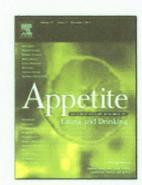
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Seaweed and satiety - New Publication Accepted in Appetite

The <u>Centre for Food Innovation</u>, at Sheffield Hallam University has recently had their paper:

"Ascophyllum nodosum enriched bread reduces subsequent energy intake with no effect on postprandial glucose and cholesterol in healthy, overweight males. A pilot study"



accepted for publication in the journal Appetite

This excellent research was undertaken using Seagreens® human food quality Ascophyllum nodosum seaweed

Highlights: We investigate the acceptability of *Ascophyllum nodosum* enriched bread. We measure the effect of *A. nodosum* enriched bread on markers of appetite. *A. nodosum* enriched bread was acceptable at concentrations of 4% per loaf. *A. nodosum* enriched bread reduced energy intake but not nutrient uptake at a meal.

Details are below, with the full article available for purchase here

Ascophyllum nodosum enriched bread reduces subsequent energy intake with no effect on postprandial glucose and cholesterol in healthy, overweight males. A pilot study

Authors: A.C. Hall(a), A.C. Fairclough(a), K. Mahadevana(b), J.R. Paxman(a)

Abstract

It is well recognised that the consumption of seaweed isolates (such as alginate) successfully reduce energy intake and modulate glycaemic and cholesterolaemic responses. However, to date, the effect of adding whole seaweed to bread has not been widely investigated. Hence, this study aims to investigate the acceptability of Ascophyllum nodosum enriched bread as part of a meal, and measure its effect on energy intake and nutrient absorption in overweight, healthy males to see if it has a similar impact. Results from the acceptability study, (79 untrained sensory panellists) indicated that it is acceptable to incorporate seaweed (A. nodosum) into a staple food such as bread at concentrations of up to 4% per 400 g wholemeal loaf. A single blind cross over trial (n = 12 males, aged 40.1 ± 12.5 years; BMI 30.8 ± 4.4 kg/m2) was used to compare energy intake and nutrient uptake after a breakfast meal using the enriched bread (4% A. nodosum) against the control bread (0% A. nodosum). Consumption of the enriched bread at breakfast led to a significant reduction (16.4%) in energy intake at a test meal 4 h later. Differences between treatment arms for area under the curve, peak values, and time of peak for blood glucose and cholesterol were not significant. Further investigation of potential mechanisms of action is warranted.

Keywords: Seaweed; Appetite; Energy intake; Glycaemia; Lipaemia

For more information, please contact us or the corresponding author directly

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- (b) Manchester Metropolitan University, Department of Food and Tourism Management, Manchester M15 6BH, United Kingdom

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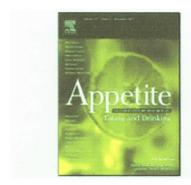
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