

Healthy Eating

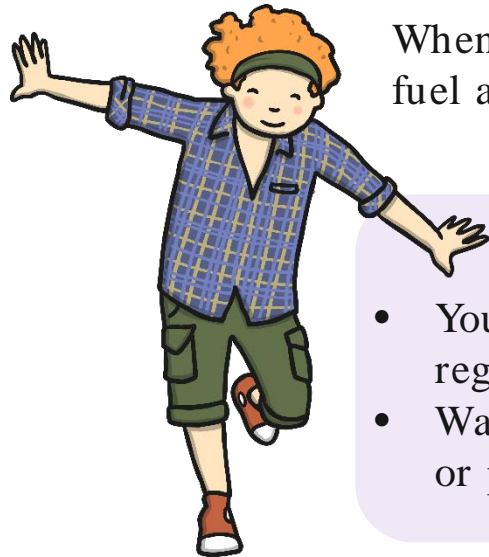
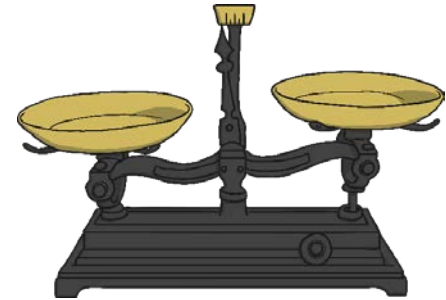


Why Do We Need Food?

Food keeps us healthy and help us grow.

Food gives us energy to be able to do things during the day.

Without proper nutrition, your body can't survive.



When you eat a balanced diet, your body obtains the fuel and nutrients it needs to function properly.

For example:

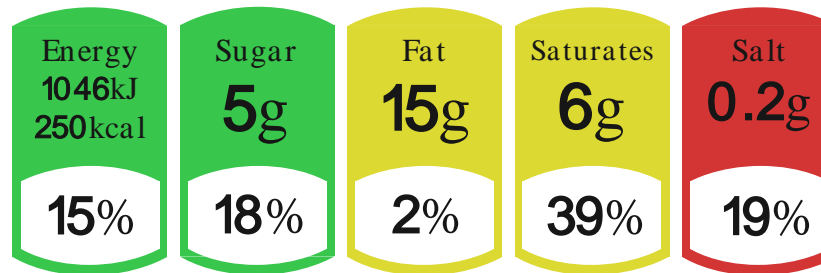
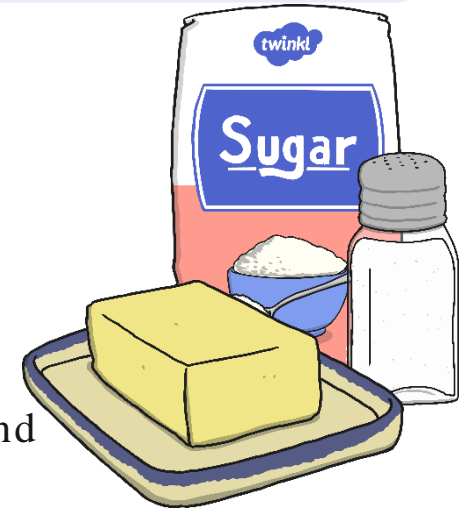
- Your body needs minerals to make hormones, build bones and regulate your heartbeat.
- Water is needed to flush out toxins, transport nutrients to cells or perform other vital bodily processes.

How Can We Make the Right Food Choices?

Food labelling

Nutrition labels can help you choose between products and whether the food is high in fat, salt and added sugars.

Colour-coded nutritional information tells you if the food has high, medium or low amounts of fat, saturated fat, sugars and salt.

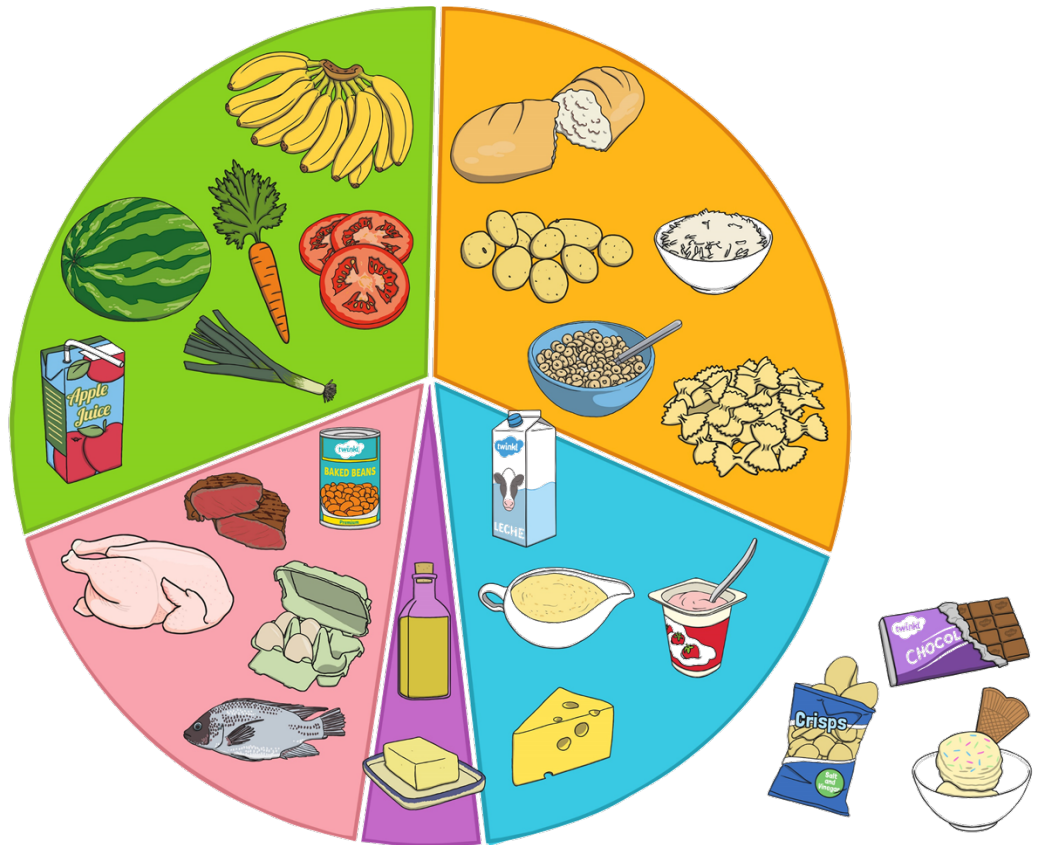


Green is a low amount, amber is a medium amount and red is a high amount. If you buy a food that has all or mostly green on the label, it's a healthier choice.

What Should We Be Eating? 'The Eatwell Plate'

To be healthy, nutritious food is needed to provide energy for the body. A variety of food is needed in the diet because different foods contain different substances that are needed to keep you healthy.

An average meal should be made up of one-third carbohydrates and one-third fruit and vegetables, with the remaining one-third split between dairy, protein and a little bit of fat.



Fruit and Vegetables

Fruit and vegetables are a good source of vitamins and minerals, including vitamin C and potassium.

They're an excellent source of dietary fibre, which helps maintain healthy digestion.



A diet high in fibre can also reduce your risk of heart disease, stroke and some cancers.

Help to keep your body healthy, to grow and repair and help to fight infections.

Fruit and vegetables taste delicious and there's a wide variety to choose from.



Fruit and Vegetables

What counts as 1 portion of fruit and vegetables?

A portion of fruit (150g) is roughly equivalent to:

- 1 medium apple, banana, orange or pear
- 2 small size apricots, kiwi fruit or plums
- 1 cup of diced or canned fruit (no added sugar)

A portion of vegetables (75g) is roughly equivalent to:

- ½ cup cooked green or orange vegetables (for example, broccoli, spinach, carrots or pumpkin)
- ½ cup cooked dried or canned beans, peas or lentils (preferably with no added salt)
- 1 cup green leafy or raw salad vegetables
- ½ cup sweet corn
- ½ medium potato or other starchy vegetables (sweet potato)
- 1 medium tomato

Eat at least 5 everyday!



Bread, Rice, Potatoes & Pasta

(and other starchy foods)

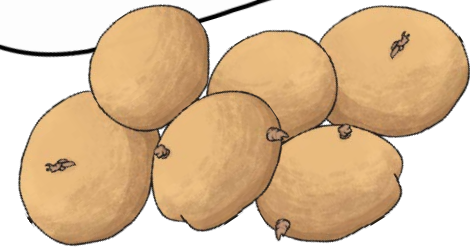
Starchy foods are a good source of energy and the main source of a range of nutrients in our diet.

As well as starch, they contain fibre, calcium, iron and B vitamins.

You should eat **lots** of these foods everyday.

Watch out for the added fats used when you cook and serve them; this is what increases the calorie content.

Remember - potatoes don't count as one of your fruit or vegetables!



Milk and Dairy

Milk and dairy products are great sources of protein and calcium. To make healthier choices, go for lower-fat milk and dairy foods.

Our bodies need protein to work properly and to grow or repair themselves. Calcium helps to keep our bones and teeth strong.

The calcium in dairy foods is particularly good for us because our bodies absorb it easily.



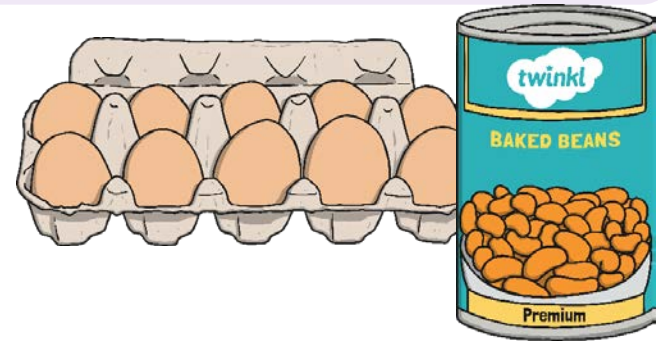
What counts as 1 portion of Milk and Dairy?

200ml glass of **milk**;
150g or a pot of yogurt;
30g or a matchbox sized piece of hard cheese.

You should eat 2-3 portions of these every day.

Meat, Fish, Eggs and Beans

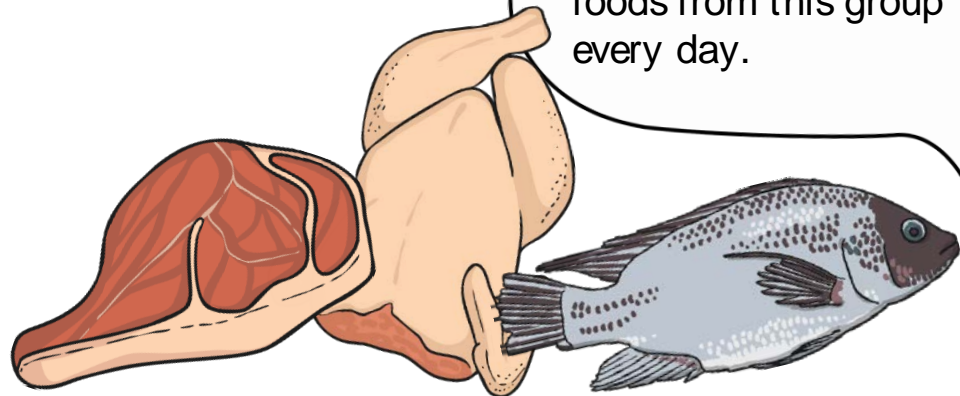
(and other non-dairy products)



Meat is a good source of protein, vitamins and minerals in your diet.

These foods help the body to grow and repair itself and keep hair, skin, muscles and nails strong.

Some meats are high in saturated fat, which can raise blood cholesterol levels.



We should eat some foods from this group every day.

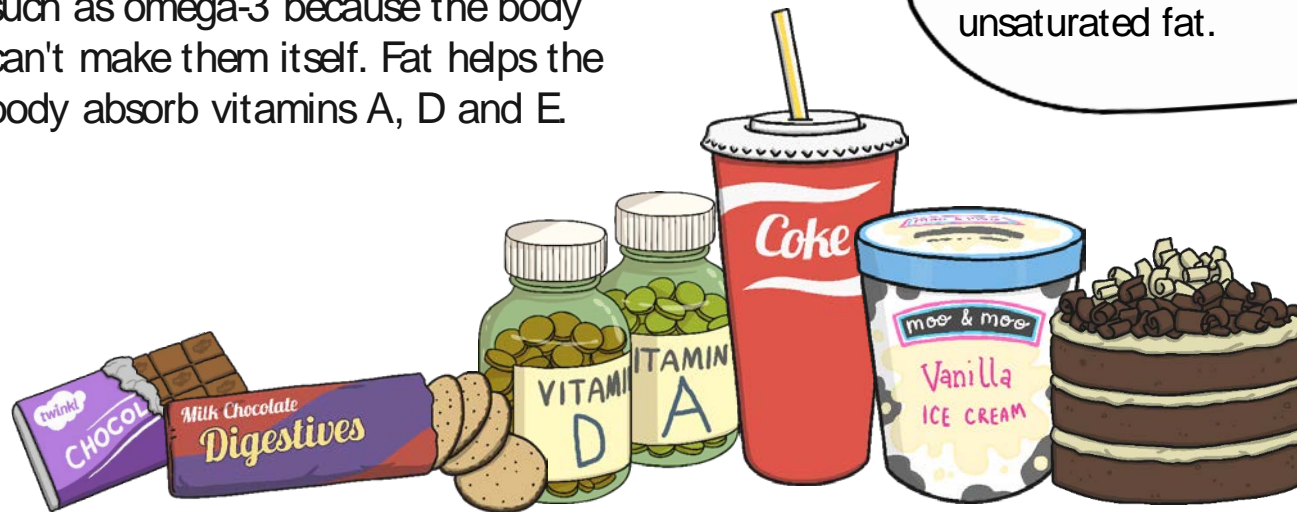
Foods and Drinks High in Fat and Sugar

These foods provide the body with energy, warmth and insulation around vital organs.

Too much fat in your diet can raise cholesterol, which increases the risk of heart disease.

A small amount of fat is an essential part of a healthy, balanced diet. Fat is a source of essential fatty acids such as omega-3 because the body can't make them itself. Fat helps the body absorb vitamins A, D and E.

Current UK government guidelines advise cutting down on all fats and replacing saturated fat with some unsaturated fat.



Saturated Fats

Saturated fats are found in many foods, both sweet and savoury. Foods high in saturated fats include:

- fatty cuts of meat
- meat products, including sausages and pies
- butter, ghee and lard
- cheese, especially hard cheese
- cream, soured cream and ice cream
- some savoury snacks and chocolate
- confectionery
- biscuits, cakes and pastries
- palm oil
- coconut oil and cream



Unsaturated Fats

It's best to reduce your overall fat intake and swap saturated fats for unsaturated fats. There is good evidence that replacing saturated fats with unsaturated fats can help lower cholesterol. Foods low in saturated fats include:

- olive oil, rapeseed oil and their spreads
- avocados
- some nuts, such as almonds, brazils and peanuts



The UK Obesity Crisis

Most cases of obesity are caused by a person eating more calories than they burn off.

Modern lifestyles, easy access to high calorie foods and low activity jobs, make weight gain more likely.

If current trends continue, it is predicted that by 2050 more than half the UK population could be not just overweight but obese, at a cost to the economy of over **£50 billion a year**, mainly in healthcare.



What is obesity?

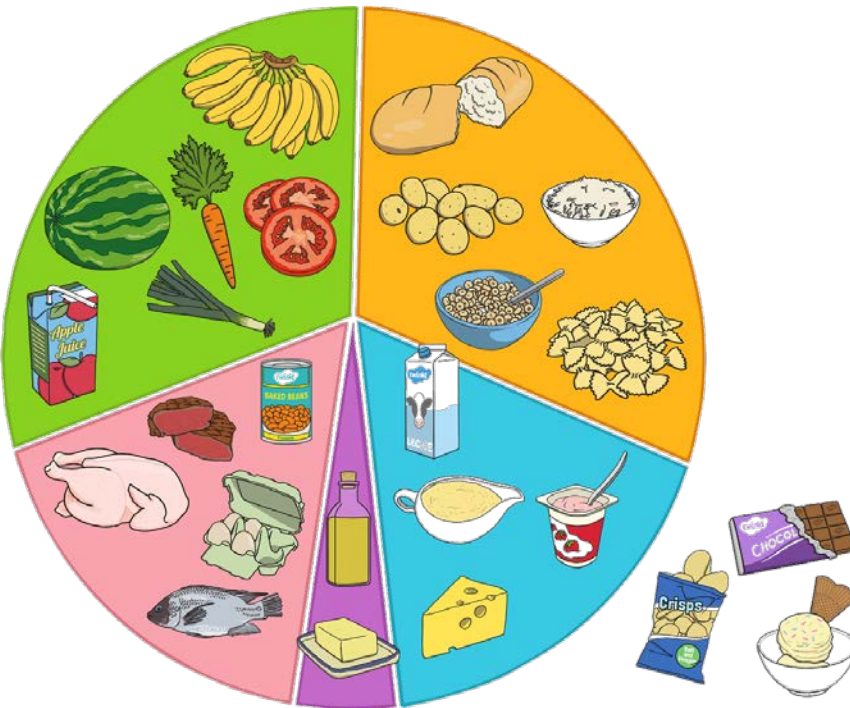
“Obese” is used to describe somebody who is very overweight.

Being obese increases your risk of developing serious and potentially life-threatening diseases including heart disease and type 2 diabetes.

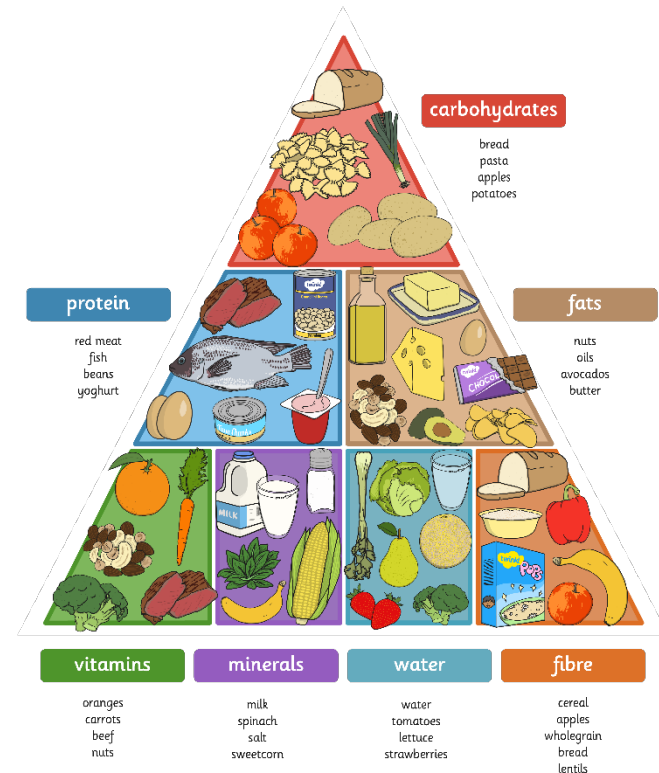
Spot the Difference

What is the difference between food groups and types of nutrients?

Food groups



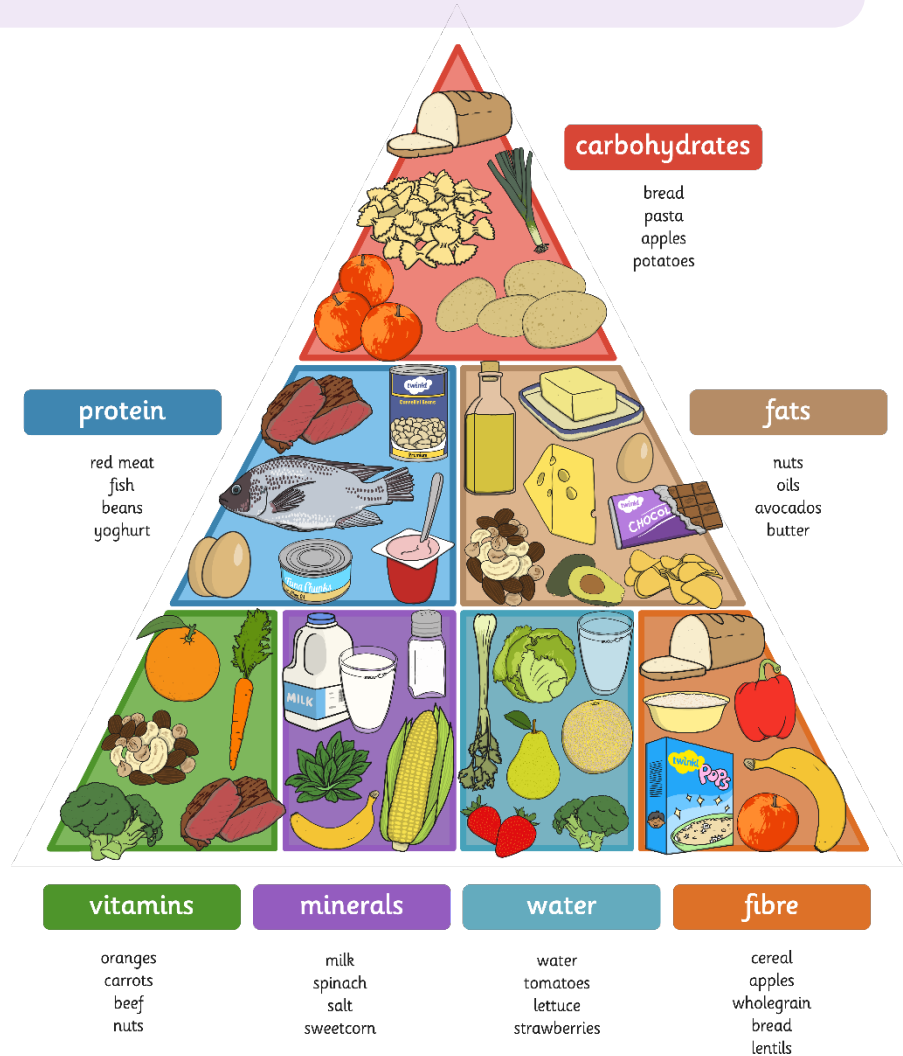
Types of nutrients



The Nutrient Pyramid

There are 7
types of
nutrients.

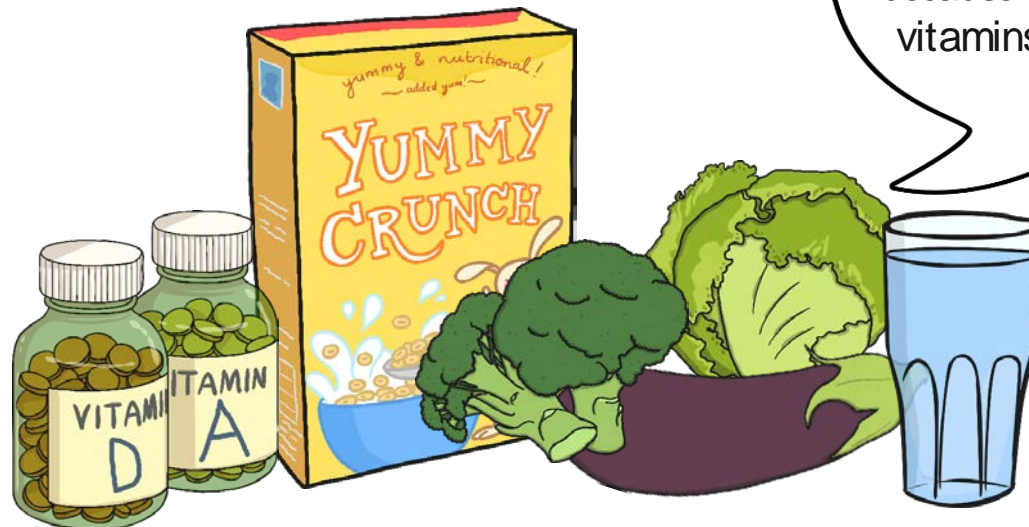
Most foods contain
more than one
type of nutrient.



The Nutrient Pyramid

For example

Cereal contains fibre, carbohydrates and vitamins. However it is included in the fibre group because this is main nutrient you get from eating it.



Did you know that vegetables contain water? However, we eat them because they are high in vitamins and minerals.

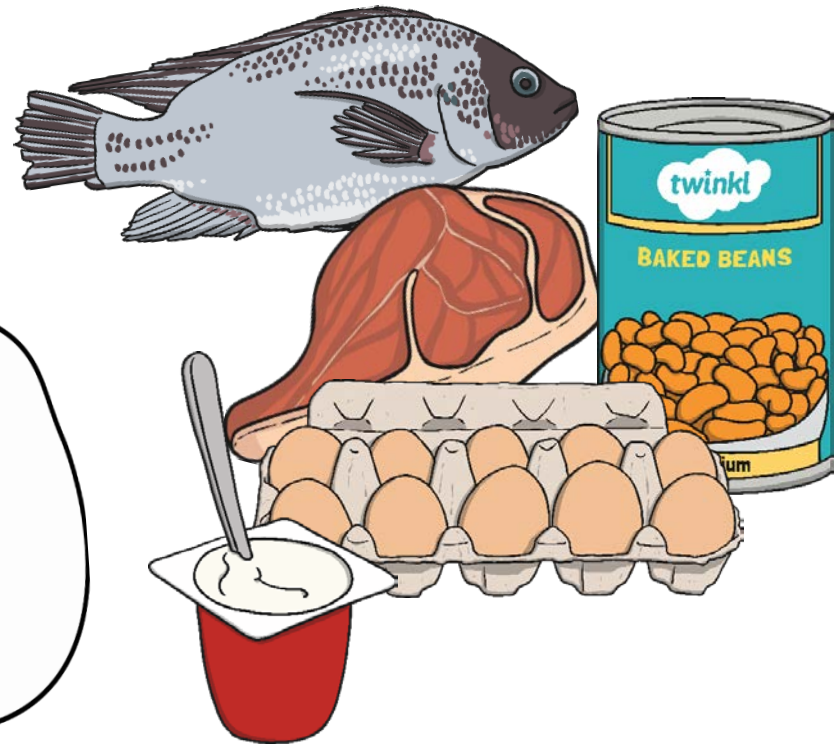
Types of Nutrients - Proteins

Proteins help your body to grow and repair itself.



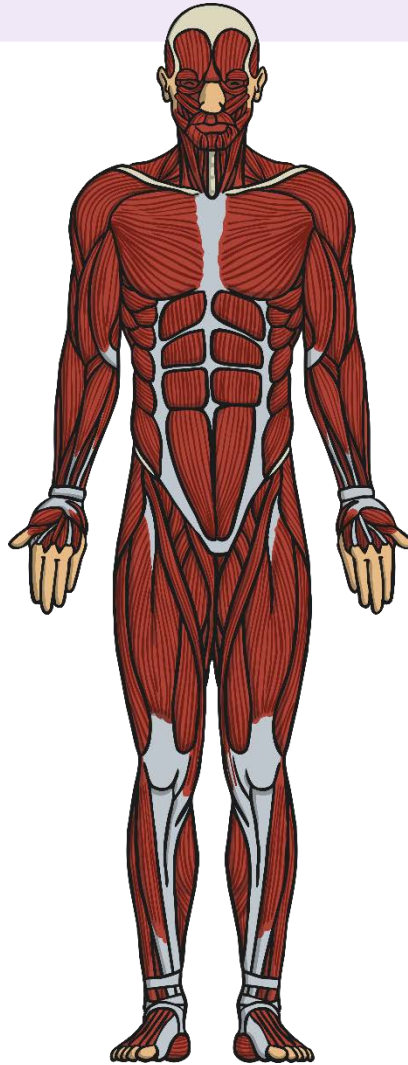
Foods high in protein include:

Red Meat
Fish
Beans
Yoghurt



What does protein do for your body?


Protein builds, maintains, and replaces the tissues in your body. Your muscles, your organs, and your immune system are made up mostly of protein.



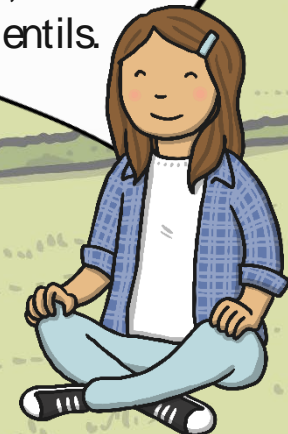
Your body uses the protein you eat to make lots of specialised protein molecules that have specific jobs. For instance, your body uses protein to make haemoglobin the part of red blood cells that carries oxygen to every part of your body.

What does protein do for your body?

Other proteins are used to build cardiac muscle in your heart.



In fact, whether you're running or just relaxing, protein is doing important work like moving your legs, moving your lungs, and protecting you from disease.



Many foods contain protein, but the best sources are beef, poultry, fish, eggs, dairy products, nuts, seeds, tofu and lentils.

Types of Nutrients - Carbohydrates



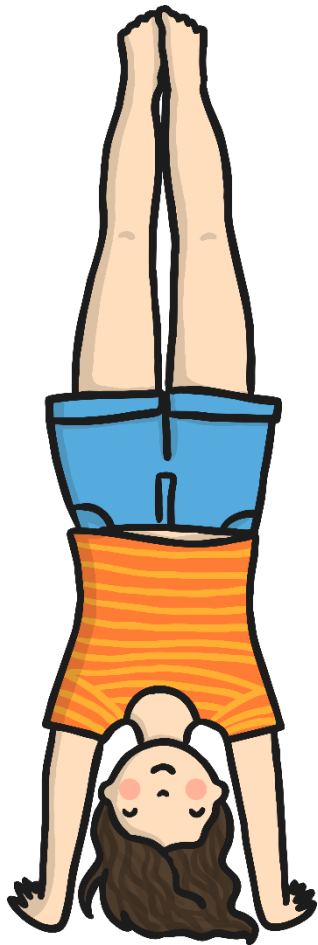
Carbohydrates
give you
energy!

Foods high in
carbohydrates include:

Bread
Pasta
Fruit
Potatoes



Types of Nutrients - Fats



Fats
give you
energy!

Foods high in fats
include:

Nuts
Oils
Avocados
Butter



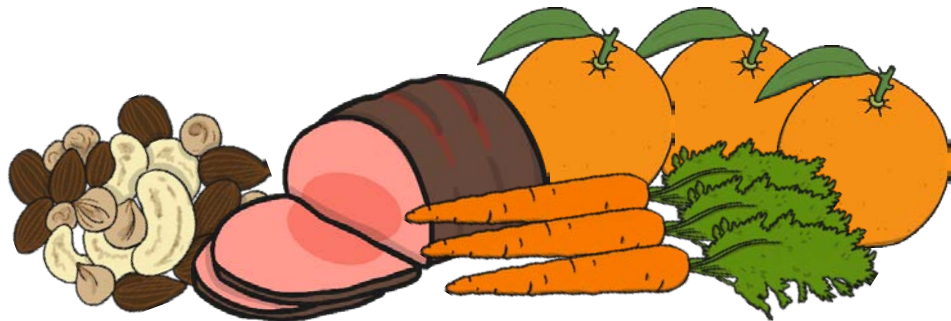
Types of Nutrients - Vitamins



Vitamins
keep
your
body
healthy.

Foods high in vitamins
include:

Oranges
Carrots
Beef
Nuts



Types of Nutrients - Vitamins

Different foods contain different vitamins which are useful for different reasons:

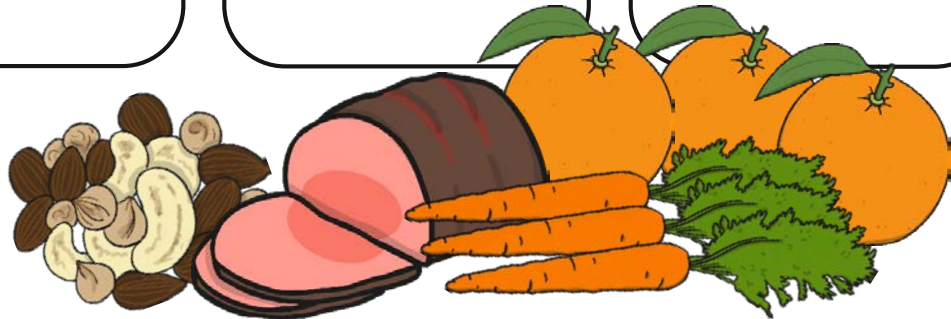
Vitamin A:
from foods such as carrots and spinach. Vitamin A helps your eyesight and helps you see in the dark. It also helps fight illness in your body.

Vitamin B:
There are many B vitamins. They are in rice, fish, meat, eggs and beans. Vitamin B helps your body make energy.

Vitamin C:
from fruits and vegetables, e.g. oranges and Brussels sprouts. Vitamin C is important to help your body heal.

Vitamin D: you can get this from milk. Vitamin D helps your teeth and bones to grow and stay strong.

There are 13 different vitamins in total that your body needs!



Types of Nutrients - Minerals



Minerals
keep
your
body
healthy.

Foods high in minerals
include:

Milk
Spinach
Salt
Sweetcorn



Types of Nutrients - Minerals

Just like vitamins, there are lots of different minerals our bodies need to stay healthy:

Iron: this comes from red meat (e.g. beef), fish, eggs and beans as well as many other places. Iron is important to keep your blood healthy.

Zinc: found in meats, nuts, beans and peas. Zinc helps your body get better when you are unwell or injured.

Calcium: this comes from dairy products like milk and cheese, as well as fish and green vegetables like broccoli. Calcium helps keep your teeth and bones strong.

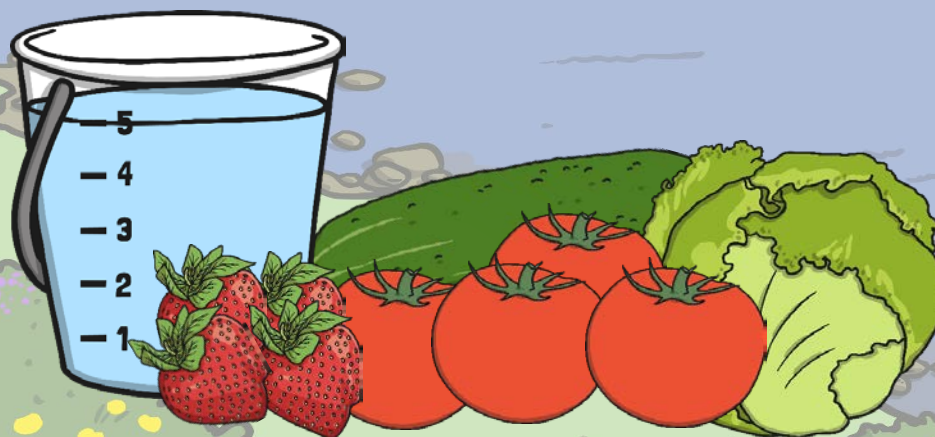
Potassium: this is found in bananas, tomatoes, potatoes and many kinds of fruits. Potassium keeps your muscles working properly.

Types of Nutrients - Water

Water helps to move nutrients in your body and get rid of waste that you don't need. It is an essential nutrient for our survival. While it is really important to drink plenty of water, it is also important to remember that many foods contain water also.

Foods high in water include:

Tomatoes
Cucumbers
Lettuce
Strawberries



Types of Nutrients - Fibre



Fibre helps you to digest the food that you have eaten.

Foods high in fibre include:

Cereal
Apples
Wholegrain bread
Lentils



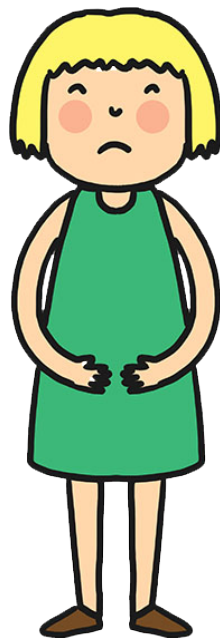
Can we all eat every type of food?

Food Allergy

Food allergies are rare. About 2% of the population and 8% of children under the age of three are affected.

A food allergy is a rapid reaction to a food by your immune system. It can trigger symptoms such as a rash, wheezing and itching or sometimes more seriously, can affect breathing.

The most common food allergies are to fish and shellfish and nuts, including peanuts, walnuts, hazelnuts and brazil nuts.



Food Intolerance

Food intolerances are more common than food allergies. The symptoms of food intolerance tend to come on more slowly, often many hours after eating the problem food.

Typical symptoms include bloating and stomach cramps.

It's possible to be intolerant to several different foods. This can make it difficult to identify which foods are causing the problem.