

Impact of the food matrix on iodine bioavailability

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Introduction

- Iodine insufficiency can impact child thyroid function and neurodevelopment ⁽¹⁾.
- There is no national monitoring lacksquaresystem or iodine prophylaxis in the UK $^{(2)}$.
- The main iodine sources in the lacksquareUK are dairy products and seafood ⁽³⁾.



To assess the impact of the food matrix of three different iodine rich foods (milk, fish, Aim of the study: and seaweed) on iodine bioavailability.

Methods



- Participants (n=11, 6 ♂, 5 ♀) were recruited to a crossover trial.
- Participants followed a low-iodine diet during the study as well as for 60 hours prior to study
- commencement.
- All participants completed each of the three study arms - milk, fish, and seaweed.
- Each feed provided ~140µg of iodine.
- Urine was collected in timed fractions during the 12 hours preceding, and 36 hours following each feed.





Figure 2. Cumulated percentage of iodine dose excreted (as % of iodine ingested).



- There was no significant difference in urinary iodine excretion 36 hours post-feed between the three arms.
- Although there is no statistical difference between excreted iodine from milk, fish, and seaweed, when similar doses of iodine are consumed, all three foods offer options for increasing dietary iodine intake.
- Despite concerns over exposure to high iodine levels in seaweed ⁽⁴⁾, these data suggest that the entire dose of iodine in seaweed is not absorbed, which may reduce the potential risk of toxicity.

References: 1. Vanderpump, MPJ, Lazarus JH, Smyth, PP et al. (2011) The Lancet 377, 2007-2012. 2. Lazarus, JH (2015) Eur Thyroid J 3, 3-6. 3. Haldimann, M, Alt, A, Blanc, A et al. (2005) J Food Comp Anal 18, 461-471. 4. Bouga, M & Combet, E (2015) Foods 4, 240-253.

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