



Exercise and breast support

A guide to understanding breast support during physical activity and how to determine correct bra fit



A recent study found that 88% of female adolescents wore a bra during sport that did not fit correctly, while 85% failed a simple knowledge test on bras and bra fit¹. This fact sheet aims to provide easy-to-understand information on how to choose a bra suitable for physical activity and to tell if it fits you properly. Hopefully this information will ensure that the next sports bra you buy is the right size, provides you with good support and, most importantly, is comfortable.

Why wear a supportive bra during physical activity?

Improve posture and performance

As breasts can be heavy, the force created by them can pull your trunk forward, making you slouch. This can negatively affect your athletic or sports performance, and lead to headaches and neck, back and arm pain^{2,3}.

Figure 1 Bad posture (left), good posture (right)



Fact...

16D breasts weigh approximately 600 grams each.

That's as much as 1.2 litres of milk hanging from the front of your chest.

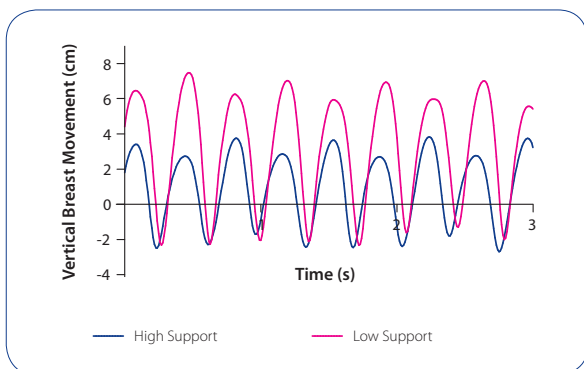
Minimise breast movement

Research has shown that during activities such as running and jumping, bare breasts move up and down as much as 12 cm. This is due to insufficient anatomical support within your breasts⁴.

Minimise breast discomfort and embarrassment

Excessive breast movement during exercise is often associated with breast discomfort and can be embarrassing for some females. As both of these factors have been shown to be barriers to physical activity^{1,5}, breast support should be made a priority and bras regarded as essential pieces of sporting equipment, rather than just underwear.

Figure 2 Breast movement during treadmill running when wearing a supportive bra compared to a non-supportive bra



How much breast support do I need?

The amount of breast support needed varies with age, bra size and the type of exercise.

Age

Breasts are primarily supported by the skin covering them. Elasticity of the skin decreases with age which, in turn, reduces the support it can provide. This means that older women require greater support from their bras, especially after pregnancy.

Bra size

Females with larger bra sizes have heavier breasts and therefore require greater support from their bra⁶.

Different types of exercise

Different types of exercises cause different breast movement. Exercises with more vertical movement of the body (e.g. horse riding compared to bike riding; jumping compared to walking) or movements involving rapid lower limb movement (e.g. running compared to walking) cause more breast movement and, therefore, require greater breast support⁶.

Figure 3 Guide to the level of breast support required in relation to your age, bra cup size and the type of physical activity you are involved in. NB: This chart should be used as a guide only. Your level of breast support should be individually modified according to any breast discomfort and the amount of breast movement you experience when you are active. Personal circumstances, such as your menstrual cycle or changes in body weight, can affect the level of breast support you require.

		WALKING	JOGGING	RUNNING
15-29 YRS	A-B cup	●	● ▲	▲
	C-D cup	●	▲	▲
	≥ E cup	▲	▲ ■	■
30-45 YRS	A-B cup	●	● ▲	▲
	C-D cup	● ▲	▲	▲ ■
	≥ E cup	▲	■	■
≥ 46 YRS	A-B cup	●	▲	▲
	C-D cup	● ▲	▲ ■	▲ ■
	≥ E cup	▲	■	■

KEY: ● = Crop top ▲ = Sports bra ■ = Sports bra + Crop top

Tip...

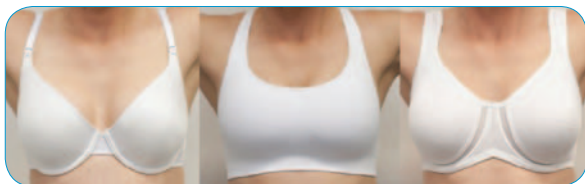
Women with bra cup sizes D+ might require two bras (sports bra plus a crop top) to achieve enough support.

Which bra should I wear?**Types of bras**

There are three basic types of bras to choose from:

- Fashion bras (bras worn during everyday activities)
- Crop tops (bras with no cups that compress both breasts together against the chest)
- Sports bras (bras with structured cups that are worn during physical activity)

Figure 4 Types of bras



Fashion bra:
breasts not completely covered, thin straps, non-supportive material

Crop top, round neck:
breasts covered, wide band, strong elastic material

Sports bra:
breasts covered, wide padded straps, wide strong band

If only a low level of breast support is needed (e.g. if you are young, have small breasts and are walking), a crop top might provide sufficient breast support. However, if a high level of breast support is needed (e.g. if you are older, have large breasts and are running) a highly supportive sports bra or even two bras may be required (e.g. a sports bra and crop top) to achieve enough support⁶.

How do I choose the right bra?

A supportive bra should minimise breast movement. Ideally your breasts should move in unison with your torso and not bounce excessively by themselves. The less they move, the better. However, some supportive bras can be uncomfortable. You need to try and ensure you have a supportive bra that is also comfortable to wear.

Band

Needs to be made of strong, wide elastic material so it can support your breasts without riding up. Larger bra sizes require wider bands.

Straps

Should be wide and padded for comfort so they don't dig into your shoulders.

Cup

Your breasts **MUST** be completely covered or encased in the cups to effectively limit breast movement.

Underwire

If a bra has underwire it **MUST** fit the shape of your breasts correctly. Soft breast tissue is not designed to tolerate underwire digging into it. If it is not possible to find an underwire bra that fits correctly, choose a non-underwire (soft-cup) bra instead.

Front band

The centre of the bra between the cups should sit on your breast bone, not on your breast tissue.

Material

Should be able to wick sweat away from your body to keep you cool but not irritate your skin. Crop tops should be made of strong elastic material that can compress your breasts firmly against your chest.

Fact...

Research has found many females wear bras that are past their used by date, where the elastic is stretched and the material is worn. Are you one of them?

Why is correct bra fit important?

Any supportive bra **MUST** fit correctly. If it doesn't fit, it won't provide adequate support. Ill-fitting bras contribute to neck, back and arm pain, especially in females with larger breasts², so make sure your bra fits you well.

Three easy steps... to correct bra fit

1. Fit the band correctly first, ensuring all of your breast, especially under your armpit is in the cups.
2. Adjust the straps, then check for any wrinkles/gaps or bulging of the cups and go up or down a cup size accordingly.
3. Check the underwire fits your breast shape correctly. If not, start these steps again with a different bra.

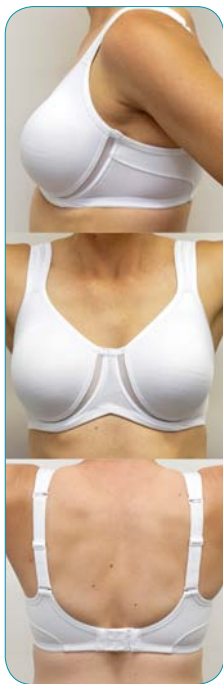


Figure 5 Correct bra fit

Bra fit checklist

- Band** – Not too tight; no flesh bulging over the top of the band (i.e. too small); doesn't ride up when your arms are raised (i.e. too big). Ideally you should fasten a new bra on the loosest hook so you can tighten it up as the bra stretches with age.
- Straps** – Comfortable, not digging in; not sliding off.
- Cup** – No breast bulge over the top of the cup (too small); no wrinkles or gaps in the cup (too big).
- Underwire** – Sits on your ribs, not on your breast tissue at the front or under your armpits (too small or the design does not fit your breast shape).
- Front band** – Sits flat against your breast bone.



For further information

For further information see the Sports Bra Fitness booklet available at <http://www.uow.edu.au/health/brl/sportsbra/index.html>

References

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- 6 McGhee DE, Steele JR & Munro BJ. (2008). Sports Bra Fitness. Wollongong NSW: Breast Research Australia (BRA), Biomechanics Research Laboratory, University of Wollongong: ISBN 9781741281552.

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Always consult a trained professional

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