

The Ability of the Salivary Osmolality to Accurately Assess Dehydration Status

Presenters: Nick Sauerbrunn, Mabel Fung, Evelyn Fahey, Jo Sulistio

Advisors: Dr. Patricia C. Fehling and Jacob DeBlois M.S

Abstract:

Dehydration is a common problem in athletic and occupational settings, yet accurate and convenient methods to assess hydration status are lacking. **PURPOSE:** To determine how salivary osmolality (S_{osm}) and urine specific gravity (USG) change during exercise in the heat when dehydration is progressive (to 2.5%) or when dehydration is fixed at 1%.

METHODS: Using a repeated measures design, 13 healthy, young men (age 22±1 yr; height 1.80±0.06 m; body mass 73.4±7.6 kg) completed three 60-minute bouts (Bouts 1, 2, and 3) of cycling in a warm environment (environmental chamber; 30 °C, 50% relative humidity). Participants cycled at an intensity of 80% of age-predicted heart rate under 2 conditions: progressive dehydration and fixed dehydration in which fluid intake was restricted for Bout 1 only, followed by fluid intake sufficient to prevent further dehydration. Changes in hydration status were assessed using changes in body mass, USG, and S_{osm} before and after each exercise bout. Data were analyzed using a 2x3 repeated measures analysis (Condition x Time). When appropriate, Bonferroni corrected alpha levels were employed. **RESULTS:** There was a significant time effect for change in body mass, USG, and S_{osm} in the progressive dehydration but not fixed dehydration condition. Progressive dehydration resulted in a 2.5% decrease in body mass.

CONCLUSION: During progressive dehydration, salivary osmolality is a more sensitive measure of hydration status than USG.