

Article

Metabolic response to daytime dry fasting in Bahá'í volunteers

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Abstract: Each year in March, adherents of the Bahá'í faith abstain from eating and drinking from sunrise to sunset for 19 days. Thus, Bahá'í fasting (BF) can be considered as a form of daytime dry fasting. We tested if BF decreases energy expenditure after a meal and improves anthropometric measures, and systemic and tissue-level metabolic parameters. This was a self-controlled cohort study with 11 healthy men. We measured anthropometric parameters, metabolic markers in venous blood, and pre- and postprandial energy metabolism at systemic (indirect calorimetry) and tissue (adipose tissue and skeletal muscle microdialysis) level, both before and during BF. During BF, we found reduced body weight, body mass index, body fat and blood glucose. Postprandial increase in energy expenditure was lower, diet-induced thermogenesis tended to be lower. In adipose tissue, perfusion, glucose supply and lipolysis were increased. In skeletal muscle, tissue perfusion did not change. Glucose supply and lipolysis were decreased. Glucose oxidation was increased, indicating an improved insulin sensitivity. BF may be a promising approach to losing weight and improving metabolism and health. However, outside the context of religiously-motivated fasting, skipping a meal rather in the evening (dinner cancelling) might be recommended, as metabolism appears to be reduced in the evening.

Keywords: religious fasting; daytime dry fasting; energy expenditure; body composition; microdialysis

1. Introduction

Various fasting regimens are becoming increasingly popular in Western societies where constant easy access to energy-dense, palatable foods prevails. Concomitantly, deleterious health consequences, such as obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and cancer, necessitate preventative as well as complementary treatment options. One promising fasting regimen to promote cardiometabolic health seems to be the modulation of meal timing [1].

A long-known and frequently researched practice of meal time modulation is Ramadan fasting. There are a number of studies on the metabolic effects of Ramadan fasting in healthy individuals. A meta-analysis of 30 cohort studies showed that Ramadan fasting decreases low density lipoprotein and fasting glucose levels in both men and women. Men additionally lost weight [2]. A study that tried to elucidate the cause of this weight loss

failed to show changes in resting and total energy expenditure and concluded that weight loss was probably due to changes in food intake [3]. This is in line with an earlier study that also found unchanged resting and total energy expenditure in Ramadan fasters [4]. Alsubheen et al. used another approach to investigate energy expenditure in this context. They measured substrate oxidation in the morning and in the evening and found that it shifted from carbohydrate to lipid oxidation [5]. This shift was likely caused by the depletion of glycogen stores during the daytime fasting period.

Another form of religiously motivated daytime dry fasting is Bahá'í fasting (BF). The Bahá'í religion was founded in Iran in 1863, has been growing ever since and nowadays has followers all over the world [6]. Every year before the beginning of the Bahá'í New Year on March 19/20, Bahá'ís do a nineteen-day fast in which they abstain from eating and drinking from sunrise to sunset. Although this fast resembles Ramadan fasting, it has one unique feature. Whereas Ramadan is a lunar month for which daylight hours vary from year to year, BF is always practiced in March when day and night are nearly of equal duration (equinox). This unique feature prompted us to investigate the metabolic response to 12-hour daytime dry fasting in healthy adherents of the Bahá'í faith.

Since studies on Ramadan fasting did not show changes in total and resting energy expenditure, we designed our study to investigate the thermic effect of food, i.e. diet-induced thermogenesis, which accounts for approximately 10% of total energy expenditure. Moreover, there is still controversy on whether early or late time-restricted eating is more favorable for health, although some evidence points towards an advantage of eating in the morning and early afternoon [7]. This prompted us to investigate diet-induced thermogenesis following the same meal in the morning vs. in the evening in the context of BF.

We recently reported circadian clock changes in healthy Bahá'í men and women during their BF [8]. Here we report about a subset of this cohort, in which we tested if BF decreases energy expenditure after a meal and improves anthropometric, and systemic and tissue-level metabolic parameters.

This research is not only relevant for adherents, but also for Western populations who tend to consume large proportions of food in the evening. A study that used a smartphone app revealed that daily eating pattern in healthy adults are highly variable and eating is only discontinued during sleep. Fifty percent of adults eat for more than 15 hours every day. Restricting eating to 10-11 hours daily decreased weight and improved sleep quality [9].

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Study design

This was a sub-study of a large prospective exploratory cohort study with 144 participants investigating the medical and psychological effects of BF (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT03443739). The sub-study was carried out at the Experimental & Clinical Research Center of Charité - Universitätsmedizin in Berlin, from February to March 2018. Data on the primary and other secondary endpoints were published elsewhere [8,10].

2.2 Participants

Participants were screened at the Department of Integrative Medicine of the Institute of Social Medicine, Epidemiology and Health Economics and then referred to this sub-study. Enrollment took place between January and February 2018. We included members of the Bahá'í religious community, aged between 18 and 69 years, who intended to do the BF. Key exclusion criteria were body mass index below 18.0 and above 30.9 kg/m², planned interruption of BF of more than 5 days, and any heart, lung, liver, kidney and metabolic diseases in need of treatment. This study was conducted in accordance with the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its following amendments. The institutional review board of Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin approved the study protocol (EA4/216/17) and all participants gave written informed consent before they entered the study.

2.3 Intervention

All participants abstained from eating, drinking and smoking from sunrise to sunset from March 1-19, 2018 as part of their religious practice.

2.4 Outcome measures

Outcome measures were predetermined and did not change during or after the study. Primary outcome measure of this sub-study was the diet-induced thermogenesis after a meal assessed by indirect calorimetry before vs. during BF. Secondary outcome measures were body mass index, body fat percentage, systemic and tissue-level glucose and lipid metabolism before vs. during BF.

2.5 Sample size calculation

This sub-study was an exploratory study aiming at generating hypotheses for future confirmatory studies. Therefore, no previous sample size calculation was made. The chosen number of participants was based on methodological and feasibility considerations.

2.6 Clinical protocols

All participants were assessed in the week before and in the last week of their fast (Figure 1). Therefore, assessments before BF and during BF started in the morning after a 12 h overnight fast and in the evening after a 12 h daytime fast, respectively. We asked participants to abstain from caffeine, alcohol and vigorous exercise for 24 h before study protocols.

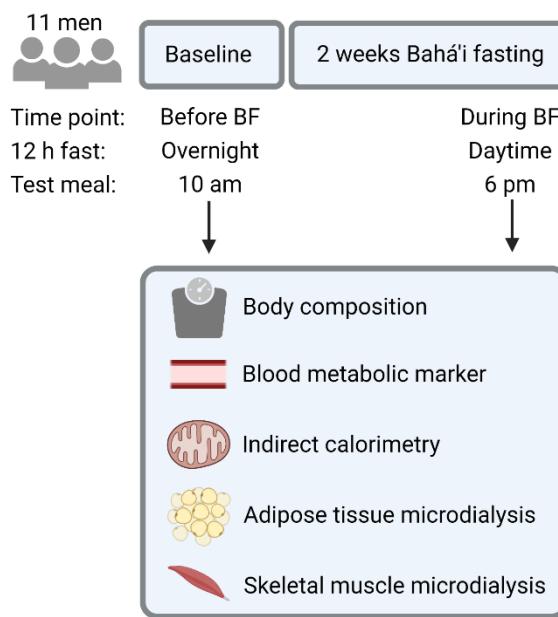


Figure 1. Study design of the self-controlled cohort study on Bahá'i fasting (BF). Figure created with BioRender.com.

The study protocol started with the determination of participant's body composition by Air-Displacement Plethysmography (Bod Pod, Life Measurements, Inc., Concord, CA). All other measurements were done in the supine position after a 30 min resting period. Blood was drawn from a catheter in a large antecubital vein at regular intervals. We employed indirect calorimetry to measure carbon dioxide (CO_2) production and oxygen (O_2) consumption (Quark RMR, COSMED, Italy). From this, we calculated changes in energy expenditure and respiratory exchange ratio ($\text{RER} = \text{VCO}_2/\text{VO}_2$).

In addition, we performed microdialysis of abdominal subcutaneous adipose tissue and *Vastus lateralis* muscle in a subset of five participants. Microdialysis is a minimally invasive technique for continuous *in vivo* monitoring of easily accessible tissues. It provides insights into interstitial concentration changes of marker metabolites for glucose and

lipid metabolism. Procedures were as described elsewhere [11], except that M71 microdialysis probes (μ Dialysis, Stockholm, Sweden) were used.

After baseline measurements, participants received a meal (bread, butter, curd, cheese, and cucumber) prepared by a dietitian and providing 441 kcal with 50, 30, and 20% of energy from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, respectively. Afterwards, we continued calorimetry for 4 h with 15 min breaks at the beginning of each hour. Blood and dialysis samples were taken at regular intervals until the end of testing.

2.7 Assays

Plasma glucose, insulin and triglyceride concentrations were measured according to international standards. Microdialysis dialysate/perfusate ethanol ratio served as marker for changes in tissue perfusion [12], glucose, lactate and pyruvate as marker metabolites for glycolysis and glycerol as marker metabolite for lipolysis. Ethanol ratio as well as dialysate glucose, lactate, pyruvate and glycerol concentrations were measured as described previously [11].

2.8 Data analysis

This was an exploratory study. Therefore, we performed no sample size calculation or adjustments for multiple testing. Statistical analyses were done with GraphPad Prism (version 8.0.0). Data are presented as mean and standard deviation (SD) in tables and as mean and standard error of mean (SEM) in figures. Differences (before vs. during BF) were compared by non-parametric Wilcoxon's signed-rank test. Two-way ANOVA was used for multiple comparisons and *P* values for fasting effects (before vs. during BF) are shown in the figures. A *P* value < 0.05 indicated statistical significance.

3. Results

Table 1 shows the baseline characteristics of 11 male participants. Mean body mass index indicates that subjects were slightly overweight.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of healthy men before Bahá'í fasting¹

Characteristic	
<i>n</i>	11
Age, years	38 (14)
Body mass index, kg/m ²	26 (4)
Body fat, %	25 (12)
Waist circumference, cm	95 (15)
Fasting glucose, mg/dl	86 (7)
Fasting insulin, μ U/ml	9.7 (5.6)
HOMA-IR	2.1 (1.3)
Fasting triglycerides, mg/dl	88 (43)

¹Data are given as means (SD). HOMA-IR, Homeostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance.

3.1 Anthropometry

There were small but significant reductions in body weight (1.7 ± 1.0 kg, *P* = 0.01), body mass index (0.5 ± 0.3 kg/m², *P* = 0.01), and body fat ($1.1 \pm 1.6\%$, *P* = 0.04) during vs. before BF. Lean mass did not change due to fasting (before BF: 60.7 ± 5.6 kg, during BF: 60.3 ± 6.0 kg).

3.2 Systemic metabolism

Plasma glucose concentrations were lower during BF, both before and after the meal (Figure 2a). This decrease was not accompanied by a change in serum insulin concentrations (Figure 2b).

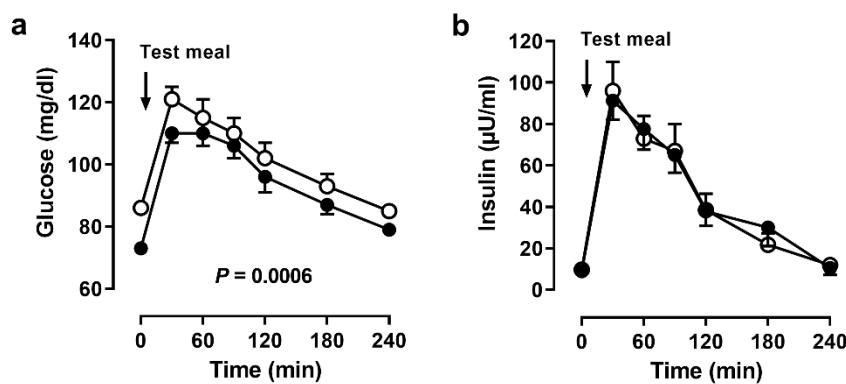


Figure 2. Systemic responses to the meal. Serum (a) glucose and (b) insulin concentrations before and after a meal in 11 men before (open circles) and during Bahá'í fasting (closed circles). Data as mean (SEM). P values by ANOVA.

Resting energy expenditure did not change due to fasting (before BF: 1746 ± 176 kcal/d, during BF: 1726 ± 224 kcal/d). However, the increase in energy expenditure after the meal was markedly blunted during BF ($P = 0.0004$, Figure 3a). Notably, energy expenditure did not reach baseline values until the end of testing.

Resting RER remained virtually the same (before BF: 0.82 ± 0.05 , during BF: 0.82 ± 0.04). After a short decrease of RER after the meal, it increased for almost 2 h and then decreased until the end of testing without reaching baseline values (Figure 3b).

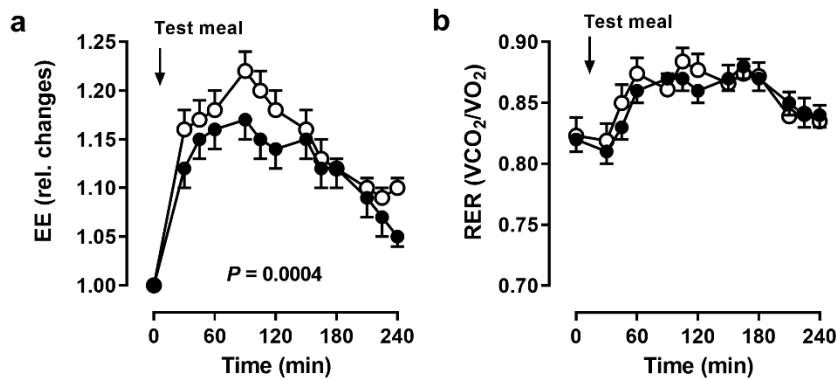


Figure 3. Systemic energy metabolism. (a) Energy expenditure (EE) and (b) respiratory exchange ratio (RER) before and after a meal in 11 men before (open circles) and during Bahá'í fasting (closed circles). Data as mean (SEM), P values by ANOVA.

3.3 Primary outcome measure

Diet-induced thermogenesis following the 441 kcal meal tended to be lower during BF (before BF: $9.8 \pm 2.3\%$, during BF: $7.9 \pm 3.0\%$, $P = 0.1$).

3.4 Adipose tissue metabolism

In adipose tissue, ethanol ratios were lower during BF, indicating higher tissue perfusion ($P < 0.0001$, Figure 4a). After the meal, ethanol ratios slightly decreased both before and during BF. Accordingly, glucose concentrations were higher ($P < 0.0001$, Figure 4b)

and lactate concentrations were lower during BF ($P = 0.04$, Figure 4c). Glycerol concentrations were markedly higher during BF ($P < 0.0001$, Figure 4d).

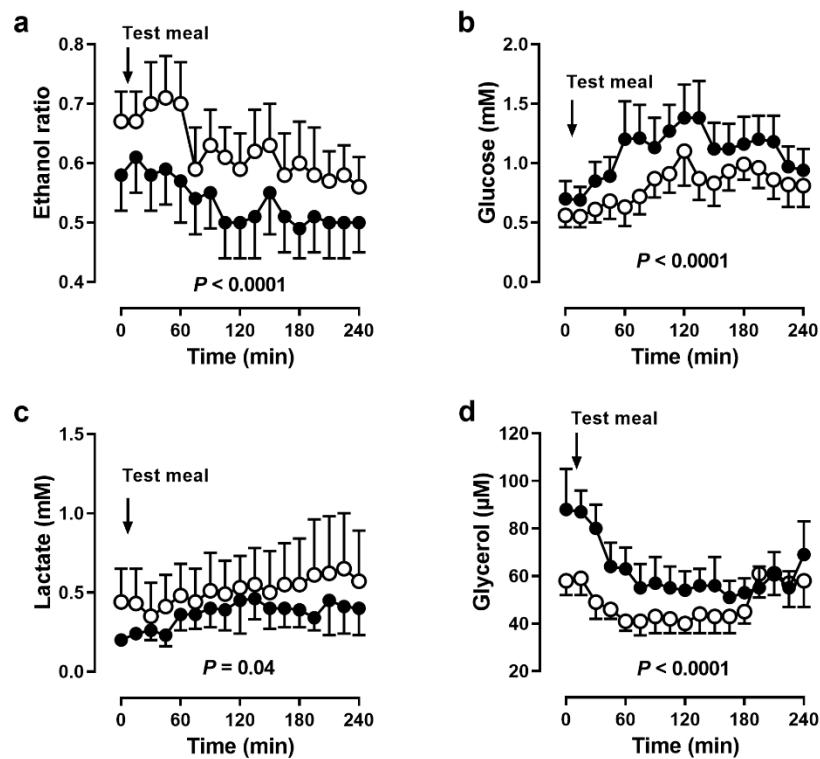


Figure 4. Adipose tissue microdialysis. (a) Ethanol ratio and dialysate concentrations of (b) glucose, (c) lactate, and (d) glycerol in adipose tissue before and after a meal in 5 men before (open circles) and during Bahá'í fasting (closed circles). Data as mean (SEM), P values by ANOVA.

3.5 Skeletal muscle metabolism

In skeletal muscle, ethanol ratios were virtually the same before and during BF (Figure 5a). Despite unchanged tissue perfusion, glucose concentrations were lower during BF ($P < 0.0001$, Figure 5b). Lactate concentrations did not change due to fasting (Figure 5c), but pyruvate concentrations were higher during BF ($P = 0.001$, Figure 5d). Glycerol concentrations were lower during BF, especially in the postprandial phase ($P = 0.001$, Figure 5e).

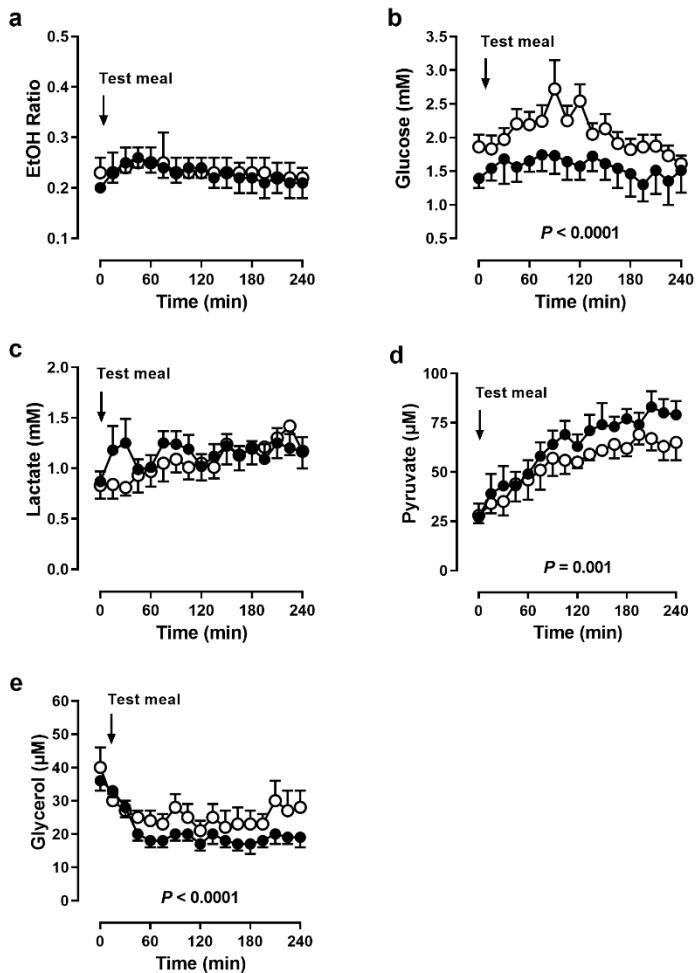


Figure 5. Skeletal muscle microdialysis. (a) Ethanol ratio and dialysate concentrations of (b) glucose, (c) lactate, (d) pyruvate, and (e) glycerol in skeletal muscle before and after a meal in 5 men before (open circles) and during Bahá'í fasting (closed circles). Data as mean (SEM), P values by ANOVA.

4. Discussion

Different types of intermittent fasting have become increasingly popular in predominantly overfed Western populations. Here we tested if BF decreases energy expenditure after a meal and improves anthropometric, systemic and tissue-level metabolic parameters. Our study design allowed us to investigate effects of short-term dry fasting and meal timing in BF.

Participants experienced slight reductions in body weight (2%). This is in line with a meta-analysis of 30 studies in healthy, male Ramadan fasters [2]. Body fat decreased while lean mass remained unchanged. These reductions suggest a fasting effect. This might result from reduced meal frequency and / or reduced calorie intake. A weight loss regimen that reduces body weight but maintains lean mass is not only appealing for adherents but also for people who want to practice a type of intermittent fasting.

We found lower glucose concentrations during BF. Since measurements during BF were done in the evening, lower blood glucose was probably a time of day effect. Although fasting time was the same as before BF, participants were more active during daytime, which would have depleted their glycogen stores faster. Insulin concentrations did not change due to fasting. Interestingly, even though participants consumed a rather moderate, 441 kcal breakfast, insulin concentrations needed 4 h to reach almost basal levels. Consequently, meals should be at least 4 h apart to avoid constantly increased insulin levels.

In line with three Ramadan studies [3-5], resting energy expenditure did not change due to BF. This was to be expected, since body weight reduction was not clinically relevant. However, postprandial energy expenditure measured over 4 h was lower during BF. With a reduction of 20%, diet-induced thermogenesis tended to be lower. The thermogenic response to food is not only determined by energy content and nutrient composition, but also by circadian variation with lowest values in the evening [13]. Lower values indicate that less of the ingested calories are expended in metabolic processes but stored in the body. This finding is relevant for increasingly overweight and obese societies. In addition, breakfast skipping increased the risk of mortality from circulatory diseases and all causes in Japanese men and women, respectively [14], and atherosclerosis risk in a Spanish cohort [15]. Healthy subjects that consumed their daily energy requirement in one evening meal for 8 weeks, exhibited glucose intolerance in the morning [16]. Furthermore, a recent study showed 2.5 higher diet-induced thermogenesis in normal-weight men after a high-calorie breakfast vs. a high-calorie dinner [17]. Taken together, it seems advisable to eat the greater proportion of daily calories in the morning.

RER and, therefore, substrate utilization did not change due to fasting. Alsubheen et al. found differences in substrate utilization in Ramadan fasters when comparing morning and evening measurements within the fasting period [5]. However, since our participants had fasted for 12 h both before and during BF, they were in a comparable metabolic state.

This is the first study that used the microdialysis technique to assess metabolic changes locally in adipose tissue and skeletal muscle during fasting. In adipose tissue, ethanol ratio was lower and, therefore, tissue perfusion higher during BF. This could have been caused by decreased body fat, since adipose tissue perfusion depends on the degree of obesity [18]. Decreased body fat and increased tissue perfusion suggest a fasting effect of BF. Changes in tissue perfusion affect substrate supply and removal of metabolic products and thus dialysate metabolite concentrations. In line with this, dialysate glucose and lactate concentrations were higher and lower during BF, respectively. Furthermore, dialysate glycerol concentrations were also higher during BF. Taking into account an increased tissue perfusion and therefore product removal, actual tissue lactate and glycerol could have been even higher than indicated by dialysate concentrations.

Higher adipose tissue lactate and glycerol concentrations are indicators for an increased lipolytic state. At their arrival in the evening, participants were in a highly lipolytic state (1.5-fold higher basal dialysate glycerol concentrations). This difference was also most likely caused by the difference between a 12 h overnight and a 12 h daytime fast. Whole-body lipolysis increases early in fasting within 14 h after the last meal [19]. Our results support this finding on a cellular level in adipose tissue.

The skeletal muscle constitutes the major postprandial glucose disposal route. In skeletal muscle, tissue perfusion remained unchanged. Therefore, differences in metabolite concentrations are not attributable to tissue perfusion. However, dialysate glucose concentrations were lower during BF. This could be related to the lower blood glucose concentrations, because absolute dialysate glucose concentrations are identical with blood glucose concentrations [20]. However, the much lower postprandial increase in dialysate glucose concentrations indicates a rather increased glucose uptake in skeletal muscle. Postprandial dialysate lactate concentrations did not change, indicating that anaerobic glycolysis remained unchanged. However, skeletal muscle pyruvate concentrations were increased, specifically in the late postprandial phase. Therefore, the higher postprandial glucose uptake during BF results primarily in an improved aerobic glycolysis. The increases in glucose uptake and oxidative metabolism are indicative of an improved insulin sensitivity. This should be a fasting effect.

This study has a number of limitations. It was conducted in a small group of 11 healthy men, which limits generalization of our findings to women, children, elderly and underweight individuals. The small sample size resulted from the fact that the fasting interval is generally fixed for the time March 1 - 19. In order to sample baseline data as close as possible to the beginning of fasting, we studied 1-2 men each at days -6, -5, -4, -3, -2 and -1 before BF. For the same reasons, follow-up data were collected at days 14 - 19

during BF. We do not think that this shifted data collection influenced the metabolic outcome of BF, since metabolic adaptations occur normally during the early days of fasting. Additionally, due to the comprehensive study protocol, we could not test more than two volunteers per day. There was no control group, so we cannot exclude the effect of time on outcomes. Due to the religious nature of BF, it was impossible to perform the testing during BF in the morning. Therefore, it is not always fully clear if outcomes are due to fasting or time of day effects. However, this study could serve as a draft in order to design more sophisticated and controlled clinical trials on BF in the future.

5. Conclusions

Based on our results, BF as a form of daytime dry fasting can be considered physiologically harmless and even health promoting over a period of two weeks. It provides a feasible strategy for most individuals to achieve the beneficial effects of calorie restriction, primarily due to reduced meal frequency. Skipping a meal rather in the evening (dinner cancelling) might be recommended, as metabolism appears to be reduced in the evening.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, A.M., A.Mi., D.K.L. and M.B.; methodology, A.M., A.Mi., D.K.L. and M.B.; investigation, A.M., C.J., L.K., C.K. and D.K.L.; resources, A.Mi., D.K.L. and M.B.; formal analysis, A.M., C.J., L.K., M.B.; data curation, A.M., C.J., L.K., M.B.; writing – original draft preparation, A.M., C.J., M.B.; writing – review and editing, all authors; supervision, A.M., A.Mi., D.K.L., M.B., project administration, A.M., D.K.L. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This sub-study was primarily funded by internal funds of Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin and Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine and partly by the German Bahá'í Research Fund (Stiftung für Bahá'í Studien: Vorstand Dr. Nicola Towfigh, Nordstrasse 18, 48149 Münster). The funders were neither involved in the study design nor in the interpretation of results.

Institutional Review Board Statement: The study was conducted according to the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki, and approved by the Institutional Review Board of Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin (protocol code EA4/216/17, date of approval 07-02-2018).

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement: Data described in this manuscript will be made available upon request.

Acknowledgments: We thank Gabriele Rahn (Experimental & Clinical Research Center, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin) for careful execution of the clinical protocol.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no financial conflicts of interest. DKL is a registered member of the international Bahá'í community.

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