

## **Presence of undeclared caffeine in weight loss food supplements.**

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### **Abstract**

**Recent studies claim that weight loss supplements often contain pharmacologically active ingredients or undeclared drug substances with a potential health risk. This study is focused on food supplements in the category “weight loss” in which label caffeine was not declared. Analysed samples were purchased from dietary supplement stores, pharmacies and internet. In the screening were included only food supplements which do not contain caffeine or herbal extracts which contain caffeine like guarana, kola nut, yerba mate etc. 30 samples were analysed by HPLC/UV detection. We found undeclared caffeine in 5 of the analysed samples. The presence of undeclared caffeine in food supplements for weight loss could lead to serious health consequences especially for consumers with cardiovascular diseases.**

**Keywords:** Caffeine, Food supplements, HPLC caffeine, Undeclared substances, Weight loss food supplements, Obesity.

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### **Introduction**

During the past three decades obesity and overweight have become major challenges to chronic disease prevention and health worldwide [1-6]. Obesity is a rapidly growing serious health problem affecting an increasing number of people all over the world. It is considered not only as an abnormal accumulation of body fat but it could cause serious adverse effect on health [1-5]. The long-term health consequences include: development of diabetes, coronary heart disease, depression, respiratory complications, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, joint pain, osteoarthritis and others [2]. Excess body weight is also an important risk factor for mortality and morbidity from cardiovascular diseases [5]. The measure of obesity is the body mass index (BMI). A person with a BMI  $\geq 30$  or more is considered obese. A person with a BMI  $\leq 25$  is considered overweight [7]. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) worldwide, the number of obesity people has nearly tripled since 1975. Nowadays more than 1.9 billion adults are overweight of them over 650 million are obese [8]. This problem is rising at an alarming pace not only in adult population [9].

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) the number of overweight/obese infants and young children (aged 0 to 5 years) increased from 32,000,000 globally in 1990 to 41,000,000 in 2016 [8]. WHO predicts that if these trends continue the number of overweight or obese infants and young children will have increased to 70 million by 2025.

Overweight and obesity are preventable conditions. The most efficient way is the combination of healthy foods (low calorie

intake) and regular physical activity. The food industry could also play an important role in prevention from obesity by reducing the fat, sugar and salt content of complementary foods and also by practicing responsible marketing [8]. One of the most popular weight loss approaches is the intake of food supplements. Some of the most used categories of food supplements for reduction of the weight are summarised in Table 1. Food supplement intake could have beneficial effects for losing weight if it is combined with physical activity and low calorie diet but it hides some risks. Even most of the people consider food supplements as safe products with no side effects, not all of them are safe enough. For example food supplements for weight loss containing caffeine or some other substances could be dangerous for patients with cardiovascular disease. Moreover many researchers have found undeclared substances in food supplements—about 20% of the analysed samples have been found to contain undeclared substances like caffeine, sibutramine, steroids and others [10-18,19].

Weight loss strategy for obese people should be carefully done and supplementation should be recommended by a physician or another medical specialist, because most of these patients suffer from coronary heart disease and other serious medical conditions.

According to European Pharmacopeia caffeine (Figure 1) is a white or almost white, crystalline powder or silky, white or almost white, crystals. It is sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in ethanol [20].

It presents in the composition of many drugs, in combination with other drug substances like paracetamol, ibuprofen and others. These medicines are mainly used as pain relievers.

Caffeine is a substance included also in many food supplements for weight loss with the purpose of increasing thermogenesis and lipid metabolism [18].

Caffeine administration affects the functioning of the cardiovascular, respiratory, renal, and nervous systems [21].

If it is declared on the label of a particular food supplement the product would not be included in the diet of an obese patient because of the high risk of increasing blood pressure, pulse rate and others. It is extremely dangerous for the patients the presence of undeclared caffeine in food supplements. That could expose consumers to possible side-effects and drug interactions. Researchers consider that inclusion of any

unlabelled substance could be motivated by a desire to increase or alter the claimed effect of the product [9,11] but it could also happen because of non-compliance of GMP guidelines. In both cases it is a problem and it is dangerous for consumers.

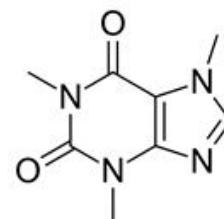


Figure 1. Caffeine structure.

Table 1. Weight-loss food supplements.

Ingredients	Benefits for weight loss process	Scientific evidences	Safety
L-carnitine	Transports fatty acids into mitochondria for oxidation [22]	Not enough evidences	Safe
Garcinia cambogia	Reduction of appetite [23]	Limited number of researches	Not enough evidences
Yohimbine	Significant increase in energy expenditure [24,25]	Limited number of researches	Yohimbine intake could cause: increase of blood pressure and pulse rate, headache, flush, sweating, anxiety, agitation and many other side effects
Caffeine containing food supplements	Modest reduction of weight loss [26-28] Diuretic effect	More studies should be done	Increase of blood pressure and pulse rate, tremor, insomnia
Biotin	Not enough evidences.	Not enough evidences	Not enough evidences
Chitosan	Prevents fat absorption [28]	Not enough evidences	Not enough evidences
Anti-cellulite draining food supplements	Diuretic effect	Limited number of researches	Not enough evidences
Others	–	–	–

## Material and Methods

### Materials

**Reference standard:** Caffeine (Sigma Aldrich).

**Reagents:** Methanol for HPLC (Sigma Aldrich); Deionised water.

**Samples:** 30 food supplements with beneficial effects on weight loss. Samples were purchased from dietary supplement stores, pharmacies, and internet.

### Methods

**HPLC/UV detection:** Instrumentation: Varian Pro Star HPLC system, UV detector, chromatographic column-Microsorb-MV 100-5 C18 150 × 4.6 mm, Hamilton syringes designed for use with manual HPLC injection ports (25 mcl).

**Chromatographic conditions:** Mobile phase A: Water, Mobile phase B: Methanol, Elution: 70% mobile phase A, 30% mobile phase B, Flow rate: 1 ml/minute, UV detector set at 273 nm.

## Results and Discussion

Recent studies claim that weight loss supplements often contain active pharmacoeactive ingredients or undeclared drug substances with a potential health risk [29,30]. This study is focused on food supplements in the category “weight loss” in which label caffeine was not declared. Analysed samples were purchased from dietary supplement stores, pharmacies and internet. We divided the samples in four categories: L-carnitine containing food supplements (n=10), yohimbine containing (n=4), biotin containing food supplements (n=4), others (n=12). We observed the label of selected food supplements- the statement of identity, nutrition labelling, ingredient labelling, and nutrient content. In the screening were included

only food supplements which do not contain caffeine, or herbal extracts which contain caffeine-like guarana, kola nut, yerba mate etc.

For the screening we used Varian Pro Star HPLC system: chromatographic column-Microsorb-MV 100-5 C18 150 × 4.6 mm and UV detector. The UV detector was set at 273 nm. Mobile phase: water 70%, methanol 30%. The analytical procedure was simple and accurate. It was previously validated.

### Standard solution of caffeine

6.0 mg of referent substance caffeine (Sigma Aldrich) was weighed in a volumetric flask (10 ml). The substance was dissolved in 2 ml methanol. We added to the solution 8ml deionised water. Concentration of the stock solution-600 µg/ml. Caffeine working solution was prepared by dilution of the stock solution. Concentration of the working solution-60 µg/ml.

Samples preparation included extraction with methanol and dilution with water/methanol (2/8 v/v). 30 working test solutions were prepared by dilution of the test stock solutions. All test solutions were filtrated twice. The first step included prefiltration to remove larger particles from the solutions. After that it was performed subsequent, finer filtration. We used syringe filters (pore size 0.45 µm). All samples were introduced in the chromatographic system through manual injector port. We used Hamilton Syringes for HPLC (25 mcl.). Injection-20 mcl of each sample.

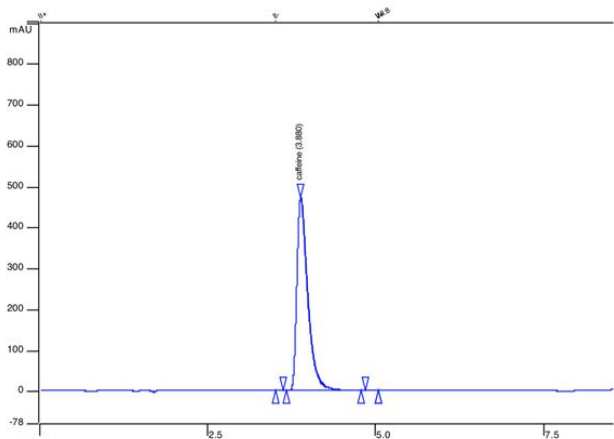


Figure 2. Chromatogram of standard solution of caffeine, RT=3.88 minutes.

We established retention time for caffeine standard 3.88 minutes (Figure 2). Figure 2 represents chromatogram of standard solution of caffeine. We found that 5 of the analysed samples contained undeclared caffeine in concentration from 10 mg per capsule up to 90 mg. Figure 3 presents overlaid chromatograms of the caffeine-positive samples. The food supplement in which content we found 90 mg caffeine per capsule was labelled: 1 capsule 2 times daily. That means that a consumer of that product would take about 180 mg caffeine per day without knowing. The administration of single dose of

200 mg of caffeine could significantly increase blood pressure [18] and could lead to some serious effects. The intake of undeclared caffeine in the late afternoon could lead to insomnia. Although we did not find caffeine in high doses in the analysed samples, the intake of undeclared caffeine could cause issues when it is combined with coffee and other high-caffeine beverages. The results of this study indicate that weight loss supplements could contain undeclared substances and the intake of these products could expose at serious risk individuals with heart disease.

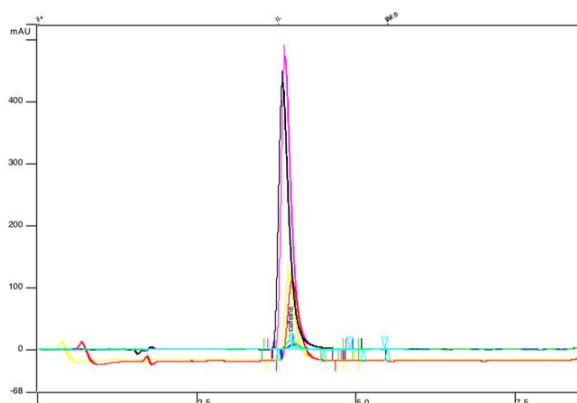


Figure 3. Overlaid chromatograms of caffeine-positive samples.

### Conclusion

Recent studies claim that more than 20% of weight loss food supplements could contain undeclared substances that could represent a potential health risk. We analysed 30 food supplements for weight loss for undeclared caffeine. We found that 1 in 6 contained undeclared caffeine (total 5 from 30) 16.66%. Most of obese and overweight people suffer from hypertension. We consider that it is very dangerous for patients with cardiovascular diseases to take food supplements with undeclared caffeine because this could lead to serious health consequences.

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