# The effect of viscosity on the rate of gastric emptying

Published: 10-03-2010 Last updated: 02-05-2024

To investigate whether the rate of gastric emptying differs between a low viscosity milk product and an iso-caloric high viscosity milk product.

**Ethical review** Approved WMO **Status** Recruitment stopped

**Health condition type** Appetite and general nutritional disorders

**Study type** Interventional

# **Summary**

#### ID

NL-OMON34934

Source

ToetsingOnline

**Brief title** 

Gastric emptying and viscosity

## **Condition**

Appetite and general nutritional disorders

## **Synonym**

obesitas

## Research involving

Human

## **Sponsors and support**

**Primary sponsor:** Wageningen Universiteit

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Top Institute Food and Nutrition

#### Intervention

**Keyword:** breath test, food intake, gastric emtying, viscosity

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#### **Outcome measures**

## **Primary outcome**

The main study outcome is gastric emptying (and the variation in that measurement). Gastric emptying will be measured with a non-invasive breath test. The subject will come in fasting state to the research centre and ingest the test product which is labelled with 13C. The test foods consist of 2 chocolate flavoured milk products, differing in viscosity. Breath samples will be collected before consumption of the food and at 15 minute intervals during 3 hours. Breath samples will be analyzed on concentration of 13C. 13C recovery (T1/2 and Tlag) will be used as a measure for gastric emptying.

## **Secondary outcome**

Appetite and wellbeing ratings will be measured during the test by means of Visual Analogue Scales.

# **Study description**

## **Background summary**

We have shown previously that low viscosity products seem to elicit weak satiating responses compared to high viscosity products. About 30% more low viscosity milk products are consumed to satiation compared to iso-caloric high viscosity products. As high viscous products are also known to be released much slower from the stomach, it might be that the difference in satiating capacity can be explained by differences in gastric emptying.

## **Study objective**

To investigate whether the rate of gastric emptying differs between a low viscosity milk product and an iso-caloric high viscosity milk product.

## Study design

Cross-over experiment with 2 gastric emptying measurements per subject. In one of the conditions a fixed amount of 500g of the low viscosity product will be consumed, in the other condition a fixed amount of 500g of the high viscosity product. Food products are randomized and balanced.

#### Intervention

Cross-over experiment with 2 gastric emptying measurements per subject. In one of the conditions a fixed amount of 500g of the low viscosity product will be consumed, in the other condition a fixed amount of 500g of the high viscosity product. Food products are randomized and balanced.

#### Study burden and risks

Subjects will have to come 2 times to the research centre to undergo the breath test (3-4 hours). Prior to participation subjects will have a screening visit of ca. 15 minutes (inclusion questionnaire; measurement of weight and height; explanation of the procedure).

The study is non-therapeutic to the participant. The risk associated with participation is negligible. Compared to other studies, the burden can be considered as low. No invasive measurements are present.

## **Contacts**

#### **Public**

Wageningen Universiteit

Postbus 8129 6703 HD Wageningen Nederland **Scientific** Wageningen Universiteit

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## **Trial sites**

## **Listed location countries**

**Netherlands** 

# **Eligibility criteria**

#### Age

Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

# **Inclusion criteria**

- \*Apparently healthy, self reported
- \*Young adult males: 18-30 year
- \*Normal weight: BMI 18.5-25 kg/m2
- \*Used to eating breakfast (> 5 times per week)

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## **Exclusion criteria**

- \*Loss of appetite
- \*Weight change of >5kg during the last 2 months
- \*Being on a weight loss diet
- \*On a prescribed diet that interferes with the study foods
- \*Bowel or stomach disorder
- \*Diabetes or thyroid disorder
- \*Food intolerance or allergy for foods that are provided during the study

# Study design

## **Design**

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model: Crossover

Allocation: Randomized controlled trial

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Active

Primary purpose: Other

## Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 22-03-2010

Enrollment: 20

Type: Actual

# **Ethics review**

Approved WMO

Date: 10-03-2010

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Wageningen Universiteit (Wageningen)

# **Study registrations**

# Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

# Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

# In other registers

Register ID

CCMO NL31352.081.10