# Functional MRI of food evaluation and choice in normal weight and overweight subjects across the lifespan

Published: 03-05-2012 Last updated: 15-05-2024

To assess the differences in the brain responses to food presentation and food choice and how these responses are modulated by hunger and gut signals in normal weight and overweight subjects across the lifespan.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON41399

**Source** ToetsingOnline

#### **Brief title**

fMRI of food evaluation and choice in overweight across the lifespan

### Condition

• Other condition

#### Synonym

Overweight

#### **Health condition**

overgewicht en obesitas

#### **Research involving**

Human

### **Sponsors and support**

**Primary sponsor:** Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht **Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Europese Unie

#### Intervention

Keyword: fMRI, Food choice, gut hormones, Satiation

#### **Outcome measures**

#### **Primary outcome**

Neural activation (percentage BOLD signal change) induced by the presentation

of pictures of food and food choice.

#### Secondary outcome

- 1. Scores on the liking task & perceived caloric content
- 2. Gut hormone levels during hungry and satiated condition on several

timepoints.

3. Neural activation (percentage BOLD signal change) in response the execution

of a reward task.

## **Study description**

#### **Background summary**

Research of food motivation is becoming of increased interest as the prevalence of overweight and obesity continues to rise in both adults and children. In our daily lives we are continuously exposed to food. During the day we make many choices regarding food consumption. Food evaluation and choice both play an important role in the regulation of food intake and therefore in weight management. For this reason it is important to obtain more insight into the mechanisms that underlie these processes.

#### **Study objective**

To assess the differences in the brain responses to food presentation and food

choice and how these responses are modulated by hunger and gut signals in normal weight and overweight subjects across the lifespan.

#### Study design

Observational study

#### Study burden and risks

The experiment is non-therapeutic to the subjects and will consist of two study sessions. On each study day subjects are required to fast overnight. Before a 40-min MRI session on day 1 or 50-min MRI session on day 2, subjects will execute a computerized liking task in which the food pictures used in the fMRI tasks are rated on their pleasantness. The MRI paradigm one 15-min, one 5-min and two (or three on day 2) 10 min MRI scans are made while subjects make food choices, view pictures of foods and non-food objects, or execute a reward task. This type of paradigm poses no risk. Functional MRI is a commonly used technique which is considered to be safe. Additionally, subjects will be asked to answer several questionnaires on relevant personality traits and eating behaviour. Furthermore blood will be drawn from the adults and a saliva sample will be collected from alkl subjects for future DNA analyses. The original LFPQ (Finlayson, King et al. 2007) will be administered at the end of the last visit. The children willhave an extra preparatory visit before being scanned. During this first visit they will engage in a practice session in a MR scanner simulator. In summary, the risk associated with participation is assessed as low and the burden as minimal.

## Contacts

#### Public

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## **Trial sites**

## **Listed location countries**

Netherlands

## **Eligibility criteria**

#### Age

Adolescents (12-15 years) Adolescents (16-17 years) Adults (18-64 years) Children (2-11 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

### **Inclusion criteria**

1.Healthy (self-reported)

2. Age group 1: 8-10, group 2: 13-17, group 3: 25-45 and group 4:65-75 at day 01 of the study

3. Body Mass Index (BMI): between 20 and 25 kg/m2 (normal weight adults) or 25.1 and 35 kg/m2 (overweight adults). For children and adolescents we calculated BMI ranges based on age and gender by using the growth reference data for 5-19 year olds of the World Health Organization (Butte, Garza et al. 2007). A BMI range of -1SD to +1SD in children equals approximately a BMI of 20-25 in adults; A BMI range of +1SD to +3SD in children equals approximately a BMI of 25-35.0 in adults.

4. Right-handed

5. Having given their written informed consent and in children, written informed consent from children and both parents.

6. Willing to comply with the study procedures

7. Willing to accept use of all anonymized data, including publication, and the confidential use and storage of all data

8. Willing to be informed about chance findings of pathology and approving of the disclosure of this information to the general physician (see Informed Consent)

## **Exclusion criteria**

1.Smoking

2.Having a special diet (e.g. to lose weight, medically prescribed diet in the past 6 months, no meat etc)

3. Highly restraint eating (Van Strien et al., 1986).

4. Having a food allergy

5. Having gained or lost >5 kg of body weight in the past 6 months.

6. Having a history of or current alcohol consumption > 28 units per week

7.Having a history of medical or surgical events that may significantly affect the study outcome, such as metabolic or endocrine disease, or any gastro-intestinal disorder

8.Mental or physical status that is incompatible with the proper conduct of the study

9.Not having a general practitioner

10.Participation in any other clinical trial during this study.

11.Working at the Image Sciences Institute or the Radiology Department of the UMC Utrecht as employee or student.

12.MRI exclusion criteria

a)Claustrophobia

b)Having metal implants (i.e. pacemaker, metal joints, prostheses, etc.) or metal objects on the body which cannot be removed (i.e. piercing, hearing aid, brace, etc.

c)Being pregnant.

13. Task related exclusion criteria

a)Unsuccessful satiation of the participant (i.e. hungry after protein shake consumption) b) Nausea

14. Menopause (applies only to women of age group 1 (25-45 years old))

## Study design

## Design

Study type: Observational invasive		
Masking:	Open (masking not used)	
Control:	Uncontrolled	
Primary purpose:	Other	

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	29-10-2012
Enrollment:	120
Туре:	Actual

## **Ethics review**

#### Approved WMO

Date:	03-05-2012
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)
Approved WMO Date:	12-07-2012
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)
Approved WMO Date:	20-03-2014
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)
Approved WMO Date:	01-10-2014
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)
Approved WMO Date:	27-10-2014
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)
Approved WMO Date:	20-04-2015
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)

## **Study registrations**

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

No registrations found.

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

ID: 26000 Source: Nationaal Trial Register Title:

## In other registers

Register	
ССМО	
OMON	

ID NL39563.041.12 NL-OMON26000