

**EFFECTS OF HIGH PROTEIN AND HIGH CARBOHYDRATE DIETS ON
BODY WEIGHT WERE SIMILAR IN HEALTHY YOUNG VIETNAMESE
WOMEN WITH NORMAL BODY WEIGHT**

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ABSTRACT

Background and purpose: Traditionally, change in body weight has been thought to be due to energy balance; however, recently attention has been paid to the effects of certain nutrients. For body weight control, a high protein (HP) diet is recommended and a high carbohydrate (HC) diet is discouraged. However, results from previous studies are inconsistent. Most of these studies were for the purpose of weight reduction in obese persons. In addition, recently some adverse effects of prolonged high protein diet have been reported, such as diseases of the coronary artery, kidney, bone, liver, etc. Given this background, the question arises whether HP diet is appropriate for healthy young people with normal BMI; we conducted the present study to address this issue by comparing HC diet.

Method

: We recruited 20 healthy women subjects with normal body weight from a university in Hanoi and formed 10 pairs matched by height, weight, physical activity, living conditions etc. and then randomly assigned one member of each pair to one of two groups. For 4 weeks one group was given a HP diet (about 30% energy from protein) and the other group a HC diet (about 60% energy from carbohydrate). Lipid intake was similar in both groups, being about 30% of energy. Subjects were provided all food and drinks with 3-day cycle menus for 28-days. Diets included a basal part and an ad libitum part. The basal diet provided about 900-1000 kcal including 50g protein, 40g lipids, 120g carbohydrate, 300g vegetables and 200g fruits. The subjects were encouraged to eat all the basal diet. Ad libitum foods provided about 1000-1100 kcal with protein-rich foods in HP group or carbohydrate-rich foods in HC group. Subjects ate three main meals at a university

cafeteria and remaining snacks and beverages could be eaten anywhere they liked. The meals were prepared at the university kitchen. Body weight was measured before and after the intervention. All ingested foods were measured by a small portable scale. Physical activity level was monitored by a pedometer every 24 hours. The subjects started to take part in the dietary intervention after day 10 of their menstrual cycle phase.

Results: During the intervention period of 4 weeks, protein intake of the HP group was significantly higher than that of the HC group at 30.1% (116g/day) of energy and 15.1% (57g/day) ($P<0.001$). Carbohydrate intake of the HP group was 41.1% (161g/day) and of the HC group was 56.3% (220g/day) and they were significantly different ($P<0.001$). Daily energy, lipid and fiber intakes were not significantly different between the two groups (1558:1551 kcal, 49.4:49.5g, and 8.9:8.9g, respectively). Changes in body weight during the intervention period were not significantly different between the both groups, being 0.00 ± 3.43 and 0.04 ± 0.65 kg, respectively ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: In healthy young Vietnamese women with normal BMI, neither the HP nor the HC diet showed any difference in energy intake or changes in body weight, indicating that neither HP nor HC diets have any advantage or disadvantage in weight control.

高タンパク質食と高糖質食がベトナムの健康な若い女性の体重におよぼす影響

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要旨

背景と目的： 従来、体重の変化はエネルギー出納に起因すると考えられてきたが、近年新しい学説「高糖質（HC）食は体重を増加させ、高タンパク質（HP）食は体重を減少させる」が出現した。これら研究の結果は一致してない。これらの大部分の研究は肥満者で実施されている。さらに、HP食では心臓血管系、腎臓、骨、肝臓などに悪影響のあることが報告されている。HP食では、健康上の問題も指摘されている。しかしこの説は一般化し、適正な体重の若者でも流行している。本研究では若い健康なベトナム女性の体重が「高タンパク質食で低下し、高糖質食で増加する」という報告を確認した。

方法： 正常体重で健康なベトナムの女子大学生 20 名で、身長、体重などがよく似た 10 組のペアを作り、各ペアから無作為に一人ずつ選び、HP食群と HC食群に分けた。一群には HP食（タンパク質から約 30%のエネルギー）を、他群には HC食（糖質から約 60%のエネルギー）を 4 週間与えた。脂質および食物繊維摂取量は両群で同じとした。食事は 3 日間のサイクルメニューとした。食事は基礎部分と自由摂取部分に分けた。基礎部分は、50g のタンパク質、40g の脂質、120g の糖質、300g の野菜および 200g の果物を含む約 900~1000 kcal とした。自由摂取食品は、タンパク質が豊富な食品または糖質が豊富な食品を約 1000~1100 kcal とした。朝、昼および夜の料理は、大学の食堂で作り、被験者はそこで食べた。軽食や飲み物は好きな時間に、好きな場所で食べた。摂取した食品の重量はすべて小型の携帯用スケールで測定した。身体活動レベルは歩数計によって、24 時間ごとに測定した。介入の前後に体重を測定した。介入は月経周期後 10 日目に始めた。

結果： 介入前の被験者の年齢、身長、体重、BMI、総エネルギー・栄養素摂取量および身体活動レベルに関して、両群で有意差はなかった ($P>0.05$)。介入期間 (4 週間) のタンパク質摂取量は、HP 群および HC 群で、エネルギーの 30.1% (116.2g/日) および 15.1% (57.1g/日)、糖質摂取量はエネルギーの 41.1% (160.8g/日) および 56.3% (219.9g/日) で明確な差があった ($P<0.001$)。エネルギー、脂

質および繊維の摂取量は両群間で差がなかった（それぞれ 1558 : 1551kcal、49.4 : 49.5g、および 8.9 : 8.9g）（ $P>0.05$ ）。介入期間中の体重変化は HP 群と HC 群でそれぞれ 0.00 ± 3.43 および 0.04 ± 0.65 kg で差がなかった（ $P>0.05$ ）。

結論：「高タンパク質食で体重が低下し、高糖質食で増加する」ということは、若い健康なベトナム女性では全くおこらなかった。