

*Open for Micare members only











Cutting Down High Fat Foods

Introduction



- Any fat that is not used by body is converted into body fat
- Excessive fat intake (more than 35% of energy intake) may lead to overweight and obesity
- All types of fat are high in energy :
 - 1 gram of fat = 9 kcal of energy
 - 1g of carbohydrate and protein = 4 kcal

Can we totally exclude fat from diet?



Answer: NO

Why?

- Good source of energy and essential fatty acids
- Fat helps the body absorb vitamin A, vitamin D and vitamin E
- Physiological functions including fat metabolism which are fundamental mediators of multiple signaling pathways in our body
- Functions structurally to support organs in position and insulate nerves
- Insulate the body to preserve body heat and temperature

Tips for Low Fat Meal



- Remove excessive oil after cooking
- Eat less gravy that is high in fat and oil
- Trim all visible fat of meats and remove chicken skin from poultry before cooking











Tips for Low Fat Meal



- Reduce deep-fried and batter-fried foods.
- Modify recipes
- Use low-fat cooking methods









Methods of Cooking





Reduce foods high in saturated fats

















Reduce foods high in saturated fats













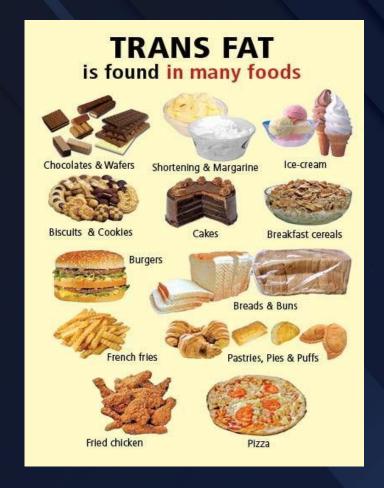




Limit intake of trans fatty acids







Increase the intake of omega-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid-rich oils (i.e., corn oil, soya bean oil, sunflower oil) and omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid-rich foods (i.e., siakap, cencaru, kembung, nuts, and seeds)













Do not reuse cooking oil more than twice





What is considered high fat food?



Total fat in food label:

- high fat more than 17.5g of fat per 100g
- low fat 3g of fat or less per 100g
- fat-free 0.5g of fat or less per 100g or 100ml

What is considered high fat food?



Saturated fat in food label:

- high more than 5g of saturates per 100g
- low 1.5g of saturated or less per 100g
- fat-free 0.1g of saturates per 100g

Read Nutritional Label



- Read the nutritional information panel of processed foods for ingredients that may indicate trans-fat
- Check the label for how much trans fat is stated in a product (<1% from total calorie)
- Avoid a product with "partially hydrogenated fats/ oils" or "shortening" stated on the ingredient listing
- (intake TFA ranging from 2.8 to ~10 g/day) cause high CVD risk based on cohort studies

Read Nutritional Label



	Nutrition Serving Size 1 cup (Servings per contain	200g)
	Amount per serving Calories 220 Calo	ries from Fat 100
		% Daily Value*
(Total Fat 12g Saturated Fat 3g Trans Fat 2g Cholesteroi 30 mg Sodium 235 mg Total Carbohydrate 16g Dietary Fiber 5g Sugars 4g Protein 6 g	18% 15% 10% 10% 5% 20%
	Vitamin A Citamin C Calcium	
	* Percent Daily Values are to calorie diet. Your Daily Value or lower depending on your	es may be higher

Nutrition	Amount/Serving %DV* Amount/Serving %DV*
Facts	Total Fat 7g 11% Total Carb. 20g 7%
Serv. Size 4 cookies (32g) Servings 9 Calories 150 Calories from fat 60	Sat. Fat 4.5g 23% Dietary Fiber 1g 4%
	Trans Fat Og Sugars 10g
	Cholest, Omg 0% Protein 2g
	Sodium 115mg 5%
	Vitamin A 0% • Vitamin C 0% • Calcium 0% • Iron 4%
NGREDIEN	
	NTS: Enriched flour, riboflavin,
sugar, partia	NTS: Enriched flour, riboflavin, ally hydrogenated vegetable oil.
sugar, partia cocoa, com	NTS: Enriched flour, riboflavin,

If an item contains less than 0.5 grams of trans fat, it's labeled as containing *zero* grams based on FDA regulation