

Health effects of dietary supplementation of Sujiaonori (*Ulva Profilera* Muller) biomaterials on salivary adiponectin, cardiovascular risk parameters and skin health in healthy humans

Submission date 04/08/2016	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 15/09/2016	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 10/10/2023	Condition category Signs and Symptoms	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

In Japan, a lot of vegetables and seaweeds are eaten daily and the Japanese diet is known to promote good health. 'Sujiaonori' is an edible green river alga that mainly grows in the Shimanto River, Kochi prefecture, in an area where the salty sea water is mixed with the soft water from Kochi Mountains. This gives Sujiaonori its special flavor and taste. Shimanto River is also well-known in Japan as one of the rivers with cleanest water in the country. Previous research have shown the health effects of *Ulva* species growing in rivers in Japan, including *Ulva* (*Enteromorpha*) *prolifera*; however, to date, information on how it may boost the immune system and also the antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects of ulval biomaterials are all from animal studies only. *Ulva* biomaterials (ulvans or sulfated polysaccharides in particular), are reported to improve the lipid profile (how much fat there is in the body) and diabetes in rats. They therefore have the potential to reduce cardiovascular and metabolic (for example, diabetes) risks. This study is looking at the effects of dietary intake of sujiaonori biomaterial supplement on adiponectin (body fat) production, cardiometabolic profile (that is, whether a person is likely to develop cardiovascular disease, become overweight or develop diseases such as type 2 diabetes) and skin health in healthy humans.

Who can participate?

Healthy university students or staff aged at least 20

What does the study involve?

Each participant is randomly allocated to one of two groups. Those in group 1 are given supplement powder packs containing dried sujiaonori powder to take twice a day, every day, for 28 days at meal times. Those in group 2 are given powder packs containing a placebo to take twice a day, every day, for 28 days at meal times. All participants are asked to provide saliva samples on day 1 of the study and day 28. These are later used for analysis. They are also asked to fill in questionnaires on their general health and diet, again on days 1 and 28 of the study.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Potential benefits for each participant include feedback regarding health and diet. There are no potential risks given that biological specimens are saliva samples, which are obtained through a non-invasive technique.

Where is the study run from?

University of Kochi (Japan)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

February 2016 to August 2016

Who is funding the study?

Kochi Prefectural Government (Japan)

Who is the main contact?

Prof. Nlandu Roger Ngatu

ngatu@dnngl.u-kochi.ac.jp

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Prof Nlandu Roger Ngatu

ORCID ID

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8847-3667>

Contact details

University of Kochi

2751-1 Ike, Ike campus

Kochi

Japan

781-8515

+81 (0)888 478 633

ngatu@dnngl.u-kochi.ac.jp

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

Approval number 15-10

Study information

Scientific Title

Effects of daily intake of Sujiaonori (*Ulva prolifera* Muller) supplement on salivary adiponectin, cardiometabolic risk and skin health in healthy humans: a four-week placebo-controlled trial

Acronym

Sujiaonori Clinical Study1

Study objectives

The aim of this study is to investigate whether daily Sujiaonori biomaterial supplementation can improve adiponectin production, cardiovascular and metabolic risk markers and skin health in apparently healthy humans.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethical approval from the Scientific Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Nutrition, 10/11/2015, ref: 15-10

Study design

Investigator-blinded non-randomized placebo-controlled single-center clinical trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Non randomised study

Study setting(s)

Other

Study type(s)

Prevention

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format; please use contact details to request a participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Cardiometabolic risk markers and skin health

Interventions

Forty male and female university students and staff who freely accepted to participate in this study are enrolled. At day 1 of the study (baseline), each participant is given an envelope on which his/her registration number is written; this envelope contains two survey questionnaires (described below), a pen and a number of supplement powder packs to be taken twice a day (3gr

during breakfast and 3gr during dinner) for 28 days (each pack contains 3gr of dried sujiaonori powder for the study group; or 3gr of placebo powder made of 70% corn starch mixed with 30% Japanese spinach to give it a green color). What supplement pack set each participant is given is allocated randomly.

At day 1 and day 28, each participant provides saliva sample in a prepared saliva tube. Tubes are stored at -20 degrees Celsius in a refrigerator at the clinical room. Elisa assay will be performed using Elisa kits from a Japanese provider for measurement of salivary adiponectin and alpha-amylase levels, at the end of study.

1. Survey questionnaires:

1.1. Current health status survey questionnaire: it comprises questions related to:

1.1.1. Demographics, anthropometric and clinical parameters (age, gender, occupation, BMI, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, history of hypertension, gastrointestinal functional disorders such as chronic constipation, diarrhea and dyspepsia); measurement of weight, height, blood pressure are performed 3 times and results are written at indicated locations on the survey sheet by the volunteer him/herself

1.1.2. Lifestyle-related information and vital signs (smoking habit, alcohol consumption, blood pressure, and health complaints)

1.1.3. History of hypertension (volunteers should report whether they recently had high blood pressure days or weeks before joining this study)

1.1.4. Physical activity in a week, its frequency and duration (they should indicate how often they exercise and how long it takes)

1.1.5. Trans Epidermal Water Loss or TEWL (use of corneometer, Cutometer dual MPA, a sensitive device connected to a computer that is placed on external area of left arm to measure permeability of skin twice, as shown in Figure 3; the best TEWL value is then written at indicated place on the survey sheet. TEWL measurement is performed by a dermatologist)

1.1.6. Intake of Suji-aonori (each volunteer indicates whether he has been eating aonori prior to this study; if yes, he/she mentions the frequency)

1.2. Dietary history assessment questionnaire (BDHQ):

This is a new version of 'food frequency questionnaire (FFQ)' developed by the School of Public Health, University of Tokyo, and it is currently widely used in Nutrition surveys. Both the 'current health status questionnaire' and the BDHQ were anonymously completed by each study participant.

Intervention Type

Supplement

Primary outcome measure

1. Salivary adiponectin and alpha-amylase levels, measured by ELISA at baseline and 28 days

2. Trans-epidermal water loss (TEWL), assessed via 3 measurements performed by a dermatologist (the best TEWL value was considered), by Cutometer dual MPA at baseline and 28 days

Secondary outcome measures

1. Blood pressure, measured using an electronic manometer (OMRON HEM-7321-E) at baseline and 28 days

2. BMI is measured using height and weight measurements at baseline and 28 days

3. Current health status, assessed using a survey questionnaire designed for the purpose of this

study and the 'Dietary history assessment questionnaire (BDHQ)' (a validated Japanese version of Food frequency questionnaire developed by the School of Public Health, Tokyo University, Japan) at baseline and 28 days

Overall study start date

01/02/2016

Completion date

30/08/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged 20 years or older
2. University student or staff
3. No major health conditions (heart, liver, brain, kidney disease or diabetes)
4. Not taking any medication
5. Provision of written informed consent

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

20 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

40 volunteers enrolled and 20 subjects per supplementation group

Total final enrolment

32

Key exclusion criteria

1. Known major health condition
2. Taking medication
3. Those who might not be able to attend on day 0 and 28 for saliva sampling and clinical evaluation
4. Personal or family history of sensitization or allergy to any algal food product

Date of first enrolment

26/02/2016

Date of final enrolment

02/08/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Japan

Study participating centre

University of Kochi

2751-1 Ike, Ike campus

Kochi

Japan

781-8515

Sponsor information

Organisation

Kochi Prefectural Government

Sponsor details

1-2-20 Marunouchi.

Kochi

Japan

780-8570

+81 (0)888 239 605

kazuhiro_kouno@ken3.pref.kochi.lg.jp

Sponsor type

Government

Website

<http://www.pref.kochi.lg.jp/english/>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Kochi Prefectural Government Regional Development Grant 2015

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Results will be presented at a conference and later published as a scientific article.

Intention to publish date

30/09/2016

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	08/02/2017	29/01/2019	Yes	No
Results article	results	29/08/2017	29/01/2019	Yes	No
Results article		15/05/2017	10/10/2023	Yes	No
Results article		14/10/2022	10/10/2023	Yes	No