

## The influence of high-carbohydrate meals with different glycaemic indices on substrate utilisation during subsequent exercise

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The present study was designed to examine the effects of mixed high-carbohydrate meals with different glycaemic indices (GI) on substrate utilization during subsequent exercise. Nine healthy male recreational runners (age 26.8 (SEM 1.1) years, body mass 74.7 (SEM 2.4) kg,  $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$  58.1 (SEM 1.7) ml/kg per min) completed three trials: high-glycaemic-index meal (HGI), low-glycaemic-index meal (LGI) and fasting (FAST), separated by 7 d. The test meals contained 2 g carbohydrate/kg body mass, they were isoenergetic and the GI values were 77.4, 36.9 and 0.0 respectively. In each trial, subjects consumed the test meal 3 h before performing a 60 min run at 65%  $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$  on a motorized treadmill. Ingestion of the HGI and LGI resulted in hyperglycaemia and hyperinsulinaemia during the postprandial period compared with the FAST ( $P < 0.05$ ). The incremental area under the curve for plasma glucose was 2-fold higher for HGI compared with LGI (108.7 v. 48.9 mmol/l per min). In contrast, plasma non-esterified fatty acid concentrations were significantly lower following HGI and LGI compared with FAST ( $P < 0.05$ ). During the subsequent submaximal exercise, plasma glucose declined to below the fasting value in HGI compared with LGI and FAST ( $P < 0.05$ ). The estimated total fat oxidation was significantly higher for the LGI than the HGI during exercise ( $P < 0.05$ ). In summary, both pre-exercise carbohydrate meals resulted in lower rates of fat oxidation during subsequent exercise than when subjects performed exercise in the fasting state. However, the LGI resulted in a higher rate of fat oxidation during exercise than following the consumption of the HGI.

### Glucose: Insulin: Fat oxidation: Carbohydrate oxidation

Ingestion of a high-carbohydrate (CHO) food before exercise can increase liver and muscle glycogen concentrations (Nilsson & Hultman, 1973). It also affects the metabolic response and substrate utilization during subsequent exercise (Coyle 1997; Horowitz *et al.* 1997; Wee *et al.* 1999). Several studies have observed depressed rates of fat oxidation following ingestion of CHO (Coyle *et al.* 1997; Horowitz *et al.* 1997; Wee *et al.* 1999). This is mainly due to hyperinsulinaemia during the postprandial period (Coyle *et al.* 1997; Horowitz *et al.* 1997). Therefore, ingesting high-CHO foods before exercise without inducing high insulin secretion may cause a shift in substrate utilization toward fat oxidation during the subsequent submaximal exercise.

A number of studies have examined the influence of pre-exercise CHO ingestion on fat metabolism by using monosaccharides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides, whole food rich in CHO or the addition of the other macronutrients to a CHO source (Hargreaves *et al.* 1987; Ivy *et al.* 1988; Horowitz *et al.* 1997). Few studies have considered the effects of ingestion of foods of different glycaemic

indices (GI) (Jenkins *et al.* 1981) before exercise (Thomas *et al.* 1991, 1994; Febbraio & Stewart, 1996; Sparks *et al.* 1998; DeMarco *et al.* 1999; Wee *et al.* 1999; Febbraio *et al.* 2000b; Kirwan *et al.* 2001a). Thomas *et al.* (1991) first reported that the ingestion of a single low-GI food 45 min before exercise improved endurance capacity on a cycle ergometer compared with that of a single high-GI food. Nevertheless, subsequent studies have not shown differences in performance between the two types of foods (Thomas *et al.* 1994; Febbraio & Stewart, 1996; Sparks *et al.* 1998; Wee *et al.* 1999; Febbraio *et al.* 2000b). The inconsistency in the results may be due to the difference in the timing of food ingestion, the quantity of CHO ingested and the type of exercise employed. However, these studies demonstrated that the ingestion of low-GI foods before submaximal exercise reduces postprandial glycaemia and insulinaemia. This is accompanied by higher concentrations of plasma non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA) during exercise compared with the responses to a high-GI food (Thomas *et al.* 1994; Febbraio & Stewart, 1996;

**Abbreviations:** CHO, carbohydrate; FAST, water only meal; GI, glycaemic index; HGI, high-glycaemic-index meal; LGI, low-glycaemic-index meal; NEFA, non-esterified fatty acid;  $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ , maximal oxygen uptake.

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Sparks *et al.* 1998; Wee *et al.* 1999; Febbraio *et al.* 2000*a,b*) These responses favour higher rates of fat oxidation than is the case following the consumption of a high-GI meal (Thomas *et al.* 1994; Febbraio & Stewart, 1996; Wee *et al.* 1999; Sparks *et al.* 1998; DeMarco *et al.* 1999; Febbraio *et al.* 2000*a,b*). The metabolic changes following ingestion of a single GI food seemed clear; however, it is not customary to consume single GI foods in daily life. A method for calculating the GI of mixed meals has been proposed by Wolever & Jenkins (1986). Research into the metabolic responses to a mixed meal containing foods with different GI values is much needed. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to compare two meals with different GI on substrate utilization during subsequent exercise.

## Methods

Nine male recreational runners, aged 26.8 (SEM 1.1) years, body mass 74.7 (SEM 2.4) kg,  $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$  58.1 (SEM 1.7) ml/kg per min, participated in the present study. The protocol was approved by Loughborough University Ethical Advisory Committee and all subjects gave their written informed consent.

### Preliminary measurements

Two preliminary tests were undertaken before three main trials: these were to determine the maximal  $O_2$  uptake ( $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ ) of each subject and the relationship between submaximal running speed and  $O_2$  uptake (Williams *et al.* 1990). An uphill treadmill running test was used to determine the  $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$  of each subject. The speed of the treadmill (Technogym, Gambettola, Italy) was kept constant throughout the test and the inclination was increased from an initial 3.5% by 2.5% every 3 min until the subjects reached volitional fatigue. Expired gas was collected by the Douglas bag method for 1 min in each 3 min period and also when the subjects signalled that the running speed could only be sustained for a final minute. A 16 min continuous submaximal test was employed to determine the relationship between submaximal running speed and  $\dot{V}O_2$ , consisting of four stages. The initial speed of treadmill was set between 8.0 and 9.0 km/h depending on the subject's training status. The treadmill speed was increased every 4 min by 1.0 to 1.5 km/h. Expired gas samples were collected during the last minute of each stage for the determination of  $\dot{V}O_2$ . A regression equation was calculated for the relationship between  $\dot{V}O_2$  and running speed

from the results of the 16 min test. One week before the main trial, the subjects were asked to complete a 30 min run at 65%  $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$  in order to confirm the relative exercise intensity and fully familiarize them with treadmill running and the experimental procedures.

### Test meal

Subjects were provided with one of three test meals. They were: (1) a high-GI meal (HGI); (2) a low-GI meal (LGI); (3) water (FAST). The HGI and the LGI meals provided 2 g CHO/kg body mass with different GI, were isoenergetic and had the same macronutrient composition. The HGI meal consisted of Corn Flakes (Kellogg's (UK) Ltd, Manchester, UK), skimmed milk, white bread, jam, a high-CHO drink (Lucozade original; GlaxoSmithKline, Brentwood, London, UK) and water, with an overall GI of 77.4. The LGI meal, with a GI of 36.9, consisted of All Bran™ (Kellogg's (UK) Ltd), skimmed milk, peaches, apples and apple juice. Wolever & Jenkins' (1986) method of GI calculation was used, with GI values taken from Foster-Powell & Miller's (1995) GI table. In the FAST trial, subjects consumed a volume of water equal to the amount of fluid given in the HGI and LGI trials. Table 1 shows the composition of each test meal.

### Experimental design

All subjects completed three experimental trials, each separated by 1 week. Subjects consumed the test meals described earlier 3 h before a 60 min run at 65%  $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$  on a motorized treadmill. A counterbalance design was applied to this study and the order of the trials was randomized.

All trials were performed in the Exercise Physiology Laboratory in the School of Sport and Exercise Sciences at Loughborough University under similar experimental and environmental conditions. The subjects were instructed to refrain from heavy physical activities and to consume exactly the same diet for 2 d before each main trial. All subjects were also asked to abstain from alcohol, caffeine and tobacco consumption for 24 h before each main trial.

### Protocol

On the day of the experiment, subjects reported to the laboratory after a 12 h overnight fast. The subjects were asked to void before nude body mass was obtained. After weighing, a cannula was inserted into an antecubital vein while the subject was lying on an examination

**Table 1.** Characteristics of test meals (for 70 kg subject)

Meal	Description	Macronutrient content
HGI	60 g Corn Flakes + 280 ml skimmed milk + 77 g white bread + 20 g raspberry jam + 167 ml Lucozade original drink* + 400 ml water	2.79 MJ, 141 g CHO, 20 g protein, 3 g fat, 820 ml water (estimated GI 77.4†)
LGI	80 g All Bran™ + 200 ml skimmed milk + 280 g canned peach in own juice + 160 g apples + 400 ml unsweetened apple juice	2.79 MJ, 141 g CHO, 20 g protein, 3 g fat, 820 ml water (estimated GI 36.9†)
FAST	820 ml water	0 MJ (estimated GI 0†)

HGI, high-glycaemic-index meal; LGI, low-glycaemic-index meal; FAST, water only; CHO, carbohydrate; GI, glycaemic index.

\* Corn Flakes, All Bran™: Kellogg's (UK) Ltd, Manchester, UK; Lucozade original drink, UK.

† Calculated by the method described by Wolever & Jenkins (1986) with GI values taken from Foster-Powell & Brand Miller (1995).

couch. A short-range telemeter (Sports Tester PE3000; Polar Electro, Kempele, Finland) was then attached to the subject to monitor the heart rate.

Basal blood and gas samples were obtained after the subject had sat for 10 min. The test meal was then served and the subject was asked to consume it within 20 min. After finishing the test meal, the 3 h postprandial period began. During the postprandial period, subjects were asked to remain seated, avoiding any physical activity.

Ambient temperature and relative humidity were recorded at 30 min intervals during the postprandial period and at 15 min intervals during exercise, using a hydrometer (Zeal, London, UK). Temperature was maintained at 20–25°C and humidity was 50–60% in all trials. While running on the treadmill, subjects were cooled by electric fans and wet sponges were also available for use *ad libitum*.

#### Blood sample collection and analysis

Blood samples were obtained from a cannula (Venflon 18G; Becton Dickinson Ltd, Helsingborg, Sweden) in the antecubital vein; the cannula was connected to a three-way stopcock (Connecta Ltd, Helsingborg, Sweden) with a 100 mm extension tube. The cannula was frequently flushed with sterile NaCl solution (9 g/l) to keep it patent throughout the experiment. Blood samples were obtained with subjects in the sitting position during the postprandial period. In addition to the basal blood sample, further samples were obtained at 15, 30, 60, 90, 120 and 180 min during the postprandial period, and at 15 min intervals during the subsequent exercise.

Blood (10 ml) was collected at each sampling time. Haemoglobin concentration was determined by the cyanmethaemoglobin method (Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany). Packed cell volumes were determined in triplicate on samples of whole blood by microcentrifugation (Hawksley Ltd, Lancing, Sussex, UK). Changes in plasma volume were estimated from changes in haemoglobin concentrations and packed cell volumes (Dill & Costill, 1974). A duplicate 20 µl blood sample was deproteinized in 200 µl perchloric acid (25 ml/l) and then centrifuged for 3 min at 10 250 g before being frozen at –20°C for later analysis of lactate (Maughan, 1982) using a fluorometer (model 8–9; Locarte, London, UK). A 5 ml blood sample was put into an EDTA tube and centrifuged (Burkard Ltd, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UK) at 1500 g for 10 min to obtain plasma for analysis of NEFA (ACS-ACOD method, Wako NEFA C; Wako, Neuss, Germany) and glucose (GOD-PAP method, Boehringer Mannheim) using an automatic photometric analyser (Cobas-Mira; Roche, Basel, Switzerland). Plasma glycerol concentrations were analysed using a fluorometric method (Laurell & Tibbling, 1966). The remaining blood (about 5 ml) was placed into a non-heparinized tube and left to clot for 1 h. Serum samples were then obtained after centrifugation (Burkard Ltd) at 1500 g for 10 min. The serum was stored in portions at –70°C and later analysed for insulin by radioimmunoassay (Coat-Count Insulin; ICN Ltd, Eschwege, Germany), using a γ-counter (Cobra 5000; Packard Ltd, Boston, MA, USA).

#### Expired gas sample collection and analysis

Samples of expired gas were collected using the Douglas bag method at the following times: pre-meal, during the postprandial period (15, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150 and 180 min) and every 15 min during exercise. Each expired gas sample was collected through a one-way low-resistance valve and a lightweight, wide-bore tubing (Falconia Baxter Woodhouse & Taylor Ltd, Macclesfield, Cheshire, UK) into a Douglas bag for 5 min during the resting collections and for 1 min during exercise. O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> content were analysed using methods previously described (Williams *et al.* 1990). The energy expenditure, and total CHO and fat oxidation rates, were estimated from  $\dot{V}O_2$  and  $\dot{V}CO_2$  by using stoichiometric equations (Frayn, 1983):

$$\text{CHO oxidation rate (g/min)} = 4.585 \times \dot{V}CO_2 - 3.226 \times \dot{V}O_2$$

and

$$\text{fat oxidation rate (g/min)} = 1.695 \times \dot{V}O_2 - 1.701 \times \dot{V}CO_2.$$

Total CHO and fat oxidation was estimated from the area under the rate of oxidation *v.* time curve for each subject. The ratings of perceived exertion (Borg, 1973), perceived thirst and gut fullness were recorded using 6–20 scales.

#### Statistical analyses

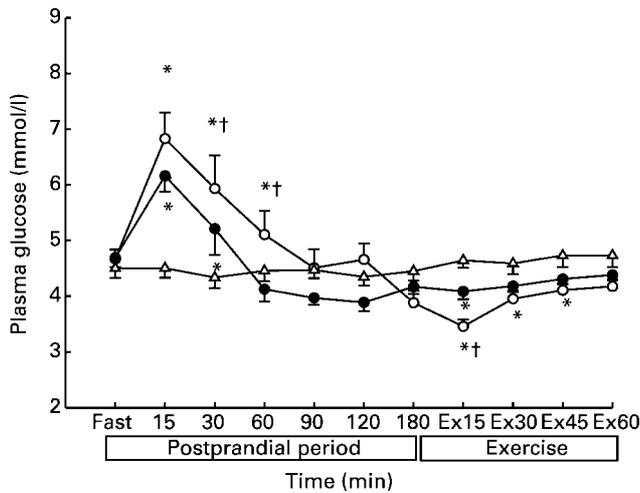
Data were analysed by using a statistics software package SPSS for Windows, version 10.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). A two-way (time × treatment) ANOVA with repeated measures was used to analyse overall differences in the physiological and biochemical responses to the three main trials. When a significant difference was found, Tukey's *post hoc* test was used to locate the differences in mean values. For non-time dependent variables, Student's *t* test for paired observations was used. Significance was set at the 0.05 level of confidence. Results are presented as mean values with their standard errors.

## Results

#### Plasma glucose and serum insulin

Following ingestion of the HGI and LGI meals, plasma glucose concentration increased sharply and peaked at 15 min during the postprandial period (6.8 (SEM 0.5) and 6.2 (SEM 0.3) mmol/l respectively, Fig. 1). Thereafter, plasma glucose decreased below the FAST concentration after 60 min in the LGI (FAST 4.5 (SEM 0.2), LGI 4.13 (SEM 0.22) mmol/l) and after 180 min in the HGI trial (FAST 4.5 (SEM 0.2), LGI 3.9 (SEM 0.2) mmol/l). Fifteen minutes after the start of exercise, plasma glucose further declined to 3.5 (SEM 0.1) and 4.1 (SEM 0.1) mmol/l in the HGI and LGI trials respectively.

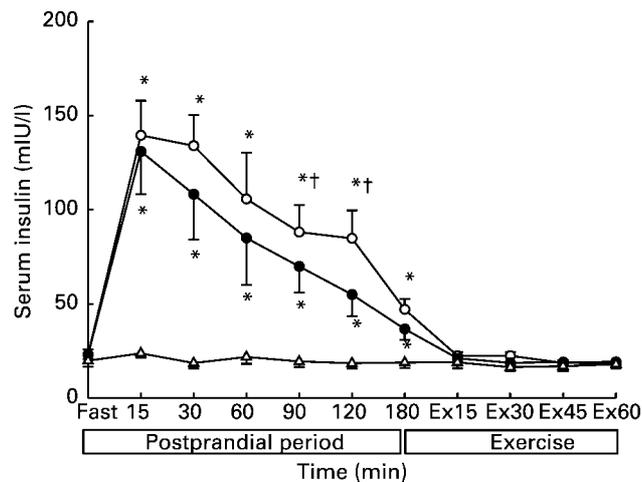
The serum insulin concentration peaked at 15 min in the LGI trial, and at 30 min in the HGI trial, after ingestion of the meals (139.4 (SEM 18.4) and 131.0 (SEM 22.8) mIU/l respectively, Fig. 2). The concentrations were significantly higher than in the FAST trial in the first 2 h during the



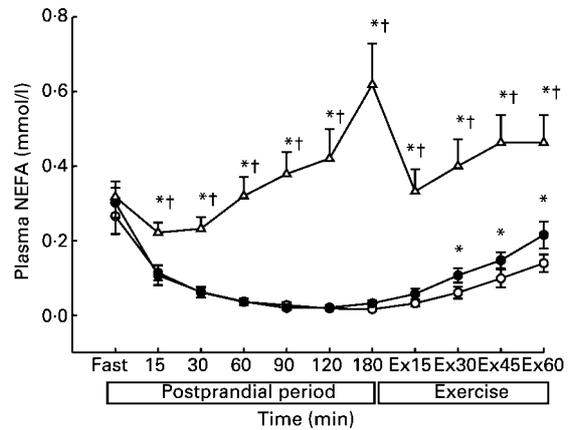
**Fig. 1.** Effect of a high-glycaemic-index meal (HGI; ○), low-glycaemic-index meal (LGI; ●) or water only (FAST; △) on plasma glucose concentration during a postprandial (resting) period and exercise (Ex). For details of meals, subjects and procedures, see Table 1 and p. 1050. Values are means with their standard errors shown by vertical bars ( $n$  9). Mean values were significantly different from those of FAST: \* $P$ <0.05. Mean values were significantly different from those of LGI: † $P$ <0.05.

postprandial period in both the HGI and LGI trials ( $P$ <0.05). Thereafter, serum insulin concentration decreased, such that it was similar to the fasting concentration.

The incremental areas under the curve over the postprandial period for both glucose (108.7 *v.* 48.9 mmol/l per min) and insulin (12146 *v.* 8654 IU/l per min) were higher during the HGI than LGI trial. The HGI:LGI plasma glucose incremental area under the curve was 2.2:1.0, which was similar to the estimated GI ratio of 2.1:1.0.



**Fig. 2.** Effect of a high-glycaemic-index meal (HGI; ○), low-glycaemic-index meal (LGI; ●) or water only (FAST; △) on plasma insulin concentration during a postprandial (resting) period and exercise (Ex). For details of meals, subjects and procedures, see Table 1 and p. 1050. Values are means with their standard errors shown by vertical bars ( $n$  9). Mean values were significantly different from those of FAST: \* $P$ <0.05. Mean values were significantly different from those of LGI: † $P$ <0.05.

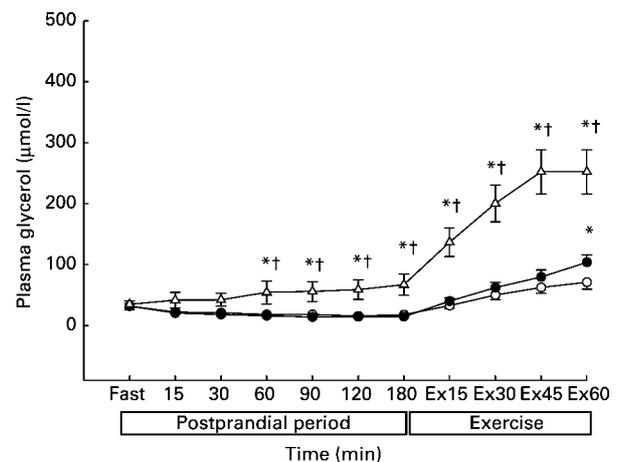


**Fig. 3.** Effect of a high-glycaemic-index meal (HGI; ○), low-glycaemic-index meal (LGI; ●) or water only (FAST; △) on plasma non-esterified fatty acid (NEFA) concentration during a postprandial (resting) period and exercise (Ex). For details of meals, subjects and procedures, see Table 1 and p. 1050. Values are means with their standard errors shown by vertical bars ( $n$  9). Mean values were significantly different from those of HGI: \* $P$ <0.05. Mean values were significantly different from those of LGI: † $P$ <0.05.

#### Plasma non-esterified fatty acids and glycerol

Plasma NEFA concentrations were suppressed following the HGI and LGI meals compared with the FAST trial (Fig. 3). The FAST trial NEFA concentrations were higher from 60 min into the postprandial period to the end of the exercise ( $P$ <0.05). At the onset of exercise, plasma NEFA increased gradually throughout the exercise period in both the HGI and LGI trials. Although plasma NEFA concentrations were higher in the LGI trial than the HGI trial during exercise ( $P$ <0.05), they remained lower than the values in the FAST trial ( $P$ <0.05).

Plasma glycerol showed a similar response to that of plasma NEFA (Fig. 4). In the FAST trial plasma glycerol



**Fig. 4.** Effect of a high-glycaemic-index meal (HGI; ○), low-glycaemic-index meal (LGI; ●) or water only (FAST; △) on plasma glycerol concentration during a postprandial (resting) period and exercise (Ex). For details of meals, subjects and procedures, see Table 1 and p. 1050. Values are means with their standard errors shown by vertical bars ( $n$  9). Mean values were significantly different from those of HGI: \* $P$ <0.05. Mean values were significantly different from those of LGI: † $P$ <0.05.

concentrations were higher from 60 min into the postprandial period to the end of the exercise ( $P < 0.05$ ). At the onset of exercise, plasma glycerol concentrations increased gradually throughout the exercise period in both the HGI and LGI trials. There were no significant differences in plasma glycerol concentrations between the two meal trials during the postprandial period; however, at 60 min of exercise, the glycerol concentration was higher during the LGI trial than in the HGI trial ( $P < 0.05$ ).

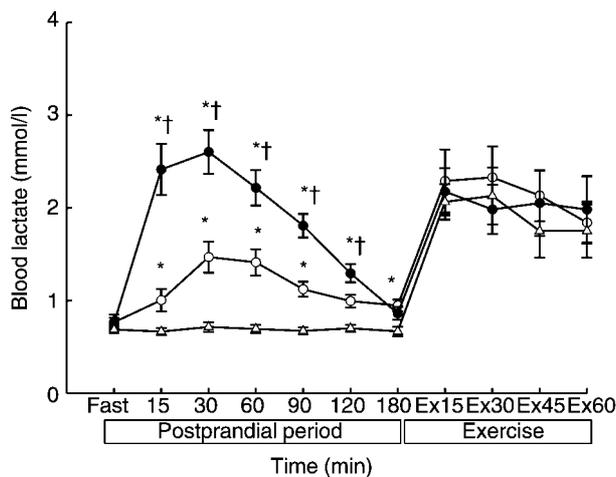
#### Blood lactate

Following the ingestion of LGI and HGI meals, blood lactate concentrations increased significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ), peaking at 30 min during the postprandial period (Fig. 5). Blood lactate concentration was significantly higher in the first 2 h during the postprandial period in the LGI than in the HGI and FAST trials ( $P < 0.05$ ). However, at the start of exercise, blood lactate values had returned to resting concentrations in HGI and LGI trials. During exercise, blood lactate increased sharply in all trials. However, there was no significant difference between trials.

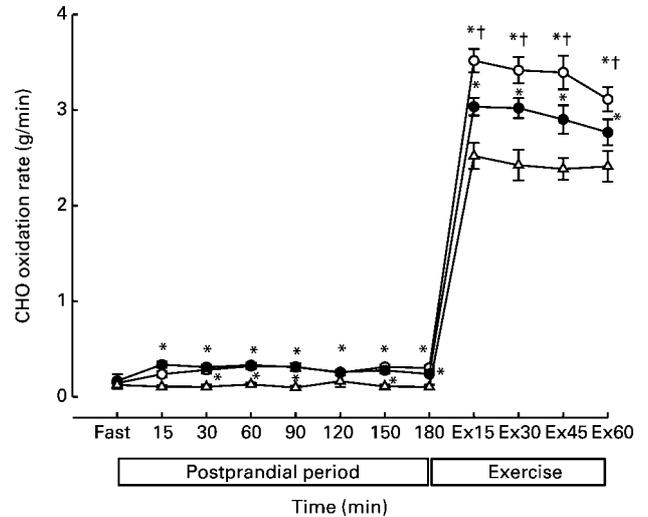
#### Estimated carbohydrate and fat oxidation rates

The estimated total amount of CHO oxidized was significantly higher in the HGI and LGI trials than in the FAST trial during the 3 h postprandial period (HGI 51.8 (SEM 3.2), LGI 52.8 (SEM 3.8), FAST 22.7 (SEM 5.4) g/3 h; Fig. 6,  $P < 0.01$ ). In contrast, the calculated total amount of fat oxidized was lower in the HGI and LGI trials compared with FAST trials during the postprandial period (HGI 9.5 (SEM 1.0), LGI 9.9 (SEM 1.0), FAST 17.5 (SEM 1.6); Fig. 7,  $P < 0.05$ ).

A higher fat oxidation rate and lower CHO oxidation rate were observed in the FAST compared with the HGI

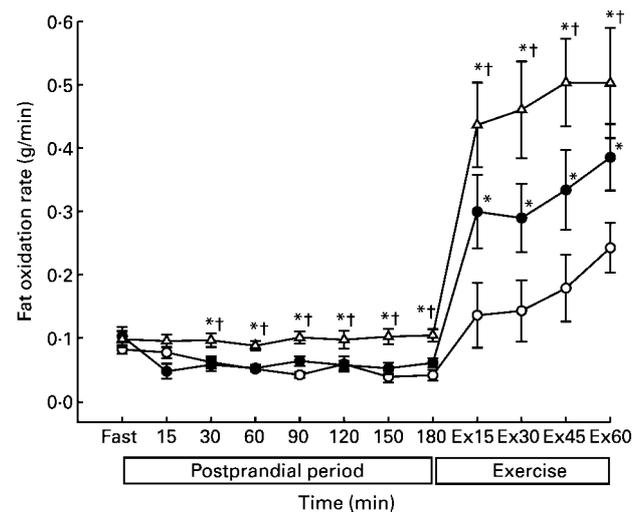


**Fig. 5.** Effect of a high-glycaemic-index meal (HGI; ○), low-glycaemic-index meal (LGI; ●) or water only (FAST; △) on plasma lactate concentration during a postprandial (resting) period and exercise (Ex). For details of meals, subjects and procedures, see Table 1 and p. 1050. Values are means with their standard errors shown by vertical bars ( $n$  9). Mean values were significantly different from those of FAST: \* $P < 0.05$ . Mean values were significantly different from those of HGI: † $P < 0.05$ .



**Fig. 6.** Effect of a high-glycaemic-index meal (HGI; ○), low-glycaemic-index meal (LGI; ●) or water only (FAST; △) on the rate of carbohydrate (CHO) oxidation during a postprandial (resting) period and exercise (Ex). For details of meals, subjects and procedures, see Table 1 and p. 1050. Values are means with their standard errors shown by vertical bars ( $n$  9). Mean values were significantly different from those of FAST: \* $P < 0.05$ . Mean values were significantly different from those of LGI: † $P < 0.05$ .

and LGI trials during exercise (fat 28.6 (SEM 4.4), CHO 146.0 (SEM 8.2) g/h; Figs 6 and 7,  $P < 0.05$ ). The respiratory exchange ratio values were lower during postprandial period and exercise in the FAST than in LGI and HGI trials (Table 2,  $P < 0.05$ ). There was also a trend for lower respiratory exchange ratio values in LGI compared with HGI ( $P = 0.09$ ). However, there were differences in the calculated rates of fat and CHO oxidation (Figs 6 and 7,  $P < 0.05$ ) (Frayn, 1983). There was greater fat oxidation



**Fig. 7.** Effect of a high-glycaemic-index meal (HGI; ○), low-glycaemic-index meal (LGI; ●) or water only (FAST; △) on the rate of fat oxidation during a postprandial (resting) period and exercise (Ex). For details of meals, subjects and procedures, see Table 1 and p. 1050. Values are means with their standard errors shown by vertical bars ( $n$  9). Mean values were significantly different from those of HGI: \* $P < 0.05$ . Mean values were significantly different from those of LGI: † $P < 0.05$ .



to be no reported studies on fat oxidation rates in response to low-GI meals in relation to fasting.

The GI concept is based on the incremental area under the blood glucose curve following the ingestion of CHO-rich foods compared with that of a reference food, i.e. glucose or white bread (Jenkins *et al.* 1981). The validity of the GI values for mixed meals has been questioned in several studies (Coulston *et al.* 1984*a,b*; Hollenbeck *et al.* 1988). In the present study, subjects consumed 2 g CHO/kg body mass, approximately three times the amount of CHO used in the standard GI test (50 g CHO). However, the estimated GI ratio of the two test meals in the present study was 2.1:1.0 (77.4/36.9), which is similar to the actual measured value of 2.2:1.0. This offers support for calculation of the GI values for mixed meals suggested by Wolever & Jenkins (1986).

Although the serum insulin incremental area under the blood glucose curve was higher in the HGI trial than in the LGI, the magnitude of the insulinaemic response was not as pronounced as between the HGI and LGI meals in previous studies (Thomas *et al.* 1991, 1994; Febbraio & Stewart, 1996; Sparks *et al.* 1998; Wee *et al.* 1999). In the current study, insulin concentration peaked at 15 min following the ingestion of both the HGI and LGI meals. This observation has not been reported in previous studies, possibly because single foods rather than meals were used (Thomas *et al.* 1991, 1994; Febbraio & Stewart, 1996; Sparks *et al.* 1998; Wee *et al.* 1999). Some earlier studies observed a linear correlation between the GI and insulinaemic index (Wolever & Bolognesi, 1996; Bjorck *et al.* 2000), which was not observed in the early stage of postprandial period in the present study. However, several studies have indicated that additional protein, especially dairy products, in a CHO-containing meal could stimulate higher insulin secretion (Burke *et al.* 1995; Tarnopolsky *et al.* 1997). In the current study, both test meals contained skimmed milk, classified as a low-GI food, but which may induce insulinaemia during the postprandial period (Bjorck *et al.* 2000). The high insulin responses in the LGI trial may also explain the rapid decrease in the plasma glucose concentration during the early postprandial period.

Interestingly, blood lactate was elevated during the postprandial period following the ingestion of the HGI and LGI meals. Indeed in the LGI trial, blood lactate concentration peaked at 2.6 mmol/l, a value approximately fourfold higher than the resting values. Several studies have shown elevated lactate concentrations following the ingestion of CHO-containing foods (Wee *et al.* 1999; Stannard *et al.* 2000). Although the mechanism is unclear, high lactate concentrations following the ingestion of fructose solutions have been reported in other studies (Decombaz *et al.* 1985; Fielding *et al.* 1987; Hargreaves *et al.* 1987; Murray *et al.* 1989*a,b*; Ventura *et al.* 1994). In the current study, the LGI meal contained more fructose (26 g/70 kg man) than the HGI meal (4 g/70 kg man); this may explain the higher blood lactate concentration in the LGI trial during the postprandial period. The proportion of fructose and glucose contents of the meals was <20% of the energy content of the meals. During exercise there were no differences in the blood lactate concentrations during the two trials.

A higher rate of fat oxidation was observed in the LGI compared with the HGI during exercise in the present study: this confirms the results of an earlier study (Wee *et al.* 1999). The exercise intensity that elicits the maximal rate of fat oxidation was recently reported as being approximately 64%  $\dot{V}O_2$ max (Achten *et al.* 2002), and this was very close to the intensity used in the present study (65%  $\dot{V}O_2$ max). However, this exercise intensity may be somewhat different when subjects are fed rather than fasting, because pre-exercise ingestion of CHO suppresses fat oxidation. The exercise intensity that stimulates optimum fat oxidation in fed rather than in fasting individuals has yet to be reported. Nevertheless, fasting and exercise are the most effective ways of increasing fat oxidation. The observation that CHO ingestion results in the reduction in fat oxidation has been reported in several studies (Coyle *et al.* 1997; Horowitz *et al.* 1997). However, low-GI CHO induces lower insulin secretion during postprandial period, and this may be accompanied by a reduced suppression of fat oxidation during subsequent exercise. Therefore, ingestion of a low-GI high-CHO meal may provide the CHO required during subsequent exercise without depressing fat oxidation to the same extent as is the case when a high-GI CHO meal is consumed before exercise. More recently, it has been reported that following the ingestion of a medium-GI food, muscle glycogen used during subsequent exercise was similar to that in the control (fasting) trial (Kirwan *et al.* 2001*b*). Although muscle glycogen concentration was not measured in the present study, it is reasonable to speculate that the higher fat oxidation may spare muscle glycogen during exercise and may also contribute to an increased loss of body fat mass.

In summary, ingestion of pre-exercise CHO meals resulted in lower rates of fat oxidation during subsequent exercise (65%  $\dot{V}O_2$ max) than when subjects performed exercise in the fasting state. However, the low-GI meal resulted in a higher rate of fat oxidation during exercise than following the consumption of the high-GI meal.

Furthermore, the greater rate of fat oxidation in the LGI meal may be beneficial in improving endurance performance in men by delaying the depletion of muscle glycogen.

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