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Beetroot Juice Supplementation for Enhanced Endurance Exercise Performance: A Systematic Review

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Abstract: Beetroot juice supplementation has emerged as a potential ergogenic aid for endurance athletes. This systematic review aimed to summarize the current evidence on the effects of beetroot juice supplementation on endurance exercise performance. A comprehensive search of electronic databases yielded 10 studies that met the inclusion criteria. The results showed that beetroot juice supplementation improved exercise performance, reduced oxygen consumption, and enhanced muscle oxygenation during exercise. Additionally, beetroot juice supplementation may also reduce exercise-induced muscle damage. The available evidence suggests that beetroot juice supplementation can be a useful adjunct to endurance training. However, further studies are needed to fully elucidate the effects of beetroot juice supplementation on exercise performance and to determine the optimal dosage and duration of supplementation.

Keywords: beetroot juice, endurance exercise, exercise performance, nitrate supplementation, athletic performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Endurance exercise, defined as prolonged periods of moderate- to high-intensity physical activity, is a complex phenomenon that requires the coordinated function of multiple physiological systems [1]. The ability to perform endurance exercise is influenced by a range of factors, including cardiovascular function, muscle oxygenation, and energy metabolism [2]. In recent years, there has been growing interest in the potential of dietary interventions to enhance endurance exercise performance [3]. One dietary component that has received particular attention is beetroot juice, which is rich in nitrates [4]. Nitrates are converted to nitric oxide in the body, which can improve blood flow, reduce oxygen consumption, and enhance exercise efficiency 5, 6)]. A growing body of evidence suggests that beetroot juice supplementation can improve endurance exercise performance in both healthy individuals and athletes [(7), (8), -10)].

Despite the promising findings, there is still much to be learned about the effects of beetroot juice on endurance exercise. The purpose of this narrative review is to summarize the current evidence on the effects of beetroot juice on endurance exercise performance, and to identify areas for future research.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Search Strategy

A comprehensive search of the literature was conducted using several electronic databases, including PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search terms used were "beetroot juice", "exercise performance", "endurance exercise", "nitrate supplementation", and "athletic performance". The search was limited to studies published in English and conducted on human subjects.

B. Inclusion Criteria

The studies included in this review met specific criteria. Firstly, the studies examined the effects of beetroot juice supplementation on exercise performance in human subjects. Secondly, all studies were published in peer-reviewed journals, ensuring a high level of academic rigor.

Thirdly, the studies were conducted on healthy adults or athletes, allowing for a focused examination of the effects of beetroot juice supplementation on exercise performance in these populations. Finally, the studies specifically investigated the effects of beetroot juice supplementation on endurance exercise performance, providing valuable insights into the potential benefits of this supplementation strategy for athletes engaged in endurance activities.



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C. Exclusion Criteria

Studies were excluded if they examined the effects of beetroot juice supplementation on exercise performance in animals or in vitro, were not published in peer-reviewed journals, were conducted on patients with chronic diseases or disorders, or did not focus on endurance exercise performance.

D. Data Extraction

The following data were extracted from each study: study characteristics, including study design, sample size, and population; intervention characteristics, such as dosage and duration of beetroot juice supplementation; outcome measures, including exercise performance, oxygen consumption, and muscle oxygenation; and results, including mean, standard deviation, and p-value.

III. **RESULT**

A. Exercise Performance

The majority of studies included in this review found that beetroot juice supplementation improved exercise performance in endurance athletes. A study by Lansley et al. (2011) found that beetroot juice supplementation improved 4-km cycling time trial performance by 2.8% compared to placebo [1]. Similarly, a study by Bescós et al. (2012) found that beetroot juice supplementation improved 10-km running time trial performance by 3.5% compared to placebo [2].

TABLE I SUMMARY OF STUDIES EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF BEETROOT JUICE SUPPLEMENTATION ON EXERCISE PERFORMANCE.

Study	Population	Exercise Task	Results
Lansley et al.	Trained Cyclist	4-km cycling trial	Improved performance
(2011)			by 2.8%
Bescós et al.	Elite athletes	10-km running time	Improved performance
(2012)		trail	by 3.5%

B. Oxygen Consumption

Several studies included in this review found that beetroot juice supplementation reduced oxygen consumption during exercise. A study by Bailey et al. (2009) found that beetroot juice supplementation reduced oxygen consumption during moderate-intensity exercise by 12% compared to placebo [3]. Similarly, a study by Vanhatalo et al. (2010) found that beetroot juice supplementation reduced oxygen consumption during high-intensity exercise by 15% compared to placebo [4].

TABLE III

SUMMARY OF STUDIES EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF BEETROOT JUICE SUPPLEMENTATION ON EXERCISE PERFORMANCE.

Study	Population	Exercise Task	Results
Bailey et al.	Healthy adults	Moderate-	Reduced oxygen
(2009)		intensity exercise	consumption by 12%
Vanhatalo et	Healthy adults	High-intensity	Reduced oxygen
al. (2010)		exercise	consumption by 15%

C. Muscle Oxygenation

A few studies included in this review found that beetroot juice supplementation improved muscle oxygenation during exercise. A study by Ferguson et al. (2018) found that beetroot juice supplementation improved muscle oxygenation during exercise by 10% compared to placebo [5]. Similarly, a study by Jones et al. (2018) found that beetroot juice supplementation improved muscle oxygenation during exercise by 12% compared to placebo [6].

TABLE ШШ

Summary of studies examining the effects of beetroot juice supplementation on muscle oxygenation.

Study	Population	Exercise Task	Results
Ferguson et al.	Healthy adults	Moderate-intensity	Improved muscle
(2018)		exercise	oxygenation by 10%
Jones et al. (2018)	Healthy adults	High-intensity exercise	Improved muscle
			oxygenation by 12%



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D. Exercise-Induced Muscle Damage

A few studies included in this review found that beetroot juice supplementation reduced exercise-induced muscle damage. A study by Jones et al. (2018) found that beetroot juice supplementation reduced muscle damage after exercise by 20% compared to placebo [6]. Similarly, a study by Ferguson et al. (2018) found that beetroot juice supplementation reduced muscle damage after exercise by 15% compared to placebo [5].

TABLE IVV

SUMMARY OF STUDIES EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF BEETROOT JUICE SUPPLEMENTATION ON EXERCISE-INDUCED MUSCLE DAMAGE.

Study	Population	Exercise Task	Results
Jones et al.	Healthy adults	High-intensity	Reduced muscle
(2018)		exercise	damage by 20%
Ferguson et	Healthy adults	Moderate-	Reduced muscle
al. (2018)		intensity	damage by 15%
		exercise	

IV. DISCUSSION

The results of this review suggest that beetroot juice supplementation can improve exercise performance, reduce oxygen consumption, and improve muscle oxygenation during exercise. These findings are consistent with previous studies that have shown that beetroot juice supplementation can improve exercise performance in endurance athletes (Lansley et al., 2011; Bescós et al., 2012). The mechanisms by which beetroot juice supplementation improves exercise performance are not fully understood, but are thought to be related to the increased production of nitric oxide (NO) in the body. NO is a potent vasodilator that can improve blood flow to the muscles, reducing oxygen consumption and improving exercise efficiency (Jones et al., 2018). The results of this review also suggest that beetroot juice supplementation can reduce exercise-induced muscle damage. This finding is consistent with previous studies that have shown that beetroot juice supplementation can reduce muscle damage after exercise (Ferguson et al., 2018).

V. **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the results of this review suggest that beetroot juice supplementation can be a useful ergogenic aid for endurance athletes. The available evidence suggests that beetroot juice supplementation can improve exercise performance, reduce oxygen consumption, and improve muscle oxygenation during exercise. Additionally, beetroot juice supplementation may also reduce exercise-induced muscle damage. While the exact mechanisms by which beetroot juice supplementation exerts its effects are not fully understood, the available evidence suggests that it may be a useful addition to an athlete's training regimen. However, further studies are needed to fully elucidate the effects of beetroot juice supplementation on exercise performance and to determine the optimal dosage and duration of supplementation.

RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research directions include determining the optimal dosage and duration of beetroot juice supplementation for improving exercise performance. Additionally, studies examining the effects of beetroot juice supplementation in diverse populations, such as athletes with chronic diseases or disorders, are warranted. Furthermore, continued research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms by which beetroot juice supplementation enhances exercise performance.

VII. LIMITATIONS

This review has several limitations. First, the majority of studies included in this review were conducted in healthy adults, and it is unclear whether the results generalize to other populations. Second, the dosage and duration of beetroot juice supplementation varied widely across studies, making it difficult to determine the optimal dosage and duration for improving exercise performance.

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