

Nutrition 101



Healthy Columbus Nutrition
Seminar – September 26, 2013
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FRESH FOOD PERSPECTIVE

Overview

- What is Nutrition?
- Nutrients
 - Macronutrients
 - Micronutrients
 - Water
- Label reading



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Nutrition (Merriam-Webster)

“The process of eating the right kind of food so you can grow properly and be healthy”

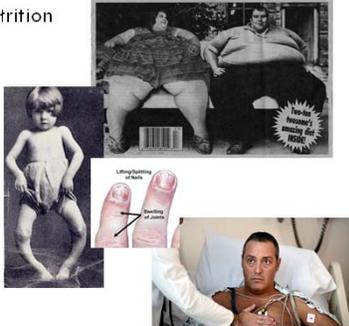


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Nutrition

Results of poor nutrition

- Obesity
- Cancer
- Heart disease
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Osteoporosis
- Bones break, bend
- Gums bleed
- Skin rashes
- Fatigue
- Mental deficiencies



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Nutrients

Nutrients

Chemical substances in food that contribute to health

- Provide energy
- Provide materials needed to build, maintain and repair the body

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Nutrients

- **Macronutrients** (needed in grams/day)
 - Carbohydrates – provide calories
 - Protein – provide calories
 - Fat – provide calories
 - Water – provide no calories
- **Micronutrients** (needed in micrograms or milligrams/day)
 - Vitamins – provide no calories
 - Minerals – provide no calories

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Macronutrients

- Carbohydrates = 4 calories/gram
- Protein = 4 calories/gram
- Fat = 9 calories/gram
- Water = 0 calories



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Carbohydrates

- Provide body with energy by converting to glucose
- Protect muscles
- Regulate amount of sugar circulating in body
- Can help lower cholesterol levels and regulate blood pressure (complex carbohydrates, fiber)



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Carbohydrates

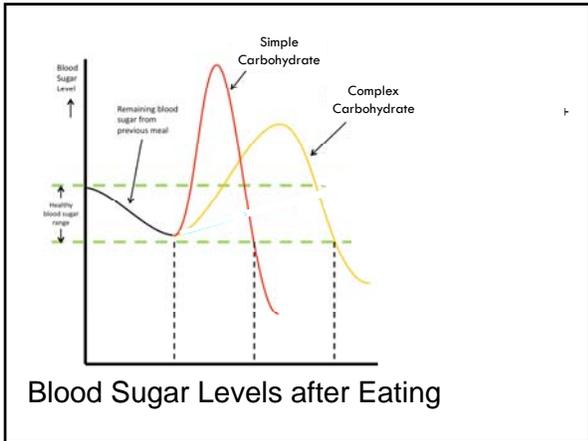
- Three types of carbohydrates:
 - **Simple** – quickly convert to sugar (glucose) in blood
 - **Complex** – convert more slowly to sugar (glucose in blood), more complex sugar and usually in fiber matrix
 - **Dietary Fiber** – unable for body to digest, provide no calories or energy

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Carbohydrates

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Simple Carbs- choose LESS often</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Whites" (white bread, white rice white pasta, regular crackers) • White potatoes • Soda, Juice • Candy, Sweets • Sugar, Honey, Jelly, Jam | <p>Complex Carbs- choose MORE often</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole wheat/whole grain bread • Brown rice, Whole wheat pasta • Whole grain crackers • Starchy vegetables (sweet potato, winter squash, corn, peas) • Whole fruits • Other whole grains (oats, quinoa, bran, bulger, etc) |
|--|---|





Carbohydrates

- Two types of fiber
 - Soluble Fiber
 - Dissolves in water & forms a gel
 - Helps with both diarrhea & constipation
 - Lowers cholesterol & regulates blood sugar
 - Examples: Apples, oats, squash, cheerios
 - Insoluble Fiber
 - Passes through digestion system intact
 - Adds bulk to stool
 - Helps with constipation
 - Removes waste from body quickly, lowers colon cancer risk
 - Examples: Skins of fruits & vegetables, whole grains, beans
- Recommendations: 25g/day for women, 35 g/day for men

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Protein

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Protein

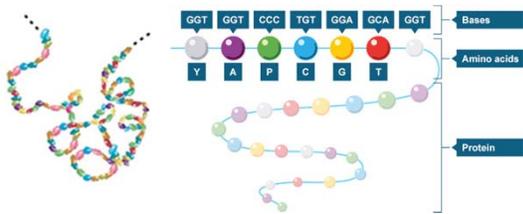
- “Building blocks” of human body (main component of all cells, tissues, muscles, organs, blood)
- Make up enzymes and other compounds which help body function (i.e. food breakdown, hormone release, etc)
- Provide energy when no carbohydrates available



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Protein

- Made up of chains of amino acids (23 total amino acids)



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Protein

- Two types of proteins
 - **Complete proteins** – contain all essential amino acids
 - Animal proteins, soy, quinoa
 - **Incomplete proteins** – contain only some essential amino acids
 - Grains, vegetables, nuts, beans, seeds, legumes

Essential amino acid – One which our body can not produce and MUST be consumed through diet (9 of the 23)

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Protein

Healthy Proteins

- Lean meat/poultry, fish - 3 oz
- Cheese - 1 oz, 1 slice
- Cottage cheese - 1/2 cup
- Eggs, egg whites - 1 egg, 2 egg whites)
- Greek yogurt - 6 oz
- Beans (black, kidney, lentils, etc) - 1/2 cup
- Hummus - 1/4 cup
- Nut butters (peanut, almond, cashew) - 2 Tbs
- Seeds, Nuts - 1/4 cup



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Fat

- Body fat
 - Main form of energy storage in body
 - Cushion organs & maintain body temperature
 - Maintain skin elasticity
 - Act as transporters (i.e. cholesterol, hormones)
- Fat from food
 - Can have healthy or harmful effects in body depending on type



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Fat

- **“Good Fats”** – Lower cholesterol, reduce inflammation
- **“Bad Fats”** – Raise cholesterol, clog arteries, increase inflammation, increase risk for chronic disease (cancer, heart disease, diabetes)



GOOD FATS
VS.
BAD FATS



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Fat

- Several types of fats
 - Trans fats – **Unhealthy, avoid**
 - Saturated fats – **Unhealthy, limit**
 - Unsaturated fats
 - Monounsaturated – **Healthy, eat more**
 - Polyunsaturated
 - Omega-6 fatty acids – **Both, eat in moderation**
 - Omega-3 fatty acids – **Healthy, eat more**

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Fat



Stearic acid

(a) **Saturated fat and fatty acid.** At room temperature, the molecules of a saturated fat such as this butter are packed closely together, forming a solid.



Oleic acid

(b) **Unsaturated fat and fatty acid.** At room temperature, the molecules of an unsaturated fat such as this olive oil cannot pack together closely enough to solidify because of the kinks in their fatty acid tails.

Oil double bonds causes bending

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Fat

Most foods made up of different types of fat but we classify it according to which is the main fat

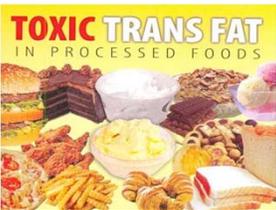
Food	MUFA (%)	PUFA (%)	SFA (%)
Coconut Oil	6	1	92
Soy Oil (or Corn Oil)	24	61	15
Butter Fat	30	4	66
Beef Tallow	44	1	52
Lard	47	12	41
Peanut Oil	48	34	18
Canola Oil	58	36	6
Olive Oil	73	11	15
Avocado Oil	74	14	12

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Trans Fats

- Man-made fats
- Wreck havoc in body
 - Increase risk for cancers, heart disease, diabetes
 - Banned in many places including NYC!





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Trans Fats

- Found in:
 - Margarine & vegetable shortening
 - Processed foods (commercially baked cookies, cakes, pastries, microwave popcorn, frozen meals)
 - Deep-fried fast foods (doughnuts, French fries, chicken nuggets)
- MUST READ INGREDIENT LIST!!
 - Can say 0g per serving but still contain trans fats
 - Look for words "hydrogenated oil"

Nutrition Facts		Amount/Serving	%DV*	Amount/Serving	%DV*
Total Fat		7g	11%	Total Carb.	20g 7%
Saturated Fat		4.5g	23%	Dietary Fiber	1g 4%
Trans Fat		0g		Sugars	10g
Cholesterol		0mg	0%	Protein	2g
Sodium		115mg	5%		

INGREDIENTS: Enriched flour, riboflavin, sugar, **partially hydrogenated vegetable oil**, cocoa, cornstarch, **hydrogenated oils**, soy lecithin, salt, caramel color, artificial flavors.

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Saturated Fats

- Raise cholesterol so limit in diet
- Found in:
 - Animal products (meats, butter, full fat dairy)
 - Some plant-foods high in sat fats (i.e. coconut oil, palm oil)






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Monounsaturated Fats

- Help lower bad cholesterol (LDL) and raise good cholesterol (HDL)
- Decrease inflammation in the body
- Found in:
 - Olive oil, canola oil
 - Nuts (Almonds, pistachios, pecans, hazelnuts, macadamia)
 - Avocados



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Polyunsaturated Fats – Omega 6

- Have both pro and anti-inflammatory properties, consume in moderation
- Found in:
 - Vegetable oils, corn oil, sunflower oil, safflower oil



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Polyunsaturated Fats – Omega 3

- Many health benefits! Consume frequently
 - Decreased inflammation, reduce risk heart disease, possible improvement of certain cancer treatment side effects, reduction in depression
- Found in:
 - Fatty cold-water fish (salmon, mackerel, sardines, anchovies)
 - Walnuts
 - Flax seed, pumpkin seed, chia seed



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Water

- Body 70-85% water
- Functions:
 - Digest food
 - Carry waste from body
 - Regulate body temperature
- Body does not store water so must take in new water each day!
 - Recommendation: at least 64 oz (8 cups)/day



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Macronutrient Recommendations

- Amount needed depends on many factors:
 - Body size, energy expenditure, dietary specifications

- Conflicting opinions on best ratio
 - USDA: Carbohydrates 45-65% total calories
 - Proteins 10-35% total calories
 - Fats 20-25% total calories

- Type important!!
 - Best to choose complex carbohydrates, lean proteins and healthy fats

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Micronutrients

- Vitamins = 0 calories
- Minerals = 0 calories
- Often found in supplement form but through food!
 - Supplements needed if poor diet, malabsorption, deficiency



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Vitamins

- Main functions:
 - Build body tissues (bones, skin, glands, nerves, blood)
 - Help metabolize macronutrients
 - Promote healing
 - Prevent nutrient deficiency
- Two types:
 - Fat soluble (A, D, E, K)
 - Can build up in body, risk for taking too much
 - Water soluble (B vitamins, C)
 - Do not store so must intake regularly



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Vitamin A

- Helps vision
- Promotes growth
- Prevents drying of skin & eyes
- Helps keep immune system strong

Sources of vitamin A and beta-carotene:

Vitamin A comes from animal sources such as eggs, meat and dairy products



Beta-carotene, a precursor of vitamin A, comes from green, leafy vegetables and intensely colored fruits and vegetables



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Vitamin A

Food Item and Amount	Vitamin A (micrograms RAE*)	Adult Male RDA=900 micrograms %RDA	Adult Female RDA=700 micrograms %RDA
RDA	700-900 micrograms	100%	100%
Fried beef liver, 1 ounce	3042	338%	435%
Sweet potato, 1/2 cup	958	106%	137%
Spinach, 1/2 cup	494	55%	71%
Mango, 1	402	45%	57%
Baby carrots, 5	375	42%	54%
Acorn squash, 1/2 cup	244	27%	35%
Cooked kale, 1/2 cup	206	23%	29%
Nonfat milk, 1 cup	150	17%	21%
Broccoli, 1 cup	138	15%	20%
Apricot, 3	137	15%	20%
Cheddar cheese, 1 ounce	78	9%	11%
Romaine lettuce, 1 cup	72	8%	10%
Margarine, 1 pat	50	6%	7%
Scallions, 1 tablespoon	22	3%	3%
Peach, 1	26	3%	4%

* Retinol activity equivalents

Key: Grains, Vegetables, Fruit, Oil, Milk, Meat & Beans

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Vitamin D

- Increase absorption of calcium & phosphorus
- Helps keep bones strong
- Low levels now associated with many diseases & conditions (cancer, fatigue, obesity)

The body itself makes vitamin D when it is exposed to the sun



Cheese, butter, margarine, fortified milk, fish and fortified cereals are food sources of vitamin D



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Vitamin K

- Helps with blood clotting
- Helps promote healthy bones

Food sources of vitamin K include cabbage, cauliflower, spinach and other green, leafy vegetables, as well as cereals



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Vitamin K

Food Item and Amount	Vitamin K (micrograms)	Adult Male		Adult Female	
		Ai=120 micrograms	%AI	Ai=90 micrograms	%AI
RDA	90-120		100%		100%
Cooked kale, 1/2 cup	530		442%		589%
Cooked turnip greens, 1 cup	520		433%		578%
Cooked spinach, 1 cup	480		400%		533%
Cooked brussels sprouts, 1/2 cup	150		125%		167%
Raw spinach, 1 cup	144		120%		160%
Cooked asparagus, 1 cup	144		120%		160%
Cooked broccoli, 1/2 cup	110		92%		122%
Loosely leaf lettuce, 1 cup	97		81%		108%
Cooked green beans, 1/2 cup	49		41%		54%
Raw cabbage, 1 cup	42		35%		47%
Sauerkraut, 1/2 cup	30		25%		33%
Green peas, 1/2 cup	26		22%		29%
Soybean oil, 1 tablespoon	25		21%		28%
Cooked cauliflower, 1 cup	20		17%		22%
Canola oil, 1 tablespoon	17		14%		19%

Keys:
■ Vegetables
■ Fruits
■ Oils
■ Milk
■ Meat & Beans

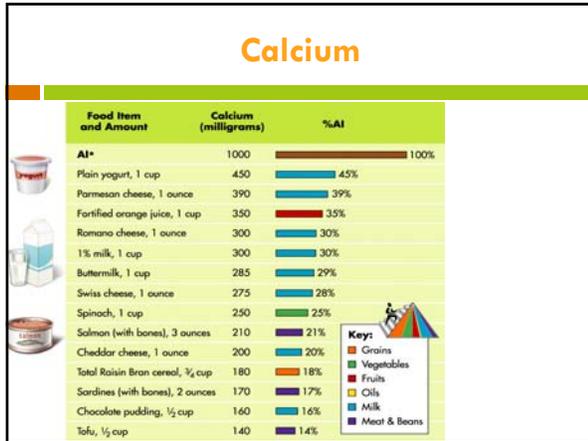
Vitamin C

- Helps joints & connective tissues
- Keeps immune system strong
- Helps with hormone & neurotransmitter production
- Anti-oxidant activity – may protect against cancers

Citrus fruits, green peppers, strawberries, tomatoes, broccoli and sweet and white potatoes are all excellent food sources of vitamin C (ascorbic acid)



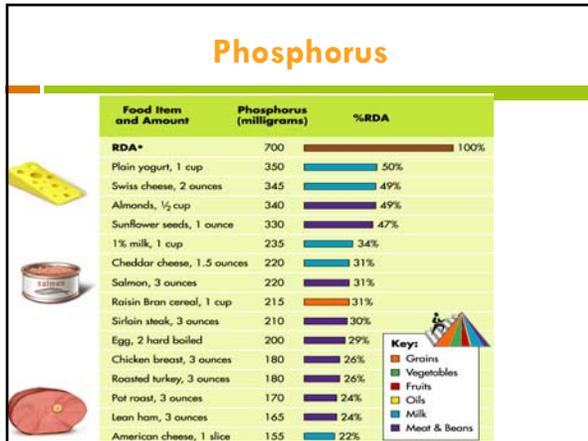
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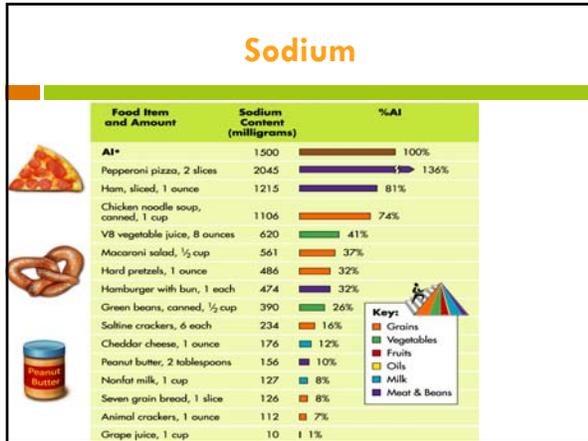


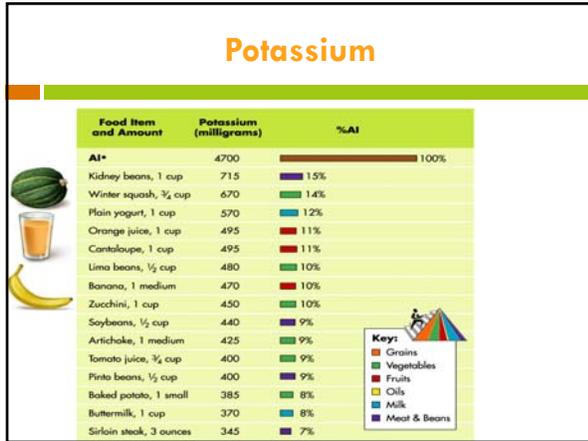
Minerals

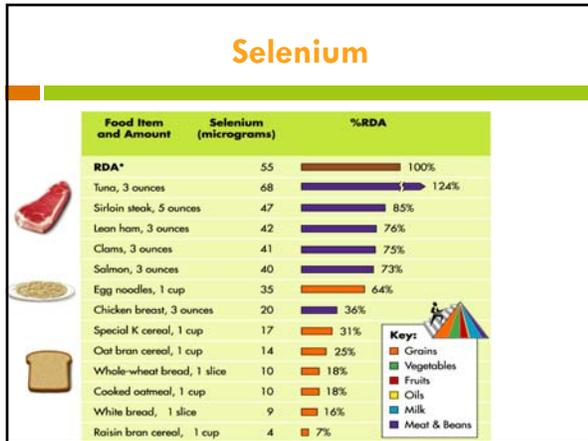
- Help form strong bones & teeth
- Regulate muscle contractions (including heart rhythm, breathing)
- Maintain fluid balance in tissues
- Help control nervous system

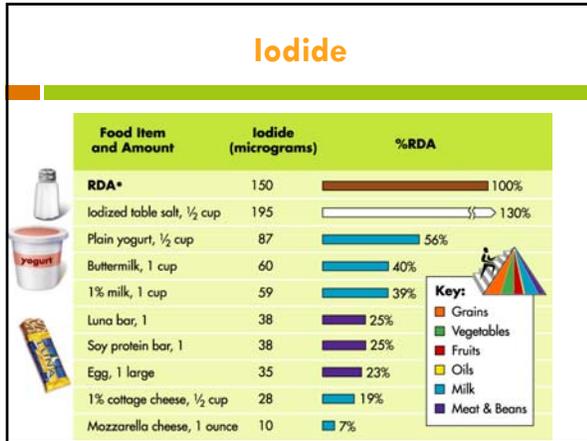
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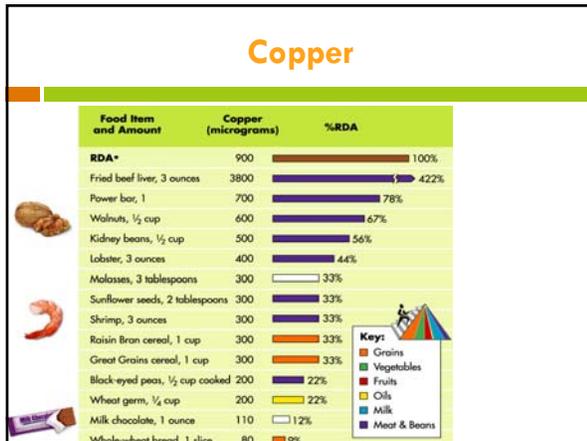












Micronutrient Recommendations

- Vary according to age, sex
- **RDA (Recommended Daily Allowance)**
= amount sufficient to meet requirements of 97.5% of healthy individuals
- **AI (Adequate Intake)**
= used when no RDA established, what is believed to be adequate for everyone in demographic group
- **UL (Tolerable Upper Level)**
= highest level of daily consumption that is considered safe

****Dangers of exceeding recommended amounts! Always use caution when supplementing****

Reading Nutrition Labels

Start here →

Check the total calories per serving →

Limit these nutrients →

Get enough of these nutrients →

Quick Guide to % Daily Value:
5% or less is low
20% or more is high

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 slice (47g)	
Servings Per Container 6	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 100	Calories from Fat 00
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 10g	15%
Saturated Fat 2.5g	11%
Trans Fat 3g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 300mg	12%
Total Carb 15g	5%
Dietary Fiber less than 1g	3%
Sugars 1g	
Protein 3g	
Vitamin A 0%	Vitamin C 4%
Calcium 45%	Iron 0%
Thiamin 0%	Riboflavin 0%
Niacin 0%	

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

Questions??



THANK YOU!!

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