



Nutrition Intervention to Impact Metabolic, Microbiome and Vascular Health in Young Adults at Risk for Disease: FRUVEDomic Pilot Study

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Public Health Relevance

Although the obesity epidemic continues to remain a problem, the metabolic syndrome (metS) affects more than 20% of U.S. adults, where it has been reported that at least 27% of college students have one component of metS. However, links between certain biomarkers of poor metabolic health have not been strongly explored which presents an urgent need to better understand as individualized medical treatment is becoming highly popular.

Our Multidisciplinary Approach

Due to the increased popularity and necessity of exploratory, translation work, scientists from various disciplines (nutrition, metabolomics, microbiome, cardiovascular, microcirculation and physiology) worked together to implement this pilot study. As a result of this emerging science and inclusion of more multidisciplinary work, nutrition research has shifted.



Objective

To design and implement a free-living, nutrition intervention, using nutrition education, culinary toolkit distribution and one-on-one counseling, to impact metabolomics, cardiovascular, and microbiome health in "at risk" young adults (18-28 years) for metS.

Methods

Recruitment/Randomization

Thirty-seven young adults "at risk" for metS were recruited. All undergraduate and graduate students were invited to participate via two MIX announcements, resulting in over 200 responses. Subjects were randomized into one of 3 groups (n=12/group; 9):

- "Fruved" diet (50% Fruit and Vegetable)
- "Fruved+LowCHO" diet (Low Refined Carbohydrate)
- "Fruved+LowFat" diet (Low Fat)

Education

Group nutrition education topics delivered before intervention:

- Nutrition 101
- Budget/Grocery Shopping Tips
- Healthy Eating Out
- Food Label Reading
- Culinary Toolkit Distribution



Measurements

Anthropometrics, body composition, venous blood samples, stool samples, arterial stiffness and a ~300 question lifestyle, behaviors survey were collected at baseline and post intervention. Venous blood samples were collected additionally at weeks 2 and 5 of the intervention, resulting in a total 4 repeated blood samples for metabolomic assessment.

Intervention

Participants underwent individual weekly consultations with the Registered Dietitian Nutritionist, using food logs, food pictures and receipt management to assess adherence and cost of the intervention.

Table 1: Demographics

Variable	Frequency (n=36)	Percent
Race		
White	23	63.9
African American	4	11.1
Hispanic	4	11.1
Asian	4	11.1
Indian/Native American	1	2.8
Appalachian Origin		
Appalachian	17	47.2
Not Appalachian	19	52.8
metS Risk Category		
High	13	36.1
Medium/High	13	36.1
Medium	8	22.2
Low	2	5.6
Actual metS Breakdown		
3 criteria	1	2.8
2 criteria	3	8.3
1 criteria	11	30.6
0 criteria	21	58.3
Sex		
Female	21	58.3
Male	15	41.7
BMI Category		
Underweight	0	0
Healthy	16	44.4
Overweight	14	38.9
Obese	5	13.9
Morbid Obese	1	2.8

Table 2: Participant Blood Chemistry and Anthropometrics

Variable	Baseline Mean (SD)	Post Mean (SD)
BMI		
Males (n=15)	27.4 (4.3)	27.2 (4.7)
Females (n=21)	26.7 (7.0)	26.5 (7.1)
Waist (cm)		
Males	91.5 (10.7)	88.4 (10.4)*
Females	79.2 (12.6)	77.2 (12.2)*
Blood Pressure		
Males	124.1/80.1 (15.7/9.4)	115.1/58.9 (8.9/7.2)
Females	113.3/64.1 (14.7/10.5)	108.9/62.9 (9.4/7.5)
Body Fat %		
Males	25.2 (17.2)	20.9 (8.9)
Females	33.0 (10.1)	32.6 (10.1)
Glucose (mg/dL)		
Males	89.6 (6.3)	90.3 (8.2)
Females	85.4 (8.2)	85.2 (9.0)
Triglycerides (mg/dL)		
Males	92.7 (34.8)	87.2 (47.9)
Females	92.4 (32.1)	96.6 (34.8)
Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)		
Males	185.1 (27.9)	169.7 (30.5)
Females	173.0 (26.8)	175.7 (25.3)
LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)		
Males	115.4 (19.6)	107.5 (23.2)
Females	95.0 (19.5)	99.7 (22.0)
HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)		
Males	51.1 (12.7)	44.7 (8.8)*
Females	59.6 (13.0)	56.5 (12.7)
C Reactive Protein (mg/dL)		
Males	0.2 (0.1)	1.9 (3.1)*
Females	0.5 (0.6)	1.7 (4.0)

*p<0.05



Figure 1: Weekly Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (Cups)

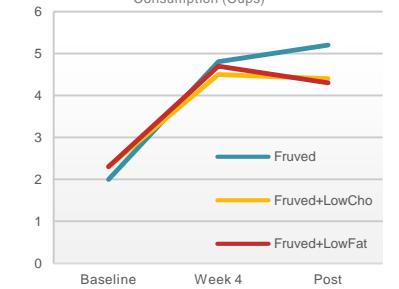


Figure 2: Macronutrient Distribution: Low-Fat Intervention

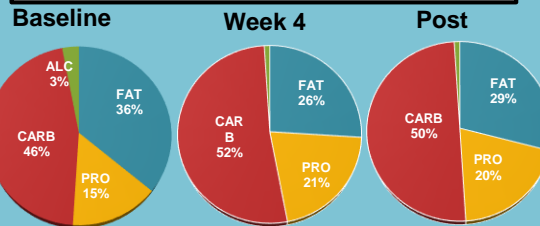


Table 3: Average Fiber, Sugar & Empty Calorie Consumption: Low Refined CHO Intervention

Variable	Baseline	Week 4	Post
Empty Calories	1065	313	316
Fiber (g)	17	24	27



Impact and Reach

The connection between nutrition and health has long been recognized, but precisely how nutrients interact with human physiology to elicit health or disease is in its infancy. With this new era of -omics (i.e genomics, metabolomics, and nutrigenomics), it allows us to measure thousands of biological events and pose questions on the relationship between diet and health at the fundamental level.

By identifying markers among those "at risk" of metS and other co-morbidities will help quantify disease risk and generate "personalized nutrition" prescription.

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