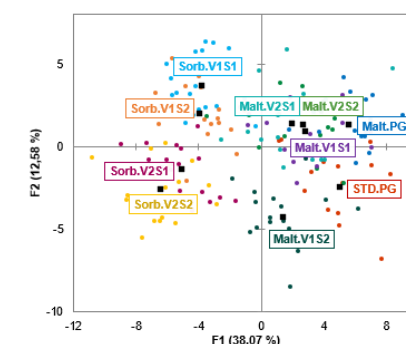




The dissemination and transmission of knowledge is at the heart of Oniris VetAgroBio Nantes' concerns. In Vitro will focus on 2 scientific publications resulting from our research work. Through this communication tool, Oniris wishes to reinforce its commitment to dialogue between science, research and society.

Flash Profile method, is it suitable for complex multi-layered products?

Composite foods are consumed daily, but understanding their sensory properties is a major challenge. This study aims to evaluate the efficiency of Flash Profile (FP) method to characterize strawberry-filled biscuits properties, in a context of sugar reduction. Investigations were carried out on fillings (with/without added sugar, with/without strawberry aroma), then biscuits (with sugar or maltitol or sorbitol, with/without vanilla aroma) and finally on the complex fruit-filled biscuits, corresponding to a progressive matrix complexification strategy.

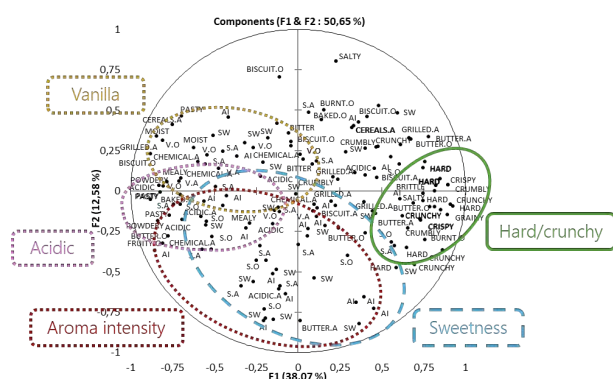
FP allowed a discrimination of the products for the 3 matrices according to their formulation and flavouring. Fruit fillings and biscuits were described with both flavour and texture attributes, whereas fruit-filled biscuits were mainly described with texture attributes. This texture predominance could result from complex changes of texture perceived during chewing. Panellists may also have focused on the first perceived characteristics or on the product's most distinguishing features to ease the task.

FP was efficient to discriminate samples in each set of samples according to formulation. The characteristics allowing differentiation between samples varied depending on the matrix. Flavour attributes were mainly used for fluid matrices while texture was dominant for solid matrices. In our study, all panellists evaluated the 3 sets of products in the same order which could have influence their evaluation of complex products during the last session. Further investigations about the evaluation of complex solid products with FP may determine if texture is always dominant, even with a lower number of products.

Rannou, C., Roze, M., Crucean, D., Diler, G., Halford, J. C. G., Harrold, J. A., Raben, A., Prost, C., Le-Bail, A., Le-Bail, P., & Catanéo, C. (2026). Flash Profile method, is it suitable for complex multi-layered products? Application to strawberry-filled biscuits: a "SWEET project". *Food Quality and Preference*, 135, 105717.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodqual.2025.105717>

<https://hal.science/hal-05392966v1>



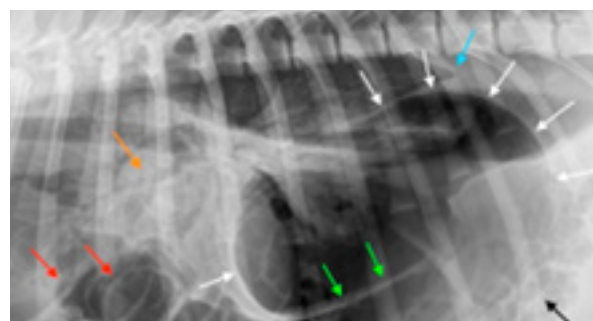
Contacts:

service.dred@oniris-nantes.fr /
ramona.feillet@oniris-nantes.fr

Vanishing Lung Syndrome

Vanishing lung syndrome, described in human medicine, corresponds to a situation in which one or more very large air-filled pulmonary cavities compress the adjacent lung parenchyma, creating the radiographic illusion of tension pneumothorax. This syndrome had never been clearly described in dogs.

This article reports the case of a six-month-old Belgian Malinois dog admitted on an emergency basis for acute-onset severe respiratory distress. Thoracic radiographs revealed a large intrathoracic air-filled cavity associated with numerous satellite cavities, responsible for pulmonary collapse, without free air in the pleural space. The radiographic appearance mimicked tension pneumothorax.



Treatment consisted of immediate thoracocentesis followed by placement of a thoracostomy tube. Clinical evolution was rapidly favorable. Follow-up radiographic examinations showed progressive and near-complete resolution of the lesions, without recourse to surgical intervention.

The complete disappearance of the air-filled cavities, together with the dog's age, the multiplicity of the lesions, and their reversible nature, led to reconsideration of the initial diagnosis of a giant pulmonary bulla in favor of that of a giant pneumatocele.

Deschamps, J.-Y., Abboud, N., Penaud, P., Roux, F.A. (2025). Vanishing Lung Syndrome in a Dog: Giant Pneumatocele or Giant Pulmonary Bulla Mimicking Tension Pneumothorax—First Report. *Vet. Sci.* 12(5), 501.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/vetsci12050501>

<https://oniris.hal.science/hal-05075829/>

