

Topic of the Month - Obesity

Tips to Reduce Cholesterol

Reducing cholesterol with plant sterols and stanols-

Plant sterols and stanols, plant compounds that are structurally similar to cholesterol, partially block the absorption of cholesterol from the small intestine. They lower levels of LDL cholesterol without adversely affecting high-density lipoprotein (HDL or "good") cholesterol levels.



Reducing cholesterol with soluble fiber-

The American Heart Association recommends that people who are unsuccessful in lowering their cholesterol through lifestyle changes boost their intake of soluble fiber to 25 grams each day. Good sources of soluble fiber include legumes such as peas and beans; cereal grains such as oats and barley and vegetables and fruits such as carrots, apples, and dried plums (prunes).



Reducing cholesterol with nuts-

Although nuts are high in fat, the fats are predominantly monounsaturated and polyunsaturated, which are known to decrease LDL cholesterol levels. A study published in Archives of Internal Medicine found that eating a daily helping of nuts -- about 2.4 ounces -- resulted in an average 5.1 percent reduction in total cholesterol concentration, a 7.4 percent reduction in LDL cholesterol and an 8.3 percent reduction in the ratio of LDL to HDL levels. Many types of nuts have been shown to help lower LDL cholesterol levels, including almonds, walnuts, peanuts, pecans, macadamias and pistachios.



http://www.johnshopkinshealthalerts.com/alerts/nutrition_weight_control/Cholesterol-Busting-Foods_6798-1.html?s=ENH_140409_001&st=email

What is Obesity?

One of the most dangerous epidemics today is obesity. This disease is especially deadly because it can affect anyone and can come with other serious conditions such as heart attacks, diabetes, cancers, and strokes. Some causes of obesity are poverty and lack of education. It is proven that women with a college education are less likely to be affected by obesity than women without a college education. In addition, higher income women are less likely to be obese than women with low incomes because they are able to pay for healthier foods and prepare healthier meals for themselves rather than just going to a fast food restaurant and paying a couple dollars for a value meal. Obesity is a dangerous disease because not only is it hard to combat but it also comes with many other dangerous side effects.



<http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html#top>

Growing Problem

Obesity has plagued the U.S. for quite some time now. However, instead of fading away, the health issue has gained prominence. In the past two decades, obesity rates have doubled among adults, and tripled in adolescents. Sadly, this startling statistic is accompanied by countless others. It has been proven time and time again that obesity provides no benefits on any scale. Obesity hinders individuals' lives while impeding the nation as a whole. Not only does the issue have an adverse effect on young Americans, studies illustrate that obesity-related causes place a huge burden on the U.S. economy. Direct health costs attributable to obesity have been estimated at \$52 billion in 1995 and \$75 billion in 2003 - and the numbers are only increasing in magnitude. Unless more is done to combat the issue that is obesity, waistlines will continue to expand while life spans shorten.



