# The Use Of Military Food Rations In The Reconnaissance Military Field Exercise

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# Studies before (in Finnish Fefence Forces)

- Studies before have improved that soldiers operate under energy deficit in military reconnaissance exercise
- Energy deficit decrease body mass, fat mass and fat free mass
- Energy intake in reconnaissance exercise
  - 2900 kcal / d (Kyröläinen etc. 2004)
  - 2200 ± 326 kcal / d (Salonen 2008)
  - 2600 ± 400 kcal / d (Tanskanen etc. 2012)
- Energy expenditure in reconnaissance exercise is
  - 4600 kcal / d (Salonen 2008)
  - 4900 5500 kcal / d (Tanskanen etc. 2012)



- In reconnaissance field exercise soldiers (=scouts) consume 57 – 64 % of available energy
  - even if they are suffering from energy deficit







# Research questions

1. How much energy soldiers ingest and consume in reconnaissance field exercise?

What kind of physical changes appears in four day reconnaissance field exercise?

- 2. What are the main reasons for inadequate food intake in military field exercise? Why conscripts abandon military food rations?
- 3. What things correlate with efficient and inefficient food intake?



# Food rations

 Food rations were made up of several standard components including breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks, beverages and accessory items.

**Leijona Catering** 



**Drytech** 







Amica, Blå Band

















# **Participants**

 114 conscripts in Reserve Officer School volunteered to participate the study



	Mean ± SD				
Age (year)	19.5 ± 0.6				
Length (cm)	180 ± 6				
Weight (kg)	76.2 ± 8.6				
BMI (kg/m²)	23.5 ± 2.3				
Fat mass (kg)	9.6 ± 3.9				
Percent fat mass (%)	12.5 ± 4.1				
Fat free mass (kg)	66.5 ± 6.9				
VO <sub>2</sub> max (ml/kg/min)	49.1 ± 4.9				















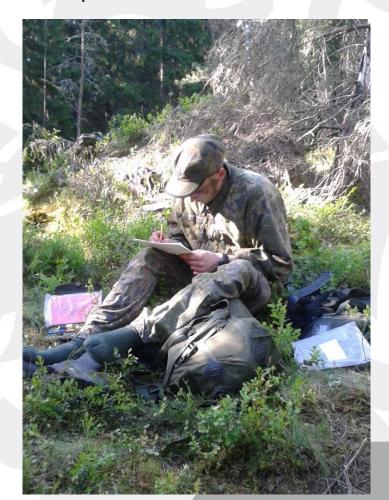


# Methods

# Energy and water intake was measured with food and water diaries

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TUOTTEEN TERVEELLISYYS (1 ERITTÄIN EPÄTERVEELLINEN - 6 ERITTÄIN TERVEELLINEN)										TERV	EELLIS	syys			
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Customer satisfaction was measured with questionnaires

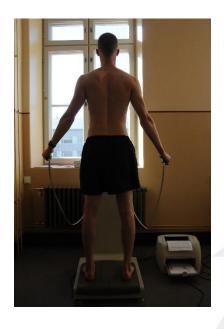






Changes in body mass and body composition was measured with the bio impedance method

Heart rate was measured with a Firstbeat Bodygard portable heart rate monitor









All statistical analyses were performed with PASW Statistics software (Version 22.0.0; SPSS Inc., Chigago, IL)



# Results

 Participants consumed 80 ± 17 % from the offered energy.

	Mean ± SD
Energy intake (kcal / d)	3298 ± 781
Energy expenditure (kcal / d)	4807 ± 1139
Heart rate (beat / min) (24 h measurement)	89 ± 11
Water intake (I / d)	5.7 ± 1.8
Weight of equipment (kg)	49.8 ± 5.0
Sleep (min / d)	187 ± 125





Changes in body mass and body composition during 4-days reconnaissance exercise

	Before	After	Change	Change (%)	р
Body mass (kg)	76.1 ± 8.7	74.6 ± 8.5	1.5 ± 1.0	2.0	<0.001
Fat free mass (kg)	66.3 ± 7.0	66.0 ± 7.1	0.4 ± 1.2	0.6	<0.001
Fat mass (kg)	9.7 ± 3.9	$8.6 \pm 3.6$	1.2 ± 0.8	12.4	<0.001
Body fat (%)	12.6 ± 4.2	11.3 ± 4.1	1.3 ± 1.0	10.3	<0.001



The amount of abandoned rations

How common the reason was





Ration	%	Reasons to abandon the ration	%
Breakfast	27	<ol> <li>Taste was unpleasant</li> <li>Don't feel hungry</li> </ol>	32 20
Lunch & dinner	14	<ol> <li>Don't feel hungry</li> <li>Taste was unpleasant</li> </ol>	23 13
Snack	21	<ol> <li>Taste was unpleasant</li> <li>"I don't know"</li> </ol>	27 22
Beverage	43	<ol> <li>Had no interest to prepare and drink them</li> <li>"Some other reason"</li> </ol>	29 18





- Body mass, fat free mass, BMI, energy expenditure or weight of equipment (kg or %) didn't correlate between energy intake.
- There was weak but significant correlation between energy intake and
  - amount of offered energy (r=0.33, p<0.001)</li>
  - water intake (r=0.17, p<0.001),</li>
  - satisfaction with the rations (r=0.201, p<0.001) and</li>
  - taste of the main meals (r=0.16, p<0.001)</li>
- Drytech's food rations proved to be the best according to taste and energy intake.



## Discussion

- Rations are nowadays lighter, tastier and easier to use than few years ago.
- Reconnaissance military field exercise caused energy deficit which was reflected as
  - decreased body weight,
  - fat mass and
  - fat free mass.
- The most common reason for not eating the food rations was the bad taste.



- The eating habits of conscripts divided them into two groups:
  - 1. Some of the participants consumed energy efficiently and ate almost all energy they were offered
  - 2. Others ate little during the whole military field exercise.

- Those participants who consumed energy efficiently
  - ingested more energy
  - consumed more water and
  - were more satisfied with rations.



## Conclusions

- Rations offered in Finnish Defence Forces have developed in right direction.
- Energy requirements, military tasks and environmental conditions should take in account when developing new rations.
- It is useful to highlight the importance of eating and consequences of inadequate diet.
- More studies are encouraged to investigate how much energy soldiers should ingest to maintain his or her action competence and combat readiness.



