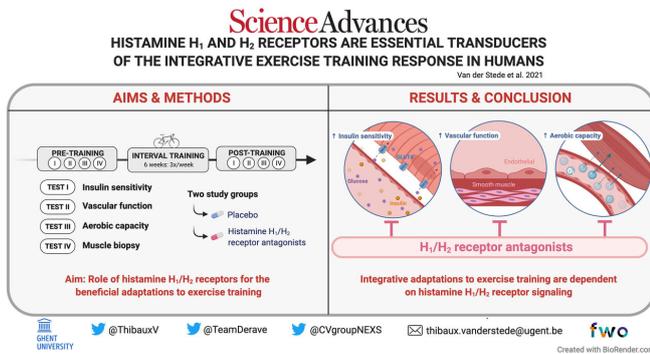


Histamine-suppressing drugs found to reduce benefits of exercise

15 April 2021, by Bob Yirka



In an interventional RCT, the role of histamine H1/H2 receptor signaling for exercise training adaptations was investigated. By chronic blockade of histamine H1/H2 receptors in humans, we show that integrative adaptations related to insulin sensitivity, vascular function and aerobic capacity are dependent on histamine signaling. Credit: Wim Derave

A team of researchers from Ghent University and the University of Copenhagen has found that antihistamines such as Allegra or Pepcid can reduce the benefits of exercise. In their paper published in the journal *Science Advances*, the group describes two experiments they conducted—one short range, the other long range—that involved giving volunteers antihistamines before they engaged in exercise regimens.

Millions of people around the world take antihistamines to relieve allergy symptoms. Such drugs fall into two general categories depending on which type of histamine receptors they target. Those that target H1 histamine receptors are meant for allergy sufferers. Those that target H2 histamine receptors are meant to treat histamine problems in the gut. In this new effort, the researchers tested the impact of both kinds of antihistamines on volunteers engaging in [exercise](#)

regimens.

Histamine is a chemical produced by the body for many reasons, one of which is to help regulate [blood flow](#) in muscles, particularly after they are stressed due to exercise. The increase in [blood](#) flow helps to repair and build more muscle. In this new effort, the researchers wondered what might happen if histamine production was blocked before, during or after exercise. To find out, they carried out two experiments. The first was a single session, the second was conducted over several weeks.

In the first experiment, six men and two women rode an [exercise bike](#) for 40 minutes without ingesting any antihistamines. The same group rode the bikes again for the same amount of time after taking antihistamines that blocked both H1 and H2 histamine receptors. Heart rate, blood pressure and blood flow were measured for all of the participants. In the second experiment, 18 men exercised on the bikes—half were given antihistamines, the other half a control—and the same kinds of markers were measured as for people in the first experiment. The same volunteers were then engaged in a six-week-long training regimen on the bikes, exercising three times per week. Afterward, they repeated the bike exercise they had done at the start of the experiment.

The researchers found that blocking histamine in the first group resulted in less of an increase in blood flow to the muscles during exercise. In the longer experiment, the researchers found that those who were given the antihistamines experienced very little improvement in exercise efficiency, blood flow or muscle growth.

More information: Thibaux Van der Stede et al. Histamine H1 and H2 receptors are essential transducers of the integrative exercise training response in humans, *Science Advances* (2021). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abf2856](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abf2856)

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