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German Research Center for Environmental Health

Fatty acid composition in blood and obesity in childhood

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Background

Genetic and environmental factors

Fatty acids

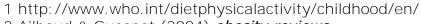
- No changes in total amount of fat, but altered fatty acid composition ²
- Especially elevated ratio of n-6/n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA)
 (n-6/n-3: up to 15:1 or 20:1) ³

Childhood obesity

A global major public health challenge:

- prevalence is increasing ¹
- risk factor for obesity and obesity related diseases in adulthood ¹

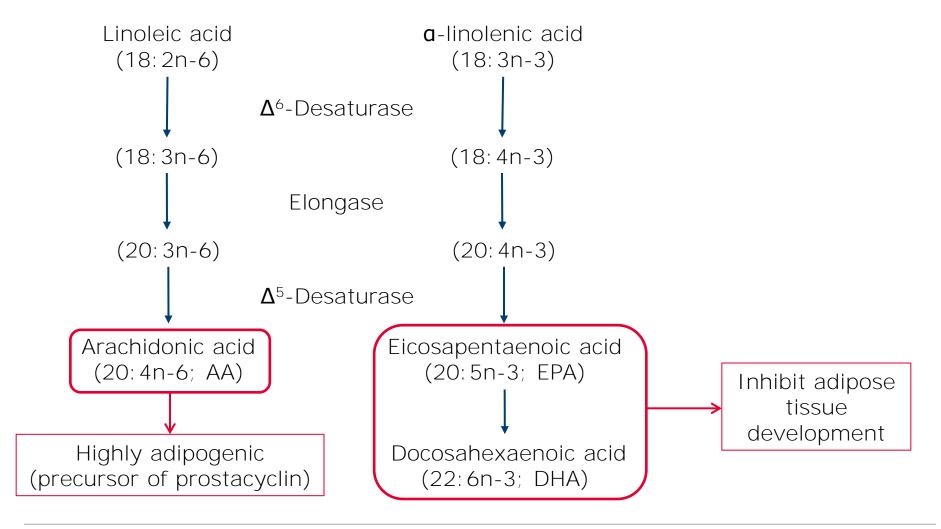




2 Ailhaud & Guesnet (2004) *obesity reviews* 3 Simopoulos (2002) *Biomed Pharmacother*



Fatty acid metabolism





Glaser et al. (2010) Metabolism Ailhaud et al. (2008) British Journal of Nutrition



Development of adipose tissue

- Adipose tissue development starts at 14th week of gestation and increases exponentially with gestational age.
- Postnatally, the increase in the number and size of adipocytes is high during the first year of life.
- Differentiation of precursor cells into adipocytes also continues later in life.

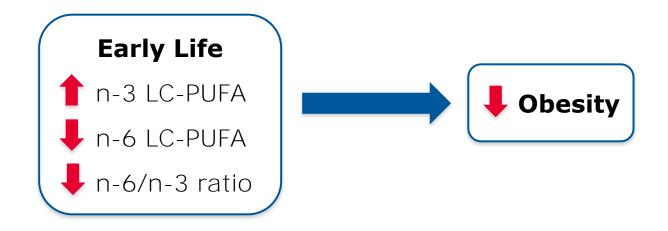


Prenatal and early postnatal life are critical periods for adipose tissue development



Hypothesis

High concentrations of n-3 long-chain (LC-) PUFA, low concentrations of n-6 LC-PUFA and a low n-6/n-3 ratio in early life are associated with a lower risk for obesity later in life.





Studies on fatty acids in early life and growth

Interventional

Study	Year	Sample Size
Andersen	2011	n=133
Bergmann	2007 2012	n=144
Courville	2011	n=47
Escolano-Margarit Campoy	2011 2011	n=154
Hauner Much	2012 2013	n=205
Helland	2008	n = 143
Lauritzen Asserhøy	2005 2009	n=122
Rosenfeld (MA*)	2009	n = 901
Rytter	2011	n=243

Observational

Study	Year	Sample Size
Donahue	2011	n=302 n=227
Moon	2013	n=293
Standl	2014	n=388

No effect **Interventional studies** Higher in intervention group Lower in intervention group In line with hypothesis ø BMI, length, 1.6q Andersen EPA+DHA weight, HC, SF 200mg BMI, Ø BMI. Bergmann DHA weight weight 300mg Courville DHA Escolano-Margarit 650mg ø BMI ø BMI DHA+EPA Campoy Hauner ø SF, body 1.2g DHA and AA reduction fat, growth Much ø BMI Helland 2g DHA+EPA Lauritzen 1.4q + BMI ø BMI EPA+DHA Asserhøy Formula ø BMI, length, Rosenfeld (MA) milk weight, HC Ø BMI. 2.7g n-3 Rytter WC

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15th wk

gestation

LC-PUFA

Birth

HC: head circumference; SF: skinfold thicknesses;

2.5y

4y 5y 6y 7y

PI: ponderal indices; MA: Meta-Analysis;

18m 21m

WC: waist circumference

12m



19

years

Interventional studies: BMI effect size

Andersen

Bergmann

Courville

Escolano-Margarit Campoy

Hauner

Helland

Lauritzen Asserhøy

Rosenfeld (MA)

Rytter

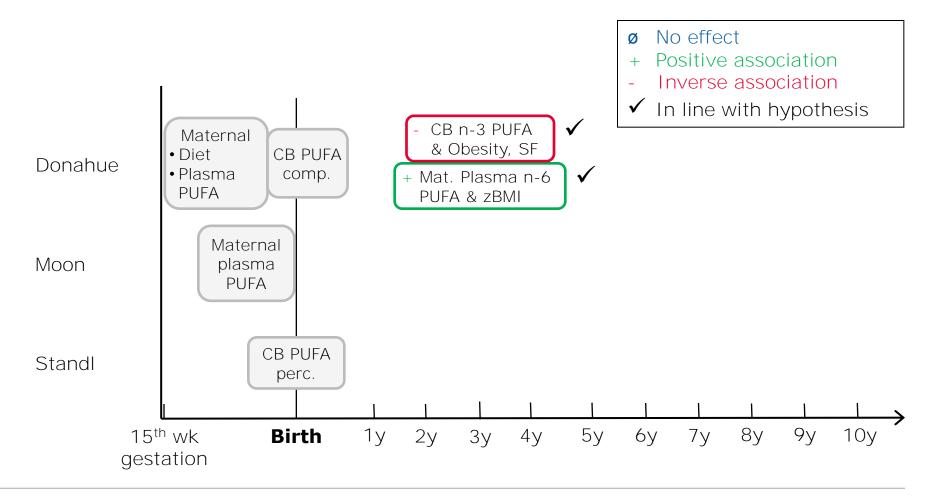


Interventional studies: BMI effect size

	Age	Outcome	Intervention	Control
Hauner	12m	ВМІ	16.9 (1.5)	16.7 (1.4)
Andersen	18m	BMI z-score	0.75 (0.13)	0.70 (0.10)
Rosenfeld (MA)	18m	ВМІ	16.3 (1.4)	16.3 (1.4)
Bergmann	21m	BMI	14.7 (0.36)	15.5 (0.38)
Lauritzen	2.5y	BMI	16.5 (1.1)	15.9 (1.2)
Escolano-Margarit	4 y	BMI	16.6 (2.1)	15.8 (1.1)
Bergmann	6у	BMI z-score	1.03 (0.10)	1.02 (0.09)
Campoy	6.5y	ВМІ	17.2 (2.9)	16.8 (2.3)
Helland	7 y	ВМІ	16.4 (1.7)	16.3 (1.7)
Asserhøy	7 y	ВМІ	16.0 (1.6)	15.7 (1.5)
Rytter	19y	ВМІ	22.5 (3.5)	22.6 (3.8)



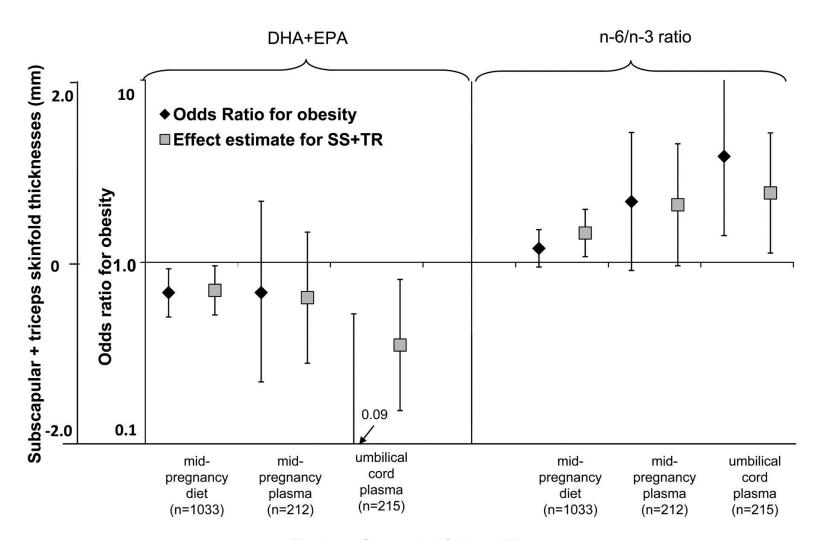
Observational studies





CB: cord blood; SF: skinfold thicknesses; zBMI: BMI z-score

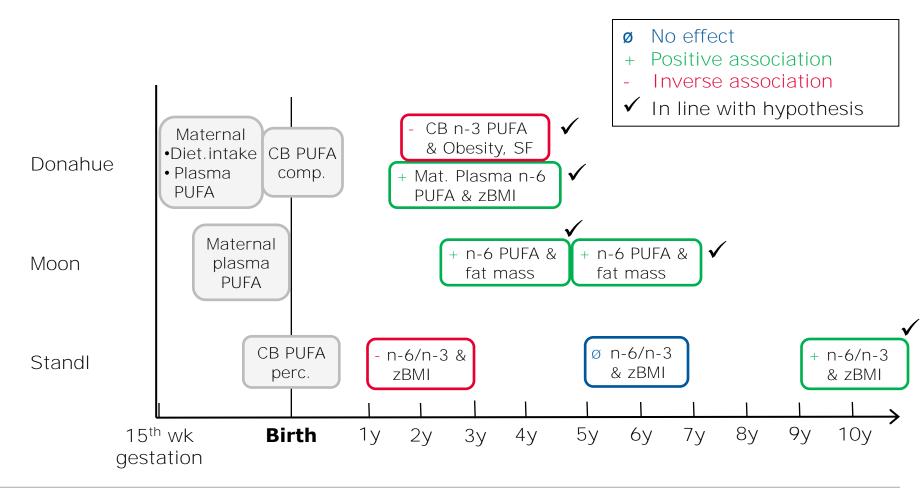




Marker of prenatal fatty acid exposure



Observational studies



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CB: cord blood; SF: skinfold thicknesses; zBMI: BMI z-score



Summary & Outlook I/II

Interventional studies

- Birth 2.5 years: Conflicting results
 - 3 studies: no effect
 - 2 studies: lower weight in intervention group (hypothesis
 - 1 study: higher weight in intervention group
- 4 7 years: no effect (4 studies)
- 19 years: no effect (1 study)

Observational studies

- 2 studies: in line with hypothesis
- 1 study: time varying effect

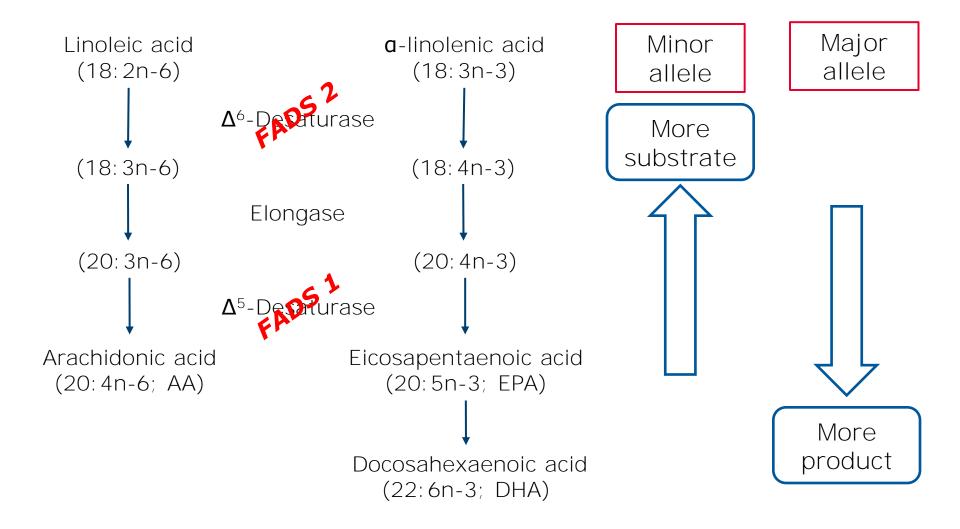


Summary & Outlook II/II

- Further interventional studies needed to clarify effect of LC-PUFAs early in life on later weight development
 - Adequate sample size
 - Clarify timing, duration and quantity of intervention
 - Long duration of follow-up to investigate persistence of effect
 - Detailed and repeated measurements of body composition
- Other effect modifying factors?
 - Life-style (diet, physical activity)
 - Include FADS genes



Fatty acid metabolism





Summary & Outlook II/II

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Results on fatty acids and obesity are inconclusive



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