Lower hunger and desire to eat during 12 weeks on a modified Weight Watchers diet with special emphasis on low-glycemic index foods

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Introduction

Low glycemic diets may enhance satiety and facilitate compliance on a weight loss diet. Hunger and desire to eat sensations were compared in two 12-weeks weight loss programs: the Weight Watchers *POINTS*® Weight-Loss System versus the same diet modified to encourage the selection of low-glycemic index high-carbohydrate foods.

Participants and methods

Sixty-five women were recruited as they started the Weight Watchers program. One group (n=30) followed the regular program for 12 weeks. The other group (n=35) followed a revised program, with special emphasis on low-glycemic index foods. Participants rated hunger and desire to eat using visual analogue scales on one day per week, several times a day: before and after each meal or snack, and during intermeal intervals.

Results

Ratings revealed a consistently lower intensity of hunger and desire to eat in the low glycemic index group. Differences were particularly large in the afternoon hours. At the end of the 12-week programs, the low glycemic index was found easier to follow. These differences in subjective sensations were not associated with objective differences in weight loss or attrition rates.

Conclusion

This study is the first follow-up of subjective feelings of hunger and desire to eat over the course of a weight loss program. The subjective benefits of the low glycemic index diet may be a worthwhile contribution to the motivation of dieters, even though they did not predict improvement in objective outcome measures.

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