, please list 3 sources each of carbohydrates and protein.						
ns are not	Long answer text							
event = 100-	_	How likely are you to incorporate these healthy pre- and post-workout snacks into your workout routine?						
ore event = ies ore event = 700	<ul> <li>Not at all likely.</li> <li>Somewhat likely.</li> <li>Extremely likely.</li> </ul>							
TAY HYDRATED!	On a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest), how much has our presentation impacted your workout snacks so far?							
		1	2	3	4	5		
	lowest	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	highest	

Not at all likely. Somewhat likely. Extremely likely

## References

Brunt, A., Rhee, Y., Zhong, L. (2008). Difference in dietary patterns among college students according to body mass index. Journal of American College Health. 56(6), 629-634. Poddar, K. H., Hosig, K. W., Anderson, E. S., Nickols-Richardson, S. M., & Duncan, S. E. (2010). "Web-Based Nutrition Education Intervention Improves Self-Efficacy and Self-Regulation Related to Increased Dairy Intake in College Students". Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 110 (11), 1723-1727. Doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jada. 2010.08.008

# **Conclusion/Application**

The demonstration concludes that college students attending gyms are interested in exercise nutrition. From the survey results, participants desire to implement workout snacks into their routine. The information collected is useful for future program development for college students. The handouts are easily adaptable for broader use in the community. The program is easily replicable for all gym members.

