

食事の順番と血糖プロフィール(150715)

研修中の学生に関心のあるテーマということで、論文と一緒に抄読してみた。

●PECO

P: overweight/ obese adults with type 2 diabetes. (11 subjects (6 female, 5 male) with metformin-treated type 2 diabetes)

E: Western meal, incorporating vegetables, protein, and carbohydrate (isocaloric meal (628 kcal: 55 g protein, 68 g carbohydrate, and 16 g fat) with the same composition on 2 separate days, 1 week apart.) (food order was carbohydrate (ciabatta bread and orange juice), followed 15 min later by protein (skinless grilled chicken breast) and vegetables (lettuce and tomato salad with low-fat Italian vinaigrette and steamed broccoli with butter))

C: the food order was reversed a week later

O: postprandial glucose and insulin excursions

肥満のある2型糖尿病の患者に対して、蛋白質(チキン)や野菜(レタス、トマト、ブロッコリー)を摂取後に炭水化物(パン、オレンジジュース)を摂取してもらうと、炭水化物を先に摂取してもらう場合と比較して、食後の血糖やインスリン分泌が改善するかどうかを検討した研究であることが分かる。

●妥当か

ランダム化比較試験ではなく、クロスオーバー試験 (within-subject crossover design)。

時期が異なるので、比較する背景は違ってくると思う。それでも、同じ集団で検討しているので十分参考になると思う。

●結果

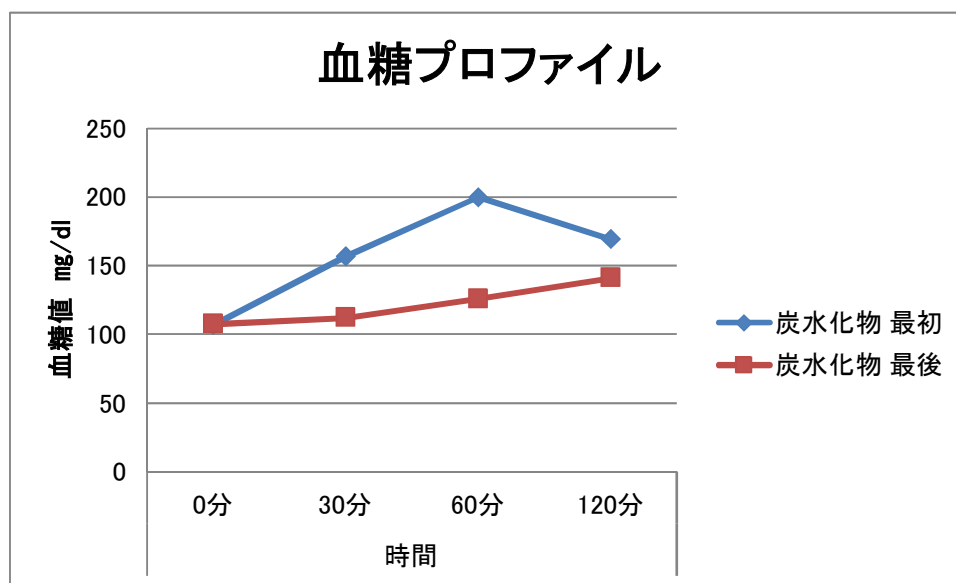
血糖プロフィールもインスリンプロフィールも大きく改善。

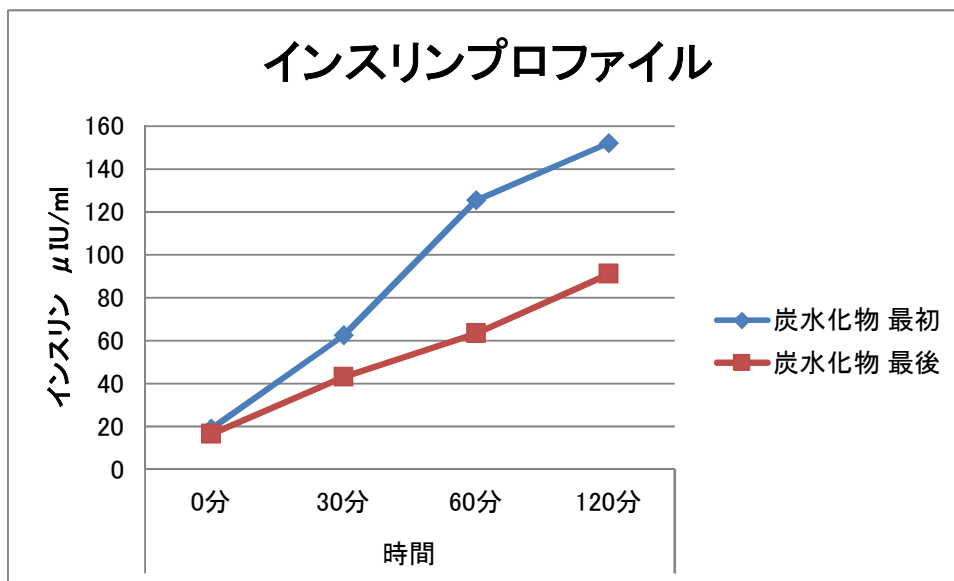
The mean postmeal glucose levels were decreased by 28.6% ($P = 0.001$), 36.7% ($P = 0.001$), and 16.8% ($P = 0.03$) at 30, 60, and 120 min, respectively, and the incremental area under the curve (iAUC₀₋₁₂₀) was 73% lower ($2,00 \pm 376.9$ vs. $7,545 \pm 804.4$ mg/dL \times 120 min, $P=0.001$) when vegetables and protein were consumed first, before carbohydrate, compared with the reverse food order. Postprandial insulin levels at 60 and 120 min and the iAUC₀₋₁₂₀ were also significantly lower when protein and vegetables were consumed first.

	Time (min)	Carbohydrates first	Carbohydrates last	P^c	Change (%)
Blood glucose (mg/dL) ^a	0	106.7 \pm 5.3	107.3 \pm 6.3	0.752	0.5
	30	156.8 \pm 8.2	112.0 \pm 5.8	0.001	-28.6
	60	199.4 \pm 12.2	125.6 \pm 6.9	0.001	-37.0
	120	169.2 \pm 13.8	140.8 \pm 7.7	0.030	-16.8
Serum insulin (μ U/mL) ^a	0	18.8 \pm 2.4	16.3 \pm 1.4	0.154	-13.6
	30	62.4 \pm 8.6	42.9 \pm 9.7	0.083	-31.2
	60	125.4 \pm 20.1	63.2 \pm 11.0	0.002	-49.6
	120	152.0 \pm 31.7	90.9 \pm 16.6	0.014	-40.2
Glucose iAUC					

(参考文献 1 より引用)

わかりにくいので、表にしてみました。





やっぱり効果はありそう…。

もう一本、日本の論文を読んでみる。

●PECO

P: subjects with T2DM (15 patients (7 men and 8 women), enrolled from outpatients)

E: Subjects ate test meals consisting of white rice and vegetable salad, eating either 'vegetables before carbohydrate' or vice versa for 4 weeks (A test meal, consisted of white rice and vegetable salad of sliced cabbage and tomato, contains total energy of 340 kcal with 61.8 g of carbohydrate, 7.7 g of fat, 4.8 g of protein, and 1.9 g of fiber.)

C: vice versa for 4 weeks

O: postprandial glucose and insulin levels

2 型糖尿病の患者に対して、炭水化物の前に野菜を食べると、その逆と比較して、食後血糖やインスリンの分泌が改善するかどうかを検討している。

●妥当か

少数の試験だが、randomized crossover study の記載あり。ITT 解析については評価できない。

●結果

120分では差を認めないものの、30分～60分では有意にインスリンプロファイルや血糖プロファイルが改善している。もしくは改善する傾向である。

Postprandial plasma glucose levels of eating vegetables before carbohydrates were reduced at 30 and 60 minutes compared to eating rice before vegetables

Additionally, postprandial plasma insulin levels of eating 'vegetables before carbohydrate' showed a significant decreased at 30 and 60 minutes compared to eating rice before vegetables

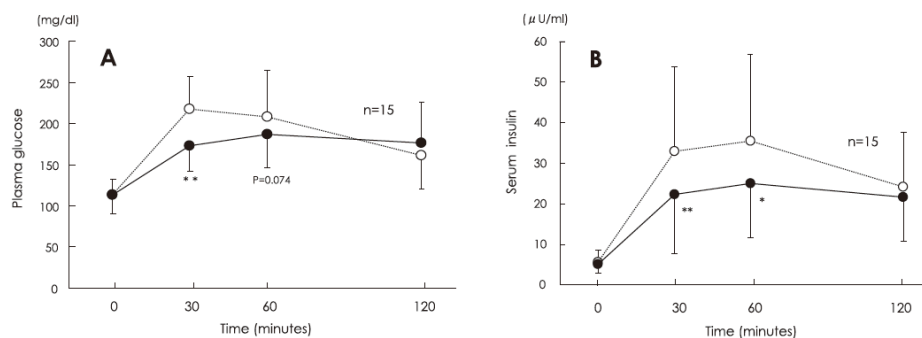


Fig. 2 Time course of (A) plasma glucose or (B) serum insulin at 0, 30, 60 and 120 minutes after eating rice before vegetables (○) or the reverse regimen (●) (n = 15). Plasma glucose at 30 minutes after eating vegetables before rice was significantly reduced compared to the reverse regimen ($p < 0.01$). Plasma glucose at 60 minutes after following the same regimen ($p < 0.01$) was also significantly reduced compared to the reverse regimen ($p < 0.05$). Data is expressed as mean \pm SD. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, rice first vs. vegetables first. Cited from Imai S et al. (2010) J Japan Diab Soc, 53: 112-115

(参考文献 2 より引用)

量を減らされ、食べる順番まで指示されたらおいしく食べれるのか？そんな疑問は捨てきれないが、もしかしたら、食事もちよとした工夫次第で薬剤に引けを取らない方法の一つなのかもしれない。

参考文献

1. Shukla AP, Iliescu RG, Thomas CE, Aronne LJ. Food Order Has a Significant Impact on

Postprandial Glucose and Insulin Levels. *Diabetes Care*. 2015 Jul;38(7):e98–9. doi: 10.2337/dc15-0429. PubMed PMID: 26106234.

2. Saeko IMAI, Shizuo KAJIYAMA. Eating Order Diet Reduced the Postprandial Glucose and Glycated Hemoglobin Levels in Japanese Patients with Type 2 Diabetes. *Journal of Rehabilitation and Health Sciences* 8(): 1–7, 2010.