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Effect of Food Deprivation State on Food Intake Recall and Total Energy Reporting in Lean and Obese Women

Presentation Overview

- Neuroimaging data suggests that a brain memory area less activity immediately after eating in obese individuals.

- This suggests a potential physiological basis for energy underreporting seen with self-report methods of food intake.

- Measuring food intake recall by food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) under short term fasting (2 hours) and fed (30 minutes) conditions demonstrates the effect of feeding status on food intake recall.

- Comparing food intake recall with recall for a non-food activity (physical activity) demonstrates the effect of feeding status on overall memory in lean versus obese individuals.

References


