

# EFFECTS OF PALM-BASED HIGH-OLEIC BLENDED COOKING OIL DIET ON SELECTED BIOMARKERS OF INFLAMMATION AND OBESITY COMPARED TO EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL DIET IN OVERWEIGHT MALAYSIAN ADULTS

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## ABSTRACT

High-oleic blended cooking oil (HOBO) comprises palm olein and canola oil, with more than 50% of monounsaturated oleic acid. Studies on the effects of HOBO on human health is limited and therefore, this study compared the effects of HOBO, extra virgin olive oil (OO) and coconut oil (CO) on biomarkers of inflammation, obesity and blood pressure in 32 overweight but otherwise healthy Malaysian adults. Subjects were randomised to receive three different dietary sequences, each comprising three six-week dietary periods with three-week washouts in between, utilising a double-crossover design. The HOBO, OO, and CO test fats were incorporated at 20% kcal into a background diet providing 30% kcal as total fat, 15% kcal as protein, and 55% kcal from carbohydrates. At the end of the dietary interventions, there were no significant differences ( $p > 0.05$ ) observed on the effects of the three test fats on all the outcome variables measured – anthropometric indices [body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), waist-to-hip ratio (WHR)], serum biomarkers of obesity (serum leptin, visfatin) and inflammation [tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ), interleukin 6 (IL6), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP)].

**Keywords:** palm olein, high oleic, obesity, inflammation, anthropometric.

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## INTRODUCTION

Inflammation is the body's reaction to stimulus when something that may be harmful is detected

by the immune system. Acute inflammation is the initial response to an injury or a pathogen and it may last for several days or less (Vinay *et al.*, 2012). Chronic inflammation is next activated when the immune system mechanised by acute inflammation fails to arrest infection or heal an injury (Levine and Levine, 2012). Chronic inflammation that responds to one or more factors lasts for weeks, months or even years.

Non-communicable diseases (NCD) such as obesity, metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis, cancer, and rheumatoid arthritis can be due to chronic inflammation (Calder *et al.*, 2009). Abdominal obesity is associated with chronic low-grade inflammation resulting from an adaptive response to overfeeding (Rodriguez-Hernandez *et al.*, 2013). Macrophage cells respond to increased

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fat cell mass by stimulating secretion of the pro-inflammatory cytokines-TNF- $\alpha$ , IL6, and IL-1 $\beta$ , which then signal the liver to produce C-reactive protein (CRP) and initiate the inflammatory system (Hotamisliqil, 2006). Studies show that obese persons have higher circulating levels of inflammatory cytokines and CRP compared to normal weight persons (Rodriguez-Hernandez *et al.*, 2013).

Food consumption and dietary patterns play an important role in modulating the underlying inflammatory processes associated with chronic disease. Findings from laboratory, clinical, and epidemiologic studies showed that pro-inflammatory nutrients were associated with excess calorie intake, excess carbohydrate intake, *trans* fatty acids, saturated fatty acids, and omega-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) (Fontana and Klein, 2007; Harvey *et al.*, 2008; Buyken *et al.*, 2010; Chait and Kim, 2010). Anti-inflammatory nutrients, on the other hand, include omega-3 PUFA, ascorbic acid, vitamin E, polyphenols, prebiotics and probiotics.

It is well-documented that the olive oil-rich Mediterranean diet has anti-inflammatory properties that is mainly attributed to the phenolic compounds and high oleic-acid content of olive oil (Basu *et al.*, 2006; Yoneyama *et al.*, 2007; Lucas *et al.*, 2011; Urpi-Sarda *et al.*, 2012; Schwingshackl *et al.*, 2015). In addition, several studies reported that olive oil consumption did not cause weight gain and therefore might be useful in weight control (Schroder *et al.*, 2004; Mendez *et al.*, 2006; Schröder, 2007; Razquin *et al.*, 2009).

High-oleic blended cooking oil (HOBO), a cooking-oil produced by the blending of palm olein and canola oil, contains higher linoleic acid (18:2,  $\omega$ 6) than either palm olein or virgin olive oil (OO), and like OO, has oleic acid as its predominant fatty acid. Therefore, the research question is whether HOBO possesses similar beneficial effects on health as that reported for OO. Due to the limited information in this area, the present study was conducted to compare the effects of HOBO and OO on biomarkers of inflammation, obesity, and blood pressure in overweight but otherwise healthy Malaysia adults, using the highly saturated CO as a positive control.

## METHODS

### Study Design

This study was conducted at the Nutrition Unit, Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia. Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee for Research Involving Human Subjects (JKEUPM), Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia with reference number FPSK\_Jun(13)01. This study was also registered at Clinicaltrials.gov as NCT02245113.

A single-blind, randomised double crossover study design was used. A minimum sample size of 30 was estimated based on 80% power to detect a difference between serum C-peptide means (effect size) of 228 pmol litre<sup>-1</sup> at a significance level of  $p = 0.01$  (Filippou *et al.*, 2014). A health screening, which included an array of biochemical tests, was conducted and 35 subjects with the allocation for 10% dropouts, were recruited into the study. Three subjects who failed to follow the study protocol during the intervention were withdrawn from the study. The remaining 32 subjects completed the study (Figure 1).

Prior to the test-fat interventions, all subjects underwent a three-week standardisation period on a palm olein diet which provided 30% kcal from fat, 15% kcal from protein, and 55% kcal from carbohydrate. At the end of the standardisation period, the subjects were stratified by a computer program based on fasting total cholesterol (TC) and serum c-peptide levels, gender, and menstrual cycle (for females) and randomly allocated to three different diets prepared with test fats HOBO, OO, and coconut oil (CO). Using a Latin Square design, each group of 11-12 subjects was provided with a different dietary sequence of the three test fats; each dietary period lasted six weeks with a three-week washout in between (Figure 2).

### Subjects

Informed consent was obtained from the volunteers prior to the health screening and recruitment. A questionnaire on medical history and lifestyle, as well as an array of biochemical tests (hematology, lipid profile, and liver function tests) were used to assess the health status of the volunteers. Pre-menopausal female volunteers underwent a pregnancy test using test kits from Avo Diagnostics, Malaysia. Inclusion criteria for the screened subjects were overweight [body mass index (BMI) 23.0 - 27.5 kg m<sup>-2</sup>] males and females; aged 20-60 years; free from diseases such as cardiovascular diseases (CVD), diabetes, cancer and liver disorder; not on any medication or treatment associated with reduction of CVD risk; female volunteers who were not pregnant or lactating. Exclusion criteria of the subjects were planning to go out-station/abroad during the period of the study, having serum TC > 7.0 mmol litre<sup>-1</sup>; with blood clotting problem, coagulopathy or deep-vein thrombosis; hypertensive (SYS BP > 140 mmHg, DIS BP > 90 mmHg); alcoholics; chronic smokers.

### Anthropometric Measurements and Indices

Heights, weights and BMI were recorded using a SECA height measurement meter and weighing scale, Tanita (BC-418, USA). A non-stretchable

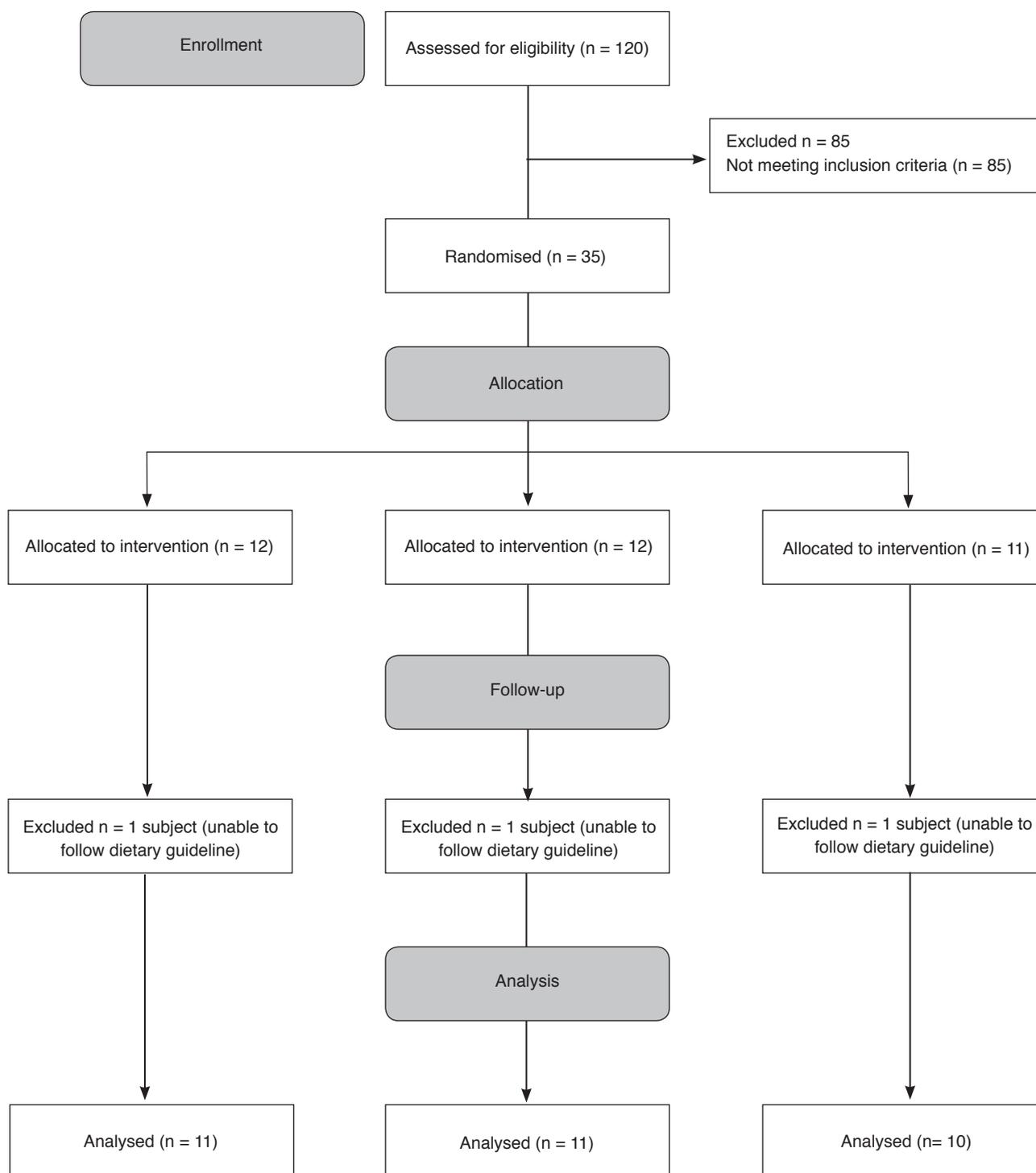


Figure 1. Consort diagram of the study.

measuring tape was used to measure waist- and hip-circumference of subjects. Waist was measured at the smallest circumference of natural waist and hip at the widest part of buttock. The waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) was obtained as waist circumference divided by hip circumference. Blood pressures of subjects were measured using OMRON 705 CPII automated upper arm blood pressure device.

### Test Fats and Diets

HOBO - a palm olein-canola cooking oil blend was registered as NoveLin, a trademark technology by MPOB. HOBO was produced and supplied by Ace Edible Oil Industries Sdn Bhd (Klang, Selangor, Malaysia). OO was imported from Spain by a local distributor (Chemney Sdn Bhd, Selangor, Malaysia)

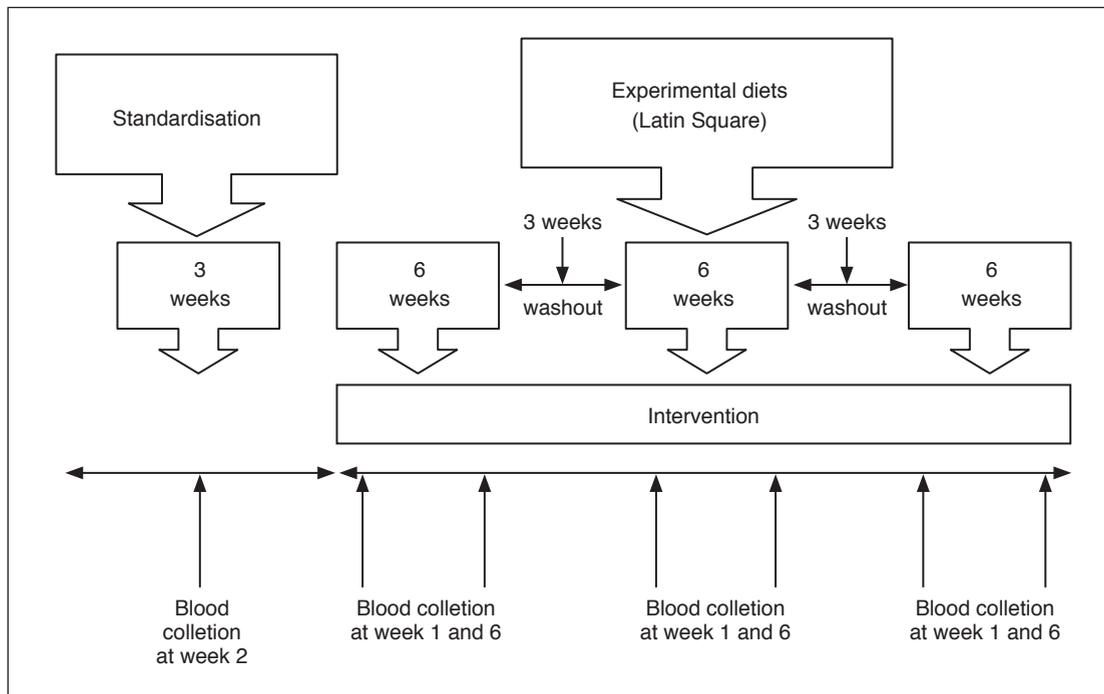


Figure 2. Flow of study.

and CO was purchased from PGE0 Edible Oils Sdn Bhd (Pasir Gudang, Johor, Malaysia). The test diets supplied approximately 2000 kcal, with 30% kcal total fat (two to third or 20% kcal from test fat), 15% kcal protein, and 55% kcal carbohydrate. Two sets of five-day menus were planned using NutritionistPro Software (AXXYA Systems LLC, Stafford, TX, USA) and alternately rotated for meal preparation biweekly during the six-week dietary periods.

During the standardisation and dietary interventions, subjects were provided with three daily meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner) on working weekdays. Subjects ate their breakfast and lunch at the dining hall of Nutrition Unit, MPOB. Dinner was packed into labelled containers for the subjects to collect for home consumption. Dietary guidelines were provided to subjects, which included meal preparation with the test fats at home during weekends or public holiday(s). Triplicate portions of sample test diets from different groups were collected during the study for proximate (fat, protein, carbohydrate) and fatty acid composition analysis (Perkin Elmer Autosystem Gas Chromatography).

### Biochemical Analysis

As shown in Figure 2, 12-hr fasting blood samples were collected from subjects on the first day (baseline) and at the end of each six-week dietary period for the analysis of obesity biomarkers - serum leptin, visfatin, and inflammatory biomarkers - serum TNF- $\alpha$ , IL6, hsCRP. Freshly-collected blood samples were transferred into serum tubes (BD

Vacutainer® serum tubes, Franklin Lakes, NJ) and stood for approximately 30 min at room temperature before centrifugation at 1300 g for 15 min (at 4°C). The upper serum layers were separated and stored at -80°C freezer prior to analyses.

HsCRP concentrations were analysed by immunoturbidimetric assay using Roche/Hitachi 901 autoanalyser. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to determine serum leptin (R&D System, DY398, USA), visfatin (MyBioSource, MBS164892, USA), TNF- $\alpha$  (R&D System, DY210, USA) and IL6 concentrations (R&D System, DY206, USA).

### Statistical Analysis

Data was analysed using repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA), through the Bonferroni post hoc analysis using PASW Statistic 20 software (SPSS Inc, USA). Shapiro-Wilk's normality test was used to check the normal distribution of data. Homogeneity of variance test was run through all the data. Results were expressed as means  $\pm$  SD. Significant difference was determined at  $p < 0.05$ .

## RESULTS

The dietary intake of the 32 subjects and fatty acid composition of the three test diets are shown in Table 1. The three main fatty acids contained in the HOBO diet were  $11.8 \pm 3.2\%$  kcal oleic acid,  $6.0 \pm 1.1\%$  kcal palmitic acid, and  $4.3 \pm 1.2\%$  kcal linoleic

TABLE 1. PROXIMATE AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF THE THREE TEST DIETS

	OO	HOBO	CO
Energy, kcal	2 040.6 ± 99.5	1 986.6 ± 131.7	2 010.3 ± 116.8
Energy, %			
Protein	13.2 ± 1.2	13.1 ± 1.0	13.3 ± 1.0
Fat	29.0 ± 4.1	27.9 ± 3.9	28.5 ± 4.6
Carbohydrate	57.8 ± 4.1	59.0 ± 4.3	58.2 ± 4.7
Fatty acids, %			
C10:0	0.1 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.3	1.4 ± 0.3
C12:0	0.3 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 2.7	11.4 ± 2.5
C14:0	0.3 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 1.1	5.0 ± 1.1
C16:0	4.2 ± 0.9	6.0 ± 1.1	4.0 ± 0.9
C18:0	0.9 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.2
C18:1	18.3 ± 3.0	11.8 ± 3.2	3.9 ± 2.3
C18:2	3.0 ± 0.9	4.3 ± 1.2	2.0 ± 0.8
C18:3	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
C20:0	0.3 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.1
SFA	6.2 ± 0.8	10.6 ± 3.1	23.0 ± 4.6
MUFA	18.3 ± 3.0	11.8 ± 3.2	3.9 ± 2.3
PUFA	3.2 ± 0.9	4.4 ± 1.2	2.0 ± 0.8
Others	1.3 ± 0.3	1.0 ± 0.2	0.7 ± 10.3

Note: CO - refined, bleached and deodourised coconut oil; HOBO - high-oleic blended cooking oil;  
 MUFA - monounsaturated fatty acid; OO - extra virgin olive oil; FAC - fatty acid composition;  
 PUFA - polyunsaturated fatty acid; SFA - saturated fatty acid.  
 All values are means ± SD.

acid. The OO diet contained the highest level of monounsaturated oleic acid (18.3 ± 3.0% kcal) and the lowest total saturated fatty acid (SFA, 6.2 ± 0.8% kcal) content as mainly palmitic acid, compared to HOBO and CO diets. The positive control- CO diet contained the highest SFA (23.0 ± 4.6% kcal), mainly as lauric (11.4 ± 2.5% kcal) and myristic acids (5.0 ± 1.1% kcal).

The baseline characteristics of the 32 Malaysian subjects are shown in Table 2; mean age was 30.3 ± 8.1 years, all were overweight with BMI above 23.0 kg m<sup>-2</sup> and a mean BMI of 25.5 ± 1.7 kg m<sup>-2</sup>. The mean fasting serum IL6, TNF-α, leptin, visfatin, and hsCRP were 7.61 ± 26.63 pg ml<sup>-1</sup>, 4.37 ± 21.21 pg ml<sup>-1</sup>, 13.49 ± 7.75 ng ml<sup>-1</sup>, 0.49 ± 1.40 ng ml<sup>-1</sup>, and 2.96 ± 3.83 mg litre<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.

The anthropometric indices (BMI, WC, and WHR), blood pressures (SYS BP, DIS BP, and pulse), serum concentrations of obesity biomarkers (leptin and visfatin) and inflammatory biomarkers (TNF-α, IL6, and hsCRP) of the 32 subjects at the end of the sixth week of each test-fat intervention are shown in Table 3. There were no significant differences (p > 0.05) among treatments for all outcome variables analysed. WC for women were 86.5 ± 6.3 cm, 85.4 ± 6.6 cm, and 84.2 ± 6.4 cm for OO, HOBO, and CO diets, respectively. For men, the same outcome variables were 88.9 ± 4.9 cm, 89.7 ± 5.4 cm, and 89.2 ± 4.8 cm for OO, HOBO, and CO diets, respectively. WHR for women were 0.85 ± 0.04, 0.86 ± 0.05, and 0.85 ± 0.05 for OO, HOBO, and CO diets, respectively. For men, the WHR were 0.85 ± 0.06, 0.83 ± 0.05, 0.84 ± 0.04 for OO, HOBO, and CO diets, respectively.

## DISCUSSION

In this study, 'overweight' based on the more stringent, lower cut-off of 23.0 kg m<sup>-2</sup> recommended for Asian populations by WHO was used instead of the usual cut-off of 25.0 kg m<sup>-2</sup> (WHO Expert Consultation, 2004). The subjects in this study had BMI of 23.0-27.5 kg m<sup>-2</sup> and were considered to be overweight but otherwise healthy, as established

TABLE 2. BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 32 STUDY SUBJECTS

Characteristic	Values
N	32
Men	13
Women	19
Age (y)*	30.3 ± 8.1
BMI (kg m <sup>-2</sup> )*	25.5 ± 1.7
WHR*	0.85 ± 0.05
SYS BP (mmHg)*	117 ± 10
DIS BP (mmHg)*	74 ± 5
Leptin (ng ml <sup>-1</sup> )*	13.49 ± 7.75
Visfatin (ng ml <sup>-1</sup> )*	0.49 ± 1.40
TNF-α (pg ml <sup>-1</sup> )*	4.37 ± 21.21
IL6 (pg ml <sup>-1</sup> )*	7.61 ± 26.63
hsCRP (mg litre <sup>-1</sup> )*	2.96 ± 3.83

Note: BMI - body mass index; BP - blood pressure;  
 DIS BP - diastolic blood pressure;  
 hsCRP - high-sensitivity C-reactive protein;  
 IL6 - interleukin 6; SYS BP - systolic blood pressure;  
 TNF-α - tumour necrosis factor alpha;  
 WHR - waist-to-hip ratio.  
 \*Mean ± SD (all such values).

TABLE 3. ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASURES, BLOOD PRESSURES, AND FASTING SERUM CONCENTRATIONS OF SELECTED BIOMARKERS OF THE 32 SUBJECTS AT THE END OF OO, HOBO AND CO INTERVENTIONS

Characteristic	OO	HOBO	CO
Anthropometric measures			
BMI (kg m <sup>-2</sup> )	25.52±1.64	25.64±1.69	25.58±1.78
WC (cm)	87.5±5.8	87.1±6.4	86.2±6.2
WHR	0.85±0.05	0.85±0.06	0.84±0.05
BP			
SYS BP (mmHg)	117 ± 10	119 ± 10	118 ± 11
DIS BP (mmHg)	75 ± 8	75 ± 9	74 ± 9
Pulse (min <sup>-1</sup> )	72 ± 10	76 ± 12	75 ± 7
Fasting serum			
Leptin (ng ml <sup>-1</sup> )	12.41±6.69	13.37±7.93	12.84±8.16
Visfatin (ng ml <sup>-1</sup> )	0.48±1.42	0.43±1.11	0.39±0.89
TNF- $\alpha$ (pg ml <sup>-1</sup> )	4.08±20.52	3.67±15.62	1.33±6.13
IL6 (pg ml <sup>-1</sup> )	6.49±22.80	7.55±27.90	5.42±20.35
hsCRP (mg litre <sup>-1</sup> )	2.88±3.29	2.58±3.13	3.25±3.91

Note: BMI - body mass index, BP - blood pressure; CO - refined, bleached and deodorisedcoconut oil; DIS BP - diastolic blood pressure; HOBO - high-oleic blended cooking oil; hsCRP - high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; IL6 - inter leukin 6; SYS BP-systolic blood pressure; OO - extra virgin olive oil; TNF- $\alpha$ , - tumour necrosis factor alpha; WC - waist circumference; WHR - waist-to-hip ratio. Different superscript letters in the same row indicate that values showed statistically significant differences (P < 0.05, Bonferroni multiple comparison test) between corresponding columns. Mean  $\pm$  SD (all such values).

by the screening tests conducted during the recruitment of subjects. The authors considered that this represented an 'innovation' over the customary use of normal-weight subjects, and that the present overweight subjects were more vulnerable to metabolic change when 'challenged' by the test fats in the study.

The linoleic acid (18:2,  $\omega$ -6) content was not standardised across the three test-fat diets because the aim of the study was to determine the effects of the commercially-available cooking oils. It was also important to keep CO in its natural state as a highly-saturated oil since it was used as a positive control in the study.

No significant difference ( $p > 0.05$ ) was observed for all outcome variables among treatment groups - the obesity and inflammatory biomarkers, as well as the blood pressure measurements. A six-week dietary period used in the present study, which was longer than the usual three- or four-week interventions used in other studies (Choudhury *et al.*, 1995; Tholstrup *et al.*, 2011), was considered sufficient time to modulate any change if any, brought about by the test fats.

At the end of the dietary interventions, the subjects were maintained at overweight BMI, which were 25.64  $\pm$  1.69 kg m<sup>-2</sup>, 25.52  $\pm$  1.64 kg m<sup>-2</sup>, and 25.58  $\pm$  1.78 kg m<sup>-2</sup> for HOBO, OO, and CO diets, respectively. This means that the three test fats did not induce any significant weight change for the six weeks of dietary intervention.

Waist circumference (WC) is a useful surrogate marker for abdominal obesity and coupled with BMI, predicts obesity-related health risk better than BMI alone (WHO, 2000; Ardern *et al.*, 2003; Janssen *et al.*, 2004). For Asians, the WHO had suggested WC cut-offs for increased risk as: men > 90 cm, women > 80 cm (WHO, 2008). At the end of the dietary intervention, women subjects had mean WC of 84.2 - 86.5 cm, and the men subjects 88.9 - 89.7 cm. More importantly, there was no significant difference ( $p > 0.05$ ) in WC among the three test fat groups.

The WHR also has been used to show increased risk for metabolic complications. WHO (2008) had recommended WHR cut-off of  $\geq 0.90$  for men and  $\geq 0.85$  for women. In this study, there were no significant differences in WHR among the three test fat diets after the dietary intervention.

According to National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the normal blood pressure for healthy adults is defined as a SYS BP below 120 mmHG and a DIS BP below 80 mmHg. The blood pressures of the subjects were normal even they were overweight and no significant difference found among the test fat groups after six weeks of dietary intervention. This showed that the three test diets did not affect blood pressure of overweight but otherwise healthy persons.

The inflammatory state is characterised by increased levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines - TNF- $\alpha$  and IL6 (Shoelson *et al.*, 2003). Obesity is the leading cause of insulin resistance and type 2

diabetes, and is associated with increased TNF- $\alpha$  levels (Tzanavari *et al.*, 2010). Reference ranges reported for TNF- $\alpha$  and IL6 vary greatly. Sekiyama *et al.* (1994) reported concentration ranges for TNF- $\alpha$  of 42-203 pg ml<sup>-1</sup> and IL6 of 13 - 149 pg ml<sup>-1</sup> in healthy adults. Arican *et al.* (2005), on the other hand, reported much lower TNF- $\alpha$  values of 0.0 - 32.5 pg ml<sup>-1</sup> and IL6 of 0.0 - 12.7 pg ml<sup>-1</sup> in healthy subjects. The present study obtained a wide range of TNF- $\alpha$  and IL6 concentrations for the overweight subjects but the values were within normal range as compared to reports by Sekiyama *et al.* (1994) and Arican *et al.* (2005) (Sekiyama *et al.*, 1994; Arican *et al.*, 2005)

CRP is commonly used to screen for inflammation or infection. For chronic inflammation, studies had shown that hsCRP was able to predict cardiovascular events (Mendall *et al.*, 1996; Ridker *et al.*, 1997; 1998; 2000; Roivainen *et al.*, 2000; Rifai and Ridker, 2001). The American Heart Association and US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention had defined hsCRP risk as: low risk group with hsCRP level < 1.0 mg litre<sup>-1</sup>, average risk group with hsCRP 1.0 - 3.0 mg litre<sup>-1</sup>, and high risk group with hsCRP > 3.0 mg litre<sup>-1</sup>. There were no significant differences among the three test-fat diets; however, mean hsCRP value of the group on the CO diet was > 3.0 mg litre<sup>-1</sup> which meant 'high risk'. The variation of the hsCRP values within each group was very large ranging from 0.2 mg litre<sup>-1</sup> to 16.8 mg litre<sup>-1</sup> and hence no significant difference could be detected among the experimental groups for this outcome variable.

The biochemical serum markers of obesity-leptin and visfatin were measured in this study to detect sub-clinical changes if any, and to support any increment obtained for in BMI. Leptin is secreted mainly by adipocytes and its levels are positively correlated to the amount of body fat (Considine *et al.*, 1996; Klok *et al.*, 2007). Considine *et al.* (1996) reported serum leptin concentrations of 7.5  $\pm$  9.3 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> in 136 normal-weight subjects and elevated values of 31.3  $\pm$  24.1 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> in 139 obese subjects. Kazmi *et al.* (2013) had also reported that serum leptin concentrations were positively correlated with BMI, with mean leptin values of 52.8  $\pm$  24.6 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> for 40 obese subjects compared with 6.3  $\pm$  3.1 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> for 50 non obese subjects, while leptin levels in overweight subjects were in between that of the obese and non obese groups. In the present study, the range of 12.41 - 12.84 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> obtained for serum leptin concentrations of the 32 subjects did not reflect overweight status when compared to the much higher serum leptin concentrations reported for such individuals in previous studies.

One of the markers of obesity - visfatin was measured and the results showed that there were no significant differences in this variable among the three test-fat groups. Visfatin is a newly discovered

adipocyte hormone in 2004 that it is predominantly produced and secreted in visceral fat (Fukuhara *et al.*, 2005). However, it was subsequently demonstrated to be expressed in almost every tissue of the human body (Curat *et al.*, 2006; Varma *et al.*, 2007; Costford *et al.*, 2010; Garten *et al.*, 2010; Pavlova *et al.*, 2015). Later, visfatin was found involved and correlated with inflammatory phenomena, atherosclerosis and insulin secretion (Chen *et al.*, 2006; Curat *et al.*, 2006; Dogru *et al.*, 2007; Varma *et al.*, 2007; Aller *et al.*, 2009; Liu *et al.*, 2009). However, its physiological role is still controversial and more studies needed.

The limitations of the study include the non-control of physical activity of the subjects during the study. It was important that the subjects adhere to their usual physical activity pattern during the study, as any change in this aspect could confound the results. The variation in some of the biochemical indices was very large relative to their respective mean values. This could have masked any difference in treatment effect in the study.

## CONCLUSION

There was no significant difference among the HOB0, OO and CO experimental fats for all the outcome variables investigated in the study.

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