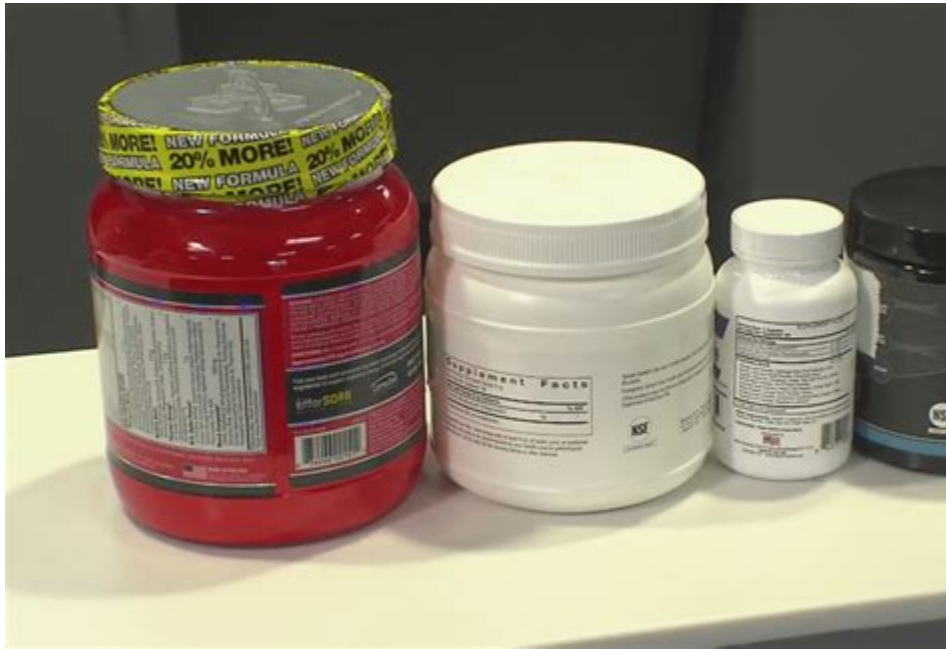


Cannabinoids. Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics. Hormone and metabolic modulators. Beta-2 agonists. Note: This is not a complete or exhaustive list. Any substance chemically/pharmacologically related to these classes also is banned.



??? VISIT OUR ONLINE STORE ???

The NCAA's Supplements Ban: Why Plant-Based Protein Powders Are .



banned substance can receive a suspension for a minimum of a year plus lose a year of eligibility. • Student-athletes who consume dietary supplements do so at their own risk, regardless of what is listed on the label. NOTE: The NCAA does not approve or endorse any dietary supplements; therefore, products marketed as "NCAA

No sale: NCAA standards stymie energy drink campaign - USA TODAY



Four of the 17 banned nutritional and dietary supplements are amino acids and any amino acid chelates, glucosamine, green tea and protein powders. Anyone that has taken some form of basic biology in their lifetime knows that every human being is made up of the standard 20 amino acids.

Supplements OU handed out weren't banned NCAA allows athletes to use .



Prior to August 2019 Stimulants Anabolic agents Alcohol and beta blockers (banned for rifle only)
Banned Substance Class As of August 1, 2019 Stimulants Anabolic agents Alcohol and beta blockers
(banned for rifle only) Permissible Supplement • 16. 5. 2. 8 Nutritional Supplements.

PDF NCAA Guidelines on Dietary Supplements Policy



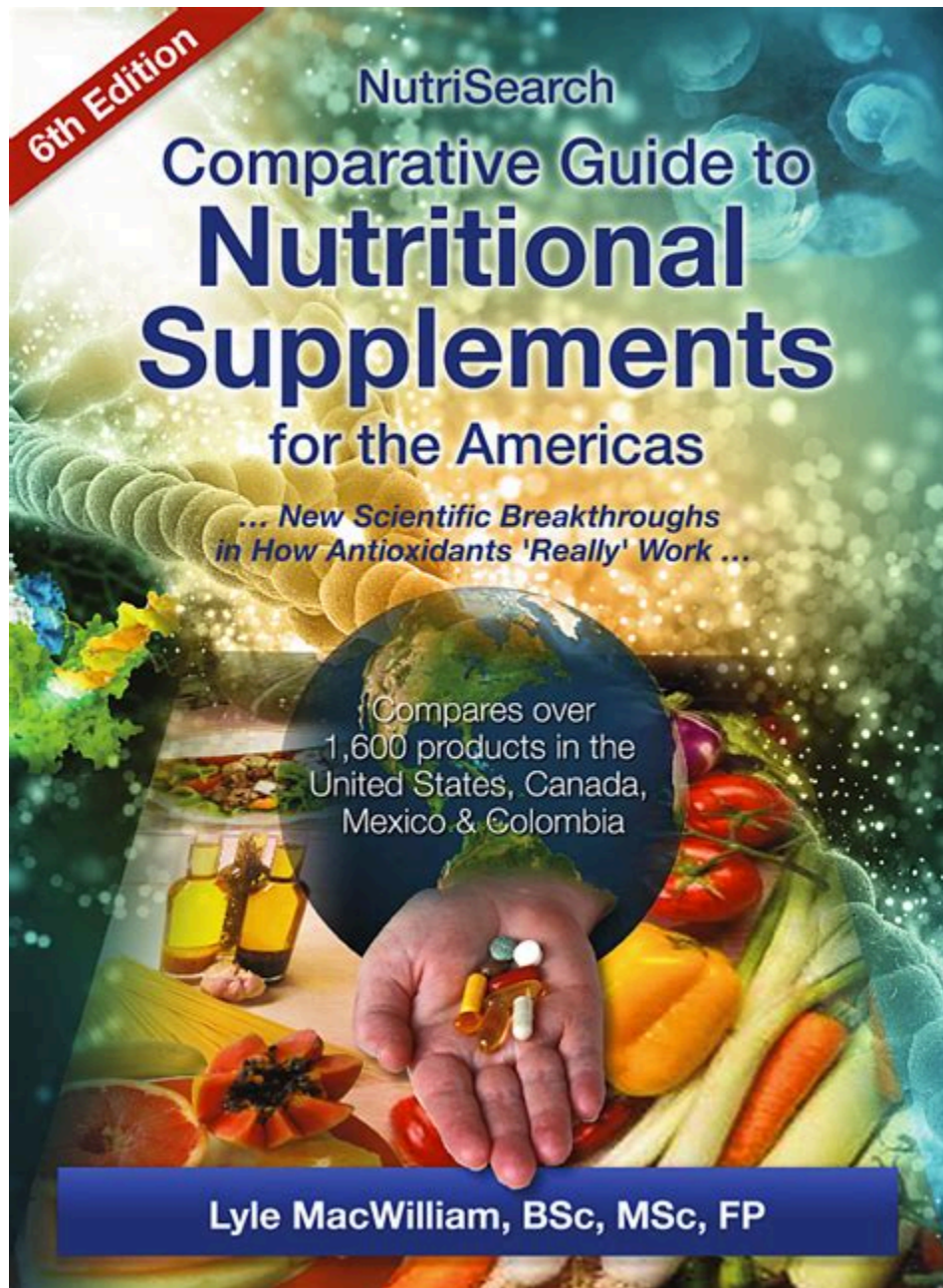
Although manufacturers are required to list all ingredients on the label, a dietary supplement may contain a banned substance, even if not listed, due to contamination or poor manufacturing practices.

Amino Acid Supplements & NCAA - LetsRun



athletes. In accordance with NCAA Bylaw 16.5.2.7, an institution may provide permissible nutritional supplements to a student-athlete for the purpose of providing additional calories and electrolytes. Permissible nutritional supplements do not contain any NCAA banned substances

PDF Understanding dietary supplements - Amazon Web Services



The two drinks in question are not banned by the NCAA. Instead, OU violated NCAA laws by giving the drinks to players. . Unlike Gatorade or Powerade or the product the university ordered, the drink OU received contained amino acids and ginseng. While neither supplement is on the NCAA's banned substance list, meaning players are free to .

Buyer Beware! Dietary Supplements, Student-athlete . - NCAA



NITRONEMAX

**HURRY SUPPLIES
WON'T LAST LONG!
YOUR OFFER IS
WAITING!**

CLAIM YOUR TRIAL TODAY
ORDER NOW WHILE SUPPLIES LAST

The advertisement features a muscular man flexing his muscles in the background. In the foreground, there is a box and a bottle of NitroNEMAX Muscle Building Complex. The box is black and red, with the product name and '60 CAPSULES' visible. The bottle is also black and red, with 'NITRONEMAX MUSCLE BUILDING COMPLEX' and '60 CAPSULES' printed on it. The text 'Formulated with L-Arginine HCL and Creatine Monohydrate to support your body's' is partially visible on the box. The overall design is bold and uses a color palette of black, red, and yellow.

Here are the major categories as identified by the NCAA. Stimulants (such as Caffeine, Guarana, Ephedrine/ephedra) Anabolic agents. Alcohol and beta blockers (banned for rifle only) Diuretics and masking agents. Narcotics. Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics HGH, EPO, HCG. Hormone and metabolic modulators.

An Investigation of Habitual Dietary Supplement Use Among 557 NCAA .

NCHS Data Brief ■ No. 399 ■ February 2021

Dietary Supplement Use Among Adults: United States, 2017–2018

Suruchi Mishra, Ph.D., Bryan Stierman, M.D., M.P.H., Jaime J. Gahche, Ph.D., M.P.H., and Nancy Potischman, Ph.D.

Key findings

Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

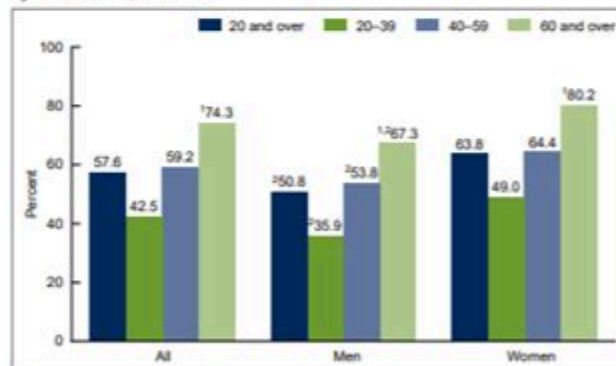
- Among U.S. adults aged 20 and over, 57.6% used any dietary supplement in the past 30 days, and use was higher among women (63.8%) than men (50.8%).
- Dietary supplement use increased with age, overall and in both sexes, and was highest among women aged 60 and over (80.2%).
- The use of two, three, and four or more dietary supplements increased with age, while the percentage of adults not using any dietary supplement decreased with age.
- The most common types of dietary supplements used by all age groups were multivitamin-mineral supplements, followed by vitamin D and omega-3 fatty acid supplements.
- From 2007–2008 through 2017–2018, the prevalence of dietary supplement use increased in all age groups among U.S. adults.

Dietary supplement use is common in the United States (1). The additional nutrients provided by dietary supplements can help meet recommended nutrient targets but can also potentially lead to excess intakes (2,3). This report describes recent prevalence estimates for dietary supplement use among U.S. adults, the distribution of the number of dietary supplements used, and the most common types of dietary supplements used. Trends in dietary supplement use from 2007–2008 through 2017–2018 are also reported.

What percentage of U.S. adults used any dietary supplement in the past 30 days, and did this vary by sex and age in 2017–2018?

During 2017–2018, 57.6% of adults aged 20 and over reported using any dietary supplement in the past 30 days (Figure 1). A higher percentage of women (63.8%) reported dietary supplement use than men (50.8%). For both

Figure 1. Percentage of adults aged 20 and over who used any dietary supplement, by sex and age: United States, 2017–2018



¹Significant linear increasing trend with age.
²Significantly different from women of the same age group.
NOTE: Access data table for Figure 1 at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/tables/nbr/0399-tables-008.pdf>.
SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2017–2018.

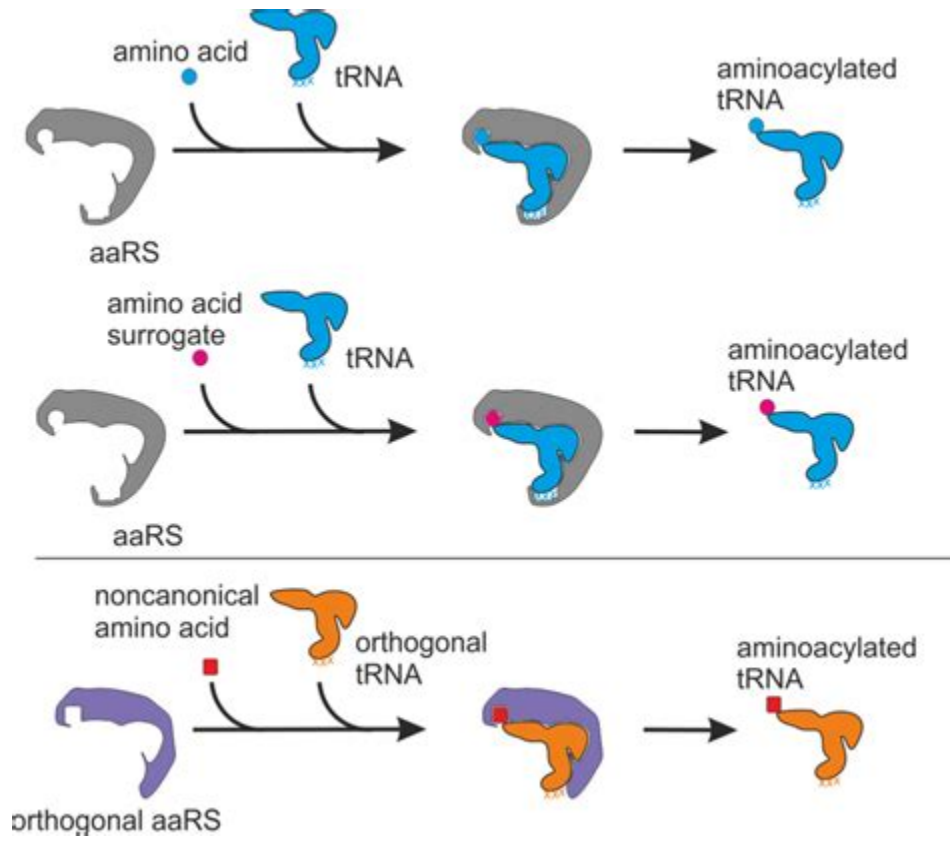


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics



The ingredients that are This article goes into what supplements NCAA athletes can take. It shows what supplements will not fail a drug test & suspend you from your sport in the NCAA.

Addicting diverse bacteria to a noncanonical amino acid



Taurine and L-carnitine are amino acids, which have been considered potentially performance-enhancing by the NCAA. Such amino acid products are impermissible for NCAA schools to distribute to

NCAA Banned Substances - NCAA



PRODUCTS THAT MAY RESULT IN FAILED DRUG TEST



Caffeine, a banned stimulant under NCAA regulations, is the common ingredient in these products, which contain a high enough amount to possibly trigger a failed drug test. In addition, supplements such as pre-workout are not regulated by the FDA, and thus may contain other ingredients and substances that may cause an athlete to fail a drug test.

substances* prohibited by the NCAA (e. g. , stimulants, anabolic steroids, testosterone products, marijuana) and impermissible Supplements for nutrition that student-athletes at NCAA member institutions may not receive (ex. , creatine, amino acids, ginseng, most energy or stimulant drinks)].
What Supplements Are Banned by the NCAA?



Update to NCAA bylaw raises concerns about impact on student-athletes' mental health

July 6, 2015

By Timothy Neal, M.S., ATC; John P. Sullivan, Psy. D.; David B. Coppel, Ph.D., FACSM, CC-AASP; Sam Maniar, Ph.D.; Patrick Bailie, Ph.D., LL.B.; and Eric F. Quandt, J.D.

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Sam Maniar, Ph.D., is a sport psychologist for the Cleveland Browns and the NFL.

Patrick Bailie, Ph.D., LL.B., is a psychologist with Alberta Health Services, a consulting psychologist with the Calgary Police Service, and an attorney in Canada.

Eric F. Quandt, J.D., is a practicing attorney at Quandt Law. You may contact Quandt at efq@quandtllaw.com.

A recent update to a National Collegiate Athletic Association bylaw related to sport psychology raises significant concerns about providing student-athletes sufficient care to ensure their long-term health and well-being. The changes also raise the potential liability risk for institutions and threaten confidentiality protection for student-athletes.

Due to changes in the bylaw, if a coach requires a student-athlete to meet with a sport psychologist in the off-season, those meetings will count against the student-athlete's weekly allowable hours (usually eight for most conferences). By strict interpretation of the ruling, each required meeting with a sport psychologist for a student-athlete's performance or mental health will count against allowable activities for that student-athlete.

Consider the statistics

In the college student-athlete age group (18–25), approximately one in every four or five individuals meets the criteria for a diagnosable mental health disorder, with depression and anxiety as the two most prevalent conditions.

Injury and academics rank as the top stressors for student-athletes. Weight and diet issues also ranked as high stressors among female student-athletes. But student-athletes face other significant stressors, including sleep disturbances, postconcussion syndrome, eating disorders and overtraining, along with performance issues that impact their lives in and out of the classroom as well as on the field and court.

In fact, the NCAA and the National Athletic Trainers' Association are acting to address the growing concern of mental health issues facing our intercollegiate student-athletes. The NCAA, under the leadership of its chief medical officer, Dr. Brian Hamble, convened a task force in November 2013 to study student-athlete mental health issues. The following November, the NCAA published a book addressing issues discussed at the task force meeting, *Mind, Body and Sport — Understanding and Supporting Student-Athlete Mental Wellness*.

NATA developed a consensus statement in 2013 (<http://www.nata.org/sites/default/files/psychologicatreferral-namemary.pdf>) to address this growing public health issue affecting some intercollegiate student-athletes ("Inter-Association Recommendations in Developing a Plan for Recognition and Referral of Student-Athletes with Psychological Concerns at the Collegiate Level: A Consensus Statement").

Review concerns, recommendations

Here's an overview of our concerns about the new bylaw, and our recommendations for amendments that would address those concerns:

1. **Concern: Barriers to services and legal considerations.** The prevalence of mental health disorders in the student-athlete demographic, along with the stressors of being a student-athlete, mean every intercollegiate athletics department will have some student-athletes needing mental health evaluation and treatment. To count mental health care by a credentialed licensed sport psychologist as part of weekly allowable hours of student-athlete participation isn't prudent — in fact, it's potentially dangerous. The existing stigma associated with mental health issues means student-athletes are already reticent to go for mental health evaluations and care.

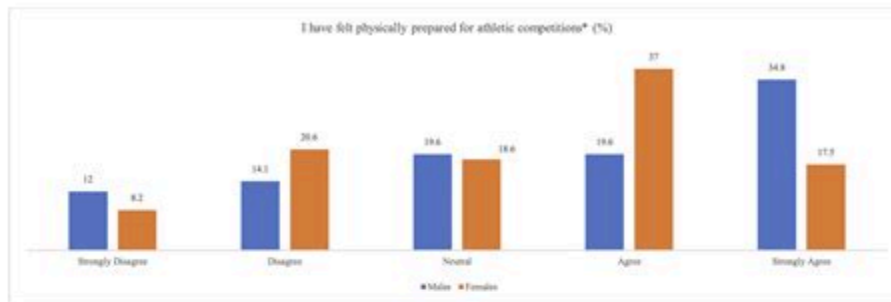
Furthermore, when psychological services count toward a team's hours, then this documentation would compromise the confidentiality of the student-athlete. This could create an additional barrier to seeking proper care from a professional and further infringe upon the privacy of the student-athlete. This type of information is considered privileged, and coaches as well as other nonmedical athletics personnel are unauthorized to use or collect identifiable health information.

<http://www.collegeathleticslaw.com/article-detail-print/update-to-ncaa-bylaw-raises-conce...> 7/24/2015

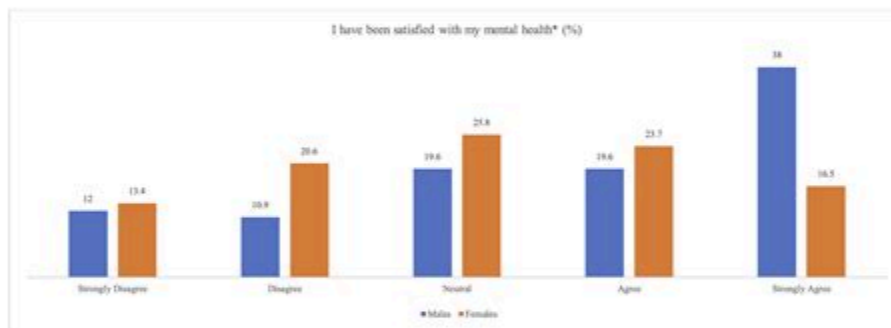
Jason W. Chin. Nature (2017) Expansion of the genetic code to noncanonical amino acids (NCAAs) has been limited by the lack of evolutionary pressure for organismal dependence on the NCAA. Linking .

A national study of substance use behaviors among NCAA male athletes .

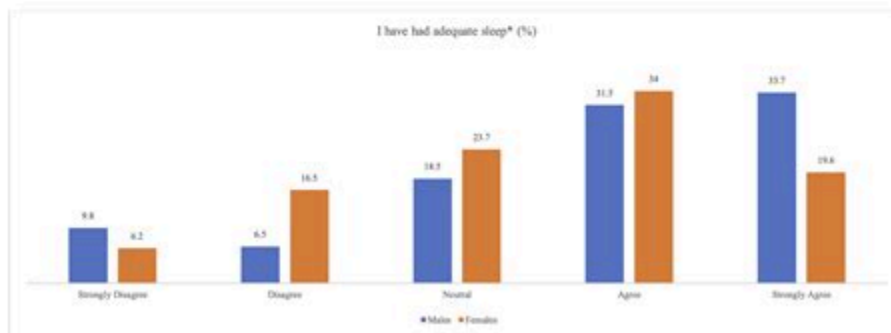
1a.



1b.

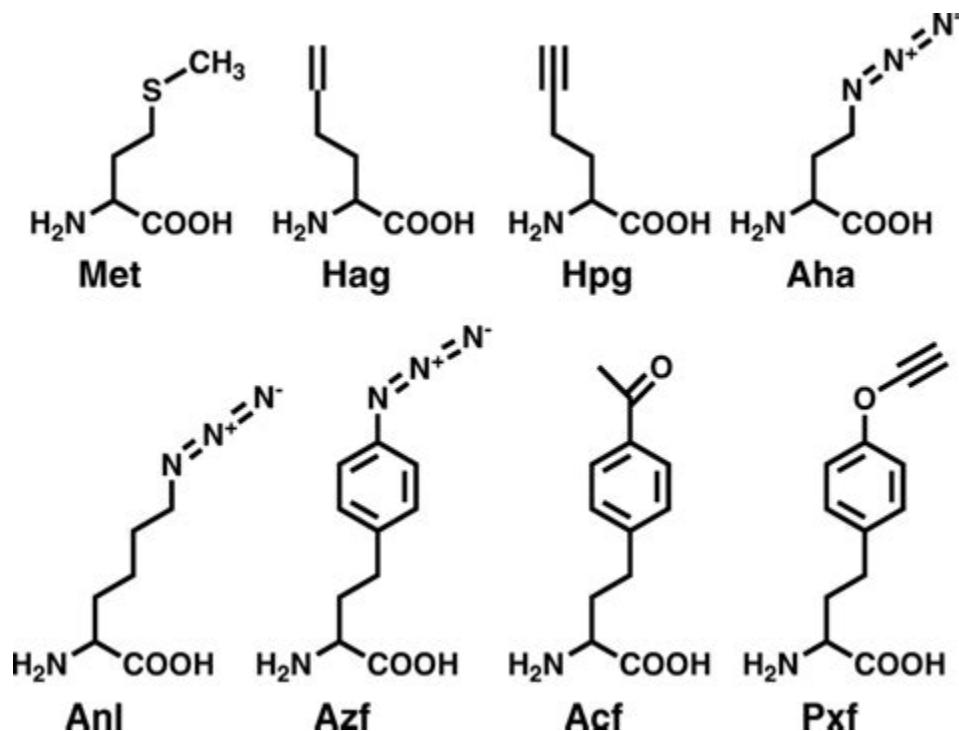


1c.



Response options to the first item were: I have not taken any of the items listed below; amino acids; chromium; creatine; glucosamine; general multivitamin; multivitamin with caffeine; and multivitamin and mineral with other additives. None of these supplements are specifically banned by the NCAA, but some are impermissible (i. e. , .

Enzymatic Synthesis of Noncanonical α -Amino Acids Containing γ -Tertiary .



Background: Supplements may expose athletes to dangerous ingredients, banned substances, toxins or contaminants; however, few investigations assess use among collegiate athletes in the U. S. Objective: This cross-sectional study evaluated habitual dietary supplement intake, defined use ≥ 2 days/week over the past year, in NCAA Division I athletes. .

Athlete Approved Supplements - CampusProtein



College student-athletes in a wide variety of sports regularly use whey protein, collagen, branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs), and other nutritional supplements to help them meet specific training and performance goals.

PDF Changes in NCAA Policy and Bylaws You Need to Know - Drug Free Sport

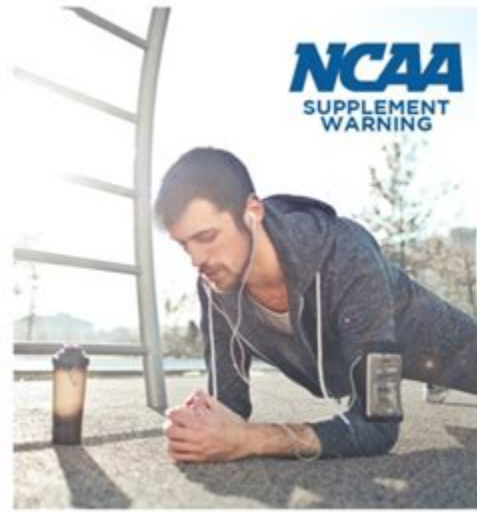


Noncanonical amino acids (ncAAs) containing tertiary alcohols are valuable as precursors of natural products and active pharmaceutical ingredients. However, the assembly of such ncAA scaffolds from simple material by C-C bond formation remains a challenging task due to the presence of multiple stereocenters and large steric hindrance. In this .

Opinion: The irony of NCAA rules on dietary supplements - CU Independent

**NCAA
NUTRITIONAL/
DIETARY
SUPPLEMENTS
WARNING**

SODAPOPCRAFT.COM



The NCAA prohibits colleges from providing athletes with muscle-builders, amino acids, weight gainers, creatine, ginseng, and protein powders as a supplement to their diets. The NCAA overturned a rule that prohibited institutions from providing protein supplements to student-athletes containing more than the permitted limit.

PDF COLLEGE ATHLETES AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS - SportsRd



. Permissible nutritional supplements do not contain any NCAA banned substances and are identified according to the following classes: carbohydrate/electrolyte drinks, energy bars, carbohydrate boosters, protein supplements, omega-3 fatty acids, and vitamins and minerals.

PDF 2021-22 NCAA Banned Substances - Amazon Web Services

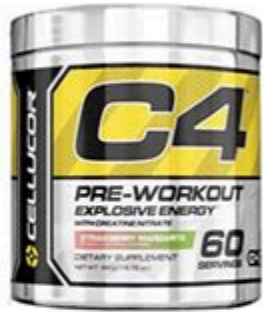


There is no complete list of banned drugs, and any substance closely pharmacologically related to these classes is also banned. [2] Stimulants A stimulant is defined as an agent (as a drug) that temporarily increases the activity central nervous system and the body.

NCAA banned substances - Wikipedia



PRODUCTS THAT MAY RESULT IN FAILED DRUG TEST



Caffeine, a banned stimulant under NCAA regulations, is the common ingredient in these products, which contain a high enough amount to possibly trigger a failed drug test. In addition, supplements such as pre-workout are not regulated by the FDA, and thus may contain other ingredients and substances that may cause an athlete to fail a drug test.

Since amino acids are the part of protein that help muscle production and recovery they are often taken individually as they are sold individually at the same store. .

Dietary Supplements Can Lead to NCAA Anti-Doping Violations | Global .



may not provide to student-athletes (e. g. , creatine, amino acids, ginseng, most energy or stimulant drinks)]. I (*Note: The list of NCAA-banned drug classes with examples is

PDF The Ncaa'S Advertising and Promotional Guidelines Effective September .



The NCAA's Advertising and Promotional Guidelines

Updated July 2014

Introduction

The NCAA's advertising and promotional standards are designed to encourage those advertisements and advertisers that support the NCAA's ideals and exclude those advertisements and advertisers (and others who wish to associate with NCAA activities) that do not appear to be in the best interests of higher education and student-athletes.

Advertisements, advertisers and others associated with NCAA events (e.g., entities participating in NCAA championship fan fests) should be generally supportive of the NCAA's values and attributes, and/or not be in conflict with the NCAA's mission and fundamental principles.

In formulating these advertising and promotional standards, the NCAA reviewed the broadcast practices and standards documents of its primary television partners (i.e., the CBS Television Network Advertising Guidelines and the ESPN Domestic Commercial Guidelines). In some cases, the NCAA adopted specific standards from these guidelines. Overall, the NCAA recognizes that these network guidelines help to maintain and assure a standard of appropriate advertising on NCAA championship telecasts.

The NCAA will work with each of its business partners (including CBS, Turner, ESPN and Golf Channel) in reviewing in advance advertisements (e.g., those that might be viewed as demeaning or in poor taste) or other questionable associations with the NCAA prior to the NCAA rendering a decision as to how these standards should apply in any given situation. The NCAA reserves the right to exercise flexibility as circumstances warrant.

Principles

The NCAA strives to be associated with entities and messages that:

- Promote the NCAA's attributes: Learning, Balance, Character, Spirit/Passion, Community, and Fair Play.
- Champion the STUDENT-athlete, reflecting the integration and balance that student-athletes achieve every day between academics and athletics.
- Support diversity, gender equity, nondiscrimination, physical fitness, student-athlete health and safety, youth development, sportsmanship, ethical conduct, academic standards, student-athlete welfare and amateurism.

The NCAA prohibits colleges from providing athletes with muscle-builders, added amino acids, weight gainers, creatine, ginseng, glucosamine, or protein powders. Is pre-workout banned in the Olympics? One athlete, in particular, was extremely proud of being a drug-free athlete, but his pre-workout unknowingly contained DMAA, which is banned by .

Is pre workout banned by the NCAA? - Project Sports



PRODUCTS THAT MAY RESULT IN FAILED DRUG TEST



Caffeine, a banned stimulant under NCAA regulations, is the common ingredient in these products, which contain a high enough amount to possibly trigger a failed drug test. In addition, supplements such as pre-workout are not regulated by the FDA, and thus may contain other ingredients and substances that may cause an athlete to fail a drug test.

There is no complete list of banned substances. Substances and Methods Subject to Restrictions: Blood and gene doping. Local anesthetics (permitted under some conditions). Manipulation of urine samples. Beta-2 agonists (permitted only by inhalation with prescription). Tampering of urine samples. NCAA Nutritional/Dietary Supplements:

Is Creatine Illegal in NCAA? All You Want to Know



Buyer Beware! Dietary Supplements, Student-athlete Eligibility and Health A growing number of student-athletes lose eligibility and are suspended from their sport because they tested positive for an NCAA banned drug after consuming a dietary supplement that contained the banned drug.

- <https://www.docdroid.com/RBSUFcd/cervical-steroid-injection-cost-pdf>
- <https://peda.net/p/vadimbottom/ciclo-de/cjc-1295-no-dac-5mg-with-ipamorelin-5mg>
- <https://publiclab.org/notes/print/46402>