

Tomato-lunch.

Gepubliceerd: 08-06-2009 Laatste bijgewerkt: 15-05-2024

A more salty taste will result in more sensory stimulation and therefore less ad libitum intake.

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON20176

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

N/A

Aandoening

Salt intensity, satiation, ad libitum intake, pre-load.

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: STW/NWO

Overige ondersteuning: STW/NWO

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

The amount ad libitum intake of the tomato soup in grams.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

The prevalence of obesity is increasing world wide. Meal size is considered as a major cause of overweight. Sensory specific satiety (which refers to the decrease in pleasantness of the eaten foods relatively to the uneaten foods) contributes to meal termination. Taste intensity is a food property that may influence sensory specific satiety. An increased taste intensity may decrease the pleasantness faster, this can result in less ad libitum intake. We use salt to manipulate taste intensity. In our previous study, we found no effect of salt intensity on ad libitum intake of tomato soup. Participants were in a quite hungry state and only received the soup for lunch. It is possible that meal termination in our previous study was less determined by sensory processes and more by internal hunger-signals. Therefore, the hypothesis will be tested again but this time within two different meal settings. Subjects will eat a low, ideal and high intense salty tomato soup. In the first meal setting subjects will first receive a preload after which they will eat ad libitum from the tomato soup. In the second meal setting subjects will first eat ad libitum from the tomato soup and then eat ad libitum from a test meal including sandwiches and several sweet and savory fillings.

Doel van het onderzoek

A more salty taste will result in more sensory stimulation and therefore less ad libitum intake.

Onderzoeksopzet

Seven weeks, subjects come app. once a week.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Subjects come six times to the lab during lunch to eat from low salty, ideal salty and high salty tomato soup. There are two meal settings: in the first setting subjects receive a preload. In the second setting subjects receive sandwiches plus fillings afterwards (mixed lunch).

Contactpersonen

Publiek

Bomenweg 2
Dieuwerke Bolhuis
Wageningen 6703 HD
The Netherlands

Wetenschappelijk

Bomenweg 2

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. Non smoking;
2. Healthy (as judged by the participants);
3. Young people (18-35 years old).

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Restraint eaters;
2. Pregnant or lactating women;
3. People suffering from: hypertension, kidney diseases, diabetes or other hormonal diseases.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Cross-over
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
Blindering:	Enkelblind
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	29-04-2009
Aantal proefpersonen:	44
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	08-06-2009
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

ID: 33375
Bron: ToetsingOnline
Titel:

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL1734
NTR-old	NTR1843
CCMO	NL27244.081.09
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.
OMON	NL-OMON33375

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A