SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

Vietnamese new food culture Okara menus improved blood glucose levels in type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Background/Objective: Diabetes mellitus (DM) has been increasing rapidly in Vietnam. We hypothesized that the principal factor for this is low fiber intake. Regarding sources, fiber comes mainly from vegetables. The vegetable recommendation in Vietnam is 300 g/day but intake was only 190g (fiber < 8 g/day) in 2010. However, vegetables alone cannot supply sufficient fiber and in this study we tried to increase fiber intake by using Okara, which remains after pureed soybeans are filtered in the production of soy milk and tofu. It is used as animal feed in Vietnam but Japanese eat it in their daily meals in various dishes. The aim of our study was to find whether we can reduce the blood glucose levels of DM patients through consumption of 60g Okara foods containing about 6g fiber a day, 1-2g in each menu.

Method: Ten Okara menus were developed by a pilot study using 12 subjects who sampled and assessed menus on a tastiness scale ranging from 5 (best) to 1 (worst). We tried to improve recipes and preparation until a dish's average score became greater than 4. In a randomized intervention study, we selected 300 type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) outpatients through medical records at a public hospital who had developed T2DM from 2 to 5 years ago. From these patients, 60 patients were selected and 30 pairs, matched by gender, age, and BMI were established and divided into an intervention group and a control group. We provided basic nutrition education about fiber. In addition, we gave each subject in both groups a kitchen scale to measure foods that they ate and drank. The intervention group were supplied with more than 6g fiber/day from 10 Okara menus for two weeks. A nutrition survey on 3 nonconsecutive days by weighing method, anthropometric measurement and blood biochemistry analysis (fructosamine test, fasting blood glucose test, and cholesterol test) were conducted before and after a 2 week intervention. We also contacted the subjects in the intervention group every day by telephone, asked to record daily Okara consumption and gave them Okara taste questionnaire at final study.

Results: Subjects were 45-70 years old. Dietary fiber intake increased from 6.9 to 12.6g (p<0.01) in the intervention group, but in the control group it was not significantly different (p>0.05). Fasting blood glucose and fructosamine dropped from 6.3 to 5.4 mmol/L (p<0.05) and from 319 to 301 μ mol/L (p<0.05), respectively, in the intervention group but it remained unchanged in the control group. Blood lipid profiles did not change in the intervention period. Ninety one percent subjects of the Okara group were favorable opinions about Okara taste.

Conclusions: We found in this study that Vietnamese people liked the various menus with about 60g of Okara and increase about 6 g fiber/day in 2 weeks, which improved blood glucose in patients with T2DM.

Key words: Diabetes mellitus, Okara fiber, blood glucose, fructosamine, Vietnamese.

SUMMARY IN JAPANESE

修士論文要旨

ベトナムの新しい食文化・オカラ料理による2型糖尿病患者の血糖値改善

背景/目的:ベトナムでは2型糖尿病(DM)が急速に増加している。我々は、この主要因のひとつが非常に低い繊維摂取量にあると考えている。ベトナム人の2010年の野菜摂取量は190g(繊維量8g/日)、野菜の推奨量300g)に過ぎなかった。ベトナムでは、大豆から作る豆乳や豆腐の摂取量は多いが、生産過程でできるオカラは、動物の飼料として使用されるものの、人の食事になることはほとんどない。本研究の目的は、オカラ料理を開発し、1日当たりオカラ60g(食物繊維約6gを含む)を、DM患者に与えることで血糖値を改善できるかどうかを調べることである。

方法: 研究に先立ち、12人の健康人を対象に10種類のオカラメニューを開発した。料理の改善を繰り返し、5点満点法で平均スコアが4を超えるようにした。某公立病院の糖尿病歴2~5年で45~70歳の患者を医療記録から見出し、調査を実施しやすい地域に住む300人を選び、研究への参加の同意の得られたものから無作為に60人を選び、性、年齢、およびBMIがよく似た30組を作り、無作為に介入群および対照群に分けた。全対象者にキッチンスケールを与え、介入開始時と終了時の3日間秤量法による栄養調査を実施した。また、介入前後の早朝空腹時に採血し、血糖値、フルクトサミン、コレステロール濃度を測定した。また、毎日、被験者に電話で連絡を取り、記録された毎日のオカラ摂取量を聞いた。研究後、オカラの美味しさなどについてのアンケート調査を行った。

<u>結果:</u> 食物繊維摂取量は、介入群では 6.9 から 12.6g に増加(p<0.01)したが、対照群は 7.1 から 8.1g で変化に有意差はなかった(p<0.05)。介入群では、空腹時血糖値は 6.3 から 5.4 mmol/L (p<0.05)に低下、フルクトサミン値は 319 から 301 μ mol/L (p<0.05)に低下したが、対照群ではどちらも変化しなかった(p<0.05)。コレステロールおよびトリグリセリド濃度は、両群ともに変化が見られなかった。

結論:色々な新しい料理方法で、ベトナム人が 60g のオカラを含む料理を好きなこと、そして 2 週間のオカラ料理の摂取(繊維約 6g/日)で、2 型糖尿病患者の血糖値を改善できることが示唆された。対象者の 91%が、オカラが好きと答えた。

キーワード:2型糖尿病、オカラ繊維、血糖、フルクトサミン、ベトナム