Biochemical Indicators and Nutritional Value of Horsemeat Infected by Parascaridosis and Sampled from the Surrounding Areas of Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site, Kazakhstan

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Abstract: Due to high prevalence of the Parascaris equorum among horses, the effect of Parascaridosis infestation on nutritional and biological values of meat is required. In an effort to analyze the radionuclides contents, biochemical parameters and biological value of horsemeat collected from different areas of Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site (SNTS) of Kazakhstan. The prevalence of parascaridosis was performed following standard protocols. Organoleptic properties, chemical composition, amino acids composition, vitamin contents of meat collected from zone of extreme radiation risk, zone of maximum radiation risk, zone of increased radiation risk and zone of minimum radiation risk were appraised following previously reported standard assays. pH indicators, reaction to peroxidase enzyme, formolic reaction and bacterioscopy of fingerprints were done. Contents of essential minerals were also compared. Specific radioactivity of radionuclides in meat were Am-241 less than 0.5 Bq/kg, Cs-37 from 0.5-3.99 Bq/kg and Pu-239/240 from 0.0003-0.056 Bq/kg. The chemical composition showed that the content of protein varies from 14.2-18.7% and fat from 14.2-17.2%. In addition, the content of amino acids, fatty acids and vitamins were evaluated. Among the mineral composition, iron content was from 2705-3012 µg/100 g, copper from 178.0-195 µg/100 g and zinc from 27.7-29.5 µg/100 g, depending on the remoteness of areas from the SNTS.

Keywords: Horsemeat, Radionuclide, Semipalatinsk Test Site, Mineral, Vitamins, Amino Acids, Fatty Acids

Introduction

Nuclear tests are associated with severe health hazards predominantly cancers as a result of radiations and nuclear waste (Grosche et al., 2015). The Semipalatinsk Test Site (STS) also called "polygon" located in the north Kazakhstan was extensively used as nuclear test site by Soviet union (Logachev, 2000). The problem of environmental safety to the Republic of Kazakhstan is directly related to the radiation situation in the territory of the former Semipalatinsk Test Site (STS) (Grosche, 2002; Purvis-Roberts et al., 2007). Keeping in view the health hazards associated with the STS, UN General Assembly has recognized the seriousness of the situation and has adopted three resolutions on the issue of assistance to the region (Grosche, 2002; Zhumadilov et al., 2013; Kakimov et al., 2016). Despite the measures taken within the framework of individual state, sectoral and regional programs, international assistance are limited in solving the problems of the region. Previous studies are essentially fragmentary and inefficient to provide sufficient data for monitoring the region and subsequent adequate decisions (Levine et al., 1990).

Nowadays horsemeat is extensively used in East and Europe owing to the diversity of benefits associated with its consumption (Lee et al., 2007; Belaunzaran et al., 2015). Horsemeat has got high nutritional values and special organoleptic properties (Duysssembaev et al., 2016). Horsemeat is an easily digestible meat and contains a large amount of...
complete protein, optimally balanced amino acid composition. Horse fat occupies an intermediate position between animal and vegetable fats and has choleretic effects. Further, it lowers blood cholesterol level, regulates metabolism, rich in essential micro elements, vitamins, essential fats and is integral part of diet therapy against obesity (Lorenzo et al., 2014). In the West, a number of dishes including sausages, smoked meats and canned food are prepared from it and is considered a mandatory component in the preparation of higher varieties of foods. Subsequently, the demand for horse fresh meat, frozen and chilled meat is steadily increased on the world market.

Parascaridosis is an acquired disease, with most prevalence in colts and disease manifested by delayed growth and exhaustion, reduced appetite, alternating diarrhoea and constipation and colic attacks. The causative agent of the disease is considered to be the nematode *Parascaris equorum* of the Ascarid genus (Demidchik, 2001; Sidorkin, 2007). Most horses are infected with helminths, the most common of which are *Parascaris equorum*, Oxyurus equi and Strongyloides westeri (Miller et al., 2017). Among the most prevalent horse helminthes include *Parascaris equorum* in some regions of Russia reaches 90-100%. Whereas, other helminthes parascaridosis, oxyurosis and strongylyatosis were also reported by researchers in Transbaikal area of BAM (in Buryatia and in Kalar district of Chita region) (M). According to (Ponomarev, 1997), in the Altai farms the degree of horse invasion by parascarids is 78.4% whereas, another study reported the invasion of *Parascaris equorum* in Volgograd Region as high as 60.1%. In 2007-2008, the parasitic infestation in horses among different farms of Ukraine were predominantly by Anoplocephalidiae sp., like *Parascaris equorum*, Strongyloides sp., Oxyurus equi, Draschia megastoma, Habronema muscae, Setaria equina, Dictyocaulus arnfieldi (Berezovsky and Galat, 2008). In Akbuzat racetrack (Bashkiria) about 89% of horses were reported to have several types of intestinal nematodes including parascarides, oxyurises and strongylates (Zotova, 2011). Based on the above facts, the current study was designed to appraise the nutritional and biochemical values of horsemeat collected from Semipalatinsk Test Site (STS) of Kazakhstan.

On the basis of the goal, we defined the following objectives:

1. To determine the organoleptic and biochemical parameters of horsemeat in case of parascaridosis of horses under the conditions of the former STS
2. To identify the differences in chemical, biochemical, amino acid, fatty acid content, vitamins and minerals in the meat of horses with parascaridosis in the conditions of the former STS

For this region, cattle breeding is practically the main type of activity. Uncontrolled agricultural activities on the territory of Semipalatinsk test site is one of the most important problems, since the lands are used for cattle grazing. There is no regulated economic activity on the territory of the STS and adjacent territories. Unauthorized activities of economic entities are observed.

**Materials and Methods**

The research work was carried out during 2018-2019 in the test regional laboratory of engineering profile "Scientific Center of Radio Ecological Research" and in the laboratory of the "Veterinary" Department of the Shakarim State University of Semey, in the Bodene, Beskaragay, Shynkoza, Sagyr and Zhantikei villages. Radiometric control of the studied territories. The dose rate of gamma radiation, the flux density of beta particles and the flux density of alpha particles were determined according to the current (GOST 26305-84, 1984; GOST 26306-84, 1984; GOST 26307-84, 1984). Measurements of the Equivalent Volume Activity (EEVA) of radon and thoron were carried out in the open area and in the air of residential premises of the studied territories. For this purpose radiometer-dosimeter RKS-01-SOLO, Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-AT6130, Radon monitor RAMON-02 were used. Radiometer-dosimeter RKS-01-SOLO device is designed for integrated radiation monitoring of the environment, workplaces, installations and vehicles. Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-AT6130 is used to control radioactive contamination of work surfaces, skin, clothing and personal protective equipment. Whereas, Radon monitor RAMON-02 and its daughter deccaproduts RAMON-02 is highly sensitive express measurement dosimeter of the volume activity of radon and thoron daughters. They are used for determination of the phase and equilibrium coefficient of radon, thoron, value of "latent energy" of radon and thoron daughters.

**Samples Collection and Analysis**

Samples were collected from muscles at the incision against the 4th and 5th cervical vertebrae; from muscles in the area of the shoulder blade; from thick parts of the thigh muscles. Sampling collection and evaluations were carried out using previously reported GOST 17.4.3.01-83 Nature Protection protocols. For Soils sampling GOST 27262-87, Feed of plant origin, sampling methods; ST RK GOST R 51592-2003 Water were used. General requirements for sampling: ST RK 1545-2006 Radiation control.
**Gamma-Spectrum Meat Analysis**

Meat samples were cut into small pieces and chopped using an electric meat grinder and placed in a Marinelli vessel. Gamma-spectrum analysis was performed on a gamma spectrometer with an electro-cooled germanium coaxial detector following standard protocol (GOST 26307-84, 1984).

**Helminthological Studies**

Most helminths parasites in animals are released into the external environment through the gastrointestinal tract in the form of eggs, larvae and body fragments. Therefore, helminthological studies are the main methods to diagnose helminths, including parascarides. Methods of helminthocoprologic research are divided into qualitative methods, which allow to determine what types of helminths the animal is infected with and quantitative methods, which allow to judge about the intensity of invasion. This method includes the Darling Method.

**The Darling Technique**

Using this method, a small amount of faeces (1-2 g) is stirred in a glass with 20-30 mL of water. The mixture is filtered into centrifuge tubes and centrifuged for 1-2 min. Subsequently, the upper layer of liquid is drained and a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and sodium chloride is added to the sludge. The mixture in the tubes is shaken and centrifuged again. The eggs that have floated up to the surface are removed together with a film of suspension by a wire loop, shaken onto a slide glass and analyzed microscopically. This is followed by helminthological dissection of the small intestine with the following lavage of the intestinal tract contents. Parascalides which are large helminths are observed visually. Helminths are collected, counted and if necessary for storage, fixed in Barbagallo's solution (3% formalin solution in isotonic sodium chloride solution (Lebedev and Usovich, 1976).

**Organoleptic, Biochemical and Bacteriological Studies**

To evaluate meat quality, organoleptic, biochemical and bacteriological methods were used. The freshness of the meat was assessed via fluorescent method. The luminescent method is the simplest and most accurate method. Briefly, 10 g of meat was grinded, placed in a flask and filled with 50 mL of distilled water and insisted for 10 min with periodic shaking. Then it was passed through a double humidified filter and in a Petri dish was placed in the viewing chamber of the philinoscope "Filin" (GOST 23392-2016, 2016). Smell of the tested samples was organoleptically determined. Then a clean knife was used to make the incision and immediately determine the smell in the deep layers. Particular attention was paid to the smell of muscle tissue adjacent to the bone (GOST 7269-79, 1979). For determination the consistency, a sample of meat was gently pressed a finger to form a hole and its smoothness was observed (GOST 9959-91, 1991).

**Determination of Amino Acid, Fats and Moisture Contents**

Determination of amino acids, fatty acid composition and vitamins contents was carried out using a liquid chromatograph SHIMADZU LC-20 Prominence, (Japan) with fluorometric and spectrophotometric detector. A SUPELCO C18 chromatographic column (5 µm diameter; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, USA) with a surface area of 200 m2/g was used. Chromatographic analysis was performed under a linear gradient with eluent flow rate of 1.2 mL/min and a column heated in an oven to 400°C. Amino acids were detected by fluorometric and spectrophotometric detectors at 246 and 260 nm following acidic hydrolysis and treatment with a phenylisothiocyanate solution in isopropyl alcohol to give phenylthiohydantoins. Whereas, the content of macro and microelements according to (GOST 26931-86, 1986; GOST 26934-86, 1986).

Partial helminthological dissection of the small intestine was performed with the following washing of the intestinal tract contents by alternating flushes. Parascarids are large helminths and they are visually seen. Helminths were collected, counted and, if necessary for storage, fixed in Barbagallo's solution (3% formalin solution).

**Statistical Analysis**

Each experiment was performed in triplicate and values were expressed as mean ± SEM of three independent observations. All experiments on live animal in our experience were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations (Russian regulations (Order of the Ministry of Health of the USSR1 755 of 12.08.1977). The experiments and animal care protocol were approved by the animal welfare committee of Shakarim University of Semey.

**Results**

Parascaris is widespread in horses and has a natural focus. In isolated areas, the invasion occurs for many years and has a permanent appearance. A specific role in the spread of nematodes Parascaris equorum in horses is caused by a low management culture of horse breeding, lack of systematic, planned, preventive, therapeutic and veterinary-sanitary measures and change of pastures. No special studies on the epizootology of *P. equorum* nematodes in horses and veterinary and sanitary
evaluation of slaughter products, in particular, the quality of horse meat are not carried out in the conditions of the former STS and its adjacent territories. Horse parascariosis in the conditions of the former STS and adjacent territories significantly affects the development of horse breeding. According to (Suleimenov et al., 2019), the radio-ecological situation in the region is considered alarming, in these places gastrointestinal parasites find their favorable conditions for their development. Parascaridae by migrating, growing in the body of horses significantly affect the biological value of horse meat.

Radiometric Values of the Studied Territories

EDR levels in the zone of extreme radiation risk, of maximum radiation risk, increased radiation risk and zone of minimum radiation risk were observed to be 0.32±0.05, 0.17±0.03, 0.14±0.03 and 0.1±0.02 µSv/h respectively as shown in (Table 1). Likewise, the alpha-particle flux density was 0.2±0.2 to 3.2±0.2 part/min·cm² in the zone of extreme radiation risk, 1.3±0.04 part/min·cm² in the zone of maximum radiation risk and 0.5±0.6 parts/min·cm² in the zone of increased radiation risk. Further, measured values of beta-particles flow density in all investigated points were 8.6±0.08 parts/min·cm² in the zone of extreme radiation risk, 5.4±0.04 parts/min·cm² in the zone of maximum radiation risk and 3.5±0.6 parts/min·cm² in the zone of increased radiation risk. Equivalent Equilibrium Volume Activity (EEVA) of radon in all points of the study were <5.2 Bq/m³. The EEVA of radon ranges from 59 to 128 Bq/m³. According to the results of the studies it was established that the volume activity of radon and thoron in the atmospheric air did not exceed the values of the allowable average annual volume activity for the population, established by hygienic standards and is 200 Bq/m³.

Prevalence of Parascaridosis

The prevalence of parascaridosis in the tested horses aged 1-4 years in East Kazakhstan Region was 26-100%. This has significant effect to the health of horses and quality of meat. According to our investigation in fall period in average 56.85% of horses had parascaridosis invasion, whereas, in winter period 23.65%, in spring 35.35% and in summer period it is 47.05% (Fig. 1).

Organoleptic Evaluation of Horsemeat in Case of Parascaridosis

On visual inspection, meat from the zone of minimal radiation risk showed that the state of the cut site is uneven, intensively impregnated with blood. The degree of exsanguination is good, blood was absent in muscles and blood vessels, small vessels under the hymen and abdomen was not translucent. Hypostases were absent, lymph nodes were unchanged at the cut of light gray color. The color of meat was red with the crust of drying and the surface of meat does not leave a damp spot on the filter paper. Meat was of dense consistency with characteristic smell. The color of fat was white with a yellowish tint with specific smell and consistency is soft and elastic. Tendons were dense and the surface of the joints was observed to be smooth and shiny.

The horsemeat collected from the zone of maximum radiation risk was evenly impregnated with blood at the state of the cut site and the degree of exsanguination was good. On the side of pleura and peritoneum the vessels were poorly exposed, hypostases were absent and lymph nodes were within the norm. Whereas, meat collected from animals of this zone was red, has a crust of drying, soft consistency with characteristic the smell. Color of fat was light with a specific smell and has soft consistence. Tendons are soft, less dense, the surface of the joints is matt in some places. Likewise, the horsemeat from the zone of increased radiation risk displayed unevenly impregnated blood vessels, with the degree of exsanguination satisfactory. The part of pleura and peritoneum vessels were translucent, hypostases were absent, lymph nodes were hyperemric, swollen but not increased. The color of meat was red, there was a crust of drying, the meat is slightly wet which leaves a damp spot on the filter paper. Almost same pattern of characteristics was observed in horsemeat from the zone of increased radiation risk the state.

Chemical Composition of Horsemeat in Case of Parascaridosis

The difference in moisture, fat, ash and protein content compared to FAO data was observed and summarized in Table 2. For the minimum radiation risk zone the moisture content was 9.32 g higher and the protein content was 0.9 g higher as compared to FAO data. For the maximum radiation risk zone, the moisture content was 9 g higher and the protein content was 0.2 g higher. Likewise, for the radiation risk zone, the moisture content was 9 g higher and for the emergency radiation risk zone, the moisture content was 9.6 g higher and the protein content was 0.1 g lower as compared to FAO data.

In the zone of minimal radiation risk pH indicators were 5.74-6.0, reaction to peroxidase enzyme was positive and reaction to the enzyme with 5% solution of sulfuric copper broth was transparent. Formolic reaction was negative, extraction from meat looked transparent liquid indicating primary protein decomposition with
transparent aromatic broth without impurities. Bacterioscopy of fingerprints indicated no pathogenic microflora. Horsemeat samples from the zone of maximum radiation risk had negative indicators. pH in the muscular tissue of animals was 5.8-6.0. The reaction to peroxidase was negative and reactions with CuSO₄ multiple broth indicated primary protein decomposition. Likewise, horsemeat from the zone of increased radiation risk also had negative indicators. pH in the muscular tissue of animals was 5.9-6.1. The reaction to peroxidase was positive. While reacting with CuSO₄, the broth was turbid with formation of flakes and the broth acquired a gelatinous consistency. The formol test was positive indicating the primary protein decomposition. Samples of horsemeat taken from the zone of extreme radiation risk had negative indicators. pH in the muscular tissue of animals was increased and amounted to 6.2. The reaction to peroxidase was positive. The reaction with CuSO₄-muddy broth, with the formation of flakes, the broth acquired a gelatinous consistency, the formol test was positive; the determination of primary protein decomposition-muddy broth with flakes.

Bacterioscopy of smears and horse prints from the zone of minimal radiation risk in the deep layers of muscles indicated no pathogenic microflora. Microflora of 15-20 Cocci and 8-14 Sticks were found in the horse from the zone of extreme radiation risk. Meat microflora from the zone of maximum radiation risk was 15-18 colonies of Cocci and 6-9 sticks. The number of coccasins in meat from the zone of high radiation risk was 8-12, sticks 2-3.

**Amino Acid Composition of Horsemeat in Case of Parascaridosis**

The analysis of amino acids composition is given in Table 3. The sum of amino acids in horsemeat from the zone of extreme radiation risk was 17966±0.5 mg/100 g of the product. The essential amino acids were 6974±0.7 mg/100 g of the product, replaceable amino acids were 10992±0.6 mg/100 g of the product. The sum of amino acids in horsemeat from the maximum radiation risk zone was 18187±0.03 mg/100 g of the product including essential amino acids 7014±0.8 and essential amino acids 11173±0.08 mg/100 g of the product. Likewise, the sum of amino acids in the equine of the increased radiation risk zone was 18343±0.05 mg/100 g of the product, including essential amino acids 7062±0.04 mg/100 g of the product and replaceable amino acids 11281±0.5 mg/100 g of the product. Further, the sum of amino acids in the equine of the minimum radiation risk zone was 18512±0.05 g of the product including 7183±0.04 g of essential amino acids and 11329±0.4 g of essential amino acids.

**Fatty Acid Composition in Case of Parascaridosis**

The sum of fatty acids in the muscle tissue of horses from the zone of extreme radiation risk was 5.68 g/100 g, including: Saturated fatty acids (2.2±0.06), C₁₄:₀ Myristinic (0.14±0.13), C₁₆:₀ palmitinic (1.84±0.02), C₁₈:₀ 0.22±0.05, 0.22±0.05, 2.70±0.01, 0.24±0.77, 0.02±0.23, 0.02±0.23, C₁₈:₁ Olein (2.44±0.03), polyunsaturated fatty acids (0.78±0.05) C₁₈:₂ linolein (0.68±0.038), C₁₈:₃ linolenic (0.10±0.09) g/100 g of the product (Table 4).

![Fig. 1: The prevalence of parascaridosis in the tested horses](image-url)
Table 1: Radiometric values of samples in studied territories of variable risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radionuclide</th>
<th>Zone of extreme radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of maximum radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of increased radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of min. radiation risk (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am-241</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>1.300</td>
<td>0.0200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cs-137</td>
<td>132.220</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>6.600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu-239/240</td>
<td>2.200</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Chemical composition of horsemeat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Zone of extreme radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of max. radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of increased radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of min. radiation risk (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>68.7-68.1</td>
<td>65.8-679</td>
<td>62.1-64.9</td>
<td>63.4-64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>16.8-17.2</td>
<td>16.8-17.2</td>
<td>15.4-16.7</td>
<td>14.2-15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>14.2-14.9</td>
<td>14.5-15.8</td>
<td>16.4-17.5</td>
<td>17.5-18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>0.91-0.93</td>
<td>0.92-0.97</td>
<td>0.94-1.09</td>
<td>1.01-1.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Amino acid composition of horsemeat (mg/100 g)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amino acid</th>
<th>FAO scale</th>
<th>Zone of extreme radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of max. radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of increased radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of min. radiation risk (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essential amino acids</td>
<td>12027</td>
<td>6974±0.7</td>
<td>7014±0.8</td>
<td>7062±0.04</td>
<td>7183±0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-essential amino acids</td>
<td>8917</td>
<td>10992±0.6</td>
<td>11173±0.08</td>
<td>11281±0.5</td>
<td>11329±0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20944</td>
<td>17966±0.5</td>
<td>18187±0.03</td>
<td>18343±0.05</td>
<td>18512±0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Fatty acid composition of horsemeat (g/100 g)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fatty acids (g/100 g)</th>
<th>FAO scale</th>
<th>Zone of extreme radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of maximum radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of increased radiation risk (%)</th>
<th>Zone of minimum radiation risk (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturated fatty acids</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>2.2±0.06</td>
<td>2.3±0.06</td>
<td>2.5±0.04</td>
<td>2.6±0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C16:0 myristicin</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.14±0.13</td>
<td>0.14±0.13</td>
<td>0.25±0.04</td>
<td>0.26±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C18:0 palmiticin</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>1.84±0.02</td>
<td>1.84±0.02</td>
<td>1.98±0.12</td>
<td>2.04±0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C18:0 stearic</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.22±0.05</td>
<td>0.22±0.05</td>
<td>0.28±0.05</td>
<td>0.32±0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monounsaturated fatty acids</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>2.70±0.01</td>
<td>2.98±0.03</td>
<td>3.5±0.01</td>
<td>3.74±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C18:1 myristolein</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.24±0.07</td>
<td>0.27±0.07</td>
<td>0.26±0.77</td>
<td>0.22±0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C18:1 palmitoleicin</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.02±0.23</td>
<td>0.02±0.25</td>
<td>0.44±0.23</td>
<td>0.62±0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C18:1 olein</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>2.44±0.03</td>
<td>2.69±0.03</td>
<td>2.87±0.03</td>
<td>2.90±0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyunsaturated fatty acids</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.78±0.05</td>
<td>0.85±0.7</td>
<td>0.90±0.04</td>
<td>1.05±0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C18:2 linolein</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.68±0.038</td>
<td>0.74±0.058</td>
<td>0.76±0.04</td>
<td>0.89±0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C18:3 linolenic</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.10±0.09</td>
<td>0.11±0.09</td>
<td>0.14±1.05</td>
<td>0.16±0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sum of amino acids</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>6.2±0.06</td>
<td>6.91±0.08</td>
<td>7.41±0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the muscle tissue of horses collected from the zone of maximum radiation risk, quantity of fatty acids was 6.2±0.06 g/100 g including saturated fatty acids (2.3±0.06), C14:0 with myristic acid (0.14±0.13), C16:0 with palmitic acid (1.8±0.02), C18 (0.22±0.05), 0.22±0.05, 2.9±0.03, 0.27±0.07, 0.02±0.25, 0.02±0.25, C18:1 olein (2.69±0.03), polysaturated (0.85±0.7), C18:2 linolein (0.74±0.058), C18:3 linolenic (0.11±0.09) g/100 g of the product.

In the meat samples collected from the zone of increased radiation risk, the sum of fatty acids was 6.91±0.08 g/100 g, including saturated fatty acids (2.51±0.04), C14:0 myristic acid (0.25±0.04), C16:0 palmitic acid (1.98±0.12), C18: 0.28±0.05, 0.28±0.05, 3.5±0.01, C14:0 (0.26±0.77); C16:1 (0.44±0.23), C18:1 2.8±0.03, 0.90±0.04, 0.28±0.05, 0.76±0.0 and C18:2 0.76±0.0, C18:3 (0.14±0.05) g/100 g of the product. Further, the total content of saturated fatty acids in the muscular tissue of horses from the zone of minimal radiation risk was 7.41±0.02, including: saturated fatty acids (2.62±0.03), C14:0 myristic (0.26±0.01), C16:0 palmitin (0.24±0.04), C18:0 stearin (0.32±0.05) monosaturated (3.74±0.01), C14:1 myristolein (0.22±0.77) C16:0 palmitolein (0.20±0.23), C18:1 olein (2.90±0.03), polysaturated (1.05±0.05), C18:2 linolein (0.89±0.04) C18:3 linolenic (0.16±0.06) g/100 g of the product.

Vitamins Composition of Horsemeat in Case of Parascaridosis

Vitamins composition of the meat samples collected from various risk zones is summarized in Table 5. In horsemeat from the zone of extreme radiation risk, the vitamin E content was less than the norm by 20-25%, vitamin PP by 27-28%, vitamin B1 by 36-36% and vitamin B2 by 40-60%. In horsemeat from the zone of maximum radiation risk, the vitamin E content was found to be 13.4-14.4% less, vitamin PP by 23-25.4%, vitamin B1 by 25.8-36%, vitamin B2 by 40-50% than the normal standard ranges. Whereas, the horsemeat collected from the zone of increased radiation risk, exhibited vitamin E, vitamin PP, vitamin B1, vitamin B2 contents as low as 12.2-13.5, 11.7-12.7, 11.7-12.7, 11.5-15.8 and 20-30% less than the norm values. Further, in horsemeat from the zone of minimum radiation risk of vitamin E was 7.7-9.3% lower than the norm, vitamin PP is 10.4-13% lower, vitamin B1 is 11.5-12.9% lower and vitamin B2 is 20-30% lower than standard range. All these results indicate that vitamins content of the horsemeat from all zone of radiation risks were significantly compromised and thus need more widespread studies.

The Mineral Composition of Horsemeat in Case of Parascaridosis

The results regarding composition of microelements as Iron (Fe), Copper (Cu), Zinc (Zn) is summarized in Table 6. In meat from the zone of extreme radiation risk, the iron content was 2705-2712 µg/100 g, copper from 178-183 µg/100 g and zinc content from 27.7-28.7 µg/100 g. The values of these essential minerals were low than FAO scale (Table 6) and were as low as 12.6-12.8, 11.2-15.6 and 7.5-10.7% respectively.

In the zone of maximum radiation risk the content of iron was 2897-2914 µg/100 g; copper from 187-190 µg/100 g; zinc from 29.1-29.2 µg/100 g, which were less than the normal ranges by 6-6.6, 7.8-9.3 and 5.9-6.2% respectively. In the zone of increased radiation risk the content of iron was 2905-3012 µg/100 g, copper content was from 191-195 µg/100 g and zinc from 28.9-29.5 µg/100 g which were less from the normal ranges by 2.9-6.3, 5.4-7.2 and 4.9-6.8% for these minerals respectively. Further, in the zone of minimum radiation risk, the iron content was 2902-2975 µg/100 g, copper 186-190 µg/100 g, zinc from 29.3-29.4 µg/100 g which were again less from the normal ranges by 4.1-6.4, 5.2-6.8 and 5.2-5.5% respectively. Our finding suggests that essential minerals contents were quiet low in meat from various radiation risks and further necessary actions are required.

Table 5: Vitamin composition of horsemeat sampled from different zones of radiation risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vitamins composition</th>
<th>FAO scale</th>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Zone of extreme radiation risk</th>
<th>Zone of maximum radiation risk</th>
<th>Zone of increased radiation risk</th>
<th>Zone of minimum radiation risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E (mg)</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6-0.64</td>
<td>0.68-0.69</td>
<td>0.69-0.7</td>
<td>0.72-0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin PP (mg)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.16-2.19</td>
<td>2.23-2.31</td>
<td>2.61-2.64</td>
<td>2.61-2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B1 (mg)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.03-0.04</td>
<td>0.04-0.05</td>
<td>0.05-0.06</td>
<td>0.06-0.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B2 (mg)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.04-0.06</td>
<td>0.05-0.06</td>
<td>0.07-0.08</td>
<td>0.07-0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Mineral composition of horsemeat, µg/100 g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>FAO scale</th>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Zone of extreme radiation risk</th>
<th>Zone of maximum radiation risk</th>
<th>Zone of increased radiation risk</th>
<th>Zone of minimum radiation risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Fe)</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td></td>
<td>2705-2712</td>
<td>2897-2914</td>
<td>2905-3012</td>
<td>2902-2975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu)</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
<td>178-183</td>
<td>187-190</td>
<td>191-195</td>
<td>186-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc (Zn)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.7-28.7</td>
<td>29.1-29.2</td>
<td>28.9-29.5</td>
<td>29.3-29.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion

Thus, the results of the studies showed a difference in the biological value of the horse, depending on the sampling location and distance from the territory of the former SNTS. Organoleptic characteristics of horsemeat in different radiation risk zones showed no particular differences. It was noted that the content of amino acids, fatty acids, vitamins and minerals decreased in horsemeat samples taken closer to the SNTS area. This is due to the fact that ionizing radiation exposure in affected doses causes a decrease in the productivity of farm animals and a worsening the quality of animal products. The low contents of essential minerals and vitamins can be attributed to the presence of Parascaridosis as well as radiations effects. Further, detailed studies are warranted for more generalization of the current findings.

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Author’s Contributions

Shyngys Suleimenov: Designed the study, developed the methodology, performed the analysis and wrote the manuscript, performed the chemical and nutritive composition determinations.

Sergazy Duyussembaev and Ainur Serikova: Designed the study, developed the methodology, performed the analysis and wrote the manuscript.

Abdrakhman Baygazanov: Provided helpful feedback on an early draft of the paper.

Ainur Koygeldinova: Performed the chemical and nutritive composition.

Zhanibek Yessimbekov: Assisted with data analysis.

Ethics

This article is original and contains unpublished material. The corresponding author confirms that all of the other authors have read and approved the manuscript and no ethical issues involved.

References


