Influence of prior walking on postprandial lipaemia in South Asian and White European women

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Additional Information:

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Metadata Record: https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/2134/36905

Version: Accepted for publication

Publisher: Cambridge University Press © The Authors

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Please cite the published version.
Influence of prior walking on postprandial lipaemia in South Asian and White European women. By M.J. Roberts1,2, A.E. Thackray1,2, J.A. King1,2, D. Webb2,3 and D.J. Stensel1,2,  

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South Asians represent the largest ethnic minority in the United Kingdom and have a markedly higher risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) and type 2 diabetes[1]. Previous evidence suggests that South Asian men exhibit impaired postprandial metabolism, but acute bouts of walking and running appear equally, if not more, efficacious for improving postprandial CHD markers in South Asian than white European men[2]. However, it is not known whether similar responses are observed in women.

Twelve healthy South Asian and 12 healthy white European premenopausal women matched for age and body composition (Table 1) completed two, 2-day trials in a counterbalanced, crossover design during the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle. On day 1, participants either rested (control) or completed a treadmill walk for 60 minutes at ~60% maximal oxygen uptake (exercise). On day 2, participants rested and consumed two high-fat meals over a 9-hour period and 13 venous blood samples were collected to determine concentrations of fasting and postprandial triacylglycerol and glucose.

Table 1.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>South Asians (n = 12)</th>
<th>White Europeans (n = 12)</th>
<th>95% CI WE vs. SA</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>Mean: 24.2, SD: 6.2</td>
<td>Mean: 24.3, SD: 5.3</td>
<td>-5.1 to 4.8</td>
<td>0.945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index (kg m⁻²)</td>
<td>23.3, SD: 3.8</td>
<td>23.9, SD: 4.0</td>
<td>-3.9 to 2.7</td>
<td>0.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body fat (%)</td>
<td>31.1, SD: 7.3</td>
<td>30.9, SD: 5.3</td>
<td>-5.6 to 5.9</td>
<td>0.944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visceral adipose tissue (L)²</td>
<td>1.14, SD: 0.93</td>
<td>0.88, SD: 0.27</td>
<td>-0.40 to 0.83</td>
<td>0.469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximal oxygen uptake (mL·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹)</td>
<td>34.8, SD: 5.1</td>
<td>40.5, SD: 8.5</td>
<td>-11.6 to 0.3</td>
<td>0.060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Determined by bioelectrical impedance; 2 determined by Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

Based on ratios of the geometric means (95% CI for ratios), postprandial triacylglycerol concentrations were 18% higher in South Asian than white European women (-17 to 69%, ES = 0.34, P = 0.336), and 13% lower after exercise than control (-16 to -10%, ES = 0.29, P < 0.001). The exercise-induced reduction in postprandial triacylglycerol concentrations was greater in the South Asian than white European women (19% (ES = 0.40) vs 8% (ES = 0.17), respectively; ethnicity-by-trial interaction P < 0.001). Postprandial glucose concentrations were similar between trials (P = 0.875) and ethnic groups (P = 0.845), but the magnitude of change after exercise was marginally, albeit significantly, different between the South Asian and white European women (-3% (ES = 0.21) vs. 3% (ES = 0.20), respectively; ethnicity-by-trial interaction P = 0.005).

Figure 1. Mean (SEM) postprandial plasma triacylglycerol (panel A) and glucose (panel B) concentrations in the exercise and control trials for South Asian (n = 10) and white European (n = 9) women. Black rectangles indicate consumption of breakfast and lunch meals.

In conclusion, healthy South Asian women exhibited higher postprandial triacylglycerol concentrations after high fat meals of small-to-moderate magnitude, but acute brisk walking reduced postprandial lipaemia more in South Asian than white European women.