STUDY SYNOPSIS:



THE EFFECTS OF MALTOR ON INDICES OF RECOVERY AFTER DOMS PROTOCOL

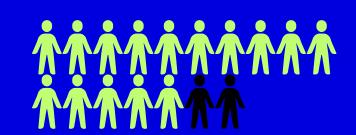
The purpose of this investigation was to determine the effects of a dietary supplement (Maltor $^{\text{\tiny M}}$) on indices of muscle recovery after a delayed-onset muscle soreness (DOMS) protocol.

METHODS:

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial, subjects consumed the treatment and placebo daily over 14 days.

PARTICIPANTS:

Seventeen trained males volunteered, among which two dropped out, and 15 completed it.



ASSESSMENTS:

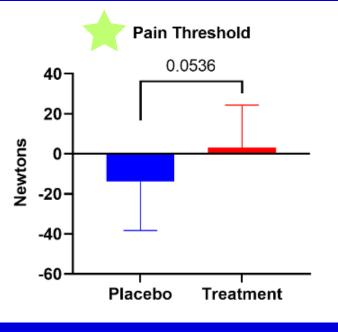
1-RM (repetition maximum) strength of the elbow flexors Visual analog scale (VAS), Pressure algometer, Arm circumference

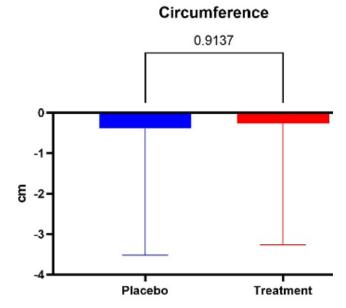
RESULTS:

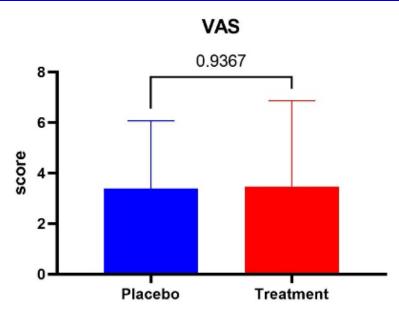
Statistical difference was found for pain threshold.

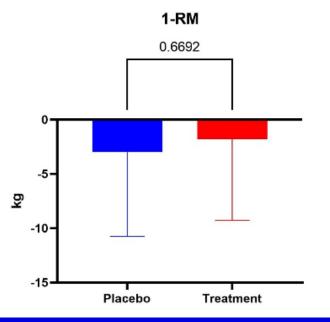
Subjects in the treatment group exhibited a higher pain threshold two days post-DOMS.

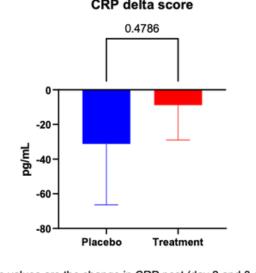
No significant differences between groups for any other assessments.

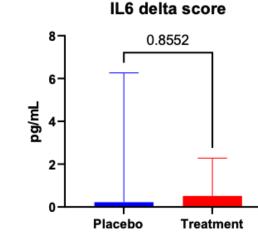












The values are the change in CRP post (day 2 and 3 combined) vs. day (baseline)

The values are the change in Interleukin-6 post (day 2 and 3 combined) vs. day 1 (baseline)

CONCLUSION:

Malic acid and taurine may effectively diminish DOMS in exercise-trained males as assessed by a pressure algometer.

It should be noted that these data are preliminary and are reflective of a very limited sample size.

AUTHORS:

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