

# ESTIMATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF NUTRITION ALLOWANCES OF SPORTSMEN OF WEIGHTLIFTING IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE HOT CLIMATE

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| Art<br>Received:<br>Accepted:<br>Published:   | December 10 <sup>th</sup> 2022<br>January 10 <sup>th</sup> 2023<br>February 14 <sup>th</sup> 2023 | Abstract:<br>It is established, that equation of nutrition substances in the changed<br>background of a food has reached an optimum level and has made 1:1.1:4.1,<br>against 1:1.2:4.9 on an actual background of a food. The optimality of a parity<br>of nutrition substances in daily average nutrition allowances of sportsmen on<br>the changed background of a nutrition is reached thanks to increase in norms<br>of a food of fibers of an animal origin, vegetative fats and to decrease in<br>sources of carbohydrates. The general biological value of daily average diets on<br>the changed background of a nutrition at sportsmen of weightlifting has raised |
|   |   | in an summer-autumnal season has raised to 88.7 · 1.0 %, with 72.4 · 1.0 %   |
|   |   | on an actual background of a lood, and in a winter-spring season to  |
|   |   | 82,8• 1.0 %.   |
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vitamins.

**INTRODUCTION.** According to known nutriciologists biological value of food allowances characterizes force of biological influence to a live organism in the form of a parity of the sum of biologically active substances containing in foodstuff to daily average requirement of an organism [1,2,3]. The purpose of researches was substantiations of optimum variants of daily average norms of a set of products for sportsmen of weightlifting in the conditions of a hot climate on the basis of biological value of food allowances. Methods of researches. An actual nutrition of sportsmen is studied by a method of the 24- hourly supervision and interrogation in training bases. For the statistical analysis 720 menus-apportions in 14 male sportsmen are used. Food value of diets paid off on the basis of tables of a chemical compound of foodstuff [4]. Biological value of food allowances was estimated on all BAS (biologically active substances), separately for cold and warm seasons of year and expressed in the form of % of satisfaction of daily requirement:

Vit. Sp + Vit. Ap + lysine + methionine n

BCR = Vit. Cp + Vit. Ip + lysine + methionine ... etc. X 100

Where, *B*LP-biological value of a diet; n-quantity of biologically active substances in an investigated diet in mg; p - daily norm of the given component in mg. Results of researches. The comparative estimation of structural structure of biologically active substances and biological value of daily average food allowances of sportsmen on actual and changed food background, testifies to efficiency of the spent corrections (table 1). Equation of food substances on the changed background of a nutrition has reached an optimum

level. So, if on an actual background of a nutrition equation food substances made 1:1.2:4.9 in a winterspring season and 1:1.2:5.2 in an summer-autumnal season on the changed background the given indicator has made 1:1.1:4.1 in all seasons. Such optimum for sportsmen of a parity of food substances in daily average food allowances on the changed background of a food it is reached thanks to increase in norms of a food of fibers of an animal origin, vegetative fats and to decrease in sources of carbohydrates. So, relative density of fibers of an animal origin on the changed background of a food on the average has increased by 25 % in comparison with an actual background of nutrition, vegetative fats on 15 %. Decrease in carbohydrates against the changed food on the average has made 7-10 %. As have shown the analysis of biological value of diets at sportsmen of statistically authentic differences depending on seasons of year are not available. It is connected by special attention in norms of a nutrition both in summer-autumnal, and in winter-spring seasons to sources of vitamins and possibility in modern conditions of maintenance of all-the-year-round availability of fresh vegetables and greens in Uzbekistan. As authentic differences in the maintenance of vitamins B1, B2, PP, amino acids isolesine and valiline in food allowances on actual and changed background of nutrition it is not revealed, in connection with a high consumption level grainsources the given group of biologically active substances on an actual background of a food. At the same time, biological value of daily average diets on the changed background of a food, at the expense of



optimization of the maintenance of the majority of biologically active substances in diets, at all sportsmen in an winter-autumnal season has raised to 88.7 · 1.0 %, with 72.4 · 1.0 % on an actual background of a food, and in winter a spring season to 82,8 · 1.0 %.

Table 1.

Comparative estimation of biological value of daily average nitrition allowances of sportsmen of weightlifting on actual and changed background of nutrition, M· m in % from requirement

|                 | The general biological value of diets |               |       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Seasons of year | On the changed                        | On an actual  | Р     |
|                 | background of                         | background of |       |
|                 | nutrition                             | nutrition     |       |
| Summer-autumn   | 88.7±1.0                              | 72.4±1.0      | <0,01 |
| Winter-spring   | 82.8±1.0                              | 67.7±1.0      | <0,01 |

Increases of the general biological value of daily average nutrition allowances it is reached by the daily average norms of a food offered by us, thanks to increase in nutrition allowances of sources of vitamins A, D, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub>, irreplaceable amino acids - leisin, lisin, methionine and iron gemma (at the expense of fish, a liver, sour-milk products), Vitamin C, vitamin B9 (pholasin), cellulose, pectin and beta carotinoids (at the expense of vegetables, cucurbitaceous, pumpkins, fruit and greens), potassium, calcium, phosphorus and magnesium (at the expense of bean, dairy production and dried fruits), sitosterins, холина and phospholipids (at the expense of vegetable oils and bean). At the same time, it is necessary to notice, that at the expense of natural products it is not reached necessary for an organism of sportsmen of norm of consumption of vitamin C, selenium and amino acids leisin, treonin. According to the literature of last years [5,6] selenium is to the important elements in formation of fermental systems of oxidation-reduction process and metabolism regulation in an organism. Rich sources of selenium are sea products. Probably, for the continental countries which do not have sea coasts and a characteristic food with low consumption

of sea products, an alimentary problem is not only deficiency of iodine, but also deficiency of selenium. If the problem iodine insufficiency conditions for the continental countries is studied enough also it solved by mass consumption iodine table salt a problem of deficiency of selenium, it is studied insufficiently and demands the permission.

Taking into account the revealed deficiency of some biologically active substances, on the basis of spent by us hygiene - toxicological estimation [7], a chemical compound and properties of some domestic and foreign BAA to nutrition (biologically active additions), us in quality additives to nutrition for sportsmen is chosen domestic BAA to food «Kuvatin» and «Bioferron». BAA to nutrition «Kuvatin» is hydrolyzed fiber of cocoons of the silkworm intended for strengthening of immunity, at intensive physical activities (sportsmen, the people who are engaged in heavy physical work). As an additional prophylactic, for prevention of infringements in activity of cardiovascular system (table 2) also is recommended. Syrup «Bioferron» with structure: a barberry, raisin, caraway seeds, a beet, crystal sugar, water drinking (table 3).

| № п/п | The name of amino acids | The maintenance in mg of % |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.    | Glisin                  | 32,3                       |
| 2.    | Alanin                  | 20,5                       |
| 3.    | Serin                   | 18,0                       |
| 4.    | Tirosin                 | 9,2                        |
| 5.    | Valin                   | 3,5                        |
| 6.    | Aspargen acid           | 8,2                        |
| 7.    | Glutamin acid           | 2,1                        |
| 8.    | Treonin                 | 4,,8                       |
| 9.    | Phenilalanin            | 0,9                        |
| 10.   | Arganin                 | 1,8                        |
| 11.   | Isoleisin               | 0,8                        |
| 12.   | Leisin                  | 0,9                        |
| 13.   | Prolin                  | 0,9                        |

 Table 2.

 Chemical compound BAA «Kuvatin», in mg of %



| 14. | Lizin      | 0,3 |  |
|-----|------------|-----|--|
| 15. | Triptophan | 0,2 |  |
| 16. | Gistidin   | 0,7 |  |
| 17. | Cystin     | 0,1 |  |

Table 3.

| Nutritional and biological value BAA of «Bioferron». |  |                 |  |  |
|--|--|-----------------|--|--|
| Nº   | The name of substances                             | The maintenance |  |  |
| 1.   | Fiber, in g in 100 g of product                    | 2,0±0,2         |  |  |
| 2.   | Fats, in g in 100 g of product                     | 2,6±0,3         |  |  |
| 3.   | Carbohydrates, in 100 g of product                 | 12,0±1,2        |  |  |
| 4.   | Vitamin C, in mg in 100 g of product               | 50,0±2,0        |  |  |
| 5.   | Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> , in mg in 100 g of product | 0,02±0,005      |  |  |
| 6.   | Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> , in mg in 100 g of product | 0,02±0,004      |  |  |
| 7.   | Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> , in mg in 100 g of product | 0,04±0,01       |  |  |
| 8.   | Vitamin PP, in mg in 100 g of product              | 0,4±0,02        |  |  |
| 9.   | Pholasin, in mg in 100 g of product                | 0,1±0,01        |  |  |
| 10.  | Iron, in mg in 100 g of product                    | 4,5±0,02        |  |  |
| 11.  | Potassium, in mg in 100 g of product               | 488,0±4,8       |  |  |
| 12.  | Calcium, in mg in 100 g of product                 | 137,0±1,3       |  |  |
| 13.  | Magnesium, in mg in 100 g of product               | 44,0±0,4        |  |  |
| 14.  | Phosphorus, in mg in 100 g of product              | 42,0±0,4        |  |  |

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

1. Equation of nutrition substances in the changed background of a nutrition has reached an optimum level and has made 1:1.1:4.1, against 1:1.2:4.9 on an actual background of a food.

2. The optimality of a parity of nutrition substances in daily average food allowances of sportsmen on the changed background of a food is reached thanks to increase in norms of a food of fibers of an animal origin, vegetative fats and to decrease in sources of carbohydrates.

3. The general biological value of daily average diets on the changed background of a food at sportsmen of weightlifting has raised in an summerautumnal season has raised to  $88.7 \cdot 1.0$  %, with 72.4  $\cdot 1.0$  % on an actual background of a food, and in a winter-spring season to  $82,8 \cdot 1.0$  %.

4. Increases of the general biological value of daily average food allowances it is reached thanks to increase in food allowances of vitamins A, D, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub>, irreplaceable amino acids - leisin, lisin, methionine and iron gemma (at the expense of fish, a liver, sour-milk products), Vitamin C, vitamin B<sub>9</sub> (pholasin), cellulose, pectin and betacarotidins (at the expense of vegetables, cucurbitaceous, pumpkins, fruit and greens), potassium, calcium, phosphorus and magnesium (at the expense of bean, dairy production and dried fruits), sitosterins, cholina and pjospholipids (at the expense of vegetable oils and bean).

5. Additional application in a food of sportsmen BAA to nutrition «Kuvatin» and «Bioferron»

have allowed to compensate deficiency in food allowances of vitamin C, selenium and amino acids leisin, treonin.

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