

Problems in the Behavioural Sciences

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Hunger



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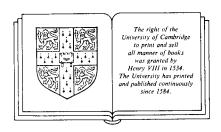
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Hunger

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Contents

	Foreword by Jeffrey Gray	ix
	Acknowledgements	х
	Introduction	1
1	Experimental techniques and procedures	3
	Assessment of food intake and parallel measurements	
	in unaltered conditions	3
	Animal models	3
	Food intake measurements in animal models	3
	Self-intragastric and self-intravenous feeding	5
	Parallel measurements in unaltered conditions	6
	Food intake and parallel measurements in normal	
	human subjects	7
	Experimental manipulations	9
	Diets	9
	Gastrointestinal negative feedback	10
	Systemic alterations	11
	Central and peripheral nervous system	12
2	Basic facts and normal feeding	14
	Basic concepts	14
	Normal feeding in the steady-state condition	15
	Free-feeding pattern in rats	16
	Feeding schedules	19
	Normal feeding in man	20
	Normal feeding in the non-steady-state condition	21
	Food deprivation	21
	Ambient temperature and exercise	25
	Pregnancy and lactation	27
3	Systemic and sensory stimulation to eat	28
	The systemic or metabolic stimulus to eat or 'hunger	
	signal'	28
	Temporal correlation	29

V



vi

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Contents	
Effects on meal initiation of manipulating the	
systemic stimulus	36
Sensory-specific stimulation of eating	40
4 Determinants of meal size	48
The origin of food-specific palatability	48
The oro-gastrointestinal process of satiation	53
Mouth	53
Stomach	55
Intestine	56
Pre- and post-absorptive events in satiation and	•0
satiety	58
5 Body energy balance	60
The steady-state condition	60
Changing energy output	63
Changing food intake	63
6 The regulation of body weight or body fat mass The liporegulatory mechanism and its impact on	68
ad libitum feeding	69
Reversibility of conditions of spontaneous or forced	
overweight and underweight	73
7 Developmental aspects	78
8 Brain mechanisms of hunger arousal and meal	
initiation	83
The lateral hypothalamic feeding system	83
Neuroanatomical evidence	83
Electrical and chemical stimulation of the	84
LH lesion	86
The brain target of the systemic and blood-borne	
hunger signal	88
Brain mechanisms of palatability of foods	90
Manifestations of palatability	90
The sensory food reward	91
Brain opiates and palatability of foods The brain mechanism of palatability learning	91 93
The orani meenamon of palataointy learning	73
9 Brain mechanisms of satiation and meal size	96
Non-involvement of the medial hypothalamus	96



	Contents	vii
	Role of the LH and connected structures in the	
	satiation process	97
10	Brain mechanisms of body energy balance and of	
	maintenance of fat mass	102
	The hypothalamic regulation of body fat mass	102
	Effect of electrical stimulation of the VMN	105
	VMN and LH relationships	106
	Sustained lipogenesis and impaired lipolysis after the	
	VMH lesion	106
	Role of hyperinsulinism and of sympathetic-	100
	parasympathetic imbalance	107
	The origin of hyperphagia	108
	The nature of the VMN liporegulatory mechanism	109
	VMN glucose-sensitive sites	109
	Brain insulin receptors	111
11	Nutrient-specific appetites	113
	Manifestations of nutrient-specific appetites	113
	Vitamin- and mineral-specific appetites	113
	Macronutrient-specific appetites	114
	Mechanisms of nutrient-specific appetites	118
	Vitamins and minerals	118
	High-fat diets	118
	Protein intake	119
	Conclusion	121
	References	123
	Index	151



Foreword

Hunger (like its predecessor in this series, Thirst, by B. J. Rolls and E. T. Rolls) is inter-disciplinary in its very nature: an adequate approach to the study of food intake, and the mechanisms that subserve it, is possible only if one starts by ignoring the traditional boundaries between psychology and physiology. Professor Jacques Le Magnen shows elegantly how, if one first poses essentially behavioural questions and then, to answer them, makes a series of simple (but careful and well-controlled) behavioural measurements, one is inevitably drawn to consider the physiological mechanisms that are likely to underlie the behavioural regularities observed; also, the physiological questions that one can then go on to pose are much more precisely framed and better targetted than if one had simply gone into the endocrine and nervous systems and baldly asked, 'how does this tissue control food intake?' There is indeed no better example of the importance of the systematic description of behaviour for problems in physiology than Le Magnen's now-famous observation that meal size is well correlated with the latency to eat the next meal, but not with the interval since the previous one. How much can flow from such a seemingly simple observation the reader will find (with much else) here.

Professor Le Magnen's laboratory is located in Paris, in an institution at once ancien régime and entirely modern, the Collège de France. It will surprise no one that our guide to the mysteries of hunger should reside in the city in which a million master chefs have explored every nuance of the motto, 'l'appétit vient en mangeant'. A future generation of chefs may perhaps have to pass an examination on the relation between this essential gastronomic truth and fluctuations (here lovingly described) in the levels of insulin and other hormones that regulate the concentration of sugar in the blood. They will find all they need for their studies in this book. Who knows, their labours may even enable them to add fresh tricks to their trade and to shape the next 'nouvelle cuisine'. For Professor Le Magnen shows the keen interest of the Frenchman, as well as the nutritional scientist, in all the varied aspects of that most important part of life, eating. His lucid account of how they can nearly all be encompassed by a few simple principles of wide generality makes compelling reading.

ix



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