Mouth Rinsing with Solutions of Different Taste Properties as an Ergogenic Aid in Team Sports: A Systematic Review of the Literature

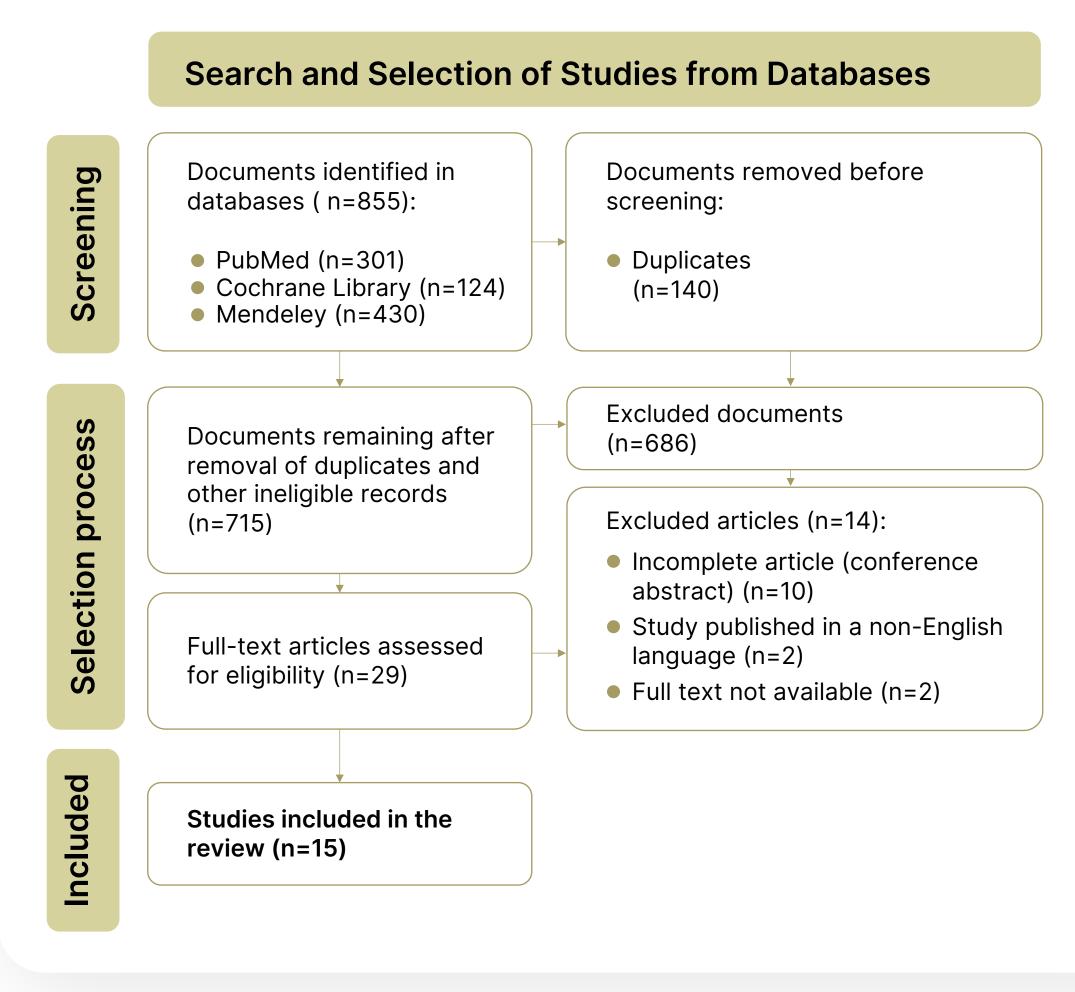
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Objective:

To study the effects of mouth rinsing with solutions of different taste characteristics on performance indicators and internal load parameters in team sport athletes.

Data Sources:

A systematic review was conducted according to PRISMA guidelines with pre-defined PICOS criteria. Publication searches were performed in the Cochrane Library, PubMed, and Mendeley databases. Study quality was assessed using the Cochrane risk-of-bias tool for randomized trials (RoB2).



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Main Results:

Fifteen studies involving 246 team sport athletes met the inclusion criteria, all with a low risk of bias. Carbohy based solutions (CHO MR) were the most commonly stu (n=8), followed by carbohydrate-caffeine solutions (CH MR, n=3), caffeine-based solutions (CAF MR, n=2), men based solutions (MEN MR, n=2), and capsaicin-based so (CAP MR, n=1). Key performance outcomes included spe strength parameters, external and internal load, repeate ability, endurance, perceptual skills, and thermal sensati MR showed no ergogenic effect when used before phys activity but demonstrated significant positive effects on strength parameters and internal load when used during CHO + CAF MR or CAF MR improved speed-strength, pe skills, and external and internal load parameters when u activity but had no ergogenic effect during training. MEI positively influenced thermal sensation when used during physical activity. CAP MR, evaluated in only 1 study, sho no significant effects on performance or thermal sensat of the studies reported adverse effects or negative impa on performance, internal, or external load for any solution type.

Conclusions:

Mouth rinsing with carbohydrate solutions during physical activity and caffeine or carbohydrate-caffeine solutions before physical activity can be used as ergogenic aids to enhance performance in team sport athletes. Mouth rinsing with **menthol** solutions during physical activity **improves thermal sensation**. Further research, particularly involving professional athletes, is needed to develop precise recommendations.





		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
ydrate- audied HO + CAF Inthol- solutions beed- ed sprint tion. CHO vsical In speed- ig training. berceptual used pre- EN MR ing lowed tion. None bacts ion type.	Bortolotti et al., 2013						
	De Oliviera et al., 2019						
	De Oliviera et al., 2020						
	Karayigit et al., 2017						
	Nyman et al., 2022						
	Pribyslavska et al., 2015						
	Rollo et al., 2015						
	Nehme et al., 2022						
	Gough et al., 2022						
	Dolan et al., 2017						
	Bataineh et al., 2017						
	Virdinli et al., 2022						
	Taheri et al., 2023						
	Gibson et al., 2019						
	Jerram et al., 2023						
	Domains: D1: Bias arising from the randomiza	•				Judgm	nent: Some
	D2: Bias due to deviations from intended intervention D3: Bias due to missing outcome data						OW

D3: Bias due to missing outcome data D4: Bias in measurement of the outcome

D5: Bias in selection of the reported result

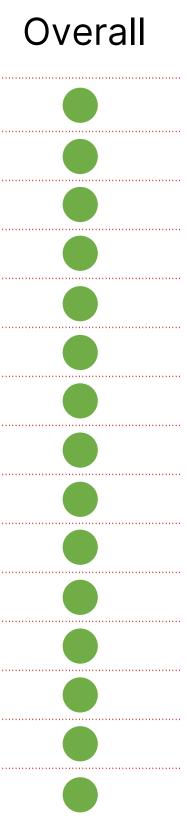


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