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SUPPLEMENT

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How high-protein, high-fiber meal replacements influence dietary intake in overweight women during weight loss

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Abstract

Background and objectives: This study aims to evaluate the effects of highprotein, high-fiber dietary supplements on dietary intake among overweight

Methods: This experimental study utilized a randomized controlled trial (RCT). A total of 54 women were randomly assigned to a control group or an intervention group. The control group received nutritional counseling to follow a low-calorie diet, while the intervention group received the same counseling along with a daily meal replacement (Flimeal). Dietary intakes were measured using 3 days of dietary food recall before and after intervention.

Results: Participants in the intervention group experienced significantly greater weight loss (-3.4 \pm 0.43 kg) compared to the control group (-2.4 \pm 0.5 kg) (p = 0.047). Additionally, a higher proportion of participants in the intervention group (62%) achieved the 5% weight loss threshold compared to the control group (28%) (Chi-Square p = 0.033). In this study, we found that subjects in both groups had a significant reduction in total energy and overall micronutrient intake (all p<0.05). We found no significant difference in changes of energy intake between intervention and control groups (p>0.05) Energy corrected analysis was done to evaluate changes in macronutrients composition relative to total energy intake. Those in the intervention study had a greater reduction of fat (week 4, p=0.013; week 8, p=0.030) and greater increment in protein composition (week 4, p=0.002; week 8, p=0.082) as well as fiber (all p=0.026).

Conclusion: We also showed that despite similar in energy deficit, those in the intervention group (received daily Flimeal product) had a better weight loss improvement of macronutrients compositions by reducing more fat, increasing more protein and fiber.

Keywords: meal replacement, overweight women, weight loss

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