Choose Right



StartRight Section 1 Review Quiz:

CLUE: Fill in the blanks below using <u>vegetables</u>, <u>nutrition</u>, <u>changes</u>, or <u>fruits</u> - Answers are on page 32 -

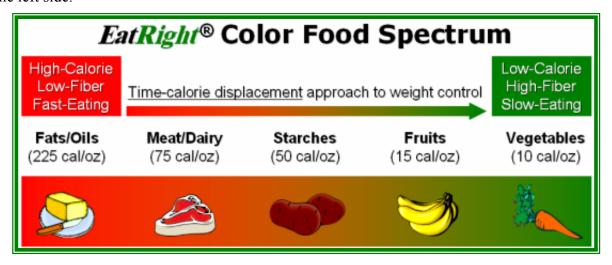
- EatRight is a healthy weight management program which is important because as an individual with spinal cord impairments you need good ______ to help reduce medical risks and improve your quality of life.
- You decided you are ready to begin to EatRight which means you are willing to make some in your lifestyle.
- You will use the Food Spectrum to help choose foods from 5 food groups: Fats, Starches, Meat/Dairy and most important and .

Goals for Week 2:

- Understand the basic principles of the EatRight Weight Management Program.
- Begin learning what foods are included in the 5 groups on the EatRight Food Spectrum.
- Select a weight management program.
- Begin learning the differences between preferred foods and occasional foods.
- Understand portion sizes.
- Learn how to record activities in the EatRight Daily Food Journal.

Learning the Basics!

Last week you were introduced to the EatRight Food Spectrum. The basic focus of EatRight is to choose to eat more of the foods on the right side of the Food Spectrum and limit your foods on the left side.



The Food Spectrum is an effective weight loss tool because it emphasizes the 2 basic principles of EatRight.

1 Caloric Density is the ranking foods by calories per weight. The Food Spectrum shows that the vegetable group has the fewest calories per once (10 cal/oz). The fat/oil group has highest number of calories per ounce (225 cal/oz). Because people tend to eat about the same weight of food each day, it is healthier to eat more foods from the right side of the Food Spectrum because they have the fewest calories per weight.

Example:

There are about 100 calories in 2 apples and about 100 calories in a tablespoon of mayonnaise. If you weigh the foods using a scale, the apples clearly weigh more than the mayonnaise.

2 *Time-calorie Displacement* happens when you eat foods that take a longer time to eat and have the fewest number of calories. You can eat more foods from the right side of the Food Spectrum because they have more bulk, fewer calories and take longer to eat than foods from the left side of the Food Spectrum. Plus, foods from the right side of the Food Spectrum are higher in fiber when compared to foods from the left side of the Food Spectrum.

Example:

The video compares a tablespoon of mayonnaise with a cooked 3 ounce chicken breast. The mayonnaise is in the Fats/Oils group on the Food Spectrum, the chicken is in the Meat and Dairy group. Both have about 100 calories, but the chicken has a little more bulk and takes longer to eat than the mayonnaise. Now compare the mayonnaise, chicken and a potato, which in the Starch group. Each has about 100 calories, but it



takes a little longer to eat the potato than the chicken. Two apples have about 100 calories, but the fruit will take even longer to eat than the potato. Five cups of salad contain roughly 100 calories, but the vegetables take the longest to eat of any of the foods.

As you can see, it is easier to fill up on foods from the green side of the Food Spectrum without overloading on the calories. Although you may still need one pound of food with each meal to make you feel full, fruits and vegetables give you greater nutritional value for your overall good health - while having fewer calories - to help you lose weight.

As a person with spinal cord impairment, you need a balance of nutrients from foods along the entire Food Spectrum to maintain your overall health. For example, protein is important for skin care; fiber is important to bowel management. Too much or too little protein, fiber and other vital

nutrients can contribute to problems. One key to actually losing weight is watching what and how much you eat, which is the strength of time-calorie displacement principal.

Your Weight Management Program!

Choose and follow a **Weight Management Program**. EatRight recommends Program A for most women with spinal cord impairment who want to lose weight. Men with smaller body frames may also lose weight following Program A. However, most men with spinal cord impairment should begin by following Program B to lose weight. Men and women who are physically active should also start with Program B regardless of body size. If you are not sure as to which program is right for you, you can ask your doctor.

You have 2 choices:

- 1 **Program A** limits calorie intake to about 1500 per day; or
- 2 **Program B** limits calorie intake to about 1800 per day.

Weight Management Programs Guides ➤

The table outlines the daily number of suggested calories and servings for each of the 5 food groups. Total servings for the day in each group include all meals <u>and</u> snacks. Snacks can be chosen from any of the food groups.

Food Groups	Program A 1500 calories/day	Program B 1800 calories/day
Fats/Oils	4	5
Meat/Dairy	4	5
Starch	6	8
Fruit	4	5
Vegetable	5	6

Program A Example: possible distribution of servings for meals and snacks for 1 day.

	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Snack	Totals
Fats/Oils	2	1	1		4
Meat/Dairy	1	1	2		4
Starch	2	2	1	1	6
Fruit	2	2	0		4
Vegetable	0	1	2	2	5

Program B Example: possible distribution of servings for meals and snacks for 1 day.

	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Snack	Totals
Fats/Oils	2	2	1		5
Meat/Dairy	2	1	2		5
Starch	2	2	2	2	8
Fruit	0	1	1	3	5
Vegetable	1	2	2	1	6

3 Keys to Success

Once you have chosen Weight Management Program A or B, you have to make food choices from the 5 food groups listed on the Food Spectrum. Before you make your choices, you need to know the 3 keys to success.

1 Serving Sizes

No matter which Weight Management Program you follow, you will need to pay close attention to proper portion sizes for all foods. If you have a food scale or measuring cups and spoons, it is recommended to use them to measure portion sizes. Later on in Section 2 you will be provided a listing of foods for each of the 5 food groups on the Food Spectrum.

The lists also include the proper serving sizes for the foods. Once you can easily judge proper portion sizes, you may not need to use measuring tools.

Definitions Teaspoon tsp Tablespoon = Tbsp Fluid Ounce = FI oz Ounce ΟZ Cup C Pint pt Quart at Gallon gal Pound lb Peck pk Slice sl

Helpful hints for maintaining approximate portion sizes:

- ✓ 3 ounces of cooked meat, fish or poultry is about the size of a deck of cards or the palm of your hand.
- ✓ A medium peach or orange is about the size of a tennis ball.
- ✓ A ½ cup serving of just about anything is the size of a tennis ball.
- ✓ A 1 cup serving is the size of your fist.
- ✓ An ounce of cheese is the size of your thumb.
- ✓ A teaspoon of mayonnaise or margarine is about the size of a quarter or the tip of your thumb.

Measurement Conversions

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3 tsp = 1 Tbsp	2 pts = 32 oz = 1 qt*
1/8 C = 1 oz = 2 Tbsp	4 qts = 128 oz = 1 gal*
1/4 C = 2 oz = 4 Tbsp	8 qts = 1 peck **
½ C = 4 oz = 8 Tbsp	16 oz = 1 lb **
1 C = 8 oz = 16 Tbsp	Pinch = 1/8 tsp
2 C = 16 oz = 1 pint*	1 lemon = 3 Tbsp juice
1 oz cheese = 1/4 C shredded	* liquid measure
A coffee measure is 2 Tablespoons or 4 ounces. This can be useful when measuring salad dressing, mayonnaise, peanut butter, nuts etc.	** dry/solid measure all other equivalents are for both liquid & solid

2 Number of Servings

National surveys show that fewer than 15% of Americans eat the recommended daily servings of fruits and vegetables needed for good health. Many health and nutrition experts believe adults should eat 8 to 10 servings of fruit and vegetables each day. The National Cancer Institute, the Department of Health and Human Services, American Dietetic Association and the Center for Disease Control all support "5 to 9 a Day" plans for eating fruits and vegetables.

EatRight does not limit the number of servings of vegetables and fruits you can eat*. The more vegetables and fruits you eat, the fewer high-calorie foods you will want and eat. In addition you will get more water, fiber, vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, and phytochemicals, which are all beneficial for good health.

- Fruits and Vegetables have a <u>minimum</u> number of servings to eat each day. If you follow Program A, you should eat at least 4 servings of fruit and 5 servings of vegetables each day. If you follow Program B, you should eat at least 5 servings of fruit and 6 servings of vegetables each day. You may eat additional servings if you wish*.
- Meat/Dairy and Starch groups have a <u>specific</u> number of servings per day to eat. Eat *exactly* this number. If you follow Program A, you should eat 4 servings of Meat/Dairy and 6 servings of Starches each day. If you follow Program B, you should eat 5 servings of Meat/Dairy and 8 servings of Starches each day.
- The Fat group has a <u>maximum</u> number of servings per day. If you follow Program A, you should eat no more than 4 servings of Fats/Oils each day. If you follow Program B, you should eat no more than 5 servings of Fats/Oils each day.

3 Preferred vs Occasional Foods

Later on in Section 2 you will be provided with listings of **Preferred** and **Occasional** foods for each of the 5 food groups on the Food Spectrum.

- **Preferred** foods generally offer the best nutritional value within each food group.
- **Occasional** foods allow for added choices within a food group, but these foods should be limited to 1 serving in each food group per day because **Occasional** foods tend to be refined or processed, which results in fewer of the original nutrients. **Occasional** foods also tend to be higher in calories, sugars, and/or sodium than preferred foods.

Example: Fruit juices are part of the Fruit Group, but whole fruit is preferred over fruit juice because the whole fruit is higher in fiber and other nutrients. The whole fruit also has fewer calories per ounce (caloric density) and takes longer to eat (time-calorie displacement) than fruit juice.



^{*}If you have diabetes you should be advised by your doctor on all of your eating habits.

5 Food Groups

Vegetables	Program A	Program B
Minimum Servings	5	6

1 Serving = 10 - 25 calories, about 5 grams of carbohydrates and 2 grams of protein (see Nutrition Facts Labels for fiber content)

-The **Preferred** list includes fresh, frozen and no-salt-added canned vegetables.

-The **Occasional** list includes regular canned vegetables, vegetable juices and pickled vegetables because they are high in sodium (salt).

Preferred Serving Size
Artichoke 1 medium
Asparagus ¹ / ₂ cup
Bamboo shoots ¹ / ₂ cup
Beans, green, wax, Italian ¹ / ₂ cup
Bean sprouts1 cup
Beets ¹ / ₂ cup or 1 medium
Broccoli 1 cup raw or ½ cup cooked
Brussels sprouts ¹ / ₂ cup
Cabbage 1 cup raw or ½ cup cooked
Carrots 1 cup raw or ½ cup cooked
Cauliflower 1 cup raw or ½ cup cooked
Celery 1 cup raw or 6 5-inch sticks
Cucumber1
Eggplant ¹ / ₂ cup
Garlicas desired
Greens,
collards, kale, turnip, mustard ¹ / ₂ cup
Kohlrabi
Leeks ¹ / ₂ cup
Lettuce
Mushrooms1 cup
Okra 6 pods or ½ cup
Onions ¹ / ₂ cup
Parsleyas desired
Pea pods
Peppers (all varieties)1
Radishes10
Rutabagas ¹ / ₂ cup cooked
Salad greens,
lettuce, romaine, spinach 1 cup

Scallions	¹ / ₂ cup
Spinach 1 cup raw o	r ½ cup cooked
Squash, summer	³ / ₄ cup cooked
Tomatoes	1 small
Turnips	½ cup cooked
Water chestnuts	
Watercress	
Zucchini	³ / ₄ cup cooked
Occasional	Couring Size
Occasional	Serving Size
Occasional (Limit to one serving per day)	
(Limit to one serving per day)	¹ / ₂ cup
(Limit to one serving per day) Canned vegetables	¹ / ₂ cup 1 large
(Limit to one serving per day) Canned vegetables Pickle, dill	¹ / ₂ cup 1 large ¹ / ₂ cup
Canned vegetables	
Canned vegetables	



Vegetables, pickled.....¹/₂ cup

Fruits	Program A	Program B
Minimum Servings	4	5

1 Serving = 15-60 calories and about 15 grams of carbohydrates

- **Preferred** fruits are fresh and unsweetened frozen fruits.
- Occasional fruits are juices, canned and dried fruits.

Preferred	Serving Size		Serving Size
Apple, unpeeled, small	1	(Limit to one serving per day)	
Apricots, fresh		Applesauce, unsweetened	¹ / ₂ cup
Banana, small		Apples, dried	
Blackberries		Apricots, canned	_
Blueberries	-	Apricots, dried	-
Cantaloupe, small1		Cherries, canned	
Cherries, sweet, fresh		Dates	-
Figs, fresh		Figs, dried	
Grapefruit, large		Fruit cocktail	
Grapes		Fruit juices	
Honeydew melon 1		apple juice, grapefruit, oran	
Kiwifruit		grape, pineapple, prune	
Mango, small		cranberry juice cocktail	_
Nectarine, small		reduced-calorie	-
Orange, small		fruit juice blends, 100% jui	
Papaya ¹ / ₂		Frozen fruit juice bar	
Peach, medium, fresh		Grapefruit sections, canned	
Pear, small, fresh		Mandarin oranges, canned	
Pineapple, fresh		Peaches, canned	_
Plums, small	<u> </u>	Pears, canned	
Raspberries		Pineapple, canned	
Strawberries1		Plums, canned	
Tangerines, small	-	Prunes, dried	
Ugli fruit, large		Raisins	
Watermelon 1 sl			1

NOTE: If you have diabetes you should be advised by your doctor on all of your eating habits.

Starches	Program A	Program B
Exact Servings	6	8

1 Serving = 80 - 100 calories, about 15 grams of carbohydrates, and about 3 grams of protein (fiber content varies greatly- see Nutrition Facts Labels for fiber content)

- **Preferred s**tarches include some vegetables and whole grain breads, cereals, pasta, rice, and noodles.
- Occasional starches include beans, crackers and non wheat breads, cereals, and pasta.

Starches are your main source for carbohydrates, and most starches are low in fat. Whole grain foods such as beans, peas, and soy are rich with fiber and are a great source of other healthenhancing compounds as well:

- ✓ Antioxidants which protect against heart disease and cancer
- ✓ Resistant starch and inulins which may play a complementary role to fiber in the prevention of some bowel diseases, reduction of blood cholesterol levels, and control of blood glucose
- ✓ Phytoestrogens which may protect against some forms of cancer

The National Cancer Institute recommends between 20-35 grams of fiber each day for good health. However, most people only eat about half that recommended amount.

Preferred Serving Size
Bagel, whole grain (2 oz)
Bread, whole grain, regular 1 slice
Bread, whole grain, low cal2 slices
Cereal -
dry, whole grain, unsweetened ½ cup
cooked, whole grain, unsweetened ½ cup
barley, buckwheat, bulgur, or
couscous ¹ / ₂ cup
cream of wheat, farina, oatmeal, soy grits,
whole heart grits, millet ¹ / ₂ cup
English muffin, whole grain1
Pasta, whole grain
Pita, whole grain, 6-inches across ¹ / ₂
Popcorn, plain, popped, no fat3 C
Rice, brown, cooked ¹ / ₂ cup
Rice cakes, whole grain2
Vegetables
dried peas & beans, cooked ¹ / ₂ cup
corn, on cob1 medium ear
corn, kernels ¹ / ₂ cup
mixed vegetables1 cup
peas, English ¹ / ₂ cup
potato, with skin1 small
potato, sweet (yam), plain ¹ / ₂ cup
pumpkin ³ / ₄ cup
squash- winter, butternut, acorn 1 C
Wheat germ4 tablespoons

Occasional	Serving Size
(Limit to one serving per day	·)
Baked beans	1/3 cup
Biscuit, low-fat, 2 ½ in acros	s1
Bread, white	1 slice
Bread, sticks, crisp, 4-inches	long2
Bun, hot dog or hamburger	1/2
Cornbread, low-fat, 2-inch cu	ıbe1
Cereal, dry, unsweetened	³ / ₄ cup
Cereal, cooked, unsweetened	¹ / ₂ cup
grits, white rice	¹ / ₂ cup
Crackers/snacks	
animal	8
Graham	3 squares
melba toast	6 slices
oyster	24
pretzels	³ / ₄ OZ
saltine	4
saltine, fat-free	6
chips-baked, low-fat, fat-f	ree ³ / ₄ oz
Croutons, fat-free1	
Granola, low-fat	¹ / ₄ cup
Muffin, small	
Pancake, 4-inches across	1
Pasta, regular, cooked	¹ / ₂ cup
Potatoes, mashed	¹ / ₂ cup
Roll, plain, small	1
Taco shell	
Tortilla, corn or flour	
Waffle, low-fat, 4-inch squar	e1

Meats/Dairies	Program A	Program B	
Maximum Servings	4	5	
foods may	alories, about 1 nd 0 – 6 grams also contain a carbohydrates.	of fat. Dairy	

- **Preferred** meats/dairies include fish, skinless poultry, lean meats, and low-fat dairy and soy products.
- Occasional foods are veal, peanut butter, regular eggs, cheese and milk.

If you dislike fat-free milk, try switching from whole milk to 2%, then gradually down to 1% or fat-free. There are other options if you are a vegetarian or want to limit meats, but you still need a quality source for protein. You will need to substitute at least a cup of beans, peas or lentils for one serving of meat to help make up for the loss of protein. You might also consider low fat dairy products and eggs for added protein intake.

Preferred	Serving Size
Beans, lentils, peas, cooked	11/3 cup
Beef, lean cuts	
(90% fat-free by weight	or higher)
flank, round, sirloin, ten	derloin2 oz
ground round or sirloin.	
Cheese, low-fat or fat-free	
(less than 3 grams/servir	ng)3 oz
reduced-fat	
grated Parmesan	
fat-free or low-fat cottag	ge ³ / ₄ cup
ricotta	³ / ₄ cup
fat-free cream cheese	4 oz
soy cheese	3 oz
Egg whites	
Egg substitute, plain	
Fish, fresh or frozen, cooke	
Fish, canned, salmon	
sardines	4 medium
tuna, in water	3 oz
Shellfish,	
clams	15
crab, lobster, scallops,	
imitation shellfish	
oysters	
shrimp	15 medium
Game (wild)	
buffalo, pheasant, ostric	,
rabbit	
Pork, lean cuts, loin	
(90% fat-free by weight	or higher)

Poultry, skinned
(90% fat-free by weight or higher)
chicken or turkey 3 oz
(white meat, no skin)
Cornish hen (no skin)3 oz
chicken, turkey2 oz
(dark meat, no skin)
domestic duck or goose,
well-drained of fat, no skin2 oz
ground turkey breast3 oz
regular ground turkey2 oz
Milk, buttermilk, fat-free 1 cup
fat-free or 1%1 cup
evaporated, canned, fat-free ¹ / ₂ cup
lactose reduced, fat-free1 cup
yogurt, fat-free, plain1 cup
light, fruit or flavored 1 cup
right, fruit of flavored I cup
Soy milk
Soy milk 1 cup Tofu 1/2 cup
Soy milk1 cup
Soy milk

Fats/Oils	Program A	Program B			
Maximum Servings	4	5			
1 Serving = 45 - 50 calories and 5 grams of fat.					

- **Preferred** fats are monounsaturated and polyunsaturated (specifically omega-3) fats.
- Occasional fats are saturated and trans ("hydrogenated") fats.

Your body needs fats/oils because they help your body absorb and transport vitamins (A, D, E, and K); fats/oils help build brain and nerve tissue; and they help in forming body cells. Fat also helps make food taste and smell good. However, you should be very careful to limit your intake of fats/oils because diets high in fats/oils contribute to many chronic health problems.

Although all fats/oils are high in calories, some types of fat are healthier than others. As you will learn more about in later weeks, monounsaturated and the omega-3 type of polyunsaturated fats are "hearthealthy." On the other hand, saturated and trans fats are unhealthy.

- > Trans-fat may not be listed on the *Nutrition Facts* label
- Trans-fat are present in products using the terms "hydrogenated," "fully-hydrogenated," "partially-hydrogenated" in the product's <u>Ingredients List</u>.

Serving Size

Preferred Fats

rreierreu rais	Serving Size
Avocado	1/8 medium
Mayonnaise, regular	1 tsp
light	1 Tbsp
Nuts, unsalted	1 Tbsp
almonds	6 nut
Brazil	2 nuts
cashews	6 nuts
peanuts	10 nuts
pecans	4 halves
walnuts	4 halves
Oil, canola, olive, peanut,	soybean.1 tsp
Olives, ripe (black)	8 large
Salad dressing, regular	1 Tbsp
reduced-fat	2 Tbsp
fat-free	3 Tbsp
Peanut butter, natural	2 tsp
Seeds, unsalted, pumpkin	1 Tbsp
sesame, sunflower	1 Tbsp
Tahini paste	2 tsp
Occasional Fats	Serving Size
(Limit to one serving per de	ay)
Alcohol See C	Chart on page 29
Bacon, cooked	1 slice

Servings Per Contains Amount Per Serving Calories 250	product	ing on all labels by ry 2006
Total Fat 12g Saturated Fat 3g Trans Fat 1.5g	Janua	1 y 2000
Cholesterol 30mg	10%	
Sodium 470mg	20%	
Total Carbohydrate 31g	10%	
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%	
Sugars 5g		
Protein 5g		

Bacon, grease
Butter, stick
whipped2 tsp
light1 Tbsp
Chitterlings, boiled
Coconut, sweetened, shredded2 Tbsp
Cracklings 1 tsp
Cream, half & half2 Tbsp
sour, regular2 Tbsp
sour, reduced-fat3 Tbsp
whipping1 Tbsp
nondairy 1 Tbsp
nondany 1 105p
Cream chases regular 1 Then (1/2 oz)
Cream cheese, regular 1 Tbsp (1/2 oz)
light 2 Tbsp (1 oz)
light
light 2 Tbsp (1 oz)
light
light2 Tbsp (1 oz)Fatback or saltporkTbspGravy2 TbspLard1 tsp
light
light
light
light
light 2 Tbsp (1 oz) Fatback or saltpork Tbsp Gravy 2 Tbsp Lard 1 tsp Margarine, regular stick, tub or squeeze 1 tsp light 1 Tbsp Oil, vegetable 1 tsp Olives, green, stuffed 10 large
light 2 Tbsp (1 oz) Fatback or saltpork Tbsp Gravy 2 Tbsp Lard 1 tsp Margarine, regular stick, tub or squeeze 1 tsp light 1 Tbsp Oil, vegetable 1 tsp Olives, green, stuffed 10 large Sausage 1 Tbsp
light 2 Tbsp (1 oz) Fatback or saltpork Tbsp Gravy 2 Tbsp Lard 1 tsp Margarine, regular stick, tub or squeeze 1 tsp light 1 Tbsp Oil, vegetable 1 tsp Olives, green, stuffed 10 large

Beverages

Your beverage choice can be as important to weight loss as your food choices. Soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, teas, and coffees may be considered "diet," "light," or "low calorie" drinks but still contain caffeine, sugars and/or fats. In fact, alcoholic beverages are considered **Occasional** fat servings as part of your Weight Management Program.

Beverage	Serving Size	Calories	Count as	
Water	8 oz	0	-	
Regular Soft Drink	12 oz	110-160	2 starch servings	
Diet Soft Drink	12 oz	0-5	-	
Tea/Coffee (unsweetened)	8 oz	2-10	-	
Liquor	1½ oz	100	2 fat servings	
Regular beer	12 oz	145	3 fat servings	
Light beer	12 oz	100	2 fat servings	
Table wine	5 oz	100	2 fat servings	
Sweet wine	2 oz	90	2 fat servings	

As a person with spinal cord impairment, your preferred drink should be water unless you have to limit your fluid intake due to a medical condition such as congestive heart failure. It is recommended that you have <u>at least</u> 64 ounces per day. Water has no calories and will help you reduce your risk for developing urinary tract infections, bladder and kidney stone, and pressure sores. Drinks with alcohol, sugar, and caffeine have a slight dehydrating effect on the body, so they actually increase your risk for developing medical problems.

You may want to drink most of your liquids in the morning and afternoon to help minimize concerns with bladder management during the evening and at night. If you are physically active, you will need to drink more water or other sports drinks.

Special Occasion Foods

EatRight acknowledges that there are times when you want to treat yourself to snacks, sweets and other foods that do not necessarily fall into a particular food group. When the moment is right, it is alright to treat yourself as long as you set limits. You should **limit your treats to 2 treats per week**, and you should **limit each treat to no more than 200 calories.**

Helpful hints for eating Special Occasion foods:

- ✓ Usually, low-fat, low sugar and fat-free snacks have fewer calories per serving.
- ✓ Review the *Nutrition Facts* label carefully for the number of calories per serving size.
- ✓ If you do not have a *Nutrition Facts* label, you should eat a small serving size.

Some Special Occasion Foods	Pie	1/8
(Limit to two servings per week)	Granola bar, low-fat, small	1
Cake1/12	Hot cocoa mix	1 cup
Chips1 oz	Ice cream, fat-free	¹ / ₂ cup
Cookies2	Popsicle	1
Doughnut1	Pudding, fat-free	¹ / ₂ cup
Fudgesicle1	Syrup, jam, jelly, honey	2 Tbsp
Gelatin dessert2/3 cup	Yogurt, frozen fat-free	¹ / ₂ cup
Gingersnaps4	Vanilla wafers	4

Keeping a Journal

Babies naturally eat when they are hungry and stop eating when they are full. As babies grow into adults, however, they learn to ignore or distort their feelings of hunger and fullness. While your body will reliably tell you when it is hungry or full, it is your mind that distorts the information. If your mind does not listen to your body, you may continue eating after you feel full or not eat when you are hungry. When you follow your body's signals, it is easier to follow a healthy diet and lose weight.

A **Daily Food Journal** is a great tool for helping you develop healthier eating habits that are in tune with your physical needs. Too many times people fail to lose weight because they think their Weight Management Program is not working. However, most failures are a result of failing to properly follow the program. For example, people may overeat because they are not properly following the recommended portion sizes when preparing food. If you record your eating habits, it is easier to review your progress. You can then work to correct problems.

Keep a Daily Food Journal. You can find a Daily Food Journal for each week day on page 37. It is important to record in your Daily Food Journal each day. If you prefer, you can create your own Daily Food Journal on your computer.

Helpful hints for keeping a Food Journal:

- ✓ Write the time and day of the week.
- ✓ Write down everything you eat or drink each day.
- ✓ Be descriptive was the chicken grilled or fried with or without skin?
- ✓ List the number of food servings you eat and portion sizes
- ✓ Write if the food was **Preferred**, **Occasional**, or **Special Occasion** foods.
- ✓ List condiments such as sugar, cream, jelly and sauces.
- ✓ Note Beverages and the number of 8 oz glasses of water you drink.
- ✓ Make note of your mood (neutral, upset, happy, hungry, or not hungry).
- ✓ Briefly describe any daily activities or exercise.
- Add up each food group column at the end of the day and compare your totals to your Daily Food Program.

Frequently Asked Questions

- Q. Is it always better to buy the foods that say "low-fat" or "fat-free?"
- **A.** "Low-Fat" may not always mean lower calorie. Always check the *Nutrition Facts* label to see whether or not a product labeled as "fat-free" has fewer calories than the regular product. Plus, you want to make sure to compare the product's listed serving sizes because a fat-free food may appear to offer fewer calories but list a smaller serving size. The only reason to buy fat-free or low-fat foods instead of regular foods is to save calories or reduce

fat and saturated fat. However, many low-fat foods simply replace fats with extra sugars. It is usually best to make your choice of snack foods based on taste and serving sizes because low-fat snack foods do not always offer reduced calories.

- Q. What does it mean if a food package list "exchanges" instead of servings?
- A. Many food packages list the "exchanges" for how to count that particular product on a diabetic eating pattern. This "exchange" system also applies to your Weight Management Program. One "exchange" for the Fat, Dairy, Starch, Fruit and Vegetable food groups is equal to one serving on your Weight Management Program. For meats, however, the "exchange" system uses four categories based on fat content. Very Lean and Lean meats are Preferred. The following table will help you if you use the "exchange" information on food packages to determine servings from the Meat/Dairy group on your Weight Management Program.

Exchange System	Fat (gm)	Calories (per 1 oz)	Serving Size	Serving Counts as	
1 Very Lean	0-1	30 - 35	3 oz	1/4 Meat/Dairy	
1 Lean	3	55	2 oz	½ Meat/Dairy	
1 Medium-fat	5	75	1 oz	½ Meat/Dairy and ½ Fat	
1 High-fat	8	100 - 110	1 oz	½ Meat/Dairy and 1 Fat	

<u>Example</u>: Healthy Choice Bowl Creations – Chile and Cornbread – described as chili with beans, topped with golden cornbread lists the diet exchanges per serving as 2 *lean meats* and 3 starches (340 calories). This would count on the EatRight program as 1 Meat/Dairy and 3 Starch.

- Q. Why are beans, peas and corn listed in the Starch group? I thought they were vegetables.
- **A.** You would expect to find breads and cereals in the **Starch** group, but you may be surprised to see beans, peas, corn, potatoes, and winter squash there, too. These vegetables contain starch, which makes them higher in calories than other vegetables.
- **Q.** I have a hard time eating enough servings of fruits and vegetables each day. How can I add fruits and vegetables to my daily diet?

A. You might:

- 1. Include one or more servings of fruit or vegetable choice(s) in meals and snacks.
- 2. Toss fruit into your green salad.
- 3. Use ready-made, pre-cut fruits and vegetables; you can have quick and easy snacks at home or on the go.
- 4. Add raw vegetables to sandwiches to add flavor and bulk.
- 5. Add apples, raisins, or pineapple chunks to deli salads like chicken, tuna, or pasta.

- 6. Add fresh or frozen vegetables to canned or dried soups.
- 7. Puree or chop veggies to add to sauces and soups.
- 8. Make a quick smoothie using frozen fruit.
- 9. Keep an easy-to-grab pre-washed bowl of fruit on the counter or top shelf of your refrigerator.
- 10. At work keep dried fruit and nuts in your desk drawer for quick and easy snacks.
- 11. Try fajitas with red bell peppers, yellow squash, and onions.

Web Links

At the end of each weekly Section, you will find a list of related web sites for information discussed in this week's lesson. If a web address changes or you cannot find a listed web site, open your web browser to your favorite search engine to locate the current web address.

- www.cdc.gov (The Center for Disease Control and Prevention)
- <u>www.5aday.gov</u> (The National Cancer Institute)
- www.hhs.gov (The Department of Health and Human Services)
- www.eatright.org (American Dietetic Association)

StartRight Section 1 Review Quiz Answers:

- EatRight is a healthy weight management program which is important because as an individual with spinal cord impairments you need good <u>nutrition</u> to help reduce medical risks and improve your quality of life.
- You decided you are ready to begin to EatRight which means you are willing to make some <u>changes</u> in your lifestyle.
- You will use the Food Spectrum to help choose foods from 5 food groups: Fats, Starches, Meat/Dairy and most important <u>Vegetables</u> and <u>Fruits</u>.

Action Plan

ChooseRight Section 2

Complete the weekly "Action Plan." This is a list of your assignments for the week on what you learned in the Workbook and on the Video. It is your check list to stay on with the Program. Check off your accomplishments as you complete them!
Look back over your Daily Food Journals for Week 1. ✓ How did you do placing foods in the proper food groups? ✓ Did you eat enough fruits and vegetables? ✓ Did you eat more than the recommended numbers of servings from the Fat, Starch, and Meat and Dairy groups? ✓ Were your portion sizes too large or too small? ✓ Did you eat three meals per day at about the same time each day? ✓ How you can improve your food choices based on what you learned this week?
Which Weight Management Program do you choose to follow? Program A or Program B
Review the information on the Number of Servings that you can have in each Food Group for your Program.
Read over the Food Lists for each of the Food Groups. ✓ Begin learning the preferred and occasional foods for each group. ✓ Begin learning serving sizes for different foods you enjoy.
It may take you a few weeks to really understand everything, just keep reviewing the information in this section and on the video.
Complete a Daily Food Journal page for each day of the week. Record what and how much you eat each day.
✓ Are you meeting the recommended servings each day for your Program?
Note the differences between this week and last week. If you are having problems, refer to the Sample Daily Food Journal and sample menus for 7 days at the end of this section of the workbook.

Sample Meal Planner

Start thinking what you eat before you prepare your meals. This sample meal plan is for persons following the EatRight Weight Management **Program A**.

Day 1 Monday

Program A (1500 Calories)	FOOD GROUPS				
Program B (1800 Calories)	(x = 1 Portion Size)				
	Fats/Oils	Meat/Dairy	Starches	Fruits	Vegetable
Breakfast Meal Plan: Cereal					
Whole Grain Cereal			XX		
Banana				X	
1% Milk		X			
Lunch Meal Plan: Tuna Sandwic	·h				
Tuna (canned)		X			
Whole Grain Bread			XX		
Carrots					XX
Apple				X	
Light Mayonnaise	X				
Dinner Meal Plan: Chicken Caes	sar Salad &	Soup			
Grilled Skinless Chicken Breast		XX			
Mixed Greens Salad					XX
Croutons			XX		
Low-fat Dressing	XX				
Dried Apricots				X	
Table Wine	X				
Snack Plans					
Baby Carrots					X
Banana				X	
Totals	4	4	6	4	5

Sample Daily Food Journal

This sample **Food Journal** is based on the sample **Meal Plan** outlined on the previous page. You can note which foods are *preferred* (P) and *occasional* (O) or *special occasion* (S). It is also recommended that you highlight differences in your food journal and meal plans.

Day 1 Monday

TIME	FOODS YOU ATE	P/O/S	SERVING SIZE			STARCHES	FDIIITS	VECCIES	MOOD
	FOODS TOU ATE	170/5		EAKE		STARCHES	FRUITS	VEGGIES	MOOD
	Whole Grain Cereal	P	1 C	7,211115	KO I	XX			
	Banana	P	1				Х		
0	1% Milk	P	8oz		X				h
8am									hungry
			S	NACK	S				
10am	Banana	P	1				X		
				LUNC					
	Tuna (canned)	P	3oz		X				
	Whole Grain Bread ¹	P	2 sl			XX			
noon	Carrots	P	1 C					XX	busy
	Apple	P	1 771				X		
	Light Mayonnaise	P	1Tbsp	X					
			S	NACK	70				
2nm	Poby Correta	P	1 C	NACK				v	
3pm	Baby Carrots	Р	1 C					X	
			Γ	DINNE	R				
	Grilled Chicken ²	P	6 oz		XX				
	Mixed Greens	P	1 C					XX	
	Croutons	О	2 oz			XX			4. 1
6pm	Low-fat Dressing	P	4 Tbsp	XX					tired
	Dried Apricots	О	4				X		
	Table Wine	О	2.5 oz	X					
	1 box for every 8 oz.		ly Totals	4	4	6	4	5	
of wa	ter you drink per day. ⊠⊠⊠⊠⊠□□□		ogram A	4	4	6	4	5	
		Pr	ogram B	5	5	8	5	6	
Daily Pl	hysical Activities:								

¹ Substitute 2 slices (50 calorie & 3 grams of fiber each) for 1 slice of regular whole grain bread.

² A <u>frozen</u>, skinless, boneless chicken breast weighing approximately 4 ounces which will yield a 3 oz portion of chicken after cooking.

Day 1					
Program A (1500 Calories) Program B (1800 Calories)			D GROUI Portion Siz		
	Fats/Oils	Meat/Dairy	Starches	Fruits	Vegetable
Breakfast Meal Plan:					
Lunch Meal Plan:					
Dinner Meal Plan:					<u> </u>
Snack Plans					
Totals					

At end of each day, complete this Daily Food Journal according to what you actually did eat that day. Be as specific as you can and note which foods are *preferred* (P) and *occasional* (O) or *special occasion* (S).

Day 1 _____

			SERVING	EATC/	ME A TC/				
TIME	FOODS YOU ATE	P/O/S	SERVING			STARCHES	FDIIITS	VECCIES	MOOD
	FOODS TOU ATE	1/0/3		EAKFA		STARCHES	FRUITS	VEGGIES	MOOD
			DI	VAINT	101				
			S	NACK	S				
				LUNCI					
			S	NACK	S				
			D	INNE	R				
Check	1 box for every 8 oz.		ly Totals						
of wa	ter you drink per day.		ogram A	4	4	6	4	5	
		Pr	ogram B	5	5	8	5	6	
Daily P	hysical Activities:								

Daily Tip:

Fresh fruits and vegetables are low in fat, rich in vitamins and minerals.

Day 2									
Program A (1500 Calories) Program B (1800 Calories)	FOOD GROUPS (x = 1 Portion Size)								
	Fats/Oils	Meat/Dairy	Starches	Fruits	Vegetable				
Breakfast Meal Plan:									
T 1 M 1 D									
Lunch Meal Plan:	<u> </u>								
Dinner Meal Plan:									
Snack Plans									
Totals									

At end of each day, complete this Daily Food Journal according to what you actually did eat that day. Be as specific as you can and note which foods are *preferred* (P) and *occasional* (O) or *special occasion* (S).

Day 2

			SERVING	FATS/	MEATS/				
TIME	FOODS YOU ATE	P/O/S	SIZE	OILS	DAIRIES	STARCHES	FRUITS	VEGGIES	MOOD
			BR	EAKF	AST				
			~	N. 1. 694					
			S	NACK	S				
				LUNCI					
				JUNCI					
			S	NACK	S				
				INNE	R				
		_							
	1 box for every 8 oz.		Iy Totals				4		
of war	ter you drink per day.		ogram A	4	4	6	4	5	
Dodler Di		Pr	ogram B	5	5	8	5	6	
Daily P	hysical Activities:								

Daily Tip:

Servings for fresh or frozen vegetables and unsweetened fruits are unlimited*. If you are still hungry once you eat your planned meal, you can eat additional vegetables and fruits until you are full. *Diabetics must follow recommended number of servings.

Day 3									
Program A (1500 Calories) Program B (1800 Calories)	FOOD GROUPS (x = 1 Portion Size)								
	Fats/Oils	Meat/Dairy	Starches	Fruits	Vegetable				
Breakfast Meal Plan:									
I IM IDI									
Lunch Meal Plan:									
Dinner Meal Plan:									
C. I.Di									
Snack Plans									
	1								
Totals									

At end of each day, complete this Daily Food Journal according to what you actually did eat that day. Be as specific as you can and note which foods are *preferred* (P) and *occasional* (O) or *special occasion* (S).

Day	3	
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FIME	FOODS YOU ATE	P/O/S		OILS EAKF		STARCHES	FRUITS	VEGGIES	MOOD
-			BR	EAKF	AST				
-									
-									
-									
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				NA CIE	1 0				
			S	NACK	2)				
+									
				LUNCI					
				JUNC					
			S	NACK	S				
			Γ	INNE	R				
L									
<u> </u>									
~	-		T 7D 4 3						
	box for every 8 oz.		Iy Totals	4	4				
ot wate	r you drink per day.		ogram A	5	5	8	5	<u>5</u>	
	<u> </u>	Pr	ogram B	3	_ 5	ð	5	0	

Daily Tip:

Keep some fruits and vegetables "ready to eat" on a plate in your refrigerator for a quick snack (apple slices, grapes, carrot or celery sticks, grape tomatoes). To keep apple slices from turning brown, rub with lemon juice or dip in a diet lemon-lime soda.

Day 4									
Program A (1500 Calories) Program B (1800 Calories)	FOOD GROUPS (x = 1 Portion Size)								
	Fats/Oils	Meat/Dairy	Starches	Fruits	Vegetable				
Breakfast Meal Plan:									
Lunch Meal Plan:									
Dinner Meal Plan:									
Diffict Meat Flan.									
Snack Plans									
Totals	3								
	ı	1	1	1	1				

At end of each day, complete this Daily Food Journal according to what you actually did eat that day. Be as specific as you can and note which foods are *preferred* (P) and *occasional* (O) or *special occasion* (S).

Day 4	
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			SERVING	FATS/	MEATS/				
TIME	FOODS YOU ATE	P/O/S	SIZE			STARCHES	FRUITS	VEGGIES	MOOD
			BR	EAKF	AST				
			~						
			S	NACK	S				
				LUNCI	į l				
			S	NACK	S				_
			, ,						
			Γ	INNE	R				
	1 box for every 8 oz.		Iy Totals			_		_	
of wa	ter you drink per day.		ogram A	4	4	6	4	5	
		Pr	ogram B	5	5	8	5	6	
Daily P	hysical Activities:								

Daily Tip:

3 ounces or one serving of cooked meat, fish or poultry is about the size of a deck of cards. Remember to measure your portions to get correct serving sizes.

Day 5									
Program A (1500 Calories) Program B (1800 Calories)	FOOD GROUPS (x = 1 Portion Size)								
	Fats/Oils	Meat/Dairy	Starches	Fruits	Vegetable				
Breakfast Meal Plan:									
T IM IDI									
Lunch Meal Plan:									
Dinner Meal Plan:									
CLD									
Snack Plans									
Totals									

At end of each day, complete this Daily Food Journal according to what you actually did eat that day. Be as specific as you can and note which foods are *preferred* (P) and *occasional* (O) or *special occasion* (S).

Day	5	-
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			SERVING	FATS/	MEATS/				
TIME	FOODS YOU ATE	P/O/S	SIZE	OILS	DAIRIES	STARCHES	FRUITS	VEGGIES	MOOD
			BR	EAKF	AST				
				NA CIT	7.0				
			S	NACK	S				
			1	LUNCI					
				JUNC					
_			S	NACK	S				
				INNE	R				
G! :	11 0	78. /	[-				
	1 box for every 8 oz.		Iy Totals	4	1	-	4		
or wa	ter you drink per day.		ogram A ogram B	5	5	8	5	5 6	
Daily P	hysical Activities:	rr	ogram b	3	3	O	3	U	
Daily P	nysicai Activities:								

Daily Tip:

If you are a vegetarian, you can substitute 1 cup of beans, peas or lentils for one serving of meat to help make up for the loss of protein.

Day 6									
Program A (1500 Calories) Program B (1800 Calories)	FOOD GROUPS (x = 1 Portion Size)								
	Fats/Oils	Meat/Dairy	Starches	Fruits	Vegetable				
Breakfast Meal Plan:									
Lunch Meal Plan:									
Dinner Meal Plan:									
Snack Plans									
Shack Flans									
Totals									

At end of each day, complete this Daily Food Journal according to what you actually did eat that day. Be as specific as you can and note which foods are *preferred* (P) and *occasional* (O) or *special occasion* (S).

Day	6	
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	T		CERVING	E + EC/	NATE A TEST				
TIME	FOODS YOU ATE	P/O/S	SERVING SIZE			STARCHES	EDITE	VECCIEC	MOOD
	FOODS FOU ATE	1/0/3		EAKEA		STARCHES	FKU115	VEGGIES	MOOD
			DK	V/AUNIV	101				
			C	NIA CIZ	TC.				
			5	NACK	20				
			1						
				LUNCI					
		-			-				
_			C	NACK	C				_
			<u> </u>	NACK	<i>'</i>				
			г	INNE	D				
					IX				
		-			-				
		-			-				
Cha-1	1 hay fan arram 0	N/	[v Totals						
Check	1 box for every 8 oz.	D.	ly Totals ogram A	4	4	6	4	5	
oi wa	ter you drink per day.		ogram A ogram B	5	5	8	5	6	
		rr	ogram b	3	3	O	J	U	
Daily P	hysical Activities:								

Daily Tip:

When making substitutions, choose a food from the same food group. For example, if you do not like turkey, select lean ham instead.

Day 7									
Program A (1500 Calories) Program B (1800 Calories)	FOOD GROUPS (x = 1 Portion Size)								
	Fats/Oils	Meat/Dairy	Starches	Fruits	Vegetable				
Breakfast Meal Plan:									
Lunch Meal Plan:			1						
Dinner Meal Plan:									
Snack Plans									
Totals	3								
	ı	1	1	1	1				

At end of each day, complete this Daily Food Journal according to what you actually did eat that day. Be as specific as you can and note which foods are *preferred* (P) and *occasional* (O) or *special occasion* (S).

Day 7

			SERVING	FATS/	MEATS/				
TIME	FOODS YOU ATE	P/O/S	SIZE			STARCHES	FRUITS	VEGGIES	MOOD
			BR	EAKF	AST				
			~						
			S	NACK	S		1		
				INC					
				LUNCI					
_			S	NACK	S				_
			~						
			Ι	INNE	R				
				-		_			
	1 box for every 8 oz.		Iy Totals						
of wa	ter you drink per day.		ogram A	4	4	6	4	5	
		Pr	ogram B	5	5	8	5	6	
Daily P	hysical Activities:								

Daily Tip:

1 Tbsp of regular salad dressing or 2 Tbsp of light dressing or 3 Tbsp of fat-free = 1 Fat serving. Keep trying light or fat-free dressings until you find one you really enjoy.