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Original Paper

Coronavirus and Nutrition: Approach for Boosting Immune System in Morocco

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic is a pandemic of an emerging infectious disease, the 2019 coronavirus disease Covid-19, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. The essential protective measures recommended by WHO (2020) to limit the spread of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) limited in the suppression of travel, quarantine and containment. In the first part of this review, we will examine the origin of the coronavirus, the modes of spread and their adverse effects on human health. We will include in our analysis the nutritional importance of the different approaches based on mechanisms to boost the immune system and therefore good viral defense. The immune system helps protect the host against environmental agents such as pathogenic microorganisms (bacteria, fungi and viruses), thus preserving the integrity of the organism. To preserve the defense mechanisms of the organisms, an adequate nutritional state must be maintained with adequate intakes of calories, vitamins, minerals and water which must be continuously provided by a healthy diet. In addition, it is necessary to have nutritional information that will help boost the immune system of people in the fight against Covid-19, nutritional diagnosis and early nutritional management of affected patients must be integrated into the overall therapeutic strategy. Several clinical data have shown that micronutrients like vitamins, including vitamins A, C, D, E, B12, B6 and folic acid; trace elements like iron, zinc, copper, magnesium, selenium, and omega-3 fatty acids like docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) play a major role in supporting the immune system.

1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic is a pandemic of an emerging infectious disease, the 2019 coronavirus disease Covid-19, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. It appeared on November 17, 2019 in the city of Wuhan, central China, and then spread around the world. To date, all countries in the world are already affected by this pandemic [1,2]. Added to this is the emergence of chronic noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including hypertension, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancers which are on the rise [3]. These are linked to hereditary factors but above all to unhealthy eating habits. Faced with this overwhelming health emergency, recommended essential protective measures to prevent the saturation of intensive care services and strengthen preventive hygiene [4]. These measures include the elimination of physical contact, shaking of hands, hugs, crowds and large demonstrations, as well as unnecessary travel and travel; promotion of hand washing, quarantine of suspected cases, etc. This global pandemic is causing serial cancellations of scientific, sporting and cultural events all over the planet in general and in Morocco in particular. In addition, the implementation by many countries of containment measures and the closing of borders to slow the formation of new sources of contagion is causing a sharp fall in the stock market due to the uncertainties and fears it poses to the regional economy, and especially food and nutritional security. In the response against Covid-19, the governments of the affected countries and the scientific community have shown good observable reactivity through the various clinical studies in progress and the proposals for therapeutic measures resulting from traditional medicine and studies in proven vitro [5, 6, and 7]. However, the implications of the pandemic for food and nutrition security are seldom mentioned, while the early consideration of this aspect is essential in the fight against Covid-19. The importance of nutrition in the body's response to bacterial and viral infections is widely documented [8, 9, and 10].

2. Experimental details

2.1. Nutritional interventions

The evidence for nutritional interventions for viral diseases from previous clinical trials and their importance for optimizing the host immune response was reviewed in this article. Where clinical trials have shown that micronutrients like vitamins including vitamins A, C, E, D, B12, B 6 and folic acid, trace minerals like iron, zinc, copper, magnesium, and selenium and omega-3 fatty acids like DHA and EPA which play a major role in supporting the immune system.

2.2. Data collection

The data was collected from analytical studies of micronutrient analysis indexed supported by researchers from Morocco, Palestine and Djibouti.

2.3. Statistical analysis

The data analyzes were performed using IBM SPSS® Statistics 23.0. Results shown are rounded averages.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Coronavirus infection and symptoms Covid-19

Coronavirus disease is an infectious disease caused by a recently discovered coronavirus [11, 12]. Most people infected with the virus that causes Covid-19 will have the following symptoms: fever, fatigue, headache, cough and sore throat, body aches, and mild to moderate difficulty breathing [13, 14, 15, and 16]. These symptoms will recover without the need for special treatment, but unfortunately older people and those with other health problems, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease or cancer, are at higher risk. to present a serious form. The best way to prevent and slow transmission is to be well informed about the Covid-19 virus, how it is spread and the disease it causes [17]. You can protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands frequently with soap and water or a hydroalcoholic solution, and avoiding touching your face [18]. The virus that causes Covid-19 is spread primarily through droplets of saliva or nasal secretions when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It is therefore important to also apply the rules of respiratory hygiene [19, 20].

3.2. Overview of nutrition and the immune system

Food is made up of micronutrients like vitamins and minerals, while macronutrients are made up of carbohydrates, proteins and fats, all of these are necessary and essential for the body which cannot function properly if it lacks sufficient 'one or more nutrients and therefore ensure survival [21, 22]. Food is essential for our body to develop, replace and repair cells and tissues, produce energy used to stay cold, to move and work, to carry out chemical processes such as digestion of food and to strengthen the immune system essential for the protection, resistance and fight of the organism against infections and cure disease processes. The main functions of the immune system are to protect the body against infections and harmful microorganisms, to cleanse damaged tissue, and to prevent the growth of malignant cells in the body. The strength of the immune system's performance largely depends on factors such as genetics, living environment, lifestyle, nutrition and the interaction between these factors [23, 24, and 25]. Nutrition has been studied as a factor in altering the influence on the functioning of the immune system for decades, and research in this area has become an important topic called nutritional immunology [26, 27, and 28]. The immune system, like other systems in the body, needs enough nutrients to function properly and therefore almost all nutrients in the diet play an important role in maintaining an optimal immune response. And therefore, their deficiency or even high consumption can have negative consequences on the state of the immune system and increased susceptibility to various pathogens [29, 30].

Table 1: Recommended energy intake for the population for an average level of activity.

	Age (years)	Weight	Energy (kcal)
Men	20–40	70	2 700
	41–60	70	2 500
Women	20–40	60	2 200
	41–60	60	2 000
Seniors	60–75	-	36/kg body weight

3.3. The food environment in Morocco

The Moroccan food environment is undergoing a transition which affects the urban and rural areas, eating habits have changed with urbanization, globalization and economic development which have generated a Mediterranean-type diet based on a large consumption of cereals, fruits and vegetables. Food is gradually diversifying, especially for the wealthier classes and urban households, it includes more foods rich in macronutrients and micronutrients, but the consumption of animal products remains very limited despite the country's resources [31, 32, and 33]. Very important. Ready-to-eat foods and out-of-home catering are becoming more common in urban areas, favoring the consumption of foods high in carbohydrates (sugar) and lipids (fat). This development reflects the nutritional transition underway in rural as well as urban areas. Coupled with a reduction in physical activity, these changes are responsible for the progression of overweight and obesity in the adult population [34].

3.4. Recommendations to boot the immune system in the face of Covid-19

To effectively cope with Covid-19, it is necessary to strengthen the immune system to prevent infection and therefore it requires a program based on a healthy and balanced diet. People must adopt a diet rich in protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals with an optimal intake of water. These food components provide calories for activity, growth and all body functions, such as respiration, digestion and temperature maintenance, and elements for growth, maintenance of the body, and maintaining a healthy immune system [35, 36].

3.5. Food variations

3.5.1. Eat starchy foods with each meal

Starches include grains (such as fonio, rice, corn, millet, sorghum, wheat, and barley), roots and tubers (such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, and yam) and fruits rich in starch such as plantains [37].

3.5.2. Eat legumes (or pulses) if possible, every day

Legumes include dried beans, peas, lentils, peanuts (including peanut butter), and soybeans [38].

3.5.3. Eat food of animal origin and dairy products regularly

These foods include all forms of meat, poultry, fish, eggs and dairy products such as milk, sour milk, buttermilk, yogurt, cheese, eggs, native chickens and rabbit meat, the latter are excellent sources of protein, phosphorus, zinc and iron,... of animal origin of excellent nutritional quality [39, 40].

3.5.4. Eat fruits and vegetables every day

Fruits and vegetables are essential components of a healthy, balanced meal [41]. They provide vitamins and minerals that keep the body working and support the immune system [42]. The nutritional quality provided by the consumption of vegetables and legumes has been the subject of several in-depth studies. Legumes and vegetables are rich sources of protein, fat, carbohydrates, minerals, antioxidants, fiber, and water, as well as being excellent sources of β-

carotene (provitamin A), thiamine (B1), riboflavin (B2), niacin, pyridoxine (B6), pantothenic acid, folic acid (folacin), ascorbic acid and vitamins E and K [43]. Fruits such as cabbage, oranges, tangerines, grapefruits, lemons, guavas, mangoes, passion fruit, ripe pineapple, baobab fruit, tomatoes are very rich in vitamin C. Green leafy vegetables like spinach, pumpkins, green peppers, squash, carrots, papaya and mango are good sources of vitamin A. These food resources are especially important for people already affected by COVID-19 to fight infection [44].

3.5.5. Moderately consume oils, fat, sugar and sweet products

They are an important source of energy, even in small amounts. They are found in butter, bacon, margarine, cooking oils (vegetable, coconut and palm) cream, mayonnaise and coconut cream [45]. It can also be found in avocados, oil seeds (sunflower, peanut and sesame), the fatty parts of meats and fish, sour milk and cheese. Sugar and sweet products are honey, jam, table sugar, cakes and cookies [46]. Although fats and sugars are good sources of energy, they do not contain other nutrients. They should therefore be consumed in addition to other foods, and not as a replacement [47].

3.5.6. Drink plenty of clean water

Water is important for life and you need to drink it every day. To this drinking water consumption, can be added all the liquids from juices, soups, vegetables and fruits as well as dishes in sauce. However, you should avoid drinking tea or coffee with meals as they can decrease the absorption of iron from food. Thus, avoid alcoholic beverages that absorb water from the body and they can also interact with the action of drugs, especially for people treated for a Coronavirus disease [48, 49].

3.5.7. Increase the intake of vitamins and minerals (Tables 2 & 3)

Vitamins and minerals are essential for maintaining good health [50, 21, and 51]. They protect you against opportunistic infections by preserving and maintaining healthy skin, lungs and intestines and by keeping the immune system functioning properly. Vitamins A, C, E, some of group B and minerals such as selenium, zinc and iron are of great importance. Vitamin A is important for the maintenance of healthy skin and mucous membranes (lungs and intestines) [30, 52, and 27]. Dark green, yellow, orange, and red fruits and vegetables are good sources of vitamin A. Spinach, pumpkin, green pepper, squash, carrots, yellow peach, apricot, papaya and mango are one of them [53]. This vitamin is also found in palm oil, corn, sweet potatoes, egg yolks and liver. Vitamin C protects the body against infections and promotes healing. It is particularly found in citrus fruits such as oranges, grapefruits, lemons and tangerines. Mangoes, tomatoes and potatoes are also a good source of vitamin C [54]. Vitamin E protects cells and promotes resistance to infection. Foods that contain vitamin E include green leafy vegetables, vegetable oils, peanuts and egg yolks. Group B vitamins are necessary for the maintenance of healthy immune and nervous systems. White beans, potatoes, meat, fish, chicken, watermelon, corn, seeds, nuts, avocado, broccoli and green leafy vegetables contain a lot of it [55]. The iron is found in green leafy vegetables, oilseeds, whole grain products, dried fruits, sorghum, millet, beans, alfalfa, red meat, chicken, liver, fish, seafood and eggs. Selenium is an important mineral because it has a stimulating effect on immunity [56].

Table 2. Daily intake of some vitamins

	Vitamins									
	B1 mg	B2 mg	PP mg	B6 mg	B9 µg	B12 µg	C mg	A µg	D µg	E mg
Adult males	1.3	1.6	14	1.8	330	3.4	110	800	5	12
Adult women	1.1	1.5	11	1.5	300	2.4	110	600	5	12
Pregnant women	1.8	1.6	16	2	400	2.6	120	700	10	12
The elderly	1.2	1.6	14	2.2	350	3.0	120	700	10–15	20–50

Table 3. Recommended daily intake of some minerals

	Minerals and trace elements						
	Ca mg	P mg	Mg mg	Fe mg	Zu mg	I µg	Se µg
Adult males	900	750	420	9	12	150	60
Adult women	900	750	360	16	10	150	50
Pregnant women	1 000	800	400	30	14	200	60
The elderly	1 200	800	400	10	12	150	80

It is found in whole grains such as wholemeal bread, corn and millet, and dairy products such as milk, yogurt and cheese. Meat, fish, poultry, eggs, and all foods high in protein like peanut butter, beans, and nuts are high in selenium. Zinc is also important for the immune system. Zinc deficiency reduces appetite. It is found in meat, fish, poultry, shellfish, whole grains, corn, dried beans, peanuts, milk and dairy products [54].

3.6. Physical activities

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the movements of many people are limited, when restrictions allow activity, routine physical distancing and hand hygiene should be practiced. Indoor exercise and online physical activity classes are encouraged, in preference to outdoor activities [57]. Obviously, to maintain good health and optimal weight, especially during this period of confinement, daily physical activity (30 to 60 minutes each day) goes hand in hand with a healthy diet. Physical activity is recommended both to prevent cardiovascular disease and its occurrence and to limit the consequences when they occur. The main conditions involved are coronary artery disease, chronic heart failure and arteriopathy of the lower limbs. Regular physical activity can delay or slow down certain deleterious processes associated with aging. The relationships between physical activity and respiratory disease are close. Physical activity is the most effective therapeutic tool in the treatment of dyspnea and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and the respiratory disease of smokers, the prevalence of which is rampant.

3.7. The fasting

We speak of fasting when there is no food intake for at least 16 hours. In the case where there is no calorie intake and only water is allowed, it is called a complete fast. If the individual does not eat and drink water, it is a dry fast. The fast can also be partial: the diet is then based on

fruit or vegetable juices, which limits the calorie intake to about 300 kilocalories per day (for an adult, the recommended intake is about 2000 kilocalories). A fast can be continuous or intermittent (one or two days a week). Deprivation of food for several days leads to an upheaval in the metabolism. The body must do everything to compensate for this loss of energy intake by alternately using its various fuel reserves. On the first day of fasting, nothing changes. The body uses glucose circulating in the blood or that stored in the liver. But by the second day, these stocks are exhausted. The body and brain then draw on fat and protein stores to make glucose. After five days, the body stops pumping its protein stores. And for good reason: when half of these reserves have been consumed, the individual is no longer viable. Energy must then be produced from fat stores - more precisely fatty acids - which can be directly used or transformed into ketones, substitutes for glucose [58, 59, and 60].

3.8. The benefits of fasting:

Fasting is a means of acquiring good health where the body can rest and purify itself. The human body is then cleansed of old cells, fats, wastes and toxins that have accumulated during the year through its diet and activity [61].

The benefits of fasting have been proven by several physiological studies:

- ✓ It fights against metabolic pathologies (excess cholesterol, triglycerides, fatty diabetes, etc.),
- ✓ Improves physical and intellectual fitness,

Fasting also makes it possible to rejuvenate the skin, strengthen the teeth, strengthen the hair, soothe the senses, increase concentration, etc.

Fasting remains accessible to everyone (except in a few pathological cases), because the human body has the necessary reserves to hold out without problems for several hours:

- ✓ The liver can provide large amounts of glycogen, an excellent internal fuel.
- ✓ Blood and lymph carry many nutrients.
- ✓ Bone marrow contains nutrients.
- ✓ Several kilos of fat (even in thin people) are stored: the body draws primarily on its fat reserves.

No studies have been done on the yolk and risk of infection with the Covid-19 virus. Healthy people should be able to fast during this Ramadan, as in previous years, while Covid-19 patients should consider not doing so, following the exemptions provided by religion, in consultation with their doctor, as with any other disease.

3.9. The micronutrient composition of some foods:

after having seated the essential recommendations for the fight against the harmful effects of coronavirus with the aim of reducing the dangerous symptoms causing death, we carried out research, statistics and in-depth analyzes to the food constituents (Meat and assimilated, eggs, fish, dairy products and assimilated, breads, cereals and assimilated, fruits, legumes and oilseeds) ,and their nutritional compositions in micronutrients to give a correct strategy and effective in choosing the most suitable organic food and the most responsive to boost the human immune system and therefore prepared a strong body ready to defend against viruses.

Table 4: The micronutrient composition of meat and assimilated.

Meat and assimilated	Calcium (mg/100 g)	Copper (mg/100 g)	Iron (mg/100 g)	Magnesium (mg/100 g)	Manganese (mg/100 g)	Phosphorus (mg/100 g)	Selenium (µg/100 g)	Zinc (mg/100 g)	Vitamin D (µg/100 g)	Vitamin E (mg/100 g)	Vitamin K1 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin K2 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B1 ou (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B2 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B3 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B5 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B6 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B9 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin B12 (µg/100 g)
Kidney. beef. cooked	19	0.56	9.5	12	0.19	304	-	3.1	1.1	0.08	0	-	-	0.43	2.97	6.5	2.34	0.66	83	26
Sheep. shoulder. raw	8.25	0.095	2.15	16	0.01	130	0.4	3.5	0.4	0.43	0	-	1	0.17	0.27	5.4	0.55	0.2	2	5
Tongue. beef. cooked	14.5	0.13	3.5	9.44	0.044	144	< 2.2	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	-	1.3	0.05	0.3	3.9	1.07	0.12	7	6.62
Gizzard. chicken. raw	11	0.12	2.49	14	0.055	148	-	2.72	0.6	0.27	0	-	3.7	0.059	0.14	4.09	0.63	0.12	21.5	0.91
Liver. poultry. cooked	6.6	0.51	12	24	0.37	380	90	3.9	1.29	1.51	3.2	-	< 0.5	0.28	1.4	32.6	8.77	0.59	1440	50.5
Liver. veal. cooked	6.5	20.1	4.5	21.5	0.29	302	40.9	4.6	2.52	0.64	1.5	-	13.2	0.15	1.72	18.8	1.81	1.03	592	52.6
Liver. veal. raw	4.9	22	4.6	18	0.13	280	40	5.3	0.62	0.79	< 0.8	-	9.75	0.14	0.67	17.1	3.13	0.5	1180	46.5
Liver. chicken. raw	10.5	0.5	8.68	19	0.24	309	49.8	2.79	0.21	0.51	80	-	19.7	0.35	2.36	9.54	6.41	0.83	1640	19.3
Liver. turkey. raw	20	0.86	8.94	24	0.3	279	-	3.37	1.3	0.24	0	-	24.5	0.21	2.25	11.2	6.28	1.04	677	19.7
Heart. turkey. raw	18	0.49	3.7	21	0.1	183	-	3.21	0.4	0.31	0	-	3	0.17	1.13	6.44	3.12	0.48	6	13.3
Heart. beef. cooked	5	0.56	6.7	21	0.033	254	-	2.3	0.1	0.29	0.5	-	-	0.36	1.21	6.9	1.06	0.33	5	11.5
Beef. tenderloin. raw	7.93	0.061	2.75	17	0.006	196	10.1	3.46	0.4	0.23	1.5	-	0	0.06	0.18	5.21	0.63	0.51	5.5	1.16
Beef. minced steak 10% MF. raw	12	0.072	2.24	20	0.01	184	13.9	4.79	0.1	0.17	0.8	6.7	0	0.042	0.15	5.07	0.6	0.37	6	2.21
Beef. rump. raw	7.33	0.067	2.48	16.5	0.0075	195	9.3	3.54	0.5	0.29	1.5	-	0	0.062	0.21	6.17	0.58	0.57	5	1.52
Beef. chuck. raw	7.45	0.087	2.5	25	0.012	223	10.2	5.51	0.1	0.2	1.5	-	0	0.08	0.21	3.67	0.86	0.27	3	2.77
Beef. shank. raw	6	0.17	3.68	19	0.17	142	11.8	4.51	0.1	0.15	1.5	-	0	0.1	0.56	3.97	1.13	0.29	3	4.61
Beef. rib eye. grilled / pan-fried	20	0.081	2.26	22	0.009	209	12.9	3.95	0.2	0.44	1.6	-	0	0.04	0.13	5.77	0.3	0.48	8	1.19
Beef. rib eye. raw	9.28	0.076	2.26	21.3	0.011	189	10.6	3.26	0.55	0.37	1.4	-	0	0.059	0.15	5.77	0.73	0.48	9.6	1.19
Beef. shoulder. raw	7.38	0.073	2.29	22.5	0.012	192	7.25	5.46	0.55	0.32	1.5	-	0	0.057	0.19	5.38	0.77	0.5	5	1.84

Beef, rib steak, lean part, grilled / pan-fried	12	0.085	2.55	23	-	200	12.3	6.34	0.1	0.58	1.6	-	0	0.07	0.15	4.4	0.22	0.34	6	1.85
Beef, steak, raw	5.44	0.066	2.21	19.5	0.011	154	8.13	4.25	0.45	0.66	1.5	-	0	0.069	0.2	3.91	0.6	0.29	4	1.85
Lamb, shoulder, lean, roasted / baked	19	0.11	2.13	25	0.026	200	6	6.04	0.1	0.18	4.5	-	0	0.09	0.26	5.76	0.73	0.15	25	2.7

Table 5: The micronutrient composition of eggs.

Eggs	Calcium (mg/100 g)	Copper (mg/100 g)	Iron (mg/100 g)	Magnesium (mg/100 g)	Manganese (mg/100 g)	Phosphorus (mg/100 g)	Selenium (µg/100 g)	Zinc (mg/100 g)	Vitamin D (µg/100 g)	Vitamin E (mg/100 g)	Vitamin K1 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin K2 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B1 ou (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B2 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B3 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B5 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B6 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B9 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin B12 (µg/100 g)
Egg, white (egg white). cooked	6.67	0.023	0.067	9.67	0.011	14.7	6.1	0.025	0	0	-	-	0	0.006	0.35	0.078	0.18	0.007	7.9	0.056
Egg, yolk (egg yolk). cooked	76.4	0.15	0.95	4.5	< 0.1	121	76.4	1.4	2.11	5	-	-	0	0.17	0.39	< 0.16	4.54	0.3	166	2.43
Hard egg	41	0.068	1.72	14	0.031	172	7.01	1.27	1.12	1.03	0.3	-	0	0.066	0.51	0.064	1.4	0.12	44	1.11
Poached egg	68.2	0.069	1.75	10.8	0.03	197	7.68	1.1	2	1.04	0.3	-	0	0.032	0.39	0.063	1.53	0.14	35	0.71
Boiled egg	150	< 0.1	1.9	11.7	< 0.1	155	23.8	0.93	1.28	2.17	-	-	< 0.5	0.081	0.41	0.06	1.34	0.06	57	0.96
Egg, fried, fried, salted	57	0.051	2.2	10.4	0.026	134	8.95	0.87	0.55	3.06	5.6	-	0	0.044	0.41	0.082	1.27	0.18	62.6	1.08
Egg, scrambled, with fat	66	0.059	1.31	11	0.022	165	22.5	1.04	1.8	0.98	4	-	0	0.04	0.38	0.076	1.22	0.13	36	0.76
Egg, fried, no fat	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egg, raw	76.8	0.055	1.88	11	0.027	204	< 2.58	1.01	1.88	1.43	0.3	-	0	0.055	0.45	0.063	1.57	0.15	34	1.45
Egg, white (egg white). raw	6	0.023	0.05	11	0.011	15	6	0.03	0	0	0.9	0	0.004	0.44	0.093	0.2	0.0035	5.5	0.09	

Egg. yolk (egg yolk). raw	50.2	< 0.1	0.7	1.5	< 0.1	141	83.5	1.1	2	3.89	0.7	32.1	0	0.17	0.38	< 0.16	2.87	0.29	159	3.03
Quail egg. raw	64	0.062	3.65	13	0.038	226	-	1.47	1.4	1.08	0.3	-	0	0.13	0.79	0.15	1.76	0.15	66	1.58
Duck egg. raw	64	0.062	3.85	17	0.038	220	-	1.41	1.7	1.34	0.4	-	0	0.16	0.4	0.2	1.86	0.25	80	5.4
Goose egg. raw	60	0.062	3.64	16	0.038	208	-	1.33	1.7	1.29	0.4	-	0	0.15	0.38	0.19	1.76	0.24	76	5.1
Turkey egg. raw	99	0.062	4.1	13	0.038	170	-	1.58	1.75	1.11	-	-	0	0.11	0.47	0.024	1.89	0.13	71	1.69

Table 6: The micronutrient composition of fish.

Fish	Calcium (mg/100 g)	Copper (mg/100 g)	Iron (mg/100 g)	Magnesium (mg/100 g)	Manganese (mg/100 g)	Phosphorus (mg/100 g)	Selenium (µg/100 g)	Zinc (mg/100 g)	Vitamin D (µg/100 g)	Vitamin E (mg/100 g)	Vitamin K1 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin K2 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B1 ou (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B2 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B3 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B5 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B6 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B9 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin B12 (µg/100 g)
Herring. grilled / pan-fried	76.5	0.15	1.51	41.5	0.045	307	46	1.24	10.8	1.37	0.1	-	0.7	0.11	0.28	4.06	0.76	0.35	11	14.1
Mackerel. roasted / baked	12.8	< 0.1	1.57	28.5	< 0.1	207	51.6	0.94	7.72	0.71	-	-	0.4	0.16	0.41	6.85	0.37	0.62	22.6	19
Mackerel. fried	-	0.16	-	-	0.06	273	94.7	1	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	10.5	0.49	0.58	-	12
Cod. salted. boiled / boiled	64.9	0.089	0.35	13.7	0.019	42	20.7	0.84	1.25	0.55	-	-	-	< 0.04	0.052	0.47	< 0.16	0.075	23.5	2.2
Swordfish. roasted / baked	5.5	0.046	0.53	34.1	0.021	200	122	0.78	16.6	7.2	0.1	-	0	0.047	0.13	9.8	0.46	0.62	2	2.91
Sardine. grilled	130	0.14	1.7	34	0.08	320	38	1.4	12.3	0.31	-	-	traces	traces	0.25	6.9	0.88	0.41	4	12
Eel, cooked (medium food)		0.029			0.04			2.08												
Pike. roasted / baked	73	0.058	0.71	40	0.28	282	-	0.77	2.7	-	-	-	3.8	0.067	0.077	2.8	0.81	0.14	16	2.15
Carp. roasted / baked	52	0.12	1.59	38	0.23	531	20.2	1.58	3.25	-	-	-	1.6	0.14	0.07	2.1	0.87	0.22	17	1.47
Perch. roasted / baked	73	0.058	0.71	26	0.28	105	26	0.77	9	1.32	-	-	3.8	0.09	0.077	2.98	0.81	0.13	16	0.83
Herring. raw	61.6	0.15	1.21	27	0.027	235	31.2	0.79	10.7	1.21	0.45	0.21	0.75	0.035	0.24	3.95	0.84	0.38	9.4	11.5
Rascasse. raw	61	0.5	-	21	0.3	-	-	1.8	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sardine. raw	57.5	0.41	1.67	36	0.33	286	52.8	1.5	14	0.28	-	-	2.5	0.038	0.23	7.56	0.81	0.47	3.18	8.6
Common anchovy. raw	86.5	0.38	2.63	22.3	0.23	162	21.3	1.86	11	0.57	0.1	-	0	0.061	0.32	12.7	0.65	0.14	9	0.62
Sea bream. or sea bream or real sea bream. raw. wild	33.3	0.11	1.6	19	0.12	178	20	0.76	7.15	0.85	0	-	1	0.15	0.095	1.2	-	0.24	7	-
Swordfish. raw	12.1	0.035	0.65	33.6	0.017	289	52.7	0.79	12.5	0.5	0.1	-	0.5	0.089	0.11	7.38	0.39	0.47	2	2.46
Sea trout. raw	12.7	0.04	1.23	29.3	0.027	270	22.9	0.95	2.1	0.65	0	-	0.55	0.1	0.14	3.5	1.95	0.54	16	5
Cod. salted. dry	124	0.098	2.09	80.7	0.05	551	-	1.07	4	1.67	0.4	-	0	0.13	0.2	5.26	1.01	0.58	22.3	5.43
Cod liver. raw	10	0.66	4	8	-	100	63.5	1.94	100	20	-	-	4	0.1	0.65	2.5	0.64	0.15	300	10
Common garfish. raw	73	0.2	0.73	27.5	0.02	196	30.9	0.77	5	1.7	0	-	1.5	0.012	0.063	5.75	0.8	0.9	1	2
Whitefish. raw	43	0.049	0.44	31.5	0.059	280	16	0.77	7.5	1.45	0.1	-	0	0.11	0.095	3.5	0.75	0.3	15	1
Pike. raw	33	0.09	0.9	21	0.15	176	12.7	0.97	4.33	0.45	0.1	-	3.6	0.076	0.058	1.83	0.75	0.13	15	2
Eel. raw	23.6	0.041	0.71	18	0.078	285	28.7	2.27	16	6	1.25	-	1.6	0.17	0.24	3.16	0.17	0.21	13.8	2.8

Table 7: The micronutrient composition of dairy products and assimilated.

Dairy products and assimilated	Calcium (mg/100 g)	Copper (mg/100 g)	Iron (mg/100 g)	Magnesium (mg/100 g)	Manganese (mg/100 g)	Phosphorus (mg/100 g)	Selenium (µg/100 g)	Zinc (mg/100 g)	Vitamin D (µg/100 g)	Vitamin E (mg/100 g)	Vitamin K1 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin K2 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B1 ou (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B2 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B3 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B5 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B6 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B9 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin B12 (µg/100 g)
Sheep's milk. whole	199	0.01 1	0.46	17.1	0.018	158	3	0.54	0.2	0.15	-	-	4.2	0.05 7	0.34	0.42	0.41	0.06	9.19	0.71
Whole milk. UHT	120	< 0.01	0.01	9.8	< 0.01	97	< 50	0.37	< 0.25	0.08 9	< 0.8	0.9	< 0.5	0.04 1	0.17	< 0.1	0.43	0.02	< 2.5	0.24
Whole milk. pasteurized	117	< 0.1	0.04	10.9	0.002	93	< 2.2	0.37	0.1	0.08 9	0	-	1.2	0.04 2	0.17	0.09 2	0.34	0.04 7	11	0.32
Semi-skimmed milk. UHT. enriched with vitamin D only	120	< 0.01	< 0.05	9.8	< 0.01	84	< 20	0.37	0.78	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.02 3	1.16	< 0.1	0.28	0.02 3	5.39	0.21
Powdered milk. whole	960	0.05 8	0.62	93	0.061	810	14	3.91	1.2	0.68	-	-	10	0.33	1.42	0.65	2.27	0.3	37	3.25
Unsweetened condensed milk. whole	273	-	0.06	25.7	0.011	225	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	-	-	1.9	0.05 5	0.34	0.2	2.16	0.28	30.7	0.16

Sweetened condensed milk, whole	290	0.01 3	0.19	25.2	0.005 6	253	< 4.5	0.96	0.2	0.16	0.6	-	2.6	0.09	0.42	0.21	0.75	0.05 1	11	0.44
Milk powder, semi-skimmed	103 0	-	0.35	97	0.048	829	8.8	3.7	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	0.21	1.71	0.8	3.07	0.32	69	2.8
Cheese (average food)	626	0.13	0.27	29.2	0.028	454	7.75	2.87	0.29	0.55			0.057	0.03 5	0.41	1	0.51	0.11	34.4	1.36
Camembert, unspecified	449	0.03	0.18	19.3	0.016	370	5.76	2.5	0.24	0.57	0	-	0	0.04 5	0.45	1.8	1.36	0.25	62	1.13
Soft cheese with a bloomy rind (Camembert type)	523	-	-	23	-	354	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.1
Soft cheese and bloomy double cream rind about 30% fat	200	< 0.1	0.3	6	< 0.1	160	3.5	0.54	0.31	0.8	0	-	0	0.04	0.2	0.1	0.27	0.05 5	13	0.22
Round soft cheese with a bloomy rind 5 to 11% fat, low-fat camembert type	720	0.07	0.18	20	0.048	370	8.5	2.38	0.14	0.28	0	-	0	0.04 5	0.45	1.8	1.36	0.25	62	1.13
Brie, unspecified	424	0.04 5	0.36	20	< 0.1	282	6.41	2.38	0.39	0.47	2.3	-	0	0.06	0.43	0.38	0.69	0.24	77.7	0.76
Triple cream soft cheese about 40% fat	230	0.07	0.3	6	0.035	140	3.2	0.54	0.36	0.94	0	-	0	0.03 5	0.2	0.1	0.27	0.05 5	13	0.22
Soft cheese with washed rind (average food)	535			22.4		396			0.68						0.6					1.54
Munster	717	0.03 1	0.41	27	0.008	468	4.32	2.81	0.6	0.26	2.5	-	0	0.01 3	0.32	0.1	0.19	0.05 6	12	1.47
Semi-dry goat cheese	145	0.06 8	1.62	18.2	0.036	375	8.85	0.64	0.5	0.26	2.5	-	0	0.07 2	0.68	1.15	0.19	0.06	2	0.22
Dry goat cheese	895	0.07	1.88	54	-	729	-	1.59	0.7	0.31	3	-	0	0.14	1.19	2.4	0.41	0.08	53	0.12
Blue cheese made from cow's milk	494	< 0.1	0.23	23	< 0.1	369	5.5	3.88	0.42	0.59	2.4	-	0	0.03 5	0.43	1.01	1.73	0.2	36	1.23
Gorgonzola	390	0.02	0.08	18	0.01	310	< 20	2.1	0.24	0.16	0.9	-	< 0.5	0.07	0.32	2.93	0.81	0.13	41.2	0.73
Cooked pressed cheese (medium food)	935	0.25	0.32	45.2	0.028	630	7.53	3.79	0.28	0.66	5.52		0.051	0.03 6	0.43	0.21	0.3	0.08 8	17.1	1.86
Gruyere	109 0	0.41	0.29	39.2	0.031	608	5.33	4.89	0.44	0.52	2.7	-	0	0.05	0.39	0.1	0.43	0.08 1	15	1.55
Emmental or Emmenthal	898	0.04 3	0.15	48.9	0.024	610	< 10	3.48	0.28	0.74	6.59	5.23	0	0.04	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.08	20	1.5
Fontina	550	0.02 5	0.23	14	0.014	346	-	3.5	0.6	0.27	2.6	-	0	0.02 1	0.2	0.15	0.43	0.08 3	6	1.68
Pecorino	116 0	-	1.4	-	-	675	-	3.5	0.5	0.73	-	-	0	0.03	0.47	0.2	-	0.09	7	-
Provolone	756	0.02 6	0.52	28	0.01	496	-	3.23	0.5	0.23	2.2	-	0	0.01 9	0.32	0.16	0.48	0.07 3	10	1.46
Salers	680	0.03	0.11	25	0.02	480	< 20	2.9	0.31	0.72	2.03	-	< 0.5	0.06 3	0.37	< 0.1	0.31	0.07 9	37.5	1.86

Cheddar	675	0.05 6	0.16	27	0.033	473	11.1	3.43	0.6	0.78	2.9	-	0	0.02 7	0.43	0.03 9	0.48	0.04 9	26	0.88
Edam	802	0.05 6	0.12	41.2	0.018	536	< 10	3.09	0.5	0.24	2.3	47.5	0	0.03 7	0.39	0.08 2	0.28	0.07 6	16	1.54
Gouda	728	0.03 6	0.24	29	< 0.1	546	9.02	3.9	0.5	0.24	2.3	-	0	0.03	0.33	0.06 3	0.34	0.08	21	1.54
Old mimolette	910	0.05	0.15	36	0.03	660	< 20	4.5	0.33	0.6	1.3	-	< 0.5	< 0.01 5	0.3	1.15	0.38	0.06 6	33	2.06
Maasdam type firm cheese about 27% fat	848	< 0.1	0.12	33.5	< 0.1	519	8	3.06	0.2	0.5	-	-	0	0.04	0.28	0.1	0.3	0.07	20	1.9
Pyrenean sheep cheese	750	< 0.1	0.3	35.9	< 0.1	505	19.9	2.4	1.08	0.67	-	-	-	0.03 2	0.49	0.19	< 0.16	0.06 4	26.8	0.73
Asiago	770	-	0.7	-	-	530	-	2.2	0.19	0.48	-	-	0	0.03	0.35	0.1	-	0.09	40	-
Processed cheese in portions or cubes about 20% fat	513	0.35	0.34	26	0.041	800	8	2.6	0.25	0.63	0	-	0	0.09	0.38	0.1	0.4	0.02 5	7	0.85
Cancoillotte (fondue cheese specialty)	101	0.1	0.13	8	0.02	425	4.5	1.4	0.2	0.15	-	-	0	0.08	0.31	0.49	0.4	0.04	12	0.39
Feta-type cheese, made from cow's milk	557	0.05 1	0.42	19.5	0.044	349	6.2	2.63	0.32	0.37	1.8	-	0	0.1	0.65	1.4	1.16	0.34	47	1.41
Ricotta	314	0.02 1	0.38	11	0.006	158	-	1.16	0.2	0.11	1.1	-	0	0.01 3	0.2	0.1	0.21	0.04 3	12	0.34
Cow's milk mozzarella	545	0.01 1	0.44	20	0.03	354	16.3	2.92	0.4	0.19	2.3	-	0	0.03	0.28	0.1	0.14	0.03 7	7	2.28

Table 8: The micronutrient composition of pasta. breads. cereals and assimilated.

Pasta, breads, cereals and assimilated	Calcium (mg/100 g)	Copper (mg/100 g)	Iron (mg/100 g)	Magnesium (mg/100 g)	Manganese (mg/100 g)	Phosphorus (mg/100 g)	Selenium (µg/100 g)	Zinc (mg/100 g)	Vitamin D (µg/100 g)	Vitamin E (mg/100 g)	Vitamin K1 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin K2 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B1 ou (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B2 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B3 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B5 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B6 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B9 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin B12 (µg/100 g)
Durum wheat, precooked, whole grain, cooked, unsalted	21	0.17	0.78	28	0.8	96	< 20	0.71	0	< 0.08	-	-	< 0.5	0.061	< 0.01	0.26	0.29	0.052	10.2	0
Brown rice. cooked. unsalted	13	0.1	0.32	49	1.1	120	< 20	0.62	0	0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.065	< 0.01	0.25	0.38	0.049	29.4	0.094
White rice. cooked. unsalted	14	0.07	0.04	7.1	0.17	35	< 20	0.26	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.03	< 0.01	0.16	0.21	0.029	9.9	0.032
Wild rice. cooked. unsalted	3	0.12	0.6	32	0.28	82	-	1.34	0	0.24	0.5	-	0	0.052	0.087	1.29	0.15	0.14	26	0
Basmati rice. cooked. unsalted	11	0.08	0.17	7.1	0.23	32	< 20	0.4	< 0.25	-	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	< 0.015	< 0.01	< 0.1	0.13	< 0.01	8.77	-

Oatmeal. boiled / boiled	9	0.074	0.9	27	0.58	77	-	1	0	0.08	0.3	-	0	0.076	0.016	0.23	0.31	0.005	6	0
Pearl barley. boiled / boiled. unsalted	11	0.11	1.33	22	0.26	54	-	0.82	0	0.01	0.8	-	0	0.083	0.062	2.06	0.14	0.12	16	0
Millet. cooked. unsalted	3	0.16	0.63	44	0.27	100	-	0.91	0	0.02	0.3	-	0	0.11	0.082	1.33	0.17	0.11	19	0
Quinoa. boiled / boiled. unsalted	23	0.21	1.6	71	0.7	180	< 20	1.2	0	0.88	< 0.8	-	0	0.14	0.014	0.2	0.61	0.089	49.9	0
Couscous seed (precooked durum wheat semolina). cooked. unsalted	15	0.16	0.53	19	0.31	73	< 20	0.57	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.064	< 0.01	0.24	0.32	0.43	12.4	0
Standard dry pasta. cooked. unsalted	17	0.12	0.43	17	0.31	59	< 20	0.47	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.025	< 0.01	0.52	0.28	0.022	23.5	0.014
Dry. gluten-free. cooked. unsalted pasta	9.6	0.07	0.48	23	0.34	62	< 20	0.46	-	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.04	< 0.01	0.15	0.17	0.019	12.7	0.09
Dry. whole wheat pasta. cooked. unsalted	22	0.19	0.98	36	0.76	110	< 20	0.99	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.07	0.021	0.16	0.19	0.032	10.5	0.021
Pasta. gluten-free. made from rice and corn. boiled. unsalted	9.6	0.06	0.13	8.6	0.1	27	< 20	0.19	-	0.12	< 0.8	-	-	< 0.015	< 0.01	< 0.1	0.058	0.019	6.32	-
Pasta. gluten free. made with red lentils. boiled. unsalted	29	0.48	2.7	59	0.57	130	< 20	1.8	-	< 0.08	2.12	-	-	0.12	< 0.01	0.21	0.29	0.066	23.1	-
Spelled. raw	27	0.51	4.44	136	2.98	401	-	3.28	-	0.79	3.6	-	0	0.36	0.11	6.84	1.07	0.23	45	0
Khorasan wheat. raw	22	0.51	3.77	130	2.74	364	-	3.68	-	0.61	1.8	-	0	0.57	0.18	6.38	0.95	0.26	-	-
Sprouted wheat. raw	28	0.26	2.14	82	1.86	200	-	1.65	0	-	-	-	2.6	0.23	0.16	3.09	0.95	0.27	38	0
Whole durum wheat. raw	30.2	0.44	3.51	130	3.31	390	4.1	3.48	0	1.4	30	-	0	0.38	0.12	6.17	1.02	0.39	32	0
White rice. raw	33	0.19	1.57	31.3	0.99	118	6	1.41	0	0.08	0.1	-	0	0.15	0.042	1.92	0.88	0.13	19.3	0
Parboiled white rice. raw	101	0.24	0.97	31	2.47	162	6	1.36	0	0.04	0.1	-	0	0.42	0.043	5.02	0.79	0.43	13	0
Brown rice. raw	11.1	0.27	< 1	118	2.2	163	< 5	2	0	0.2	1.9	-	0	0.26	0.05	< 0.05	1.1	0.09	48	0
Wild rice. raw	6.95	< 1	< 1	90.1	1.1	317	< 5	3.7	0	< 0.1	1.9	-	0	0.41	0.15	3.5	1.1	0.24	49	0
Red rice. raw	13.5	< 1	< 1	130	2	372	< 5	2.1	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.26	0.06	1.7	1.1	0.12	15	-
Thai or basmati rice. cooked. unsalted	10	0.07	0.07	7.2	0.26	29	< 20	0.44	-	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.1	0.16	0.03	10.7	0.048
Whole corn. raw	40	0.2	3.2	100	0.8	260	12.8	1.9	-	1.7	-	-	-	0.4	0.14	2.1	0.6	0.5	-	0

Oats. raw	54	0.63	4.72	177	4.92	523	9	3.97	0	1.09	-	-	0	0.76	0.14	0.96	1.35	0.12	56	0
Whole barley. raw	33	0.5	3.6	133	1.94	264	6.15	2.77	0	0.57	2.2	-	0	0.65	0.29	4.6	0.28	0.32	19	0
Pearl barley. raw	29	0.42	2.5	79	1.32	221	-	2.13	0	0.02	2.2	-	0	0.19	0.11	4.6	0.28	0.26	23	0
Quinoa. raw	47	0.59	4.57	197	2.03	457	-	3.1	0	2.44	0	-	-	0.36	0.32	1.52	0.77	0.49	184	0
Amaranth. raw	159	0.53	7.61	248	3.33	557	-	2.87	0	1.19	0	-	4.2	0.12	0.2	0.92	1.46	0.59	82	0
Whole sorghum. raw	13	0.28	3.36	165	1.61	289	43	1.67	0	0.5	-	-	0	0.33	0.096	3.69	0.37	0.44	20	0
Buckwheat. whole. raw	16.3	1.1	2.2	231	1.3	362	-	2.4	0	-	-	-	0	0.1	0.43	7.02	1.23	0.21	30	0
Rye. whole. raw	26.4	0.34	3.32	104	3.14	346	1.5	2.78	0	1	5.9	-	0	0.34	0.21	2.99	1.4	0.29	47	0
Durum wheat semolina. raw	16.9	0.3	0.92	26.5	2.31	102	1	2.18	0	0.1	30	-	0	0.25	0.063	2.16	0.54	0.094	57	0
Couscous seed (precooked durum wheat semolina). raw	24	0.25	1.08	44	0.78	170	-	0.83	0	-	-	-	0	0.16	0.078	3.49	1.24	0.11	20	0
Standard dry pasta. raw	20.5	0.27	1.5	57.5	0.75	165	4.8	1.31	0	0.2	0.1	-	0	0.12	0.048	1.35	0.37	0.096	23.7	0
Dry. whole wheat. raw pasta	32.1	< 1	3.2	82.2	1.8	160	5.8	1.9	0	< 0.1	0	-	0	0.25	0.07	0.87	0.66	0.13	22.4	0
Frik (crushed immature durum wheat). raw	50.3	< 1	5.2	114	3.6	321	< 5	3.6	-	< 0.1	-	-	-	0.24	0.09	3.49	0.82	0.14	68.2	-
Bread (average food)	31.1	0.14	1.25	27.7	0.67	108	10.3	0.75	0.16	0.28	0.6	-	0.3	0.098	0.01	0.63	0.41	0.023	23	
Bread. baguette. running	22	0.13	1.2	23	0.59	110	< 20	0.73	< 0.25	0.32	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.17	< 0.01	2.88	0.46	< 0.01	26.8	-
Sandwich bread. wholemeal	141	< 1	1.6	51.5	1.5	160	< 5	1.1	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.17	0.1	< 0.05	0.56	0.11	25	-
Sandwich bread. bran	-	< 0.5	3.5	76.6	1.6	-	< 5	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-	< 2	-
Sandwich bread. multi-grain	77.6	< 0.5	1.9	40.9	1.52	140	8	1.5	< 0.5	3	-	-	< 1	0.2	0.12	4.2	0.55	0.13	52	-
Bread. gluten free	60	0.06	0.5	16	0.19	95	< 20	0.36	-	0.98	< 0.8	-	38.6	0.045	0.02	0.15	0.4	0.025	10.7	0.059
Bread. baguette. no salt	42	0.12	-	21.3	0.52	-	4.7	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	-	0.067	23	-
Sandwich bread. running	88	0.11	0.7	17	0.43	75	< 20	0.47	0	0.12	2.22	-	< 0.5	0.12	0.015	0.31	0.43	0.03	13.3	-
Sandwich bread. crustless. prepackaged	87	0.12	0.74	20	0.42	86	< 20	0.49	-	< 0.08	3.07	-	< 0.5	0.091	0.013	0.37	0.42	0.034	18.6	-

Brioche sandwich bread. prepackaged	65	0.09	0.7	17	0.39	95	< 20	0.67	< 0.25	1.19	5.67	-	< 0.5	0.11	0.056	0.24	0.76	0.028	14.5	0.26
Bread. baguette or ball. with cereals and seeds. artisanal	40	0.25	1.6	53	0.78	150	< 20	1.1	< 0.25	0.85	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	0.098	< 0.01	0.71	0.43	0.059	30.5	-
Homemade white bread (with flour for bread machine)	21	0.09	0.85	20	0.47	94	< 50	0.62	-	0.18	< 0.8	-	0.6	0.079	0.04	0.69	0.31	0.082	30.3	-
Homemade country bread (with flour for the bread machine)	20	0.13	1.3	34	0.84	130	< 50	1.1	-	0.26	< 0.8	-	1.33	0.16	0.06	0.64	0.31	0.062	25.6	-

Table 9: The micronutrient composition of fruits.

Fruits	Calcium (mg/100 g)	Copper (mg/100 g)	Iron (mg/100 g)	Magnesium (mg/100 g)	Manganese (mg/100 g)	Phosphorus (mg/100 g)	Selenium (µg/100 g)	Zinc (mg/100 g)	Vitamin D (µg/100 g)	Vitamin E (µg/100 g)	Vitamin K1 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin K2 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B1 ou (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B2 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B3 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B5 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B6 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B9 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin B12 (µg/100 g)
Blueberry. raw	6	0.057	0.28	6	0.34	12	traces	0.16	0	0.57	19.3	-	9.7	0.037	0.041	0.42	0.12	0.052	6	0
Pomegranate. pulp and seeds. raw	9.5	0.11	0.17	12	0.1	27	< 20	0.22	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	9.02	0.054	< 0.01	0.23	0.37	0.032	8.77	0
Red fruits. raw (raspberries. strawberries. currants. blackcurrants)	40	0.088	1	16.9	0.42	32.6	0.35	0.22	0	0.67	-	-	87	0.031	0.084	0.38	0.21	0.064	37.6	0
Kiwi. pulp and seeds. raw	29	0.15	0.16	12	0.05	26	< 20	0.12	0	0.96	16.6	-	81.9	< 0.015	0.021	0.23	0.24	0.036	22.2	0
Blueberry. frozen. raw	10	0.035	0.39	4.25	0.18	10	-	0.068	0	0.5	17.1	-	8.08	0.029	0.041	0.45	0.13	0.059	7	0
Plum. raw	7.29	0.06	0.16	6	0.076	17.8	0.11	0.096	0	0.33	6.4	-	7.25	0.024	0.026	0.41	0.14	0.037	4	0
Banana. pulp. raw	5.1	0.06	0.2	28	0.36	29	< 20	0.14	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	7.16	0.054	< 0.01	0.39	0.31	0.18	19	0

Papaya. pulp. raw	22	< 0.01	0.16	18	0.04	8.7	< 20	< 0.05	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	65.3	0.017	0.017	0.29	0.18	0.02	55.3	0
Chinese grapefruit. pulp. raw	4	0.048	0.11	6	0.017	17	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	61	0.034	0.027	0.22	-	0.036	-	0
Strawberry. raw	18	0.02	0.19	12	0.26	23	< 20	0.11	0	0.3	< 0.8	-	54	< 0.015	< 0.01	0.21	0.13	0.04	98.9	0
Clementine or Mandarin. pulp. raw	23	0.04	0.09	9.3	0.02	18	< 20	0.1	0	0.21	< 0.8	-	49.2	0.064	< 0.01	0.23	0.2	0.079	27.6	0
Orange. pulp. raw	66	0.04	0.57	15	0.02	38	< 20	0.25	0	0.19	< 0.8	-	47.5	0.045	< 0.01	0.37	0.16	< 0.01	25.9	0
Pineapple. pulp. raw	8	0.06	0.17	15	0.84	8.1	< 20	0.08	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	46.1	0.056	0.033	0.31	0.17	0.052	19.6	0
Lemon. pulp. raw	11	0.04	0.15	7.9	0.02	12	< 20	0.33	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	45	0.043	< 0.01	< 0.1	0.14	0.023	28.4	0
Blackberry (mulberry). raw	39	0.06	1.85	18	1.1	38	-	0.12	0	0.87	7.8	-	36.4	0.029	0.1	0.62	0.26	0.05	6	0
Lime or Lime. pulp. raw	57	0.08	0.2	14	0.09	24	< 20	0.15	0	0.45	< 0.8	-	29.3	< 0.015	0.023	0.25	0.23	0.018	36.5	0
Mango. pulp. raw	12	0.07	0.09	11	0.07	12	< 20	0.11	0	2.05	1.12	-	25	< 0.015	< 0.01	0.72	0.18	0.1	70.2	0
Raspberry. frozen. raw	29.9	0.11	0.78	17	1.2	38	0.19	0.34	0	1.4	-	-	24.5	0.03	0.05	0.5	0.24	0.09	44	0
Guava. pulp. raw	14	0.23	0.26	16	0.15	40	0.5	0.21	0	0.73	2.6	-	228	0.052	0.04	1.08	0.45	0.094	49	0
Blackcurrant. raw	57.1	0.093	1.17	23	0.28	53.5	1.1	0.28	0	2.1	-	-	181	0.038	0.038	0.3	0.4	0.073	8.2	0
Raspberry. raw	16	0.04	0.4	20	0.44	29	< 20	0.24	0	0.88	5.02	-	18.7	< 0.015	0.02	0.35	0.85	0.032	38.1	0
Honeydew melon or honeydew melon. pulp. raw	6	0.033	0.34	9.08	0.034	15.8	0	0.086	0	0.035	2.9	-	16.8	0.032	0.016	0.58	0.13	0.072	17	0
Cranberry or cranberry. raw	11	0.061	0.44	6	0.36	13.5	0	0.1	0	1.2	5.1	-	13.7	0.012	0.018	0.3	0.3	0.057	1	0

Lemon. zest. raw	134	0.092	0.9	15	-	12	7	0.25	0	0.25	0	-	129	0.06	0.08	0.4	0.32	0.17	13	0
Prickly pear. pulp and seeds. raw	118	0.019	0.25	77	0.58	17.5	-	0.14	0	0.01	2.9	-	12.5	0.011	0.046	0.38	-	0.079	8	0
Custard apple or cherimoya. pulp. raw	9	0.069	0.29	17	0.093	26	-	0.16	0	0.27	-	-	12.1	0.096	0.13	0.61	0.35	0.26	23	0
Black grape. raw	8.98	0.078	0.2	6.78	0.051	21.8	< 2.97	0.038	0	0.4	-	-	10.8	0.045	0.01	0.15	0.075	0.04	5	0
Blackberry. raw	31	0.07	0.4	20	1.1	25	< 20	0.18	0	1.28	14.1	-	10.1	< 0.015	0.02	0.33	0.31	0.015	17	0
Morello cherry. raw	16	0.1	0.32	9	0.11	15	-	0.1	0	0.07	2.1	-	10	0.03	0.04	0.4	0.14	0.044	8	0

Table 10: The micronutrient composition of vegetables. legumes and oilseeds.

Vegetables. legumes and oilseeds	Calcium (mg/100 g)	Copper (mg/100 g)	Iron (mg/100 g)	Magnesium (mg/100 g)	Manganese (mg/100 g)	Phosphorus (mg/100 g)	Selenium (µg/100 g)	Zinc (mg/100 g)	Vitamin D (µg/100 g)	Vitamin E (mg/100 g)	Vitamin K1 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin K2 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B1 ou (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B2 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B3 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B5 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B6 (mg/100 g)	Vitamin B9 (µg/100 g)	Vitamin B12 (µg/100 g)
White bean. dry	183	0.73	7.97	187	1.9	363	8.8	3.23	0	0.28	5.6	-	2.04	0.44	0.15	0.48	0.86	0.41	307	0
Blond lens. dry	54	0.79	7.4	91	1.2	360	50	3	< 0.25	-	9.82	-	< 0.5	0.32	0.029	1.92	1.62	0.44	103	-
Broad bean. dry	103	0.82	6.7	192	1.63	421	-	3.14	0	0.05	9	-	1.4	0.56	0.33	2.83	0.98	0.37	423	0
Red bean. dry	83	0.7	6.69	138	1.11	406	-	2.79	0	0.21	5.6	-	4.5	0.61	0.22	2.11	0.78	0.4	394	0
Lentil. dry	45.4	0.71	6.51	62	1.39	326	12	3.17	0	0.49	5	-	4.5	0.69	0.21	2.3	1.75	0.55	257	0
Green lentil. dry	64	0.6	6.3	97	1	480	< 20	3.4	< 0.25	-	11.9	-	1.63	0.29	0.046	1.98	1.34	0.35	117	-
Chickpeas. dry	90.5	0.71	5.36	120	2.2	276	2	1.88	0	3.1	9	-	3.5	0.49	0.18	1.52	1.59	0.48	369	0
Split peas. dry	37.4	0.75	5.16	65.5	1.21	364	14	3.68	0	0.09	47.8	-	1.4	0.77	0.2	2.69	1.88	0.12	154	0

Spinach. raw	114	0.1	3.61	52.5	1.3	45.2	0.1	0.82	0	2.47	521	-	41.1	0.087	0.21	0.71	0.18	0.21	207	0
Lentil. sprouted	25	0.35	3.21	37	0.51	173	-	1.51	0	-	-	-	16.5	0.23	0.13	1.13	0.58	0.19	100	0
Spinach. cooked	140	0.1	2.14	54.4	0.43	40	< 10	0.65	0	2.4	494	-	2.1	< 0.05	0.1	0.24	< 0.05	0.06	125	0
Shell bean. fresh	29.5	0.24	1.73	35.5	0.49	112	0.6	0.79	0	1.16	40.9	-	18.4	0.15	0.2	1.87	0.16	0.071	122	0
Green peas. raw	27.5	0.14	1.64	30.5	0.4	119	1.02	1	0	0.075	47.4	-	41.5	0.29	0.13	2.15	0.43	0.16	45	0
Leek. raw	50.7	0.087	1.5	19	0.34	40.3	0.56	0.21	0	0.74	47	-	18.5	0.065	0.065	0.5	0.13	0.24	73	0
Artichoke. raw	52	0.23	1.19	47.8	0.26	81.2	0.23	0.49	0	0.27	14.8	-	11.7	0.081	0.063	1.05	0.32	0.11	68	0
Green peas. cooked	32.7	0.14	1.17	31.9	0.32	96	< 10	0.8	0	< 0.1	25.9	-	1.8	0.13	0.05	0.4	< 0.05	< 0.05	65.6	0
Green beans. raw	48.5	0.063	1.02	21	0.23	38.5	0.3	0.32	0	0.36	14.4	-	13.6	0.086	0.11	0.72	0.14	0.12	48.5	0
Mushroom. porcini. raw	23	0.23	1	12	0.17	129	-	0.4	3.1	0.04	-	-	3	0.21	0.32	4.45	2.7	0.18	44	-
Green cabbage. raw	96.2	0.049	0.93	18	0.17	32.7	1.86	0.22	0	0.16	121	-	69	0.059	0.039	0.26	0.17	0.15	67.9	0
Pumpkin. raw	21	0.13	0.8	12	0.13	44	-	0.32	0	1.06	1.1	-	9	0.05	0.11	0.6	0.3	0.061	16	0
Pumpkin. pulp. raw	21	0.13	0.8	12	0.13	44	-	0.32	0	1.06	1.1	-	9	0.05	0.11	0.6	0.3	0.061	16	0
Broccoli. raw	45.9	0.059	0.76	21.9	0.4	76.5	0.6	0.4	0	1.04	181	-	106	0.074	0.12	0.82	0.78	0.17	153	0
Cardoon. cooked	72	-	0.73	43	0.13	23	-	0.18	0	-	-	-	1.7	0.018	0.031	0.29	0.097	0.042	22	0
Cardon. raw	70	0.23	0.7	42	0.26	23	0.2	0.17	0	0.19	-	-	2	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.34	0.12	68	0
Beetroot. raw	22.1	0.098	0.7	19	0.46	38.1	0.2	0.54	0	0.06	0.2	-	6.45	0.028	0.043	0.27	0.15	0.059	100	0
Parsnip. raw	45.5	0.13	0.7	29.5	0.48	82.5	0.2	0.72	0	1.9	22.5	-	11.5	0.09	0.12	1.95	0.6	0.1	67	0

Turnip. frozen. raw	23	0.045	0.7	10	0.071	20	-	0.14	0	-	-	-	4.4	0.03	0.02	0.4	0.11	0.048	8	0
Sweet corn. frozen. raw	4	0.051	0.68	32	0.16	87	-	0.7	0	0.09	0.4	-	7.2	0.1	0.088	1.68	0.29	0.18	40	0
Artichoke. cooked	42.9	0.082	0.67	44.6	0.14	73	< 10	0.29	0	0.19	14.8	-	9.1	0.05	0.089	1.11	0.24	0.081	89	0
Green beans. cooked	55.3	0.081	0.6	22.3	0.19	36	< 10	0.2	0	0.45	16	-	5	< 0.05	0.08	0.34	< 0.05	< 0.05	33	0
Green pepper. cooked	9	0.065	0.46	10	0.12	18	traces	0.12	0	0.5	9.8	-	74.4	0.059	0.03	0.48	0.079	0.23	16	0
Pepper. green. yellow or red. raw	7.7	< 0.1	0.4	11.9	0.1	22.5	0.1	0.13	< 0.5	1.44	-	-	121	0.041	0.041	0.74	0.12	0.38	40.7	-
Turnip. peeled. raw	40	0.063	0.4	9.5	0.1	38.5	1.25	0.25	0	0.03	0.1	-	18.5	0.04	0.038	0.7	0.2	0.085	17.5	0
Batavia. flood	26	0.04	0.39	8.7	0.28	17	< 20	0.16	-	< 0.08	20.6	-	4.38	0.042	< 0.01	0.2	0.079	0.051	65.6	-
Avocado. pulp. raw	9.4	0.18	0.34	21	0.2	38	< 20	0.43	0	2.23	14.5	-	< 0.5	0.052	0.037	1.56	1.07	0.17	70.4	0
Beetroot. cooked	24	0.07	0.29	17	0.31	18	< 20	0.29	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	< 0.5	< 0.015	< 0.01	< 0.1	0.14	0.031	12.4	0
Green cabbage. cooked	69.7	0.098	0.28	15.1	0.18	33	3.56	0.22	0	0.14	109	-	27.3	0.056	0.029	0.14	0.17	0.13	38	0
Cauliflower. raw	23	0.02	0.27	9.8	0.14	40	< 20	0.22	0	< 0.08	3.31	-	4.14	0.031	< 0.01	0.26	0.72	0.22	56.2	0
Carrot. raw	25	0.05	0.24	10	0.1	22	< 20	0.18	0	0.27	2.96	-	2.05	0.028	< 0.01	< 0.1	0.2	0.093	59.4	0
Black radish. raw	39	0.01	0.23	10	0.06	32	< 20	0.15	0	< 0.08	< 0.8	-	9.58	0.021	0.016	0.23	0.14	0.077	17.3	-
Green bell pepper. raw	6.2	0.04	0.22	7.7	0.07	17	< 20	0.11	0	0.28	< 0.8	-	26.9	< 0.015	< 0.01	0.3	0.11	0.21	55.1	0

Red bell pepper. raw	4.8	0.04	0.21	8.2	0.08	19	< 20	0.14	0	3.45	3.16	-	121	0.036	0.11	0.34	0.18	0.31	81.8	0
Yellow bell pepper. raw	8.6	0.07	0.21	12	0.11	23	< 20	0.23	0	1.76	1.18	-	121	0.03	< 0.01	0.28	0.14	0.079	43.3	0
Fennel. raw	37	0.08	0.2	11	0.1	28	< 20	0.19	0	< 0.08	62.8	-	2.57	< 0.015	< 0.01	< 0.1	0.22	0.05	19.6	0
Red onion. raw	22	0.05	0.19	9	0.12	29	< 20	0.21	-	0.12	< 0.8	-	4.09	0.029	< 0.01	0.18	0.15	0.049	10.9	-
Cucumber. pulp. raw	16	0.02	0.14	8.9	0.11	25	< 20	0.13	0	< 0.08	2.75	-	3.52	< 0.015	< 0.01	< 0.1	0.15	0.042	7.2	0
Onion. raw	25	< 0.0001	0.00019	9	0.1	37	2.3	0.23	0	0.045	0.35	-	3.9	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.15	0.1	29.6	0

4. Conclusion

The global food system is undergoing a profound and rapid nutritional transformation due to economic development, globalization and increased production of food industries. Consumption of these products promotes a weakness within the immune system and consequently causes metabolic disturbances, the onset of chronic diseases and leading to viral infection. This study offers nutritional recommendations that will help boost the immune system in the fight against Covid-19 with regard to the potential in mineral elements, vitamins or cofactors of certain foods.

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Conflict Of Interest

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Availability of data and materials

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