

Therapeutic effects of soluble dietary fiber consumption on type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Abstract. Soluble dietary fiber (DF) reduces the risk of developing diabetes and may have therapeutic effects in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2). The present study aimed to investigate the effect of soluble DF on metabolic control in patients with DM2. A total of 117 patients with DM2 between the ages of 40 and 70 were assessed. Patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups, and administered extra soluble DF (10 or 20 g/day), or to a control group (0 g/day) for one month. Blood glucose, serum insulin and connecting peptide (C-peptide) levels, and the insulin resistance index, as determined using the homeostatic model assessment method, were measured during fasting and up to 2-h postprandially prior to and following one month of treatment. Other measurements included serum levels of glycated albumin (GA), blood lipid profiles, and an analysis of the blood pressure, body weight and waist/hip ratio of all patients. Following intervention, the levels of 2-h blood glucose, fasting insulin and lipoprotein(a), and the insulin resistance index, were significantly improved in all groups. Furthermore, the fasting blood glucose, 2-h insulin, fasting C-peptide, 2-h C-peptide, GA and triglyceride (TG) levels were significantly improved in the soluble DF

groups. The 20 g/day soluble DF group exhibited significantly improved fasting blood glucose and low-density lipoprotein levels, as well as a significantly improved insulin resistance index. In addition, 10 and 20 g/day soluble DF significantly improved the waist and hip circumferences and levels of TGs and apolipoprotein A. The results of the present study suggested that increased and regular consumption of soluble DF led to significant improvements in blood glucose levels, insulin resistance and metabolic profiles, without improving the secretory function of the islets of Langerhans, over a short-term intervention period in patients with DM2.

Introduction

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) is associated with numerous complications, including kidney failure, blindness, an increased susceptibility to infection, coronary heart disease and stroke (1). It is predicted that by 2030 ~10% of the world's population will have diabetes mellitus (DM) (mostly type 2) (2). Interventions that improve diet quality have been demonstrated to be effective in controlling hyperglycemia and its associated risk factors, which in turn reduces the risk of diabetes-associated complications (3). Considering the seriousness of DM2 complications, early dietary education is critical for delaying or preventing disease onset. Accordingly, the American Diabetes Association (ADA) has recommended dietary guidelines for patients with DM2 (4).

Dietary fiber (DF) is widely prescribed (5), either alone or in combination with lipid-lowering therapies, to reduce cholesterol levels (6). The exact mechanism by which soluble fiber lowers serum levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and cholesterol is not completely understood; however, it has been suggested that soluble fiber may interfere with lipid and/or bile acid metabolism (7). A reasonable increase in DF intake (20-35 g/day) is recommended by the ADA based on the effects of soluble fiber on plasma levels of cholesterol (4). Recent epidemiological findings have suggested that there is an association between high DF intake and a reduced risk of developing diabetes and coronary heart disease (8,9). In particular, soluble DF has been shown to reduce insulin resistance in female non-diabetic patients (10). However, there

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remains a lack of clinical intervention studies with sufficient sample sizes to support the beneficial effects of DF intake in patients with DM2.

The present study aimed to investigate the effects of DF on glycemic control and plasma lipid concentrations in patients with DM2. Patients were administered DF at doses greater than the ADA-recommended level of 25–35 g in order to elucidate how a high-fiber diet may affect plasma cholesterol levels, intestinal cholesterol absorption and fecal sterol excretion (11).

Materials and methods

Patients. A total of 120 patients at the Xinqiao Hospital of the Third Military Medical University (Chongqing, China), who had been diagnosed with DM2 [based on the 2010 ADA criteria (12)] for ≥ 6 months, were enrolled in the present study between December 2012 and February 2013 (clinical trial registration no. ChiCTR-TRC-12002580). The majority of the enrolled patients had been diagnosed after reaching ≥ 40 years of age. The age of the patients ranged from 45–70 years (average age, 54 ± 9 years), and they had a mean body weight of 68.1 ± 13.0 kg and a mean body mass index (BMI) of 25.3 ± 3.9 kg/m². A total of 40 patients were treated with the ADA diet alone, whereas the remaining 80 patients were treated with 10 or 20 mg soluble DF daily in addition to the ADA diet for one month. Upon study entry, all patients were free of tumors, myocardial infarction, unstable angina pectoris and congestive heart failure. Furthermore, no thyroid or hepatic disease was found, and none of the patients were undergoing lipid-lowering treatments.

Written informed consent was obtained from all patients prior to participation. The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Third Military Medical University. All procedures were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Study design. The present study was a randomized, double-blind trial. The three common treatments for patients with DM2 include oral medication, insulin therapy or a combination of both. Subjects that met the inclusion criteria were stratified according to treatment and randomly divided into the following three groups using a random number table (40 subjects/group): i) Control; ii) low-dose (10DF); and iii) high-dose (20DF) groups. All patients received medical nutrition therapy (MNT), which include personal nutritional assessment and reasonable nutritional intervention. Lifestyle interventions consisted of individualized dietary counseling and encouragements to increase daily physical activity. Each patient received an individualized recommended intake of daily energy according to the ADA guidelines (12). After one month of treatment, 37 patients remained in the control group, 3 patients quit for personal reasons and 40 patients remained in the 10DF and 20DF groups, respectively. In the control group, 16 patients received oral medicine [500 mg of metformin hydrochloride tablets (Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, USA) twice a day and 50 mg of acarbose tablets (Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals Inc., Leverkusen, Germany) three times daily], 9 patients self-administered insulin injections and 12 patients took both. In the 10DF group, 17 patients received oral medicine [(500 mg of metformin hydrochloride

tablets twice a day and 50 mg of acarbose tablets three times daily)], 10 patients self-administered insulin injections and 13 patients took both. In the 20DF group, 17 patients received oral medicine (500 mg of metformin hydrochloride tablets twice a day and 50 mg of acarbose tablets three times daily), 11 patients self-administered insulin injections and 12 patients took both. The constituent ratios of medication among the three groups were not significantly different ($P=0.894$). Patients in the control group received MNT only, and patients in the 10DF and 20DF groups were provided with 10 and 20 g soluble DF each day, respectively. The total duration of the trial was one month, during which time the subjects received MNT treatment. All participants received a weekly consultation, during which the patient's protocol compliance was assessed. For patients with a poor compliance, more frequent calls were made to ensure that they took enough DF. The body weight, blood pressure and waist and hip circumferences of all patients were measured prior to and following treatment by clinical lab technicians who were blinded to the content and purpose of the study. In addition, the patients were asked to complete a 3-day record of their food intake at the baseline and end of the trial, which were analyzed using NCCW 2011 software (Dongcheng New technology Co., Ltd., Qingdao, China) to estimate nutrient intake. Furthermore, the patients were asked to complete a questionnaire prior to treatment regarding their dietary habits, including how frequently they consumed meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and other foods, and if they regularly consumed vitamin or mineral supplements.

Subjects reported a normal bowel habit and denied any symptoms of difficult defecation or rectal bleeding on a symptom questionnaire that inquired about stool frequency, straining effort, feeling of incomplete evacuation, use of digital maneuvers, painful defecation, hard stools, abdominal pain, and reflux symptoms (13).

Biochemical analyses. Blood samples (12 ml) were collected in anticoagulant-free tubes [for serum lipids, insulin, connecting peptide (C-peptide), urea nitrogen, and creatinine assays; Zhongshan Jinqiao Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Beijing, China] and fluoride-oxalate anticoagulant tubes (for the plasma glucose assay; Zhongshan Jinqiao Biotechnology Co., Ltd.). Anticoagulant-free tubes (Zhongshan Jinqiao Biotech Co., Ltd.) were allowed to clot in the dark at room temperature for 2 h and held for 2 h, and the fluoride-oxalate tubes were immediately placed on ice. Both tubes were centrifuged at $1,000 \times g$ for 20 min at 4°C. Serum and plasma were separated and frozen at -80°C until further analysis. All biochemical analyses on samples from individual participants were performed together to eliminate inter-assay variability. Plasma glucose, serum lipid and lipoprotein(a) (Lpa) levels were analyzed using a blood biochemical analyzer (AU2700; Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). Plasma glucose, serum total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and triglycerides (TG) were measured using enzymatic reagents (Zhongshan Jinqiao Biotechnology Co., Ltd.). LDL (TA309729), apolipoprotein (apo; TA318199), serum insulin (TA306175), serum glycated albumin (GA; TA307256), C-peptide (TA317763), urea nitrogen (TA306427), and creatinine levels (TA305574) were measured by radioimmunoassays using commercially available kits (Chongqing Keyuan Medical Equipment Co., Ltd.,

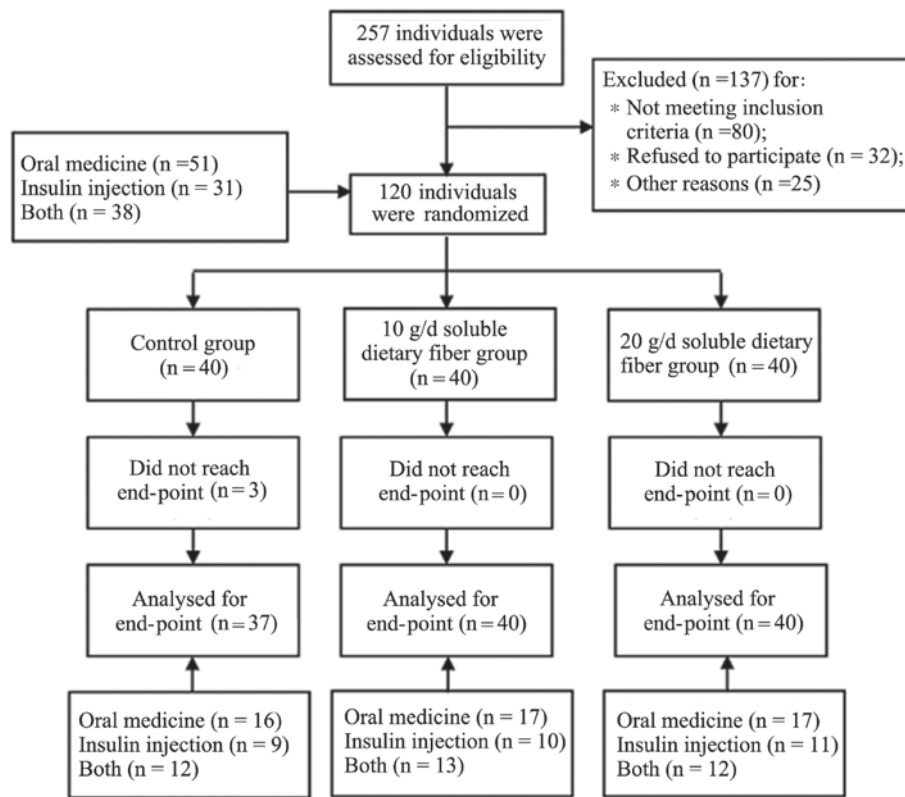


Figure 1. Flow diagram of participants.

Chongqing, China). The intra-assay coefficients of variance for serum lipids, lipoproteins and plasma glucose were <2% and <6% for serum insulin and C-peptide, respectively. The insulin resistance index was determined using the homeostatic model assessment method (14). Insulin resistance and β -cell function were estimated from fasting glucose and insulin levels.

Statistical analysis. Data were analyzed using SPSS software, version 19.0 (IBM SPSS, Armonk, NY, USA). Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for the mean values between groups. The Shapiro-Wilk test demonstrated that all of the main outcome variables were normally distributed. Differences in patient characteristics between pre- and post-treatments were assessed using paired Student's t-tests. One-way analysis of covariance, with the difference between pre- and post-treatment set as the dependent variable and the baseline value as the covariant, was used to compare the soluble DF groups with the control group for blood markers and anthropometric characteristics. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Participant flow. Based on patient interviews, estimates of dietary energy content and the remainder of soluble DF, a satisfactory level of patient compliance was achieved in the present study. A participant flow diagram is shown in Fig. 1.

Baseline data and participant characteristics. According to the baseline energy intake questionnaire survey, the 20DF

group consumed significantly more Vitamin C, as compared with the other groups ($P < 0.05$). However, no other significant differences in dietary intake were observed between the groups. The mean energy intake of all groups was 2302.78 ± 872.48 kcal/day. The average percentage of calories obtained from fat intake was 36.35%, which was markedly higher than the ADA recommendation (20-30%). The average intake of DF was 15.91 g, which was markedly lower than the ADA recommendation (25-35 g) (Table I). The age, BMI, waist/hip ratio, blood glucose and insulin levels, and several other baseline characteristics, were recorded for all patients. No significant differences were observed between groups for the baseline characteristics (Table II).

Outcomes and estimation. According to the energy intake questionnaire survey completed one month post-intervention, the 10DF and the 20DF groups consumed significantly more DF, as compared with the control group ($P < 0.01$). Energy, protein, fat, carbohydrate and cholesterol intakes were significantly lower in the energy intake questionnaires completed one month post-intervention, as compared with the baseline questionnaires ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, the calories from fat and carbohydrate intake were significantly decreased in the one month post-intervention questionnaire, as compared with the baseline questionnaire ($P < 0.05$; Table I). The results of the blood marker analysis, including anthropometric measures, lipid profile and DM2 biomarkers, and assessment of physical characteristics, at one month following intervention are summarized in Table III. After one month of treatment, the systolic pressure and levels of HDL, LDL and apoB were significantly improved in the 20DF group as compared with the

Table I. Dietary energy intake.

Parameter	Control (n=37)			10DF (n=40)			20DF (n=40)		
	Baseline	1 month		Baseline	1 month		Baseline	1 month	
Energy (kcal/day)	2326.40±759.24	1701.80±246.65 ^a		2232.71±823.95	1724.86±240.46 ^a		2371.13±994.31	1799.37±295.76 ^a	
Protein (g/day)	75.24±34.34	62.33±15.27 ^b		75.66±31.97	65.13±15.94 ^a		87.12±45.25	67.35±15.80 ^a	
(% of energy)	13.56±3.58	14.04±2.16		14.15±3.46	15.38±2.84		14.24±3.47	14.87±2.58	
Fat (g/day)	118.84±82.42	59.90±17.77 ^a		83.60±57.51	62.52±14.08 ^b		97.80±59.78	68.64±15.92 ^a	
(% of energy)	38.23±14.56	24.00±2.86 ^a		34.71±13.27	23.97±2.89 ^a		36.25±10.83	24.25±2.67 ^a	
Carbohydrate (g/day)	254.71±84.62	227.40±42.36 ^b		270.10±88.94	241.74±54.76 ^b		290.69±119.85	252.80±70.41 ^b	
(% of energy)	48.21±14.40	61.96±3.92 ^a		51.14±12.86	60.65±4.21 ^a		49.51±12.68	60.88±3.47 ^a	
Dietary fiber (g/day)	14.58±9.38	14.25±4.53		15.68±9.37	24.92±4.67 ^{b,c}		17.36±9.17	35.88±4.57 ^{b,c}	
Cholesterol (mg/day)	502.55±334.87	221.17±69.84 ^a		450.67±323.85	232.46±63.01 ^a		621.61±523.25	227.87±63.62 ^a	
Vit A (mg/day)	555.61±179.60	608.81±162.05		542.95±151.30	611.25±173.07		655.85±143.65	618.54±151.42	
Vit B1 (mg/day)	1.34±0.54	1.15±0.60		1.20±0.59	1.42±0.66		1.44±0.66	1.51±0.91	
Vit B2 (mg/day)	0.90±0.42	0.85±0.48		0.87±0.33	0.98±0.66		1.03±0.51	1.17±0.78	
Vit C (mg/day)	79.67±58.10	120.62±117.32		108.43±72.80	171.38±180.15		145.30±100.08 ^c	144.47±129.14	
Vit E (mg/day)	27.80±17.80	42.97±19.02		17.47±10.21	31.60±23.36		36.49±23.46	38.32±20.57	
Vit PP (mg/day)	18.00±10.00	14.80±8.83		15.31±8.56	18.04±9.01		17.60±8.66	16.44±9.80	
K (mg/day)	1805.80±970.24	1879.44±1318.64		2122.18±1424.78	2333.63±1357.68		2404.96±1197.49	2646.09±1004.37	
Na (mg/day)	488.07±441.22	397.91±203.13		441.47±181.95	554.97±464.17		645.86±418.65	563.97±400.39	
Ca (mg/day)	367.59±174.58	409.55±228.40		440.87±220.15	451.23±293.72		538.83±296.37	584.43±442.31	
Mg (mg/day)	304.84±198.87	323.58±227.09		346.87±255.97	383.31±217.49		380.53±196.12	439.85±284.76	
Fe (mg/day)	19.71±8.40	18.93±9.98		19.60±10.14	21.47±8.89		24.04±9.96	24.52±14.86	
Mn (mg/day)	4.92±2.48	5.05±2.46		5.38±2.83	5.96±2.82		6.39±2.54	7.31±4.32	
Zn (mg/day)	12.21±4.74	11.02±4.54		11.61±3.99	12.65±5.68		13.25±5.42	13.64±7.12	
Cu (mg/day)	1.90±1.21	1.99±1.22		2.18±1.28	2.33±1.31		2.45±1.18	2.68±1.64	
Se (mg/day)	46.59±25.64	36.21±17.57		39.29±14.17	41.48±19.05		52.40±37.41	41.53±20.29	
P (mg/day)	1076.22±521.14	1031.75±490.89		1070.40±421.21	1170.73±540.84		1266.12±530.88	1382.31±791.55	

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. ^aP<0.01 and ^bP<0.05, vs. the baseline; ^cP<0.01 vs. the control group. 10DF; 10 g/day dietary fiber; 20DF; 20 g/day dietary fiber; Vit, vitamin.

Table II. Baseline characteristics.

Parameter	Control	10DF	20DF	F-value	P-value
n	37	40	40		
Age	51.52±6.47	53.63±9.37	55.52±8.15		
Gender (M/F)	14/23	15/25	17/23		
Weight (kg)	69.60±8.50	65.30±10.20	69.50±13.00	2.066	0.131
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.65±2.62	24.80±2.92	25.32±3.96	0.675	0.511
Waist circumference (cm)	90.50±8.10	90.70±9.79	91.31±10.90	0.071	0.931
Hip circumference (cm)	100.90±7.71	100.00±7.01	100.61±7.21	0.144	0.866
Waist/hip ratio	0.90±0.06	0.91±0.06	0.91±0.06	0.239	0.788
Systolic pressure (mmHg)	128.46±15.87	132.85±17.29	130.75±15.53	0.701	0.498
Diastolic pressure (mmHg)	75.54±10.72	79.58±12.19	79.15±10.23	1.517	0.224
Fasting blood glucose (mmol/l)	8.12±2.78	8.26±2.84	8.71±2.91	0.459	0.633
2-h blood glucose (mmol/l)	12.55±4.39	12.50±4.21	12.54±3.88	0.002	0.998
Fasting insulin (mU/l)	9.55±7.06	9.27±5.75	9.81±5.60	0.076	0.927
2-h insulin (mU/l)	23.78±16.52	24.94±23.20	24.96±14.72	0.226	0.798
HOMA-IR	3.34±2.64	3.40±2.59	3.92±2.77	0.549	0.579
Fasting C-peptide (ng/ml)	2.25±1.03	2.78±1.57	2.59±1.39	1.457	0.237
2-h C-peptide (ng/ml)	5.28±4.05	6.57±4.20	6.15±3.01	0.013	0.987
Glycated albumin (%)	18.84±4.74	20.00±4.31	20.64±5.35	1.368	0.259
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.83±2.16	4.84±1.17	5.07±1.31	0.287	0.751
Triglyceride (mmol/l)	2.08±1.58	2.68±2.68	2.40±2.68	0.599	0.551
HDL (mmol/l)	1.12±0.42	1.27±0.41	1.36±0.71	1.983	0.142
LDL (mmol/l)	2.92±2.71	2.45±0.74	2.90±0.80	1.008	0.368
Lpa (mg/l)	292.16±258.47	311.38±282.61	313.15±227.88	0.078	0.925
ApoA (g/l)	1.12±0.27	1.25±0.29	1.29±0.49	2.294	0.106
ApoB (g/l)	1.42±0.36	1.30±0.49	1.52±0.48	2.007	0.132
Urea nitrogen (mmol/l)	6.00±3.68	5.91±1.73	5.86±2.01	0.029	0.971
Creatinine (μmol/l)	64.09±22.49	59.58±20.60	60.36±15.28	0.574	0.565
Uric acid (μmol/l)	289.65±104.52	304.83±92.57	296.78±76.57	0.265	0.768

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. 10DF, 10 g/day dietary fiber; 20DF, 20 g/day dietary fiber; M, male; F, female; BMI, body mass index; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; Lpa, lipoprotein(a); Apo, apolipoprotein.

data prior to the treatment ($P<0.05$). In addition, weight, BMI and hip circumference values were significantly improved in the control and 10DF groups ($P<0.05$), and the waist circumference was significantly reduced in the 10DF group ($P<0.05$) as compared with the data prior to the treatment. Fasting insulin, 2-h blood glucose and Lpa levels, and the insulin resistance index, as determined using the homeostatic model assessment method, were significantly improved in all three groups as compared with the data prior to the treatment ($P<0.05$). Furthermore, the fasting blood glucose, 2-h insulin, fasting C-peptide, 2-h C-peptide, GA and TG levels were significantly improved in the DF groups ($P<0.05$), as compared with the control group, where no significant improvements for these metrics were observed.

Differences between pre- and post-treatment among the three groups are compared in Table IV. Univariate analysis of general linear models, with the difference between pre- and post-treatment as the dependent variable and the baseline value as the covariant, was used. Levels of fasting blood glucose

and LDL, and the insulin resistance index, were significantly improved post-treatment in the 20DF group ($P<0.05$), but not in the 10DF group. Both 10 and 20 g/day soluble DF significantly improved the 2-h blood glucose and GA levels ($P<0.05$), although 20 g/day soluble DF had a greater effect ($P<0.05$). Furthermore, both 10 and 20 g/d soluble DF significantly improved the waist and hip circumferences and TG and apoA levels ($P<0.05$), and no significant differences were found between the 10DF and 20DF groups for these parameters. No significant differences between the 10DF and 20DF were observed for weight, BMI, blood pressure and levels of fasting insulin, 2-h insulin, fasting C-peptide, 2-h C-peptide, cholesterol, HDL, Lpa, apoB, urea nitrogen, creatinine and uric acid.

Safety data. To assess the safety of increased soluble DF intake, the renal function of all patients was measured. No significant differences were observed between the baseline and one month post-intervention measurements for all three groups (Table V). Seven patients in the 20DF group and two

Table III. Anthropometric measures, lipid profile and type 2 diabetes mellitus biomarkers after 1 month of treatment.

Parameter	Group	Baseline	1 month	t	P-value
Weight (kg)	Control	128.46±15.87	123.86±14.07	-1.779	0.084
	10DF	132.82±17.29	127.93±15.89	-1.968	0.056
	20DF	130.75±15.53	126.00±15.85 ^a	-2.232	0.031
BMI (kg/m ²)	Control	75.54±10.72	76.05±9.32	0.375	0.710
	10DF	79.58±12.2	76.40±8.03	-1.894	0.066
	20DF	79.15±10.23	78.38±8.39	-0.517	0.608
Waist circumference (cm)	Control	69.57±8.48	67.27±8.29 ^b	-2.841	0.007
	10DF	65.26±10.20	63.50±9.56 ^a	-2.656	0.012
	20DF	69.49±12.99	68.03±12.52	-1.325	0.193
Hip circumference (cm)	Control	25.65±2.62	24.83±2.83 ^a	-2.715	0.010
	10DF	24.80±2.92	24.16±2.82 ^a	-2.535	0.015
	20DF	25.33±3.96	24.75±3.42	-1.343	0.187
Waist/hip ratio	Control	90.51±8.05	89.95±7.29	-0.677	0.502
	10DF	90.71±9.81	88.18±8.24 ^b	-2.822	0.007
	20DF	91.31±10.96	91.03±9.41	0.088	0.930
Systolic pressure (mmHg)	Control	100.95±7.69	99.08±6.86 ^a	-2.373	0.023
	10DF	100.06±7.05	97.60±7.10 ^b	-3.199	0.003
	20DF	100.58±7.04	100.24±7.14	-0.255	0.800
Diastolic pressure (mmHg)	Control	0.90±0.06	0.91±0.05	1.211	0.234
	10DF	0.91±0.06	0.90±0.06	-0.240	0.812
	20DF	0.91±0.06	0.91±0.06	0.448	0.657
Fasting blood glucose (mmol/l)	Control	8.12±2.78	7.67±2.87	-1.162	0.253
	10DF	8.26±2.84	7.26±2.94 ^a	-2.684	0.011
	20DF	8.71±2.91	6.13±1.18 ^b	-5.957	<0.001
2-h blood glucose (mmol/l)	Control	12.55±4.39	11.27±4.75 ^a	-2.667	0.011
	10DF	12.50±4.20	9.73±3.81 ^b	-4.409	<0.001
	20DF	12.54±3.88	8.08±2.77 ^b	-7.721	<0.001
Fasting insulin (mU/l)	Control	9.55±7.06	7.43±5.23 ^a	-2.729	0.010
	10DF	9.27±5.75	7.24±4.72 ^a	-2.371	0.023
	20DF	9.81±5.60	7.77±4.17 ^b	-2.819	0.008
2-h insulin (mU/l)	Control	23.78±16.52	20.72±15.92 ^a	-2.446	0.019
	10DF	24.94±23.20	19.72±11.02 ^b	-3.435	0.001
	20DF	24.96±14.72	21.37±11.86 ^b	-4.704	<0.001
HOMA-IR	Control	3.34±2.64	2.56±2.17 ^b	-3.794	0.001
	10DF	3.40±2.59	2.30±1.58 ^b	-3.182	0.003
	20DF	3.92±2.77	2.12±1.29 ^b	-4.678	<0.001
Fasting C-peptide (ng/ml)	Control	2.25±1.03	1.94±0.96	-1.856	0.072
	10DF	2.78±1.57	1.93±0.79 ^b	-3.893	<0.001
	20DF	2.59±1.39	1.96±0.78 ^b	-3.212	0.003
2-h C-peptide (ng/ml)	Control	5.28±4.05	4.28±2.65	-2.008	0.052
	10DF	6.57±4.20	3.59±1.78 ^b	-2.979	0.005
	20DF	6.15±3.01	3.27±2.03 ^b	-1.869	0.004
Glycated albumin (%)	Control	18.84±4.74	17.61±4.35	-1.859	0.071
	10DF	20.00±4.31	15.27±3.81 ^b	-7.361	<0.001
	20DF	20.64±5.35	12.61±1.92 ^b	-8.948	<0.001
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	Control	4.83±2.16	4.81±1.01	-0.039	0.969
	10DF	4.84±1.17	4.93±1.02	0.801	0.428
	20DF	5.07±1.31	4.97±1.10	-0.463	0.646
Triglyceride (mmol/l)	Control	2.08±1.58	2.45±2.80	1.019	0.315
	10DF	2.68±2.68	1.77±1.96 ^b	-2.891	0.006
	20DF	2.40±2.68	1.55±1.21 ^b	-3.177	0.003
HDL (mmol/l)	Control	1.12±0.42	1.02±0.33	-1.457	0.154
	10DF	1.27±0.41	1.18±0.40	-1.896	0.065
	20DF	1.36±0.71	1.12±0.27 ^a	-2.359	0.023

Table III. Continued.

Parameter	Group	Baseline	1 month	t	P-value
LDL (mmol/l)	Control	2.92±2.71	2.76±1.62	-0.452	0.654
	10DF	2.45±0.74	2.32±0.61	-1.348	0.185
	20DF	2.90±0.80	2.31±0.76 ^b	-4.683	<0.001
Lpa (mg/l)	Control	292.16±258.47	378.35±315.53 ^b	4.210	<0.001
	10DF	311.38±282.61	371.38±207.30 ^a	2.581	0.014
	20DF	313.15±227.88	362.60±186.65 ^b	3.126	0.003
ApoA (g/l)	Control	1.12±0.27	1.04±0.17	-2.013	0.052
	10DF	1.25±0.29	1.19±0.26	-1.315	0.196
	20DF	1.29±0.49	1.20±0.23	-1.165	0.251
ApoB (g/l)	Control	1.02±0.36	0.95±0.42	-1.842	0.074
	10DF	1.30±0.49	1.16±0.59	-1.572	0.124
	20DF	1.52±0.48	1.18±0.35 ^b	-3.627	0.001

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. Significant P-values (P<0.05) are indicated in bold. ^aP<0.05 and ^bP<0.01 vs. the baseline. 10DF, 10 g/day dietary fiber; 20DF, 20 g/day dietary fiber; BMI, body mass index; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; Lpa, lipoprotein(a); Apo, apolipoprotein.

Table IV. Comparison of the statistical differences between the pre- and post-treatment measurements of various parameters among the three groups.

Parameter	Control	10DF	20DF	P1	P2	P3	P4
Weight (kg)	-2.30±4.92	-1.76±4.20	-1.47±7.02	0.659	0.865	0.496	0.391
BMI (kg/m ²)	-0.82±1.84	-0.65±1.62	-0.58±2.72	0.877	0.901	0.720	0.622
Waist circumference (cm)	-0.57±5.10	-2.54±5.69	0.09±6.44 ^a	0.051	0.095	0.493	0.018
Hip circumference (cm)	-1.86±4.78	-2.46±4.87	-0.21±5.09 ^a	0.074	0.428	0.150	0.025
Waist/hip ratio	0.01±0.05	0.00±0.05	0.00±0.06	0.738	0.444	0.781	0.625
Systolic pressure (mmHg)	-4.59±15.71	-4.93±15.83	-4.75±13.46	0.833	0.546	0.747	0.772
Diastolic pressure (mmHg)	-0.51±8.34	-3.18±10.60	-0.78±9.48	0.399	0.405	0.639	0.181
Fasting blood glucose (mmol/l)	-0.45±2.36	-1.00±2.36	-2.58±2.74 ^{b,c}	<0.001	0.303	<0.001	0.004
2 h blood glucose (mmol/l)	-1.29±2.94	-2.77±3.97 ^d	-4.46±3.65 ^{a,b}	<0.001	0.033	<0.001	0.016
Fasting insulin (mU/l)	-2.11±4.71	-2.04±5.43	-2.04±4.58	0.941	0.937	0.803	0.738
2 h insulin (mU/l)	-3.07±7.62	-5.22±9.61	-4.69±6.31	0.514	0.250	0.519	0.605
HOMA-IR	-0.79±1.26	-1.11±2.20	-1.80±2.44 ^d	0.081	0.344	0.026	0.186
Fasting C-peptide (ng/ml)	-0.32±1.05	-0.85±1.37	-0.62±1.23	0.684	0.386	0.690	0.627
2 h C-peptide (ng/ml)	-1.00±3.04	-1.99±4.22	-0.88±2.97	0.127	0.989	0.085	0.076
Glycated albumin (%)	-1.23±4.03	-4.73±4.06	-8.75±5.39 ^{b,c}	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	-0.01±1.80	0.10±0.76	-0.93±1.32	0.848	0.570	0.723	0.828
Triglyceride (mmol/l)	0.37±2.19	-0.91±1.98	-0.84±1.69 ^b	0.008	0.008	0.005	0.861
HDL (mmol/l)	0.10±0.41	0.09±0.30	0.24±0.65	0.251	0.818	0.129	0.187
LDL (mmol/l)	-0.16±2.15	-0.13±0.61	-0.58±0.79 ^d	0.091	0.195	0.030	0.368
Lpa (mg/l)	-86.19±124.52	-60.00±147.05	-49.45±100.06	0.436	0.368	0.210	0.717
ApoA (g/l)	-0.07±0.22	-0.06±0.30 ^d	-0.09±0.47 ^d	0.028	0.021	0.018	0.922
ApoB (g/l)	-0.07±0.24	-0.14±0.57	-0.34±0.59	0.609	0.344	0.776	0.506
Urea nitrogen (mmol/l)	-0.60±3.34	-0.41±1.75	-0.41±1.79	0.921	0.692	0.781	0.904
Creatinine (μmol/l)	-1.94±17.60	2.32±10.34	1.64±11.07	0.527	0.291	0.371	0.868
Uric acid (μmol/l)	3.92±77.67	-10.70±65.16	1.43±79.87	0.802	0.599	0.943	0.541

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. Significant P-values (P<0.05) are indicated in bold. ^aP<0.05 vs. the 10DF group; ^bP<0.01 vs. the control group; ^cP<0.01 vs. the 10DF group; ^dP<0.05 vs. the control group. P1, analysis of variance among the three groups; P2, comparison between the 10DF and control groups; P3, comparison between the 20DF and control groups; P4, comparison between the 10DF and 20DF groups; 10DF, 10 g/day dietary fiber; 20DF, 20 g/day dietary fiber; BMI, body mass index; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; Lpa, lipoprotein(a); Apo, apolipoprotein.

Table V. Renal function data.

Parameter	Group	Baseline	1 month	t	P-value
Urea nitrogen (mmol/l)	Control	6.00±3.68	5.40±1.49	-1.093	0.282
	10DF	5.91±1.73	5.50±1.44	-1.468	0.150
	20DF	5.86±2.01	5.45±1.53	-1.438	0.158
Creatinine (μ mol/l)	Control	64.09±22.49	62.15±18.73	-0.670	0.507
	10DF	59.58±20.60	61.91±19.99	1.421	0.163
	20DF	60.36±15.28	62.00±15.42	0.937	0.354
Uric acid (μ mol/l)	Control	289.65±104.52	293.57±88.28	0.307	0.761
	10DF	304.83±92.57	294.13±71.33	-1.039	0.305
	20DF	296.77±76.57	298.20±67.34	0.113	0.911

Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. 10DF, 10 g/day dietary fiber; 20DF, 20 g/day dietary fiber.

Table VI. Defecation analysis.

Group	7-day defecation frequency		Defecation sensation score		Stool characteristics score	
	Baseline	1 month	Baseline	1 month	Baseline	1 month
Control	5.27±2.33	5.27±2.16	1.22±1.10	1.22±1.08	1.49±1.04	1.45±1.04
10DF	5.40±2.35	6.33±1.00 ^{a,b}	1.35±1.60	0.50±0.60 ^{a,b}	1.45±1.04	0.65±0.77 ^{a,b}
20DF	5.25±2.42	6.45±1.22 ^{a,b}	1.18±1.04	0.55±0.64 ^{a,b}	1.48±1.01	0.63±0.68 ^{a,b}
P-value	0.954	0.002 ^c	0.752	<0.001 ^c	0.987	<0.001 ^c

Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. ^aP<0.05 vs. the control group; ^bP<0.05 vs. the baseline; ^cP<0.05; analysis of variance among the three groups. 10DF, 10 g/day dietary fiber; 20DF, 20 g/day dietary fiber.

patients in the 10DF group complained of excessive flatulence. However, increased soluble DF intake significantly improved defecation frequency, defecation ease and stool characteristics (P<0.05; Table VI).

Discussion

Dietary factors have been demonstrated to impact the development of DM2 and its associated complications (15). A survey conducted in the US reported an average DF intake of 17 g/day in non-diabetic individuals, with an average of 16 g/day demonstrated in diabetic patients (16). In the present study, patients consumed an average of 15.9 g/day DF, which was lower than that recommended by the ADA and may be partially due to ignorance regarding the beneficial effects of DF on glycemic control. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the effects of increased DF intake on glycemic control and the underlying mechanisms.

In the present study, 2-h blood glucose, fasting insulin and Lpa levels, and the insulin resistance index, were significantly improved from baseline in all three groups, thus suggesting that MNT treatment was able to significantly impact blood glucose levels and glycemic control. In three large randomized trials, including the China Da Qing Diabetes Prevention study (17), the Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study (18) and the Diabetes Prevention Program trial (19), it was demonstrated that the

progression from impaired glucose tolerance to DM2 may be delayed or even prevented by diet and exercise. Furthermore, dietary interventions aimed at improving diet quality have been shown to be effective for controlling DM2 (2), which is consistent with the results of the present study.

Increasing DF intake, which is one of the goals of nutritional counseling, deserves greater attention due to its ability to reduce total cholesterol levels and hyperglycemia in patients with impaired glucose tolerance and DM2 (20). In addition, increased fiber intake was shown to improve insulin sensitivity and reduce systemic inflammation (21,22). Previous studies have demonstrated that high-fiber diets (30 g/day) altered biochemical parameters, reduced the severity of DM2 and decreased the occurrence of risk factors associated with cardiovascular disease (21,23). According to Weickert *et al* (21), nutritional educational studies involving dietary restrictions are typically met with poor treatment compliance. Participants in a previous study were encouraged to progressively alter their eating behaviors, including increasing the frequency of meals and increasing the intake of complex carbohydrates, DF, fruits, and vegetables, as well as polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fatty acids, including fish and olive oils, respectively (21). However, MNT treatment was unable to increase DF intake in the subjects (21). Similarly, another interventional study involving nutritional education has failed to increase fiber intake (24). In the present

study, patients received extra soluble DF and were required to recount the remaining soluble DF during a phone consultation every week. Soluble DF has been associated with lower postprandial glucose levels and increased insulin sensitivity in diabetic and healthy subjects; these effects were generally attributed to the viscous and/or gelling properties of soluble fiber (25). Soluble DF exerts physiological effects on the stomach and small intestine that modulate postprandial glycemic responses, including delaying gastric emptying (26), which accounts for ~35% of the variance in peak glucose concentrations following the ingestion of oral glucose (27), modulating gastrointestinal myoelectrical activity and delaying small bowel transit (28,29), reducing glucose diffusion through the unstirred water layer (30), and reducing the accessibility of α -amylase to its substrates due to the increased viscosity of gut contents (31). Notably, the increased viscosity and gel-forming properties of soluble fiber are predominantly responsible for its glycemic effect, since the hypoglycemic effect can be reversed by the hydrolysis of guar gum or following ultra-high heating and homogenization (26). In addition, the intestinal absorption of carbohydrates was prolonged by soluble DF, which was partially due to altered incretin levels, including increased glucagon-like peptide 1 levels (32). In experimental clamp studies, soluble DF also influenced peripheral glucose uptake mechanisms (33,34), including increasing skeletal muscle expression of the insulin-responsive glucose transporter type 4 (GLUT-4), which enhances skeletal muscle uptake, augments insulin sensitivity and normalizes blood glucose (34). In humans, various fatty acids stimulate the expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ , which increases adipocyte GLUT-4 levels (35).

Measuring the levels of glycosylated proteins, including hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), GA and fructosamine, is the most reliable method for assessing long-term glycemic control in diabetic patients (36). Since glycation may occur throughout the lifespan of hemoglobin and serum proteins, the level of glycosylated proteins is able to reflect the degree of hyperglycemia during the lifespan of these factors (37). HbA1c, which is the most widely used marker, can be used to quantify the amount of circulating hemoglobin that has chemically reacted with glucose, and reflects ambient blood glucose levels over the previous 120 days and the preceding 30 days (38,39). Of the various glycosylated proteins, serum GA has been identified as a useful and rapid indicator of glycemic control for diabetic patients, as the turnover of serum albumin is markedly shorter, with a half-life of 17 days, as compared with that of HbA1c (40). Circulating albumin is strongly glycosylated on lysine 4 residues, and the glycation reaction occurs 10 times more rapidly than the glycation of hemoglobin (41). Therefore, it is likely that glycemic fluctuations and excursions influence the glycation of albumin more directly than hemoglobin. Inaba *et al* (42) have previously reported that HbA1c quantification underestimates the long-term glycemic control in dialysis patients with diabetes after comparing the mean of random blood glucose concentrations, HbA1c, and the percentage of GA (%GA). In addition, it was demonstrated that the %GA assay provided a more accurate assessment of glycemic control among Japanese hemodialysis patients. The present study detected GA levels in patients, since the intervention period was only one month.

C-peptide is a cleavage product of proinsulin that is secreted by pancreatic β -cells in equimolar amounts together with insulin (43). Although a considerable amount of insulin is extracted by the liver, C-peptide is subject to negligible first-pass metabolism by the liver, thereby permitting its use as a surrogate marker for endogenous insulin secretion (44). C-peptide is thought to be an inert by-product of insulin synthesis and has been of great value for elucidating the pathophysiology of type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus (45). Notably, C-peptide levels have previously been used as a biomarker of β -cell function (46). The present study demonstrated that, although soluble DF was able to significantly improve fasting blood glucose, 2-h blood glucose and GA levels, and the insulin resistance index, it was unable to improve the levels of fasting insulin, 2-h insulin, fasting C-peptide and 2-h C-peptide, thus suggesting that soluble DF does not affect the secretory function of the islets of Langerhans when used for a short duration. The reason for this remains unclear and will be the key focus of our follow-up studies.

In order to confirm the safety of increased soluble DF intake, the renal functions of all patients were assessed and routine blood tests and urinalyses were performed (data not shown). No significant adverse reactions were found, with the exception of increased flatulence in some patients. Furthermore, the results suggested that soluble DF was able to significantly improve constipation and diarrhea in patients with D2M and improve defecation ease and stool characteristics. Notably, there were no significant differences in these effects between the 10 and 20 g/day DF groups. Previous studies have suggested that the effects of DF on metabolic and cardiovascular outcomes are associated with gastrointestinal function, which may be reasonable considering the demonstrated links between DF and satiation (47,48).

The present study demonstrated that high doses of DF were able to improve numerous metabolic indicators in patients with DM2; however, further research is required to determine the specific mechanisms underlying the effects of DF. Such findings may have a large impact on the prevention and clinical treatment of DM2.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that MNT was able to improve 2-h blood glucose and fasting insulin levels, and the insulin resistance index, and was effective at maintaining glycemic control. To the best of our knowledge, the present study is the first to demonstrate that increased intake of soluble DF over a short-duration in Chinese patients with D2M was able to significantly improve blood glucose levels and insulin resistance without affecting the secretory functions of the islets of Langerhans. Therefore, the authors of the present study recommend that dietary guidelines for patients with D2M should stress the importance of increased DF intake.

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