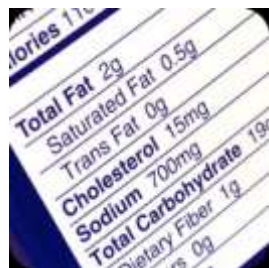


Today's Chiropractic Weekly Handout

Learning to Read Food Labels

Dr. Charles M. Laycock



Learning how to read food labels is like looking at a prescription for your health and your life. We recommend looking for red-flag ingredients - if you can't avoid them all together, at the minimum, if a Hall of Shame ingredient is listed among the top five ingredients overall, steer clear!

Just about every packaged food made in the U.S. has a food label indicating serving size and other nutritional information. The "Nutrition Facts" food labels are intended to give you information about the specific packaged food in question. Measurements of fat, cholesterol, sodium, carbohydrate, protein, vitamins and minerals are calculated for a "typical portion." But, reading these labels can be confusing. Below are some explanations of its components.

Serving Size: Serving sizes are based on the amount of food people typically eat, which makes them realistic and easy to compare to similar foods. This may or may not be the serving amount you normally eat. It is important that you pay attention to the serving size, including the number of servings in the package and compare it to how much you actually eat. The size of the serving on the food package influences all the nutrient amounts listed on the top part of the label. For example, if a package has 4 servings and you eat the entire package, you quadruple the calories, fat, etc. that you have eaten.

Calories and Calories From Fat: The number of calories and grams of nutrients are provided for the stated serving size. This is the part of the food label where you will find the amount of fat per serving.

Hall of Shame	Hall of Fame
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aspartame 2. High Fructose Corn Syrup 3. Enriched Wheat Flour (White Flour) 4. Hydrogenated Oil 5. MSG (Mono-sodium Glutamate) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Olive Oil 2. Garlic 3. Tomato Sauce 4. Spinach 5. Raw Nuts 6. Pomegranates

Nutrients: This section lists the daily amount of each nutrient in the food package. These daily values are the reference numbers that are set by the government and are based on current nutrition recommendations. Some labels list daily values for both 2,000 and 2,500 calorie diets.

% Daily Value: shows how a food fits into a 2,000 calorie/day diet. For diets other than 2,000 calories, divide by 2,000 to determine the % Daily Value for nutrients. For example, if you are following a 1,500 calorie diet, your % Daily Value goal will be based on 75% for each nutrient, not 100%.

Ingredients: Each product should list the ingredients on the label. They are listed from largest to smallest amount (by weight). This means a food contains the largest amount of the first ingredient and the smallest amount of the last ingredient.

Exercise Of The Week

Assisted Side Plank



STARTING POSITION
Begin on your side with knees bent. Place support forearm directly under shoulder.



MOVEMENT
Activate core muscles. Lift hips off floor and attain a straight, rigid position from thighs through your upper body. Once in this position, hold still, maintain core contraction. Hold for recommended duration. Repeat for prescribed repetitions and sets. Perform on opposite side.

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