Relationship between trace elements, sugar consumption, and taste in Crohn’s disease

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SUMMARY Seventy patients with Crohn’s disease, 50 with ulcerative colitis, and 58 control subjects were questioned about their sugar consumption, measurements were made of their taste acuity, and blood levels of various trace elements including zinc and selenium were estimated. Sugar consumption was significantly increased in Crohn’s disease (p<0.01). There was only a minor reduction in taste acuity for acid taste in Crohn’s disease. Plasma zinc and whole blood selenium were reduced in Crohn’s disease. No relationship was found between sugar consumption, plasma zinc, and taste acuity in Crohn’s disease.

Although patients with Crohn’s disease have an increased consumption of sucrose, the relevance of this finding remains unexplained.\(^1\) Zinc deficiency, which is common in Crohn’s disease,\(^7\) may depress taste acuity\(^9\) and so cause patients to eat more sugar. We have examined the possibility that a high sugar intake in Crohn’s disease may be due to a change in taste acuity and have also measured the plasma concentrations of zinc and copper, whole blood selenium, and activity of the seleno-enzyme glutathione peroxidase, relating them to the nutritional status of our patients. Patients with ulcerative colitis and healthy controls were used for comparison.

Methods

The study involved 70 patients with Crohn’s disease and 50 with ulcerative colitis attending an outpatient clinic. Fifty-eight control subjects included relatives and friends who accompanied the patients as well as members of hospital staff. All who took part completed a questionnaire about sugar consumption and noted the quantities of sugar added to beverages and cereals as well as items of sweet foods taken daily.\(^4\) A simple index of disease activity was calculated for Crohn’s disease which has been shown to correlate with the one used by the National Cooperative Crohn’s Disease Study Group.\(^11\) Blood was also taken into heparinised tubes free from trace metal. The plasma zinc and copper were determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy\(^12\) (Instrumentation Laboratories IL251 and IL751 Spectrometers). The serum albumin and alkaline phosphatase levels were measured on a Technicon SMA plus autoanalyser. The whole blood selenium concentrations were measured by a fluorometric method\(^13\) and whole blood glutathione peroxidase activity was assessed by an NAD linked technique.\(^14\)

Taste acuity was measured in a random sample of both groups of patients and controls. Two types of taste threshold were noted – the detection and recognition threshold using a ‘forced choice technique’.\(^9\) A series of solutions of sodium chloride, sucrose, and hydrochloric acid were prepared in graded concentrations. Three drops of solutions were applied to the tongue in a random manner: one drop of one of the above solutions and two drops of water. Subjects chose the solution which was different and the concentration at which this could be achieved consistently was noted. This was called the ‘detection threshold’. The lowest concentration of solute which the patient could consistently recognise as salty, sour, or sweet was called the ‘recognition threshold’.

STATISTICAL METHODS

Differences between patient groups were assessed using the unpaired \(t\) test. Associations between variables in each group were assessed by plotting scatter diagrams and calculating product-moment
correlation coefficients. Analysis of covariance was used to adjust differences in certain variables for the difference existing in other variables which were thought to influence them. Taste, copper, alkaline phosphatase, and selenium measurements were subjected to a Log transformation before analysis, as this improved the normality and homogeneity of various aspects of the data.

Results

The age and sex ratio of subjects are shown in Table 1. Control subjects were younger (mean 37.3±10.9 years SD) than those with colitis (45.5±12.4) and Crohn’s patients (44±14). The patients with colitis and Crohn’s disease had fulfilled the usual criteria accepted for diagnosis. In the colitis group 30% had total involvement, 35% distal colitis, and 35% proctitis. The average duration of disease was 7.8±5.1 years and two patients had had surgery. In the Crohn’s group 75% had ileocaecal disease with additional large or small bowel involvement. Nine per cent had small bowel involvement only and 16% had disease limited to the colon. The average duration of their disease was 10.5±6.6 years and 67% had had surgery.

Crohn’s patients ate significantly more items of sweet food and added more sucrose to their diet compared with controls (p<0.001 and p<0.01 respectively) or the colitics (p<0.01 and p<0.05; Tables 2 and 3). There was no difference between colitics and controls. The plasma zinc (Fig. 1) and albumin were significantly lower in Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis. In Crohn’s patients the zinc level tended to be slightly lower in those on corticosteroids (11.12±0.17 vs 11.31±0.22 μmol/l) but the difference was not statistically significant. The whole blood selenium was also lower in Crohn’s disease but not in the colitics. The glutathione peroxidase level was reduced in Crohn’s disease (3.2±0.14 vs 3.52±0.12 U/ml) but this did not reach statistical significance. The alkaline phosphatase was significantly raised in Crohn’s patients but the slight increase observed in those with ulcerative colitis did not reach statistical significance.

A statistically significant correlation (p<0.001) was found between plasma zinc and albumin. On adjustment for the albumin level the deficiency of plasma zinc remained significant in the Crohn’s group (p<0.01) but not in the colitics. The difference in whole blood selenium concentrations was eliminated by correction for plasma albumin by analysis of covariance.

In Crohn’s patients there was a significant correlation between the extent of disease and serum albumin (p<0.05) and alkaline phosphatase levels (p<0.05) and also between disease activity and serum albumin (p<0.05).

Taste sensitivity was measured in a random

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Age and sex control subjects and patients with ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease (mean ± SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Controls (n=58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (yr)</td>
<td>37.3±10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men/women ratio</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2  Grams of sucrose added to beverages and cereals, number of ‘sweet foods’ from standard list eaten daily, and biochemical measurements for three groups of subjects (mean ± SE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Controls (n=36)</th>
<th>Ulcerative colitis (n=50)</th>
<th>Crohn’s disease (n=70)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added sucrose daily (g)</td>
<td>29.2±6.3</td>
<td>34.0±7.3</td>
<td>65.1±9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Sweets’ daily (no.)</td>
<td>2.15±0.18</td>
<td>2.6±0.22</td>
<td>3.37±0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum alkaline phosphatase (IU/l)</td>
<td>78.4±4.3±2</td>
<td>91.12±6.8</td>
<td>117.07±6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum albumin (g/l)</td>
<td>46±8±0.36</td>
<td>45.04±0.58</td>
<td>42.68±0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma zinc (μmol/l)</td>
<td>13.01±0±23</td>
<td>11.42±0.25</td>
<td>11.23±0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma copper (μmol/l)</td>
<td>16.4±60</td>
<td>17.06±0.53</td>
<td>17.76±0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole blood selenium (μmol/l)</td>
<td>1.85±0.50</td>
<td>1.77±0.7</td>
<td>1.73±0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole blood glutathione peroxidase (U/ml)</td>
<td>3.52±0.12</td>
<td>3.79±0.19</td>
<td>3.2±0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sample of 14 controls, 17 with ulcerative colitis and 23 with Crohn’s disease. Both the ‘detection threshold’ and the ‘recognition threshold’ for acid taste was higher in Crohn’s disease compared with those with ulcerative colitis or the controls (p<0.05; Fig. 2) but there was no difference for other taste modalities between the groups and patients with ulcerative colitis showed no difference from controls. The differences in acid taste sensitivity between Crohn’s patients and controls disappear, however, on adjustment for either zinc or albumin levels in an analysis of covariance. Similarly, there was no correlation between sugar consumption and zinc levels (r=0.03, p=0.8) or between sugar consumption and taste sensitivity.

Discussion

Our patients with Crohn’s disease again show increased consumption of sugar and sweet foods compared with patients who have colitis and healthy controls. Our Crohn’s group also had a reduced plasma zinc and albumin with a rise of alkaline phosphatase levels compared with controls. The low level of whole blood selenium in Crohn’s disease probably reflects their impaired nutritional status. The erythrocyte glutathione peroxidase, a selenoenzyme which has been shown to reflect selenium status in animals and man, was also reduced in Crohn’s patients but this was not statistically significant. Selenium deficiency has been rarely associated with clinical disease in man, although deficiency causes various problems in other mammals. In man, deficiency has been reported after total parenteral nutrition and in patients with severe malnutrition and inflammatory bowel disease.

There is no single simple measurement of zinc status which is entirely satisfactory, although most studies have used the plasma level as a guide. Alternatives are to measure the hair zinc or the leucocyte zinc content. Acute infection and stress may transiently depress the plasma zinc through leucocyte endogenous mediator substances. This mechanism is unlikely in our outpatient population with quiescent Crohn’s disease. Previous work has shown that zinc absorption is impaired in Crohn’s disease and plasma levels tend to be low even in the presence of a normal intake. We have found a reduced plasma zinc in conjunction with reduced serum albumin but the low plasma zinc stands as an independent variable which is related to both the disease activity and extent of disease. Previous measurements of plasma zinc have also

Table 3  Significance of differences between different groups for dietary intake of sucrose and ‘sweet foods’ and biochemical measurements shown in Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control vs Crohn’s</th>
<th>Control vs colitis</th>
<th>Crohn’s vs colitis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added sucrose daily (g)</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Sweets’ daily (no.)</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum alkaline phosphatase (IU/l)</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.05&lt;p&lt;0.1</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum albumin (g/l)</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001</td>
<td>p&lt;0.05</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma zinc (μmol/l)</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma copper (μmol/l)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole blood selenium (μmol/l)</td>
<td>p&lt;0.05</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole blood glutathione peroxidase (U/ml)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>p&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relationship between trace elements, sugar consumption, and taste in Crohn's disease

![Graph showing HCl concentrations in Crohn's disease, colitis, and controls](image)

Fig. 2 Thresholds to sour taste with different concentrations of hydrochloric acid in patients with Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and controls. The median 'detection threshold' is given for each group. The concentration of HCl is given on a logarithmic scale. Comparison of patients with Crohn's disease with both controls and patients with colitis using an unpaired Student's t test p<0.05.

have resorted to weighing all items of food over several days but this latter method introduces its own problems. We have simply asked about the quantity of sugar added to beverages and cereals and the consumption of certain sweet foods which are commonly eaten, since this technique has been shown to be reliable. The increased sugar consumption remains unexplained but may be part of an attempt to increase calorie intake.

It is difficult to measure taste accurately and we have followed the procedure worked out by Henkin to overcome the major problems inherent in this measurement. Our findings are similar to those of Casper and Sommer who were unable to show impaired taste acuity in patients with Crohn's disease and it seems unlikely that any minor differences in taste acuity identified in patients with Crohn's disease would account for the major differences in sugar consumption which have been consistently demonstrated.

We wish to thank Dr D Stansby for measuring the serum albumin and alkaline phosphatase levels.

References

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