

“DEVELOPMENT OF MILLET BASED LOW GLYCEMIC COMPOSITE FLOUR FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS”

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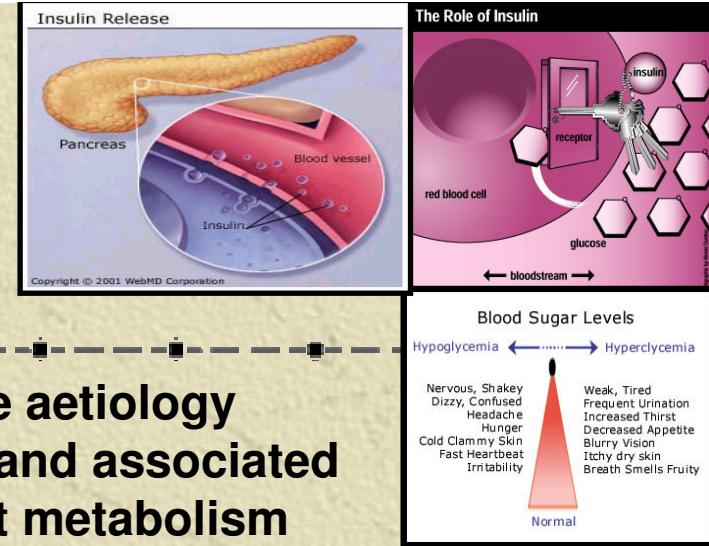
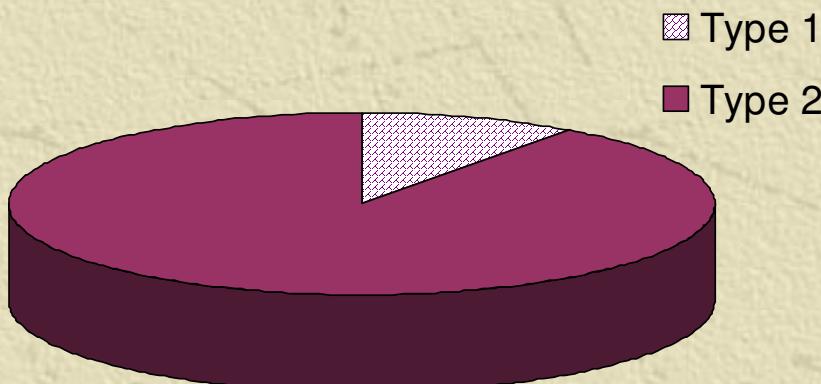
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INTRODUCTION

- Diabetes is a metabolic disorder of multiple aetiology characteristics by chronic hyperglycemia, and associated with impaired carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism (Parillo et al, 2004).
- Inadequate insulin secretion or impaired insulin action or both.
- International diabetic federation (2003) projected that in 1985 135 million people had diabetes and it is expected to rise to almost 333 million by the year 2025.
- Out of these majority (40 million) of diabetics are residing in India.



Healthy Eating for Diabetes

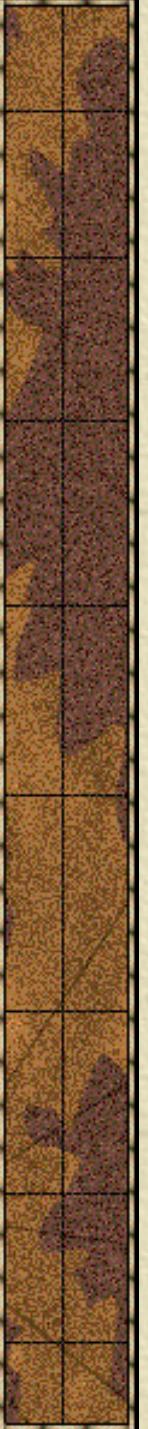


For the first time, a chef and a dietitian have worked together to create 100 really, really delicious recipes

- Diet is the cornerstone in the management of the disease.
- American diabetic association (1998) recommended low fat, low cholesterol and low GI diet.
 - Glycemic Index is measured as the blood glucose response to carbohydrate present in a given food as compared to that of carbohydrate in reference food (Khanna, 1997).
 - High GI should be replaced from low GI.

OBJECTIVES

- To find out the utilization of composite flour by diabetics.
- To develop low glycemic composite flour based on commonly consumed millets in Rajasthan.
- To find out the nutrient composition and shelf life of developed composite flour.
- To assess the sensory qualities of *Missi Roti* prepared from developed flours and stored.
- To assess the nutritional status of selected subjects.
- To assess the glycemic index of developed composite flour.



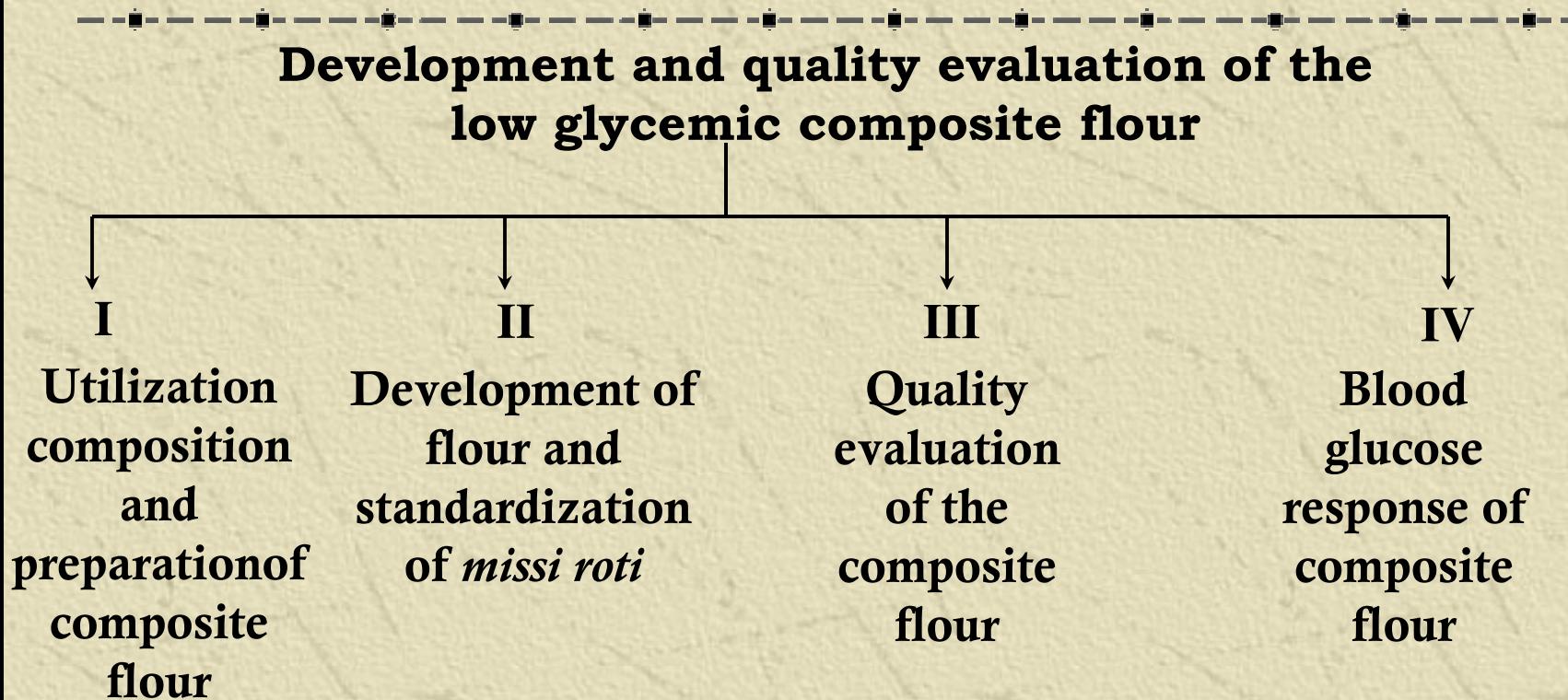
METHODOLOGY

LOCALE

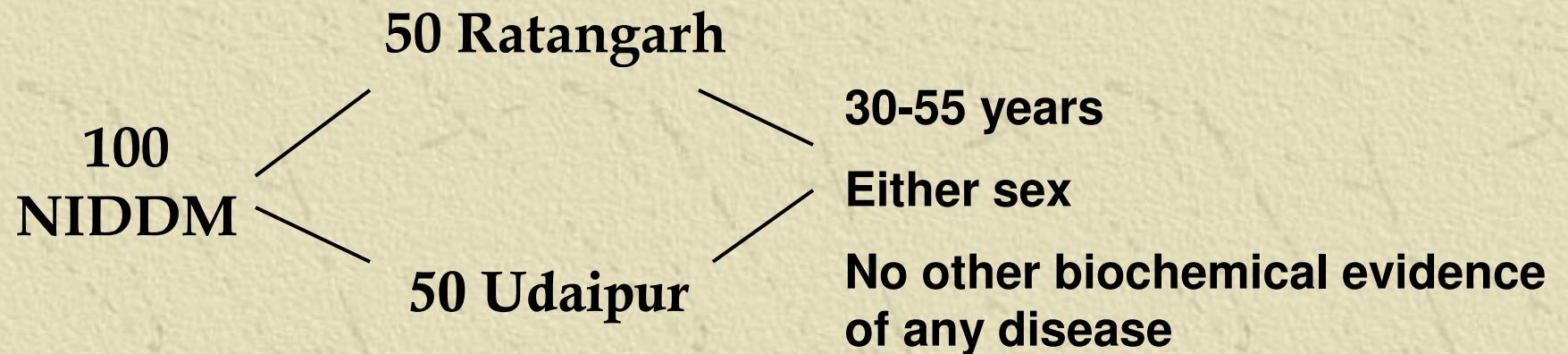


Period of study :- August 2003 to July 2004

STUDY DESIGN



Consumption practices of composite flour among diabetic patient



Development of Flour and Standardization of Missi Roti

Millets

Bajra (BJ)

Maize (MZ)

Foxtail (FT)

+

Bengalgram (BG)

Bengalgram + Barley
(BG+BY)

Standardization of *missi roti* for-

1. 40 g. carbohydrate/serving
2. Acceptable

Composite Flour

BJ

BJ+BG

BJ+BG+BY

MZ

MZ+BG

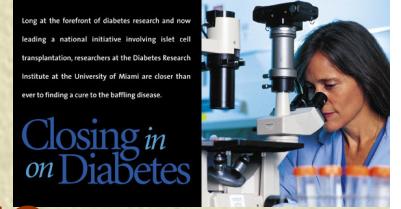
MZ+BG+BY

FT

FT+BG

FT+BG+BY





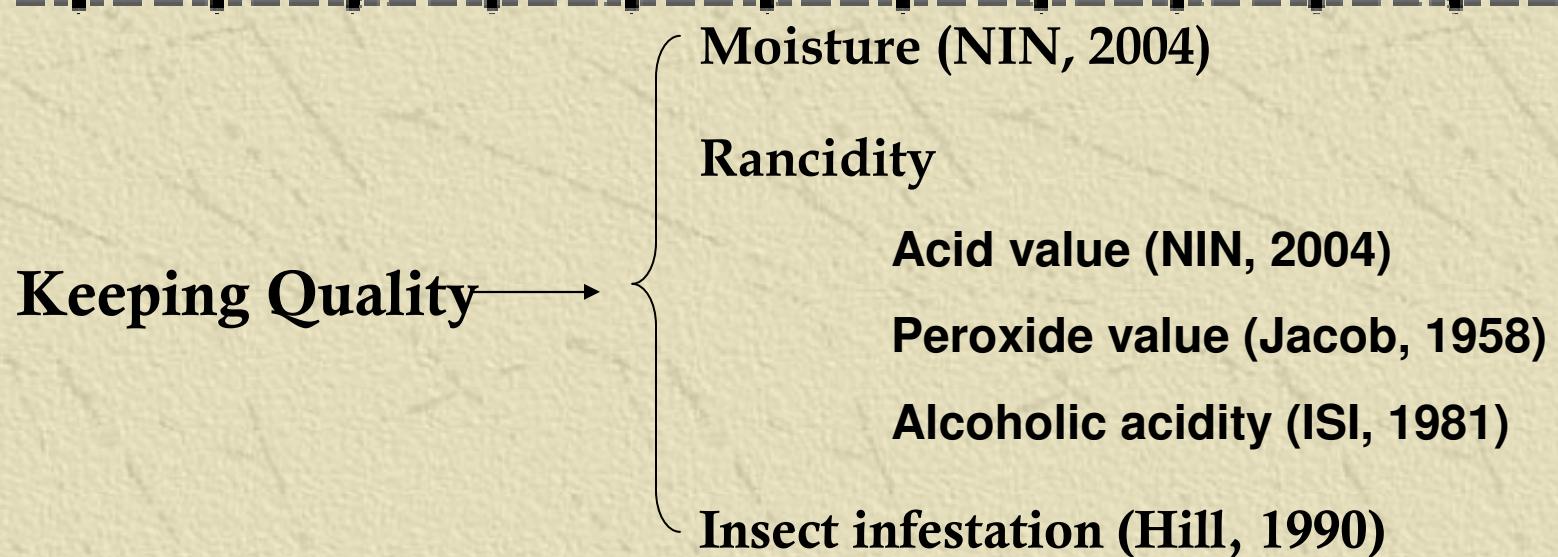
Quality Evaluation of the Composite Flour

Physical characteristic

- Particle size (Henderson 1976 , Sathe 1992)
- Water absorption
- Gluten (Sathe 1992 , Mathewetal 1991)

Nutrient composition

- Proximate principle (NIN, 2004)
- Minerals
 - Zn, Fe, Mo, Cu, Mn, Co (Atomic absorption)
 - Ca, P (Cheng et al. 1951, USDA 1954)
 - Mg, Cr, Mo Na, S, Cl (Gopalan et al, 2004)
- Vitamins
 - (Gopalan et al, 2004)
- Energy



Sensory evaluation → Panel of Judges

Shelf life of composite flour

Packaging → **Packed in 1 Kg bags for a period of three months**

Storage → **Sensory evaluation and keeping quality parameters at every one month**

Blood glucose response of composite flour

Selection of subject

- A. Age range of 30-55 years
- B. Either sex
- C. Not suffering with diabetes from atleast six months but for not more than 3 years.
- D. No other biochemical evidence of any disease.
- E. Controlled diabetes with diet and exercise only.
- F. A,B,D for non diabetic.



Nutrition & Health profile of the subjects

Anthropometric measurements

Weight

Height

Skinfold thickness

Waist circumference

Hip circumference

Indices

BMI

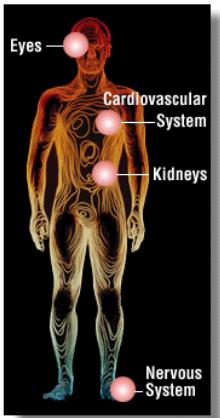
Weight %

Height %

Weight for height



Waist hip ratio



Body Composition

Body fat

Fatfree mass

Body water

Durnin and Womersley (1974)

Siri (1961)

Health habits Smoking, drinking alcohol,
 chewing tobacco and exercise.

Food Habits Food preferred/avoided

Glycemic index of missi roti



Oral glucose Tolerance test

40 g. glucose/100ml

Blood glucose before feeding and at 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and
2 hour of feeding.

Test recipe was fed to assess GI of recipe

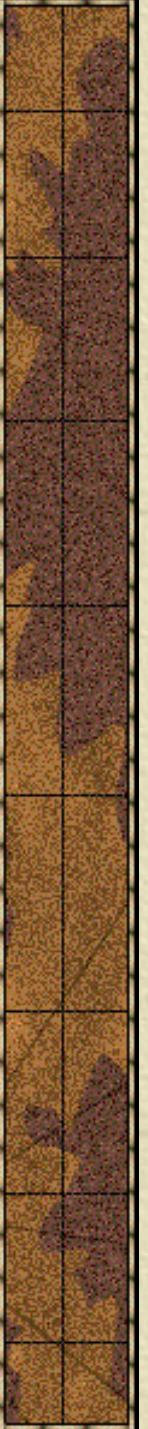
Statistical Analysis

Mean \pm SE

Percentage

“F” Test for significance

RESULTS



Utilization, composition and preparation of composite flour

Table :-1 : Consumption, composition and preparation of composite flour

Details	Diabetics (%)		
	Ratangarh (n=50)	Udaipur (n=50)	Total (n=100)
Consuming composite flour			
daily	100	34	67
Weekly/fortnightly/monthly	64	56	60
	36	44	40
Duration of consumption (years)			
< 5	68	8	38
5-10	30	18	24
>10	2	8	5
Advised by			
Doctors	96	54	75
Friends	60	82	71
Mass media	34	48	41
Others	2	14	8
Reasons to consume			
Controls blood glucose	96	84	90
Nutritious/beneficial for health	50	50	50
Family tradition/tasty	4	32	18

Details	Diabetics (%)		
	Ratangarh (n=50)	Udaipur (n=50)	Total (n=100)
Composition			
WT+BG	32	8	20
1:1	8	0	4
3:7	10	4	7
3:2	4	8	6
Others			
WT+BG+BY			
1:1:1	30	44	37
1: $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	4
Others	16	26	21
WT+BG+BY+SN	0	2	1
Mode of Preparation			
Mixed before grinding/Mixed after grinding	88	82	85
Mixed by the miller	12	10	11
Purchasing readymade from market	0	2	1
Composition advised by			
Doctors	20	10	15
printed material	40	50	45
Friends	40	24	34
Famivzly tradition	0	16	8
WT = Wheat BG=Bengalgram BY= Barley SN=Soyabean			

Table :-2 : Common menu of diabetics

Food consumed in different meals	Percentage		
	Ratangar (n=50)	Udaipur (n=50)	Total (n=100)
Breakfast#			
Tea only	62	48	55
Snacks with or without tea	16	14	15
Lunch			
Chapati + veg + dhal	14	28	21
Chapati + veg + salad	26	24	25
Chapati with veg/dhal and salad Curd butter milk etc.	60	48	54
Evening Tea			
Tea	86	96	91
Juice/fruit	12	2	7
Dinner			
Chapati with vegetable	18	20	19
Chapati with dhal	28	36	32
Chapati + veg + dhal	42	20	31
Chapati with veg/dhal and salad/curd/butter milk	12	24	18
# Remaining were taking hypoglycemic foods at the time of breakfast			

Table :-3 : Food preferred and avoided due to diabetes

Name of the food	Preferred (%)			Name of the food	Avoided (%)		
	Ratangar h (n=50)	Udaipur (n=50)	Total (n=100)		Ratangar h (n=50)	Udaipur (n=50)	Total (n=100)
Green leafy vegetable	40	2	21	Potato & rice	100	100	100
Fenugreak leaves and Bittergourd	4	44	24	Sweet fruits & sugar	100	100	100
<i>Sangri</i> Aloevera & mint	20	0	11	Fat dry fruits and colocasia	50	74	62
Bitter gourd Jamun & fenugreak leaves	0	16	8				
Other foods	36	40	38				



Development of flour and standardization of *missi roti*

Table :-4 : Composition and cost of composite flour for *missi roti*

S.No.	Name of the cereal/ millet/pulse	Abbreviation	Per 100 g of flour	Rs/Kg
1	Bajra	BJ	100	5.00
2.	Bajra + Bengal gram	BJ + BG	60:40	11.60
3.	Bajra + Bengal gram + Barley	BJ + BG + BY	60:20:20	8.65
4.	Maize	MZ	100	4.00
5.	Maize + Bengal gram	MZ + BG	60:40	11.26
6.	Maize + Bengal gram + Barley	MZ BG + BY	60:20:20	8.31
7.	Foxtail	FT	100	15.00
8.	Foxtail + Bengal gram	FT + BG	60:40	23.60
9.	Foxtail + Bengal gram + Barley	FT + BG + BY	60:20:20	20.65

Table :-5 : Ingredients used for one serving of *missi roti*

S.No.	Flour	g/serving	Water (ml)	Dough wt. (g)	Oil (g)
1	BJ	57.6	67.3	91.7	2.1
2.	BJ + BG	59.9	67.6	84.7	2.1
3.	BJ + BG + BY	58.3	67.6	84.1	1.0
4.	MZ	58.7	60.0	106.4	2.5
5.	MZ + BG	60.6	47.0	104.7	2.4
6.	MZ BG + BY	59.0	47.6	105.1	2.7
7.	FT	63.8	52.1	7.8	2.2
8.	FT + BG	63.8	49.8	76.3	2.1
9.	FT + BG + BY	62.0	51.6	76.5	2.3



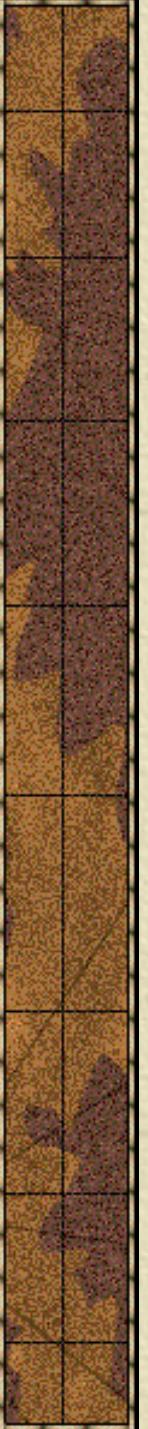
Quality evaluation of the composite flour

Table :-6 : Nutrient composition of composite flour (g/100 g)

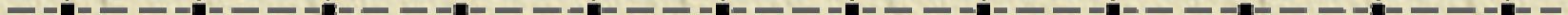
S. No.	Flour	Moisture	Protein	Fat	Ash	Fibre	Carbohy -drate	Energy (Kcal)
1.	BJ	11.33	6.43	3.14	0.980	1.00	77.12	362
2.	BJ + BG	12.10	15.53	2.96	1.07	2.14	66.62	315
3.	BJ+BG+BY	10.79	12.65	2.51	0.977	2.10	70.97	357
4.	MZ	7.96	10.19	0.96	0.980	2.10	77.81	360
5	MZ + BG	8.69	15.73	1.11	1.219	2.90	70.35	355
6.	MZ+BG+BY	9.08	12.63	1.08	0.918	3.00	73.23	353
7.	FT	8.94	13.09	3.61	1.046	6.50	66.81	352
8.	FT + BG	8.36	17.51	2.44	2.42	6.00	63.27	345
9	FT+BG+BY	8.84	13.13	1.10	2.42	6.10	68.41	336

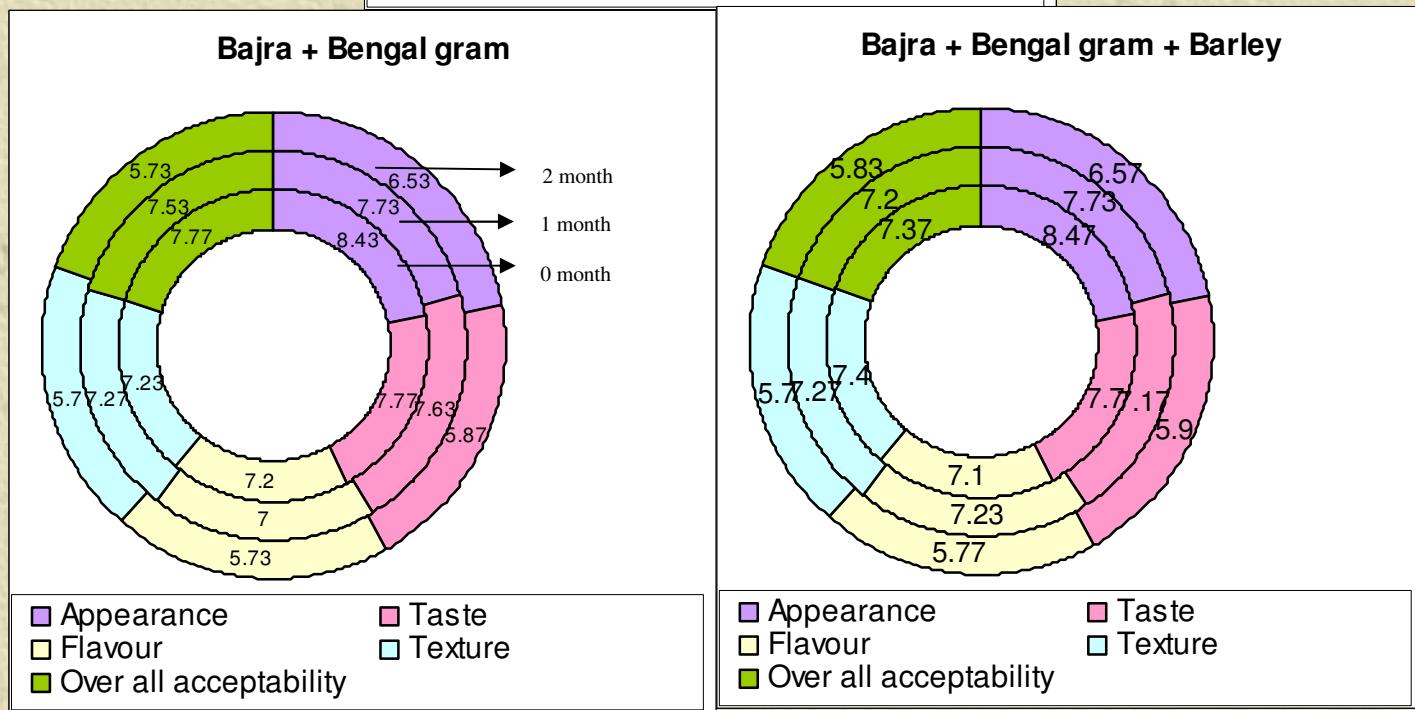
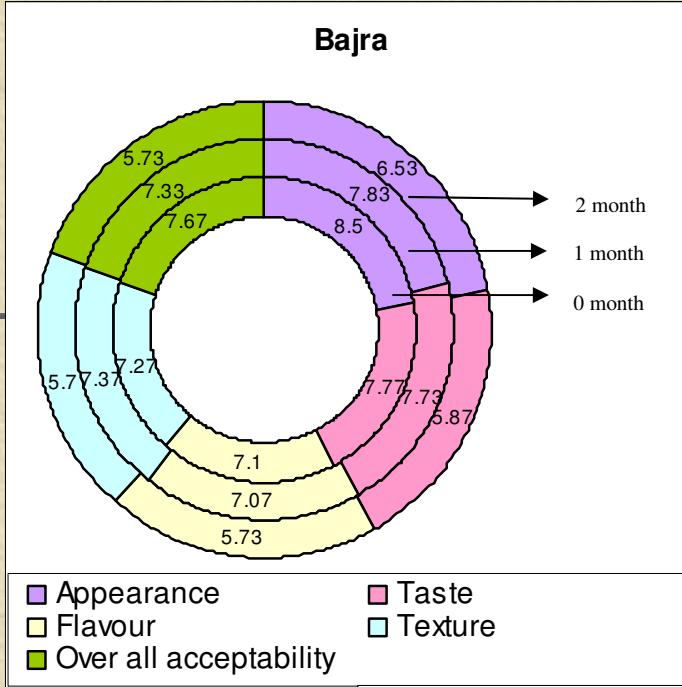
Table :-7 : Mineral composition of composite flour

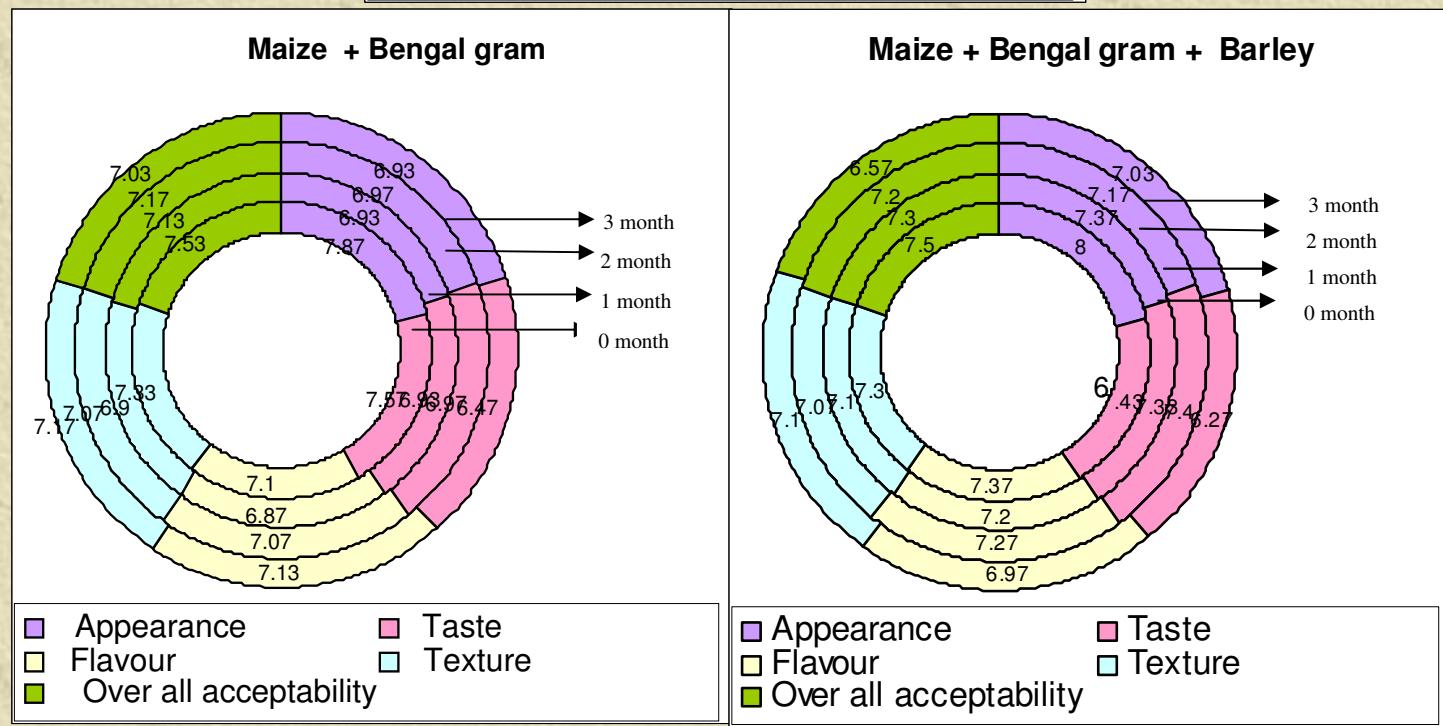
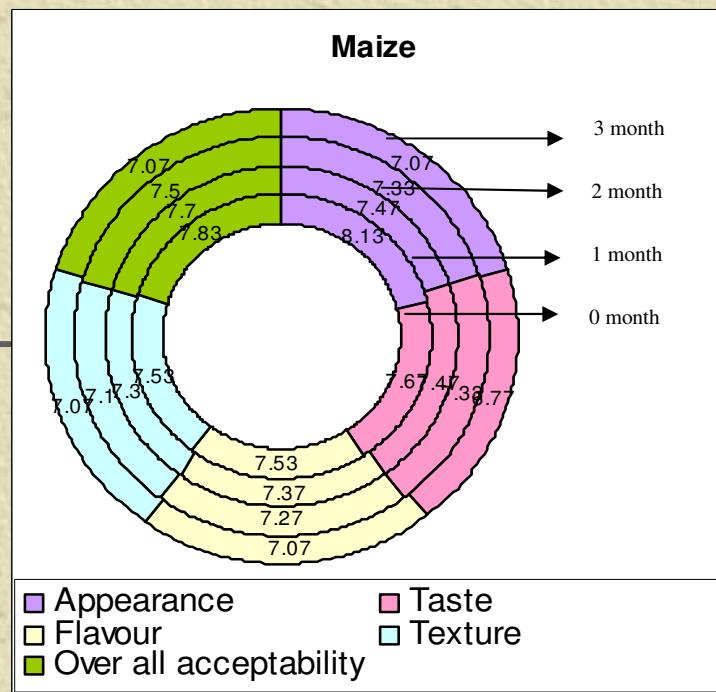
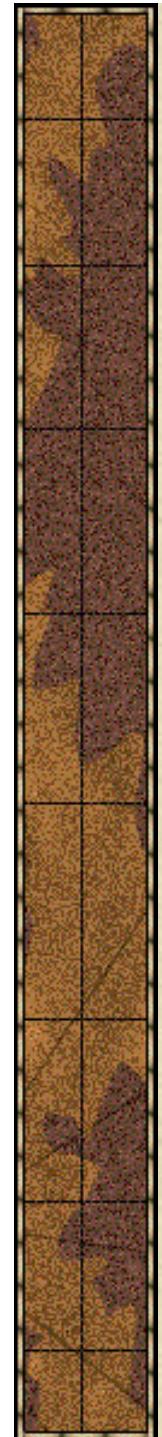
S. No.	Flour	Mg/100 g (dry weight basis)						
		Ca	P	Zn	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn
1.	BJ	21.0	220	6.20	ND	0.39	4.60	1.10
2.	BJ + BG	30.0	248	5.70	ND	0.80	4.90	1.10
3.	BJ+BG+BY	31.0	250	8.60	0.30	0.80	4.80	0.70
4.	MZ	19.0	290	11.10	0.60	0.50	6.50	0.50
5.	MZ + BG	26.0	300	5.60	0.50	1.00	6.90	0.90
6.	MZ+BG+BY	29.0	300	10.20	ND	0.60	8.60	1.10
7.	FT	28.0	320	14.30	ND	1.00	8.90	5.10
8.	FT + BG	38.0	310	13.30	0.40	1.30	7.90	3.30
9.	FT+BG+BY	28.0	320	10.70	ND	1.00	9.30	1.80

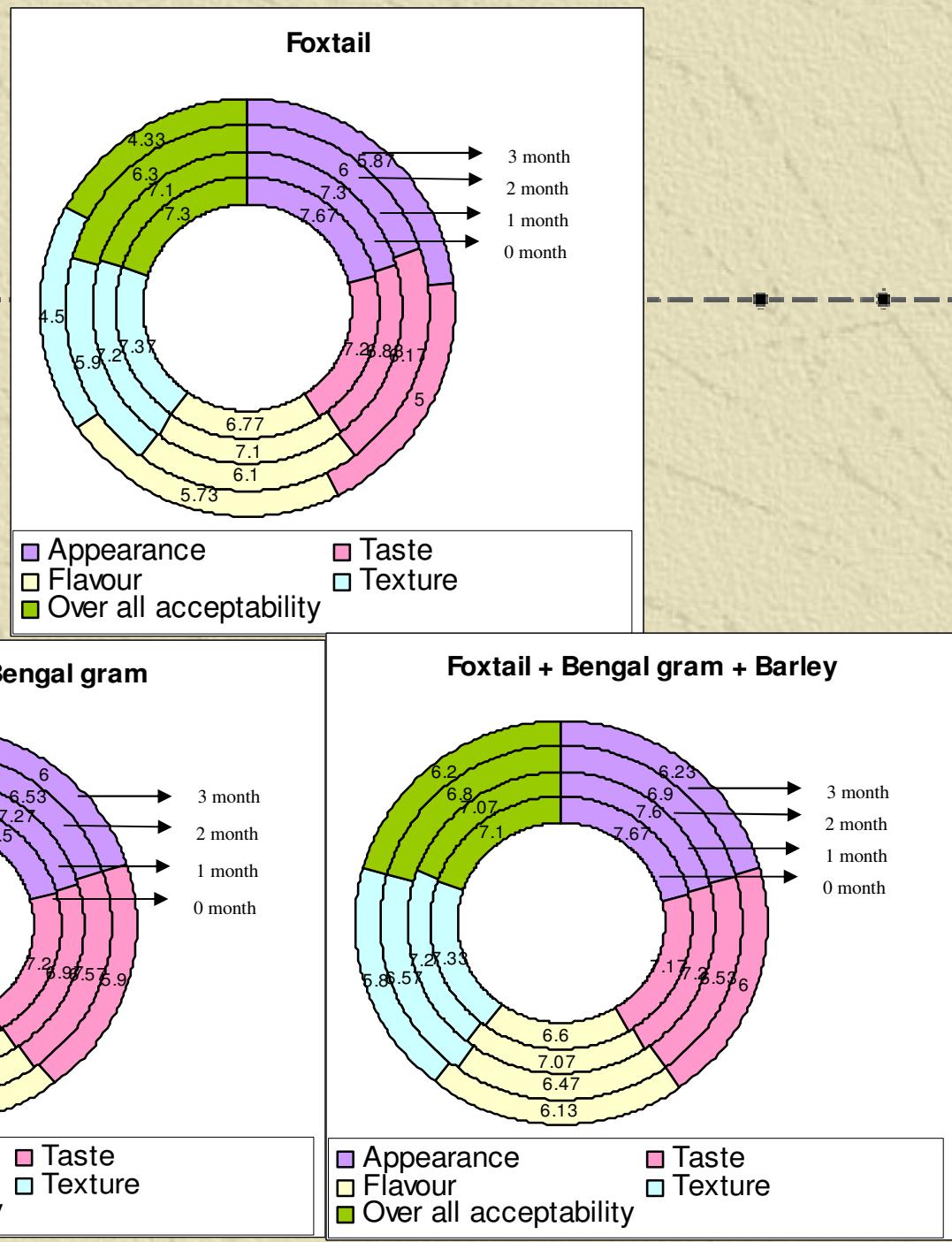


Acceptability scores of Missi Roti

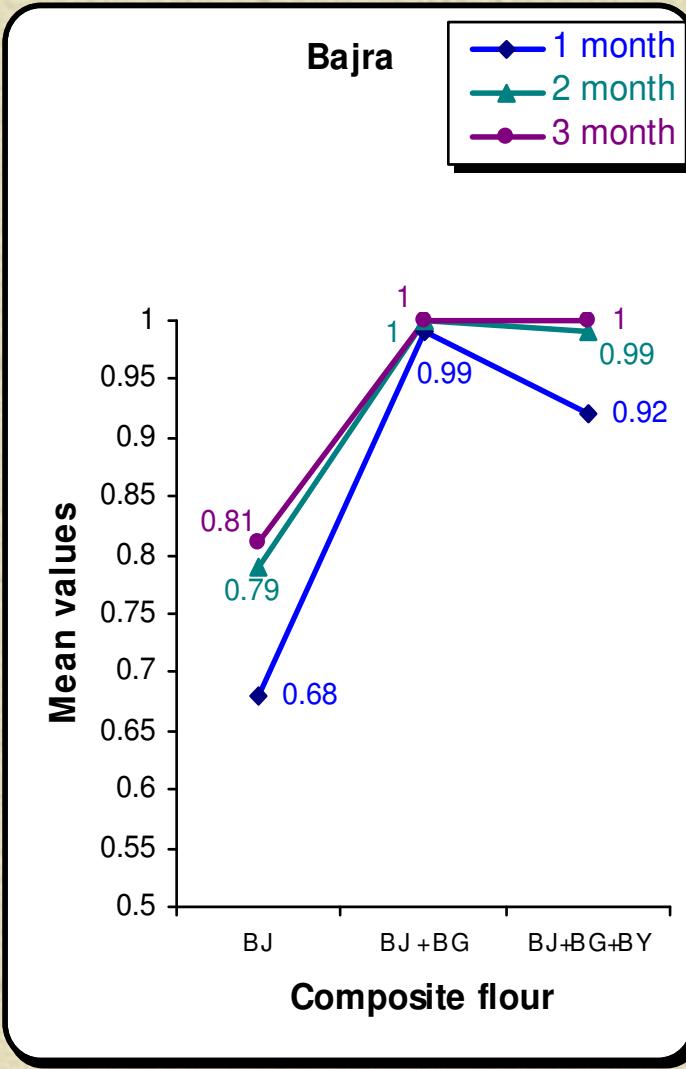


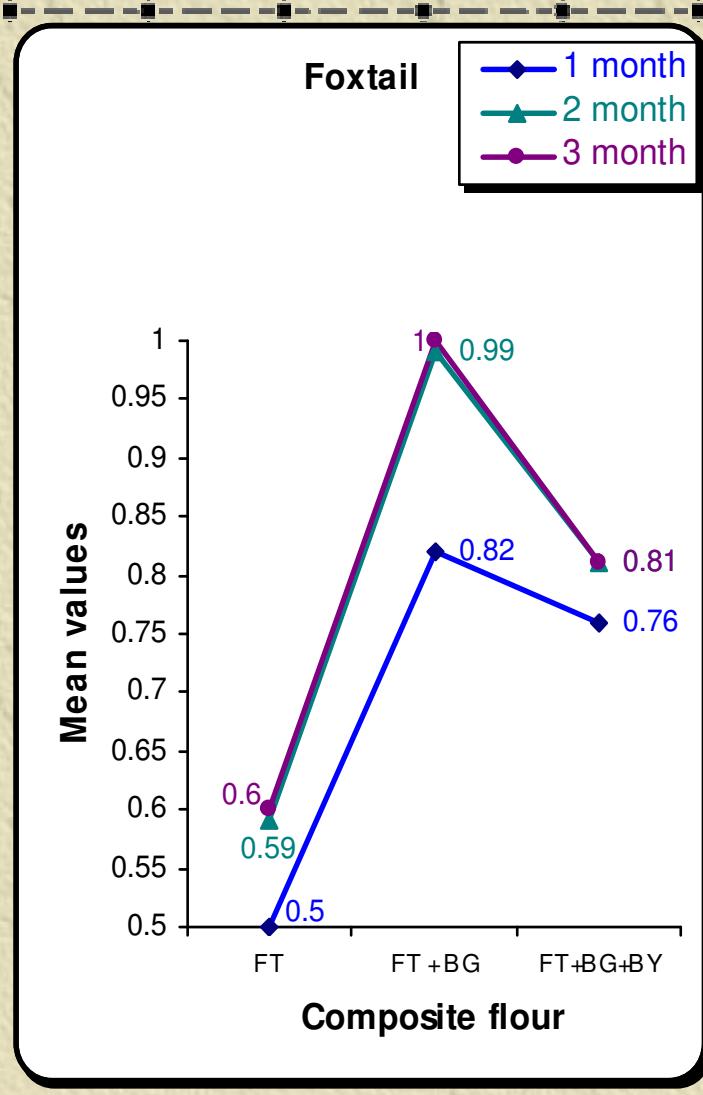
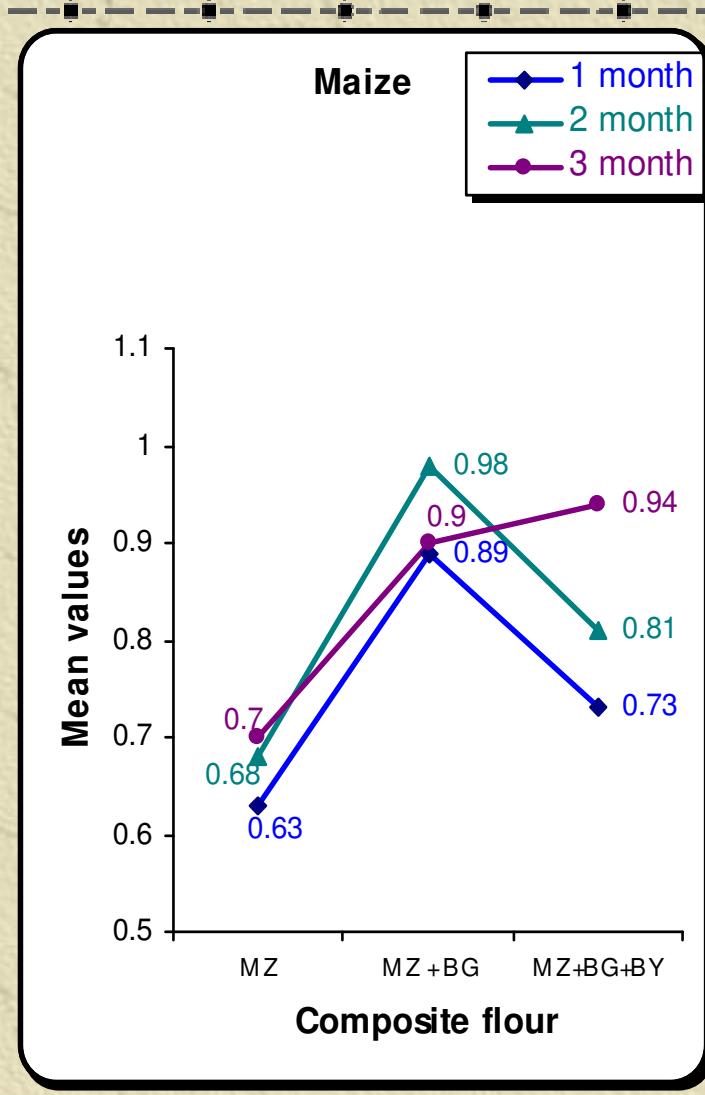




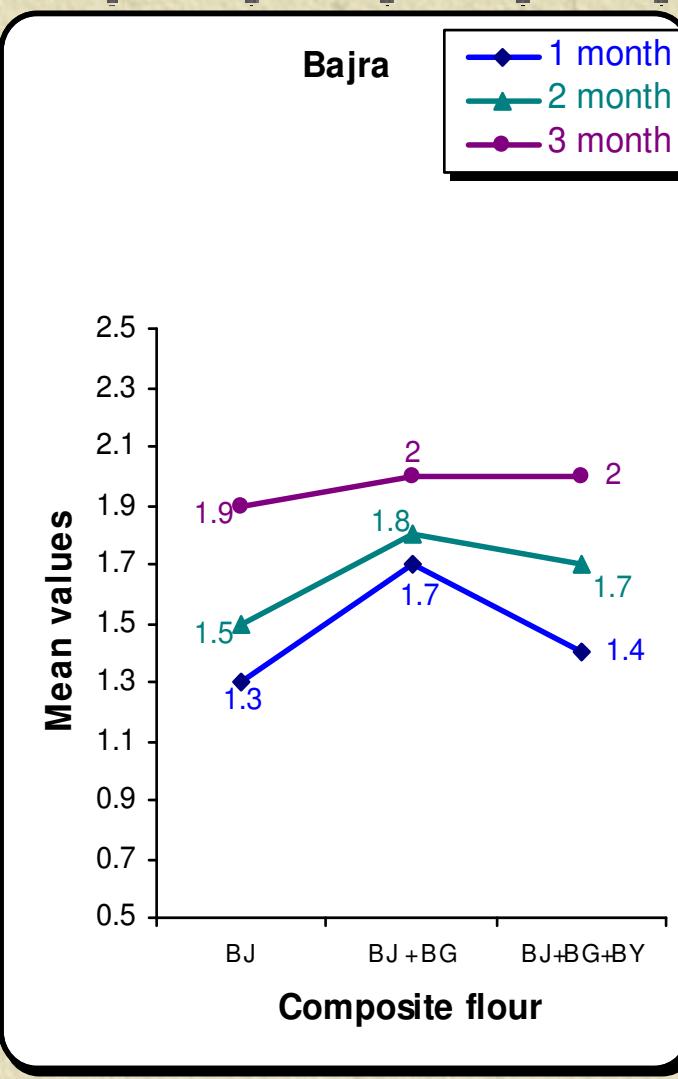


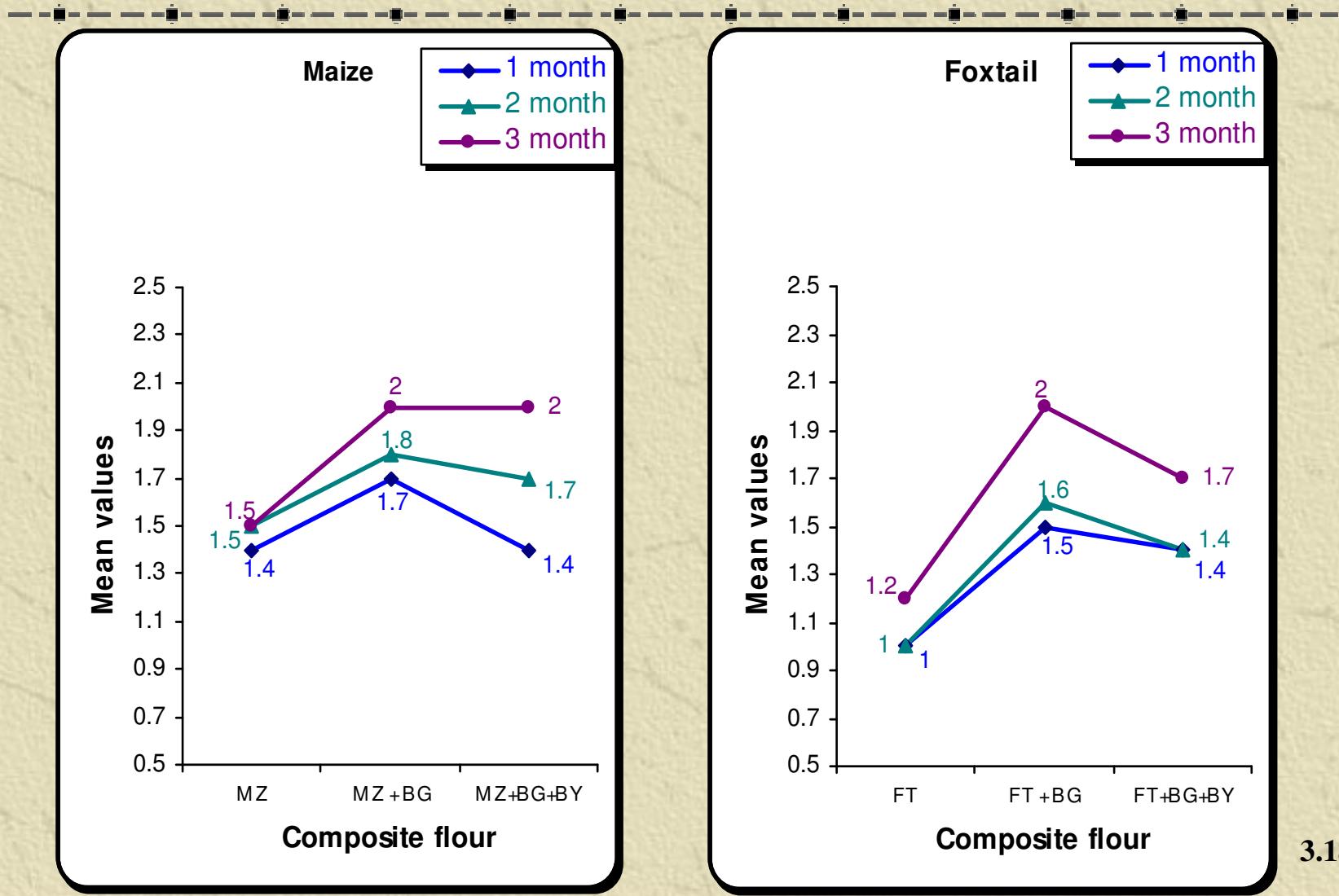
Acid Value of Composite Flour



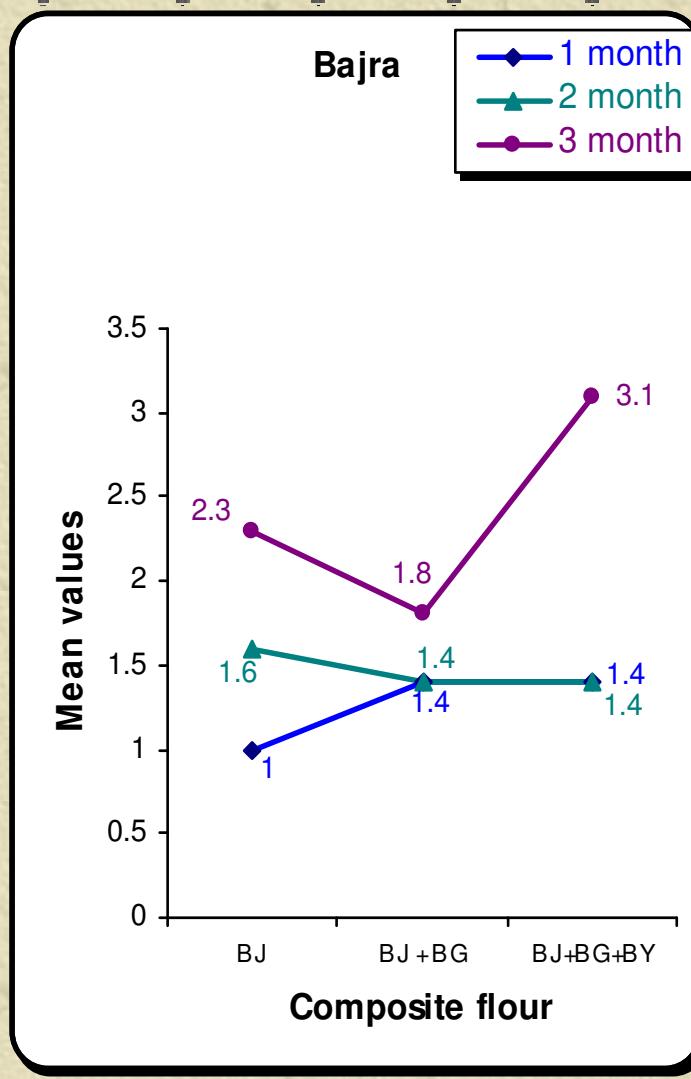


Alcoholic Acidity of Composite Flour

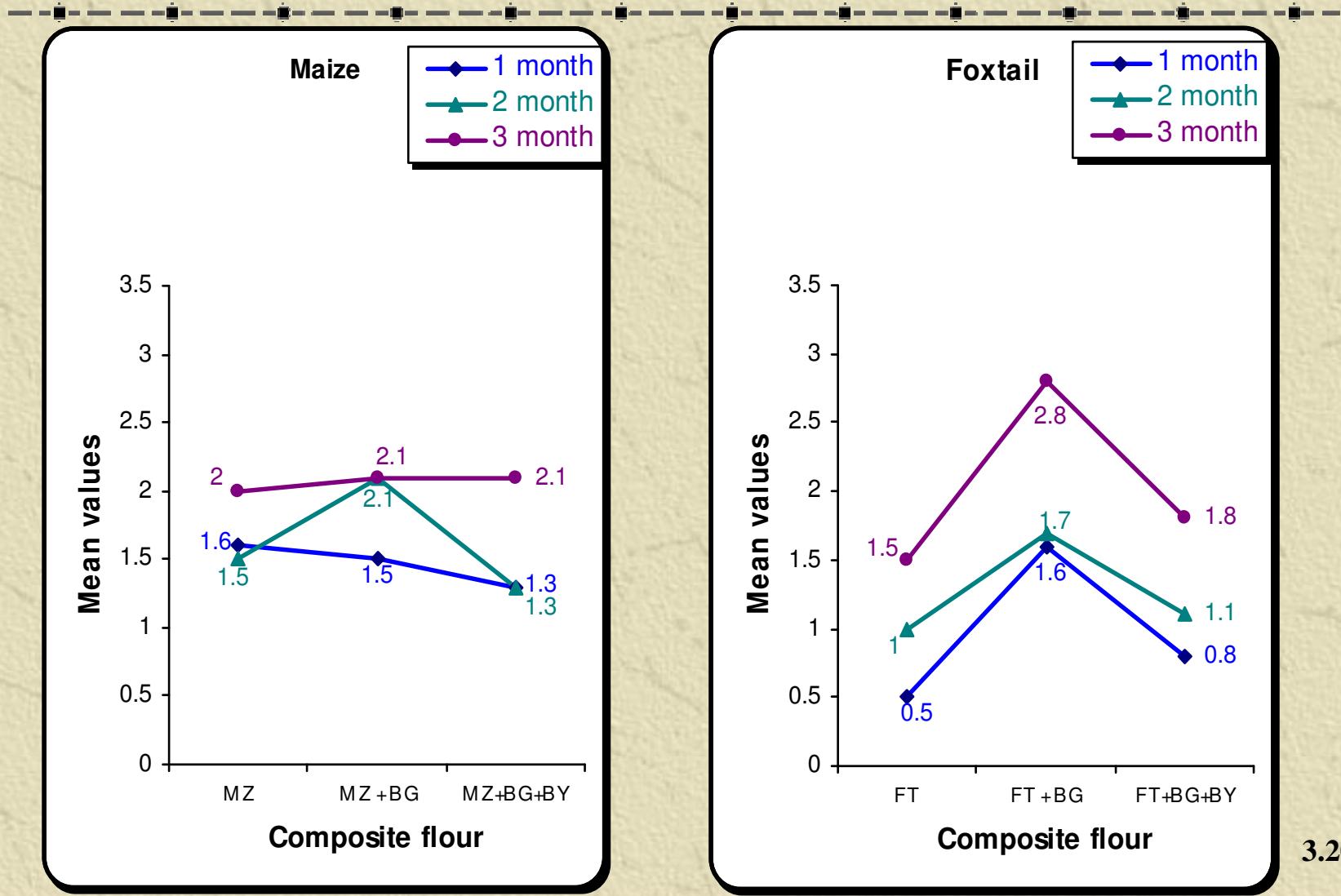
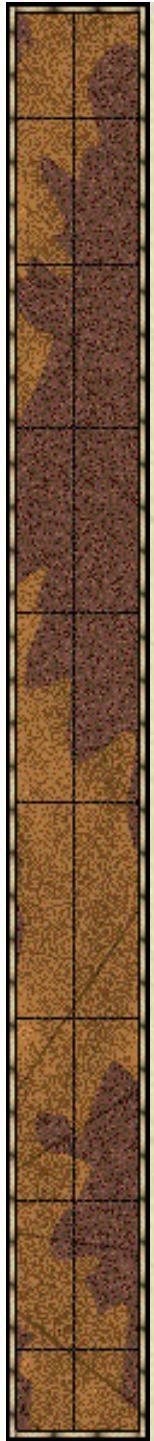




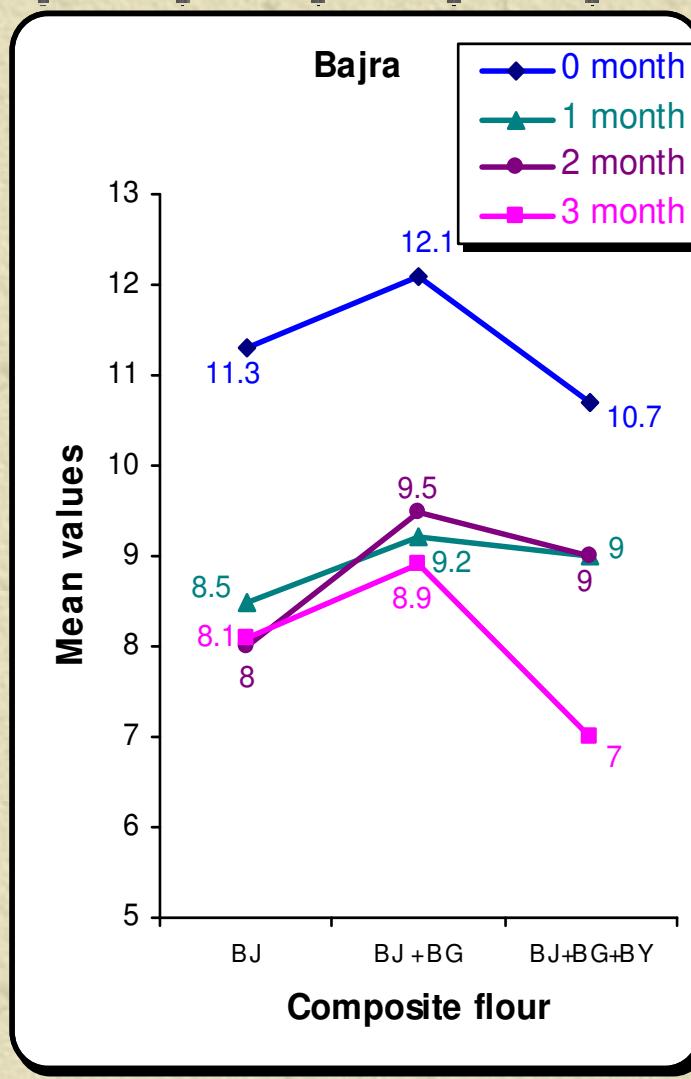
Peroxide Value of Composite Flour

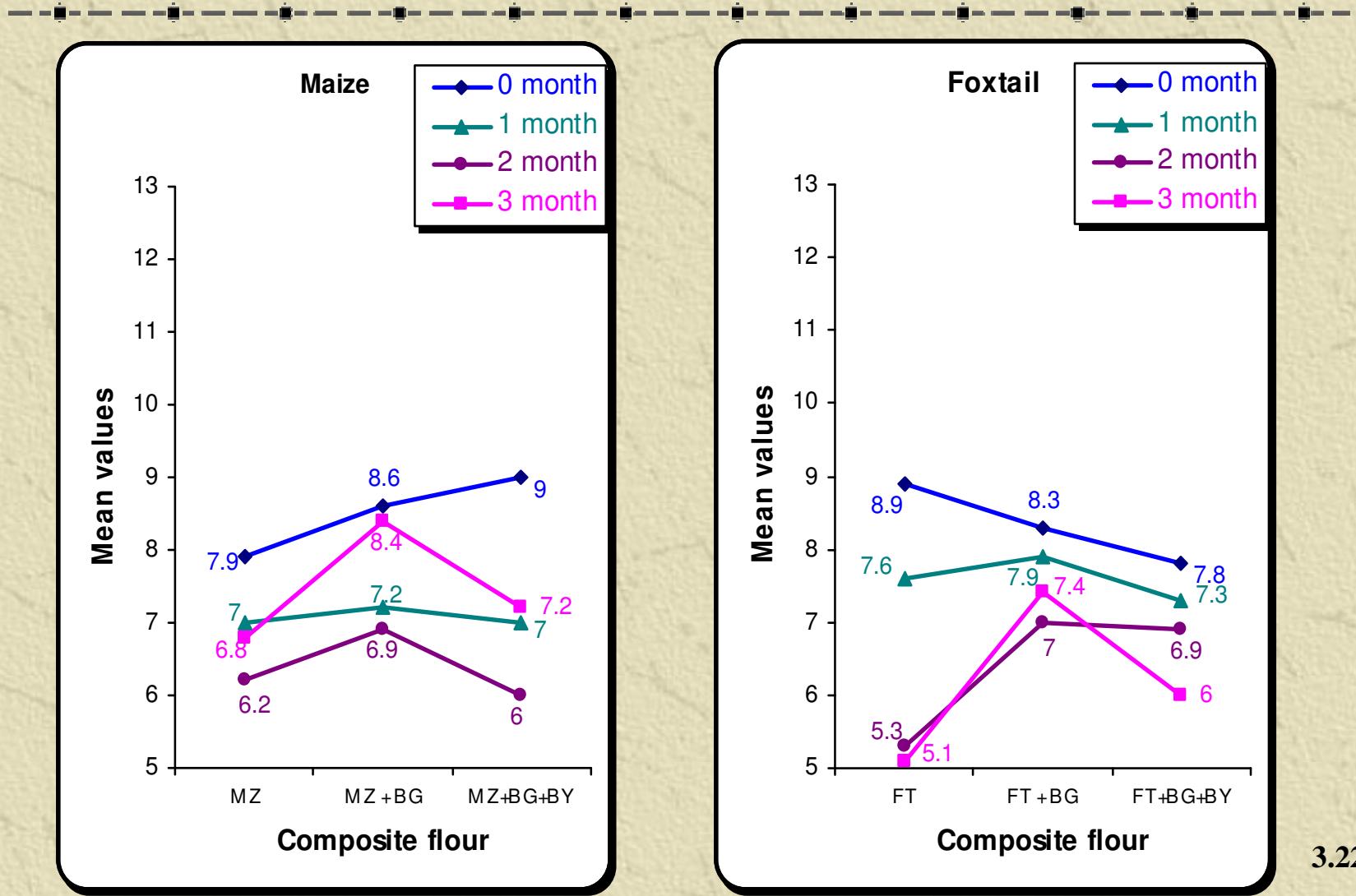


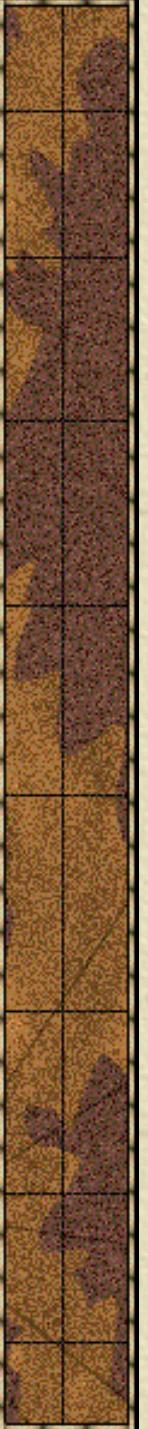
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Moisture content of composite flour







Blood glucose response of composite flour

Table -8 : Prevalence of malnutrition

Body composition / indices	Type of malnutrition	Percentage		
		Diabetic . (n=5)	Non-diabetic (n=9)	Overall (N=14)
Weight percentage				
90 – 110	Normal	20	33.34	28.50
110 –120	Overweight	20	33.34	28.50
> 120	Obese	60	33.34	43
Height percentage				
90 – 105	Normal	100	100	100
Weight / Height				
90 – 110	Normal	40	56.0	50.0
110-120	Overweight	40	22.2	29.0
> 120	Obese	20	22.2	22.0
Body mass index				
20.0- 25.0	Normal	40	66.6	57.0
25.0- 30.0	Obese grade I	60	33.3	43.0
Waist hip ratio				
Male < 1.0	Below normal	60	44.5	50.0
Female >0.85	Abdominal obesity	40	55.5	50

Table -9 : Glycemic index of missi roti

Composite flour	Diabetic	Non-diabetic	Overall	'F' value
BJ	87±36.69	68±17.09	78±26.89	0.23
BJ + BG	57±8.85	50±11.20	54±10.03	0.25
BJ+BG+BY	85±33.57	63±35.32	74±34.44	0.001
MZ	89±35.28	58±9.02	74±22.15	0.69
MZ + BG	60±15.80	55±16.55	58±16.17	0.053
MZ+BG+BY	83±17.95	34±3.46	59±10.70	7.07*
FT	72±18.76	53±6.07	63±12.41	0.60
FT + BG	61±15.07	37±5.18	49±10.12	2.34
FT+BG+BY	74±23.78	37±11.94	56±17.86	1.93

* Significant difference

CONCLUSION

- Glycemic Index of *Missi Roti* was lower than the plain roti for all the millets.
- The lower Glycemic Index was observed in blends with bengalgram.
- The Glycemic Index of foxtail millet and its blend were lowest.

**HELP
STAMP OUT
DIABETES**

THANK YOU