

# Rehydration: How much is too much?

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(HealthDay)—Staying hydrated is a mantra not only when exercising, but throughout the day for optimal health.

Yet it's possible to get too much of a good thing.

In recent years, a number of athletes have died from a condition called [exercise](#)-associated hyponatremia, or EAH, which results from overwhelming the kidneys with excess fluid and upsetting the body's natural balance of sodium. One high school football player died after consuming four gallons of liquids during a practice session.

EAH has happened to athletes during endurance events like triathlons, but it can occur with any type of activity, even yoga. That's why it's important to balance fluid intake with individual needs. According to an EAH conference report, smaller people and those who exercise at a slower pace tend to drink more than they lose through sweat.

The American College of Sports Medicine has [hydration](#) guidelines for before, during and after exercise, and suggests weighing yourself before and after to see if you're losing weight and truly need to replace fluids. When extra liquids are in order, knowing quantity limits can help keep you safe.

Before exercise:

- Have 16 to 20 ounces of [water](#) or a sports beverage at least 4 hours in advance.
- Have 8 to 12 ounces of water 10 to 15 minutes in advance.

During exercise:

- For workouts under one hour, 3 to 8 ounces of water every 15 to 20 minutes is enough.
- For workouts over one hour, 3 or 8 ounces of a sports beverage

every 15 to 20 minutes is enough, and not more than 32 ounces per hour.

After exercise:

- Only if needed, have 20 to 24 ounces of water or a sports beverage for each pound lost.

It's also important to know EAH symptoms. In mild cases you might feel nauseous, lightheaded or dizzy or notice swelling. In severe cases, you might vomit, get a headache, feel confused, or experience a seizure.

Yes, you want to avoid dehydration when you're sweating. But pacing yourself and drinking slowly over the course of each day—not high volumes in a short time span—are key.

An easy way to know when to drink? According to the latest guidelines, only when you're thirsty.

**More information:** You can read more about the findings of an EAH task force on [proper hydration](#) on the website of Loyola Medicine.

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