

”Changes in nutrients in farmed African catfish during household preparation”



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Work developed in the frame of the Project ”Consumerproducts”

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Overview



- **Introduction**

Importance of selenium in human health

Effect of culinary treatments in nutrients

- **Objective**

- **Material and Methods**

- **Results**

- **Conclusions**

Introduction

- **Effect of selenium compounds in human health**

Protection against cardiovascular diseases and cancer



Introduction

- Effect of culinary treatment in nutrients

Retention/loss of nutrients with culinary treatment



Objective

1. Influence of selenium feed supplementation in catfish



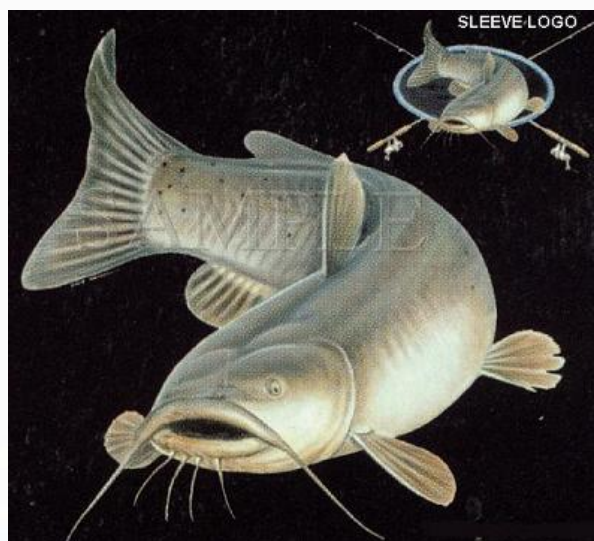
2. Influence of cooking processes on Se levels, taurine, glycine, alanine and fatty acids



Material and Methods

Material

Catfish



Fish enriched with functional
selenium

Material and Methods



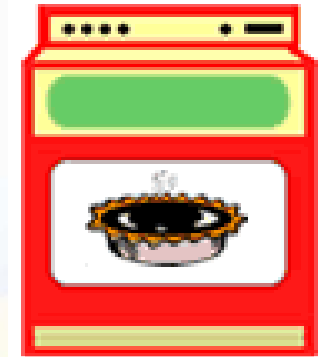
Culinary treatments



Aluminium heating

(fish wrapped in aluminium foil)

T= 180 °C, t=27 min



Cooking

(boiled in plastic pouches water)

T= 90 °C, t=10 min



Deep frying

(fried in vegetable oil)

T= 180 °C, t=4 min



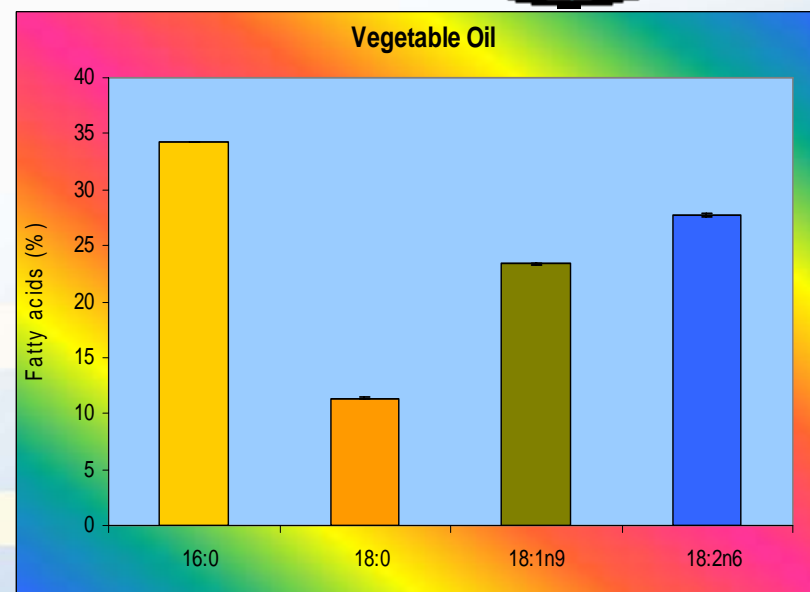
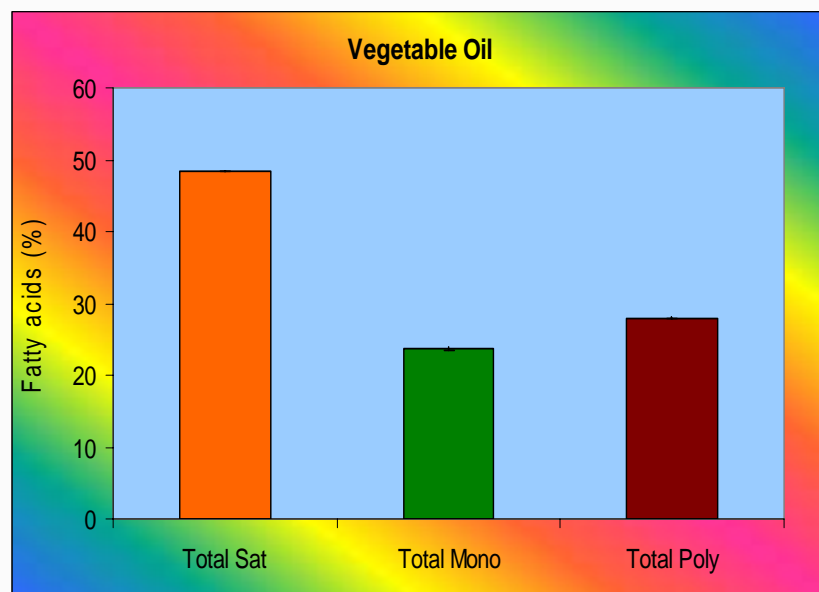
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Material and Methods

Frying oil: Fatty acid profile



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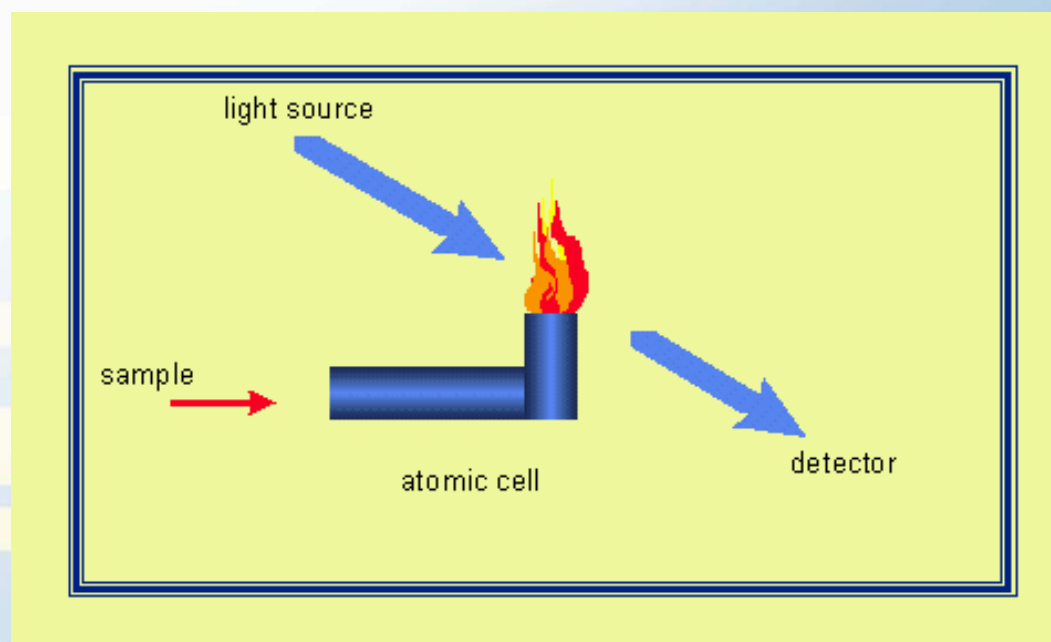
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Material and Methods

Analytical Methods

- **Selenium**

Determination by atomic absorption spectrophotometry at 196 nm after wet digestion with nitric acid.

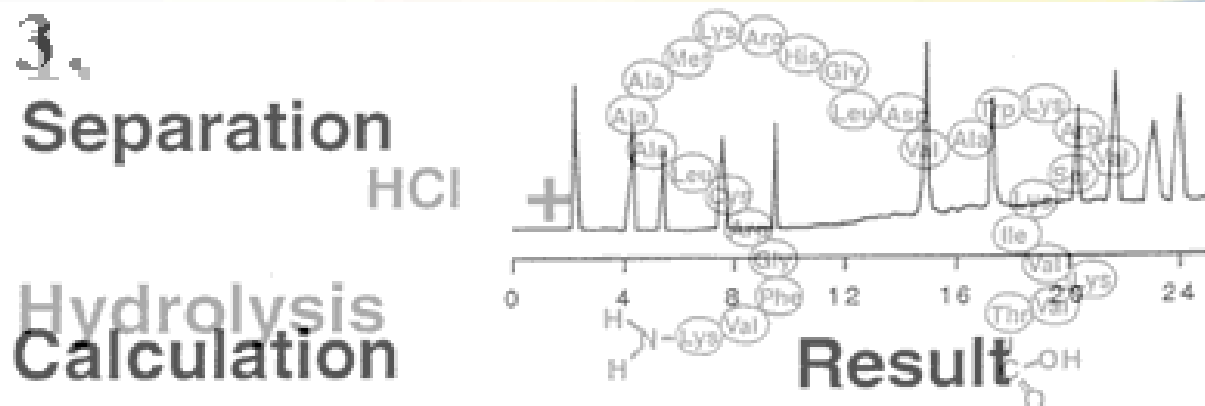


Material and Methods

Analytical Methods

- Free amino acids

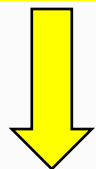
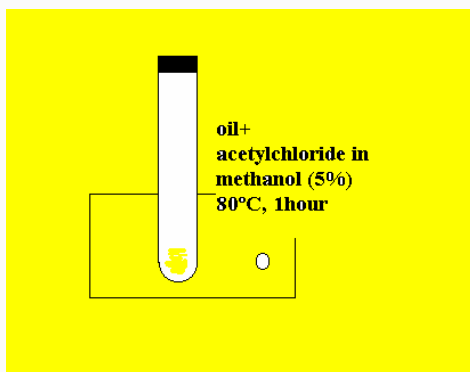
Amino acid analysis using lithium citrate buffer and norleucine as internal standard.



Material and Methods

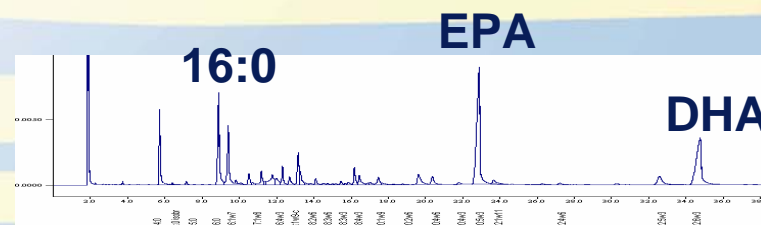
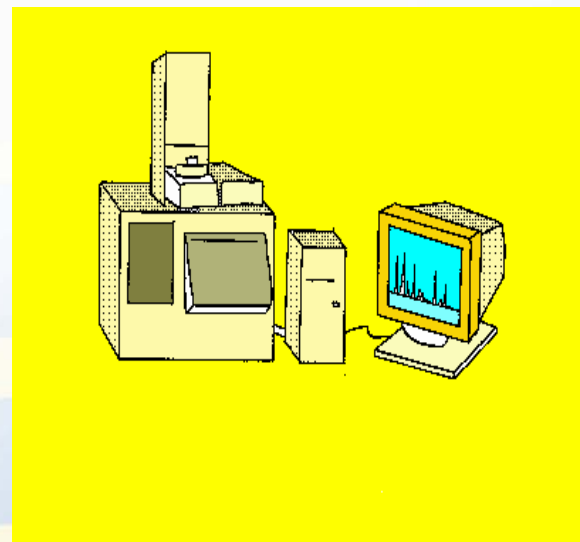
Analytical Methods

- Fatty acids



n-Heptane, water

Upper Layer



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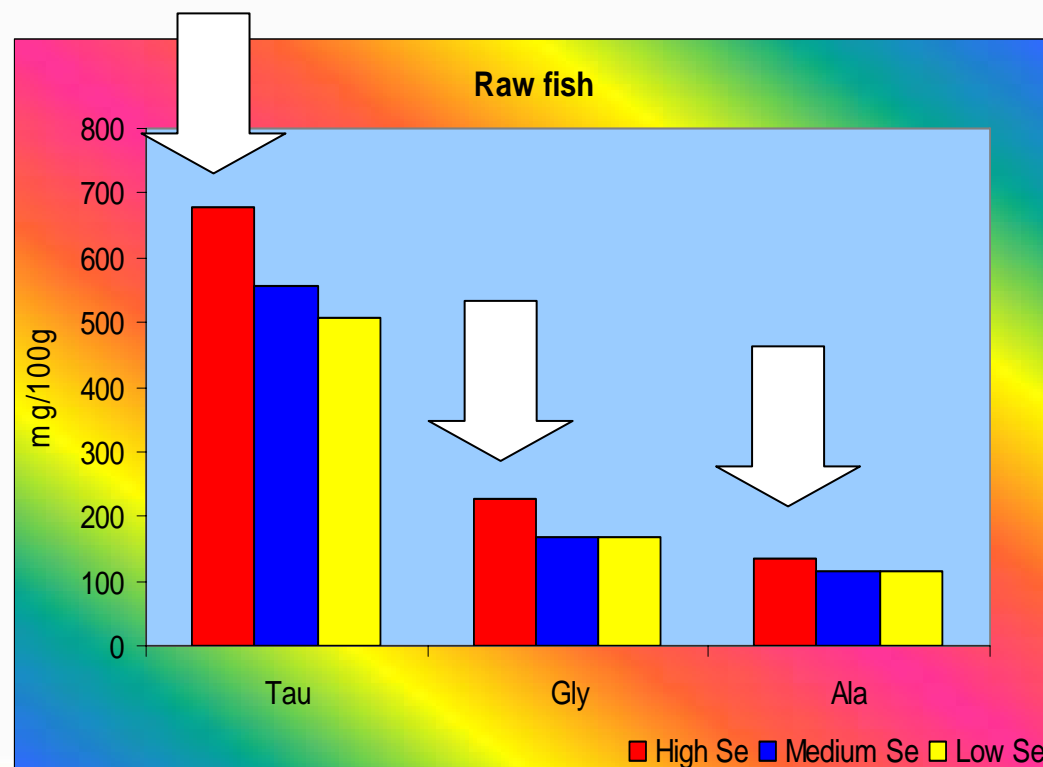
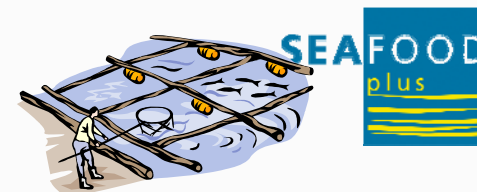


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Results

Effect of selenium supplementation

Free amino acids



- High selenium supplementation – the highest amount of taurine, glycine and alanine.

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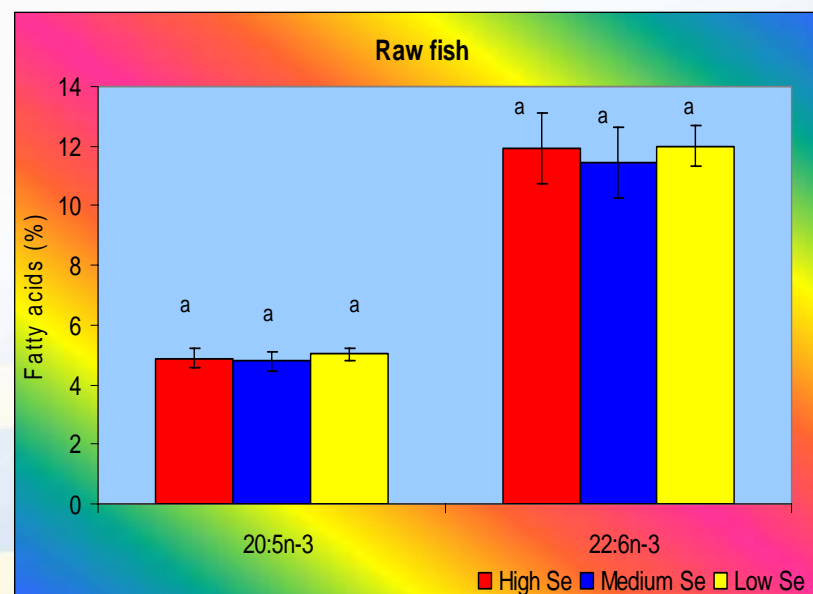
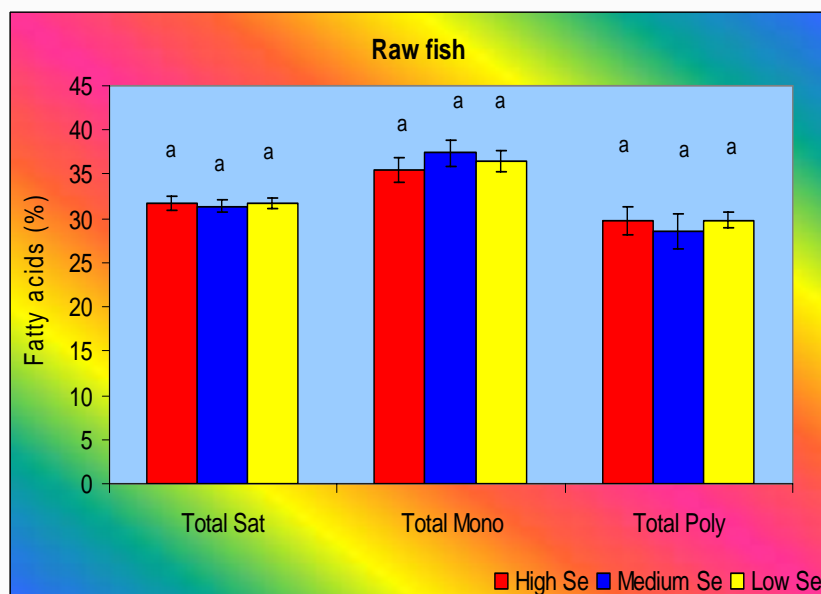
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Results



Effect of selenium supplementation

Fatty acids



Selenium supplementation did not influence significantly the distribution of the main fatty acids

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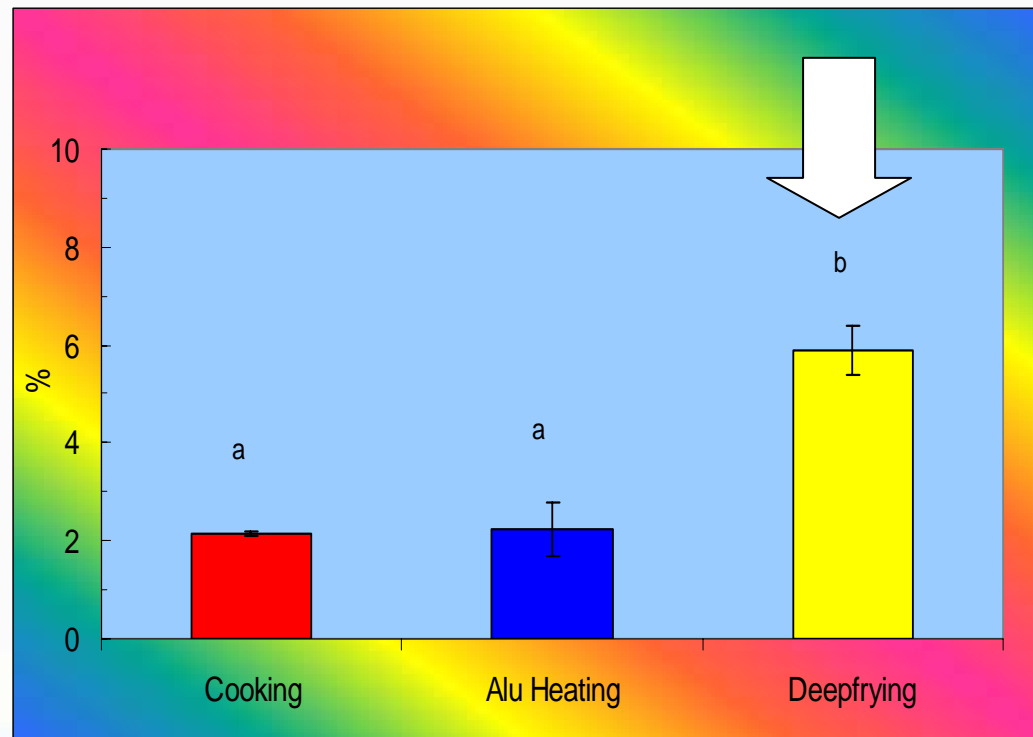


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Results

Effect of culinary treatment (Fish with highest selenium level)

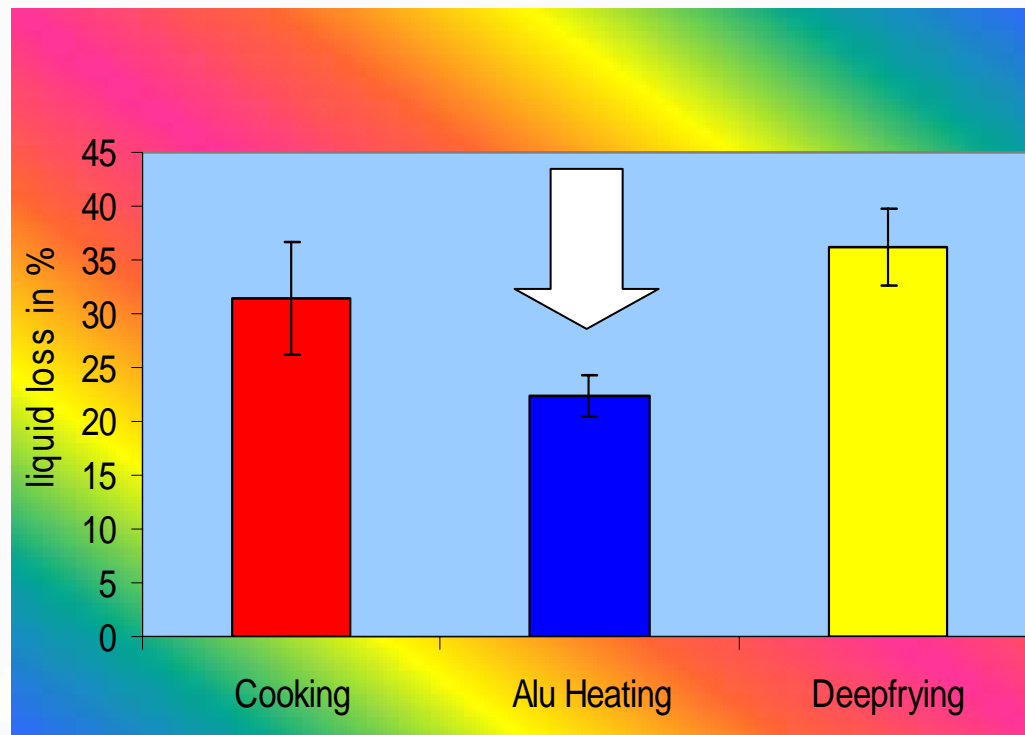
- Fat content



Results

Effect of culinary treatment

- Drip losses

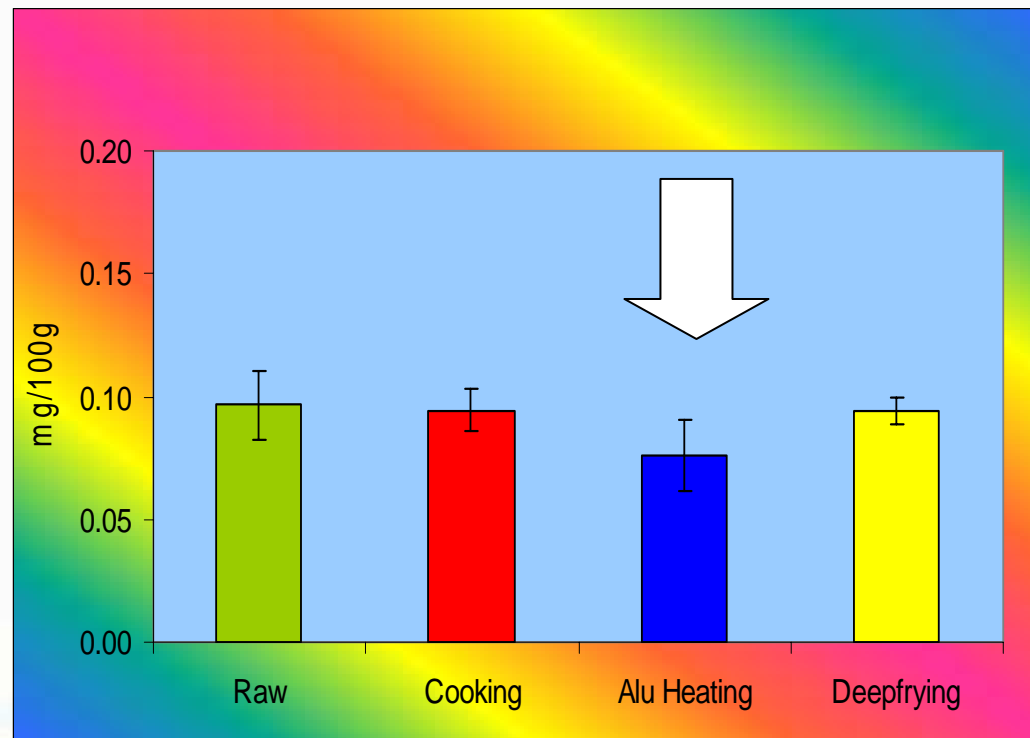




Results

Effect of culinary treatment

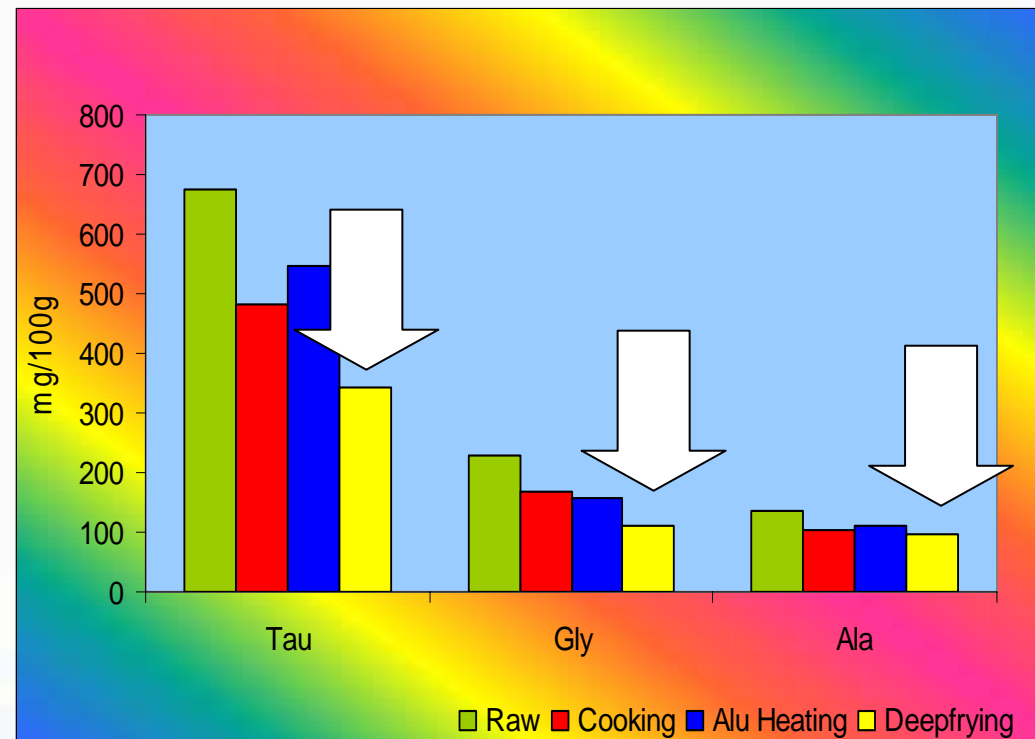
- Selenium level



Results

Effect of culinary treatment

- Free amino acids level

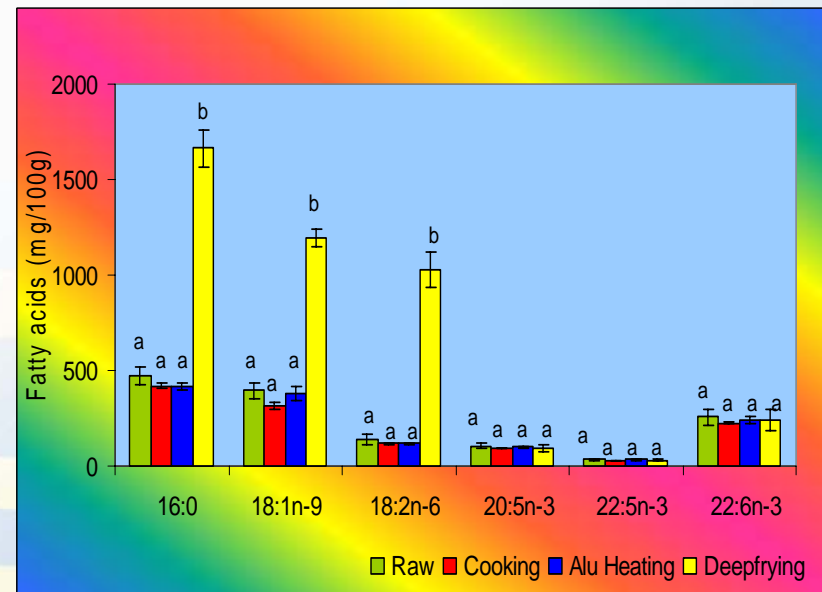
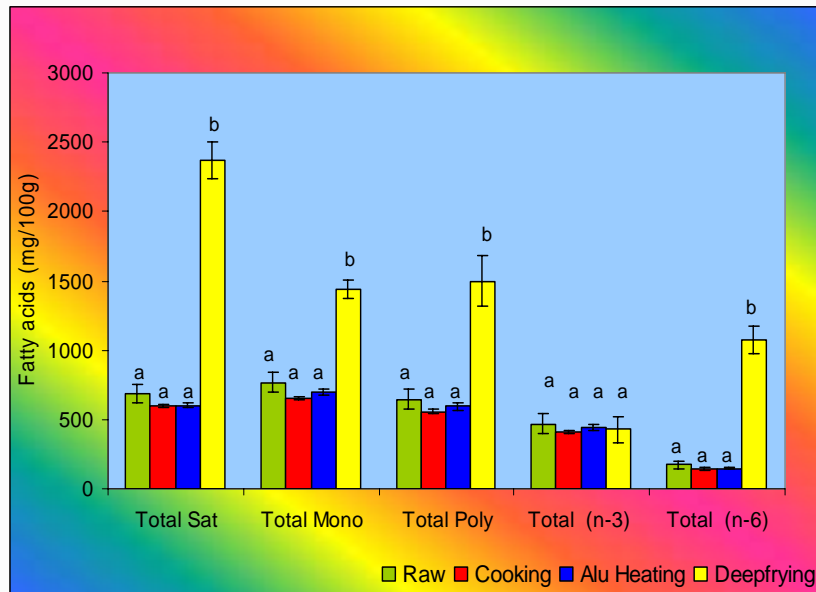


Results



Effect of culinary treatment

- Fatty acids level



- Frying - different from the other treatments, due to oil absorption

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Results

Retention/Incorporation Factors Calculation



Retention/Incorporation Factor = $NC/NR * \text{Cooking yield (\%)}$

NC - Nutrient in 100 g cooked product

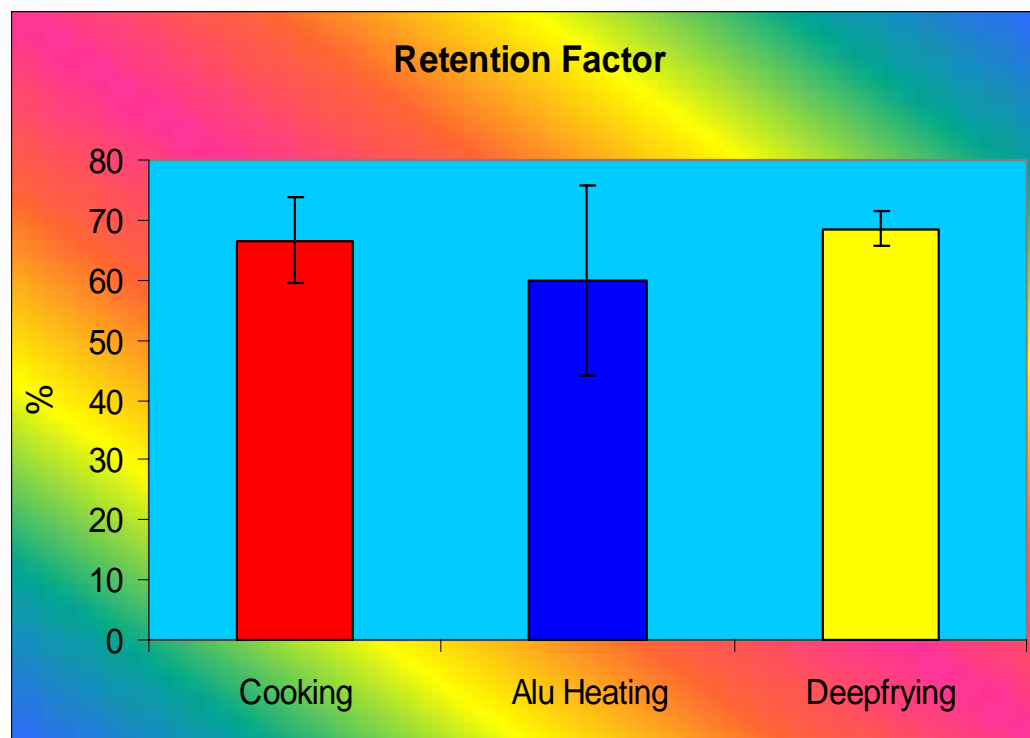
NR - Nutrient in 100 g raw product

Results



Effect of culinary treatment

Selenium



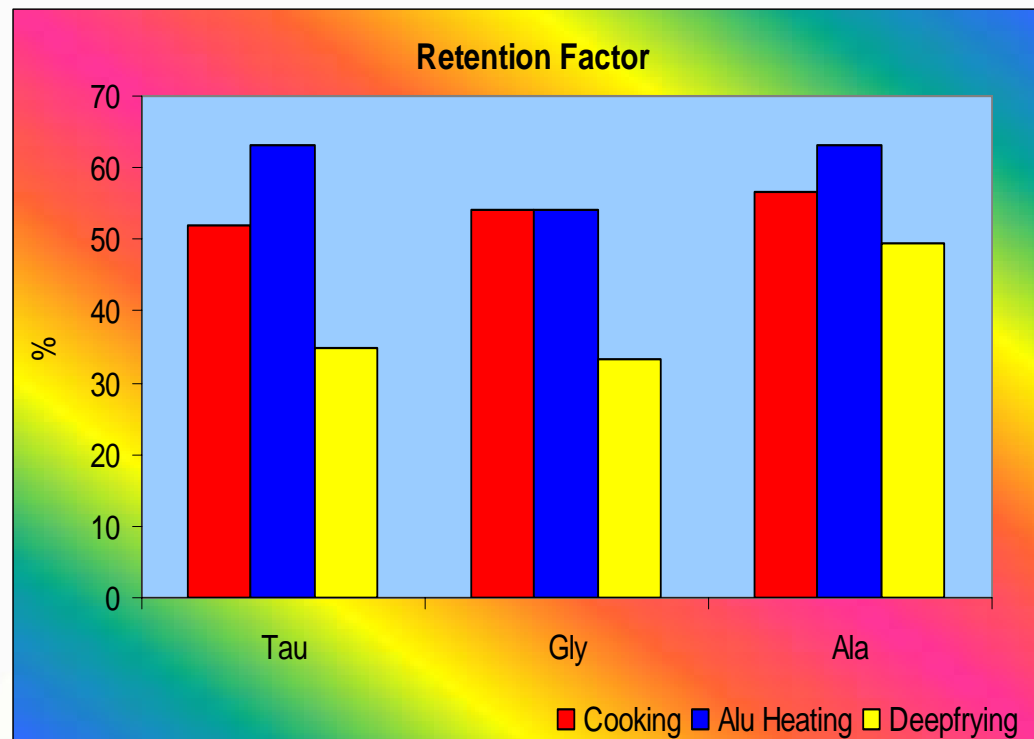
Selenium retention not different among culinary treatments

Results



Effect of culinary treatment

Taurine

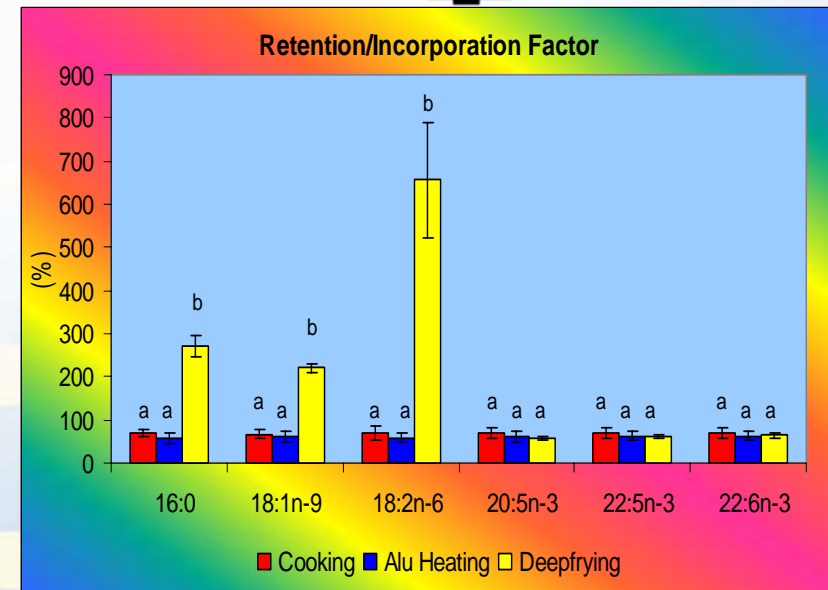
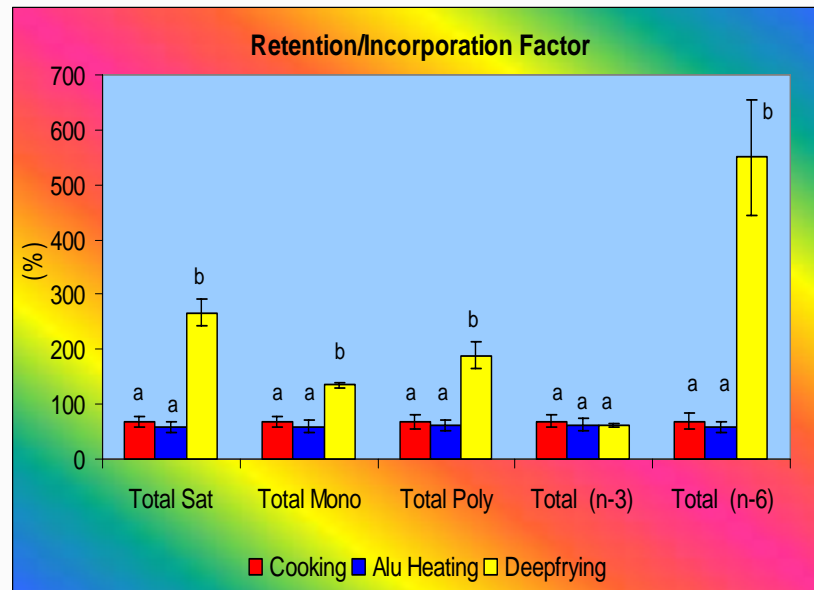


- **Aluminium heating** - the process with the highest taurine retention factor
- **Deep frying** - the lowest retention factor for free amino acids

Results

Effect of culinary treatment

Fatty acids



- **Cooking and Aluminium heating** - not different
- **Deep frying** - higher retention factors for all fatty acids with exception of n-3 fatty acids



Results

Selenium

Selenium (mg/150 g catfish fillet)	
Cooking	0.144
Aluminium heating	0.117
Deep frying	0.144

For defence against oxidative stress and regulation of thyroid hormone action and the reduction of oxidation status of vitamin C, a recommended dietary allowance of **0.055 mg** was recommended for adults.



Results

Taurine

Aminoacids (mg/150 g catfish fillet)	Taurine	Glycine	Alanine
Cooking	720.9	252.6	158.0
Aluminium heating	817.5	236.0	165.2
Deep frying	513.1	164.2	146.6

Taurine important in membrane stabilisation and as antioxidant in the prevention of cardiovascular disease.

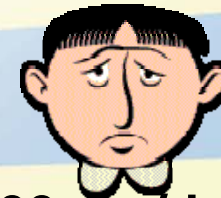
Not available values for taurine daily intake.

Fatty acids

Results



EPA +DHA (mg/150 g catfish fillet)		TI
Cooking	464.9	0.34
Aluminium heating	460.1	0.32
Deepfrying	541.9	0.92



For cardiovascular health a minimum intake of 500 mg/day of EPA plus DHA is recommended (ISSFAL-Recommendation for intake of PUFA in Health Adults, June 2004).

TI – Thrombogenicity index $(14:0+16:0+18:0)/((0.5*MUFA)+(0.5*PUFA\ n-6)+(3*PUFA\ n-3)+(PUFA\ n-3/PUFA\ n-6))$

Conclusions

Influence of Se feed supplementation



Free amino acids:

- The richest selenium feed the highest taurine, glycine and alanine levels in catfish.

Fatty acids:

- Selenium supplementation seems do not interfere in fatty acid PUFA n-3 profile.



Conclusions



Influence of culinary treatment:

Frying



- Decrease of free aminoacids (Tau, Gly, Ala)
- Highest fat content
- Highest level of saturated and n-6 PUFA (frying oil).
- High thrombogenicity index
- Selenium level not affected

Conclusions



Influence of culinary treatment:

Cooking and aluminium heating



- Free amino acids (Tau, Gly, Ala) not affected
- Low fat content
- Fatty acid profile similar in both treatments
- Low thrombogenicity index
- Selenium level not affected



- A catfish fillet of 150 g is enough for the daily intake of selenium, PUFA n-3 and taurine.



Have a good meal
with catfish



Thank you for your attention

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