

Basics of Nutrition

Concepts & Definitions

Keys to Health

FOOD

Nutrition

Daily



MEDICINE

Therapy

During illness



EXERCISE

Wellbeing

Daily



SUPPLEMENT

Conditional

Daily



Dietary Supplement

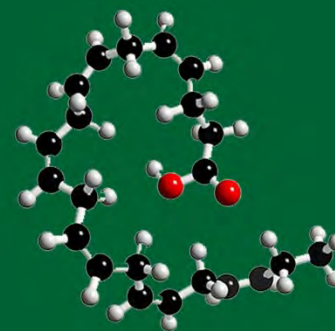


Products in powder, tablet or liquid form that provide essential nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, proteins, herbal ingredients or similar nutritional substances.

Nutraceutical



Nutrition



Pharmaceutical

The word nutraceutical is coined by combining the words nutrition and pharmaceutical.

Energy

Capacity to do
WORK



Provided by
Nutrients from
food



Utilised for all
voluntary and
non-voluntary
activities



Nutrients

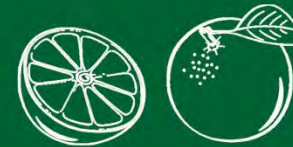
Carbohydrates



Proteins



Vitamins



Fats



Water



Minerals



Substances that required for Growth and Maintenance of normal Cells.

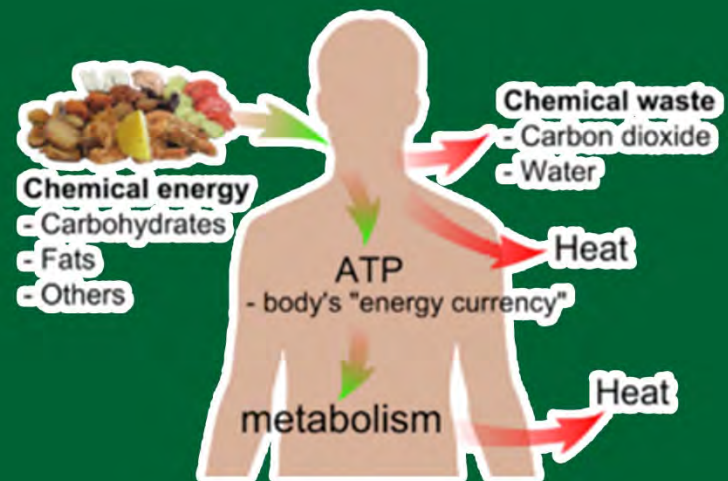
Nutrition

Process of making components of food available to meet the energy requirements.



FOOD DIGESTION ENERGY

Involves process of digestion, absorption and metabolism of biochemical substances by individual chemical reactions.



Clinical Nutrition

Medical specialty dealing with relationship between disease and nutrition.

Acute and chronic illnesses are caused either by deficiency or by excess.



Condition Specific Nutrition



Growing Child



Pregnant Women



Senior Citizens

Nutrition required for a specific state of body condition as per the nutrient needs.

Nutrition

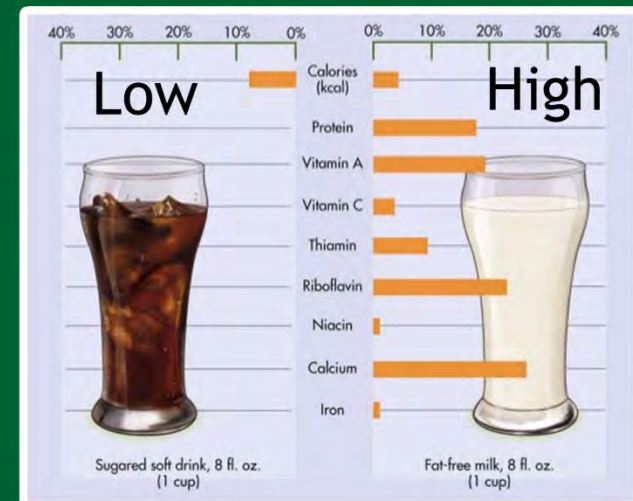
Essential Nutrients

These nutrients should be from dietary source since we lack ability to manufacture or adequately manufactured in the body.



Nutrient Density

Expressed as quality of food in relation to its content of specific nutrient. Concentration of nutrient per unit of energy.



Malnutrition

Inappropriate quality, quantity of digestion, absorption or utilization of ingested nutrients

Under Nutrition

Calorie deficiency leading to growth suppression and other deficiency signs



Over Nutrition

Too much of single or multiple nutrients leading to toxicities.



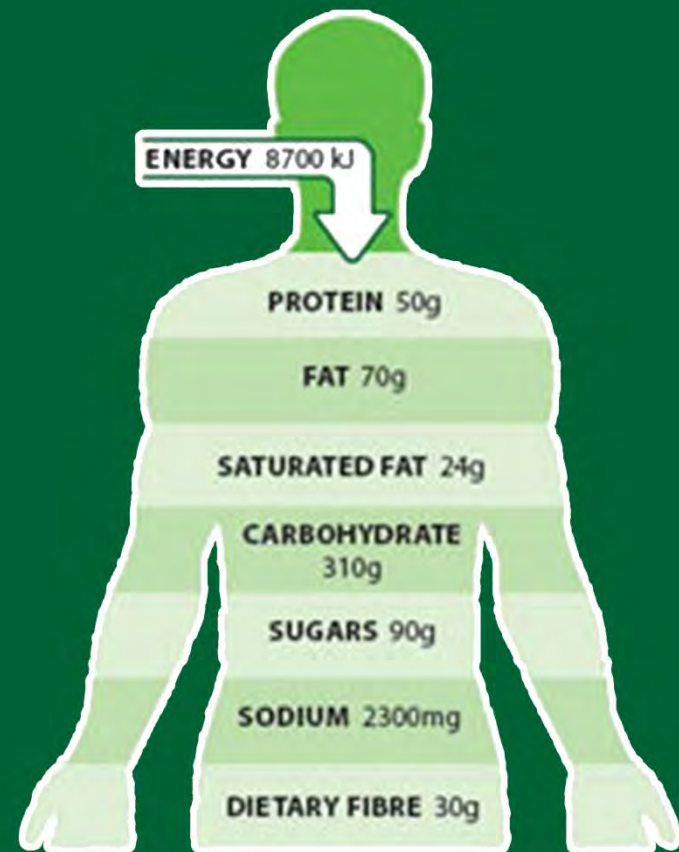
Nutrition Standards

RDA (Recommended Dietary Allowance)

RDI (Reference Daily Intake) and RNI (Reference Nutrient Intake) are the various methods of expressing dietary requirements.

DRV (Daily reference value)

DRV is a suggested amount of a substance that a 2000 Kcal diet should contain.

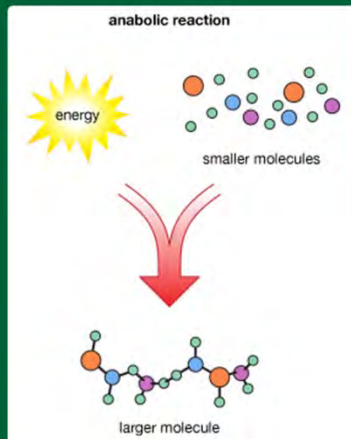


Metabolism

The process of generation and Utilization of energy for growth and maintenance.

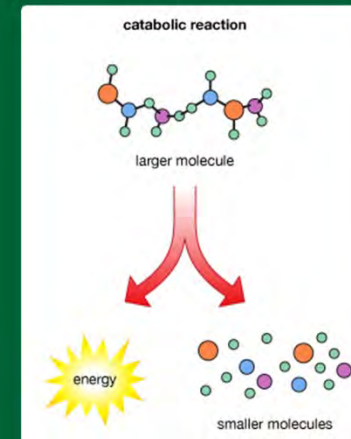
Anabolism

Large molecules such as proteins are biosynthesized - This requires energy.



Catabolism

Degradation of large molecules to small molecules - This serves to capture chemical energy.



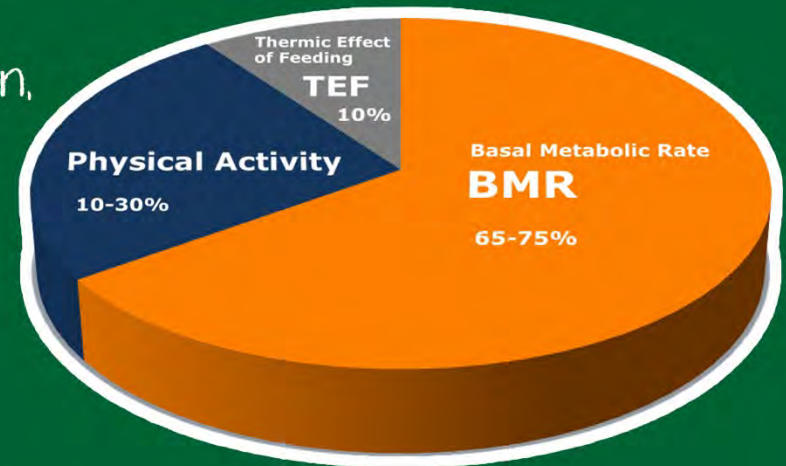
Basal Metabolic Rate

Energy used by the body at complete rest.

Used for activities like breathing, circulation, regulation of body temperature.

Used in synthesis of new tissue -
Highest in children.

Higher in Hospitalized patients and stress.



Energy Expenditure

Activity



Kcal / min.

Sleeping	1.2
Sitting	1.3
Eating	1.5
Standing	1.5
Dressing	2.6
Driving Car	2.8
Riding Motor Cycle	3.4
Gardening	5.6
Walking Down Stairs	7.1
Cycling	10.0
Walking Up Stairs	13.0



Thermic Effect of Food (TEF)

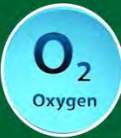

The amount of energy spent on processing of nutrient for use and storage.

	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
 Heat (TEF)	30%	6%	4%
 Energy	70%	94%	96%

Respiratory Quotient

the molar ratio of CO₂ produced to O₂ Consumed



	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
 Oxygen consumed	1.0 mole	1.0 mole	1.0 mole
 CO ₂ Produced	0.8 mole	1.0 mole	0.7 mole
RQ	0.8	1.0	0.7

Energy Measurement

Physical Method: Calorimetry

Biological: O_2 consumption vs CO_2 production

Proteins



4 kcal / g

Carbohydrates



4 kcal / g

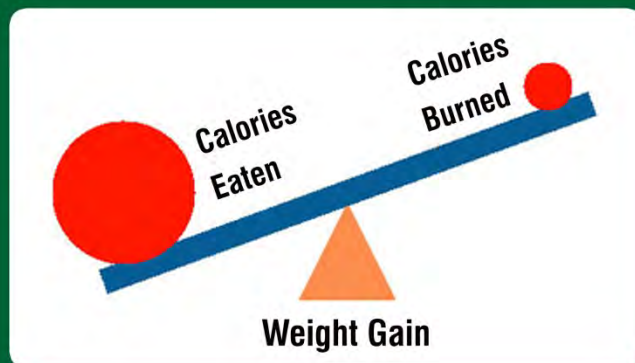
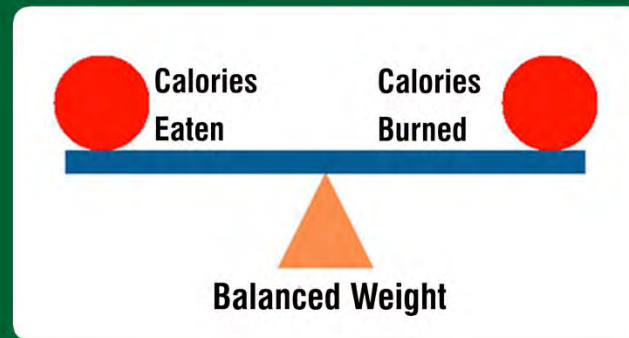
Fats



9 kcal / g

Energy Balance

Energy requirement = BMR+TEF+Physical Act



Homeostasis

Homeostasis governed by

Maintenance of equilibrium in the internal environment.

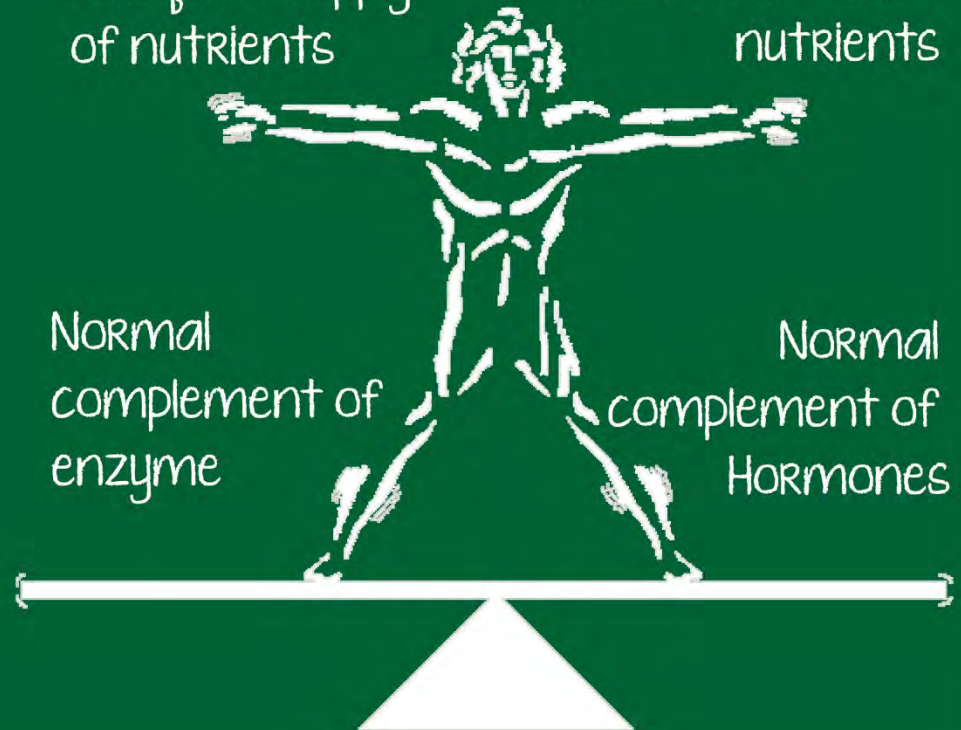
It is vital because organs and tissues function efficiently only in a narrow range of conditions.

Adequate supply of nutrients

Balance between nutrients

Normal complement of enzyme

Normal complement of Hormones



Balanced Nutrition

- Adequate supply of nutrients.
- Balance between nutrients.
- Normal complement of enzyme systems.
- Secretion of hormones that regulate metabolic rates.