

Mécanismes en bouche et variabilité inter-individuelle. Liens entre paramètres physiologiques, libération des stimuli sensoriels et perception de l'aliment.

► Gilles FERON & Elisabeth GUICHARD

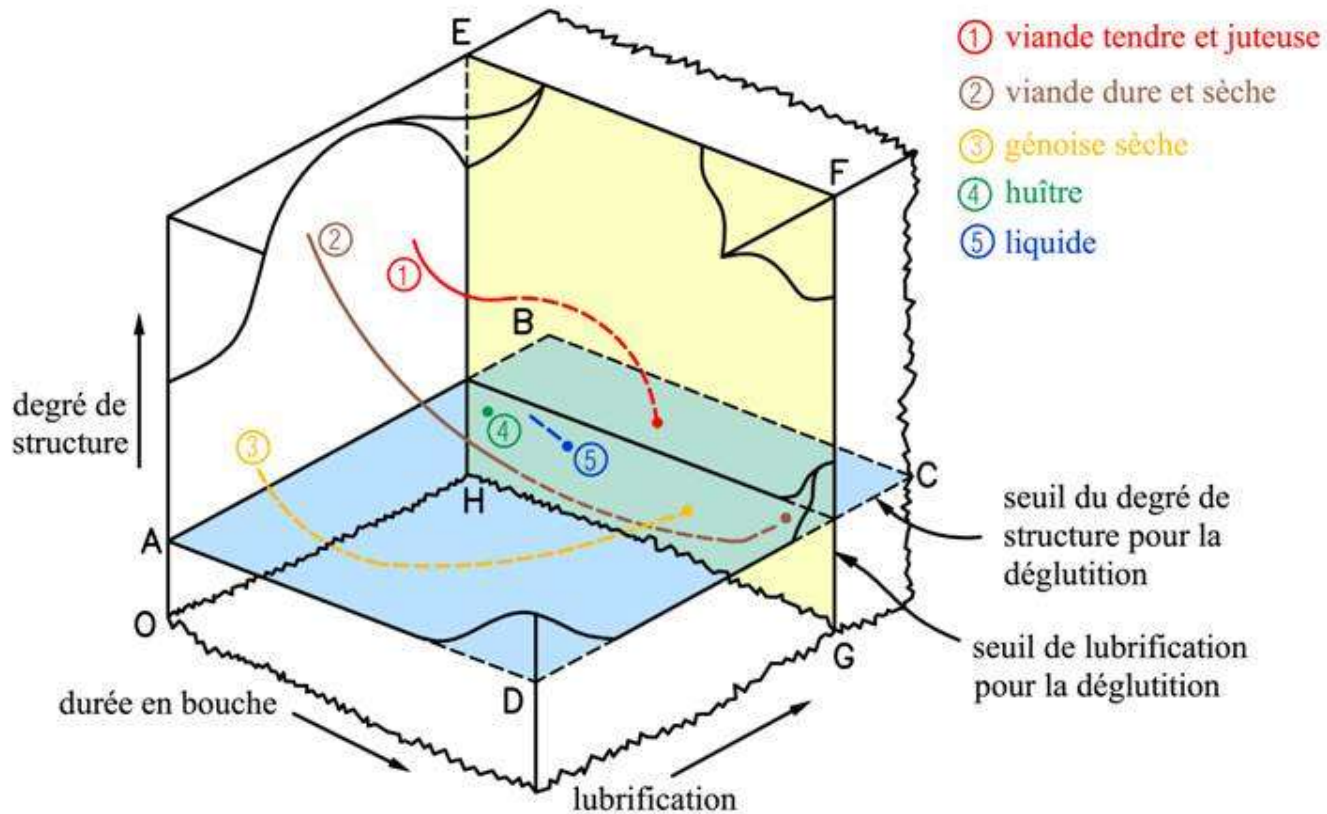


The Food Oral Processing (FOP)



Courtesy of Flix Productions Medical Animation <http://www.medflix.com>

Food Bolus Trajectory



D'après Hutchings et Lillford (1988)

Aroma & taste
release &
perception

Oral volume
Oral health status

Bolus properties:
Moistening
Spreadability
Viscosity
Particle size

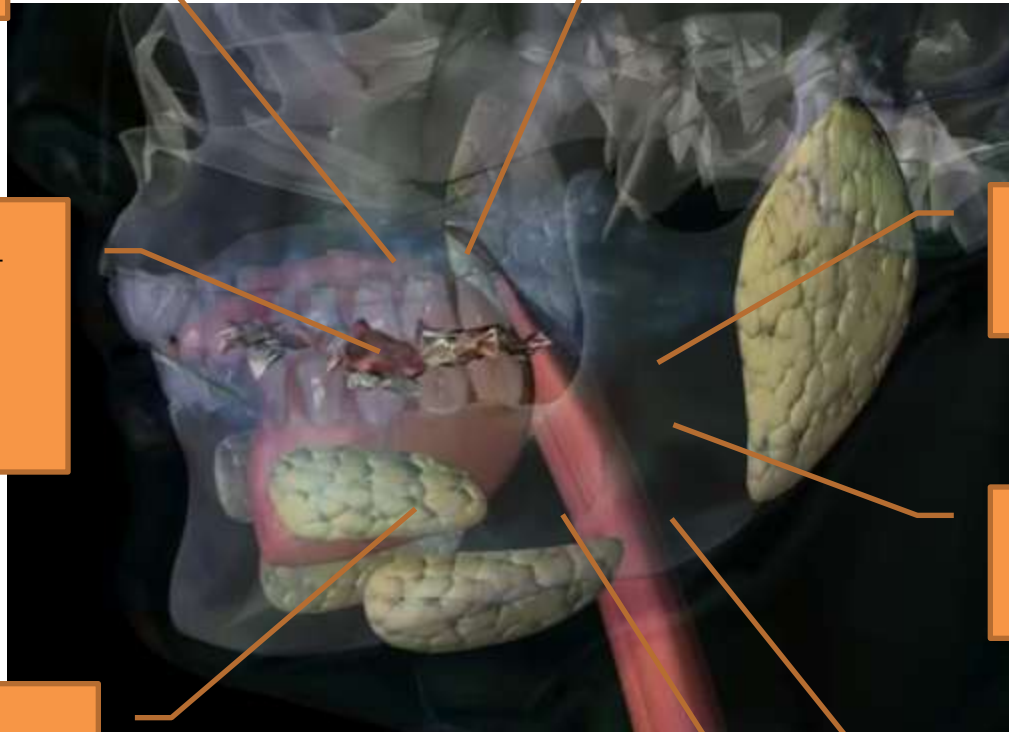
Chewing parameters:
W_{tot}, amplitude,
duration

Masticatory efficiency
Masticatory normality

Salivary flow
Stimulated & at rest

Saliva properties &
composition

Respiratory flow



100 subjects well characterized

50 subjects:
- Repeatable
- Variables



Food bolus trajectory
Food bolus properties
Aroma release profile



16 subjects
- Repeatable
- Variables



Aroma perception

6 cheeses:
- 2 levels of fat
- 3 levels of firmness



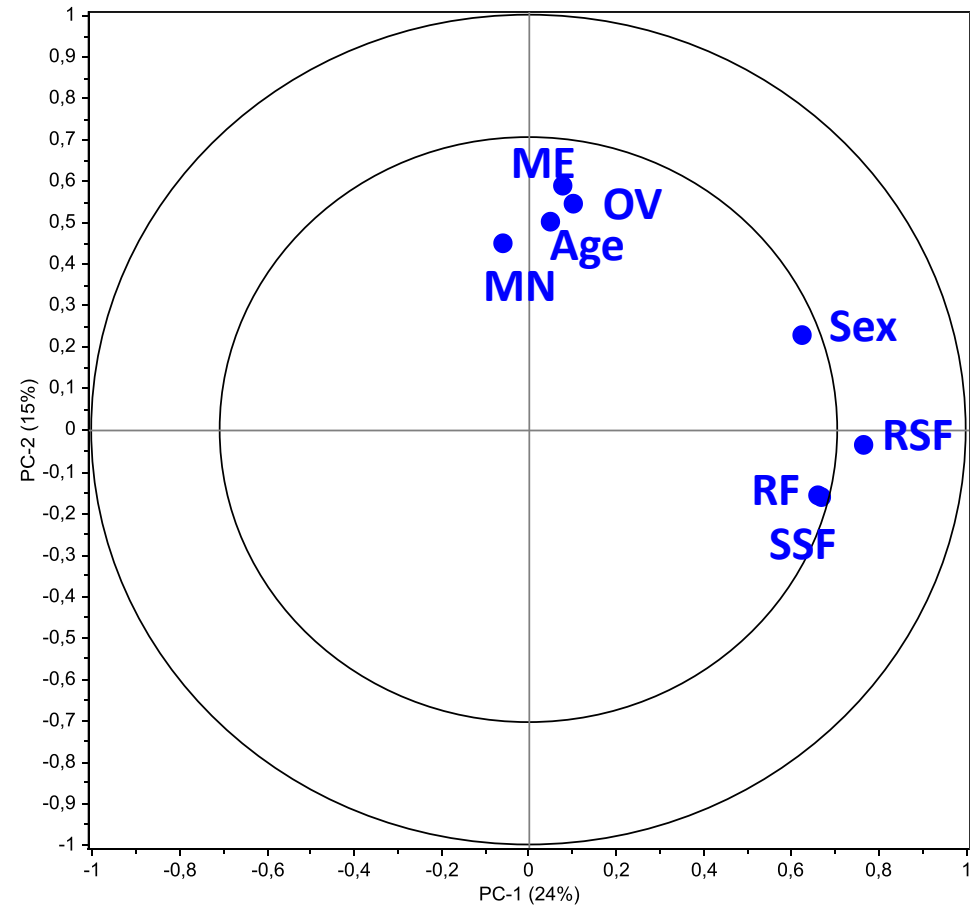
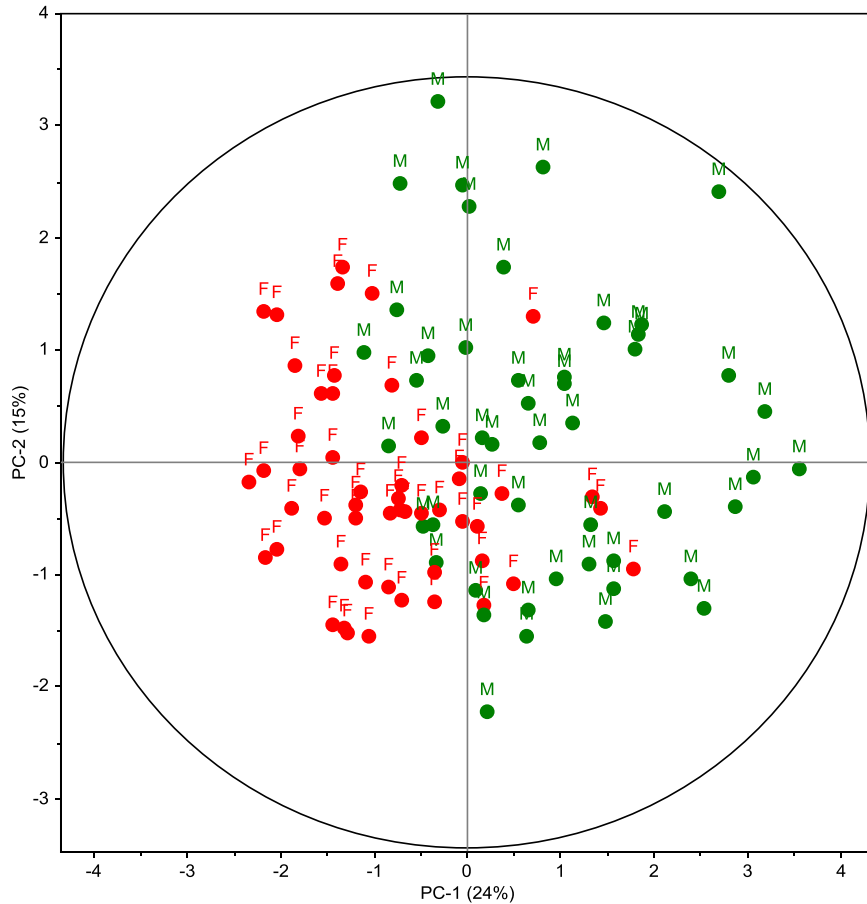
2 aroma compounds:
- Ethyl-propanoate
- Nonan-2-one

Projet SensInMouth

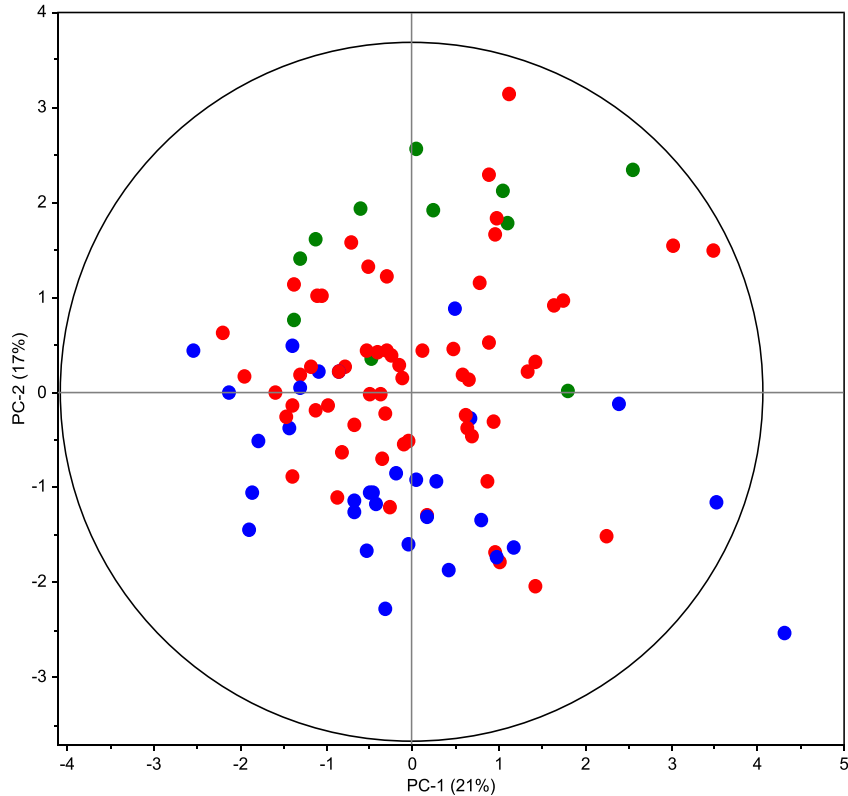
Financé par
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CARREFOURS
DE L'INNOVATION AGRONOMIQUE

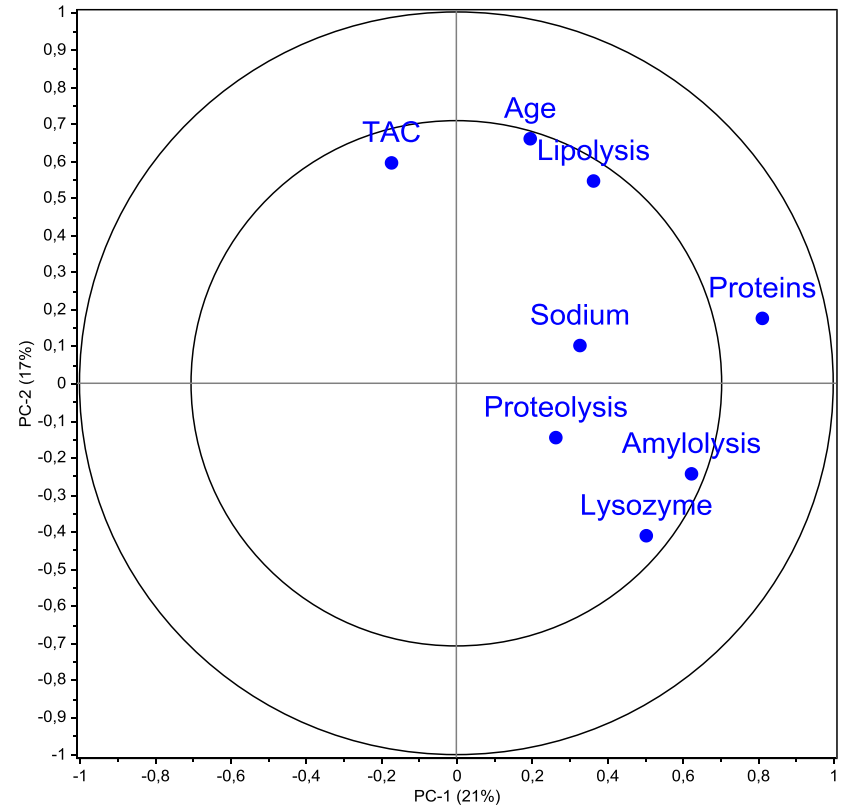
Masticatory & salivary parameters – 100 subjects



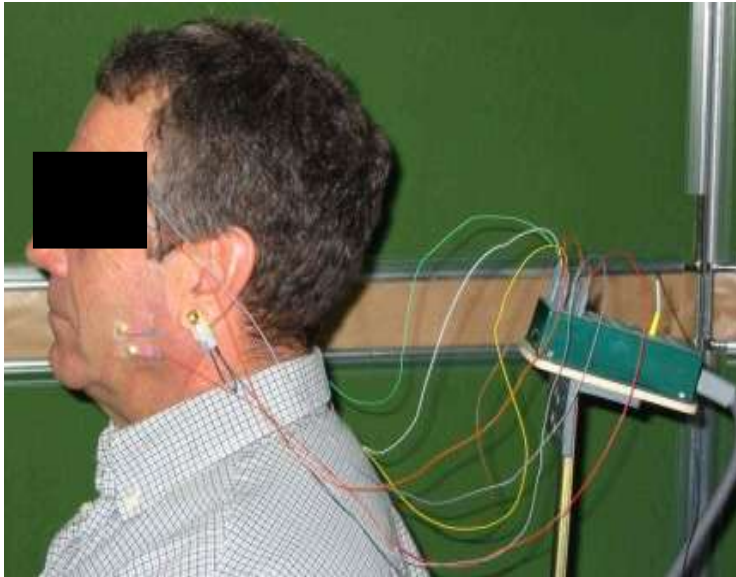
Saliva composition – 100 subjects



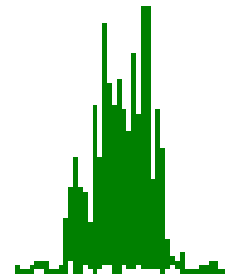
● <= 34 ans ● = 35<54 ans ● => 55 ans



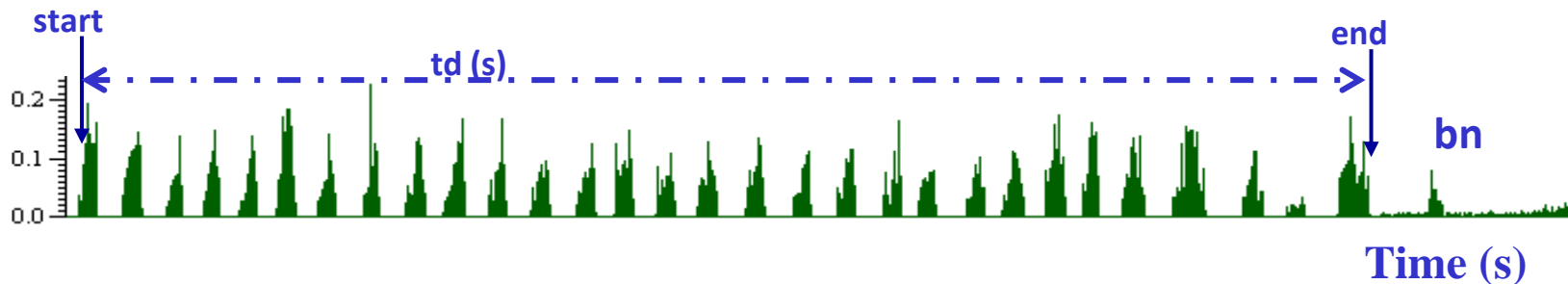
Food bolus trajectory: solid food – 50 subjects



tw (mV.s)

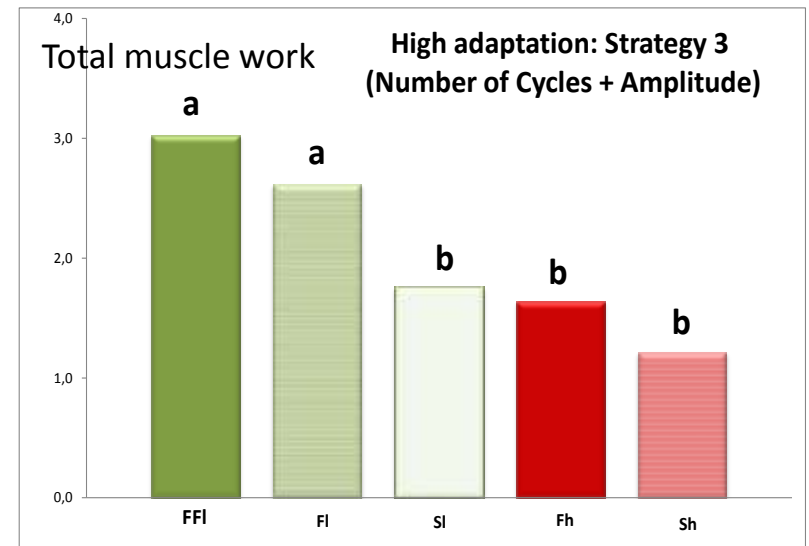
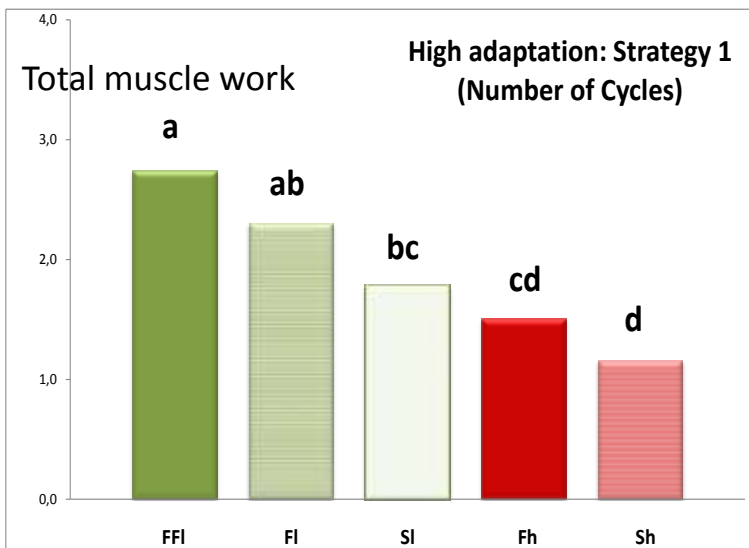
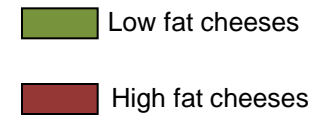
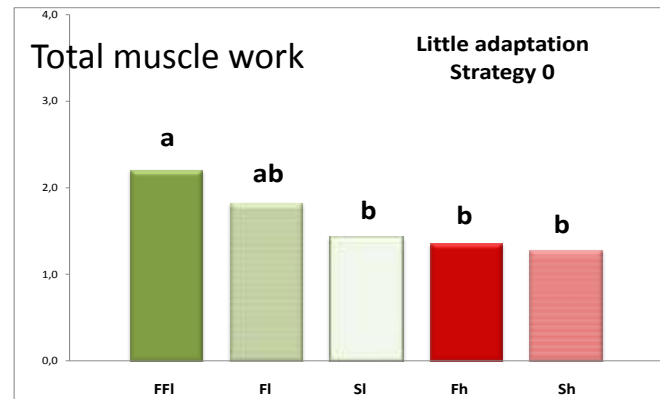


Amplitude
Total muscle work
Total duration
Burst number

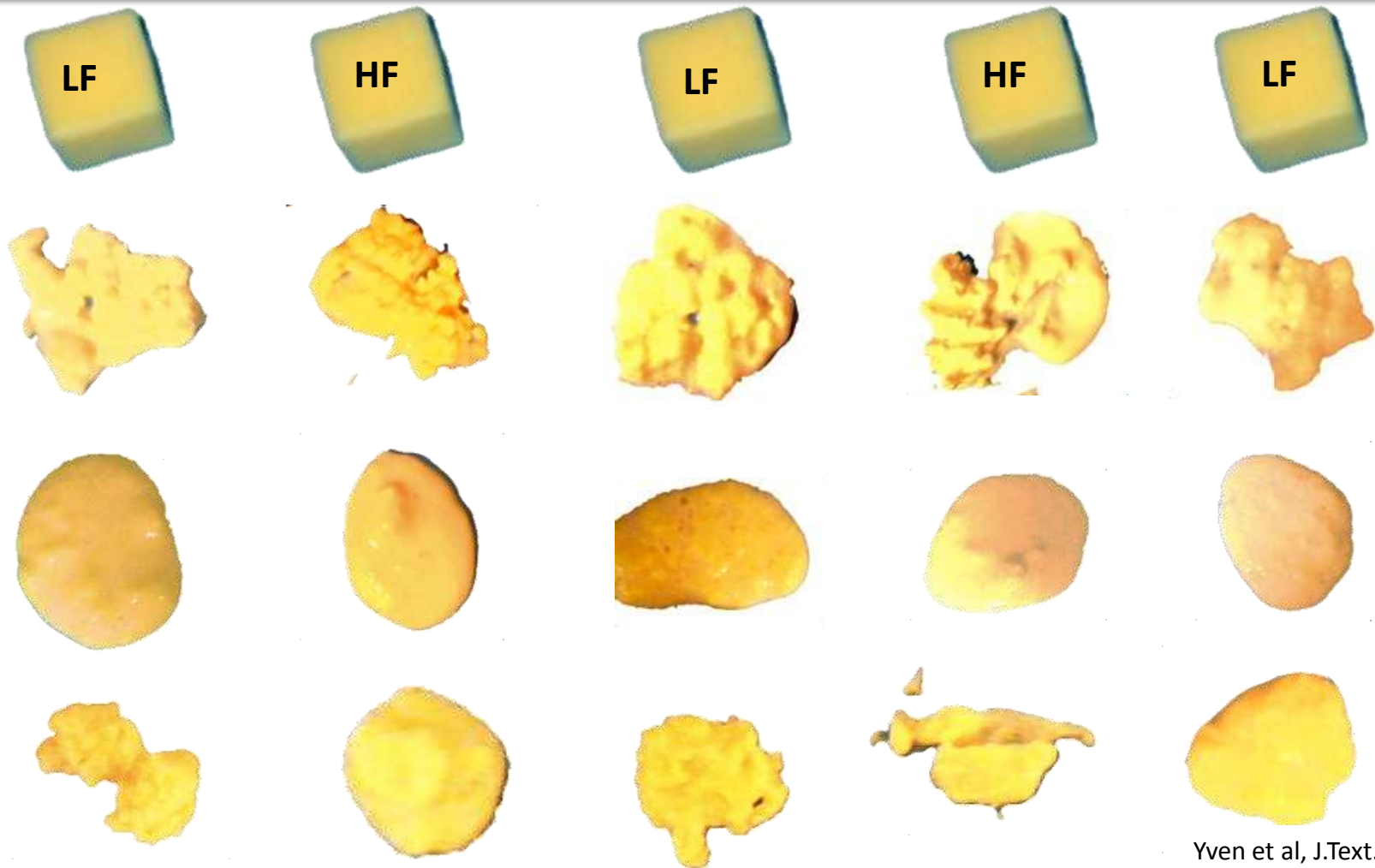


Food bolus trajectory: solid food – 50 subjects

Yven et al, J.Text. Stud. 2012

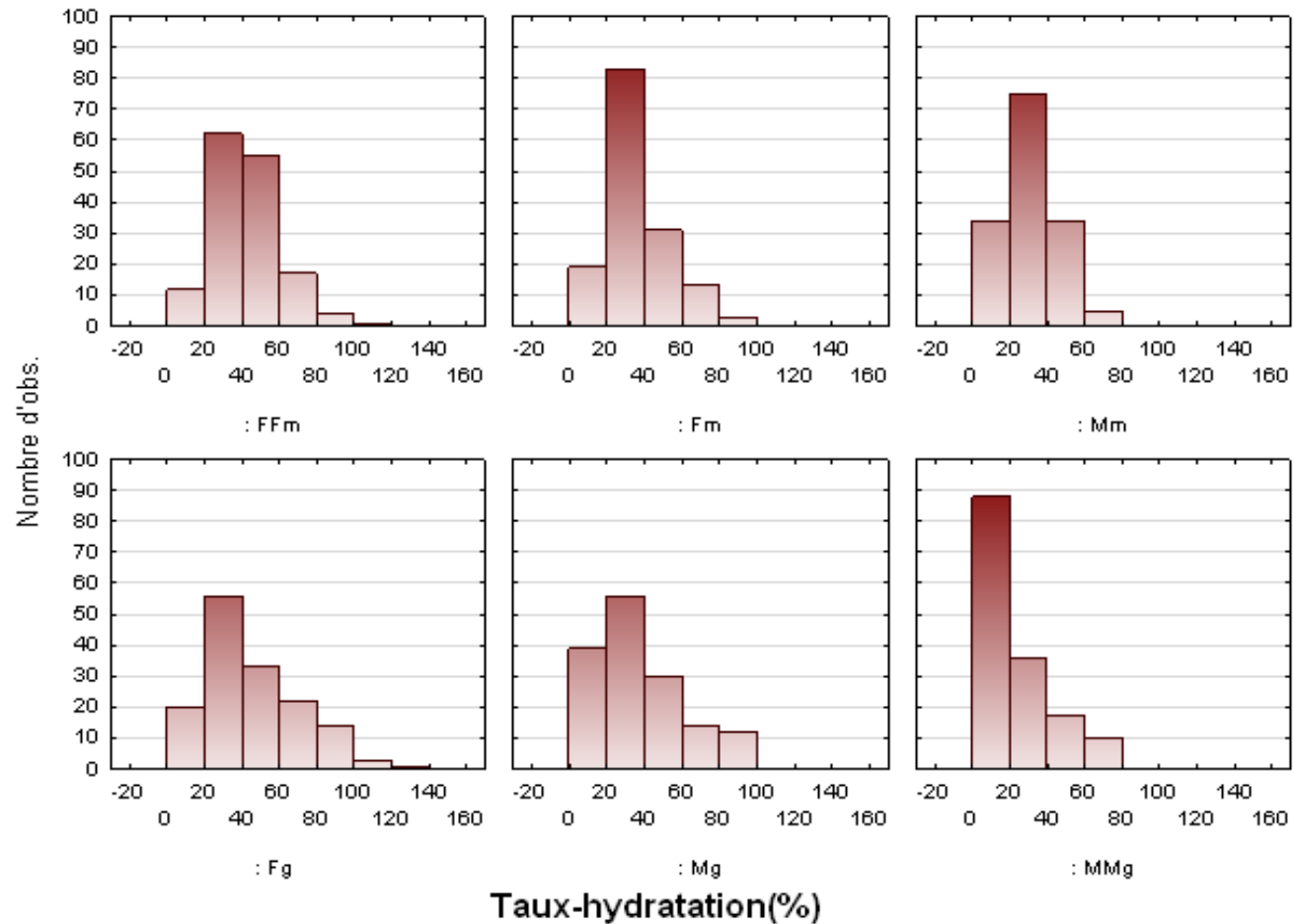


Food bolus trajectory: solid food – 50 subjects



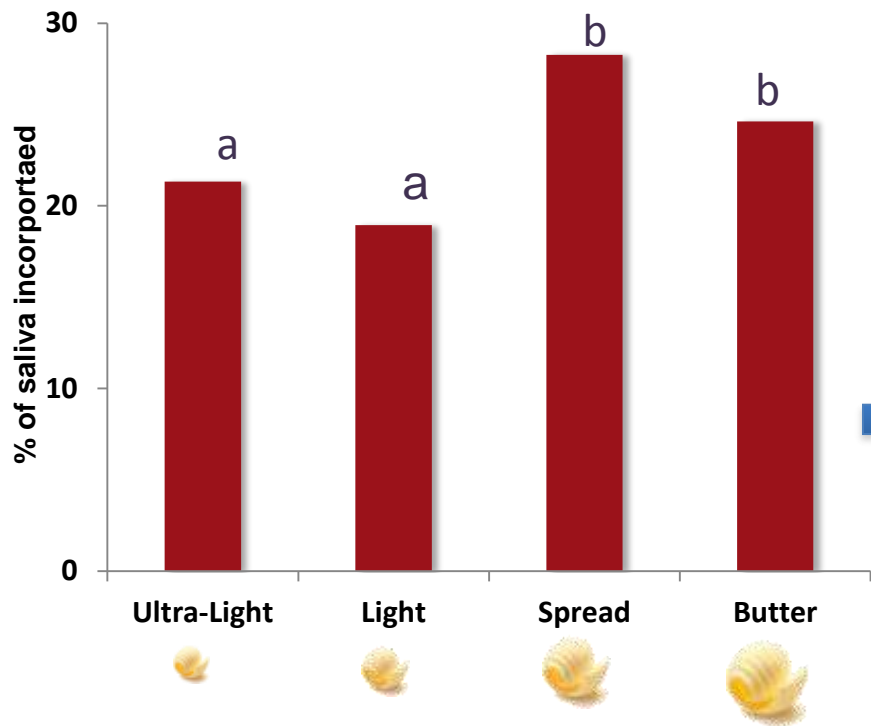
Yven et al, J.Text. Stud. 2012

Food bolus trajectory: solid food – 50 subjects

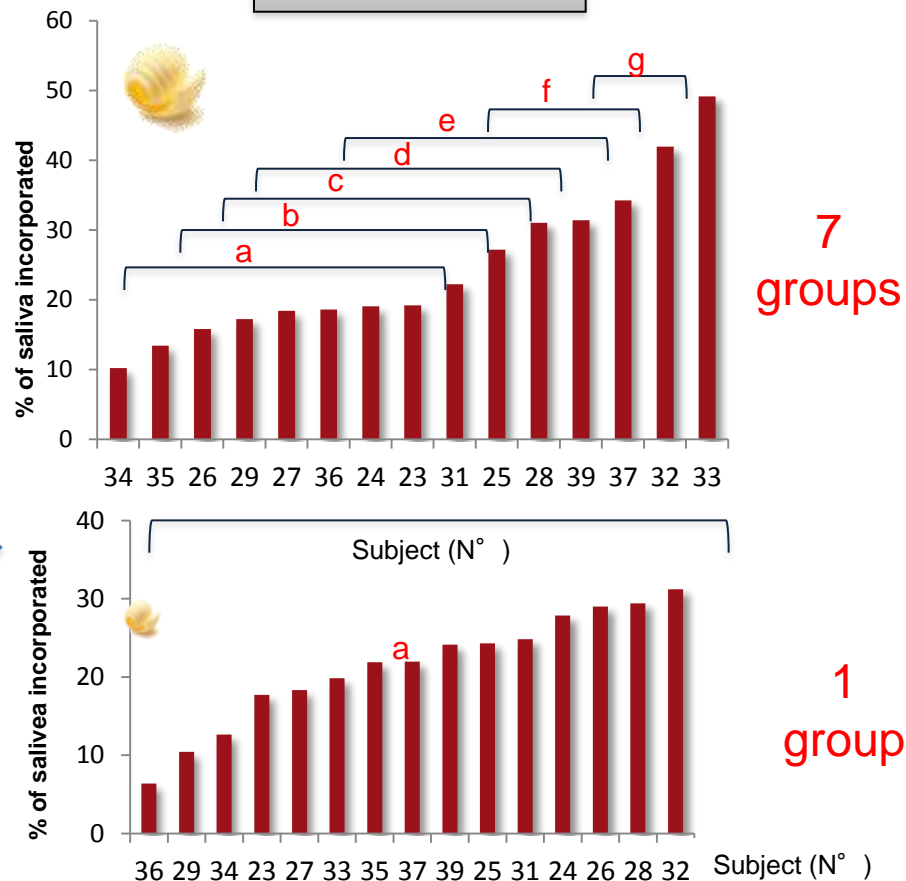


Food bolus trajectory: semi-solid/liquid food

Product effect



Subject effect



Food bolus trajectory: semi-solid/liquid food

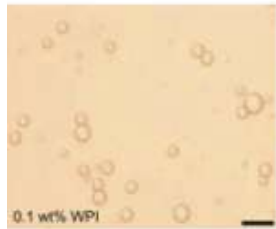
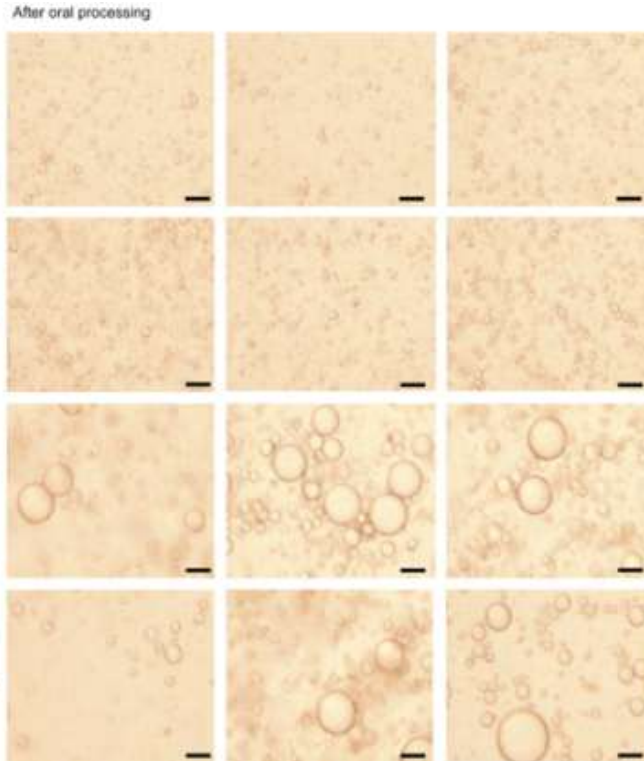
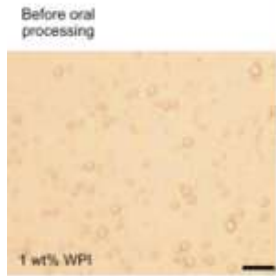
Fat retention at the tongue and the role of saliva: Adhesion and spreading of 'protein-poor' versus 'protein-rich' emulsions

Diane M. Dresselhuis^{a,b}, Martien A. Cohen Stuart^b, George A. van Aken^{a,c},
Raymond G. Schipper^b, Els H.A. de Hoog^{a,c,*}

Food Hydrocolloid 22, 1170 - 1183

Before Oral Processing

After Oral Processing



Coalescence induced by:

- Mucins
- Amylase
- Prolin Rich Protein
- Ions
- Shear forces
- Flux

Enhanced the coating on the tongue

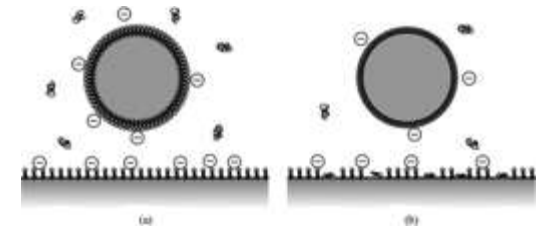
Coalescence +++



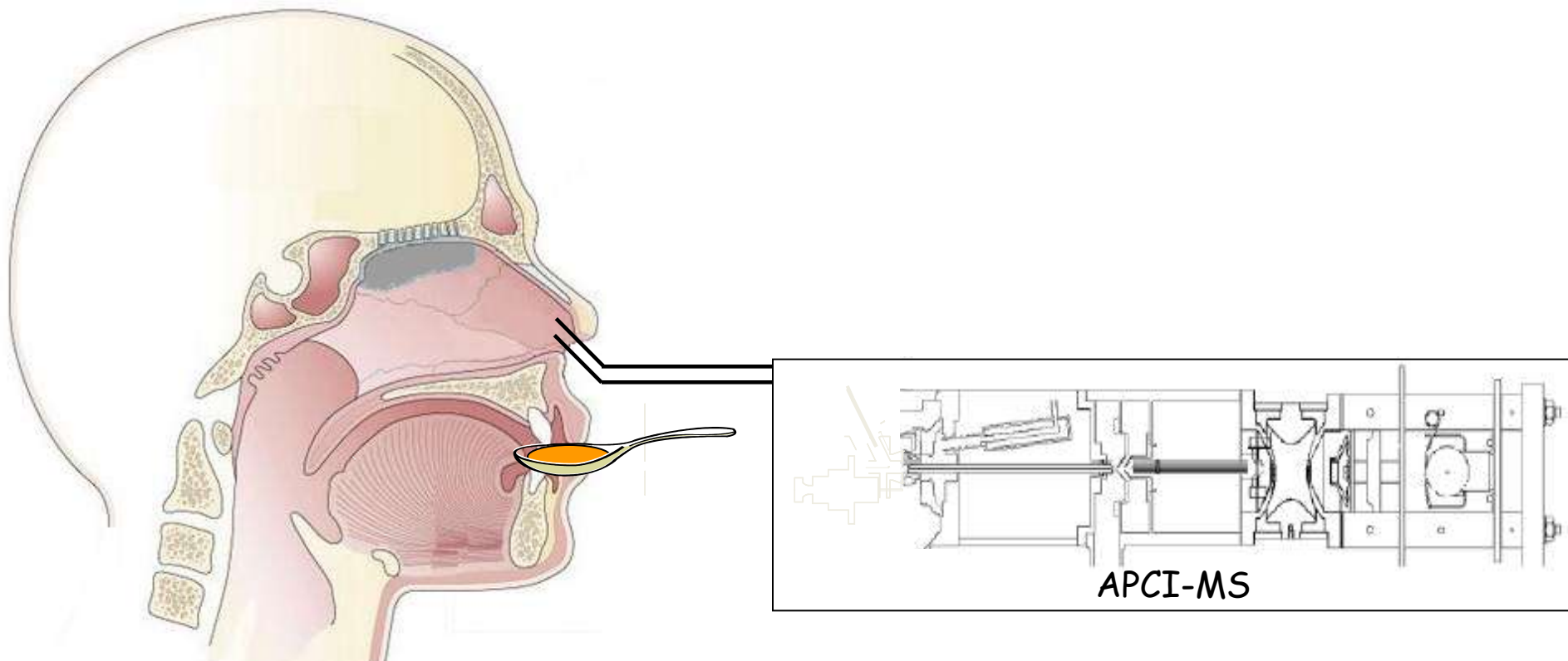
Coating +++
Friction ---

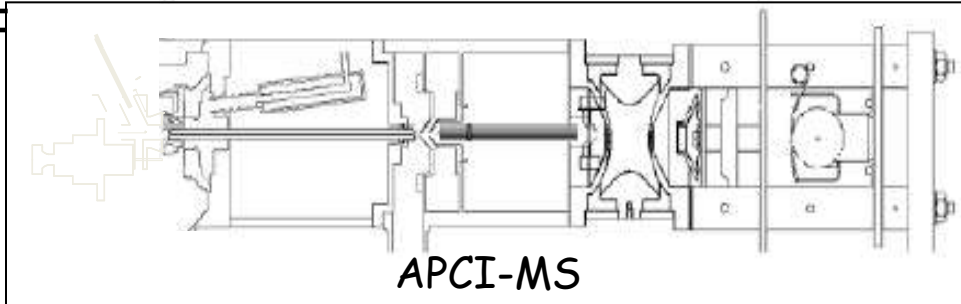
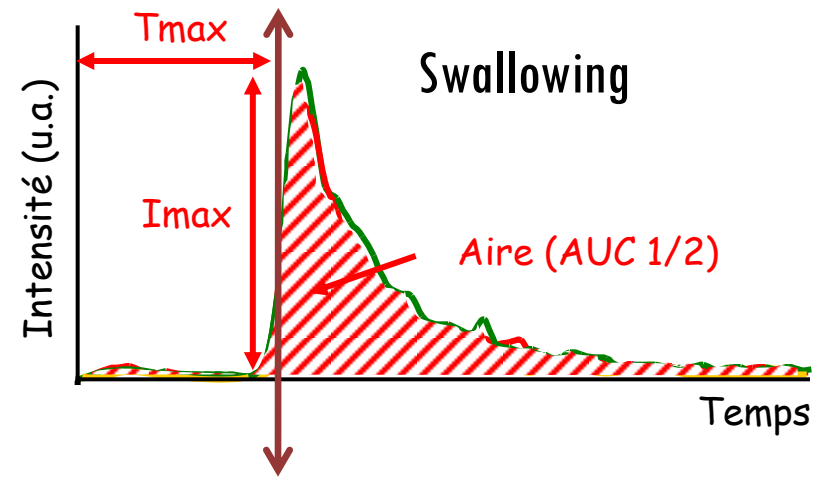
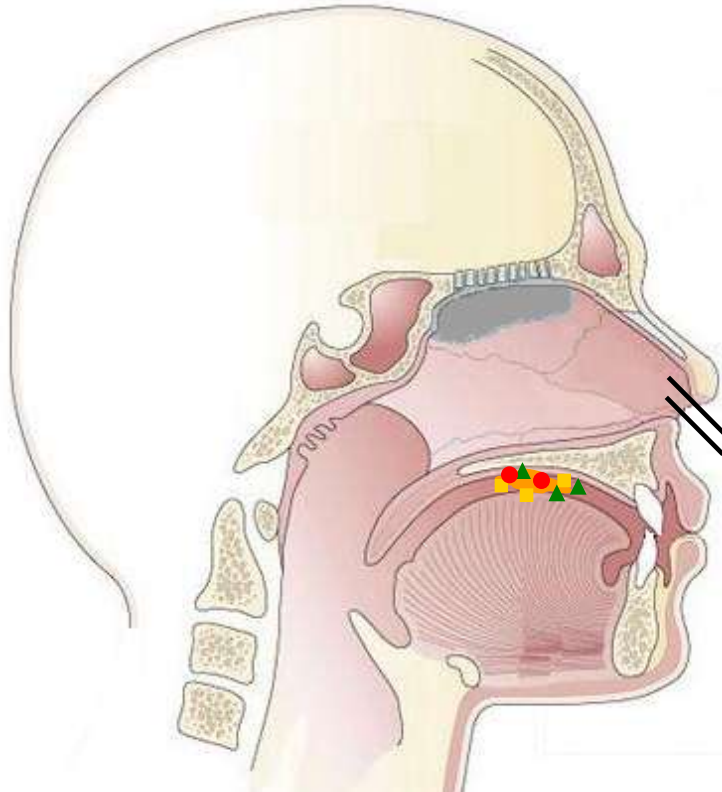


Creamy +++ Smoothy +++
Melting +++



In vivo aroma release – 50 subjects

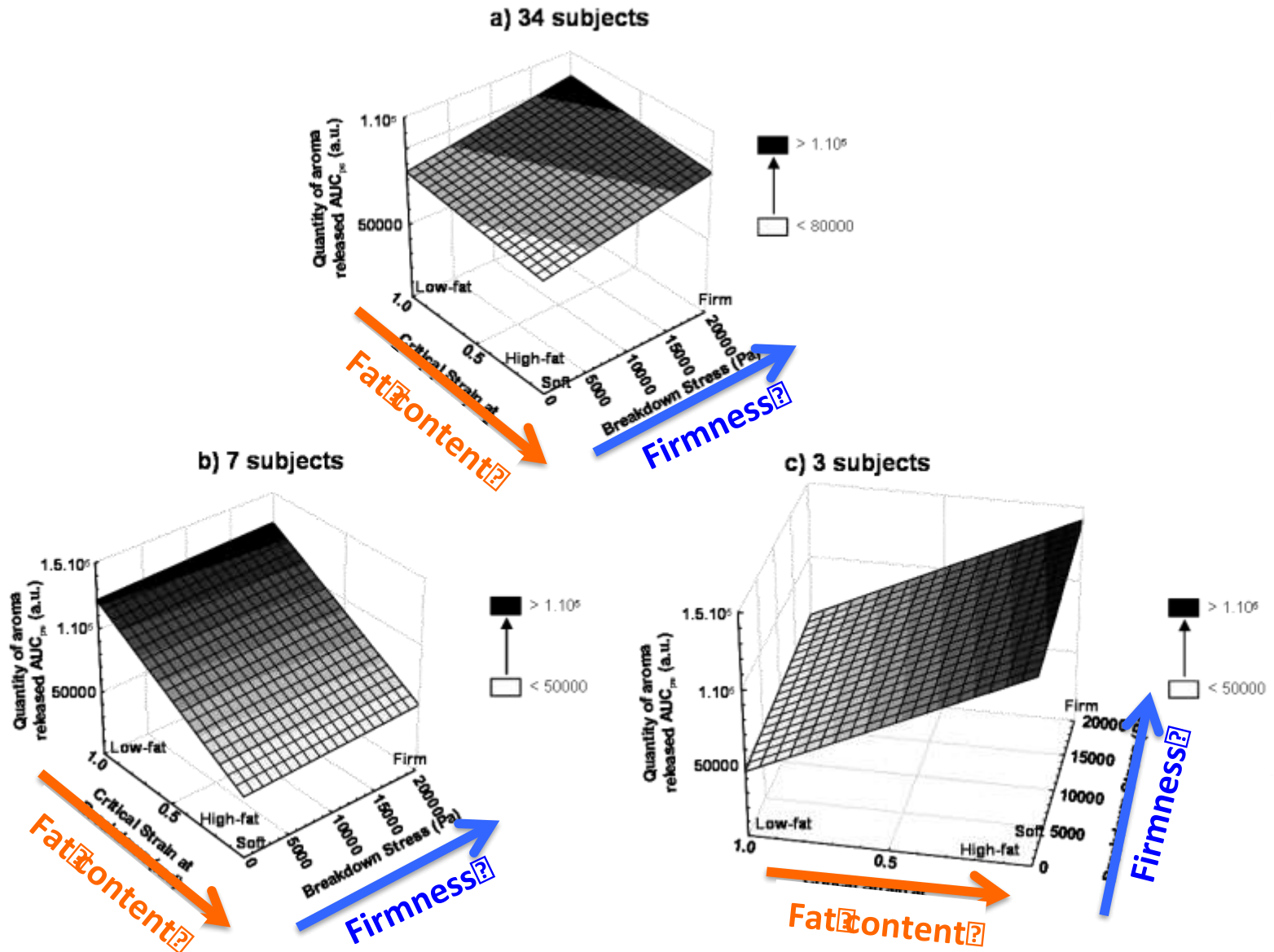




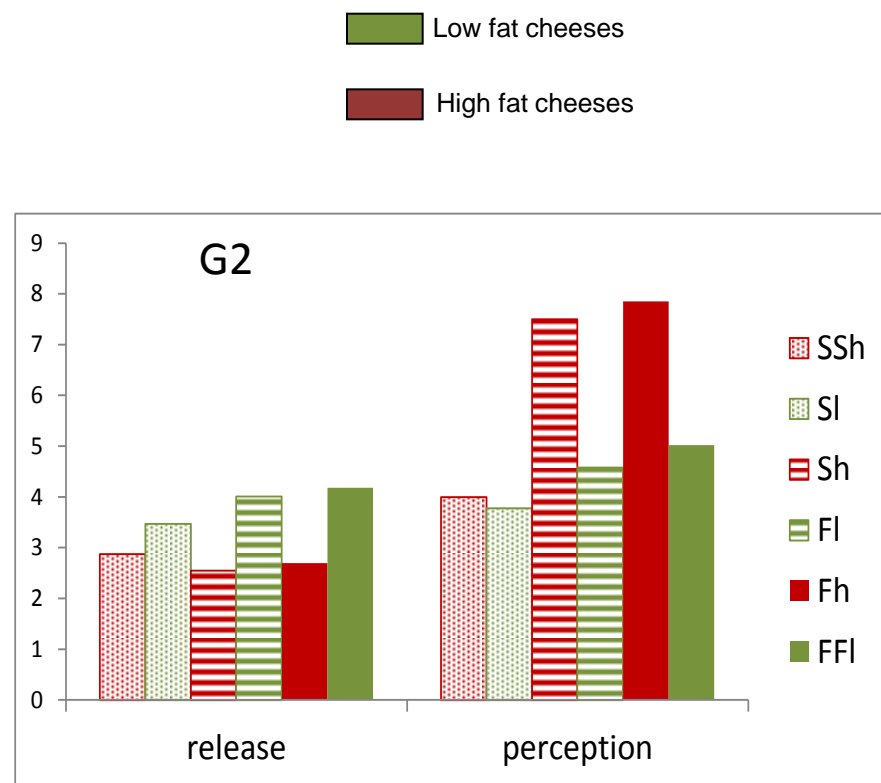
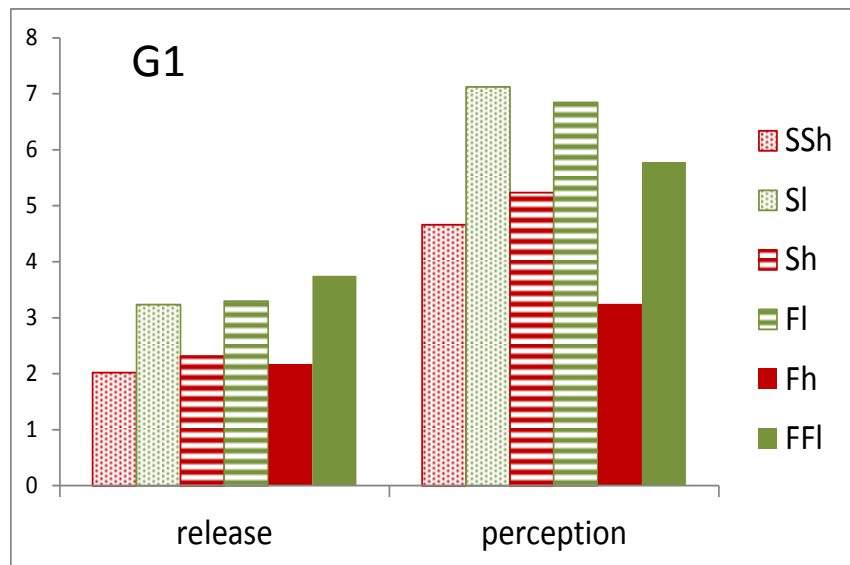
- 2 aroma compounds:
- Ethyl-propanoate
 - Nonan-2-one

In vivo aroma release: subject (50) effect for nonan-2-one

12



Relationship between release and perception: nonan-2-one - 16 subjects



Guichard et al., 2013

Taste perception (sodium)

100 subjects well characterized

21 untrained Subjects
variables regarding salt perception

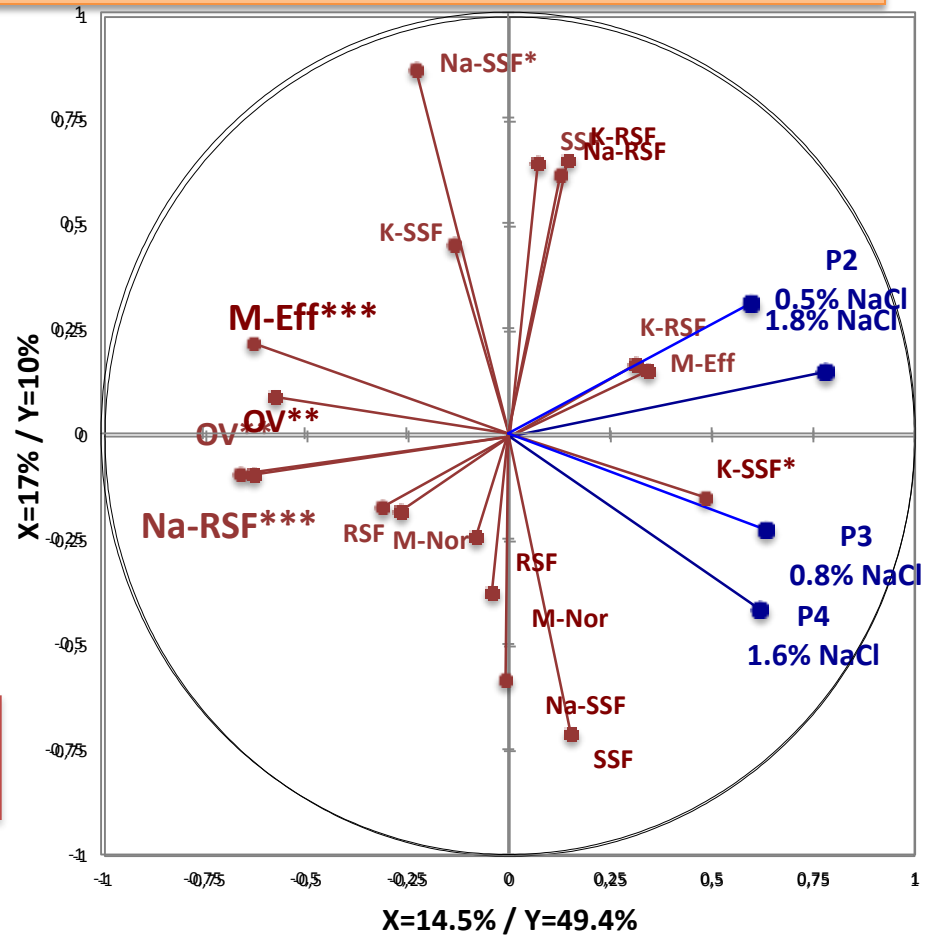
Saltiness
4 cheeses

0.5% - 0.8%
1.6% - 1.8%

Oral physiology
Saliva composition

Sodium, Oral volume,
Masticatory, Flux

Data analysis
Partial Least Squares (PLS)



OV & ME explain saltiness perception the most for low salt

Taste perception (fat)

50 subjects



Saliva
composition

Structure

- Amylase
- Proteolysis
- Lysozyme
- Proteins
- Flux

Taste

LCN1, Lipolysis

Olfactory
(TAS)



17 subjects

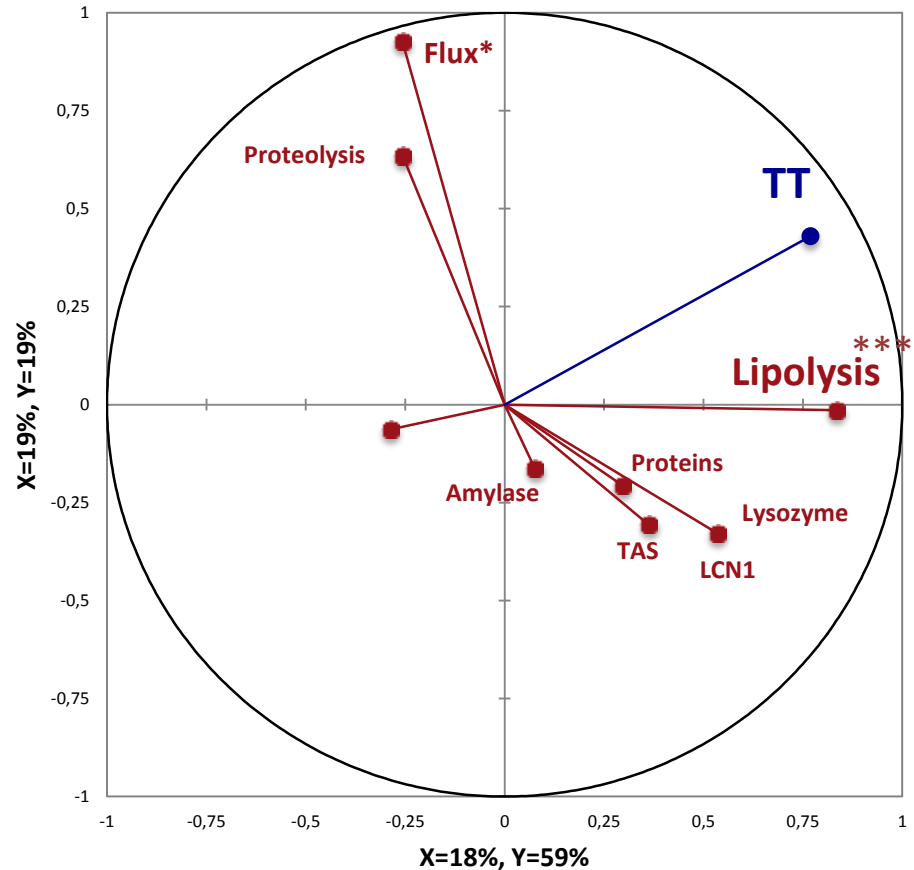


Threshold
C18:1

Taste
(with nose-clip)
&
Multimodal
(without nose-clip)



Data analysis
Partial Least Squares (PLS)



Lipolysis explain oleic acid taste thresholds the
most

Poette et al., Flav. Frag. J. 2013

Conclusions

These works point out:

- Complexity of FOP related physiological phenomenon involved during in-mouth aroma and taste releases and perceptions
- These phenomena are product dependant but also subject dependant. There is a real necessity to consider this last aspect on the different studies conducting on the field >>> large panel or inclusion criteria.
- Changes of FOP during life (infancy and elderly) ? How the product can influence FOP evolution ? What are the consequences on the evolution of flavour and taste perception ?

Acknowledgement

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