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Cravings and Sugar Unsweetened



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Session Description: Are cravings undermining your workouts? Learn strategies that nip cravings in the bud. See why sugar is so addictive, and how it affects your body from head to toe. Learn the differences between various types of sweeteners. Discover ways of reducing sugar without sacrificing the taste and enjoyment of food.

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Food Cravings

- Intense desire to eat a certain type of food
- People often blame food cravings for not staying on a diet
- Over 90% of population experiences food cravings
- Women seem to have more than men
- Prior to their period, women appear to have increased cravings for sweet-tasting, savory and chocolate foods
- Exposure to food cues can increase cravings, binge eating, and weight

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Cephalic phase responses (CPRs) to food cues

- CPR's occur with exposure to food:
 - help with digesting, absorbing and utilizing nutrients
 - salivation, temperature, and heart rate rise
 - Activity of sweat glands increase during exposure
 - $\ensuremath{\bullet}$ Gastric secretion: digestive juices start flowing with the anticipation of food
 - Can be experienced as craving
 - Alternating between restricted eating and overeating will lead to more CPRs (cephalic phase responses) upon exposure to food

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Food Craving and Out of Control Eating

- Research has found that increased food cravings are associated with higher BMI, binge eating, eating disorders, and lack of control over eating.
 - Ridged food control (not allowing yourself to eat certain foods or not eating a variety of food) can result in food cravings which results in less dieting success. A more flexible way of eating is associated with lower BMI and lower loss of control.
- Those that experience more food cravings may be more likely to participate in disinhibited eating, and perceive that they are less successful with dieting which result in weight gain.

Types of Food Craving



- Different types of cravings

 Cue-induced craving: When exposed to a food you want to eat it. Heart rate changes, changes in your stomach and salivation
 - 2. General cravings with or without cues

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Sugar and Non-nutritive Sweeteners and Cephalic phase Insulin Response

- Cephalic phase insulin Response (CPIR) to when sucrose and Acesulfame Potassium (an artificial sugar) are in your mouth
- Research suggests drinking beverages sweetened with aspartame-, monk fruit, stevia and potentially other nonnutritive sweeteners may lead to higher glucose and insulin levels after the following meal

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12 Tips to Reduce Cravings

- 1. Reduce, limit, or avoid added sugar
- 2. Keep tempting foods away, and move away from tempting foods
- 3. Eat mindfully
- 4. Reduce stress
- 5. Aim for 7-9 hours of sleep
- 6. Eat a balanced healthy diet. Be sure to eat enough protein

• 7. Discover healthier alternatives to foods you crave

- 8. Plan your meals, snacks, and indulgences ahead of time
- 9. Eat when you are hungry. Don't wait until ravenous to eat, plan or shop
- 10. Don't go too long without eating...eat roughly every 3-4 hours
- 11. Drink water. Sometimes when hungry, we may really just be thirsty
- 12. Use cognitive reappraisal strategies: Ex. Think about what affect the food might have in the short or long term, or imagine something is wrong with the food.

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Sweet History

- •Sugar spreads in Middle East, then Europe
- •Considered a luxury and used for medicinal purposes
- •1400's, Christopher Columbus brought sugar cane to Caribbean



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Other Types of

Sugar/Sweeteners

Monk fruit Coconut Sugar Confectioners Light and Dark Turbinado or raw sugar Demerara- raw sugar originating from guyana Muscovado- Barbados sugar Date Sugar Stevia

Sugar History

•~10K years ago in New Guinea, sugar discovered in a tall stalky grass (sugar cane)

•500 BC, India discovers how to obtain natural cane juice from the stalks to make sugar



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Names of sweeteners that appear in labels: · Brown rice syrup Invert sugar Lactose Brown sugar Confectioner's sugar Maltose Malt syrup or sugar • Cane sugar Maple syrup Corn sweetener Molasses • Corn syrup Nectars Dextrin Raw sugar Dextrose Rice syrup • Evaporated cane juice Sucanat • Fructose Sucrose Fruit juice concentrates Sugar Glucose Turbinado sugar Note that 4-5 grams of sugar equals a teaspoon Tricia Silverman

• High fructose corn syrup • Honey

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Sugar, Depression, Blood Sugar
Sugar can affect mood and may play a role in depression
Sugar from refined foods rapidly enters the bloodstream causing a rise in blood sugar and insulin release from the pancreas which pushes sugar into the cells and blood sugar drops often to lower level than before the snack
When insulin levels high, people are hungriest - crave more sweets causing a vicious cycle

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Nurses Health Study

- •Those consuming at least one sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) per day had an 83 percent higher risk of being diagnosed with type 2 diabetes than those who consumed less than one SSB per month.
- •5 words to prevent diabetes:
- Stay Lean and Stay Active
 - -Walter Willett, Harvard School of Public Health

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Triglycerides and HDL

•Added sugar whether in food or

• lower HDL ("Healthy" Cholesterol)

beverages associated with high blood

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Consumption of sugar-sweetened

beverages is associated with

•higher triglyceride levels.

levels

pressure

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World Health Organization

High Fructose Corn Syrup •Consuming fructose, a component of added sugars and high fructose corn syrup, leads to

decreased production of leptin in the body • Leptin signals the brain that we are full after

 Increased consumption of fructose in processed foods and sodas, can lead to weight gain because there is less leptin produced to signal to the body

-2005 study in the American Journal of

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A healthy diet contains:

eating

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a feeling of fullness

Clinical Nutrition

- Less than 10% of total energy intake from free sugars
- equivalent to 50 g (or around 12 level teaspoons) for a person of healthy body weight consuming approximately 2000 calories per day

• Ideally less than 5% of total energy intake for additional health benefits. (This equates to the 6 teaspoon recommendation given by the American Heart Association)

• British researcher suggest 3% or lower to decrease cavities in teeth: this equals ~3.5 teaspoons or less per day

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Sugar Alcohols

- •Often found in products labeled sugar-free
- Carbohydrates that are hard to digest
- •1-3 calories per gram compared with 4 calories per gram for other carbs
- •Many of the food products containing these types of sweeteners still have a significant amount of calories, and other unhealthy ingredients

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Artificial Sweeteners • Some animal studies have suggested a link to cancer. • 2012 study found those who drank diet soda every day were 44 percent more likely than nondrinkers to suffer a heart attack or stroke. • 2017 study found association between diet soda and stroke and dementia • 2016 Italian study found dose related response to sucralose which caused malignant tumors in mice. • Sucralose is in Splenda Tricia (Silverman ©2019 Tricia Silverman

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- •Cardio-protective effects
- •Help with blood sugar control
- •Natural, dry roasted, unsalted





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• Stress hormone cortisol from the adrenal gland triggers NPY production which increases cravings for carbs

- Decrease stress through:
 - Exercise
 - Relaxation exercises: yoga, acupuncture, massage
 - Music
- Taking the time to do the things you enjoy
- Laughter
- Meditation

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