



GA0112-9903

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**A Study on the Weight Loss Effect of
Wax Gourd and the Development of
Processed Food from Wax Gourd**

“ 가 ” .

1999. 10. 25

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I.

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II.

1

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가가

가 , 가 , 가 ,

가 가

가 가

가

24 36 %

20%

30%가

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가 .

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가 , ,

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가 가 가
가 가
가

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가 가

III.

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IV.

1.

(*Benincasa hispida*) 96.0 %
 0.39 % 0.61 % 0.19 % 1.53 % 1.60 % .
 100 g 13 kcal
 . mg %
 wet basis 6.2, 24, 0.87, 1, 170 .
 mg % wet basis 0.22 niacin 12 vitamin C
 . glutamic acid가 가
 25 % aspartic acid, leucine arginine
 . mg % dry basis fructose 2,803, glucose 1,770,

sucrose 2, 187

Sprague-Dawley

cafeteria diet

pellet

, 가 ,

fat pads ,

, atherogenic index

30,

27, 48, 29, 57, 15 % 가

가

가

.

가

가

glucomannan

12

%

.

10

.

,

가 ,

fat pads ,

,

atherogenic index

14, 21, 38, 23, 48, 11 % 가

cafeteria diet

가 .

가

fat pad

가

.

fat pads

5 %

.

100

30

,

, 80

가

.

Methanol

, 가

loperamide hydrochloride

2.3

가

가

2

가

40 %

0.7 %

3

40 %

3 %

1:10

3

80

24

15 : 4 :

1 , 4 × 1.5 × 1 cm

3.2

%(w/v)

3 : 100 : 120

10

25

pH가 3.8

1.3 × 10⁸ cfu/ml

Cafeteria diet

가 ,

가 가

가 ,

가

가 loperamide hydrochloride

가

가

가 가

가 가

가

steroids

가 가

30 %

30

30 % 6

가

24 g 28

3.9 kg

21 %

LDL-

가

가

56

가

0.3 kg

가

2.

TV,

‘ , ,
, 가 , ‘
, 가

36.2 %

가

SUMMARY

The general composition of wax gourd (*Benincasa hispida*) was moisture 96.0, ash 0.39, protein 0.61, lipid 0.19, fiber 1.53, and carbohydrate 1.60 on % wet basis. Wax gourd had low energy value of 13 kcal/100g and much dietary fiber. The mineral composition of wax gourd was calcium 6.2, phosphorus 24, iron 0.87, sodium 1.0, and potassium 170 on mg % wet basis. Wax gourd contained niacin 0.22 and vitamin C 12 on mg % wet basis. The most amino acid was glutamic acid of which content was 25 % of the total amino acid and the contents of aspartic acid, leucine, and arginine. The free sugar content of wax gourd was fructose 2,803, glucose 1,770, and sucrose 2,187 on mg % dry basis.

Cafeteria diet increased energy intake, body weight gain, fat pads, liver triglycerides, atherogenic index, and blood glucose of Sprague-Dawley rats to the level of 30, 27, 48, 29, 57, and 15 % respectively as compared to normal control. Wax gourd decreased body weight gain of obese rats fed cafeteria diet to the same level of normal control and did other values to the less levels than any other food materials. Wax gourd decreased 12 % body weight gain as compared to glucomannan.

The optimum harvesting time was determined as mid-October from the data of weight control effect and production.

High lipid diet increased energy intake, body weight gain, fat pads, liver triglycerides, atherogenic index, and blood glucose of

Sprague-Dawley rats to the level of 14, 21, 38, 23, 48, and 11 % respectively as compared to normal control. The freeze-dried powder of wax gourd decreased body weight gain of obese rats fed high lipid diet to the level of normal control and did other values. The freeze-dried powder of wax gourd with seed and peel decreased 5 % fat pads as compared that without seed and peel.

The wax gourd samples heat-treated for 15 min at 100 , freeze-dried, air-dried at 80 , and salted showed weight control effect as compared to obese control and the effect was lower than that before treatment.

Methanol extract and insoluble fraction of wax gourd showed synergic weight control effect and nonpolar fraction of wax gourd played an important role in weight control effect.

Wax gourd powder increased feces weight 2.3 times in constipated rats induced by loperamide hydrochloride.

Wax gourd powder increased fecal excretion of neutral and acidic steroids in the rats fed the diet enriched with cholesterol and sodium cholate.

The rats fed wax gourd 2 times more than recommended daily amount showed no killing effect and no significant difference in hematological and blood biochemical tests.

Wax gourd tea was prepared by boiling the mixture containing 40 % wax gourd and 0.7 % tea leaves and centrifuging the product on the basis of sensory evaluation.

Wax gourd beverage was prepared by boiling the mixture

containing 40 % wax gourd and 3 % mixture containing 10 % jujube extract and 90 % honey on the basis of sensory evaluation.

Wax gourd powder was prepared by air-drying for 24 hrs at 80 and by freeze-drying.

Fermented food product of salted wax gourd was prepared by fermenting the mixture containing 44.8 % wax gourd, 53.8 % NaCl solution with 3.2 % (w/v) sodium chloride, and 1.4 % mixture containing 75 % sea tangle, 20 % red pepper, and 5 % fennel at 10 for 25 days. The pH value was lowered to 3.8 and lactic acid bacteria grew to 1.3×10^8 cfu/ml during fermentation of salted wax gourd.

Tea, beverage, freeze-dried powder, and hot air-dried powder of wax gourd and fermented food product of salted wax gourd decreased body weight gain, energy intake, and fat pads significantly as compared to obese control. Freeze-dried powder of wax gourd decreased body weight gain, fat pads, and atherogenic index to the level of normal control and did liver triglycerides significantly as compared to obese control. Wax gourd tea decreased blood glucose to normal control level and did liver triglycerides significantly as compared to obese control.

All wax gourd products increased feces weight of constipated rats induced by loperamide hydrochloride. Wax gourd beverage showed the lowest constipation control effect of wax gourd products and tea and freeze-dried powder of wax gourd did the highest effect.

Tea, freeze-dried powder, and hot air-dried powder of wax gourd

increased fecal excretion of neutral and acidic steroids in the rats fed the diet enriched with cholesterol and sodium cholate and freeze-dried powder did the most fecal excretion of steroids.

Thirty women volunteers having more than 30 % body fat took 24 g of a granular product containing 30 % wax gourd powder and 6 kinds of herbs for 28 days. Obesity treatment by a granular product containing wax gourd resulted in 3.9 kg declines in body weight, 21 % decrease in body fat, and significant decreases in waist circumference, upper arm circumference, hip circumference, blood total cholesterol, and LDL-cholesterol. The weight gain was 0.3 kg at 56 days after finishing intake of the granular product.

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1 19

2 23

1 23

1. 23

2. 23

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3. 26

2 28

1. 28

2. 32

3 46

1 46

2 46

1. 46

2. 47

3. 47

4. 48

가.	48	
.	48	
.	48	
3	49	
1.		49
2.	49	
3.		50
4.	51	
4	52	
4		, ,
	53	
1	53	
2	53	
1.	53	
2.		54
3.	55	
4.		56
3	58	
1.	59	
2.	60	
3.		61
4.	62	
5.		69

5

76

1

84

2

98

1

(*Benincasa hispida*) Chinese watermelon Chinese
preserving melon, (Cucurbitaceae) 1

Asia (果菜)

(34, 38).

3

16

10

本草和名

13

郷

藥救急方

(正果)

(35), 70

가

가가

가

가

(浮腫)

가

(1).

(7).

가

가

(39),

energy 가

가 (36). 20

가 (37),

20 % 30 %가 가
가 (36).

가 가

가

24 36 % (10).

20% 30%가 (11).

가

가 가 , ,

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가 가 가 가
가

(1)

가

가

가

가

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(3).

가

가 가

가

(4).

가

가

95 97

17% 가 가 95 7

2 1 5

, 2
가

(8).

,
95 300

(9).

700
가

가

가

,
glucomnan, galactomanan, polydextrose

가

2

1

1.

1996 10

.

2.

가.

105 가 , soxhlet ,
semi microkjel dahl (Kjeltec 1030 Autoanalyser, Tecator,
Sweden) 6.25 ,
H₂SO₄-NaOH (Fibertec System M 1020 Hot Extract,
Tecator, Sweden) ,
, ,
(40).

0.1 ppm 1.0 ppm 10.0 ppm 3

10

(41). ICP-AES (Inductively coupled plasma, JY38 PLUS, ISA Instrument S.A., France) power: 1 KW for aqueous, nebulizer pressure: 3.5 bars for Meinhard type C, aerosol flow rate: 0.3 l/min, sheath gas flow: 0.3 l/min, cooling gas: 12 l/min, Ca: 393.366, Na: 588.995, K: 766.490, Fe: 238.204, P: 213.618 nm.

B₁ 3 g 25 ml

(1 mM hexanesulfonic acid sodium salt in 100 mM

KH₂PO₄ (pH 3.0) : MeOH = 98 : 2) 20 ml

10 10,000 x g 10

0.45 μm membrane filter

μ-bondapak C₁₈, 35 ,

1 mM hexanesulfonic acid sodium salt in 100mM KH₂PO₄ (pH 3.0) :

MeOH = 98 : 2, 1.0 ml/min, UV 250 nm

10 μl (42).

B₂ 2 g 80 ml 80

30 100 ml 0.45 μm membrane filter

HPLC YMC-Pack polyamine II (4.6 mm

i. d. x 250 mm), 40 , MeOH : 10 mM NaH₂PO₄ (pH 5.5) = 35 : 65, 0.8 ml/min , (Ex.: 445 nm Em : 530 nm) 10 µl (43).

C 100 ml C 1.5 - 2.5 mg 5 % metaphosphoric acid

. 1, 2, 3 mg % ascorbic acid

. HPLC YMC-Pack polyamine II (4.6 mm i. d. x 250 mm) , 40 , acetonitrile/ 50 mM NH₄H₂PO₄, 1.0 ml/min, 20 µl UV 254 nm (44).

.

pico-tag HPLC

(45). instrument: JASCO HPLC System column: pico-tag, column temp.: 40 , eluent: pico-tag eluent A & B, flow rate: 1.0 ml/min, chart speed 1.0 cm/min, detector: UV 254 nm injection volume: 10 µl .

.

가 10 % 0.25 µm membrane filter HPLC (JASCO AS-950-10, Jasco, Japan)

. carbohydrate analysis column (Waters Co), 30

, 80 % acetonitrile ,

1.0 ml/min, 20 μl, RI .

3.

가 가 가

cafeteria diet Sprague-Dawley

(5). 4 1 pellet 10

. pellet

pellet cafeteria diet ,

. Cafeteria diet 2 ,

2 , .

1 , 6 cafeteria diet

. Cafeteria diet cookies, biscuits,

chocolate, peanuts, cheese, potato crisps, almonds, sausage ham

. Cafeteria diet

(46).

5 pellet cafeteria diet 1

. 6 ,

ether 4

1,500 x g 15 serum . ,

perirenal fat pad epididymal fat pad

-20 .

(47),

(Wako Pure Chemical Ind. Ltd., Japan). total cholesterol,
HDL-cholesterol dry chemistry system (Daiichi Co.,
Ltd, Kyoto, Japan, Spotchem Model SP-4410) .

Atherogenic index (total cholesterol -
HDL-cholesterol)/HDL-cholesterol (48).

230 g

Sprague-Dawley 10 3 .

0.14 mg , 100 g

0.3 g 5 2

(49).

Duncan's multiple range test M±SEM

(50).

1.

1

Table 1. General composition of wax gourd (unit: % wet basis)

Mi s t u r e	96.0
A s h	0.390
P r o t e i n	0.610
L i p i d	0.190
F i b e r	1.53
C a r b o h y d r a t e	1.60

95 %

0.4 %

(46).

0.5, 2.0, 0.6, 3.5 %

100

g 13 kcal

54 %

Table 2. Mineral composition of wax gourd (mg % wet basis)

Ca	6.2
P	24
Fe	0.87
Na	1
K	170

23, 0.7 mg %

(46).

15, 2, 365 mg %

3

C

C

0.0, 8 mg %

,

B₁ B₂

B₁ B₂

0.06, 0.15 mg %

(46).

Table 3. Vitamin composition of
wax gourd (unit: mg % wet basis)

Vitamin B ₁	0.01
Vitamin B ₂	0.016
Niacin	0.22
Vitamin C	12
-carotene	0.008

4 . Glutamic acid
가 25.1 % aspartic acid,
leucine arginine . Methionine cysteine
50.5, 103.1 mg % .
5 . Fructose 가
40.7 % , mannose 가
127 mg % .

Table 4. Amino acid composition
of wax gourd (unit: mg % dry
basis)

Asp	752.2
Glu	2582.4
Ser	369.2
Gly	411.8
His	316.7
Arg	607.7
Thr	334.8
Ala	274.3
Pro	494.3
Tyr	383.2
Val	443.5
Met	50.5
Cys	103.1
Ile	418.5
Leu	627.5
Phe	465.2
Lys	472.6

Table 5. Free sugar composition
of wax gourd (unit: mg % dry
basis)

Fructose	2803
Glucose	1770
Sucrose	2187
Mannose	127

2.

6 cafeteria diet

가 가 cafeteria diet
Sprague-Dawley 2
(5). 1
1
(^{3/4})
65 kg, 1 1500 g (3,
51, 52). 韓方
,
上品

index 57 % 가 가
 . cafeteria diet 가
 , ,
 (15). 가 ,
 16 가 가
 , , propolis, , 茶葉
 cafeteria diet 가 .
 , , propolis,
 가 .
 , , propolis,
 가 , 茶葉
 가 . , ,
 가 fat pad , fat pad ,
 9 % 가
 26 % fat pad
 . , , 가 , , 桑枝가
 , 가 가
 22 % .
 At herogenic index , , , propolis, , ,
 , 가 , , ,
 , , 28, 33, 25 %
 . , , , 가 ,
 가 , , , 가
 14, 12, 10, 13 % .
 가 가

가 , , , , ,
,

(53).

1 가 가
가 glucomannan
6
cafeteria diet pellet
16 % 가
가 가
5 6 1 %
glucomannan
12 % . Glucomannan 4 %
, 12 %
가

1996 9

15 , 9 25 , 10 5 , 10 15 10 25

. 7 가
. 10 15 10 25

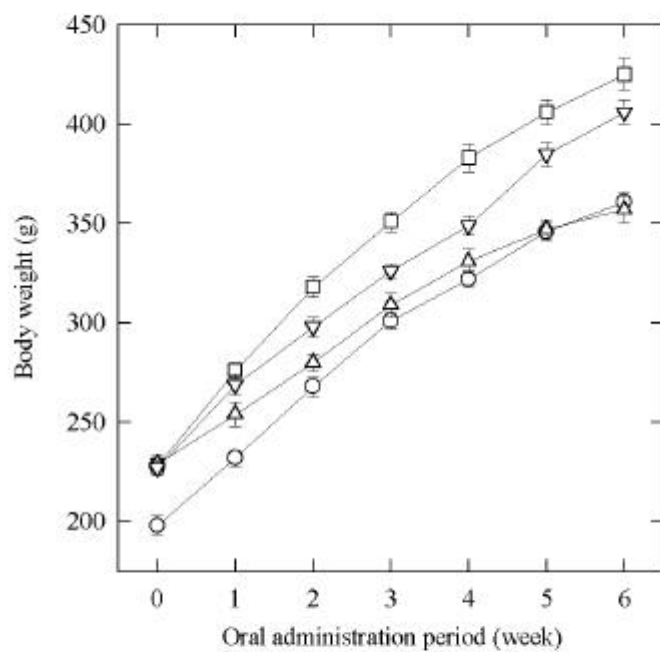


Fig. 1. Body weight change during oral administration period.
(○) Normal control. (□) Obese control. (▽) Wax gourd.
(△) Glucomannan. Each point represents the mean \pm SEM for 10 rats.

Table 7. Effects of the harvest time of wax gourd on body weight gain (BWG), energy intake (EI), fat pads, liver triglycerides (LT), atherogenic index (AI) and blood glucose (BG) of rats fed cafeteria diets for 8 weeks¹

Harvest time	BWG g	EI, kJ/day ²	Fat pads, g	LT, ng/g	AI ³	BG ng/dl
Normal control	233 ±5 ^a	325 ±8 ^a	8.93 ±0.24 ^a	72.3 ±2.3 ^a	2.4 ±0.3 ^a	148 ±4 ^a
Obese control	298 ±4 ^d	423 ±18 ^d	13.15 ±0.31 ^e	92.5 ±5.4 ^d	3.5 ±0.3 ^b	167 ±5 ^b
September 15	272 ±6 ^c	401 ±15 ^{c,d}	12.51 ±0.23 ^d	91.0 ±2.2 ^d	3.5 ±0.2 ^b	163 ±3 ^b
September 25	260 ±4 ^b	389 ±12 ^c	11.45 ±0.28 ^c	87.1 ±2.8 ^{c,d}	3.3 ±0.1 ^b	159 ±3 ^b
October 5	241 ±5 ^a	375 ±19 ^b	10.11 ±0.35 ^b	83.6 ±4.1 ^{b,c}	3.2 ±0.2 ^b	154 ±2 ^b
October 15	233 ±5 ^a	364 ±14 ^b	9.13 ±0.29 ^a	79.4 ±3.7 ^b	3.0 ±0.3 ^{a,b}	150 ±3 ^a
October 25	232 ±4 ^a	363 ±11 ^b	9.14 ±0.24 ^a	79.0 ±3.4 ^b	2.9 ±0.2 ^b	149 ±3 ^a

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

²Values are calculated 5 days before the experiment. ³(Total cholesterol - HDL-cholesterol)/HDL-cholesterol.

가 가 , fat pad (perirenal adipose tissue
epididymal adipose tissue) , 가
. 9 15 , 9 25 10 5
가 가 .
10 25

10 15 100 g 13
Kcal, 96.0 % 0.61 g, 0.19 g, 1.6 g,
1.53 g, 390 mg, 6.2 mg, 24 mg, 0.87 mg, 1
mg, 170 mg, B₁ 0.01 mg, B₂ 0.016 mg,
0.22 mg, C 12 mg carotene 8 µg .

Table 8. Composition of experimental diets (%).

Ingredient	Group		
	Normal control	Obese control	Wax gourd
Sucrose	60.0	50.0	50.0
Casein	20.0	20.0	20.0
Mineral mixture ¹	3.5	3.5	3.5
Vitamin mixture ¹	1.0	1.0	1.0
DL-methionine	0.3	0.3	0.3
Choline bitartrate	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lard	7.0	17.0	17.0
Corn oil	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cellulose powder	5.0	5.0	2.0
Wax gourd powder ²	—	—	3.0

¹AIN 76™²The composition of wax gourd powder was as follows: moisture 5.6 % ash 9.2 % protein 14.5 % fat 4.6 % fiber 36.2 % and carbohydrate 29.9.

4 Sprague-Dawley 1 pellet
10 . 8 2
, (perirenal
fat pad) (epididymal fat pad)

, HDL-
 dry chemistry system (Daiichi)
 가 9
 , 가 , fat pads ,
 , atherogenic index 14, 21, 38, 23, 48, 11 % 가
 cafeteria diet 가 (6).
 가
 fat pad (perirenal adipose tissue
 epididymal adipose tissue)
 가

Table 9. Effects of freeze-dried wax gourd powder on body weight gain (BWG), energy intake (EI), fat pads, liver triglycerides (LT), atherogenic index (AI) and blood glucose (BG) of rats fed lipid-rich diets for 8 weeks¹

Group	BWG g	EI, kJ/day ²	Fat pads, g	LT, ng/g	AI ³	BG ng/dl
Normal control	236 ±5 ^a	332 ±8 ^a	8.97 ±0.24 ^a	72.9 ±2.3 ^a	2.3 ±0.4 ^a	148 ±4 ^a
Obese control	269 ±6 ^b	401 ±16 ^c	12.39 ±0.30 ^c	89.5 ±5.2 ^b	3.4 ±0.3 ^b	164 ±6 ^b
Wax gourd	241 ±5 ^a	368 ±14 ^b	10.01 ±0.29 ^b	81.4 ±3.7 ^b	2.8 ±0.3 ^{ab}	155 ±3 ^{ab}

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

²Values are calculated 5 days before the experiment. ³(Total cholesterol - HDL-cholesterol)/HDL-cholesterol.

cafeteria diet

cafeteria diet

가

가 가

가

韓方

藥效가

(54). 10

가

5 % fat pad

Table 10. Effects of seed and peel in freeze-dried wax gourd powder on body weight gain (BWG), energy intake (EI), fat pads, liver triglycerides (LT), atherogenic index (AI) and blood glucose (BG) of rats fed lipid-rich diets for 8 weeks¹

Group	BWG g	EI, kJ/day ²	Fat pads, g	LT, mg/g	AI ³	BG mg/dl
Normal control	237 ±5 ^a	334 ±8 ^a	8.97 ±0.26 ^a	72.4 ±2.3 ^a	2.3 ±0.3 ^a	146 ±4 ^a
Cheese control	268 ±6 ^b	401 ±14 ^c	12.35 ±0.30 ^d	89.5 ±5.0 ^c	3.5 ±0.3 ^b	164 ±7 ^b
VG-SP ⁴	242 ±5 ^a	368 ±12 ^b	10.03 ±0.29 ^c	81.4 ±3.5 ^{bc}	2.7 ±0.3 ^a	155 ±4 ^b
VG+SP ⁵	240 ±7 ^a	361 ±10 ^b	9.50 ±0.21 ^b	79.3 ±3.0 ^b	2.8 ±0.4 ^{ab}	151 ±3 ^{ab}

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

²Values are calculated 5 days before the experiment. ³(Total cholesterol - HDL-cholesterol)/HDL-cholesterol.

⁴Freeze-dried powder of wax gourd without seed and peel.

⁵Freeze-dried powder of wax gourd with seed and peel.

가

가

가

11 100 30 , , 80

가

Table 11. Effects of heating, drying and salting of wax gourd on body weight gain (BWG), energy intake (EI), fat pads, liver triglycerides (LT), atherogenic index (AI) and blood glucose (BG) of rats fed cafeteria diets for 8 weeks¹

Harvest time	BWG g	EI, kJ/day ²	Fat pads, g	LT, ng/g	AI ³	BG ng/dl
Normal control	235 ±5 ^a	325 ±9 ^a	8.91 ±0.24 ^a	72.3 ±2.5 ^a	2.3 ±0.3 ^a	148 ±3 ^a
Obese control	298 ±6 ^d	421 ±18 ^c	13.15 ±0.30 ^d	92.7 ±5.4 ^c	3.5 ±0.2 ^b	169 ±5 ^c
RWG ⁴	234 ±6 ^c	362 ±15 ^b	9.15 ±0.23 ^{ab}	79.1 ±2.2 ^b	3.1 ±0.2 ^b	152 ±3 ^{ab}
HWG ⁵	245 ±4 ^b	368 ±12 ^b	9.41 ±0.28 ^{ab}	84.1 ±2.8 ^{bc}	3.2 ±0.1 ^b	155 ±3 ^b
FDWG ⁶	240 ±5 ^{ab}	367 ±19 ^b	9.21 ±0.35 ^{ab}	82.6 ±4.1 ^{bc}	3.2 ±0.2 ^b	154 ±2 ^b
HADWG ⁷	253 ±5 ^b	371 ±14 ^b	10.21 ±0.29 ^c	86.4 ±3.7 ^c	3.3 ±0.3 ^b	159 ±3 ^b
SWG ⁸	251 ±4 ^b	370 ±11 ^b	9.58 ±0.24 ^b	85.0 ±3.4 ^c	3.3 ±0.2 ^b	156 ±3 ^b

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

²Values are calculated 5 days before the experiment. ³(Total cholesterol - HDL-cholesterol)/HDL-cholesterol.

⁴Raw wax gourd. ⁵Heat-treated wax gourd for 30 min at 100 . ⁶Freeze-dried wax gourd.

⁷Hot air dried wax gourd at 80 . ⁸Salted wax gourd.

가 24 4 5 (4) 15 % 1.5
: 1 (w/v) 25 2

가
가 , 가
가 , 가 가
가 ,
가 가

methanol 4 (v/w) 가 7 3
9,700 ×g 20
, supernatant hexane,

butanol,
hexane, butanol
12 . methanol
가 . methanol
가
가

hexane 가
butanol 가

Table 12. Effects of fractionated samples of wax gourd on body weight gain (BWG), energy intake (EI), fat pads, liver triglycerides (LT), atherogenic index (AI) and blood glucose (BG) of rats fed lipid-rich diets for 8 weeks¹

Group	BWG g	EI, kJ/day ²	Fat pads, g	LT, mg/g	AI ³	BG mg/dl
Normal control	237 ±7 ^a	332 ±8 ^a	8.97 ±0.24 ^a	72.2 ±2.3 ^a	2.3 ±0.4 ^a	145 ±4 ^a
Obese control	270 ±6 ^d	401 ±13 ^c	12.38 ±0.30 ^e	89.5 ±4.7 ^c	3.6 ±0.3 ^b	164 ±6 ^{bc}
Raw wax gourd	239 ±7 ^b	360 ±9 ^b	9.48 ±0.23 ^b	79.1 ±2.7 ^b	2.7 ±0.4 ^{ab}	150 ±3 ^{ab}
Insoluble fraction	260 ±5 ^{bcd}	388 ±12 ^c	11.85 ±0.29 ^{de}	86.4 ±3.5 ^c	3.4 ±0.3 ^b	160 ±4 ^{bc}
Methanol extract	253 ±7 ^b	371 ±10 ^b	10.47 ±0.21 ^c	80.5 ±3.0 ^{bc}	2.9 ±0.4 ^{ab}	155 ±3 ^b
Hexane fraction	264 ±5 ^{bcd}	388 ±11 ^c	11.67 ±0.27 ^d	86.6 ±4.1 ^c	3.4 ±0.2 ^b	162 ±5 ^{bc}
Butanol fraction	267 ±4 ^d	396 ±13 ^c	12.02 ±0.25 ^{de}	88.1 ±3.9 ^c	3.5 ±0.3 ^b	163 ±3 ^c
Aqueous fraction	268 ±6 ^d	397 ±14 ^c	12.07 ±0.24 ^{de}	87.3 ±2.4 ^c	3.5 ±0.4 ^b	161 ±4 ^{bc}

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

²Values are calculated 5 days before the experiment. ³(Total cholesterol - HDL-cholesterol)/HDL-cholesterol.

大小腸

(6).

(7).

(55).

220 g Sprague-Dawley

loperamide hydrochloride 0.14 mg

0.3 g 5 2

13 (56). Loperamide

64, 50 % ,

18, 14 % 가 .

l oper ani de

13.

1

	(g/ day)	(%)
	8. 48 ±0. 22 ^c	48. 71 ±1. 40 ^c
	3. 05 ±0. 29 ^a	24. 12 ±0. 45 ^a
	6. 92 ±0. 30 ^b	42. 04 ±0. 29 ^b

¹ ±SEM 1 10 .
가 (P<0.05).

血症 (57).

가

triglyceride

94 g Sprague-Dawley 0.25 % 0.06 %

14 0.2 g

2 . 2

14

(60).

가 . 血漿

가

30-60 %

(58).

가

(55).

14.

가

(ng/ day)

1. 43 ±0. 11

7. 75 ±0. 87

0. 99 ±0. 74

4. 70 ±0. 41

1. 52 ±0. 16

17. 1 ±2. 8*

4. 58 ±1. 04*

6. 89 ±1. 32*

¹

±SEM 1

10

(*P*<0. 05).

3

1

1

(果

菜) (34). 正果
(35), 70

無毒

2

1.

2.

Sprague-Dawley 1
165.2 ± 10.9 g
23 ± 3 , 50 ± 10 % 12 13
/ hr, 150 300 lux . Rat

3.

1 60 120 g
(52). 1
代謝 (^{3/4}) 120 g
1 (51).
120 g 1 0.5 , 1 2
1 3 4

1.

, .
15 .
가 .

Table 15. Body weight gain¹

	Control	0.5X ²	1X	2X
Body weight gain	125.8 ±15.1	124.1 ±12.9	122.6 ±14.7	123.5 ±13.5

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10.

²X means the amount of administered wax gourd samples calculated from the recommended daily intakes of wax gourd for adult humans and the ratio of metabolic body weight ($W^{3/4}$).

2.

16 .

Table 16. Hematological values in rats treated orally with wax gourd¹

	Control	0.5X ²	1X	2X
WBC ³ (10 ³ /mm ³)	8.5 ±4.1	8.9 ±4.0	9.4 ±3.7	9.7 ±3.8
RBC ⁴ (10 ³ /mm ³)	5.89 ±0.43	6.49 ±0.57	5.85 ±0.40	5.91 ±0.53
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	12.8 ±0.7	13.5 ±1.0	13.1 ±0.5	13.7 ±0.4
Hematocrit (%)	36.7 ±1.9	35.3 ±1.3	38.5 ±2.1	39.0 ±3.1
MCV ⁵ (µm ³)	62 ±1	62 ±2	62 ±1	62 ±1
MCH ⁶ (pg)	21.8 ±0.7	21.5 ±0.4	21.7 ±0.5	21.6 ±0.6
MCHC ⁷ (g/dl)	35.9 ±0.5	37.3 ±5.3	36.2 ±0.3	36.9 ±0.4
Platelet (10 ³ /mm ³)	514 ±158	499 ±162	612 ±160	575 ±169

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10.

²X means the amount of administered wax gourd samples calculated from the recommended daily intakes of wax gourd for adult humans and the ratio of metabolic body weight (W^{3/4}).

³White blood cell. ⁴Red blood cell. ⁵Mean corpuscular volume.

⁶Mean corpuscular hemoglobin.

⁷Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration.

3.

Table 17. Blood biochemical values in rats treated orally with wax gourd¹

	Control	0.5X ²	1X	2X
Alkaline phosphatase (U/l)	425 ±137	351 ±102	327 ±101	394 ±124
Alanine aminotransferase (U/l)	20.3 ±3.4	22.7 ±3.9	19.8 ±2.2	21.0 ±2.7
Aspartate aminotransferase (U/l)	35.2 ±7.1	41.3 ±5.9	39.0 ±6.3	37.8 ±6.5
Blood urea nitrogen (mg/dl)	12.8 ±1.8	12.6 ±2.0	12.9 ±2.1	12.7 ±1.7
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	45 ±6	48 ±7	46 ±5	45 ±7
Creatine kinase (U/l)	110 ±41	145 ±28	137 ±16	121 ±33
Creatinine (mg/dl)	0.5 ±0.0	0.5 ±0.1	0.5 ±0.0	0.5 ±0.1
Glucose (mg/dl)	159 ±18	152 ±36	163 ±15	155 ±31
Lactate dehydrogenase (U/l)	59 ±14	102 ±57	83 ±29	75 ±40
Total protein (g/dl)	5.3 ±0.2	5.3 ±0.3	5.3 ±0.2	5.3 ±0.3
Triglycerides (mg/dl)	74 ±27	91 ±36	105 ±45	86 ±41

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10.

²X means the amount of administered wax gourd samples calculated from the recommended daily intakes of wax gourd for adult humans and the ratio of metabolic body weight ($W^{3/4}$).

4.

4

가

4

,

,

1

1

(果

菜) (34).

正果

(35), 70

가

가

2

1.

3

50

panal

, , 2 (hedonic scale)
 (10), (8), (6), (4)
 (2) (scalar scoring)
 (67) 30 %
 40 % 30 % 가 ,
 Duncan

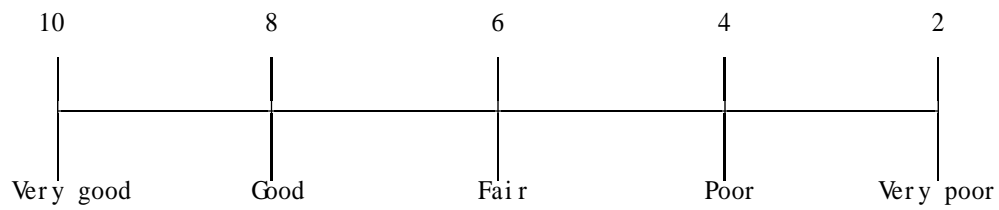


Fig. 2. Hedonic scale for the sensory evaluation of wax gourd beverage.

2.

80 24

3.

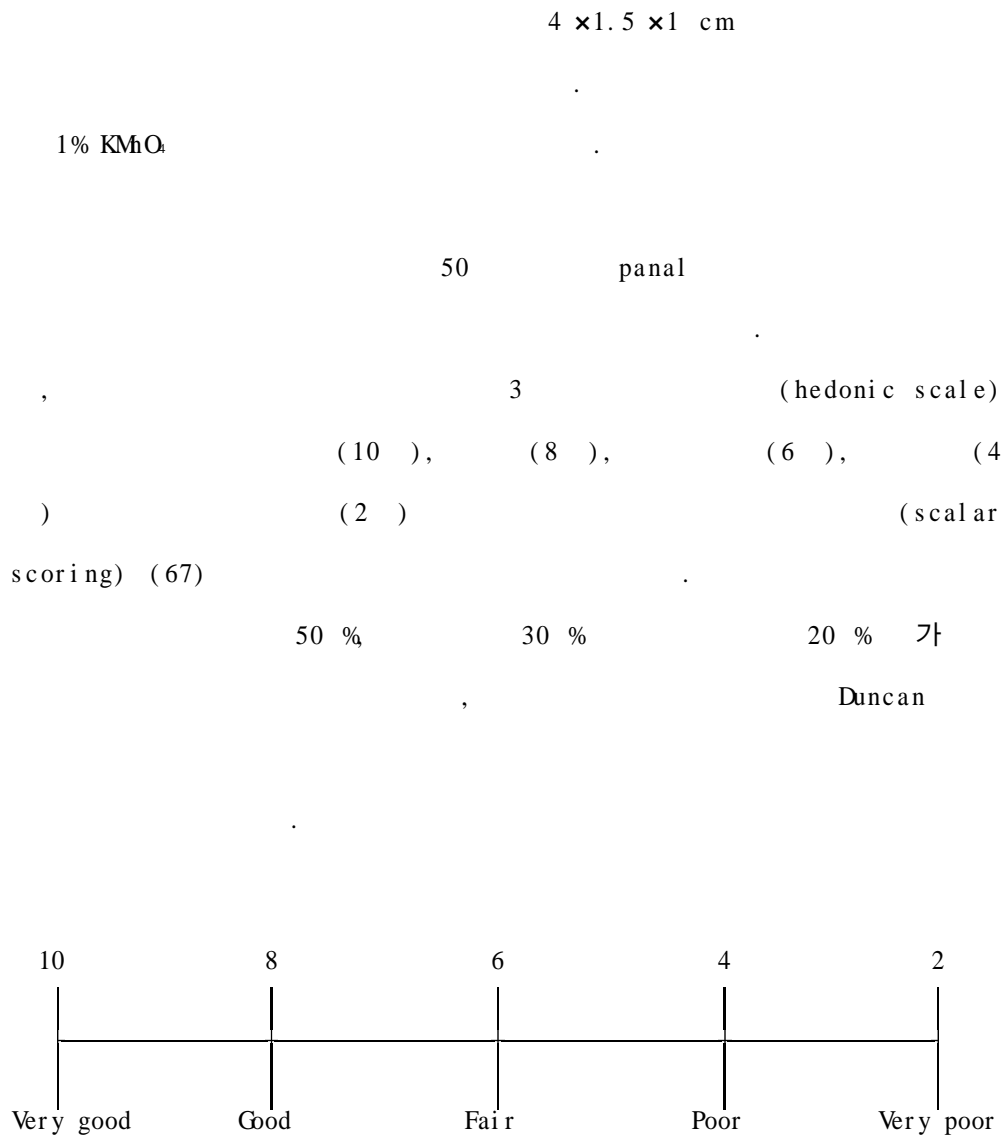


Fig. 3. Hedonic scale for the sensory evaluation of fermented food product of wax gourd.

pH가 .

1 ml 0.85 %

1ml 37 MRS agar pour plate

(68).

4.

가 가 가

cafeteria diet Sprague-Dawley

(5). 4 1 pellet 10

pellet

pellet cafeteria diet ,

. Cafeteria diet 2

3 ,

. 6

, 1

1

(3/4) 65 kg,

1 450 g, 27 g,

가 0.9 g, 3 g, 5 g, 690 g

(54). , ,

, , , , , ,

. Cafeteria diet

(46). 5

pellet cafeteria diet 1
 . 6 ,
 ether 4
 1,500 x g 15 serum . ,
 perirenal fat pad epididymal fat pad

-20 .

(47),

(Wako Pure Chemical Ind. Ltd., Japan). total cholesterol,
 HDL-cholesterol dry chemistry system (Daiichi Co.,
 Ltd, Kyoto, Japan, Spotchem Model SP-4410) .
 Atherogenic index (total cholesterol -
 HDL-cholesterol) / HDL-cholesterol (48).

가 230 g

Sprague-Dawley 10 3 .
 0.14 mg , 5
 3 (56).

1 1
 (^{3/4}) .

가 가 steroid
 94 g Sprague-Dawley 0.25 %
 0.06 % 14

3 . 1
 1 (^{3/4})

2
 (60).

2.

가 ,
 60 ° Bri x 가 3
 .
 , , (62). ,
 (63), (64)
 가 .
 20 40 % 5 %
 가
 가 가 가
 가 1:10 가
 가 가 .

Table 20. Effect of the weight ratio of jujube extract to honey on the sensory acceptabilities of wax gourd beverage products with 5 % mixture of honey and jujube extract¹

	Ratio of jujube extract to honey					
	Control	0:1	1:20	1:10	1:5	1:2.5
Sensory evaluation	6.62 ^b	7.20 ^{ab}	7.49 ^{ab}	7.98 ^a	7.38 ^{ab}	7.11 ^{ab}

¹Within a row, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

4.

4 × 1.5 × 1 cm

.

1% KMnO₄ .

22 1 : 1 (w/v)

가 .

3.2 %(w/v) 가 panel

가 6.65 가 .

3.2 %(w/v) .

Table 22. Sensory acceptabilities of salted wax gourd made of different solution of NaCl in the 1 : 1 (w/v) ratio of wax gourd to NaCl solution¹

		NaCl concentration (% w/v)			
		2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Average		5.11 ^b	5.80 ^b	6.65 ^a	5.86 ^b
Sex	Male	5.19 ^b	6.02 ^b	6.51 ^a	5.52 ^b
	Female	5.03 ^b	5.81 ^b	6.78 ^a	6.08 ^{ab}
Age	Below 30	5.16 ^b	5.75 ^b	6.64 ^a	6.02 ^{ab}
	Above 30	5.19 ^b	5.97 ^{ab}	6.59 ^a	5.60 ^b
Birthplace	Rural	5.18 ^b	5.98 ^{ab}	6.50 ^a	5.65 ^b
	Urban	5.06 ^b	5.54 ^b	6.75 ^a	5.98 ^{ab}

¹Within a row, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

Table 25. Effect of the weight ratio of sea tangle powder to powder mixture of red pepper and fennel on the sensory acceptabilities of the 10 % (w/w) powder mixture in water¹

	Ratio of sea tangle to red pepper - fennel mixture				
	0.5 : 1	1 : 1	3 : 1	5 : 1	7 : 1
Sensory evaluation	6.20 ^b	7.10 ^{ab}	7.89 ^a	5.33 ^{bc}	4.81 ^c

¹Within a row, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P<0.05$).

가 7.89 가 ,
 4 : 1 가 3 : 1
 15 : 4 : 1 .
 26 10 25 ,
 가 .

Table 26. Effect of the weight ratio of the powder mixture of sea tangle, red pepper and fennel to wax gourd on the sensory acceptabilities of the fermented food product of salted wax gourd¹

	Powder mixture of sea tangle, red pepper and fennel (%)				
	1	2	3	5	7
Sensory evaluation	5.43 ^{bc}	6.10 ^b	7.38 ^a	6.33 ^b	4.95 ^c

¹Within a row, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P<0.05$).

가 10 25 가 7.38
 가
 3% 가
 27 15 : 4 : 1
 3.2 % (w/v) 3 : 100 : 120
 10 25
 pH

Table 27. Effect of the preparation period on pH and the sensory acceptabilities of fermented food product of salted wax gourd¹

	Preparation period (day)				
	15	20	25	30	35
pH	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Sensory evaluation	5.38 ^b	6.57 ^{ab}	7.29 ^a	6.33 ^{ab}	5.31 ^b

¹Within a row, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

15 35 pH 3.8 4.0 가
 , 25 7.29 가 25
 가
 28 pH가
 6.97 3.8

Table 28. Effect of the fermentation temperature on the sensory acceptabilities of fermented food product of salted wax gourd¹

	Temperature () ^{aa}				
	6	8	10	15	20
Sensory evaluation	6.17 ^b	7.35 ^a	7.36 ^a	6.21 ^b	5.35 ^b

¹Within a row, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

	Temperature () ^{aa}				
	6	8	10	15	20
4	10				
15	1.3 × 10 ⁸ cfu/ml				
30	1.6 × 10 ⁷ cfu/ml				

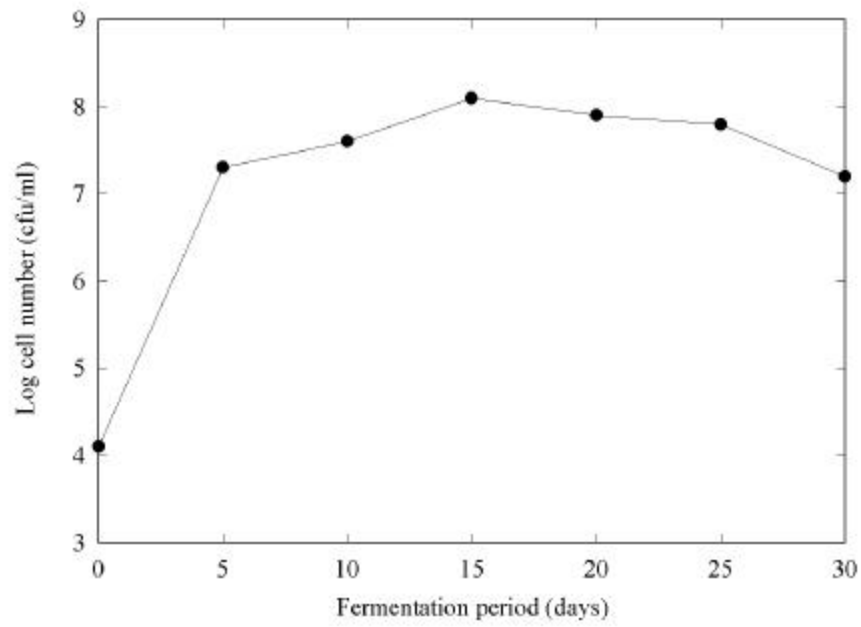


Fig 4. Growth of lactic acid bacteria during the fermentation of salted wax gourd.

5.

가 (36). 20
 가 (37),
 20 % 30 %가 가
 가 (36).
 (*Benincasa hispida*) Chinese watermelon Chinese
 preserving melon, (Cucurbitaceae) Asia
 (38).

, 浮腫 (1).
 (39),

energy 가
 Cafeteria diet 가, energy
 가
 (65).

가 가 가
 cafeteria diet
 29 . Cafeteria diet
 pellet 30 %

가 , 가 27 % 가 .
 48 % 가 28 % 14 % 가
 cholesterol HDL-cholesterol
 52 % 가
 가 cafeteria diet 가

Table 29. Effects of tea, beverage, and powder products of wax gourd and fermented food product of salted wax gourd on body weight gain (BWG), energy intake (EI), fat pads, liver triglycerides (LT), atherogenic index (AI) and blood glucose (BG) of rats fed cafeteria diets for 8 weeks¹

Group	BWG g	EI, kJ/day ²	Fat pads, g	LT, mg/g	AI ³	BG mg/dl
Normal control	235 ±5 ^a	325 ±9 ^a	8.91 ±0.24 ^a	72.3 ±2.5 ^a	2.3 ±0.3 ^a	148 ±3 ^a
Obese control	298 ±6 ^d	421 ±18 ^c	13.15 ±0.30 ^d	92.7 ±5.4 ^c	3.5 ±0.2 ^b	169 ±5 ^c
Tea	263 ±6 ^{bc}	362 ±15 ^b	9.91 ±0.23 ^b	79.1 ±2.2 ^b	3.2 ±0.2 ^b	152 ±3 ^{ab}
Beverage	272 ±4 ^c	375 ±12 ^b	11.11 ±0.28 ^c	86.1 ±2.8 ^c	3.2 ±0.1 ^b	160 ±4 ^{bc}
FDP ⁴	242 ±5 ^a	367 ±19 ^b	9.21 ±0.35 ^a	82.6 ±4.1 ^{bc}	2.7 ±0.2 ^{ab}	154 ±2 ^b
HADP ⁵	253 ±5 ^b	371 ±14 ^b	10.21 ±0.29 ^b	86.4 ±3.7 ^c	3.3 ±0.3 ^b	159 ±3 ^{bc}
FFPSVG ⁶	271 ±7 ^c	380 ±13 ^b	10.89 ±0.32 ^c	83.5 ±3.2 ^{bc}	3.1 ±0.3 ^b	161 ±4 ^c

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

²Values are calculated for 5 days before the experiment. ³(Total cholesterol - HDL-cholesterol)/HDL-cholesterol.

⁴Freeze-dried powder of wax gourd. ⁵Hbt air-dried powder of wax gourd.

⁶Fermented food product of salted wax gourd.

(15).

가 ,
 ,
 가 가 가 ,
 가 .

(55).

220 g Sprague-Dawley

Loperamide hydrochloride 0.14 mg

30 . Loperamide

64, 50 %

, 가

가

가

가

가

가 가 ,

가 .

가 loperamide

Table 30. Effect of tea, beverage, and powder products of wax gourd and fermented food product of salted wax gourd on loperamide-induced constipation of rats¹

Group	Feces amount (g/day)	Moisture content of feces (%)
Normal control	8.50 ±0.22 ^d	48.68 ±1.41 ^e
Constipated control	3.05 ±0.27 ^a	24.14 ±0.45 ^a
Tea	6.61 ±0.30 ^{bc}	41.04 ±0.29 ^{cd}
Beverage	6.21 ±0.29 ^{bc}	34.03 ±0.40 ^b
FDP ²	6.87 ±0.31 ^c	42.03 ±0.28 ^d
HADP ³	6.54 ±0.25 ^{bc}	39.98 ±0.37 ^c
FFPSWG ⁴	6.38 ±0.24 ^{bc}	34.11 ±0.35 ^b

¹Values are means ±SEM, n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P<0.05$).

²Freeze-dried powder of wax gourd. ³Hot air-dried powder of wax gourd.

⁴Fermented food product of salted wax gourd.

血症 (57).

가

triglyceride

94 g Sprague-Dawley 0.25 % 0.06 %

14 가

2

31

Table 31. Effect of tea, beverage, and powder products of wax gourd and fermented food product of salted wax gourd on fecal excretion of neutral and acidic steroids of rats fed cholesterol-enriched diets for 14 days¹

Groups	Neutral steroids		Acidic steroids
	Cholesterol	Coprostanol	
	(ng/ day)		
Control	7.74 ±0.87 ^a	0.99 ±0.76 ^a	4.72 ±0.41 ^a
Tea	14.31 ±1.43 ^b	3.01 ±0.18 ^b	5.38 ±0.99 ^{ab}
Beverage	10.36 ±2.18 ^{ab}	1.79 ±0.56 ^{ab}	4.90 ±1.52 ^{ab}
FDP ²	18.38 ±2.80 ^b	4.71 ±1.04 ^c	6.89 ±1.30 ^b
HADP ³	13.56 ±3.05 ^b	2.58 ±0.54 ^b	5.46 ±0.82 ^{ab}
FFPSWG ⁴	10.51 ±2.51 ^{ab}	1.83 ±0.59 ^{ab}	5.13 ±1.44 ^{ab}

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P<0.05$).

²Freeze-dried powder of wax gourd. ³Hot air-dried powder of wax gourd.

⁴Fermented food product of salted wax gourd.

가

가 . 血漿

가

30-60 %

(58).

steroids

가 , 가
 가 (29).
 가 가
 (55).
 30 %
 30 (66). 30 % 6 가
 24 g 28 ,
 32 .

Table 32. Changes of anthropometric, clinical and biochemical data during the period of obesity treatment with health food product containing wax gourd powder¹

	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment
Weight (kg)	66.3 ±2.1	62.4 ±2.0**
Body fat (%)	35.1 ±0.5	27.9 ±0.8**
Wrist circumference (inch)	33.5 ±1.0	31.0 ±0.9**
Upper arm circumference (inch)	11.7 ±0.4	10.1 ±0.3**
Hip circumference (inch)	40.1 ±0.7	37.8 ±0.9**
Systolic pressure (mmHg)	113 ±6	111 ±5
Diastolic pressure (mmHg)	75 ±4	76 ±3
Fasting blood sugar (mg/dl)	85 ±8	76 ±3
Blood triglyceride (mg/dl)	142 ±19	144 ±18
Blood total cholesterol (mg/dl)	179 ±12	167 ±10*
HDL-Cholesterol (mg/dl)	40 ±4	45 ±5
LDL-Cholesterol (mg/dl)	147 ±20	95 ±6*

¹Mean ±S. E.

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01

28 3.9 kg
 21 % . , ,
 , LDL- 가
 .
 가 56
 가 0.3 kg 가
 (69).
 , ,
 .
 가
 가 ()
 () .
 () 36.2 %
 가
 가 .

5

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(冬瓜) (水腫)
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(消渴) [, ,
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40 - 80

가 3 mm

40 %

가

40 - 90 %

10 - 60 %

2 - 40 %

5 - 25 %

1 - 6 %

5

- 30 %

1 - 15 %가

가

10 %

80 %

가

가

【 】

【 1】

80

40 % 가

【 2】

25 % 10 % 2 % 5
% 2 % 23 % 11 % 13 %
5 % 4 % .
[- (%): A 0.05, C 12.9,
D 0.0003, B₁ 0.09, B₂ 0.1, B₆ 0.1, B₁₂
0.0003, 0.01, 1.2, 36.5, 47.6,
0.9, 0.5]

50
 (30 - 50 mmHg) 2 가 3
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【 7 】

3 mm 83 % 1 %
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 . [- 2]

【 1 】 ()

(1)

- (Sprague-Dawley)
 . 4 1 (pellet)
 10 .
 가
 가 가
 (cafeteria diet) [Nutr. Biochem 6, 151 (1995)],
 . 2
 , 1 ,

0.4 ml 가

2

. 6

1

6

(perirenal fat pad)

(epididymal fat pad)

(2)

, HDL-

(dry chemistry system

Daiichi)

(3)

1

1

, 4

가 6 %

10 %

69 % 가

가

1.

	1 (ng/100g)	가 (g)	2 (kJ/)	(g)	(ng/g)	3 (ng/dl)
		235 ± 5 ^a	324 ± 9 ^a (100%) ⁴	8.94 ± 0.24 ^a	72.0 ± 2.2 ^a	2.3 ± 0.3 ^a
		300 ± 6 ^d	425 ± 18 ^c (22%)	13.18 ± 0.32 ^d	92.6 ± 5.4 ^c	3.6 ± 0.4 ^c
15		281 ± 6 ^c	383 ± 12 ^b (69%)	11.01 ± 0.23	88.1 ± 2.2 ^{b,c}	3.0 ± 0.2 ^b
20		286 ± 5 ^{c,d}	396 ± 15 ^{b,c} (35%)	11.07 ± 0.37 ^c	87.7 ± 4.1 ^{b,c}	3.5 ± 0.2 ^c
4		291 ± 4 ^{c,d}	414 ± 15 ^c (28%)	11.05 ± 0.29 ^c	81.9 ± 4.3 ^b	2.5 ± 0.1 ^a
8		296 ± 5 ^d	406 ± 18 ^{b,c} (31%)	11.02 ± 0.30 ^c	76.0 ± 3.7 ^{a,b}	2.9 ± 0.1 ^b
+ + +	47	269 ± 5 ^b	370 ± 19 ^b (72%)	10.05 ± 0.35 ^b	75.4 ± 4.1 ^{a,b}	2.4 ± 0.2 ^a

¹ ± SE() . 1 10 .
가 (P<0.05)

² 5

³ (- HDL-) / HDL-
⁴

[J. Nutr. 125, 1309 (1995)].

가

4

가

10%

가가

가

가

2, 3, 4, 6, 7

2

가,

2

3

가

2.

1

	1 (ng/100g)	가 (g)	2 (kJ/)	(g)	(ng/g)	3 (ng/dl)	
		234 ± 5 ^a	324 ± 8 ^a	8.93 ± 0.24 ^a	72.0 ± 2.3 ^a	2.4 ± 0.3 ^a	146 ± 4 ^a
		300 ± 4 ^c	423 ± 18 ^d	13.18 ± 0.31 ^d	92.5 ± 5.4 ^d	3.6 ± 0.3 ^c	167 ± 5 ^c
2	80	259 ± 6 ^b	359 ± 15 ^{bc}	11.10 ± 0.23 ^b	85.1 ± 2.2 ^b	3.2 ± 0.2 ^{bc}	159 ± 3 ^b
3	50	236 ± 5 ^a	337 ± 15 ^{ab}	8.91 ± 0.37 ^a	73.7 ± 4.1 ^a	2.5 ± 0.2 ^a	149 ± 2 ^a
4	40	240 ± 4 ^a	340 ± 15 ^{ab}	9.03 ± 0.29 ^a	75.9 ± 4.3 ^a	2.6 ± 0.1 ^a	149 ± 4 ^a
6	800	268 ± 5 ^b	362 ± 18 ^{bc}	11.88 ± 0.30 ^c	80.3 ± 3.7 ^b	3.0 ± 0.1 ^b	158 ± 1 ^b
7	360	274 ± 5 ^b	378 ± 19 ^c	11.52 ± 0.35 ^b _c	81.4 ± 4.1 ^b	3.2 ± 0.2 ^{bc}	160 ± 2 ^{bc}

¹ ± SE(). 1 10 .
가 (P<0.05)

² 5

³(- HDL-) / HDL-

【 2】 ()

$$(kg) = [(cm) - 100] \times 0.9$$

$$(\%) = (-) / () \times 100$$

30 %

5

3

8 g

2

40 g

28

3

. 28

3.64 kg

21 %

LDL-

(kg)	66.35 ±2.1	62.71 ±2.0**	
(%)	35.1 ±0.5	27.9 ±0.8**	
(inch)	33.5 ±1.0	31.0 ±0.9**	
(inch)	11.7 ±0.4	10.1 ±0.3**	
(inch)	40.1 ±0.7	37.8 ±0.9**	
(mmHg)	113 ±6	111 ±5	
(mmHg)	75 ±4	76 ±3	
(mg/dl)	88 ±7	76 ±3*	
(mg/dl)	142 ±19	144 ±18	
(mg/dl)	179 ±12	167 ±10*	
HDL-	(mg/dl)	40 ±4	45 ±5
LDL-	(mg/dl)	147 ±20	95 ±6*

¹ ±S. E.

*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01

가

28

가

0.72 kg

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가

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【 4】

1 2 ,

40 %

【 5】

1 2 , , , , ,

Weight Loss Effect of Wax Gourd

1. Introduction

Obesity is a significant public health problem in developed nations, largely because of its association with chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension, and some forms of cancer (1). In comparison to the early part of the 20th century, obesity has reached epidemic-like proportions. The incidence of obesity increases with increased level of affluence (2). As many as 20 % of children and 30 % of adults in the United States are considered to be obese, and the numbers appear to be increasing (1).

Wax gourd is called Chinese watermelon or Chinese preserving melon (*Benincasa hispida*) (3). Wax gourd is a trailing flesh vine of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceae), native to tropical Asia but grown in many warm countries for its edible fruits. Known in Korea primarily for its food value, wax gourd, commonly known as "Dong-a (冬瓜) is used traditionally for treating obesity, diabetes, poisoning, constipation, and edema (4).

There is no doubt that herbal treatment can also be a useful part of any weight loss regime (5). The effects of herbs are subtle

and they work best in the long term. There is no miracle cure with herbs, although with the right amount of diet and exercise the short-term weight loss may be significant. Herbs can influence both sides of the weight equation. Some herbs reduce energy intake by decreasing appetite, reducing cravings or modifying food absorption. Other herbs increase energy expenditure by mobilising fats or increasing metabolism. When combined with herbs which boost stamina, to facilitate exercise, an effective herbal regime for any weight loss program can be achieved. Hence, we focused on the effect of wax gourd on the weight loss effect.

2. Weight Loss Effect of Wax Gourd

The cafeteria or supermarket diet is used to approximate the varieties of highly palatable food consumed by humans and is accepted as the closest experimental analog to the majority of human cases of obesity induced by chronic voluntary hyperphagia of energy-rich food (6).

Male Sprague-Dawley rats, weighing on an average 128 g, were used. Normal control group received ad libitum tap water and rat chow pellets. Obese control and experimental diets group received ad libitum tap water and rat chow together with an ad libitum cafeteria diet. The latter consisted of the following foods cruelly but homogeneously mixed: cookies, croissants, sweets, bacon, biscuits, chocolate, peanuts, carrots, bananas, and cheese plus

sugary milk. After feeding cafeteria diet for 2 weeks, experimental diets group additionally received oral administration of 0.4 ml of test sample per 100 g body weight in twice a day for 6 weeks. Control groups were administered with physiological saline in the same manner. The amounts of administered test samples were calculated from the recommended daily intakes of test samples for adult humans (7) and the ratio of metabolic body weight ($W^{3/4}$) (8). Weight gain was recorded weekly. The food intakes (g/day for solid food, and ml/day for liquid food) of control and cafeteria rats were each monitored for a period of 5 days before the end of experiment, during which time food consumption of all animals in the cage recorded daily. Energy contents (kJ/day) of food intake were calculated. At the end of the 8-week period, the animals were fasted overnight and then killed by ether anesthesia. The blood was collected via cardiac puncture. Serum concentrations of total cholesterol and high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol were measured using standard kits (Yeongdong Pharm Corp., Korea). Liver lipids were extracted by the method of Folch et al (9), and the triglyceride concentration in the extracts were measured by enzymatic method using standard kits (Wako Pure Chemical Ind. Ltd., Japan). Perirenal and epididymal fat pads were excised, washed in chilled saline, blotted, and weighed.

Table 1 shows the anti-fat effect of food materials and herbs to be used traditionally for treating obesity, hypertension, diabetes, and atherosclerosis on the obesity induced by cafeteria diet (4).

Table 1. Effects of functional food materials on body weight gain (BWG), energy intake (EI), fat pads, liver triglycerides (LT), atherogenic index (AI) and blood glucose (BG) of rats fed experimental diets for 8 weeks¹

Food M	a	t	BWG, g	EI, kJ/day ²	Fat pads, g	LT, mg/g	AI ³	BG, mg/dl
Normal control			237 ±4 ^a	325 ±9 ^a	8.92 ±0.26 ^a	72.1 ±2.5 ^a	2.3 ±0.2 ^a	144 ±3 ^{ab}
Obese control			301 ±5 ^f	421 ±20 ^d	13.16 ±0.35 ^d	92.8 ±5.3 ^c	3.6 ±0.3 ^d	165 ±5 ^c
Wax gourd ()			239 ±4 ^a	361 ±12 ^b	8.95 ±0.21 ^a	72.4 ±2.3 ^a	2.6 ±0.2 ^{ab}	142 ±3 ^a
Sea tangle ()			255 ±4 ^b	414 ±15 ^d	9.76 ±0.29 ^b	85.9 ±4.3 ^{bc}	2.9 ±0.1 ^{bc}	158 ±4 ^{bc}
Pine leaves (松葉)			269 ±5 ^c	387 ±12 ^c	10.88 ±0.29 ^c	74.2 ±2.9 ^{ab}	2.4 ±0.2 ^a	146 ±2 ^{ab}
Propolis			271 ±4 ^c	386 ±13 ^c	11.14 ±0.40 ^c	88.4 ±3.4 ^c	3.1 ±0.1 ^c	161 ±4 ^c
Dunggule ()			273 ±4 ^{de}	390 ±10 ^c	10.82 ±0.34 ^c	86.5 ±3.9 ^{bc}	3.1 ±0.2 ^{bcd}	151 ±5 ^b
Green tea, Leaves (茶葉)			278 ±5 ^d	414 ±18 ^d	10.88 ±0.30 ^c	80.3 ±3.7 ^b	2.9 ±0.1 ^{bc}	160 ±1 ^c
Baickbokryong (白茯苓)			279 ±6 ^{de}	385 ±14 ^{bc}	11.58 ±0.31 ^c	82.4 ±4.5 ^{bc}	2.9 ±0.2 ^{bc}	153 ±4 ^{bc}
Perilla seeds ()			280 ±4 ^{de}	404 ±19 ^d	11.44 ±0.44 ^c	86.3 ±3.5 ^{bc}	3.1 ±0.2 ^{bcd}	162 ±3 ^c
Small red bean, Red ()			280 ±5 ^{de}	403 ±15 ^{cd}	11.60 ±0.37 ^c	82.7 ±4.1 ^{bc}	3.0 ±0.2 ^{bc}	157 ±2 ^{bc}
Yam ()			282 ±5 ^e	398 ±13 ^{cd}	11.56 ±0.32 ^c	87.8 ±5.0 ^{bc}	3.3 ±0.1 ^{cd}	149 ±4 ^{ab}
Ogapi (五加皮)			283 ±6 ^e	410 ±11 ^d	11.46 ±0.28 ^c	80.9 ±4.3 ^b	2.8 ±0.1 ^b	155 ±1 ^b
Tosaja (菟絲子)			283 ±6 ^e	397 ±15 ^d	11.76 ±0.31 ^c	83.5 ±4.3 ^{bc}	3.2 ±0.1 ^{cd}	160 ±6 ^{bc}
Baickchul (白朮)			285 ±5 ^e	395 ±16 ^d	11.83 ±0.40 ^d	77.2 ±3.7 ^{ab}	3.0 ±0.3 ^{bcd}	160 ±2 ^c
Foxtail millet ()			286 ±6 ^e	402 ±20 ^d	11.58 ±0.27 ^c	85.7 ±2.6 ^{bc}	3.2 ±0.3 ^{bcd}	152 ±2 ^b
Danggui (當歸)			288 ±5 ^e	408 ±17 ^d	12.04 ±0.42 ^d	75.1 ±2.0 ^{ab}	2.9 ±0.2 ^{bc}	157 ±5 ^{bc}
Milberry ()			288 ±5 ^e	391 ±12 ^d	11.92 ±0.37 ^d	78.0 ±2.7 ^{ab}	2.7 ±0.3 ^{bc}	143 ±3 ^{ab}
Milberry stem (桑枝)			289 ±5 ^e	416 ±17 ^d	11.58 ±0.33 ^c	72.0 ±3.9 ^a	3.0 ±0.1 ^{bc}	161 ±1 ^c

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P<0.05$).

²Values are calculated 5 days before the experiment. ³(Total cholesterol - HDL-cholesterol)/HDL-cholesterol.

Cafeteria diet resulted in 27, 30, 48, 29, 57, and 15 % increases in body weight gain (BWG), energy intake (EI), perirenal and epididymal fat pad weight, liver triglyceride (LT) content, atherogenic index (AI), and blood glucose (BG) concentration, respectively, as compared with those in normal control group fed rat chow pellets. BWG, EI, fat pad weight, and BG concentration

were lowest in rats fed wax gourd as compared to those in rats fed cafeteria diet. LT content and AI were lowest in rats fed mulberry stem and pine leaves, respectively, as compared to those in rats fed cafeteria diet. Rats received administration of wax gourd had low LT content and AI. These results indicate that wax gourd has strong weight loss effect.

Two weight loss formula was developed from the above results. One was the powdered product (VitaMne Meal) containing wax gourd, small red bean, mulberry stem extract, green tea leaves extract, sea tangle, black soybean, perilla seeds, Job's tears, baikbokryong(白茯苓), vitamins, and minerals. The other was the granular product (Dong-gua Diet) containing wax gourd, mulberry stem extract, green tea leaves extract, small red bean, sweet flag extract, asparagus root, (-)-hydroxycitric acid, baikbokryong(白茯苓), Job's tears, pine leaves, propolis, danggui(當歸) extract, vitamins, minerals, and yeast.

In 1997, an 4-four week study was conducted on 30 women volunteers taking 8 g Dong-gua Diet before each breakfast and lunch and 40 g VitaMne Meal instead of each supper. The volunteers ranged in age from 21 to 65 years and had more than 30 % body fat measured by bioelectrical impedance technique (Gil-woo, GIF-891, Seoul, Korea) (10). All volunteers in the study were encouraged to take as low calory diets as breakfast and lunch and to drink as much water as possible. All of the participants were also encouraged to follow a daily regimen of sensible and appropriate

exercise.

Table 2 shows the changes of anthropometric, clinical and biochemical data during the period of obesity treatment.

Table 2. Changes of anthropometric, clinical and biochemical data during the period of obesity treatment with health food product containing wax gourd powder¹

	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment
Weight (kg)	66.3 ±2.1	62.4 ±2.0**
Body fat (%)	35.1 ±0.5	27.9 ±0.8**
Waist circumference (inch)	33.5 ±1.0	31.0 ±0.9**
Upper arm circumference (inch)	11.7 ±0.4	10.1 ±0.3**
Hip circumference (inch)	40.1 ±0.7	37.8 ±0.9**
Systolic pressure (mmHg)	113 ±6	111 ±5
Diastolic pressure (mmHg)	75 ±4	76 ±3
Fasting blood sugar (mg/dl)	85 ±8	76 ±3
Blood triglyceride (mg/dl)	142 ±19	144 ±18
Blood total cholesterol (mg/dl)	179 ±12	167 ±10*
HDL-Cholesterol (mg/dl)	40 ±4	45 ±5
LDL-Cholesterol (mg/dl)	147 ±20	95 ±6*

¹Mean ±S.E.

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01

Obesity treatment by Dong-gua Diet and VitaMne Meal resulted in significant declines in body weight, body fat, waist circumference, upper arm circumference, hip circumference, blood total cholesterol, and LDL-cholesterol. All of the participants had

higher level of energy, a greater level of appetite suppression, and reduced cravings for sweets during the period of obesity treatment. It is reasonable to conclude that Dong-gua Diet and VitaMne Meal in combination with an appropriate diet and exercise plan can facilitate weight loss.

3. Effect of Wax Gourd on Constipation

Constipation consists of the slow passage or retention of fecal matter until feces are too hard to pass easily or other uncomfortable symptoms occur. It often occurs in the aged, the obese, and pregnant women (11).

Female Sprague-Dawley rats, weighing 220 g, received 0.14 mg loperamide hydrochloride to induce constipation by I. P. injection (12) and received oral administration of 170 mg wax gourd powder in 0.4 ml distilled water for 5 days. Control groups were administered with physiological saline in the same manner.

Table 3 shows the effect of wax gourd powder on constipation induced by loperamide hydrochloride. Injection of loperamide hydrochloride resulted in 64 and 50 % decreases in feces weight and moisture content of feces, respectively, as compared with those in normal control group. Administration of wax gourd resulted in 18 and 14 % decreases in feces weight and moisture content of feces, respectively, as compared with those in normal control group. These results indicate that wax gourd inhibited induction of constipation

by loperamide hydrochloride and may increase the moisture content of the feces and thus stimulate peristalsis (11).

Table 3. Effect of wax gourd on feces weight and moisture content of feces of rats received loperamide hydrochloride to induce constipation¹

Group	Feces weight (g/day)	Moisture content of feces (%)
Normal control	8.48 ±0.22 ^c	48.71 ±1.40 ^c
Constipated control	3.05 ±0.29 ^a	24.12 ±0.45 ^a
Wax gourd	6.92 ±0.30 ^b	42.04 ±0.29 ^b

¹Values are means ±SEM n=10. Within a column, values with different superscripts are significantly different ($P<0.05$).

4. Effects of Wax Gourd on Fecal Steroid Excretion

A large body of evidence supports the hypothesis that obesity contributes significantly to the "mass hypercholesterolemia" typical of the United States and other affluent societies (13). The most significant dietary intervention the population could initiate to reduce coronary heart disease (CHD) risk would be to attain and maintain ideal body weight. This approach has the potential to decrease CHD risk substantially not only by reducing android obesity but also to reduce plasma lipids, both cholesterol and triglyceride.

Male Sprague-Dawley rats, weighing on an average 94 g, were fed experimental diets ad libitum for 14 days. The diet contained 0.25% cholesterol and 0.06% Na-cholate. The rats received oral administration of 110 mg wax gourd powder in 0.4 ml distilled water. Control groups were administered with physiological saline in the same manner. Feces were collected for 2 days between days 13 and 14.

Table 4 shows the effect of wax gourd on fecal excretion of neutral and acidic steroids. Fecal excretion of neutral and acidic steroids significantly increased in rats fed wax gourd. Plasma cholesterol concentration is a function of three factors, dietary intake and absorption, endogenous synthesis, and excretion. The primary route of cholesterol excretion from the body is by biliary

Table 4. Effect of wax gourd on fecal excretion of neutral and acidic steroids of rats fed cholesterol-enriched diets for 14 days¹

Groups	Neutral steroids		Acidic steroids
	Cholesterol	Coprostanol	
		(mg/day)	
Control	7.75 ± 0.87	0.99 ± 0.74	4.70 ± 0.41
Wax gourd	17.1 ± 2.8*	4.58 ± 1.04*	6.89 ± 1.32*

¹Mean ± SEM of 10 rats.

*Significantly different values between groups are shown by an asterisk ($P < 0.05$).

secretion and excretion in the feces. Cholesterol is converted to bile acids, followed by biliary secretion of both bile acids and free cholesterol into the small intestine. Approximately 30-60% of biliary cholesterol is reabsorbed with the remaining excreted in the feces as neutral sterols (14). The above results indicate that wax gourd is especially effective in lowering blood cholesterol levels by increasing fecal excretion of cholesterol (11).

5. Conclusion

It is reasonable to conclude that wax gourd has a weight loss effect and may be useful in preventing constipation and hypercholesterolemia.

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