## Low Fat Diet Weight Loss Diet: High Cholesterol High Triglycerides

This diet has been used by a number of Joyful Living Services' clients and the weight loss has been very positive. People who have had difficulty with high cholesterol and high triglycerides have also had positive results following these simple rules. It's more than just a diet - it's a lifestyle change. Remember that exercise is a MUST if you decide it's time to lose weight and lower your cholesterol. Without exercise it just won't work. It's not a fad diet either. Fad diets work great while you're on them but as soon as you go off the diet you gain the weight back plus more. The reason? Because the body went into what's called "starvation mode". A lot of people believe that if they starve themselves they will lose weight. Granted they probably will after a while depending on how long they starve. But the majority of the population with not lose weight and will either remain at the same body weight or even gain weight. The reason? In order to lose weight you must eat and you must eat foods that are low in fat so your body can burn the calories. If you're on a diet right now and are losing more than 4-5 pounds per month you're losing too fast. You may be losing muscle, which you don't want to do. If you are "stuck" at a body weight you are tired of, try incorporating the rules from this diet into your life. Remember - it's not a diet - it's a lifestyle change. That means you don't stop following it!

## General Information

The purpose of this diet is to lower your blood cholesterol, triglycerides, and for you to lose weight. There are three ways to reduce cholesterol:

1. Reduce dietary cholesterol
2. Reduce saturated fat intake
3. Increase polyunsaturated fat intake

## Special instructions are as follows:

Limit foods high in cholesterol: egg yolk, shrimp, prawns, dairy products containing butterfat, baked goods, desserts containing egg yolk and cream and organ meats (liver, heart, brain, kidney and sweetbreads). Cholesterol in the diet is limited to 300 mg per day. Limit foods high in saturated fats: animal fats and vegetable fats as palm oil, coconut oil, cocoa butter and vegetable shortening. Use polyunsaturated oils. Limit all meat to 9 oz . per day. Use fish and poultry as often as possible. Read labels carefully before using canned, packaged or frozen foods. Look for liquid vegetable oils as the first ingredient on the label.

## Definition of terms:

SATURATED FAT is usually a fat of animal origin. Some vegetable fats, however, are saturated. This may occur naturally (for example, palm oil and coconut oil), or as a result of food technology (for example, vegetable shortening, which is vegetable oil that has been "hydrogenated" causing the oil to solidify and become more saturated). CHOLESTEROL is a fatty substance manufactured by the body and normally present in the blood. It is present in foods of animal origin. POLYUNSATURATED FAT is a fat of plant origin. Most liquid vegetable fats are unsaturated. For example, safflower and corn oils are more unsaturated than olive and peanut oil.

Approximate composition of the diet is as follows: 1950 calories, 190 gms carbohydrate, 95 gms protein, 90 gms fat, 300 mg cholesterol.

Protein Group Meat and Meat Substitutes 6 oz. cooked weight
in sauces
hash,
except as egg yolks.
frankfurters
"Foods to
meats, ham

FOODS ALLOWED
Coffee, tea, carbonated beverages, skim milk, nonfat

Whole milk and whole milk drinks, buttermilk, evaporated skim milk, fruit juices, 2 cups low-fat milk daily.

Baked, broiled, boiled, roasted or sauted in allowed oil: lean, well-trimmed pork, ham, beef, lamb, veal, poultry (white meat, cooked without skin), fish, shellfish (except shrimp, prawns, unless substituted for allowed Meats canned or frozen egg yolks), oysters. Lean meat, or gravies, such as chili, fish or poultry canned in allowed oils.

Luncheon meats made from Crab or lobster, liver, poultry, i.e., turkey salami, turkey sweetbreads, or heart, bologna and turkey frankfurters. substituted for allowed Fish and poultry (white meat) are Luncheon meats and lower in saturated fats than red (except those listed in meats, and should be used more frequently. hocks, bacon, salt pork.

Substitutions for 1 oz of meat: Cheese spreads, cream cheese, 1 oz. cheese (pot, ricotta, mozarella made with nonfat milk, special low fat cheeses (i.e., Farmers, Cheez-ola, Count-down, Peanut butter other than Sapsago; limit cheddar-type "old-fashioned", cashew
butter.
week.
cheeses to 2 oz. per week). $1 / 4$ cup low fat or dry curd cottage Egg yolks in excess of 3 per

2 tablespoons old-fashioned peanut butter
1/2 cup tofu
1 oz. meat-flavored substitute made from soy protein

Low cholesterol egg substitutes, such as Eggbeaters or Second Nature.
Egg whites
Limit egg yolks to 3 per week, including those used in cooking or baking. You may substitute 4 oz. shrimp, prawns, crab or lobster or 2 oz. liver, sweetbreads, or heart for each allowed egg yolk.


