

Physical exercise ameliorates the toxic effect of fluoride on the insulin–glucose system

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Abstract

Daily intake of water with fluoride concentrations > 1.5 mg/l produces insulin resistance (IR). On the other hand, physical activity increases insulin sensitivity in the muscle. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of physical activity on IR in rats treated with sodium fluoride (NaF) in drinking water. Sprague–Dawley rats were divided into three groups ($n=10$ /group): Control (drinking water without NaF), NaF (drinking water with NaF 15 mg/l for 30 days), and Exercise (daily running on a treadmill for 60 min at 2.25 m/min and drinking water with NaF 15 mg/l for 30 days). IR was evaluated with the homeostasis model assessment–IR (HOMA–IR) index using fasting plasma levels of glucose and insulin. IR increased in rats treated with 15 mg/l NaF in drinking water. A decrease in IR was observed in rats that performed physical activity and drank water with 15 mg/l NaF; the Exercise group also showed an increase in the amounts of bone fluoride. The variation in the HOMA–IR values could be the consequence of variation in the sensitivity of tissues to insulin or decrease in plasma fluoride levels due to bone fluoride intake. These findings indicate that the performance of daily physical activity could reduce the negative effects of the chronic ingestion of NaF on glucose homeostasis.

Key Words

- ▶ physical exercise
- ▶ fluoride
- ▶ insulin resistance
- ▶ HOMA–IR
- ▶ glucose

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Introduction

Sodium fluoride (NaF) is a bone anabolic drug (Rigalli *et al.* 1992). However, chronic treatment with NaF produces insulin resistance (IR; Menoyo *et al.* 2008, Chiba *et al.* 2012). This effect is observed in many parts of the world (Trivedi *et al.* 1993) where fluoride content in drinking water is higher than that recommended by the WHO. Conversely, physical activity improves the effect of insulin on target tissues. Physical activity increases glucose uptake by muscle tissue by increasing the number of GLUT4 transporters (Jørgensen *et al.* 2007). As a consequence, physical activity increases insulin sensitivity in the muscle (Wojtaszewski & Richter 2006). Therefore, the aim of this

study was to evaluate the effect of physical activity on IR in rats treated with NaF in drinking water. It has been hypothesized that controlled exercise could be a tool to counteract the effect of chronic ingestion of NaF on IR.

Materials and methods

Experimental groups

Experiments were carried out in 70-day-old female Sprague–Dawley rats (body weight: 211 ± 26 g). The rats were housed in collective cages with water and balanced

food (Gepsa, Pilar, Córdoba, Argentina) *ad libitum*. During the experiments, the rats were kept in a temperature-controlled environment of 23–25 °C, with a 12 h light:12 h darkness cycle and filtered airflow at scheduled time intervals. The rats were treated according to the accepted international standards for animal care (Olfert *et al.* 1993, Harriss & Atkinson 2011). This work has been approved by the Ethical Committee of the School of Medicine of Rosario National University.

The rats were randomly divided into three groups ($n=10$ /group): Control, drinking water without NaF; NaF, drinking water with NaF 15 mg/l for 30 days; and Exercise, daily running on a treadmill for 60 min at 2.25 m/min and drinking water with NaF 15 mg/l for 30 days. These experiments were carried out three times to obtain more reliable results.

At the end of the experiments, the rats were killed 24 h after the last exercise session and a 12 h fast. The rats were killed by heart puncture under profound CO₂ anaesthesia. Femurs were obtained for bone fluoride measurements. Blood samples were collected by heart puncture into heparinized tubes, which were centrifuged at 1400 g and cut at the buffy coat level, and plasma was immediately processed for glucose, insulin and fluoride measurements.

IR was evaluated by calculating the homeostasis model assessment–IR (HOMA–IR) index. This index is calculated as follows:

$$\text{HOMA-IR} = \text{fasting glucose level (mmol/l)} \times \text{fasting insulin level (\mu UI/ml)} / 22.5.$$

The value of this index is interpreted as follows: when the value of HOMA–IR increases, IR augments, which means that insulin sensitivity decreases (Bonora *et al.* 2000). In order to decide whether the treatments had an effect on IR, the value of the HOMA–IR index was compared among the groups.

Biochemistry measurements

Plasma glucose levels were measured with a commercial kit (Wiener Laboratorios, Rosario, Argentina) in a Perkin Elmer lambda 11 spectrophotometer (Norwalk, CT, USA).

Plasma insulin levels were measured with a commercial kit (Rat insulin RIA Kit, Millipore Corporation, Billerica, MA, USA), and radioactivity was measured with a solid scintillation counter, Alfanuclear Cmos (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

Plasma and bone fluoride levels were measured by direct potentiometry using an ion-selective electrode, ORION 94-09, Orion Research (MA, USA), after isothermal distillation (Rigalli *et al.* 1999). Prior to the measurements,

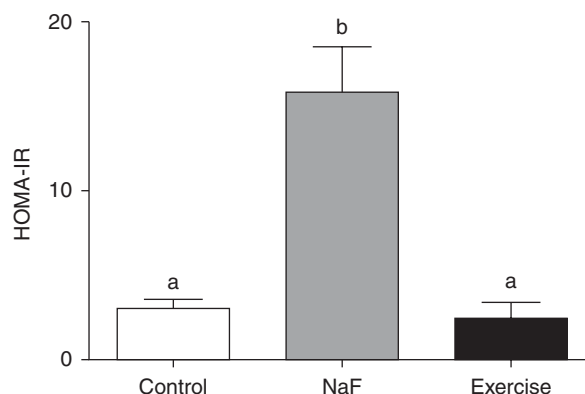


Figure 1

HOMA–IR in the Control, NaF and Exercise groups. Data are shown as mean \pm S.E.M. Different characters indicate significant differences, while identical characters indicate non-significant differences. $P < 0.05$, one-way ANOVA and multiple-comparison test of Newman–Keuls.

bone tissue was incinerated for 6 h at 550 °C. All measurements were blinded.

Statistical analysis

Results were compared with one-way ANOVA and multiple-comparison test of Newman–Keuls. Differences were considered significant when $P < 0.05$.

Results

IR increased after 30 days of treatment with NaF (Fig. 1). However, insulin sensitivity did not differ between the Control and Exercise groups.

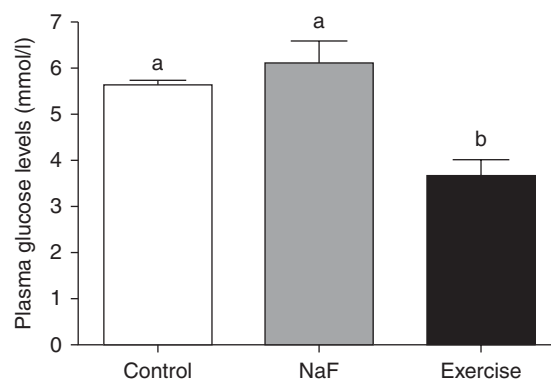


Figure 2

Plasma glucose levels in the Control, NaF and Exercise groups. Data are shown as mean \pm S.E.M. Different characters indicate significant differences, while identical characters indicate non-significant differences. $P < 0.05$, one-way ANOVA and multiple-comparison test of Newman–Keuls.

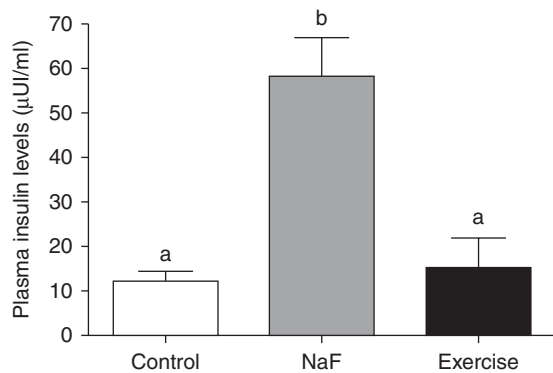


Figure 3 Plasma insulin levels in the Control, NaF and Exercise groups. Data are shown as mean \pm S.E.M. Different characters indicate significant differences, while identical characters indicate non-significant differences. $P < 0.05$, one-way ANOVA and multiple-comparison test of Newman-Keuls.

Plasma glucose levels of the Exercise group were significantly lower than those of the NaF and Control groups (Fig. 2). Plasma insulin levels were higher in the NaF group than in the Control and Exercise groups (Fig. 3).

Plasma fluoride levels increased after 30 days of treatment in the NaF group, although the great variation observed in the Control group did not allow for observing statistical differences. This variation could be the consequence of plasma fluoride levels not being controlled by a homeostatic system. However, in the Exercise group, plasma fluoride levels were lower than those of the NaF group (Fig. 4).

Bone fluoride levels increased after 30 days of treatment in the NaF and Exercise groups. However, in the Exercise group, bone fluoride levels were higher than those in the NaF group (Fig. 5).

Discussion and conclusions

Drinking water contains varying amounts of fluoride depending on the source. The WHO has set an upper limit value of 1.5 mg/l (Fawell *et al.* 2006). The amount of fluoride ingested also depends on the local temperature, physical activity and food consumption habits. In many parts of the world, such as India, China, and, to a lesser extent, the southwest of Buenos Aires (de la Sota *et al.* 1997) and Santa Fe, provinces of Argentina, the amount of fluoride in drinking water exceeds this limit (Lupo *et al.* 2012).

The products used in the prevention of tooth decay (Stephen 1994) and in osteoporosis treatments constitute another major source of chronic ingestion of fluoride

(Vestergaard *et al.* 2008). In the case of osteoporosis treatment, although the doses have been decreased substantially, about 10–20 mg of fluoride are ingested daily, 10–20 times more than the amounts ingested with drinking water. In these cases, it is more likely to observe adverse effects such as IR.

The results presented in this paper were obtained from rats given drinking water with 15 mg/l of NaF. This concentration produced IR in the rats (Menoyo *et al.* 2008, Lupo *et al.* 2011). Moreover, in previous works, it has been established that 15 mg/l of NaF for rats would be equivalent to 3 mg/l for humans because rats metabolize fluoride faster (Dunapice *et al.* 1995). Consequently, the results found can be extrapolated to people consuming water with 3 mg/l or more of fluoride, which consequently produces an average intake of 5–10 mg/day. The same intake of fluoride can be easily achieved with any osteoporosis therapy using fluoride-containing salts such as NaF and sodium monofluorophosphate.

Daily intake of water with high concentrations of fluoride produces IR (Stephen 1994). On the other hand, there is evidence that physical activity causes an increase in the number of insulin receptors in the muscle, increasing the sensitivity of the tissue to insulin and, therefore, to glucose uptake (Wojtaszewski & Richter 2006, Jørgensen *et al.* 2007).

Physical activity and chronic fluoride administration have antagonistic effects on insulin action. Consequently, it has been hypothesized that controlled exercise could be a tool to counteract IR induced by fluoride.

In the experiments that we described, IR increased in rats treated with 15 mg/l NaF in the drinking water, whereas a decrease in IR was observed in rats that

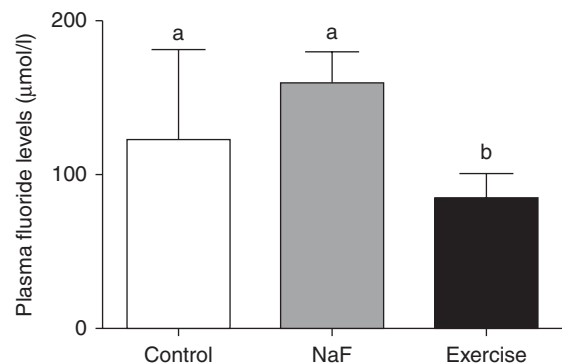


Figure 4 Plasma fluoride levels in the Control, NaF and Exercise groups. Data are shown as mean \pm S.E.M. Different characters indicate significant differences, while identical characters indicate non-significant differences. $P < 0.05$, one-way ANOVA and multiple-comparison test of Newman-Keuls.

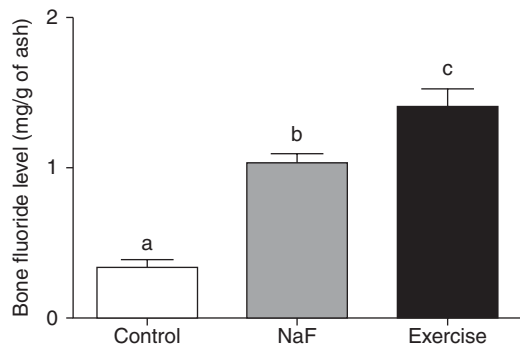


Figure 5

Bone fluoride levels in the Control, NaF and Exercise groups. Data are shown as mean \pm s.e.m. Different characters indicate significant differences, while identical characters indicate non-significant differences. $P < 0.05$, one-way ANOVA and multiple-comparison test of Newman–Keuls.

performed physical activity and consumed water with 15 mg/l NaF. Higher values of plasma insulin levels with a slight increase in plasma glucose levels were observed in the NaF group. These could be indicating a resistance of the tissues to the action of insulin. In the Exercise group, a normal sensitivity to insulin was observed. In this group, lower values of glucose levels and normal values of insulin levels were observed, although they received NaF.

Normalization of the HOMA–IR index in the Exercise group could also be due to the lower levels of fluoride in the plasma. Physical exercise stimulates bone formation (Anek *et al.* 2011), which was supported by a higher bone fluoride content, affecting fluoride bioavailability for tissues. A lower plasma fluoride level was observed in the Exercise group, which could be due to the increase in bone fluoride uptake induced by physical exercise.

The findings of this study indicate that the performance of daily physical activity could reduce the negative effects of chronic ingestion of NaF on glucose homeostasis. There are, also, other works where a reduction of the toxic effect of fluoride by performing moderate exercise has been reported (Basha & Sujitha 2012a,b).

However, physical activity is clearly not a solution for people who consume water with high concentrations of fluoride. The appropriate solution for these people is to change the source of drinking water, for instance, a reverse osmosis system supply or a new water source with an appropriate concentration of fluoride. Nevertheless, in cases of NaF treatment for osteoporosis, controlled physical activity would help to avoid IR induced by fluoride. In addition, it is worth noting that physical activity would also be beneficial for the success of the treatment, as it has been demonstrated that anabolic and antiresorptive drugs have

greater effects on the skeleton if accompanied by muscular work (Gómez-Cabello *et al.* 2012).

Declaration of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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