A FEW TERMS

HYPOXIA: when the body is

deprived of sufficient oxygen

HEMATOCRIT: percentage of red

HEMOGLOBIN: iron-containing,

oxygen-transporting metallopro-

tein in the red blood cells

COO10 (COENZYME 010): a

naturally occurring, vitamin-like

substance that aids in energy production, cell growth and

maintenance; also acts as an

antioxidant

DEFINED:

blood cells in blood

LIVING AT ALTITUDE

The pros and cons of a high-altitude lifestyle

by Laura Anderson

iving at high altitude has its advantages — namely beautiful scenery, majestic mountains, clean air and inspiring recreation opportunities. But the thin air (with less oxygen) and decreased atmospheric pres-Isure can also be tough on your system, particularly if you're not used to it. So why do we put ourselves through the abuse?

No matter what your age or fitness level, if you're not used to the 7,703 feet of elevation in Gunnison, you could be susceptible to altitude sickness, also known as Acute Mountain Sickness.

Dr. Roanne Houck, naturopathic doc-

tor and creator of Acli-Mate, a natural mountain sports drink designed specifically to help low-landers acclimate to elevation, described the warning signs of Acute Mountain Sickness, which often exhibits symptoms similar to the flu.

"Altitude sickness is not totally understood, but symptoms include fatigue, nausea, headaches, vomiting, dizziness, insomnia, water retention and high blood pressure," she explained. "Generally, when people get here they think they're getting sick."

And for visitors who don't know better, that could mean an end to their vacation and a decrease in the tourism revenues that mountain communities depend on. That's actually how Houck got the idea for Acli-

"I read an article in a Denver newspaper that reported \$289 million (in tourism revenue) is lost in Colorado due to altitude symptoms," she pointed out. "If someone gets sick and the family leaves, then they might not come back. So I started researching what was on the market, which was not much.'

For low landers, it can take anywhere from two weeks to three months to begin to feel comfortable performing any kind of rigorous exercise at altitude. But according to Sarah Baysden, director of Western State Colorado University's High Altitude Performance Laboratory (also known as the HAPLab) it can take two years for an athlete to perform as well at altitude as they did at sea level.

"It takes almost two years for you to feel similar (at altitude) to the way you feel at sea level and at least three months before you can start to feel comfortable doing highintensity things," she said.

She also pointed out that athletes recruited to WSCU, particularly runners, often sit out from competition their first year "so they have a full year to adjust before they compete.'

"I think with athletes, getting them here and getting them mentally prepared for what they're going to feel like is key," she said.

Baysden commented that that's also why training regimens — particularly rest days - are even more crucial at altitude.

"When you constantly live at altitude, your body never gets to that same oxygen flux and recovery for your muscle tissues because you're at constant hypoxia," she explained. "If you never give your body a





ALTITUDE

never as comfortable as it is at sea level." But despite that, the body does adapt to the stress.

The U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs has been at the forefront of acclimatization studies. One such study, released in the fall of 2010, followed freshmen for a year and compared those who came from "moderate" altitude, or about 5,000 feet, to those who came from sea level. That study concluded that students from moderate altitude had higher concentrations of hematocrits, hemoglobin and iron than those who had moved to altitude from sea level — even after a year of training. Participants from sea level also recorded slower times in 1.5-mile runs and lower composite physical fitness test scores.

Low landers generally aren't affected by altitude until they reach 4,500 to 5,000 feet. But after that, the affects of altitude are compounded about every 1,000 feet - so the affects of going from 6,000 feet to 7000 feet can feel the same as jumping from sea level to 4,500 feet.

According to Baysden, athletes often come to altitude to train because decreased oxygen forces the body to produce more hematocrits to aid in oxygen fixation basically, a natural form of blood-doping — which will give them more stamina at

If you're new to the altitude, Baysden recommends starting your training regimen slowly and allowing plenty of time for your body to rest. If you work out regularly at sea level, she said to step back your training to the level you were at two to three months ago in order to not overload your system.

Houck and Baysden agree that the best way to combat altitude sickness is staying hydrated. According to Houck, the rule

You're body is never as comfortable (at altitude) as it is at sea level.

Sarah Baysden

Director, High Altitude Performance Laboratory

of thumb is to consume half your body weight in ounces of hydrating fluids every

In 2002 Houck began designing and testing her own formula for a sports drink to aid acclimatization, and in 2009 Acli-Mate was launched into the mainstream market-

"My approach to acclimatization is to look at it differently — how to support the body's ability to adapt to stress. It doesn't matter what the stress is - work, undersleep, over-training or altitude," she said. "Acli-Mate works so well just on the idea of supporting hydration ... and pathways that help the body adapt to stress.

It contains electrolytes for hydration, Vitamin C for adrenal support plus B-vitamins and CoQ10 to aid energy production, as well as calcium and magnesium to help with cramping, heart palpitations and headaches.

Houck also recommends plenty of sleep - seven to eight hours per night for men, and eight to nine hours for women — as well as limiting consumption of caffeine, alcohol and junk foods.

Houck pointed out that populations living at altitude are generally "healthier" and "hardier" than those at sea level, though it likely has to do with more than altitude alone. It's possible that because towns are generally smaller, "you walk or bike and are more active in daily life," she posed.

It may also be a matter of survival of

the fittest — often health conditions drive people to lower elevations where oxygen levels are higher, and living is easier.

But for those of us who choose to stay at altitude, is there an advantage? Baysden said the benefits are often mental as much as physiological.

"According to a lot of athletes that I've talked to, when they're dealing with training here, it makes them mentally tough because it's always hard — even easy days are hard," she said. "But that gives them a competitive edge because they've got this mental edge from competing at high alti-

And that statement is backed by statistics. According to a 2011 Colorado Springs Gazette article — "Air Force study: Altitude acclimatization takes longer" — research has shown that since 1968, 95 percent of medalists in the Olympics or world championships in events longer than 800 meters have been exposed to altitude."

So next time you're hiking a peak or riding singletrack or running a hill - huffing and puffing along the way — think of how much tougher you're becoming. Take a breath of that thin, cool air and savor its freshness. Look around and absorb the beautiful scenery, and you might start thinking, "I could get used to this."

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could achieve my goals. It was an acceptance that I will have set backs — and lots of them. It was understanding that no part of this process would be

Í still struggle every day to will myself to the gym. I still break into my chocolate stash in the freezer, and carbs will forever be the bane of my existence. Some days, I just don't feel up to giving it 100 percent. And when I am faced with one of these setbacks, I still have to tell myself that it doesn't make me a failure. It makes me human.

A parting thought

We are extremely fortunate to live in the Gunnison Country, folks. Sure, it's a lot easier to stay active in the outdoors when you've got a playground like this, but I am most thankful for the people who inhabit it. You guys care about health and you work consistently every day to achieve it in your own ways. To you, I say thanks for altering the way I think and live my life. And to those who haven't yet adapted to Gunny living, my simplest advice is to be realistic, not optimistic, about your health goals. This isn't going to happen overnight. It's not even going to happen over a month. And you're not going to do it until you really want it. So dig in.



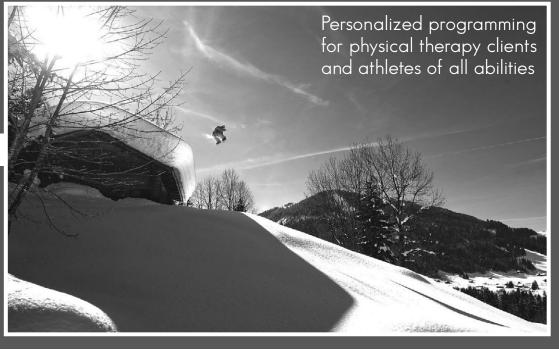
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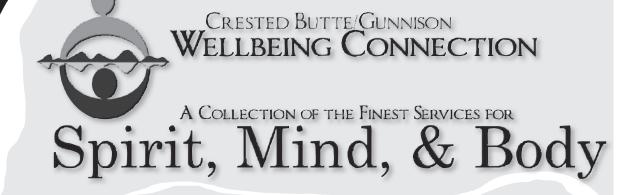
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