Effect of aerobic exercise and corn peptide on fat metabolism of overweighed and obese female college students.

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Abstract

Objective: This research is aimed to explore the effect of aerobic exercise and corn peptide on fat metabolism of overweighed and obese female college students.

Methods: 30 female college students were selected and randomly divided into two groups. Both groups received aerobic exercise. On this basis, the corn peptide group was given corn peptide while the control group was given the same quantity of protein powder. After the experiment, the change of BMI, lipase, and plasma free fatty acid of both groups were compared.

Results: The BMI, body mass, and body fat rate of the corn peptide group were lower than the control group. The difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). The plasma free fat acid level and lipase activity of the corn peptide group were significantly higher than the control group. The difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). After experiment, the TC, TG, LDL, and HDL of the corn peptide group were improved. The difference was statistically significant (P<0.05).

Conclusion: Corn peptide combined with aerobic exercise (for 8 weeks) can effectively improve the body fat rate and BMI among overweighed and obese female college students.

Keywords: Aerobic exercise, Corn peptide, Obesity, Overweight, Female college students.
Subjects in both groups received aerobic exercise from 17:00 to 18:00 every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday for 60 min. Subjects received aerobic bodybuilding exercise on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and jogging and shape-up exercise on Sunday. The exercise intensity was controlled between 60% to 80% of maximum heart rate, which lies in 120 to 140 times/min. Background music is controlled at 130 beats/min. Each exercise includes 10 min preparation, 40 min aerobic exercise, and 10 min relaxing [6]. On the basis of above exercise, the corn peptide group received oral corn peptide (produced by Hubei Reborn Biological Technology) one time a day for 20 g. The control group received protein powder of the same quantity. During 8 weeks of the study, subjects in both groups adjusted their diet habits, with controlling the intake of high calorie and fat, taking more vegetables, stopping alcohol and night snack, and reducing intake of irritable and high salt food. What's more, they kept normal schedule and prevent heavy labor and other exercises beside PE class [7,8]. Through symposiums and face to face conversation, researchers can help subjects to change their bad diet and exercise habits to build correct concept and good attitude to weight loss. This weight loss program was strictly carried out by strengthening weight loss perseverance and their compliance.

### Observation indexes

The observation indexes in this study includes BMI, skinfold thickness, free fatty acid, and lipase activity. Body mass need to be measured in the morning on an empty stomach condition, wearing light clothes. Skinfold thickness is measured by skinfold thickness equipment. Subjects need to provide elbow vein blood on fasting state to detect indexes including lipase activity, free fatty acid, triglycerides, and total cholesterol [9-11].

### Statistical analysis

SPSS 18.0 was used for statistical analysis, $\bar{x} \pm s$ was used for measurement data, and t test was used to compare the differences of the two groups. $P<0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

### Results

#### Relationship between corn peptide and body composition

Compared with values before this study, the BMI, body mass, and body fat rate of subjects in the corn peptide reduced significantly, with $P<0.05$. After experiment, the BMI, body mass, and body fat rate of the corn peptide group were significantly lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). After experiment, the abdominal and waist skinfold thickness of both groups reduced. Subjects in corn peptide group decreased markedly ($P<0.05$). After experiment, the abdominal and waist skinfold thickness of the corn peptide group were less than the control group ($P<0.05$) and the details was shown in Table 1.

#### Table 1. Body composition comparison of both groups before and after experiment ($\bar{x} \pm s$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Control group Before experiment</th>
<th>Control group After experiment</th>
<th>Corn peptide group Before experiment</th>
<th>Corn peptide group After experiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body mass (kg)</td>
<td>63.15 ± 4.47</td>
<td>61.86 ± 4.22</td>
<td>62.53 ± 4.44</td>
<td>58.75 ± 4.76*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body fat rate (%)</td>
<td>28.54 ± 2.66</td>
<td>27.68 ± 2.83</td>
<td>28.18 ± 1.29</td>
<td>23.31 ± 2.42*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg·m$^{-2}$)</td>
<td>26.35 ± 1.83</td>
<td>25.63 ± 1.80</td>
<td>26.40 ± 1.85</td>
<td>24.27 ± 1.23*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body fat mass (kg)</td>
<td>17.77 ± 2.25</td>
<td>17.28 ± 2.20</td>
<td>17.92 ± 2.75</td>
<td>16.65 ± 2.57*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFM (kg)</td>
<td>44.65 ± 2.50</td>
<td>43.81 ± 2.46</td>
<td>43.95 ± 2.87</td>
<td>44.61 ± 2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Skinfold Thickness (mm)</td>
<td>29.74 ± 1.46</td>
<td>28.93 ± 1.31</td>
<td>30.11 ± 1.60</td>
<td>27.55 ± 1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist Skinfold Thickness (mm)</td>
<td>27.95 ± 0.86</td>
<td>27.35 ± 0.96</td>
<td>28.03 ± 0.95</td>
<td>26.44 ± 0.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Compared with values before experiment, * means $P<0.05$; Compared with the same group, # means $P<0.05$.

#### Table 2. Free fatty acid and lipase comparison between both groups before and after experiment ($\bar{x} \pm s$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Corn peptide group After experiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free fatty acid (mmol/L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipase activity (U/L)</td>
<td></td>
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<th>Corn peptide group After experiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free fatty acid</td>
<td>726.05 ± 378.20</td>
<td>843.44 ± 438.89</td>
<td>692.06 ± 415.32</td>
<td>907.81 ± 368.42*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipase</td>
<td>63.56 ± 43.27</td>
<td>70.75 ± 43.96</td>
<td>65.15 ± 41.14</td>
<td>79.33 ± 35.25*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Compared with values before experiment, * means P<0.05; Compared with the same group, # means P<0.05.

Discussion

According to clinical investigations the number of obease and overweight college students increases year by year. Obesity is closely associated with many chronic diseases, affecting physical appearance, and forms obstacles in social activities, employment, and mate selection [12]. At present, intervention researches on weight loss of college students has been emphasized in the public health field. Related researches are mainly focused on exercise and diet control. This study is no exception. There are many kinds of exercises for weight loss, such as HIT and aerobic exercise [13-15]. As is reported, long term aerobic exercise can effectively improve the utilization of fat and speed up fat metabolism. In this study, female college students in the corn peptide group received aerobic exercise of 8 weeks. Their free fatty acid and lipase activity significantly increased, which means aerobic exercise can help improve the lipase activity including hepatic lipase and lipoprotein lipase.

Corn peptide is the mixed substance obtained by corn protein processing. Its molecular weight is under 1000 Da, which makes it directly absorbed by human body. In this study, the female college students in the corn peptide group received aerobic exercise combined with oral corn peptide. Their TC, TG, and LDL levels were significantly lower than the control group and levels before experiment. Their HLD was significantly higher than the control group and before experiment. The difference was statistically significant. That is to say, corn peptide combining aerobic exercise can effectively improve the blood fat metabolism level of female college students. What's more, the abdominal and waist skinfold of the female college students in the corn peptide group were significantly lower than the control group and before experiment. That is to say, the combination of corn peptide and aerobic exercise have positive role on the weight loss in female college students. In conclusion, the combination of corn peptide and aerobic exercise (for 8 weeks) can effectively improve the body fat rate and BMI among overweight and obese female college students.

References


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