

Poster presentation

## **VPX Meltdown® significantly increases energy expenditure and fat oxidation without affecting hemodynamic variables in a randomized, double-blind, cross-over clinical research trial**

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### **Background**

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of a thermogenic supplement, VPX Meltdown®, on energy expenditure, fat oxidation, and hemodynamics before and after maximal treadmill exercise.

### **Methods**

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over design, participants underwent two testing sessions after consuming either the VPX Meltdown® or placebo supplement. Healthy male participants ( $n = 12$ ) aged 18–35 rested for one hour while energy expenditure (EE), respiratory exchange ratio (RER), heart rate (HR), and blood pressure (B) were assessed in a fasted state. Subsequently, participants orally ingested either supplement or placebo. Immediately following supplement administration, participants rested for another hour while EE, RER, HP, and BP were recorded. Thereafter, participants performed a maximal exercise test on a treadmill and then endured another hour of EE, RER, HR, and BP measurement.

### **Results**

VPX Meltdown®, increased REE significantly more than placebo at 45 minutes ( $2,079 \pm 373$  vs.  $1,847 \pm 340$  kcal/day;  $p = 0.003$ ) and 60 minutes ( $2,153 \pm 403$  vs.  $1,877 \pm 314$  kcal/day;  $p = 0.025$ ) post-ingestion. Furthermore, REE 60 minutes post-exercise (two to three hours follow-

ing supplement administration) was higher in the Meltdown® group ( $2,179 \pm 386$  vs.  $1,913 \pm 400$ ;  $p = 0.1440$ ). Moreover, over the course of the three hour evaluation period, area under the curve assessment demonstrated that EE was significantly increased with VPX Meltdown® compared to placebo (area:  $9,925 \pm 1,331$  vs.  $8,951 \pm 2,961$ ;  $p = 0.043$ ) while RER was significantly less than placebo (area:  $5.55 \pm 0.61$  vs.  $5.89 \pm 0.44$ ;  $p = 0.002$ ) following ingestion. HR and BP were not significantly affected prior to exercise with either supplement ( $p > 0.05$ ) and the exercise-induced increases observed in HR and BP that decreased into recovery were not different between supplements ( $p > 0.05$ ).

### **Conclusion**

These data suggest that VPX Meltdown® enhances EE and fat oxidation more than placebo for several hours after ingestion in fully rested and post-exercise states without any adverse hemodynamic responses.

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