

Feeling sore after exercise? Here's what science suggests helps (and what doesn't)

December 3 2020, by Andrea Mosler and Matthew Driller



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Have you been hitting the gym again with COVID restrictions easing? Or getting back into running, cycling, or playing team sports?

As many of you might've experienced, the inevitable [muscle soreness](#) that comes after a break can be a tough barrier to overcome.

Here's what causes this [muscle](#) soreness, and how best to manage it.

What is muscle soreness and why does it occur?

Some muscle soreness after a workout is normal. But it can be debilitating and deter you from further exercise. The scientific term used to describe these aches is [delayed onset muscle soreness](#), or DOMS, which results from mechanical disruption of the muscle fibres, often called "microtears".

This damage causes swelling and inflammation in the muscle fibres, and the release of substances that sensitise the nerves within the muscle, producing pain when the muscle contracts or is stretched.

This pain usually peaks 24-72 hours after exercise. The type of exercise that causes the most muscle soreness is "eccentric" exercise, which is where force is generated by the muscle as it lengthens—think about walking downhill or the lowering phase of a bicep curl.

There's good news about this pain though. When the muscle cell recovers from this "microtrauma", it gets stronger and can produce that force again without the same damage occurring. So although this strengthening process is initially painful, it's essential for our body to adapt to our new training regime.

The inflammatory component of this process is necessary for the [muscle tissue](#) to strengthen and adapt, therefore the repeated use of anti-inflammatory medication to manage the associated pain [could be detrimental to the training effect](#).

Will recovery gadgets put me out of my misery? Not necessarily

Before we even think about recovery from exercise, you first need to remember to start slow and progress gradually. The body adapts to physical load, so if this has been minimal during lockdown, your muscles, tendons and joints will need time to get used to resuming physical activity. And don't forget to warm up by getting your heart rate up and the blood flowing to the muscles before every session, even if it's a social game of touch footy!

Even if you do start slow, you may still suffer muscle soreness and you might want to know how to reduce it. There are heaps of new recovery gadgets and technologies these days that purport to help. But the jury is still out on some of these methods.

Some studies do show a benefit. There have been analyses and reviews on some of the more common recovery strategies including [ice baths](#), [massage](#), [foam rollers](#) and [compression garments](#). These reviews tend to support their use as effective short-term post-exercise recovery strategies.

So, if you have the time or money—go for it! Make sure your ice baths are not too cold though, somewhere around [10-15°C for ten minutes](#) is probably about right.

And a word of caution on ice baths, don't become too reliant on them in the long term, especially if you are a strength athlete. [Emerging research has shown](#) they may have a negative effect on your muscles, blunting some of the repair and rebuilding processes following resistance training.

But the efficacy of other recovery strategies remain unclear. Techniques like [recovery boots or sleeves](#), [float tanks](#) and [cryotherapy chambers](#) are newer on the recovery scene. While there have been some promising findings, more studies are required before we can make an accurate judgement.

However, these recovery gadgets all seem to have one thing in common: they make you "feel" better. While the research doesn't always show physical benefits for these techniques or gadgets, often using them will result in *perceived* lower levels of muscle soreness, pain and fatigue.

Is this just a placebo effect? Possibly, but [the placebo effect is still](#) a very powerful one—so if you believe a product will help you feel better, it probably will, on some level at least.

The 'big rocks' of recovery

Some of the above techniques could be classified as the "one-percenters" of recovery. But to properly recover, we need to focus on the "big rocks" of recovery. These include [adequate sleep](#) and [optimal nutrition](#).

[Sleep](#) is one of the best recovery strategies we have, because this is when most of the muscle repair and recovery takes place. Ensuring a regular sleep routine and aiming for around [eight hours of sleep per night](#) is a good idea.

When it comes to nutrition, the exact strategy will vary from person to person and you should always seek out nutrition advice from a qualified professional, but remember the three R's:

- refuel (replacing carbohydrates after exercise)
- rebuild (protein intake will aid in the muscle repair and rebuilding)
- rehydrate (keep your fluid intake up, especially in these summer months!).

Enjoy your newfound freedom when returning to sport and exercise, but remember to focus on a slow return, and to make sure you're eating and sleeping healthily before spending your hard-earned cash on the hyped-

up [recovery](#) tools you may see athletes using on Instagram.

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Feeling sore after exercise? Here's what science suggests helps (and what doesn't) (2020, December 3) retrieved 14 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-12-sore-science-doesnt.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--