

The effects of varying amylose levels in different diets on digestibility and glycemic response in canines



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Introduction

- In canines, blood glucose response varies based on the type of carbohydrate and rate of digestion^{1,2}
- Low glycemic diets promote weight loss or maintenance of weight through increased satiety³
- In human studies, amylose is a slowly digested starch that could decrease glycemic response and digestibility⁴

Study Objectives

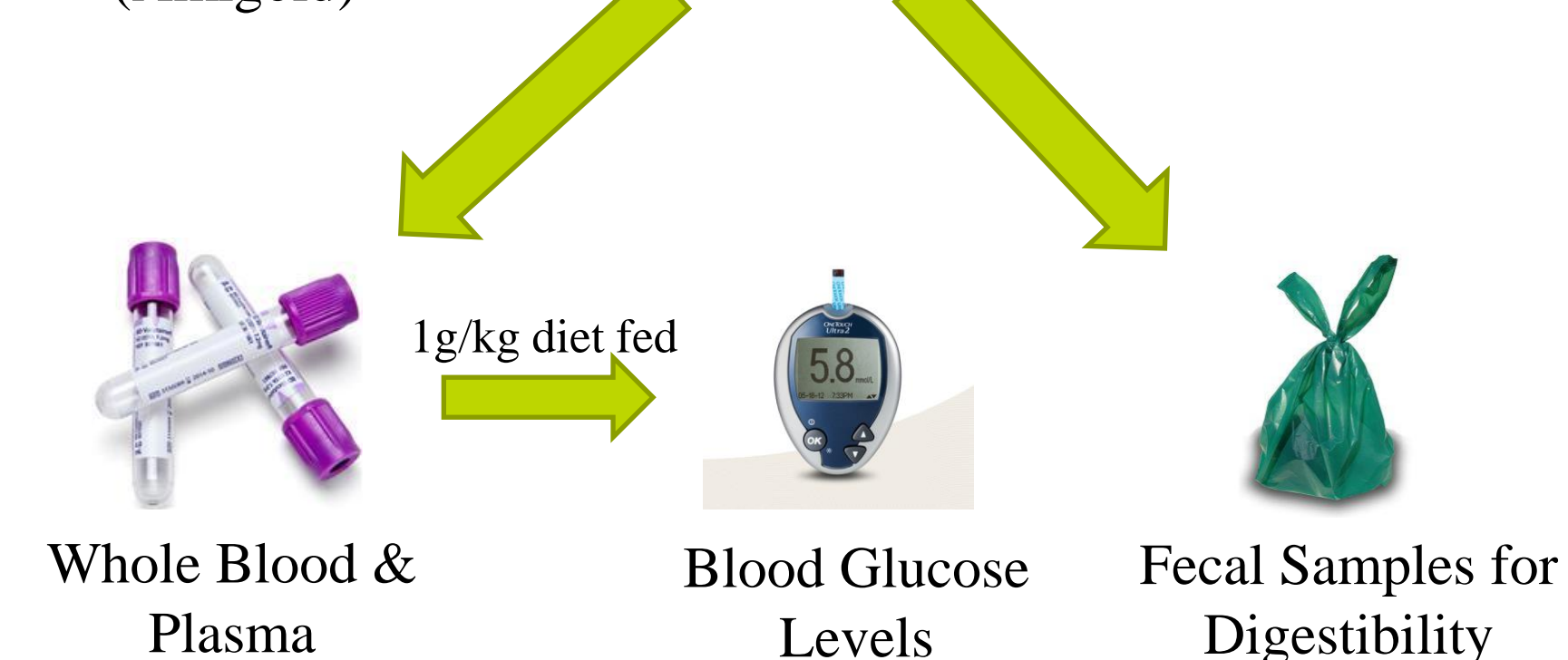
- In dogs, compare starch digestibility among diets based on their varying levels of amylose
- Assess the glycemic response of diets to determine which diet promotes a lower glycemic response in dogs

Hypothesis

Dog diets with higher levels of amylose will produce a low glycemic response due to decreased rates of digestion

Materials & Methods

6 Test Diets (fed for 7 days):

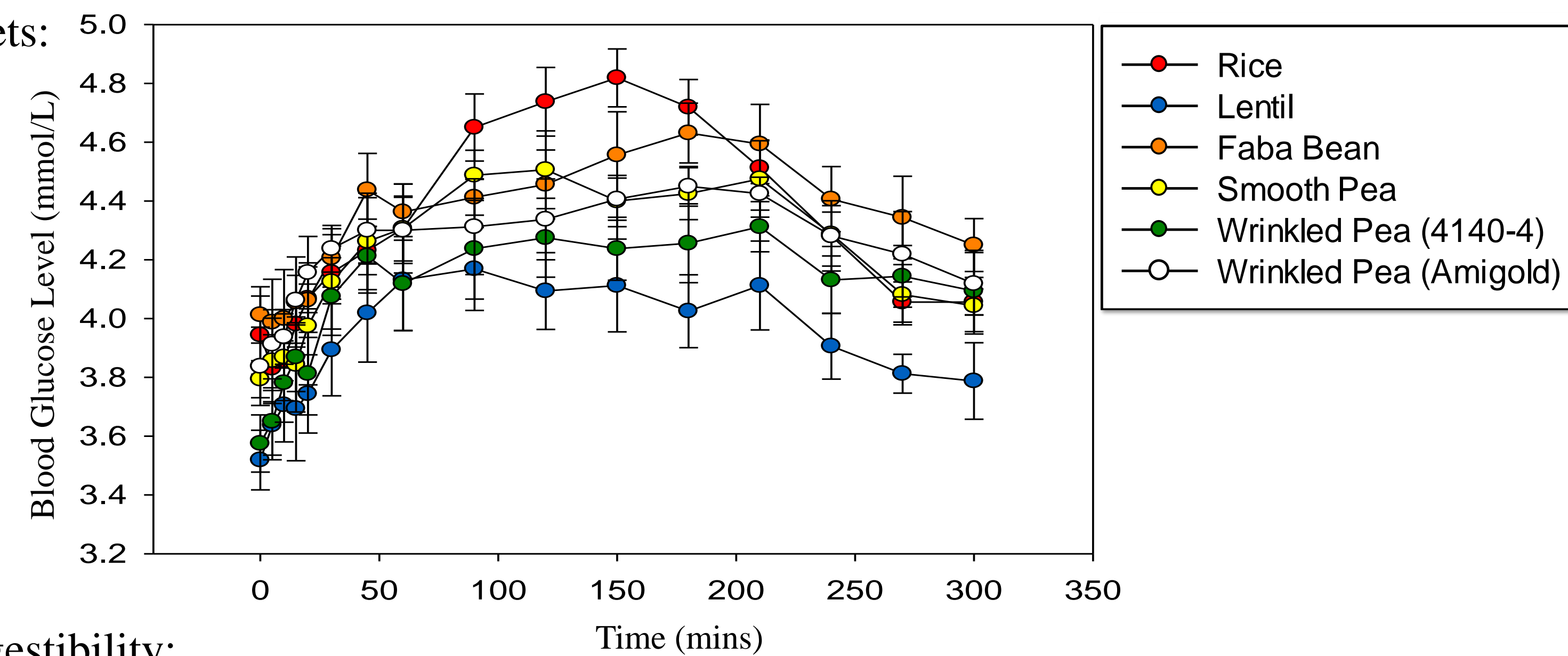


Results

Diet Formulations:

Ingredient Name	Rice Diet	Lentil Diet	Faba Bean Diet	Smooth Pea Diet	Wrinkled Pea Diet (4140-4)	Wrinkled Pea Diet (Amigold)
Flour (%)	23.12	42.19	46.4	41.67	58.65	58.14
Chicken Meal (By-Product, %)	37.83	21.494	17.533	24.26	8.85	9.034
SOLKA-FLOC (%)	15	13.812	13.563	11.57	10	10
Chicken Fat (%)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Fish Meal (%)	5	5	5	5	5	5
Canola Oil (%)	6.55	5	5	5	5	5
Celite (%)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vitamin/Mineral Premix (%)	1	1	1	1	1	1
NaCl (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Choline Chloride (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Calcium Carbonate (%)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Dicalcium Phosphate (%)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.376
Amylose Content (% in diet)	4.64	6.84	7.01	7.30	13.09	14.82

Glycemic Response of Diets:



Glycemic Response & Digestibility:

	Glucose	Rice	Lentil	Faba Bean	Smooth Pea	Wrinkled Pea (4140-4)	Wrinkled Pea (Amigold)	P - Value
Fasted Blood Glucose (mmol/L)*	3.8 ± 0.2	3.9 ± 0.1 ^a	3.5 ± 0.1 ^b	4.0 ± 0.1 ^a	3.8 ± 0.06 ^a	3.6 ± 0.1 ^b	3.8 ± 0.1 ^a	< 0.001
Peak (mmol/L)*	6.3 ± 0.2	5.0 ± 0.09 ^a	4.4 ± 0.1 ^b	4.8 ± 0.1 ^{a,b}	4.7 ± 0.1 ^{a,b}	4.5 ± 0.1 ^{a,b}	4.7 ± 0.1 ^{a,b}	0.01
Time to Peak (mins)**	52.5 ± 5.5	135 ± 12.7	99.4 ± 18.6	132.5 ± 20.9	91.9 ± 9.2	111.6 ± 18.0	130 ± 22.8	0.2
AUC (mmol/L x mins)*	849.3 ± 19.6	810.9 ± 15.8 ^a	726.5 ± 21.7 ^b	792.6 ± 12.6 ^{a,b}	780.2 ± 14.0 ^{a,b}	749.4 ± 18.8 ^{a,b}	776 ± 14.1 ^{a,b}	0.02
Glycemic Index*		95.7 ± 2.2 ^a	85.8 ± 2.8 ^b	93.6 ± 2.2 ^a	92.2 ± 2.6 ^{a,b}	88.3 ± 1.5 ^{a,b}	91.5 ± 1.2 ^a	< 0.001
Digestibility (%)**		99.98 ± 0.004 ^{a,b}	99.98 ± 0.008 ^a	99.98 ± 0.002 ^{a,b}	99.98 ± 0.002 ^{a,b,c}	99.88 ± 0.02 ^{b,c}	99.88 ± 0.02 ^c	< 0.001

n = 8, 180 minutes of glycemic response, 1-Way Repeated Measures ANOVA* and Friedman's One-Way ANOVA on Ranked Data**, Different letters indicate significant differences using Tukey's post-hoc analysis (P < 0.05)

Conclusions

- In general, diets with higher amylose levels produced a lowered glycemic response
- However, extrusion resulted in kibbles of different densities with the most dense diet being the lentil diet which confounded the above effect
- Increased amylose content decreases diet digestibility
- Amylose could be utilized in dog diets to promote a low glycemic response and potentially prevent the development of obesity and diabetes, ultimately improving animal health



References

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Acknowledgements

