Lactase non-persistence as a determinant of milk avoidance and calcium intake in children and adolescents

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(Received 26 August 2012 – Final revision received 22 February 2013 – Accepted 5 March 2013)


Abstract

This study examines if lactase non-persistent (LNP) children and adolescents differ from those who are lactase persistent (LP) as regards milk avoidance and Ca intake. We also studied potential differences in anthropometric features related to obesity, and examined if milk avoidance is associated with lactase-persistence status. Additionally, we aimed to determine if heterozygous subjects showed an intermediary phenotype as regards Ca intake. Furthermore, we tested if LP and LNP influence vitamin D intake. The European Youth Heart Study is an ongoing international, multi-centre cohort study primarily designed to address CVD risk factors. Children (n 298, mean age 9·6 years) and adolescents (n 386, mean age 15·6 years) belonging to the Swedish part of the European Youth Heart Study were genotyped for the LCT-13910 C > T polymorphism. Mendelian randomisation was used. Milk avoidance was significantly more common in LNP adolescents (OR 3·2; 95% CI 1·5, 7·3). LP subjects had higher milk consumption (P < 0·001). Accordingly, energy consumption derived from milk and Ca intake was lower in LNP (P < 0·05 and P < 0·001, respectively). Heterozygous subjects did not show an intermediary phenotype concerning milk consumption. LP or LNP status did not affect vitamin D intake or anthropometric variables. LNP in children and adolescents is associated with reduced intake of milk and some milk-product-related nutritional components, in particular Ca. This reduced intake did not affect the studied anthropometric variables, indicators of body fat or estimated vitamin D intake. However, independently of genotype, age and sex, daily vitamin D intake was below the recommended intakes. Milk avoidance among adolescents but not children was associated with LNP.

Key words: Dairy products: Calcium: Vitamin D: LCT-19310 C > T polymorphism: Mendelian randomisation: Milk avoidance: Nutrigenetics

Lactase non-persistence (LNP) is as an autosomal recessive trait leading to down-regulation of lactase activity in the intestinal mucosa and to malabsorption of lactose(1). Milk and some dairy products contain lactose, a disaccharide hydrolysed by the enzyme lactase-phlorizin hydrolase to glucose and galactose in the brush border of the small intestine. LNP is widespread throughout the world and plays an important role in the everyday work of general practitioners, gastroenterologists and paediatricians(2).

The diagnosis of lactase persistence (LP) and LNP has by definition been based on the measurement of lactase, sucrase and maltase activities and the lactase to sucrase ratio in intestinal biopsies(3). This is an invasive technique that is not suitable for primary exploration of abdominal complaints or for large-scale population studies of the effect of LNP on anthropometric or nutritional variables.

Enattah et al. identified in 2002 the position of the LP-associated allele as a single nucleotide polymorphism C
> T located 13.9 kb upstream of the first ATG of LCT. The single nucleotide polymorphism is located in intron 13 of the MCM6 gene. Homozygosity for the C allele (LCT-13910 CC) shows for all practical purposes a complete association with LP in populations of European descent(6,8). Molecular epidemiological studies have shown that the prevalence of LNP assessed by genotyping is consistent with previously published phenotypically determined epidemiological data in more than seventy countries(6). Different test methods in the diagnosis of LNP, including the standard physiological tests, are useful at different levels of health care organisation or symptomatology(7).

The majority of heterozygous individuals, having intermediary levels of lactase activity in intestinal biopsies, are traditionally thought to produce sufficient lactase to be classified by the standard physiological tests as LP(8), but pre-2002 studies can hardly be regarded as conclusive. One of the aims of this study was to look for a potential gene–dose effect of the LCT-13910 C > T polymorphism with respect to some nutritional variables in children and adolescents.

Milk and other dairy products are major dietary sources of Ca and vitamin D through its effects on milk consumption, since there is mandatory fortification of milk with vitamin D in Sweden. We were also interested in seeing whether milk avoidance, which is partly a lifestyle and health behaviour, was associated with the levels TT/CT of the LCT-13910 C>T polymorphism with respect to some nutritional variables in children and adolescents.

Milk avoidance, which is partly a lifestyle and health behaviour, was genotyped by pyrosequencing, using a PSQ96 SNP reagent Kit and a PSQ 96MA system (Pyrosequencing AB) PSQ96MA 2.0.1 software. The procedure has been previously described in detail(8).

### Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 13.0 for Windows; SPSS Inc., Chicago). The data are presented as means and standard deviations in Table 1. The Student’s t test for differences was used to compare the LCT-13910 TT and LCT-13910 CT and CC genotypes concerning nutritional and anthropometric data. Data were checked for normality. Quantitative effects of the LCT-13910 C > T genotype on the selected anthropometric and food intake related variables were tested in three-way ANOVA models with the fixed factors age group (children/adolescents), sex (girls/boys) and LCT-13910 C > T genotype with the levels TT/CT v. CC. A qualitative variable ‘complete milk avoidance’ (yes/no) was generated from the continuous variable, intake of milk (g/d), present in the dietary survey. The OR for complete milk abstinence was tested separately in children and adolescents by logistic regression with sex and LCT-13910 C > T genotype with the levels TT/CT v. CC as covariates.

### Mendelian randomisation

Since the carriage of the LCT-13910 C > T polymorphism is subject to random assortment of maternal and paternal alleles at the time of gamete formation, associations between LCT genotypes and our observational data should not be subject to reverse causality. This is a basic assumption of Mendelian randomisation(11,12), which examines causal effects of modifiable exposures on disease in genetic epidemiology. A functional genetic variant, in our study LCT-13910 C > T polymorphism, acts as a proxy for modifiable lifetime exposure patterns (milk consumption). The LCT-13910 C > T polymorphism is known to influence milk consumption(13,14,15). According to Mendel’s second law of independent assortment, the inheritance of one trait is independent of the inheritance of other traits. Thus, associations between genetic variants and outcome are not generally confounded by behavioural, physiological or environmental exposures, and observational studies of genetic variants have similar properties to intention-to-treat analyses in randomised controlled trials(11,12,14,15).

This study was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki and all procedures were approved by the Research Ethics Committees of Örebro County Council and Huddinge University Hospital. Parents and 15-year-olds gave specific written informed consent to participate in the present study.

### Results

Distribution of the LCT-13910 C>T genotype showed that the CT and TT genotypes, which are associated with LP, were found in 273 and 317 subjects, respectively. The
Table 1. Anthropometric and nutritional variables according to the LCT-13910 C > T genotype (Mean values and standard deviations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>CC (n 94)</th>
<th>CT (n 273)</th>
<th>TT (n 317)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>139.7</td>
<td>162.4</td>
<td>140.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip circumference (cm)</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist circumference (cm)</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (kJ/d)**</td>
<td>8474</td>
<td>2068</td>
<td>8608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk intake (g/d)**</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk intake (kJ/d)*</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ca intake (mg/d)**</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vitamin D intake (µg/d)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANOVA was used with genotype CT/TT v. CC, sex and age group as factors and dichotomous categories (*P < 0.05, **P < 0.001).

Discussion

The main finding was that LNP subjects had a lower milk consumption and a lower Ca intake based on these products than a matched sample. However, we cannot rule out such a gene–dose effect in adults, in subjects of other populations, or with respect to other possible LCT-dependent such a gene–dose effect in adults, in subjects of other populations, or with respect to other possible LCT-dependent characteristics including the LCT-13910 CC genotype. The baseline characteristics including the LCT-13910 C > T mutation in the studied sample. An inter-}

Table 2. Frequency distribution for complete milk avoidance by LCT-13910 C > T genotype

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>CC (n 94)</th>
<th>CT (n 273)</th>
<th>TT (n 317)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCT-13910 C &gt; T mutation</td>
<td>3/94 (3.2% C/T</td>
<td>5/273 (1.8% C/T</td>
<td>1/317 (0.3% C/T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk abstinence</td>
<td>9/94 (9.4%)</td>
<td>1/273 (0.4%)</td>
<td>0/317 (0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LCT-13910 C > T genotype was tested (Table 2). Only five subjects, no significant differences between the genotype CT/TT and the LCT-13910 C > T mutation. An intervention study was conducted in children who avoided milk, and none of these had the CT/TT genotype. However, we cannot rule out such a gene–dose effect in adults, in subjects of other populations, or with respect to other possible LCT-dependent characteristics including the LCT-13910 C > T mutation in the studied sample. An inter-
phenotypes not yet studied. Hence, further studies are needed to verify the absence or presence of a gene–dose effect.

The other main finding was that the LCT-13910 C > T polymorphism influences complete milk avoidance among adolescents (Table 2). The lower milk intake of LNP adolescents could be a cause of concern as trends of replacement of milk by soft drinks have been reported, and appear to be detrimental to bone health.(16,17) Milk constitutes a basic source of dietary Ca in most Western diets, and adequate Ca intakes are directly related to the consumption of these food items. Frequently, milk is being replaced as a beverage of choice by sweetened and carbonated soft drinks and juices(18,19). In addition, limiting milk in the diet might in some cases lead to the necessity for dietary adjustments beyond meeting only Ca requirements. The critical role of Ca in human health has been recognised for many years, as reflected by a long history of Ca recommendations(20). LP children and adolescents consumed significantly more milk than LNP subjects, and LP did not reveal any tendency towards increased BMI or other indicators of obesity. This observation has been confirmed by an earlier study performed by the authors on the same sample using body fat percentage as a variable(21).

Vitamin D intake was in both LNP and LP subjects below the recommended intakes issued by the Swedish National Food Agency (updated 9 October 2012). The Swedish National Food Agency’s recommended intake for vitamin D is 7.5 µg per d for the studied sample of children and adolescents. Independently of genotype, age group or sex all subjects did not meet recommended intakes for vitamin D (Table 1). Limitations of this study are sample size and age of onset of LP that can show a wide regional and ethnic variation. Genetically programmed down-regulation of lactase-phlorizin hydrolase synthesis has been observed starting from the second year of life. The majority of Thai children manifest LNP by the age of 2 years and in black populations genetically determined lactose-intolerance manifests between 1 and 8 years. In white populations, it is rarely seen before 5 years of age(22,23).

In this study two different age groups were compared, 9-year-old children (mean age 9.6 years) and 15-year-old adolescents (mean age 15-6 years). Thus, it can be assumed that the majority of children and almost all adolescents with the LCT-13910 CC genotype had developed manifest LNP at the time of inclusion in this study. However, the correlation between manifest LNP and self-reported ‘lactose intolerance’ has been suggested earlier to be poor in a few other studies(24–26).

Almost all children and many adolescents with the CC genotype consumed some amount of milk even though having LNP status. This is compatible with many studies showing that LNP subjects can tolerate a certain amount of lactase intake per d(27–29). Other individuals do not consume milk and dairy products because of health reasons such as milk protein allergies, perceived ‘lactose-intolerance’, taste preferences or dietary culture and fashion.

Mendelian randomisation was used in this study. The main assumption in this study is that LP (lactose tolerant) individuals consume on average significantly more milk than LNP (lactose intolerant) individuals throughout their lifetime, and not only at the moment dietary intakes were assessed. If this assumption is correct, the LCT-13910 C > T polymorphism can be used as a proxy measure for lifetime exposure to milk and dairy intake patterns. Cultural influences on milk consumption might be able to override the discomforts consequent on milk ingestion in lactose-intolerant individuals. This, nevertheless, could not be observed in our sample. Neither have we been able to observe this in another sample representative of the general population of the Canary Islands in Spain(30).

In summary, LNP in children and adolescents is associated with reduced intake of milk and particularly Ca. This reduced intake did not affect the studied anthropometric variables with respect to indicators of body fat. Reduced intake of Ca could be compensated by consumption of dairy products with lower amounts of lactose than milk. Heterozygous subjects did not show an intermediary phenotype. Estimated vitamin D intake unexpectedly did not differ between LP and LNP subjects, although milk is regularly fortified with vitamin D in Sweden. Independently of genotype, age and sex, overall daily vitamin D intake was below recommended intakes.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by grants from Örebro Läns Landstings Forskningskommitté and by Nyckelfonden, Örebro, Sweden. Stockholm County Council, Sweden is acknowledged for the collection of blood samples. We are grateful to Associate Professor Olle Carlsson for statistical advice. There are no conflicts of interest to declare. R. A. wrote the paper. M. S. provided the data from the European Young Heart Study. T. K. N. performed the genetic analyses. M. S., T. K. N. and R. A. analysed the data and designed the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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