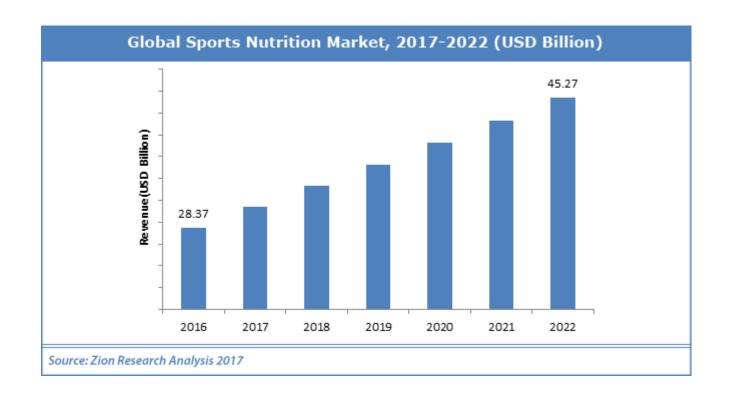
# به نام خدا

## بررسی مصرف مواد نیروزا، دوپینگ و مکمل های مجاز و غیر مجاز ورزشی

مقدمه و کلیات

امروزه ورزش بخش مهمی از زندگی تعداد زیادی از مردم را تشکیل می دهد. عده ای آن را به شکل تفریحی وعده ای هم به شکل حرفه ای انجام می دهند. توجه روزافزون افراد به این پدیده باعث گردیده تا حالا ورزش به عنوان یک صنعت پایه بین المللی درسراسرجهان مطرح باشد



با وجود تمام فواید و مزایای حاصل از ورزش یکی ازمسائل و مشکلات همراه آن، بالاخص درچند دهه اخیر، توجهات فراوان مسئولین، مربیان و ورزشکاران به *نتایج* رقابت های ورزشی و توجه رسانه های جمعی به مسائل حاشیه ای همچون بهبود شکل ظاهری بدن بوسیله افزایش حجم و توده عضلانی می باشد

این دو موضوع باعث افزایش شیوع اختلالات تغذیه ای و عادات مصرف مواد نیروزا در بین جوانان و نوجوانان شده است. زیرا مردان جوان بسیارتمایل به داشتن یک بدن عضلانی دارند.

برخی از نوجوانان معتقدند پسرانی که دارای عضلات بزرگتری هستند، از جذابیت بیشتری برخوردار می باشند و این نارضایتی از تیپ بدنی و تمایل به تغییر آن یکی از عوامل مهم درمصرف برخی داروها، همچون استروئیدهای آنابولیک است

#### Death or Muscle

## Doping

In competitive sports, doping is the use of banned athletic performance-enhancing drugs by athletic competitors.

Doping basically means athletes taking illegal substances to make their performance better.

'Doping' refers to an athlete's use of prohibited drugs or methods to improve training and sporting results. Steroids are the drugs that often come to mind when we talk about doping, but doping also includes an athlete's use of other forbidden drugs (such as stimulants, hormones, diuretics, narcotics and marijuana), use of forbidden methods (such as blood transfusions or gene doping), and even the refusal to take a drug test or an attempt to tamper with doping controls.

As you continue to participate in sport, doping is an issue that you will increasingly face: you could be tested for drugs; some of your competitors will be *cheating* by using drugs; you may even be tempted to do so yourself.

## History

- 776 BC 393 BC Ancient Greeks Use Performance Enhancing Drugs
- 100 AD Roman Gladiators Use Stimulants and Hallucinogens to Prevent Fatigue and Injury
- Late 19th Century French Cyclists and Lacrosse Players Drink Wine and Coca Leaves to Fight Fatigue and Hunger
- 1904-1920 Performance Enhancing Drugs Used in the Modern Olympic Games
- 1928 First Rule Against Doping in Sports
- 1940-1945 Soldiers Use Amphetamines During WWII
- 1950s Athletes Begin Taking Amphetamines Used by Soldiers in WWII
- 1958 FDA Approves First Anabolic Steroid for Sale in US
- Aug. 26, 1960 First Athlete to Die in Olympic Competition Due to Doping
- 1967 International Olympic Commitee (IOC) Establishes Medical Commission to Fight Doping
- Feb. 1968 First Drug Testing at Olympic Games
- 1975 Anabolic Steroids Added to IOC's Banned Substances List
- 1976 Steroid Testing Conducted for the First Time at the Montreal Olympics

### History

- Sep. 27, 1988 Ben Johnson Stripped of Gold Medal after Positive Drug Test
- Nov. 18, 1988 President Reagan Signs Act Outlawing Non-Medical Steroid Sales
- Oct. 5, 1990 Congress Passes Anabolic Steroids Control Act
- Nov. 10, 1999 World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Is Established
- Aug. 23, 2012 Lance Armstrong Stripped of His Seven Tour de France Titles After Declining to Fight Doping Charges
- •
- •
- •
- Dec. 9, 2019 WADA Bans Russia from Global Competition

## Prevalence

The prevalence of doping in elite sports is likely to be between 14 and 39 %, although this figure can differ widely in various sub-groups of athletes.

Measuring the prevalence of doping in elite sports is important for both anti-doping policy discussions and for the athletes themselves.

Trustworthy prevalence figures provide a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of anti-doping policies.

Prevalence of Doping Use in Elite Sports: A Review of Numbers and Methods Article in Sports Medicine · August 2014

نتایج تحقیقات متعدد محقق در زمینه ی شیوع مصرف مواد نیروزا در کشور ایران از سال ۱۳۸۳ تا کنون، نشان دهنده ی شیوع بالای مصرف این مواد

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آگاهی بسیار کم مصرف کنندگان مواد نیروزا درباره ی عوارض جانبی مصرف این مواد می باشد.

## مرور نظام مند و فرا تحلیل پژوهش های انجام شده در حوزه شیوع مصرف مواد نیروزا در ورزشکاران ایرانی نویسندگان: علی کاشی سعید نقیبی محمد شریعت زاده علیرضا آقابابا منبع: فیزیولوژی ورزشی زمستان ۱۳۹۶ شماره ۳۶

در این مطالعه مروری و فراتحلیل تعداد ۱۵ تحقیق واجد شرایط برای ورود به این مطالعه انتخاب شدند و تعداد ۸۰۷۸ ورزشکار در بیش از ۲۰ رشته ورزشی در دوره های سنی نوجوانی و جوانی در این ۱۵ مطالعه مورد بررسی قرار گرفت.

- ۱ استادیار رفتار حرکتی، پژوهشگاه تربیت بدنی و علوم ورزشی
  - ۲ .استادیار فیزیولوژی ورزشی، دانشگاه پیام نور مرکز کرج
- ۳ .استادیار فیزیولوژی ورزشی، پژوهشگاه تربیت بدنی و علوم ورزشی
  - ۴ استادیار رفتار حرکتی، پژوهشگاه تربیت بدنی و علوم ورزشی

نتایج فراتحلیل انجام شده در این زمینه نشان داد برآورد نقطه ای مصرف مواد نیروزا در مردان ورزشکار ایرانی ۶۳/۹ درصد

و در دامنه ای بین ۴/۵ تا ۷۵/۳ درصد در نوسان است.

همچنین شیوع مصرف مواد نیروزا در زنان ورزشکار جامعه ایرانی ۲۸/۳ درصد و در دامنه ای بین ۲۵/۳ تا ۳۱/۴ درصد بود. بیشترین میزان شیوع مصرف این مواد به ترتیب بین ورزشکاران رشته بدنسازی، وزنه برداری، کشتی، شنا و دو و میدانی بود.

جدول ۵: فراتحلیل شیوع مصرف مواد نیروزا در رشته های ورزشی مختلف

مدل تصادفي				مدل ثابت				
معناداري	حد بالا	حد	بر آورد	معناداري	حد بالا	حد	بر آورد	رشته
		پایین	نقطه ای	<u> </u>	1	پایین	نقطه ای	
-/۲۴9	-/877	-/407	-1081	•/•••	-/~/-	-/٣۵٢	-/481	بدنسازى
•/•••	٠/٣٧٨	·/٣٧٨	-/4	•/•••	-/477	-/٣٧٨	٠/۴٠٠	وزنه
•/•YY	-/٣٢٧	-/۲۶۷	-/171	-/	-/- ۵٨	-/- ٣٢	-/719	واليبال
-/	-/717	٠/٠۵٣	-/11-	•/•••	·/ <b>۲</b> ۷١	./٢۵١	-/781	بسكتبال
-/1	٠/٣۴٠	·/· A ·	-/۱۷۵	-/	-/٣٢٣	-/۲٨١	-/٣-٢	بو کس
-/-1-	-/410	·/·Y۲	-/191	•/•••	-/770	-/198	-/710	كاراته
-/-14	-/404	-/184	-/۲۸۸	•/•••	-/۲90	-/۲۷۵	-/۲۸۵	كشتى
-/۲	٠/٣٧٠	٠/٠٩۵	-/199	./	-/777	-/190	-/717	تكواندو
-/1	-/٣٣۴	-/- 64	-/140	•/•••	۳۹۳	-/٣٧١	٠/٣٨٢	ساير رزمى
۰/۰۵٣	-/108	٠/٠٣٣	-/101	•/•••	-/٣٧٧	-/TTA	-/٣۵٢	فوتبال
•/•••	٠/٢١۵	./. 47	/1-4	دان الأروم	-/191	-/108	-/17٣	فوتسال
•/•••	-/107	·/\\A	-/170	•/•••	-/161	·/\ T ·	-/130	هندبال
-/- ۲٨	٠/۴٧٣	-/170	.1788	./	./4.4	٠/٣٨١	-/٣٩٣	شنا
-/٣٩١	-/٨٨٨	٠/٠٠۵	-/187	·/· 1Y	-/ <b>۵۷</b> ٣	-/Δ·V	-/64-	جودو
•/•••	٠/٢٩٨	-/170	-/۲۱۵	•/•••	./٣٢۶	-/٣-۴	-/٣١۵	دو و میدانی
·/··Y	•/٣٣۴	-/-17	٠/٠٧٣	•/•••	-/178	٠/١٣٠	-/107	قايقرانى
-/\·Y	-18-8	-/-14	-/179	•/•••	-/٣٢٣	-/~	-/٣١١	پینگ پونگ
./۴	٠/٣٧٨	-/-۶۴	/1٧-	•/•••	-/14-	-/174	-/177	بدمينتون

نتایج این تحقیق نشان داد مصرف مواد نیروزا و دوپینگ واقعیتی انکار ناپذیر بوده و امروز تنها مختص مردان ورزشکار در برخی از رشته ها نیست.

دامنه این شیوع در زنان ورزشکار و جمعیت بسیار گسترده ای از ورزشکاران رشته های

مختلف مي باشد.

بنابراین در صورت عدم توجه مسئولین، سیاستمداران و برنامه ریزان به این موضوع هر روز

شاهد آسیب بیشتر جوانان و نوجوانان کشور خواهیم بود.

## Effects of Performance-Enhancing Drugs

With all the information, attention, and debate over performanceenhancing drugs (or PEDs), many people want to further understand how performance-enhancing drugs affect one's body. It's an important area of concern for athletes and at the foundation of why USADA and other anti-doping organizations exist. Simply put, PEDs have the ability or potential to drastically alter the human body and biological functions, including the ability to considerably improve athletic performance in certain instances. These drugs, however, can be extremely dangerous and, in certain situations, deadly. The negative effects these drugs can have on one's body make USADA's mission paramount as to why no athlete should ever have to consider PED use to succeed in sport.

The World Anti-Doping Agency's mission (ماموريت) is to lead a collaborative worldwide movement for doping-free sport.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was established in 1999 as an international independent agency composed and funded equally by the sport movement and governments of the world. Its key activities include scientific research, education, development of anti-doping capacities, and monitoring of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) – the document harmonizing anti-doping policies in all sports and all countries.

OUR VISION (چشم انداز)

A world where all athletes can compete in a doping-free sporting environment.

# Substances and methods used in doping

Substances and doping methods are banned when they meet at least two of the three following criteria:

enhance performance pose a threat to athlete health or violate the spirit of sport.

#### **ERYTHROPOIETIN (EPO)**

- EPO is a peptide hormone that is produced naturally by the human body. EPO is released from the kidneys and acts on the bone marrow to stimulate red blood cell production.
- \* By injecting EPO, athletes aim to increase the concentration of red blood cells and consequently their aerobic capacity.
- \* EPO abuse can lead to serious health risks for athletes. It is well known that EPO, by thickening the blood, leads to an increased risk of several deadly diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, and cerebral or pulmonary embolism. EPO has been implicated in the deaths of several athletes.

#### **ANABOLIC STEROIDS**

- \* Anabolic steroids are drugs that resemble testosterone, a hormone which is produced in the testes of males and, to a much lesser extent, in the ovaries of females.
- \* Because testosterone and related drugs affect muscle growth, raising their levels in the blood could help athletes to increase muscle size and strength. Athletes who use anabolic steroids also claim they reduce body fat and recovery time after injury.
- \* Anabolic steroids can cause high blood pressure, acne, abnormalities in liver function, alterations in the menstrual cycle, decline in sperm production and impotence in men, kidney failure and heart disease. They can also make people more aggressive.
- \* Examples of anabolic steroids include testosterone, stanozolol, boldenone, nandrolone and clostebol.

#### **HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE**

- \* Human growth hormone (hGH)- also called somatotrophin or somatotrophic hormone is a hormone that is naturally produced by the body. It is synthesized and secreted by cells in the anterior pituitary gland located at the base of the brain.
- \* The major role of hGH in body growth is to stimulate the liver and other tissues to secrete insulin-like growth factor IGF-1. IGF-1 stimulates production of cartilage cells, resulting in bone growth and also plays a key role in muscle and organ growth. All of these can boost sporting performance.
- \* Commonly reported side effects for hGH abuse are diabetes in prone individuals, worsening of heart diseases, muscle, joint and bone pain, hypertension and cardiac deficiency, abnormal growth of organs and accelerated osteoarthritis.

#### **DIURETICS**

- \* Diuretics can be used in a sport as a masking agent to prevent the detection of another banned substance.
- \* As well as masking other drugs, diuretics can also help athletes lose weight, which they could use to their advantage in sports where they need to qualify in a particular weight category.
- \* Examples of commonly used diuretics include furosemide, bendroflumethiazide and metolazone.

#### SYNTHETIC OXYGEN CARRIERS

- \* Synthetic oxygen carriers, such as haemoglobin-based oxygen carriers (HBOCs) or perflurocarbons (PFCs), are purified proteins or chemicals that have the ability to carry oxygen.
- \* They are useful for emergency therapeutic purposes when human blood is not available, the risk of blood infection is high or when there is not enough time to properly crossmatch donated blood with a recipient.
- \* The misuse of synthetic oxygen carriers for doping purposes carries the risk of cardiovascular disease in addition to serious side effects such as strokes, heart attacks and embolisms.

#### **BLOOD DOPING**

- \*There are two forms of blood doping. Autologous blood doping is the transfusion of one's own blood, which has been stored, refrigerated or frozen, until needed. Homologous blood doping is the transfusion of blood that has been taken from another person with the same blood type.
- \* Although the use of blood transfusions for blood doping dates back several decades, experts say its recent resurgence is probably due to the introduction of efficient EPO detection methods.
- \* A test for homologous blood transfusions was implemented at the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens.
- \* The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) says it is funding research into developing a test for autologous transfusions, and it is also leading the development of so-called "biological passports" which keep a record of an athlete's blood and biological variables over time.

#### **INSULIN**

- \* Insulin enhances glucose uptake into the muscle and aids the formation and storage of muscle glycogen. Athletes might use it for events that require high levels of endurance. There is also evidence that it is abused by dopers in conjunction with growth hormones or anabolic steroids to boost muscle growth.
- \* Misuse of insulin can lead to very low blood sugar levels - a condition known as hypoglycaemia which can lead to the loss of cognitive function, seizures, unconsciousness, and in extreme cases can lead to brain damage of death.

#### **GENE DOPING**

- \* Advancements in gene therapy for medical reasons mean potential cheats might seek to undergo procedures to modify their genes to enhance their physical capabilities.
- \* While it is not yet known whether it has ever been done in practice, gene doping could in theory be used to increase muscle growth, blood production, endurance, oxygen dispersal and pain perception.
- \* Gene doping is defined by WADA as the transfer for nucleic acids or nucleic acid sequences, and the use of normal or genetically modified cells. There are currently no testing methods capable of detecting gene doping.



