

Intermittent Fasting

Ağırlık Denetimindeki Rolü Nedir?

Dr. Esmâ ASİL

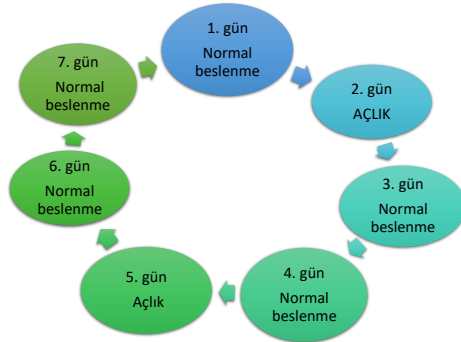
- Vücut ağırlığı kaybı için diyet stratejileri; makro besin ögesi bileşimi değişikliğine dayalı diyetler, belirli yiyecek veya içecek gruplarının kısıtlandığı diyetler ve zaman değişikliğine dayalı diyetler olarak üç ana başlık altında toplanabilir.

- Intermittent fastig/Aralıklı açlık diyeti son yıllarda oldukça popüler olmuştur.
 - Alternatif gün açlık diyetleri (Alternate-day fasting)
 - Dönüşümlü açlık diyeti (Modified Fasting Regimens)
 - Zaman kısıtlı beslenme (time-restricted feeding-TRF)
 - Dini açlık/oruç

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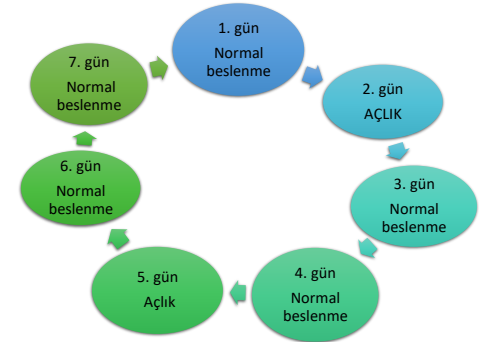
Alternatif gün açlık diyetleri (Alternate-day fasting)

- Haftada birbirini takip etmeyen 2 gün enerji alımı sıfırlanıyor.
- Diğer günler için her hangi bir kısıtlama yada öneri yok



Alternatif gün açlık diyetleri (Alternate-day fasting)

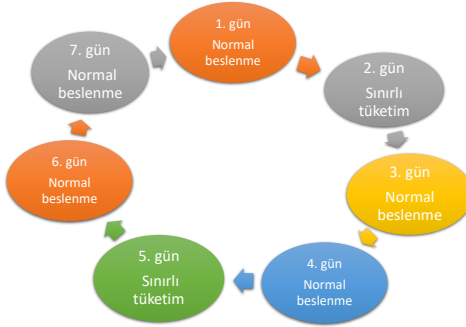
- Çalışma verileri yeterli değil
- Kan glukozu-lipit-hormon düzeylerine etkisi net değil
- Uygulanabilirliği ve halk sağlığı açısından önerilebilirliği düşük



Annu. Rev. Nutr. 2017. 37:371-93

Dönüşümlü açlık diyeti 5:2 (Modified Fasting Regimens)

- Metabolik olumlu etkiler gözlenmiş (*lipit profilinde iyileşme, açlık insülin düzeyinde azalma, inflamatuvar belirteçlerde düşüş*)
- Zayıflama diyetleri ile benzer ağırlık kaybı
- Önermek için literatürde yeterli çalışma yok



Zaman kısıtlı beslenme (time-restricted feeding-TRF)

- Zaman kısıtlı beslenme terimi, besin alımının her gün 8 saat veya daha az bir zaman dilimi ile kısıtlandığı bir beslenme düzenini içermektedir.
- Bu beslenme düzeni sirkadiyen ritmi etkileyerek metabolik işlevleri düzenlediği düşünülmekte.
- Bu aralıklı açlık modelinin sirkadiyen regülasyonu üzerindeki etkileri; periferel dokularda veya santral sirkadiyen kontrol merkezi hücre saatindeki değişikliklerin bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkabilmektedir

SDÜ Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi / Cilt 10 Sayı 2 / 2019

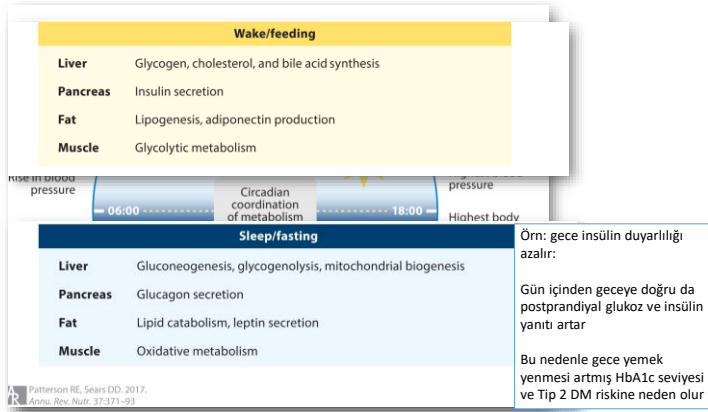
Zaman kısıtlı beslenme (time-restricted feeding-TRF)

- Hayvan çalışmaları bu diyetin; vücut ağırlığı, total kolesterol, TG, glukoz, insülin, IL-, TNF-alfa düzeyinde azalma insülin duyarlılığında artış sağladığını göstermiş

BU durumun nedeni olarak sirkadiyen ritmin bozulması gösteriliyor

Aralıklı Beslenmenin Olası Metabolik Etkileri

- Ağırlık kaybı
- Total kolesterol, TG düzeyinde azalma
- İnflamatuvar belirteçlerde düşüş
- İnsülin duyarlılığının artması



Gastrointestinal mikrobiyota

- Açlık durumunda beyindeki beyin-barsak yoluğı barsak epitelyal bütünlüğünü değiştirerek enerji dengesini sağlamak için aktif hale gelir.
- Aralıklı açlık diyetlerinde asetat ve laktat gibi fermentasyon ürünlerinin yükselmesine ve monokarboksilat transporter 1 ekspresyonunun selektif upregülasyonuna bağlı olarak, bağırsak mikrobiyota bileşimini geliştirir.

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IF diet	Description of diet	Evidence in rodents [reference]	Evidence in humans [reference]
Periodic fasting or 5:2 diet	2 d of fasting (0–25% of caloric needs) and 5 d of <i>ad libitum</i> eating during the week	- No changes in body weight, increase in life span [115] - No changes in weight, ↓ serum glucose and insulin levels [113] - ↓ body weight, heart rate, blood pressure similar to calorie restriction [114] - ↓ total intraabdominal fat mass, but no changes in high-fat–induced muscle insulin resistance [118] - Prevented the onset of T2D, similar to calorie restriction [121] - Protection against obesity, hyperinsulinemia, hepatic steatosis, and inflammation [123] - Stabilized and reversed the progression of metabolic diseases in mice with preexisting obesity and T2D [124]	- Weight loss, improvement in insulin sensitivity and health biomarkers [117] - ↓ postprandial lipemia, insulin secretion and blood pressure [109] - No changes in body weight, ↑ insulin sensitivity [110] - No effects in glucose, lipid, or protein metabolism in healthy lean men [122] - Similar changes in weight, body composition and insulin sensitivity compared with calorie restriction [116] - 5.8% weight loss and ↓ cardiovascular risk (LDL, TG, and blood pressure) [111] - ↓ weight, body fat, and blood pressure; no control group [112] - Extended morning fasting did not result in compensatory intake at lunch meal in obese individuals [125] - Improvement in health-related biomarkers, ↓ fat mass, and maintain muscle mass in resistance-trained males [126] - No changes in weight, ↑ insulin sensitivity, β-cell function, ↓ oxidative stress [127] - Weight loss (2.5 kg for men; 0.9 kg for women) regained within 2 wk [120] - Weight loss, ↓ total glucose, cholesterol, TG, and LDL levels [128] - No changes in weight, ↑ glucose, TC, and LDL in normal-weight and obese men [119]
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Religious or spiritual fasting (Ramadan)	12–16 h/d of fasting for the Ramadan month	- No changes in body weight, increase in life span [115] - No changes in weight, ↓ serum glucose and insulin levels [113] - ↓ body weight, heart rate, blood pressure similar to calorie restriction [114] - ↓ total intraabdominal fat mass, but no changes in high-fat–induced muscle insulin resistance [118] - Prevented the onset of T2D, similar to calorie restriction [121] - Protection against obesity, hyperinsulinemia, hepatic steatosis, and inflammation [123] - Stabilized and reversed the progression of metabolic diseases in mice with preexisting obesity and T2D [124]	- Weight loss, improvement in insulin sensitivity and health biomarkers [117] - ↓ postprandial lipemia, insulin secretion and blood pressure [109] - No changes in body weight, ↑ insulin sensitivity [110] - No changes in weight, ↓ serum glucose and insulin levels [113] - ↓ body weight, heart rate, blood pressure similar to calorie restriction [114] - ↓ total intraabdominal fat mass, but no changes in high-fat–induced muscle insulin resistance [118] - Prevented the onset of T2D, similar to calorie restriction [121] - Protection against obesity, hyperinsulinemia, hepatic steatosis, and inflammation [123] - Stabilized and reversed the progression of metabolic diseases in mice with preexisting obesity and T2D [124]

↑ increase; ↓ decrease; ADF, alternate day fasting; IF, intermittent fasting; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; T2D, type 2 diabetes; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triacylglycerol; TRF, time-restricted feeding

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dezavantajları

- Kişinin sağlıklı yemek seçimi yapması her zaman vurgulanmayabilir.
- Yeme bozukluğu hikayesi olan kişiler için uygun değildir.
- Özellikle DM hastalarında hipoglisemi riski yaratır.
- Obezite gibi yaşam boyu sürececek bir hastalık için ömür boyu sürdürülebilir olup olmadığı açık değildir.

Obesity Algorithm, 2019 Obesity Medicine Association