



Basic Nutrition

HCHS





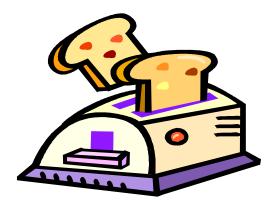
Components of a Healthy Diet

- Nutrients- Provide energy to the body
 measured in kilocalories
 - Carbohydrates
 - Proteins
 - Fats or Lipids
 - Vitamins
 - Minerals
 - Water



Carbohydrates

- Supply energy to cells in brain, nervous system, and blood; supply energy to muscles during exercise
- 50% of daily calories should come from carbohydrate sources



Good Carbs

- Whole Wheat Breads,
 Cereals, and Pasta (high in fiber)
- Green Leafy Vegetables
- Fruit
- Bad Carbs
 - White or enriched breads, cereals, and pasta
 - Cakes, candies, cookies
 - Potato chips

Proteins

- Form important parts of muscles, bones, blood, enzymes, some hormones, and cell membranes; repair tissue, regulate water and acid-base balance, help in growth, supply energy
- 35% of daily calories should come from protein



Major Sources

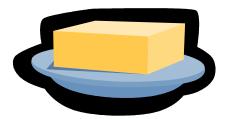
- Meat
- Fish (best source)
- Poultry
- Milk products
- Eggs
- Nuts



Fats (Lipids)

- Supply energy; insulate, support, and cushion organs; provide medium for absorption of fat-soluable vitamins
- 20% of daily calories should come from fat sources
- Saturated Fats (bad) are found in animal products and processed foods, such as meats, dairy products, chips, and pastries...they are not heart healthy because they raise your LDL levels (bad cholesterol)
- Unsaturated fats (good) are found foods such as nuts, avocados, and olives. They are also heart-healthy fats
 they have the ability to lower LDL cholesterol and raise HDL cholesterol ("good" cholesterol).





Vitamins

 Promote (initiate or speed up) specific chemical reactions within cells abundant in fruits, vegetables, and grains; also found in meat and dairy products



- Fat soluable
 - A, D, E, K
- Water soluable
 - C
 - Thiamin
 - Riboflavin
 - Niacin
 - B-6
 - Folate
 - B-12
 - Biotin
 - Pantothenic acid

Minerals

- Help regulate body functions, aid in the growth and maintenance of body tissues, act as a catalysts for the release of energy found in most food groups
- Calcium (1000-1200 mg daily)
- Flouride
- Iron
- Iodine
- Magnesium
- Phosphorus
- Potassium
- Sodium
- Zinc



Water

- Makes up 50-70% of body weight; provides a medium for chemical reactions, transports chemicals, regulates temperature, removes waste products
- Fruits, vegetables, other liquids
- Should drink at least 8 glasses of water daily



Importance of Fiber

- What is Fiber? Fiber absorbs large amounts of water in the bowels, and this makes stools softer and easier to pass.
- 2 types...Insoluble fiber, so-called because it doesn't dissolve readily in water, can be found in nuts, wheat bran, whole grains and many vegetables.
- Soluble fiber dissolves readily in water and is found in citrus fruit like oranges and lemons, apples, beans, oats and barley grain.
- Raisin bran, wheat bread, oatmeal, lima beans, berries, and apples are all good sources

BENEFITS OF FIBER:

- Fights diseases...heart disease, cancers (colon), diabetes, kidney stones
- Helps to relieve constipation and hemorrhoids
- Keeps weight under control

Keeping Nutrients in Foods

- Consume vegetables immediately after purchasing
- Store vegetables and fruits appropriately
- Cook vegetables such as potatoes in their skin
- Cook in as little water as possible
- Cook vegetables as little as possible
- Do not thaw frozen vegetables before cooking



Dietary Guidelines

- Eat a variety of foods
- Balance the food you eat with physical activity
- Choose a diet with plenty of whole grain products, vegetables, and fruits
- Choose a diet that is low in fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol
- Choose a diet moderate in sugars
- Choose a diet moderate in salt and sodium
- If you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation

Sample Diet for One Day

Breakfast

- Whole Grain Cereal...with fiber 3 gr. or higher
- Raisins ¼ cup
- Orange juice 6 oz.
- Nonfat milk 12 oz.

Snack

Banana/ blueberries protein shake or protein bar

Lunch

- Turkey sandwich
- Wheat bread 2 slices
- Sliced turkey 1 ½ oz.
- Spinach leaves
- Tomato ½
- Mayonaise 2 tbsp
- Mustard 1 tbsp
- Vegetable soup 6 oz
- Banana
- Nonfat milk 8 oz

Snack

- Crackers (4), whole grain
- Peanut butter 2 tbsp
- Apple juice 6 oz.

Dinner

- Grilled chicken breast
- Seasoned brown rice
- Carrots ½ cup
- Brocolli ½ cup
- Water 12 oz, or diet green tea

Snack

- 200 Calorie Pack
- Fiber drink
- DRINK WATER THROUGHOUT THE DAY....8 GLASSES AT LEAST

Approximate Nutritional Totals

Calories

- -2000
 - 50% from carbohydrates
 - 35% from protein
 - 20% from fat
 - 167 mg of cholesterol
 - 38 g of dietary fiber
 - 2.4 g of sodium



Summary

- Six classes of nutrients are: carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water
- Should consume 50% of calories from carbs, 35% from protein, 20% from fat daily
- Basic recommendations for a healthy diet include eating a variety of foods, reducing all fat, increasing complex carbohydrates and fiber, and limiting salt, sugar, and

alcohol

Assignment

WORD DOCUMENT: EMAIL ASSIGNMENT TO johnson-m@harris.k12.ga.us

- Define and list the six nutrients.
- Define carbohydrates.....what percentage of carbs should we consume each day? list good carbs and bad carbs
- Define protein...what percentage of protein should we consume each day? list good and bad protein sources
- Define fat....what percentage of fat should we consume each day? list good and bad fats
- What is the role of vitamins in our diet? List fat and water soluble vitamins
- What are minerals? List examples of minerals and foods they can be found in
- Why is it so important to drink water throughout the day?
- Define fiber....what are the benefits of fiber? list foods that are high in fiber
- How can you keep nutrients in food?
- What are the dietary guidelines for Americans?

Example

- Breakfast:
 - Pop-tart (low-fat brown sugar and cinnamon)
 - Calories: 376 (18%)
 - Carbs: 78g (13%) Protein: 4g (10%) Fat: 6g (8%)

- Do the same for all other meals/snacks/drinks....add all totals
- BASED ON 2000 CALORIE DIET