



Relationship of dietary pattern with body composition and symptoms in patients with COPD

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Abstract

This study explored the relationship of dietary pattern with body composition and symptoms in patients with COPD.

Data collection included: dietary pattern – n. meals/day; period of day of highest food intake (morning [6AM–12PM], afternoon [12–18PM] and evening [18PM–6AM]); time interval between meals (3-4h, 5-6h, 9-10h), and daily energy and nutrient intake using a semiquantitative food frequency questionnaire (last 12 months); body composition – body mass index (BMI), % fat mass (%FM), % fat-free mass (%FFM), % total muscle mass (%MM), fat-free mass index (FFMI) and visceral fat index (VAT) (SECA mBCA 525); symptoms – dyspnoea (modified Medical Research Council Dyspnea Scale, mMRC), fatigue (Checklist of Individual Strength, CIS20-P total score), impact of COPD (COPD Assessment Test, CAT). Pearson's (r) or Spearman's (ρ) correlations were conducted.

18 patients participated (16 males, 68 ± 7 years old, $FEV_1 43 \pm 20\%$ predicted, $BMI 25 \pm 5 kg/m^2$, $FFMI 18 \pm 3 kg/m^2$). Most participants reported having 3-4 meals/day ($n=14$, 78%) with a 3-4-hour interval ($n=15$, 83%). Moderate correlations were found between %FM and carbohydrates ($\rho=-.501$), and between FFMI and monosaturated fat ($r=.476$) ($p<.05$). Moderate correlations were also found between: mMRC, CAT and CIS20-P with proteins, saturated fat, zinc and phosphorus ($.469 \leq \rho \leq .634$, $p<.05$); CAT and CIS20-P with calories and carbohydrates ($-.497 \leq \rho \leq .551$, $p<.05$); and CIS20-P and mMRC with sodium and calcium ($.517 \leq \rho \leq .551$, $p<.05$). mMRC was also correlated with vitamin B12 ($\rho=.506$, $p<.05$). No other significant correlations were observed ($p>.05$).

Energy and nutrient intake are related to COPD symptoms and body composition. The nature of these relationships should be explored.

COPD - management Systemic effect Personalised medicine

Footnotes

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