

Plant-based meals improve insulin and incretin secretion in those with type 2 diabetes

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A plant-based diet improves the secretion of insulin dietary intervention improves <u>insulin resistance</u> and and incretin hormones in those with type 2 beta-cell function in overweight adults. <u>Other</u> diabetes, according to <u>new research</u> published in <u>studies</u> have shown that plant-based diets are effective in managing and even reversing type 2

Researchers compared the effects of a plantbased meal to a meal containing meat on the hormone levels of a group of 20 men who have type 2 <u>diabetes</u> in a randomized crossover trial. The meals consisted of either a tofu-based veggie burger or a meat-based burger and contained the same amount of calories and ratio of macronutrients.

The results show that participants' postprandial secretion of insulin increased more after the plant-based meal than the meat-based meal. Secretion of incretin hormones, particularly glucagon-like-peptide 1 (GLP-1), also increased more after the vegan meal. Incretin hormones amplify the release of insulin after a meal and also help decrease blood glucose levels.

Beta-cell function parameters also improved after the vegan meal. Beta cells synthesize, store, and release insulin. Beta-cell function is typically diminished in those who have diabetes, and preserving <u>beta cells</u>' capacity to produce insulin is a cornerstone in the treatment of diabetes.

"With diabetes rates rising and insulin costs soaring, this study offers hope that a solution could be close at hand: the food on our plates," says study author Hana Kahleova, M.D., Ph.D., director of clinical research at the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine. "The results add to the evidence that a plant-based diet should be considered a frontline treatment for type 2 diabetes."

A previous study found that a 16-week plant-based

beta-cell function in overweight adults. Other studies have shown that plant-based diets are effective in managing and even reversing type 2 diabetes and that those following a plant-based diet have approximately half the risk of developing diabetes, compared with non-vegetarians.

In the United States today, more than <u>114 million</u> adults have either diabetes or prediabetes.

More information: Hana Kahleova et al, A Plant-Based Meal Stimulates Incretin and Insulin Secretion More Than an Energy- and Macronutrient-Matched Standard Meal in Type 2 Diabetes: A Randomized Crossover Study, *Nutrients* (2019). DOI: 10.3390/nu11030486

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