Ethical and Socio-cultural Issues in Physical Activity

There are four key terms which can be used to describe the conduct of athletes and the expectations for how they should act when competing. These terms are outlined below.

Conduct of Performers

Type of conduct	Definition	Example
Etiquette	Following the unwritten rules of the game	Giving the ball back to your opponents if the game is stopped due to injury
Sportsmanship	Being respectful to the opposition	Forming a tunnel at the end of a rugby match
Gamesmanship	Bending the rules to gain an advantage	Blocking an opponent without fouling them
Contract to compete	Trying to win by following the rules and allowing your opponents to do the same	Not 'showboating' when you have a large lead

Prohibited Substances and Methods

Substance

Benefits

Side

Effects

Example

of use

This blood is frozen

Narcotic analgesic



+ Painkiller

- Provides energy Delays fatigue
- Disturbed sleep patterns

Blood Doping

The process of blood doping is outlined below and the positive and negative effects

Blood is removed from the athlete in the weeks leading up to competition

- Heart problems Overtraining
- Nausea

of blood doping are written on the blood bags.

It is then reinjected prior to competition

aerobically and requires good cardiovascular

Blood doping is beneficial for any athlete who works

endurance, e.g. long-distance runners and cyclists.

To provide alertness in team sports

Mood swings To allow an athlete to continue training with a

pulled hamstring

Addictive

Drowsiness

Training when injured

Anabolic agent



- Aids the development of muscles
- Heart disease
- Kidney problems
- Liver problems
- Aggression

To maximise the strength gain made by a weight lifter

> ↑ Red blood cells positives:

↑ Cardiovascular

endurance

Peptide hormone



- Increased ability to transport oxygen
- Delays fatigue
- Heart problems
- Increased blood pressure

To improve the cardiovascular endurance of marathon runners

Diuretic



- + Weight loss
- Lethargy
- Dehydration
- Kidney problems
- Muscle cramps

To lose weight before a boxing weigh-in

Negatives:

↑ Blood viscosity B*

↑ Embolism risk (blood

(thickening)

↑ Infection risk

↑ Heart attack risk

vessel blockage)



Reasons for PED use

The decision by an athlete to use PEDs is influenced by the potential positive and negative effects listed below

	Advantages		Disadvantages
0	More likely to	0	It is a form of
	have a successful		cheating
	career	0	It can be
0	Gives them an		dangerous
	equal opportunity	0	If found guilty,
	compared to		they can receive
	others who are		fines, bans and be
	using them		branded as a
0	Increases the		cheat
	chance of fame	0	Damages the
0	Increases the		sport's reputation
	chance of making	0	Reduces the
	money		credibility of the
			sport

Beta-blockers

Beta-blockers are generally taken by athletes who take part in sports which require the performance of fine motor skills, e.g. snooker.

The reasons for the use of beta-blockers include:

- Reduced heart rate
- Reduced muscle tension
- Reduced blood pressure
- Reduced effects of adrenaline
- Improved fine control

However, beta-blockers should only be taken when prescribed by a doctor for medical

- Weakness
- Heart problems





reasons because their use can cause Nausea

