

Decrease in Blood Triglycerides Associated with the Consumption of Eggs of Hens Fed with Food Supplemented with Fish Oil



with

D. Faeh^{2,3}, G. Madeleine¹, B. Viswanathan¹, F. Paccaud², P. Bovet^{1,2}

¹Unit for Prevention and Control of Cardiovascular Disease, Ministry of Health, Sevchelles, ²University Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, Lausanne, Switzerland, and ³Department of Physiology, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, and ³Department of Physiology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Swit

Introduction

N-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-3 PUFA) convey several health benefits. including a reduction of serum concentration of triglycerides.



Objective

To examine changes in blood lipids in healthy after volunteers consumption of n-3 PUFA enriched eggs. These eggs were obtained by feeding hens with food supplemented with fish oil. The study took place in the Seychelles (Indian Ocean).



Design

Double-blind crossover trial with two groups of healthy volunteers. One aroup consumed one normal egg each workday during 3 weeks (i.e. 5 eggs per week) and one n-3 PUFA enriched egg each workday during the second 3-week period. The other group received eggs in the inverse sequence.

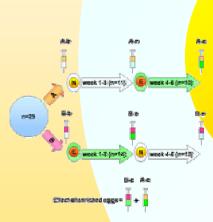


Figure 1. Crossover design: The 25 participants were divided in group A (n=11/10) and B (n=14/13). There was one drop out in each group. Group A received normal (N) eggs during the first 3-week period and n-3 PUFA enriched eggs (E) during the second 3-week period. Group B had the inversed sequence of group A. Blood samples were taken at baseline (A-b & B-b) after normal egg period (A-n & B-n) and after n-3 PUFA enriched egg period (A-e & B-e).

Results

Hens' food was supplemented
Comparing pooled results at at 5% with tuna oil. Enriched eggs had content in n-3 PUFA per egg nine times higher than (mainly usual eggs docosahexaenoic acid).

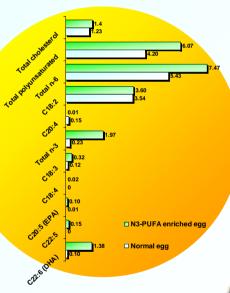


Figure 2. Cholesterol and fatty acid content of normal and n-3 PUFA enriched egg (g/100g of

Participants did not report a systematic preference for either type of eggs.

Conclusion

trialycerides

The decrease in serum

moderate consumption of

eggs enriched with fish oil

suggests that these eggs

could be a palatably

acceptable source of

these essential nutrients.

3 and 6 weeks, serum triglycerides concentration was 15.2% (P<0.05) lower with n-3 PUFA enriched eggs than normal eggs with significant difference LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol.

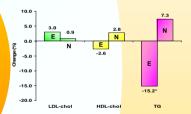


Figure 3. Percent changes in blood lipids associated with the consumption of normal eggs (N) or n-3 PUFA enriched eggs (E). Pooled results after the two 3-week periods of both groups of participants (A & B). *p<0.05

Serum DI -cholesterol increased during the first 3-week period and decreased during the second 3-week period with both n-3 PUFA enriched eggs and normal eggs.





