



Consumption and physico-chemical characteristics of smoked and smoked-dried fish commonly produced in South Benin and contribution to recommended nutrient intakes

Ogouyôm Herbert Iko Afé^{1,2} | Mahunan François Assogba² |
Dona Gildas Hippolyte Anihouvi^{2,3} | Ben-Sadek Boukari² | Caroline Douny¹ |
Yénoukounmè Euloge Kpoclou² | Balbine Amoussou Fagla² | Ahmed Igout⁴ |
Jacques Mahillon³ | Victor Bienvenu Anihouvi² | Marie-Louise Scippo¹ |
Djidjoho J. Hounhouigan²

¹Laboratory of Food Analysis, Department of Food Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Fundamental and Applied Research for Animals and Health (FARAH), Veterinary Public Health, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium

²Laboratory of Food Sciences, School of Nutrition and Food Sciences and Technology, Faculty of Agronomic Sciences, University of Abomey-Calavi, Jericho Cotonou, Benin

³Laboratory of Food and Environmental Microbiology, Earth and Life Institute - Applied Microbiology, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

⁴Department of Biomedical and Preclinic Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium

Correspondence

Djidjoho J. Hounhouigan, Laboratory of Food Sciences, School of Nutrition and Food Sciences and Technology, Faculty of Agronomic Sciences, University of Abomey-Calavi, 03 P.O. Box 2819, Jericho Cotonou, Benin.
Email: joseph.hounhouigan@gmail.com

Abstract

The work aims to assess the consumption and the physico-chemical characteristics of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish commonly produced and consumed in the South Benin. The consumption data were obtained from a survey involving 250 consumers, conducted in selected production localities of the Southern part of Benin, where 36 samples of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish were collected. The highest protein contents (dry matter) were recorded in *Cypselurus cyanopterus* ($85.1 \pm 2.3\%$) and *Sphyraena barracuda* ($84.5 \pm 4.2\%$), while the highest lipid contents were recorded in *Scomber scombrus* ($39.0 \pm 9.2\%$) and *Ethmalosa fimbriata* ($22.1 \pm 6.3\%$). Smoked and smoked-dried fish produced in South Benin contained 0.1%–12.5% (of total fatty acids) eicosapentaenoic acid and 0.1%–33.2% docosahexaenoic acid, which are the most abundant omega 3 polyunsaturated acids in these fish products. The median consumption of smoked fish (60.2 g/day) and smoked-dried fish (18.2 g/day) contributed for 112% (281.1 mg) and 72% (180.4 mg), respectively, to the adult daily recommended intake of sum of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) (250 mg/day). The daily protein intake related to the consumption of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish corresponded to 36% and 24%, respectively, of the recommended intake suggested by European Food Safety Authority (0.8 g/kg.bw/day).

KEYWORDS

EPA and DHA, macronutrient daily intake, Omega 3 and Omega 6, traditional smoking

Ogouyôm Herbert Iko Afé and Mahunan François Assogba contributed equally to this study.

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

© 2020 The Authors. *Food Science & Nutrition* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC.

1 | INTRODUCTION

Fishery products contribute to food security either by providing nutrients (protein, lipids, polyunsaturated fatty acids, vitamins, iodine, iron, etc.) to human body and by guaranteeing source of income for fishermen, processors, and countries (FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2006, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2016a). The importance of fish and by-products is shown by an increasing annual world-wild fish consumption from 9.9 kg per capita to 19.7 kg per capita between 1960 and 2013 (FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2016a, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2016b). In Benin, the average yearly consumption of fish per capita reached 15.9 kg in 2012 (El Ayoubi & Failler, 2013). Fish contributes for 17% to animal protein intake of world-wide population and for 6.6% of total protein consumed (FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2016b). In Benin, halieutic captures increased from 31,497 to 47,572 tons from 2005 to 2014. During the same period, importations of frozen fish increased from 45,228 to 163,126 tons. (FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2016b; DP/MAEP, 2014). Among fish preservation methods, smoking is one of the most used (Alhassan, Boateng, & Ndaigo, 2012; Chabi et al., 2014; Kpodekon et al., 2014; Kumolu-Johnson, Aladetohun, & Ndimele, 2010; Yakubu & Ngueku, 2015). According to Berkel, Boogaard, and Heijnen (2005), smoking is carried out according to three methods which are cold smoking (30°C), hot smoking (65–100°C) resulting in cooked but not dried product, and smoke drying at 45–85°C resulting in hot smoking followed by drying. In Benin, traditional hot smoking and smoke drying are the smoking methods frequently performed by female processors and used to preserve fish (Assogba et al., 2019). Smoked fish products are consumed all over the world as protein source (Alhassan et al., 2012; Desiere, Hung, Verbeke, & D'Haese, 2018; Kiczorowska, Samolinska, Grela, & Bik-Małodzinska, 2019). Smoked fish has good nutritional quality including protein, lipid, and fatty acids (Kiczorowska et al., 2019; Nunoo, Tornyeviadzi, Asamoah, & Addo, 2019; Tiwo, Tchoumboungang, Nganou, Kumar, & Nayak, 2019). Adeyeye, Fayemi, and Adebayo-Oyetero, (2018) and Amoussou et al. (2019) reported amino acids, vitamins, and oligoelements in raw and smoked fish. Fish products are also a good source of unsaturated fatty acids mainly the two essential fatty acids, namely alpha-linolenic acid and linoleic acid (omega 3 and omega 6) and semi-essential fatty acids, known as eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) (Amoussou et al., 2019; Superior Health Council (SHC), 2016). Due to their nutritional quality, fish consumption results in important nutritional intake necessary for human health (Amoussou et al., 2019). Indeed, fish consumption is associated with reduction of death from coronary heart disease and reduction of colorectal cancer (Aglago et al., 2020; Clifton & Keogh, 2017). Although several studies were carried out on smoked fish and smoked-dried fish (Adeyeye, Oyewole, Obadina, & Omemu, 2015; Amos & Paulina, 2017; Anihouvi et al., 2019; Assogba et al., 2019; Olayemi, Raji, & Adedayo, 2012), to our best knowledge,

none of them provided relevant information on the quality of some of their nutrients, mostly the fatty acids, and their contribution to nutrients intake in the Beninese context. This study aims to assess the consumption of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish produced in South Benin and to estimate the protein, lipid, and fatty acid daily intakes for adult in the study area.

2 | MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 | Study area, consumers, and data collection

Five municipalities of South Benin (Abomey-Calavi, Aguégués, Aplahoué, Comè, and Cotonou) recognized as main localities in which fishery activities were intensively carried out, were chosen to conduct this study. Fifty (50) adult (≥ 18 years old) consumers were randomly selected per municipality and interviewed when they came for buying fish in market or on processing sites, based on the assumption that fish buyers are potential fish consumers. The consumer survey was conducted as individual face to face interview using semistructured questionnaire administrated in French or Benin local languages (*Goun, Fon, Mina, and Adja*). The questionnaire was composed of two sections. The first section was composed of questions related to name, age, body weight, gender, sociocultural group, educational level, religion, household size, and marital status. The second section was composed of questions related to the meal prepared out of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish, the methods of cooking fish as consumed, other grilled or smoked products consumed, frequency and quantity, number of people who will eat the purchased fish, time of the day when smoked fish and smoked-dried fish were consumed (breakfast, lunch, and dinner), places where smoked fish and smoked-dried fish were consumed.

About fifteen (15) markets and twenty-five fish smoking sites were visited during fifteen (15) days of survey. During this survey, the body weight of each interviewed consumer was taken using a balance (Seca LK N° 5,158). To calculate the quantity of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish consumed by each consumer, questions were asked about the cost of smoked fish or smoked-dried fish purchased and the number of people eating the quantity purchased. Similar quantity of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish at the same cost was then purchased and weighed using calibrated balance and this value was used to estimate the individual amount of daily consumed smoked fish or smoked-dried fish on the basis of the quantity consumed per meal and the consumption frequency recorded from the interviews. The daily consumption of smoked or smoked-dried fish was estimated by dividing the quantity of fish purchased for daily consumption by the number of people at the household level.

2.2 | Sampling and physico-chemical analysis

Thirty-six (36) samples of processed fish from three main fish species (*Scomber scombrus*, *Merluccius polli*, and *Oreochromis niloticus*) used

to produce smoked fish and three main fish species (*Cypselurus cyanopterus*, *Sphyraena barracuda*, and *Ethmalosa fimbriata*) used to produce smoked-dried fish were randomly sampled. For each species, six samples (03 on smoking sites and 03 on markets) were collected in the municipalities where consumption survey was conducted.

The moisture, protein, and lipid contents and the pH of collected samples were determined according to the methods described by Anihouvi, Ayernor, Hounhouigan, and Sakyi-Dawson, (2006), ISO1442, 1973, Kjeldahl method (Norme Française, 2002) and Folch, Lees, and Sloane Stanley, (1957), respectively. The fatty acids were analyzed according to the method described by Douny et al. (2015) using a gas chromatography/mass spectrophotometry (GC/MS).

2.3 | Daily intake estimation of macronutrients

One hundred and eighty-six (186) consumers eating smoked fish or/ and smoked-dried fish with a minimum frequency of once per month were selected among the 250 interviewed fish consumers for the estimation of the protein, lipid, and fatty acids daily intakes. The average content of each macronutrient (expressed in % of wet weight) recorded for smoked fish and smoked-dried fish was used to achieve this estimation. The calculated daily intake of protein (g/kg of body weight/day), lipid, and fatty acids (g/day) was then compared with a dietary reference value (DRV) recommended by international organizations (EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2010, 2012; FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2010; Superior Health Council [SHC], 2016; World Health Organization (WHO), 2007).

2.4 | Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics were performed on the collected survey data using Sphinx survey plus2 (version 4.5) software and Microsoft Excel (2013) for laboratory data. The proportions of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish consumers were compared using confidence intervals (CI) at 95%.

Kruskal-Wallis test was realized to show difference among the fish species composition, and significance was accepted at probability $p < .05$ using Statistica 7.1 (Statsoft France, 2006).

3 | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 | Characteristics of consumers and factors associated with the consumption of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish

Table 1 presents socio-demographic characteristics of the interviewed consumers of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish. The majority of the 250 surveyed consumers were aged ≤ 40 years (80.4%) and Christians ($82.4 \pm 4.7\%$). Most (74.4%) belonged to *Goun*, *Adja*,

TABLE 1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the 250 surveyed consumers in the study area

Variables and modalities	Surveyed consumers number (n = 250)	Proportion (% \pm CI)
Age (years)		
<20	34	13.6 ± 4.2^A
20–30	114	45.6 ± 6.2^B
31–40	53	21.2 ± 5.1^C
41–50	31	12.4 ± 4.1^A
51–60	13	5.2 ± 2.8^D
>60	5	2 ± 1.7^E
Gender		
Male	97	38.8 ± 6.0^A
Female	153	61.2 ± 6.0^B
Sociocultural groups		
Adja	56	22.4 ± 5.2^A
Aïzo	6	2.4 ± 1.9^D
Fon	33	13.2 ± 4.2^B
Goun	58	23.2 ± 5.2^A
Mina	18	7.2 ± 3.2^C
Nago	9	3.6 ± 2.3^D
Others ^a	17	6.8 ± 3.1^C
Pédah	21	8.4 ± 3.4^C
Sahouè	8	3.2 ± 2.2^D
Sètô	6	2.4 ± 1.9^D
Tori	9	3.6 ± 2.3^D
Yoruba	9	3.6 ± 2.3^D
Educational level		
Primary school	60	24.0 ± 5.3^A
Secondary school	69	27.6 ± 5.5^A
University	61	24.4 ± 5.3^A
No school	60	24.0 ± 5.3^A
Marital status		
Unmarried	110	44.0 ± 6.2^A
Married	138	55.2 ± 6.2^B
Divorcee	2	0.8 ± 1.1^C
Religion		
Animism	31	12.4 ± 4.1^A
Christianism	206	82.4 ± 4.7^B
Islam	13	5.2 ± 2.8^C

Note: Capital letters were used to point out significant difference among proportions of the same modality in different municipalities.

^aOthers represent total of sociocultural characteristics which proportion is below 2%.

Fon, *Pédah*, and *Mina* sociocultural groups. They were from both genders with a higher proportion represented by women ($61.2 \pm 6.0\%$). The higher proportion of female consumers is explained by the fact that in Benin, women are the ones in charge of purchasing food from

markets and mostly in charge of cooking food at household level. Most of the surveyed consumers (76%) had formal education comprising primary school (24.0%), secondary school (27.6%), and university level (24.4%). People with no formal education represented 24.0%. There was no significant ($p > .05$) difference between proportions of people of different educational levels. The marital status showed that most of them (55.2%) were married. The interviewed consumers claimed to consume fish under different processed forms such as smoked fish (96.8% of the respondents), fried fish (80.8%), smoked-dried fish (68.4%), fresh fish cooked in sauce (58.4%), sundried fish (28.0%), and roasted fish (0.4%) (Data not shown). These figures show the highest importance of smoked fish in the Beninese diet. Smoked fish and smoked-dried fish are mainly consumed in cooked tomato or vegetable sauce (98.4%), followed by incorporation in uncooked or slightly cooked tomato sauce called *monyó* (79.6%), or in a fried-tomato sauce called *Odja* (2%), (Data S1). Among smoked fish and smoked-dried fish consumers, 26% claimed to consume fish with some crushed ingredients including tomato, onion, and pepper with sometimes addition of *afitin* (fermented African locust beans (*Parkia biglobosa*) used as condiment). Smoked fish and smoked-dried fish are consumed with “wò,” a cooked maize dough (92.8% of consumers); diverse cooked fermented maize doughs like “akassa,” “come,” and “lio” (72.4%; 1.2% and 0.8% of consumers, respectively); cooked rice (53.6%); a cooked rice and bean product named “atassi,” (2.4%); cooked wheat products (11.6%) and pounded yam (3.6%) (Data S1). Many cassava-based foods like “agbéli,” “lafun,” *gari*, and *klaklou* are also often consumed with smoked fish and smoked-dried fish (Data S1).

Smoked fish and smoked-dried fish are consumed daily by 21.6% of surveyed consumers. The respondents claimed to consume smoked fish or smoked-dried fish at home (100%), during lunchtime (89.2%) and during dinner (99.2%) (Table 2).

Most smoked fish and smoked-dried fish consumers (98%) declared to consume other smoked or grilled products. They include grilled peanuts (78%), grilled maize (65.2%), roasted sheep meat “*tchachanga*” (60%), smoked cattle meat skin “*kpanman*” (56%), roasted chicken (76%), grilled pork (39.6%), grilled banana (24.8%), roasted cattle meat (16.4%), and roasted gizzard (8%) (Data S2).

3.2 | Physico-chemical characteristics of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish

The physico-chemical characteristics of the fish products are presented in Table 3. The moisture content recorded in the fish species studied varied between $18.9 \pm 7.6\%$ (*E. fimbriata*) and $67.2 \pm 5.0\%$ (*M. polli*) with the lowest moisture content recorded in the smoked-dried fish species. The moisture content of *S. scombrus* is significantly higher ($p < .05$) than that of *C. cyanopterus* and *E. fimbriata* while the moisture content of *M. polli* is significantly higher than that of the three species of smoked-dried fish. The lower moisture content recorded in smoked-dried fishes when compared to the smoked fishes is due to the drying step which follows smoking process

during smoked-dried fish production, leading to an important water loss from the products. Regarding the moisture content of *E. fimbriata* ($18.9 \pm 7.6\%$), similar value was reported by Ojmelukwe, Ekong, and Akachukwu (2017) in smoked *E. fimbriata* ($18.7 \pm 0.02\%$). Idah and Nwankwo (2013) recorded an average moisture content of 45% in smoked *Oreochromis niloticus* which is not so far from the $53.5 \pm 15.5\%$ recorded in the present study for the same species. The Codex Alimentarius (Codex Stan 311-2013) recommended that moisture content of smoked-dried fish should be $\leq 10\%$ to guarantee microbial safety (absence of pathogenic bacteria and fungal spoilage) of the product (Alimentarius, 2013).

The pH values recorded on the fish products ranged between 6 and 7. The pH value recorded on *M. polli* was significantly higher ($p < .05$) than the values recorded on *S. scombrus* and *C. cyanopterus*. Additionally, the pH value recorded on *O. niloticus* was also significantly higher ($p < .05$) than the value recorded on *S. scombrus*. This variability of pH between the fish products could depend on the species, but also on the postcapture preservation treatment. The pH value (6.4) recorded in smoked *S. scombrus* in this study is similar to the pH (6.1) reported by Kiczorowska et al. (2019) in the same specie smoked in Poland.

The average protein content of the six fish species is over 50% (dry matter) (Table 3). The protein content of smoked *S. scombrus* ($59.0 \pm 9.2\%$) in this study is similar to the one ($63.7 \pm 4.7\%$) recorded in the same species by Aremu, Namo, Oko, Adelagun, and Yebpella (2014), but significantly lower ($p < .05$) than the protein contents of *C. cyanopterus* and *S. barracuda*. The protein content recorded in smoked-dried *S. barracuda* in this study (84.5%) is higher than the protein content of smoked *S. sphyraena* (70.8%), as reported by Nunoo et al. (2019).

The lipid content (% of dry matter) of the six fish species (Table 3) ranged between $11.0 \pm 5.2\%$ (for *C. cyanopterus*) and $39.0 \pm 9.2\%$ (for *S. scombrus*). The lipid content of *S. scombrus* was significantly higher ($p < .05$) than that of *C. cyanopterus* and *S. barracuda*. The lipid content of smoked *E. fimbriata* in this study (22.1%) is similar to the value reported by Ojmelukwe et al. (2017) in smoked *E. fimbriata* (20.2%).

The variability of the lipid content of the fish sample might be due to the fish species and the lipid loss during processing. Moreover, the use of vegetable oil by processors to make fish bright and attractive to buyers (Assogba et al., 2019) might also influence the lipid content of these fishes. No significant difference was recorded in the lipid and protein contents inside fish species undergoing the same treatment (smoked or smoked-dried fish).

3.3 | Fatty acids composition of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish

The fatty acids composition varied widely among the 36 samples of smoked and smoked-dried fish (Data S3). According to species, palmitic acid (C16:0) and stearic acid (C18:0) are the predominant saturated fatty acids (SFA), ranging between 25.0% and 41.3%, and between 5.0% and 13.4% of total fatty acids, respectively (Data S3).

Among the monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA), oleic acid (C18:1, w9) was the most abundant and ranged between 11.4% and 27.1% of total fatty acids. Furthermore, both omega 3 eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) (C20:5) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) (C22:6) were the main contributors to the total polyunsaturated acids (PUFA) content (Data S3). Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA; C20:5, omega 3) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA; C22:6, omega 3) are two semi-essential fatty acids derived from alpha-linolenic acid. In this study, 66.6% of the samples (24 out of 36) had EPA between 1.1% and 12.5% of the total fatty acids while 94.4% of the samples (34 out of 36) had DHA between 0.6% and 33.2% of the total fatty acids (Data S3). Fish is recognized to be a good source of EPA and DHA, and for this reason, several authors used these two omega-3 PUFA to appreciate the quality of fatty acids in fish (Kaya, Turan, & Emin erdem, 2008; Superior Health Council (SHC) 2016; Stołyhwo, Kołodziejka, & Sikorski, 2006). DHA and EPA consumption contributes together to reduce the risk of fatal ischemic heart disease (Lemaitre et al., 2003). Literature reported

that the consumption of omega-3 PUFA contributes to prevent age-related macular degeneration (AMD) (Chong, Kreis, Wong, Simpson, & Guymer, 2008; Seddon, George, & Rosner, 2006). According to Albert et al. (2002), regular consumption of omega-3 PUFA contained in fish reduces the risk of sudden death related to cardiovascular illness. Fish consumption is also associated with reduction of death from coronary heart disease and reduction of colorectal cancer (Aglago et al., 2020; Clifton & Keogh, 2017).

Specifically, the sum of the SFA in the smoked fishes (Table 4 and Data S3) ranged between 28.5% and 63.9% of the total fatty acids while the sum of the MUFA ranged between 17.8% and 43.4% of the total fatty acids and the sum of the PUFA between 4.2% and 53.6% of the total fatty acids. Regarding the smoked-dried fishes (Table 4 and Data S3), the sum of the SFA ranged between 39.0% and 70.8% of the total fatty acids while the sum of the MUFA ranged between 12.6% and 39.0% of the total fatty acids and the sum of the PUFA between 2.8% and 46.5% of the total fatty acids.

TABLE 2 Moment and place of smoked fish and smoked-dried consumption fish ($n = 250$)

Consumption of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish	Percentage of consumers (%)
Frequency of consumption	
Rarely	0.4
1–10/month	22.8
11–24/month	55.2
Daily	21.6
Moment of consumption	
Breakfast	47.2
Lunch	89.2
Dinner	99.2
Place of consumption	
Home	100
Open road side kiosk	30.8
Restaurants	6.8
Other places (market, school, work places, and ceremony places)	6

3.4 | Macronutrients intake from smoked fish and smoked-dried fish consumption

The consumption of smoked fish among the interviewed consumers ranged between 2.4 and 539.5 g/day/person with a median of 60.2 g/day/person. Regarding the smoked-dried fish, its consumption ranged between 0.5 and 592.1 g/day with a median of 18.2 g/day. The protein, lipid, and fatty acids contents of individual samples of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish used to estimate the daily intake of these nutrients are presented as Data S4 and Data S5, respectively. The daily intake of protein, lipid, SFA, MUFA, PUFA, omega 6, omega 3 and sum of EPA and DHA through the consumption of both smoked fish and smoked-dried fish are summarized in Table 5.

The daily protein intake related to smoked fish ranged between 0.01 g/kg.bw/day and 3.1 g/kg.bw/day with a median of 0.3 g/kg.bw/day while in the case of smoked-dried fish, it ranged between 0.005 g/kg.bw/day and 6.6 g/kg.bw/day with a median of 0.2 g/kg.bw/day. The third quartile (Percentile 75) of the daily protein intake (0.5 g/kg.bw/day) related to the consumption of both

TABLE 3 Physico-chemical characteristics of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish according to fish species

Type of fish	Fish species ($n = 6$)	Moisture (%)	pH	% of dry weight	
				Protein	Lipid
Smoked fish	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	63.6 ± 2.5 ^{ac}	6.4 ± 0.3 ^{ac}	59.0 ± 9.2 ^a	39.0 ± 9.2 ^a
	<i>Merluccius polli</i>	67.2 ± 5.0 ^a	7.3 ± 0.6 ^b	79.5 ± 6.6 ^{ac}	19.4 ± 8.6 ^{ac}
	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	53.5 ± 15.5 ^{abc}	7.2 ± 0.5 ^{bd}	82.1 ± 2.7 ^{ac}	17.4 ± 3.9 ^{ac}
Smoked-dried fish	<i>Cypselurus cyanopterus</i>	20.2 ± 6.1 ^{bd}	6.5 ± 0.2 ^{acd}	85.1 ± 2.3 ^{bc}	11.0 ± 5.2 ^{bc}
	<i>Sphyræna barracuda</i>	32.4 ± 12.5 ^{cd}	6.8 ± 0.2 ^{abc}	84.5 ± 4.2 ^{bc}	14.4 ± 4.6 ^{bc}
	<i>Ethmalosa fimbriata</i>	18.9 ± 7.6 ^{bd}	6.7 ± 0.2 ^{abc}	74.1 ± 6.7 ^{ac}	22.1 ± 6.3 ^{ac}

Note: Mean ± standard deviation; Means with different letters according to each column are significantly different ($p < .05$); n : number of samples analyzed per species.

TABLE 4 Fatty acids proportion (% of total fatty acids) of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish according to fish species

Fatty acids	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	<i>Merluccius polli</i>	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	<i>Ethmalosa fimbriata</i>	<i>Cypselurus cyanopterus</i>
SFA	56.5 ± 5.6	32.8 ± 4.4	53.9 ± 8.5	54.9 ± 10.1	60.7 ± 11.6	42.1 ± 3.2
MUFA	36.1 ± 4.4	27.9 ± 6.2	30.1 ± 4.6	28.9 ± 6.9	28.9 ± 4.3	14.8 ± 1.4
PUFA	7.4 ± 2.6	39.2 ± 10.0	16.0 ± 7.3	16.2 ± 14.6	10.5 ± 8.9	43.1 ± 3.8
Omega 6	2.3 ± 0.2	5.9 ± 1.6	7.8 ± 3.2	4.0 ± 2.2	4.5 ± 2.6	8.5 ± 0.8
Omega 3	5.1 ± 2.5	33.3 ± 11.2	8.2 ± 4.9	12.3 ± 12.6	8.9 ± 5.9	34.6 ± 3.4

Note: Mean value ± standard deviation.

Abbreviations: MUFA, Monounsaturated fatty acids; PUFA, Polyunsaturated fatty acids; SFA, Saturated fatty acids.

smoked fish and smoked-dried fish represents 67% of adult protein requirement (0.75 g/kg.bw/day) as recommended by WHO (World Health Organization), (2007). The 97.5th percentile and the maximum daily protein intake related to the consumption of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish, exceeded 0.75 g/kg.bw/day adult protein requirement as recommended by World Health Organization (WHO), (2007) and 0.8 g/kg.bw/day adult protein requirement as recommended by EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), (2012).

The daily lipid intake ranged between 0.2 g/day and 51.7 g/day with a median of 5.8 g/day when considering the minimum and maximum daily consumption of smoked fish (2.4 g/day and 539.5 g/day). In the case of the smoked-dried fish (0.5 g/day and 592.1 g/day), the daily lipid intake ranged between 0.1 and 72.0 g/day with a median of 2.2 g/day. The lipid requirement for adults should range between 55 and 83 g/day for men, and between 44 and 66 g/day for women, according to Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016).

The daily SFA intake through smoked fish consumption ranged between 0.1 g/day and 18.1 g/day while the daily SFA intake through smoked-dried fish consumption ranged between 0.03 g/day and 32.1 g/day. These ranges of daily SFA intake agreed with the recommended threshold of <22 g/day (for women) and <28 g/day (for men) (Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)).

The daily MUFA intake related to the consumption of smoked fish ranged between 0.1 g/day and 12.4 g/day while it ranged between 0.01 g/day and 14.8 g/day when consuming smoked-dried fish. The daily MUFA intake for the maximum consumption of smoked fish (539.5 g/day) and the maximum consumption of smoked-dried fish (592.1 g/day) contributed to about 50% of adult recommended intake of MUFA, which ranges between 28 and 55 g/day (for men) and between 22 and 44 g/day (for women) (Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)).

The daily PUFA intake through smoked fish consumption ranged between 0.02 g/day and 5.4 g/day while the daily PUFA intake through smoked-dried fish consumption ranged between 0.01 g/day and 10.1 g/day. According to Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016), adult PUFA recommended intake is 14–28 g/day for men and 11–22 g/day for women.

The daily omega-6 fatty acids intake through the consumption of smoked fish ranged between 0.01 g/day and 1.8 g/day while the daily omega-6 fatty acids intake through the consumption of smoked-dried fish ranged between 0.002 g/day and 2.8 g/day. The highest omega-6

fatty acids intakes through the consumption of smoked or smoked-dried fish contribute to about 20% of adult recommended intake of omega-6 fatty acids which are 11–22 g/day for men and 8.8–18 g/day for women (Superior Health Council (SHC) (2016)).

The daily omega-3 fatty acids intake through the consumption of smoked fish ranged between 0.02 g/day and 3.7 g/day and the daily intake through smoked-dried fish ranged between 0.01 g/day and 7.4 g/day while levels of 2.8–5.6 g/day are recommended for men and 2.2–4.4 g/day for women (Superior Health Council (SHC) (2016)).

The daily intakes of SFA, MUFA, PUFA, omega-6, and omega-3 fatty acids for minimum, median, P75, and P97.5 levels of fish consumption were higher through smoked fish consumption than through smoked-dried fish consumption. Finally, the daily EPA + DHA intake through smoked fish consumption ranged between 11.2 mg/day and 2,518.6 mg/day with a median of 281.1 mg/day and between 4.7 mg/day and 5,867.1 mg/day with a median of 180.4 mg/day, through smoked-dried fish consumption. The median consumption of fish contributed for 112.4% (for smoked fish) and 72.2% (for smoked-dried fish), the adult daily EPA + DHA recommended intake (250 mg/day) as recommended by EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) (2010) and FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) (2010).

4 | CONCLUSION

Smoked and smoked-dried fish are a part of the meal at breakfast, lunch or dinner during the day in the South Benin. The median consumption of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish is estimated at 60.2 g/day and 18.2 g/day, respectively. These fish products are good sources of protein, lipid, and fatty acids. Palmitic acid (C16:0) and stearic acid (C18:0) are the predominant saturated fatty acids. EPA and DHA are the most abundant omega-3 PUFA, while oleic acid is the most abundant MUFA. The median daily protein intake from smoked fish and smoked-dried fish consumption represents about 26%–40% of adult protein requirement (0.75 g/kg.bw/day, according to the World Health Organization). The median daily lipid intake from the consumption of smoked fish (5.8 g/day) and smoked-dried fish (2.2 g/day) contributes to less than 10% of adult lipid requirement as suggested by the Superior Health Council (Belgium). Among the fatty acids, the median daily intake of the sum of EPA

TABLE 5 Macronutrients (Protein, lipid, and fatty acids) daily intake through consumption of smoked fish and smoked-dried fish in Benin according to surveyed declarations

Parameters	Macronutrient daily intake per person from smoked fish and smoked-dried fish consumption															
	Protein (g/kg bw/day) ^a		Lipid (g/day) ^b		SFA (g/day) ^c		MUFA (g/day) ^d		PUFA (g/day) ^e		Omega-6 fatty acids (g/day) ^f		Omega-3 fatty acids (g/day) ^g		EPA + DHA (mg/day) ^h	
	CSF	CSDf	CSF	CSDf	CSF	CSDf	CSF	CSDf	CSF	CSDf	CSF	CSDf	CSF	CSDf	CSF	CSDf
Minimum	0.01	0.005	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.002	0.02	0.01	11.2	4.7
Median	0.3	0.2	5.8	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	281.1	180.4
Percentile 75	0.5	0.5	9.2	4.2	3.2	1.9	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	449.8	338.8
Percentile 97.5	1.8	2.2	40.8	28.3	14.3	12.6	9.7	5.8	4.3	4.0	1.4	1.1	2.9	2.9	1 984.5	2 304.9
Maximum	3.1	6.6	51.7	72.0	18.1	32.1	12.4	14.8	5.4	10.1	1.8	2.8	3.7	7.4	2 518.6	5 867.1

Note: Abbreviations: CSDf, consumption of smoked-dried fish; CSF, consumption of smoked fish.

^aDietary reference value. (DRV) = 0.83 g/kg.bw/day for both genders (EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2012, Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)) and DRV = 0.75 g/kg.bw/day (World Health Organization (WHO), 2007).

^bDRV => 55 < 83–97 g/day for men and >44 <66–77 g/day for women (Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)).

^cDRV = <28 g/day for men and <22 g/day for women (Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)).

^dDRV = 28–55 g/day for men and 22–44 g/day for women (Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)).

^eDRV = 14–28 g/day for men and 11–22 g/day for women (Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)).

^fDRV = 11–22 g/day for men and 8.8–18 g/day for women (Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)).

^gDRV = 2.8–5.6 g/day for men and 2.2–4.4 g/day for women (Superior Health Council (SHC), (2016)).

^hDRV = 250–500 mg/day for both genders (SHC, 2016) and DRV = 250 mg/day for both genders (EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2010; FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2010).

and DHA from the consumption of smoked fish (281.1 mg/day) and smoked-dried fish (180.4 mg/day) contributes to more than 70% of the sum of EPA and DHA recommended intake for adult as suggested by the European Food Safety Authority and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by QualiSani project through ARES CCD (Académie de Recherche et d'Enseignement Supérieur, Commission de la Coopération au Développement).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

ETHICAL APPROVAL


This study does not involve any human or animal testing.

INFORMED CONSENT

Written informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

ORCID


Ogouyôm Herbert Iko Afé  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7110-6986>

Mahunan François Assogba  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6943-2827>

Caroline Douny  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4162-1589>

Jacques Mahillon  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4463-1328>

Victor Bienvenu Anihouvi  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2609-3837>

Djidjoho J. Hounhouigan  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3677-4986>

REFERENCES

- Adeyeye, S. A. O., Fayemi, O. E., & Adebayo-Oyetero, A. O. (2018). Amino acid, vitamin and mineral profiles of smoked fish as affected by smoking methods and fish types. *Journal of Culinary Science & Technology*, 17(3), 195–208. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15428052.2017.1418693>
- Adeyeye, S. A. O., Oyewole, O. B., Obadina, A. O., & Omemu, A. M. (2015). Evaluation of microbial safety and quality of traditional smoked Bonga Shad (*Ethmalosa frimbriata*) fish from Lagos State, Nigeria. *The Pacific Journal of Science and Technology*, 16(1), 286–294.
- Aglago, E. K., Huybrechts, I., Murphy, N., Casagrande, C., Nicolas, G., Pischon, T., ... Gunter, M. J. (2020). Consumption of fish and long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids is associated with reduced risk of colorectal cancer in a large European cohort. *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology*, 18, 654–666. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2019.06.031>
- Albert, C. M., Campos, H., Stampfer, M. J., Ridker, P. M., Manson, J. A. E., Willett, W. C., & Ma, J. (2002). Blood levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids and the risk of sudden death. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 346(15), 1113–1118. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa012918>
- Alhassan, E. H., Boateng, V. F., & Ndaigo, C. (2012). Smoked and frozen fish consumption and marketing channels in the Tamale metropolis of Ghana. *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*, 9(1), 21–28. <https://doi.org/10.4314/gjds.v9i1.2>
- Alimentarius, C. (2013). *Norme pour le poisson fumé, le poisson aromatisé à la fumée et le poisson fumé-séché [Standard for smoked fish, smoke-flavored fish and smoked-dried fish]* (Codex stan 311. 2013). Retrieved from http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/shproxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252Fstandards%252FCXS%2B311-2013%252FCXS_311f.pdf
- Amos, S. O., & Paulina, I. (2017). Assessment of smoked fish quality using two smoking Kilns and hybrid solar dryer on some commercial fish species in Yola, Nigeria. *Journal of Animal Research and Nutrition*, 2(1: 6), 1–6.
- Amoussou, N., Marengo, M., Durieux, E. D. H., Douny, C., Scippo, M.-L., & Gobert, S. (2019). Trace Elements and Fatty Acid Profile of *Argyrosomus regius* (Asso, 1801) from Mediterranean Aquaculture. *Biological Trace Element Research*, 196, 618–628. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12011-019-01925-x>
- Anihouvi, D. G. H., Kpoclou, Y. E., Abdel Massih, M., Iko Afé, O. H., Assogba, M. F., Covo, M., ... Mahillon, J. (2019). Microbiological characteristics of smoked and smoked-dried fish processed in Benin. *Food Science and Nutrition*, 7, 1821–1827. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fsn3.1030>
- Anihouvi, V. B., Ayernor, G. S., Hounhouigan, J. D., & Sakyi-Dawson, E. (2006). Quality Characteristics of *Lanhouin*: A traditionally processed fermented fish product in the Republic of Bénin. *African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development*, 6(1), 1–15.
- Aremu, M. O., Namu, B. S., Oko, O. J., Adelagun, R. O. A., & Yebpella, G. G. (2014). Compositional Evaluation of Local Smoked Nigerian Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*). *Food Science and Quality Management*, 24, 42–50.
- Assogba, M. F., Anihouvi, D. G. H., Iko Afé, O. H., Kpoclou, Y. E., Mahillon, J., Scippo, M.-L., ... Anihouvi, V. B. (2019). Processing methods, preservation practices and quality attributes of smoked and smoked-dried fishes consumed in Benin. *Cogent Food and Agriculture*, 5, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311932.2019.1641255>
- Berkel, B. M. V., Boogaard, B. V. D., & Heijnen, C. (2005). Smoking. In M. Goffau-Markusse (Ed.), *Preservation of fish and meat*, Agrodok-series 12.86 (3rd edn.). Wageningen, The Netherlands: Agromisa Foundation. Retrieved from http://www.agromisa.org/wp-content/uploads/Agrodok-12-Preservation-of-fish-and-meat_sample.pdf
- Chabi, N. W., Konfo, C. T. R., Emonde, P. D. M., Chichi, M. T. C., Sika, K. J. K. C., & Alamou, Y. (2014). Performance d'un dispositif amélioré de fumage (four Chorkor) sur la qualité du poisson fumé dans la commune d'Aplahoué (Sud-est du Bénin) [Performance of improved device of smoking (Chorkor kiln) on quality of smoked fish]. *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies*, 9(3), 1383–1391.
- Chong, E. W. T., Kreis, A. J., Wong, T. Y., Simpson, J. A., & Guymer, R. H. (2008). Dietary-3 fatty acid and fish intake in the primary prevention of age-related macular degeneration. *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 126(6), 826–833.
- Clifton, P. M., & Keogh, J. B. (2017). A systematic review of the effect of dietary saturated and polyunsaturated fat on heart disease. *Nutrition, Metabolism & Cardiovascular Diseases*, 27, 1060–1080. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.numecd.2017.10.010>
- Desiere, S., Hung, Y., Verbeke, W., & D'Haese, M. (2018). Assessing current and future meat and fish consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa: Learnings from FAO Food Balance Sheets and LSMS household survey data. *Global Food Security*, 16, 116–126. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2017.12.004>
- Douny, C., El Khoury, R., Delmelle, J., Brose, F., Degand, G., Moula, N., ... Scippo, M. L. (2015). Effect of storage and cooking on the fatty acid profile of omega-3 enriched eggs and pork meat marketed in Belgium. *Food Science & Nutrition*, 3(2), 140–152. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fsn3.197>
- DP/MAEP (2014). *Rapport du service suivi-évaluation, fiche annuelle de production [Report of monitoring and evaluation, technical sheet of production]* Direction des Pêches. Bénin: Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Élevage et de la Pêche.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) (2010). Scientific opinion on dietary reference values for fats, including saturated fatty acids,

- polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids, trans fatty acids, and cholesterol. *EFSA Journal*, 8(3), 1–107.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) (2012). Scientific opinion on dietary reference values for protein. *EFSA Journal*, 10(2), 1–66.
- El Ayoubi, H., & Failler, P. (2013). *Industrie des pêches et de l'aquaculture au Bénin, Rapport n°5 de la revue de l'industrie des pêches et de l'aquaculture dans la zone de la COMHAFAT: Conférence Ministérielle sur la Coopération Halieutique entre les États Africains Riverains de l'Océan Atlantique [Fisheries and aquaculture industry in Benin, Report n° 5 of the review of the fisheries and aquaculture industry in the COMHAFAT area: Conférence Ministérielle sur la Coopération Halieutique entre les États Africains Riverains de l'Océan Atlantique]*. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Pierre_Failler/publication/277776052_Industrie_des_peches_et_de_l_aquaculture_au_Benin/links/5573592e08aeacff1ffca2de.pdf
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) (2006). Paper n° 91. *Contribution de la pêche aux économies d'Afrique occidentale et centrale: Politiques publiques visant à accroître les richesses produites par la pêche artisanale*. Nouvelles orientations dans les pêches – Série de notes de synthèse sur les questions de développement [Contribution of fishery to economy of central and occidental Africa: Public policy aiming to increase resources produced from artisanal fishery. New trend in fishery activities – Serial note of synthesis on development queries]. Rome. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/a-a0452f.pdf>
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) (2010). *Fats and fatty acids in human nutrition: Report of an expert consultation*, paper n°91. Geneva. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1953e.pdf>
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). (2016a). *Renforcement de la performance des systèmes post-capture et du commerce régional en pêche artisanale: cas de la réduction des pertes post-capture des pays riverains du bassin de la Volta Rapport des pêches et de l'aquaculture n° 1105 par Diei-Ouadi Y, Sodoké BK, Oduro FA, Ouedraogo Y, Bokobosso K, Rosenthal I [Strengthening the performance of post-harvest systems and regional trade in small-scale fisheries: case study of post-harvest loss reduction in the Volta Basin riparian countries]*. Rome: Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 1105 by Diei-Ouadi Y, Sodoké BK, Oduro FA, Ouedraogo Y, Bokobosso K, Rosenthal I]. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5141f.pdf>
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) (2016b). *Yearbook. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics in 2014*. Rome: FAO. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5716t.pdf>
- Folch, J., Lees, M., & Sloane Stanley, G. (1957). A simple method for the isolation and purification of total lipides from animal tissues. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 226(1), 497–509.
- Idah, P. A., & Nwankwo, I. (2013). Effects of smoke-drying temperatures and time on physical and nutritional quality parameters of Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). *International Journal of Fisheries and Aquaculture*, 5(3), 29–34.
- ISO 1442 (1973). *Viandes et produits à base de viande-détermination de l'humidité, première édition [Meat and meat products-moisture determination, 1st ed]*.
- Kaya, Y., Turan, H., & Emin erdem, M. (2008). Fatty acid and amino acid composition of raw and hot smoked sturgeon (*Huso huso*, L. 1758). *International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition*, 59(7–8), 635–642.
- Kiczorowska, B., Samolińska, W., Grela, E. R., & Bik-Matodzińska, M. (2019). Nutrient and mineral profile of chosen fresh and smoked fish. *Nutrients*, 11, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.3390/nu11071448>
- Kpodekon, M., Sessou, P., Hounkpe, E., Yehouenou, B., Sohounhloù, D., & Farougou, S. (2014). Microbiological quality of Smoked Mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*), sold in Abomey-Calavi township markets, Benin. *Journal of Microbiology Research*, 4(5), 175–179.
- Kumolu-Johnson, C. A., Aladetohun, N. F., & Ndimele, P. E. (2010). The effects of smoking on the nutritional qualities and shelf-life of *Clarias gariepinus* (BURCHELL 1822). *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 9(1), 73–76.
- Lemaitre, R. N., King, I. B., Mozaffarian, D., Kuller, L. H., Tracy, R. P., & Siscovick, D. S. (2003). n₃ Polyunsaturated fatty acids, fatal ischemic heart disease, and nonfatal myocardial infarction in older adults: The Cardiovascular Health Study¹⁻³. *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 77, 319–325.
- Norme Française (NF) (2002). *Meat, meat products and fishery products*. Determination of total nitrogen content and calculation of the protein content-Kjeldahl method (NF V 04.407:2002).
- Nunoo, F. K. E., Toronyeviadzi, E., Asamoah, E. K., & Addo, S. (2019). Effect of two fish smoking ovens on the nutritional composition and PAH content of smoked fish. *Elixir Aquaculture*, 129, 53073–53076.
- Ojimelukwe, P. C., Ekong, K. S., & Akachukwu, D. (2017). Effect of different processing methods on the nutrient composition and sensory properties of *Ethmalosa fimbriata*. *American Journal of Agricultural Science*, 4(5), 107–113.
- Olayemi, F. F., Raji, A. O., & Adedayo, M. R. (2012). Microbiological quality of catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) smoked with Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute (NSPRI) developed smoking kiln. *International Research Journal of Microbiology (IRJM)*, 3(13), 426–430.
- Seddon, J. M., George, S., & Rosner, B. (2006). Cigarette smoking, fish consumption, omega-3 fatty acid Intake, and associations with age-related macular degeneration. *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 124, 995–1001. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archophth.124.7.995>
- StatSoft France (2006). *Statistica (Data analysis software)*, version 7.1. www.statsoft.fr
- Superior Health Council (SHC) (2016). *Nutritional recommendations for the Belgian population*. Retrieved from https://www.health.belgium.be/sites/default/files/uploads/fields/fpshealth_theme_file/css_9285_avis_rec_nutr.pdf
- Stołyhwo, A., Kołodziejaska, I., & Sikorski, Z. E. (2006). Long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids in smoked Atlantic mackerel and Baltic sprats. *Food Chemistry*, 94, 589–595. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2004.11.050>
- Tiwo, C. T., Tchoumboungang, F., Nganou, E., Kumar, P., & Nayak, B. (2019). Effect of different smoking processes on the nutritional and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons composition of smoked *Clarias gariepinus* and *Cyprinus carpio*. *Food Science & Nutrition*, 7(7), 2412–2418. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fsn3.1107>
- World Health Organization (WHO) (2007). *Protein and amino acid requirements in human nutrition: report of a joint FAO/WHO/UNU expert consultation*. WHO technical report series 935. Geneva: WHO. Retrieved from https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43411/WHO_TRS_935_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
- Yakubu, M. M., & Ngeuku, B. B. (2015). Quality assessment of smoked-dried fish from five different markets in Lafia, Nigeria. *International Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Studies*, 2(4), 135–139.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section.

How to cite this article: Iko Afé OH, Assogba MF, Anihouvi DGH, et al. Consumption and physico-chemical characteristics of smoked and smoked-dried fish commonly produced in South Benin and contribution to recommended nutrient intakes. *Food Sci Nutr*. 2020;8:4822–4830. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fsn3.1763>