Effects of Oil Tea on Obesity and Dyslipidemia: A Cross-Sectional Study in China

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Background: Animal experiments have found that oil tea reduces body weight and improves blood lipid levels. However, the effect of oil tea on human health has not been confirmed yet. This study aims to explore the relationship between oil tea consumption and obesity and dyslipidemia.

Methods: In a cross-sectional population study in Guangxi, China, a semi-quantitative questionnaire was used to investigate the oil tea consumed and food consumption frequency in adults aged 30 years and over. Anthropometric variables and serum biochemical indicators were measured. A total of 2001 adults were divided into five groups based on their non-consumption status and quartile of consumption (groups non-drink oil tea, Q1–Q4).

Results: The risk of abdominal obesity tended to decrease significantly with increasing consumption of oil tea (P for trend< 0.05) in the overall participants (Q3 group, OR = 0.545, 95% CI = 0.336–0.884; Q4 group, OR = 0.520, 95% CI = 0.311–0.871) and in women (Q2 group, OR = 0.502, 95% CI = 0.274–0.920; Q3 group, OR = 0.397, 95% CI = 0.213–0.740; Q4 group, OR = 0.421, 95% CI = 0.228–0.780). Oil tea consumption Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 group significantly reduced the risk of abnormal HDL-cholesterol (OR < 0.05). Oil tea consumption Q2 group significantly increased the risk of abnormal LDL-cholesterol (OR = 2.600, 95% CI = 1.033–6.546) in women. Oil tea consumption Q1 (OR = 0.081, 95% CI = 0.008–0.864) and Q3 (OR = 0.057, 95% CI = 0.004–0.913) groups significantly reduced the risk of abnormal HDL-cholesterol in women.

Conclusion: Oil tea consumption may be associated with a low risk of abdominal obesity. High-dose oil tea consumption may be associated with a low risk of abnormal HDL-cholesterol. Prospective studies with large sample sizes would be required to further investigate this association.

Keywords: abdominal obesity, blood lipid, HDL-C

Introduction
Obesity is a global health problem. From 1980 to 2013, the global prevalence of adult overweight and obesity increased by 27.5% and 47.1%, respectively. The number of people with overweight and obesity increased from 857 million in 1980 to 2.1 billion in 2013.1 Obesity is an important risk factor for various chronic diseases, such as hyperlipidemia, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, fatty liver disease, heart disease, and cancer.2 Obesity-related costs are huge and have become a huge financial burden.3 Therefore, the high burden of obesity-related diseases has prompted people to find new and improved strategies to prevent and alleviate obesity.

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As a daily beverage, green tea has shown beneficial health effects, especially its weight loss effect. Green tea can reduce the micellar solubility of cholesterol at the intestinal level, thereby reducing its absorption. It can also reduce low-density lipoprotein levels, increase the total antioxidant capacity of plasma, increase energy consumption, promote thermogenesis and fat oxidation, and relieve hyperlipidemia. Tea is highly valued because of its taste, aroma, health benefits, and various social and cultural reasons.

Oil tea is a daily drink in northeastern Guangxi, China. The Gongcheng oil tea is a typical representative of oil tea and has now become a geographically distinctive food product. The Gongcheng oil tea preparation process is as follows: put tea, ginger, edible oil into a dedicated iron teapot and stir-fried. Subsequently, these raw materials are uniformly mashed with a like “7” shape wooden mallet and simmered with boiling water for 10 min. The mixture is filtered, and the residuum is repeated mash, boil thrice. Tea contains tea polyphenols, soluble polysaccharides, and caffeine, and ginger contains gingerol. These substances have various pharmacological effects, such as anti-allergic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, and anti-obesity. Traditional Chinese medicine believes that drinking oil tea is good for health. At present, some animal experiments have found that oil tea reduces body weight and improves blood lipid levels in hyperlipidemic rats and diabetic mice. However, the effect of oil tea on human health has not been confirmed yet. Therefore, we conducted an epidemiological survey to investigate the relations of oil tea consumption with obesity and dyslipidemia. In local eating habits, residents are used to cooking oil tea at mealtimes, people who drink more oil tea would take longer to eat and eat more food. In addition, oil tea is commonly used as the base of hot pot in local areas, resulting in increased oil tea consumption, which is often accompanied by an increase in the intake of meat food and local specialty fried snacks. It is not clear whether excessive consumption of meat and other foods will affect the lipid-lowering function of oil tea. Therefore, we need to control the influence of dietary factors.

**Materials and Methods**

**Participants**
The site of this study was Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County, Guangxi, China.

According to the cross-sectional sampling survey sample size calculation formula:

\[ N = \left( \frac{Z_\alpha^2 \times pq}{d^2} \right) \]

N is the sample size, Z is the statistical quantity, \( \alpha = 0.05 \), \( Z = 1.96 \), p is the expected prevalence, q = 1 - p, d is the allowable error, d=0.1p. The expected prevalence of obesity in middle-aged and elderly people was about 18%, the expected prevalence of central obesity was 44%, and the expected prevalence of dyslipidemia was 44.2%. The estimated sample size for this study was 1749, to which 10%-15% of the sample was added. Study subjects were selected who met the following criteria: a) resided in the study area; b) were 30 years of age and older; c) complete blood test, height, weight, waist circumference, and questionnaire information; d) plausible energy intake, between 600–4000 kcal. Finally, a total of 2001 adults aged 30 years and over were included in this study (2018–2019). The present study was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki, and all procedures involving human subjects were approved by the Ethics Committee of Guilin Medical University. Written informed consent was obtained from all the subjects.

**Anthropometry**

Participants were asked to remove their shoes, hats, and coats and to wear only close-fitting clothing for height, weight, and waist measurements. The instrument was calibrated before the test, the weight was measured to an accuracy of 0.1 kg using a weight scale, and the height was measured to an accuracy of 0.1 cm using a metal column type height meter. The waist circumference was measured to an accuracy of 0.1 cm using a leather ruler 1 cm above the navel. Blood pressure was measured using an electronic sphygmomanometer (HEM –7112; Omron) calibrated with a mercury column sphygmomanometer, and the subjects were placed in a sitting or supine position with their arms flat and at the same height as their hearts. All study subjects collected fasting blood samples from cubital veins in the morning after fasting for at least 12 hours. Fasting blood glucose (FPG) was tested by a blood routine analyzer (Sysmex CS-1600, Shanghai, China). Serum total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) were tested by a blood biochemical detector (Hitachi 7600–020, Kyoto, Japan) at Gongcheng County People’s Hospital.
Assessment of Food Intake and Oil Tea Consumption

Diet was assessed by a food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) referring to the questionnaire designed by Liu et al\textsuperscript{16} and Wang et al.\textsuperscript{17} The contents of energy and nutrients in food were referred to Chinese Food Composition Table (2009).\textsuperscript{18} The research subjects were asked to select the bowl from a set of standard bowls of different specifications to describe the intake of oil tea and an electronic balance was used to weigh the raw materials in oil tea. The participants who consumed oil tea daily were divided into five groups based on their non-consumption status and quartile of consumption from low to high (groups non-drink oil tea, Q1–Q4). The Q1–Q4 groups had the following daily oil tea consumption: $5.36 \text{ mL} < Q1 \leq 260 \text{ mL}$, $260 \text{ mL} < Q2 \leq 400 \text{ mL}$, $400 \text{ mL} < Q3 \leq 720 \text{ mL}$, and $Q4 > 720 \text{ mL}$. The same grouping method was used for the tea and ginger content in oil tea.

Diagnostic Criteria for Dyslipidemia

According to the National Cholesterol Education Panel (NCEP) Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP III) to classify dyslipidemia.\textsuperscript{19} The high TC was $TC \geq 6.22 \text{ mmol/L}$, the high TG was $TG \geq 2.26 \text{ mmol/L}$, the high LDL-C was $LDL-C \geq 4.14 \text{ mmol/L}$, the low-HDL-C was $HDL-C < 1.04 \text{ mmol/L}$. According to the WHO-recommended diagnostic criteria of obesity for Asian populations,\textsuperscript{20} overweight and obesity were indicated by $23.0 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq \text{BMI} < 27.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ and $\text{BMI} \geq 27.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$, respectively; abdominal obesity was defined as $WC \geq 90 \text{ cm}$ in men and $WC \geq 80 \text{ cm}$ in women.

Assessment of Covariates

Information on age, ethnicity, education level, tobacco smoking, and alcohol consumption were obtained in the face-to-face interviews using standardized and structured questionnaires. Smoking was defined as currently smoking at least one cigarette per day. Alcohol consumption was defined as drinking at least 50g of alcohol or more at least once a month. The participants who were retired or doing housework, unemployed for more than one year, or physically disabled were considered to be not working. Occupations that involved mainly sitting or standing at work, such as administrative staff, salespersons, and doormen, were defined as light physical activities. Occupations that focused on general physical activity at work, such as woodwork, electric maintenance, and construction, were defined as general physical activity. Occupations with heavy physical labor at work, such as porters, miners, loaders, and unloaders, were defined as heavy physical activities. The daily walking time was divided into $\leq 2$, 2–4, and $> 4 \text{ h}$ according to the third quartile.

Statistical Analysis

Normally distributed data were described as mean $\pm$ standard deviation, and comparison between groups was conducted via a $t$-test. Non-normally distributed data were defined with median plus interquartile range, and comparison between groups was performed via Wilcoxon or Kruskal–Wallis rank sum test. Categorical variables were described as observed numbers and percentages and compared via a chi-square test. The relationship between oil tea consumption and abnormal blood lipids was evaluated through logistics regression analysis. All statistical analyses were performed in SPSS software.

Results

Demographic Characteristics of the Study Subjects

A total of 2,001 subjects with an average age of $57.20 \pm 11.60$ years are enrolled in this study. The median volume consumption of oil tea in the population was 360 mL. The medians of TC, TG, LDL-C, and HDL-C were 5.46, 1.05, 3.34, and 1.70 mmol/L, respectively. The prevalence rates of obesity, abdominal obesity, high TC, high TG, high LDL-C, and low HDL-C were 7.6%, 30.5%, 24.3%, 13.0%, 21.6%, and 0.7%, respectively. (Table 1).

Relationship Between Oil Tea Intake and Energy and Nutrient Intake

In overall participants, the intakes of energy and protein in group Q2 were significantly higher than those in group Q1. The intakes of energy, protein, fat, carbohydrate and cholesterol in group Q3 were significantly higher than those in group Q1. The intakes of energy, protein, carbohydrate and cholesterol in group Q4 were significantly higher than those in the non-drinking oil tea group. The intakes of energy, fat, protein, carbohydrate and cholesterol in group Q4 were significantly higher than those in group Q1. The intakes of energy, protein, carbohydrate and cholesterol in group Q4 were significantly higher than those in groups Q1 and groups Q2. In men, the intakes of energy, protein, fat, and cholesterol in group Q3 and Q4 were significantly higher than those in group Q1. The intakes of energy, carbohydrate and protein in group Q2 were significantly higher than those in group Q1 and the intakes of carbohydrate in
Q4 was significantly higher than those in the non-drinking oil tea group. In women, the intakes of energy, protein, and carbohydrate in group Q4 were significantly higher than those in group Q1. The intakes of energy and cholesterol in group Q4 were significantly higher than those in group Q3 (Figure 1).
Association of Daily Consumption of Oil Tea with Obesity and Dyslipidemia

In overall participants, the TC and LDL-C levels in the Q2 group were significantly higher than those in the non-drink oil tea group. The TG level in the Q3 group was significantly lower than that in the non-drink oil tea group and the Q1 group. The HDL-C levels in the Q2 and Q3 groups were significantly higher than those in the non-drink oil tea group.
In men, the systolic pressure in the Q4 group was significantly lower than that in the Q1 group, and the diastolic pressure in the Q2, Q3, and Q4 group was significantly lower than that in the Q1 group. In women, the HDL-C level in the Q4 group was significantly higher than that in the non-drink oil tea group and Q1 group (Figure 2).

The incidence of abdominal obesity and low HDL-C tended to decrease significantly (P for trend <0.05) with Figure 2

Effect of oil tea on blood lipid indicators. (A) Systolic pressure; (B) Diastolic pressure; (C) TC: total cholesterol; (D) TG: triglycerides; (E) LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (F) HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. a Compared with non-drinking oil tea group, P <0.05; b Compared with Q1 group, P <0.05.
increasing daily consumption of oil tea (Table 2). In the multiple regression model, oil tea consumption significantly reduced the risk of abdominal obesity and low HDL-C (P for trend <0.05) in overall participants. The Q3 and Q4 groups were related to a low risk of abdominal obesity, the OR values were 0.545 (95% CI: 0.336–0.884) and 0.520 (95% CI: 0.311–0.871). The daily consumption of oil tea groups Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 were associated with a low risk of low HDL-C, the OR values were 0.191 (95% CI: 0.037–0.982), 0.177 (95% CI: 0.032–0.973), 0.085 (95% CI: 0.014–0.517) and 0.045 (95% CI: 0.004–0.538), respectively. When the stratified analysis was performed according to gender. The results were significant only for women and there was a decreasing trend of abdominal obesity with increasing oil tea consumption. In women, the Q2 group was associated with a high risk of high LDL-C, the OR value was 2.600 (95% CI: 1.033–6.546) (Table 3).

Association of Tea Content in Oil Tea with Obesity and Dyslipidemia

In overall participants, the Q4 group was related to a low risk of abdominal obesity when compared with the non-drink oil tea group, the OR value was 0.537 (95% CI: 0.327–0.881). The tea content in oil tea significantly reduced the risk of low HDL-C (P for trend <0.05). The Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 groups were associated with a lower risk of low HDL-C when compared with the non-drink oil tea group, the OR values were 0.176 (95% CI: 0.034–0.924), 0.171 (95% CI: 0.032–0.915), 0.074 (95% CI: 0.010–0.549) and 0.073 (95% CI: 0.010–0.537), respectively. When the stratified analysis was performed according to gender. The association of tea content in oil tea with abdominal obesity and low HDL-C were significant only for women (Table 5).

Discussion

Most Asian individuals with obesity are categorized to have abdominal obesity. They often deposit excessive visceral fat, and this insulin resistance is usually serious, difficult to correct, and closely related to cardiovascular disease. The prevalence rate of abdominal obesity in the study population was 30.5%, which was 12% lower than the prevalence rate in the China Health and Nutrition Survey. In this study, we found that as the consumption of oil tea increases, the intake of carbohydrates, fats, and cholesterol increases. Higher carbohydrate consumption was associated with higher hypertriglyceridemia and low HDL levels. In addition, higher intakes of total fat and cholesterol were associated with higher TC and LDL-C.

Table 2 Distribution of Obesity and Dyslipidemia Among Different Oil Tea Groups

| Characteristics          | Non-Drinking Oil Tea (n=92) | Daily Consumption of Oil Tea | P for Trend |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
|                          | Q1 (n=481)                  | Q2 (n=481)                  | Q3 (n=614)  | Q4 (n=333)  |
| Obesity n (%)            | 8 (8.7)                     | 39 (8.1)                    | 35 (7.3)    | 43 (7.0)    | 26 (7.8)    | 0.635       |
| Abdominal obesity n (%)  | 37 (40.2)                   | 171 (35.6)                  | 156 (32.4)  | 165 (26.9)  | 81 (24.3)   | <0.001      |
| High TC n (%)            | 19 (20.7)                   | 112 (23.3)                  | 132 (27.4)  | 145 (23.6)  | 79 (23.7)   | 0.879       |
| High TG n (%)            | 11 (12.0)                   | 78 (16.2)                   | 63 (13.1)   | 67 (10.9)   | 41 (12.3)   | 0.072       |
| High LDL-C n (%)         | 14 (15.2)                   | 100 (20.8)                  | 117 (24.3)  | 127 (20.7)  | 74 (22.2)   | 0.498       |
| Low HDL-C n (%)          | 3 (3.3)                     | 4 (0.8)                     | 4 (0.8)     | 3 (0.5)     | 1 (0.3)     | 0.029       |

Abbreviations: TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.
|                | Obesity OR (95% CI) | Abdominal Obesity OR (95% CI) | High TC OR (95% CI) | High TG OR (95% CI) | High LDL-C OR (95% CI) | Low HDL-C OR (95% CI) |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| **Overall**    |                     |                               |                     |                   |                        |                      |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=92) |                     |                               |                     |                   |                        |                      |
| Q1 (n=481)     | 0.974 (0.427–2.225) | 0.742 (0.457–1.204)           | 1.147 (0.654–2.011) | 1.163 (0.803–3.239) | 0.613 (0.461–1.633) | 0.191 (0.037–0.982)  |
| Q2 (n=481)     | 0.864 (0.420–2.225) | 0.666 (0.409–1.085)           | 1.330 (0.761–2.324) | 1.299 (0.641–2.732) | 1.022 (0.505–2.056) | 0.177 (0.032–0.973)  |
| Q3 (n=614)     | 0.545 (0.336–0.884) | 0.520 (0.311–0.871)           | 1.099 (0.632–1.914) | 1.086 (0.521–2.262) | 0.613 (0.378–1.02)  | 0.085 (0.014–0.517)  |
| Q4 (n=333)     | 0.001 (0.000–0.012) | 0.000 (0.000–0.002)           | 1.132 (0.634–2.02)  | 0.071 (0.004–0.973) | 0.071 (0.004–0.973) | 0.045 (0.004–0.538)  |
| P for trend    | 0.815               | 0.001                         | 0.864               | 0.191             | 0.085                  | 0.012                |
| **Male**       |                     |                               |                     |                   |                        |                      |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=40) |                     |                               |                     |                   |                        |                      |
| Q1 (n=190)     | 1.655 (0.413–6.630) | 1.049 (0.406–2.713)           | 2.096 (0.794–5.534) | 1.721 (0.602–4.916) | 0.610 (0.231–2.773) | 0.280 (0.017–4.708)  |
| Q2 (n=174)     | 1.083 (0.258–4.556) | 1.216 (0.470–3.143)           | 1.789 (0.669–4.785) | 0.930 (0.312–2.773) | 0.706 (0.233–2.142) | 0.254 (0.013–4.975)  |
| Q3 (n=174)     | 0.708 (0.162–3.092) | 0.861 (0.326–2.720)           | 2.191 (0.823–5.834) | 0.979 (0.331–2.895) | 0.979 (0.438–2.635) | 0.105 (0.004–2.949)  |
| Q4 (n=172)     | 1.170 (0.284–4.829) | 0.883 (0.336–2.324)           | 1.439 (0.534–3.883) | 0.732 (0.331–2.895) | 0.722 (0.331–2.895) | 0.073 (0.003–2.027)  |
| P for trend    | 0.38                | 0.435                         | 0.732               | 0.084             | 0.126                  |                      |
| **Female**     |                     |                               |                     |                   |                        |                      |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=52) |                     |                               |                     |                   |                        |                      |
| Q1 (n=309)     | 0.642 (0.225–1.833) | 0.614 (0.335–1.126)           | 0.807 (0.397–1.641) | 0.940 (0.461–1.988) | 0.807 (0.397–1.641) | 0.081 (0.000–0.864)  |
| Q2 (n=343)     | 0.816 (0.290–2.294) | 0.502 (0.274–0.920)           | 1.032 (0.514–2.072) | 1.631 (0.601–4.422) | 1.620 (0.600–4.373) | 0.082 (0.007–1.025)  |
| Q3 (n=255)     | 0.677 (0.231–1.988) | 0.397 (0.213–0.740)           | 0.704 (0.342–1.447) | 1.927 (0.753–4.931) | 1.927 (0.753–4.931) | 0.057 (0.004–0.913)  |
| Q4 (n=292)     | 0.799 (0.281–2.276) | 0.421 (0.228–0.780)           | 0.858 (0.421–1.748) | 1.029 (0.368–2.877) | 0.848 (0.368–2.877) | 0.187                |
| P for trend    | 0.859               | 0.001                         | 0.61               | 0.28              | 0.078                  | 0.005 (0.123)        |

**Notes:** Adjusted for age, and/or gender, ethnicity, education level, smoking, drinking, daily energy intake, daily protein intake, daily fat intake, daily carbohydrate intake, daily cholesterol intake, physical activity at work, walking time, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, glucose and lipid-lowering drugs. Bold type indicates statistical significance (P < 0.05).

**Abbreviations:** TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.
Table 4 Association of Tea Content in Daily Consumption of Oil Tea with Obesity and Dyslipidemia

|                  | Obesity OR (95% CI) | Abdominal Obesity OR (95% CI) | High TC OR (95% CI) | High TG OR (95% CI) | High LDL-C OR (95% CI) | Low HDL-C OR (95% CI) |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Overall          |                     |                                |                     |                     |                        |                        |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=92) | 1                  | 1                              | 1                   | 1                   | 1                      | 1                      |
| Q1 (n=479)       | 0.864 (0.375–1.989) | 0.633 (0.389–1.030)            | 1.001 (0.569–1.762) | 1.302 (0.643–2.638) | 1.348 (0.716–2.541)    | 0.176 (0.034–0.924)    |
| Q2 (n=476)       | 1.053 (0.462–2.404) | 0.647 (0.397–1.054)            | 1.200 (0.686–2.101) | 1.255 (0.620–2.544) | 1.153 (0.567–2.345)    | 0.171 (0.032–0.915)    |
| Q3 (n=477)       | 1.112 (0.488–2.533) | 0.677 (0.415–1.105)            | 1.129 (0.644–1.980) | 1.318 (0.650–2.672) | 0.814                  | 0.074 (0.010–0.549)    |
| Q4 (n=477)       | 0.765 (0.327–1.791) | 0.537 (0.327–0.881)            | 1.383 (0.792–2.416) | 0.074 (0.010–0.537) |                        |                        |
| P for trend      | 0.745               | 0.094                          | 0.056               |                     |                        |                        |
| Male             |                     |                                |                     |                     |                        |                        |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=40) | 1                  | 1                              | 1                   | 1                   | 1                      | 1                      |
| Q1 (n=177)       | 1.755 (0.440–7.009) | 1.248 (0.486–3.205)            | 1.520 (0.567–4.075) | 1.278 (0.438–3.728) | 1.032                  | 0.245 (0.014–4.369)    |
| Q2 (n=179)       | 1.055 (0.254–4.381) | 0.769 (0.291–2.035)            | 1.650 (0.617–4.412) | 0.916 (0.309–2.717) | 1.267                  | 0.322 (0.019–5.594)    |
| Q3 (n=177)       | 0.869 (0.203–3.719) | 1.002 (0.384–3.619)            | 2.213 (0.833–5.882) | 1.054 (0.356–3.122) | 1.324                  | 0.187 (0.009–3.790)    |
| Q4 (n=177)       | 0.933 (0.219–3.979) | 0.975 (0.373–2.543)            | 2.185 (0.824–5.793) | 1.145 (0.386–3.398) | 1.102                  | 0.123                  |
| P for trend      | 0.177               | 0.627                          | 0.035               |                     |                        |                        |
| Female           |                     |                                |                     |                     |                        |                        |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=52) | 1                  | 1                              | 1                   | 1                   | 1                      | 1                      |
| Q1 (n=300)       | 0.633 (0.220–1.819) | 0.523 (0.284–0.961)            | 0.733 (0.359–1.496) | 1.610 (0.591–4.386) | 1.729                  | 0.096 (0.009–0.980)    |
| Q2 (n=300)       | 0.639 (0.221–1.845) | 0.488 (0.265–0.899)            | 0.947 (0.469–1.913) | 1.231 (0.448–3.388) | 2.760 (1.096–6.950)    | 0.078 (0.006–0.961)    |
| Q3 (n=302)       | 0.897 (0.319–2.524) | 0.530 (0.288–0.976)            | 0.698 (0.342–1.425) | 1.511 (0.553–4.126) | 2.471                  | –                      |
| Q4 (n=297)       | 0.779 (0.273–2.225) | 0.413 (0.223–0.764)            | 1.062 (0.526–2.147) | 1.581 (0.580–4.307) | 2.377 (0.939–6.017)    | 0.120 (0.011–1.285)    |
| P for trend      | 0.561               | 0.044                          | 0.34                |                     | 0.075                  | 0.218                  |

Notes: Adjusted for age, and/or gender, ethnicity, education level, smoking, drinking, daily energy intake, daily protein intake, daily fat intake, daily carbohydrate intake, daily cholesterol intake, physical activity at work, walking time, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, glucose and lipid-lowering drugs. – The prevalence of low HDL-C was 0. Bold type indicates statistical significance (P < 0.05).

Abbreviations: TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.
Table 5 Association of Ginger Content in Daily Consumption of Oil Tea with Obesity and Dyslipidemia

|                          | Obesity OR (95% CI) | Abdominal Obesity OR (95% CI) | High TC OR (95% CI) | High TG OR (95% CI) | High LDL-C OR (95% CI) | Low HDL-C OR (95% CI) |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Overall                  |                    |                               |                    |                    |                        |                        |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=92) |                    |                               |                    |                    |                        |                        |
| Q1 (n= 467)              | 1                  | 0.612 (0.375–0.998)           | 1.172 (0.669–2.055)| 1.314 (0.649–2.661)| 1.578 (0.842–2.960)   | 0.047 (0.004–0.527)    |
| Q2 (n= 488)              | 0.861 (0.372–1.994)| 0.579 (0.354–0.945)           | 1.125 (0.642–1.972)| 0.961 (0.469–1.969)| 1.607 (0.858–3.010)   | 0.311 (0.068–1.432)    |
| Q3 (n= 477)              | 0.885 (0.383–2.044)| 0.617 (0.378–1.009)           | 1.051 (0.598–1.847)| 1.058 (0.519–2.158)| 1.611 (0.859–3.022)   | 0.113 (0.018–0.700)    |
| Q4 (n= 477)              | 0.939 (0.409–2.156)| 0.689 (0.422–1.126)           | 1.359 (0.776–2.380)| 1.713 (0.853–3.439)| 1.633 (0.869–3.066)   | 0.047 (0.004–0.527)    |
| P for trend              | 0.417              | 0.917                         | 0.344              | 0.091              | 0.39                   | 0.077                 |
| Male                     |                    |                               |                    |                    |                        |                        |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=40) |                    |                               |                    |                    |                        |                        |
| Q1 (n= 177)              | 1                  | 1.685 (0.415–6.842)           | 1.914 (0.718–5.105)| 1.401 (0.477–4.114)| 1.100 (0.451–2.686)   | 1.165 (0.006–4.281)    |
| Q2 (n= 178)              | 1.087 (0.258–4.582)| 0.811 (0.307–2.146)           | 1.848 (0.690–4.947)| 0.704 (0.230–2.154)| 1.375 (0.567–3.335)   | 0.465 (0.029–7.575)    |
| Q3 (n= 178)              | 0.930 (0.222–3.907)| 1.087 (0.421–2.810)           | 1.567 (0.586–4.190)| 0.820 (0.274–2.456)| 1.141 (0.470–2.770)   | 0.095 (0.003–2.724)    |
| Q4 (n= 177)              | 1.022 (0.244–2.727)| 1.059 (0.409–2.745)           | 2.217 (0.832–5.908)| 1.546 (0.530–4.508)| 1.091 (0.446–2.669)   | 0.103                 |
| P for trend              | 0.315              | 0.744                         | 0.37               | 0.591              | 0.96                   | 0.103                 |
| Female                   |                    |                               |                    |                    |                        |                        |
| Non-drink oil tea (n=52) |                    |                               |                    |                    |                        |                        |
| Q1 (n= 301)              | 1                  | 0.496 (0.270–0.912)           | 1.467 (0.539–3.999)| 2.358 (0.932–5.965)| 2.319 (0.916–5.869)   | 0.036 (0.002–0.655)    |
| Q2 (n= 299)              | 0.555 (0.19–1.619) | 0.433 (0.235–0.799)           | 1.232 (0.447–3.391)| 2.162 (0.852–5.486)| 2.162 (0.852–5.486)   | 0.094 (0.009–0.993)    |
| Q3 (n= 300)              | 0.628 (0.217–1.815)| 0.512 (0.277–0.944)           | 1.353 (0.493–3.714)| 2.459 (0.968–6.249)| 2.162 (0.852–5.486)   | 0.159 (0.016–1.623)    |
| Q4 (n= 299)              | 0.767 (0.269–2.184)| 0.516 (0.280–0.952)           | 1.877 (0.693–5.080)| 0.397              | 0.397                 | 0.382                 |
| P for trend              | 0.767              | 0.516                         | 0.645              | 0.189              |                       |                       |

Notes: Adjusted for age, and/or gender, ethnicity, education level, smoking, drinking daily energy intake, daily protein intake, daily fat intake, daily carbohydrate intake, daily cholesterol intake, physical activity at work, walking time, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, glucose and lipid-lowering drugs. – The prevalence of low HDL-C was 0. Bold type indicates statistical significance (P < 0.05).

Abbreviations: TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.
levels. Oil tea consumption was accompanied by an increase in energy and carbohydrate, fat and cholesterol intake, which may explain the higher TC and LDL-C levels in the Q2 group compared to the non-oil tea consuming group. For this reason, dietary energy and nutrient intakes have been adjusted.

Previous epidemiological investigations found that drinking tea has the effect of losing weight. Bouchard et al. found that men who drank more than 2 cups of tea per day had lower BMI and WC values than men who never drank drink tea. However, after adjusting for additive use, the association between tea consumption and BMI or WC were no longer significant. Nagao et al. found that the loss of weight, body fat mass, WC, and subcutaneous fat area of patients who have abdominal obesity and receive 583 mg of catechin daily for 12 weeks are more than those of patients who have abdominal obesity and take 96 mg of catechins daily. After adjustment for covariates, our study demonstrates oil tea consumption was significantly and negatively associated with the risk of abdominal obesity. When we stratified the analysis according to gender, only the results for women were significant. A cross-sectional study from Poland also found a significant reduction in the prevalence of abdominal obesity in women with increased tea intake, but no significant association in men. Some studies did not find a significant reduction in waist circumference with green tea consumption. In this study, oil tea plays a weight-reducing effect likely because it has a variety of raw materials, such as tea leaf and ginger. Green tea extract was shown to have the ability to reduce body weight and fat accumulation. Ginger is thought to have a weight-regulating effect alone.

In overall participants, the prevalence of low HDL-C decreased significantly with increasing oil tea consumption and the tea content in oil tea. Previous epidemiological investigations have also found a beneficial effect of tea consumption on HDL-C. A National Health and Nutrition Examination survey in the US found that hot tea consumption was associated with beneficial biomarkers of cardiovascular disease risk, such as HDL-C. A population-based case–control study in China found that oolong tea consumption significantly reduced the risk of low HDL-C. We found that the Q2 groups of oil tea consumption and the tea content in oil tea were associated with a high risk of High LDL-C in women. However, there was no significant increasing trend of high LDL-C with the increase of oil tea consumption. Our results suggest that consumption of high doses of oil tea was not associated with high LDL-C, while high doses of oil tea in the overall participants have a reduced risk of low HDL-C. Traditional Chinese medicine generally consists of different compounds acting in synergy to fully exploit their beneficial effects in the form of a total extract. Tea polyphenols may inhibit intestinal lipid absorption and increase the excretion of bile acids, cholesterol, and total lipids, these effects help to reduce the metabolic abnormalities and fatty liver disease caused by a high-fat diet. Besides, tea polyphenols can promote lipid metabolism by activating AMP-activated protein kinase, thereby attenuating lipogenesis, promoting lipolysis, and reducing lipid accumulation by inhibiting the differentiation and proliferation of preadipocytes. Gingerol may be related to promoting insulin sensitivity by regulating cell energy metabolism or reducing free fatty acid contents. Furthermore, gingerol may inhibit pancreatin activity by reducing fat and cholesterol absorption, thereby inhibiting the increase in plasma and tissue lipid levels. Zhu et al. found that oil tea was also rich in soluble sugar and caffeine. Tea polysaccharides can inhibit obesity by affecting fatty acid biosynthesis, steroid hormone biosynthesis, unsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis, fatty acid extension, and glycerophospholipid metabolism. Caffeine reduces weight by decreasing food intake, increasing energy expenditure at rest, and improving athletic ability. Therefore, the lipid-lowering effect of oil tea may be caused by the interaction of multiple active substances.

In this study, we have carefully controlled for obesity and dyslipidemia risk factors. We use grams of tea and ginger to measure tea consumption. This may be a better measure of tea and ginger consumption that at least partially reflects the intake of active ingredients. Besides, our combined use of FFQ provides a more accurate assessment of usual intake than either parameter alone. There are some limitations to our study. First, the analysis is cross-sectional. While the associations found are interesting, it is noteworthy that the demographic associations do not indicate causality in any way. Second, the intake of oil tea and food used for assessment in this study was self-reported and to some extent influenced by the recall and social desirability bias. Third, although we adjusted for some potential confounders, the possibility of residual confounders could not be avoided. For example, the potential effect of APOE gene polymorphisms on LDL levels.

**Conclusion**

Oil tea consumption is negatively associated with abdominal obesity and high-dose oil tea consumption.
significantly reduced the risk of abnormal HDL-cholesterol. Prospective studies with large sample sizes would be required to further investigate this association.

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**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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