### PALEO DIET AND OPTIMAL HEALTH





### Who am I?

#### **Director Cairns Naturopathic Clinic**

Health Scientist with a focus on biochemical individuality and functional medicine.

#### **Our Services**

Optimising physical, emotional and spiritual health Disease Prevention Disease Management

#### **Our Practitioners**

Kylie Cloney Health Scientist, Naturopathic Medicine.

Helen Watson Y Yoga Instructor, Remedial Massage Therapist

Erin Reece Lomi Lomi Massage Therapist

Susan Breeze Cranio Sacral Therapist
Werner Rinseler Registered Psychologist

Jillian Zamora Henna Tattooist – adorning and honouring the body



I believe life is precious, often people do not appreciate the physical body until its already in a disease state. The majority of the western world invest more time and money into physical possessions than they do their own body.

I believe in establishing Wellness for Life, Because life should be lived!



### PALEO DIET AND OPTIMAL HEALTH

#### LETS THINK ABOUT WHAT WE EAT...

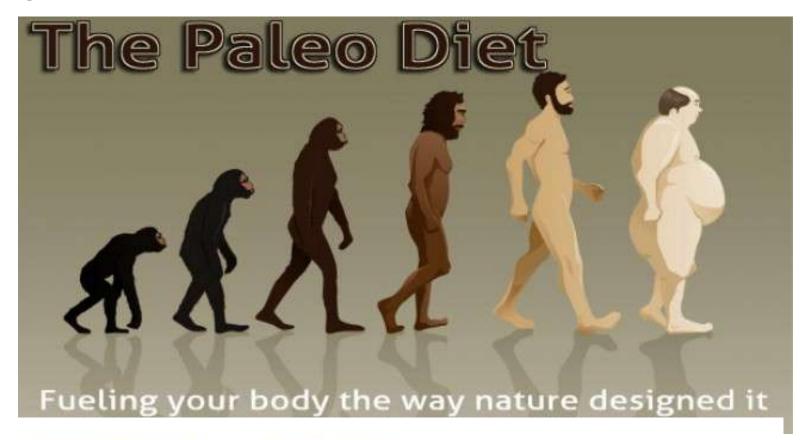
#### The Modern Western Diet

- The industrial revolution introduced a new way of life which has rapidly developed in the western world.
- Foods are now available at 24/7. Processing, canning, preserving.
- What effect does this have on the human body?
- Rushing convenient foods





How would you eat if you had to hunt or grow your own food?





### Effect of the modern Western Diet

- Poor nutrient content Macro and Micronutrients
- Increase in obesity
- Increase in Cancer and Cardiovascular disease
- Increase in ASD
- Increase in Infertility
- Increase in Digestive Disease
- Increase in Childhood Food Allergy (gut flora/overexposure to allergen foods)
- Increase in mental health disorders
- \*\* Our next Seminar will discuss disease states and management in relation to Paleo diet.

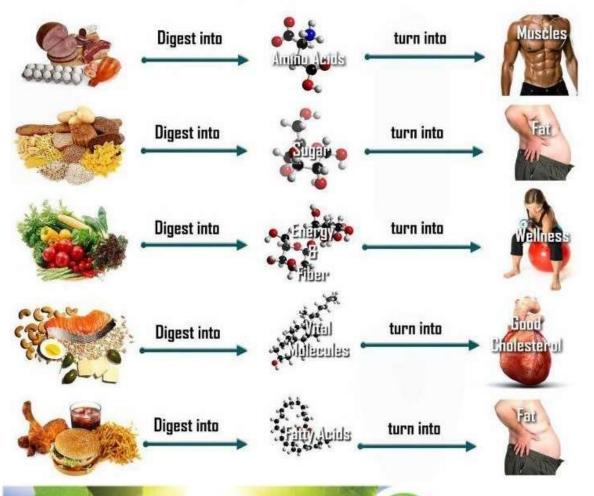




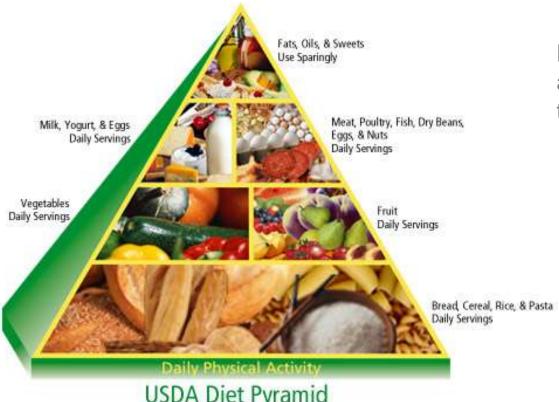
This product can make you obese and put you at risk for diabetes, cancer, heart failure, hernias, incontinence, stroke, gout, depression and arthritis



### HOW FOODS AFFECT OUR BODIES



# USDA Western Food Pyramid



How many westerners actually eat like this though?

Wellness for life



# REAL Western Food Pyramid



Many Westerners are eating like this...

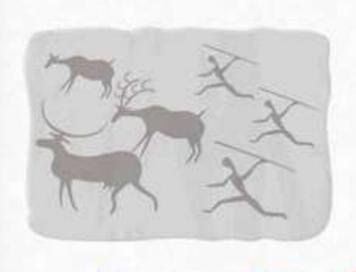
Note – Alcohol should be included in this pyramid for many Australians



### What is The Paleo Diet?







The Paleo Diet is an effort to eat like we used to thousands of years ago as cavemen. If a caveman couldn't eat it, neither should you.



















And Much More!

(Things we could hunt or find - meats, fish, regional veggies, fruits, leafy greens, nuts, seeds, etc)















(Things we can't hunt or find - grains, sugar, breads, cereal, pasta, processed foods, etc)



### EAT:

- Grass-produced meats
- Fish/seafood
- Fresh fruits and veggies
- W Eggs
- Nuts and seeds
- Healthful oils (Olive, walnut, flaxseed, macadamia, avocado, coconut)

### DON'T EAT:

- Cereal grains
- Mark Legumes (including peanuts)
- 💢 Dairy
- Refined sugar
- Potatoes
- Processed foods
- 🞇 Salt
- Refined vegetable oils (listed in <u>The Paleo Diet</u>

Cookbook and The Paleo Diet for Athletes)

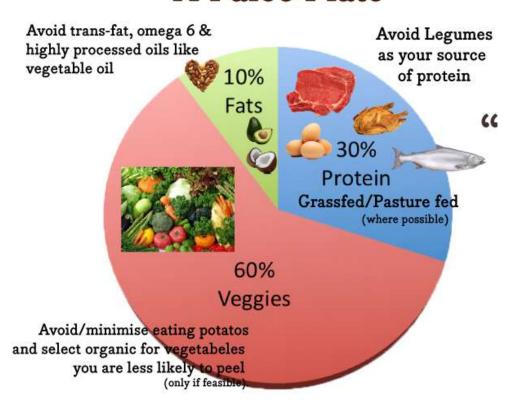


## The Paleo Food Pyramid



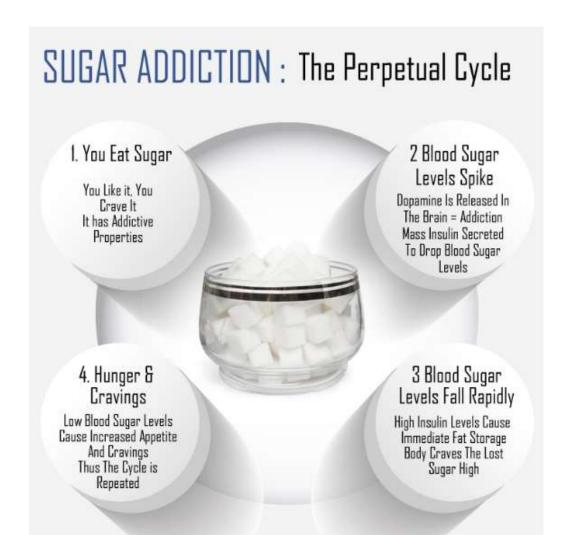


### A Paleo Plate



\*1-2 servings of fruit a day. Fruit should never replace vegetables.







### PALEO DIET AND SUGAR

# Average consumption of sugar per year, per person

Data source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations













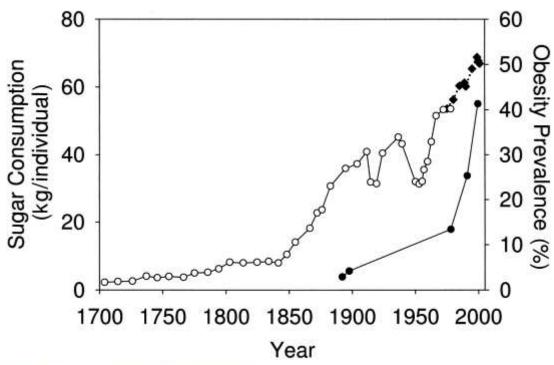






### PALEO DIET AND SUGAR

American Journal Clinical Nutrition – Statistics National sugar consumption and Obesity scale.







One large (136g) banana can contain 17g [4.25 teaspoons] of sugar.





One cup of Froot Loops contains 13g (3.25 teaspoons) of sugar.





One 355mL can of Coca-Cota centains 42g [10.5 teaspoons] of sugar.





Two tablespoons of peanut butter contains 2.5g (0.625 teaspoons) of sugar.





Two tablespoons of ketchup contains 8g (two traspoons) of sugar.





One 355mL glass of grange juice contains 33g (8.25 teaspoons) of sugar.





One cup of grapes contains 15g (3.75 teaspoons) of sugar.





(INCLUDING ENERGY DRINKS) EVERY DAY



It has been estimated that consuming one can of soft drink per day could lead to a 6.75kg weight gain in one year (if these calories are added to a typical US diet and not offset by reduction in other energy sources)

DRINKING A CAN OF SOFT DRINK EACH DAY will significantly increase your risk of



THE AMOUNT OF CARBON A TED/STILL DRINKS BOUGHT IN 2012

In the 12 months to October 2012, Australians bought 1,28 billion litres of carbonated/still drinks with sugar, with regular cola drinks being the most popular (447 million litres)

If you drink 1 x 600ml regular soft drink every day for a year you will drink





9 PACKS



IN 250ML









Women should limit their sugar intake to less than 6 teaspoons per day. Men should limit their daily sugar intake to less than 9 teaspoon.

The average American has more than 22 teaspoons of sugar a day!
The average child

consumes 32 teaspoons

per day!







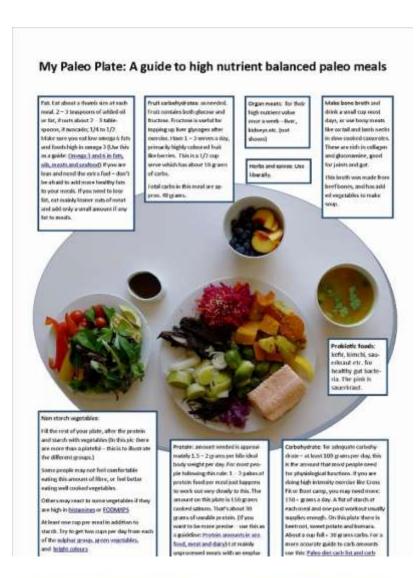


### PALEO DIET AND CARBOHYDRATES

- The Paleo diet is NOT a low carbohydrate high protein diet.
- Adequate carbohydrates are need to avoid fatigue and weight gain (metabolic damage, catabolism etc)
- All Vegetables, Fruits & Sweet potatoes are sources of carbohydrates.









# Why NO GRAIN?





### Grains and Gluten....

#### Zonulin

Opens up the spaces between the cells of the intestinal lining. That normally occurs, in order for nutrient and other molecules to get in and out of the intestine. However, when leaky gut is present, the spaces between the cells open up too much allowing larger protein molecules to get into the bloodstream where an immunologic reaction can take place. Once that happens, the body is primed to react to those proteins each and every time they appear. It can also cause leakage of intestinal contents, like bacteria into the immune system creating inflammation and overloading the liver's ability to filter out this garbage.

#### Triggers that open the Zonulin doorway

Based on Dr. Fasano's research, we know that the two most powerful triggers to open the zonulin door are gluten and gut bacteria in the small intestine. Gliadin causes zonulin levels to increase both in those people who have celiac disease and those who do not. As the zonulin level rises, the seal between the intestinal cells diminishes, opening up spaces between cells that allow all sorts of things to pass right through. This is called "leaky gut". Its as if the security guard that keeps the bad guys out is taking a nap! Sometimes large food molecules will pass through to the immune system. The immune system thinks they are foreign invaders and will mount and immune response leading to food sensitivities. In addition this immune activation leads to more damage to the intestinal cells (called enterocytes) and the gut becomes more inflamed and more permeable or "leaky". As the damage continues, the microvilli that line the intestines and absorb nutrients become damaged, leading to other nutrient deficiencies.

#### Top causes of increased zonulin and development of leaky gut

SIBO = small intestinal bacterial overgrowth

- ☐ Fungal dysbiosis or Candida overgrowth
- Parasite infections
- Overgrowth of harmful organisms, like bacteria or yeast in the intestipe
- ☐ Gliadin in the diet (gluten containing foods)

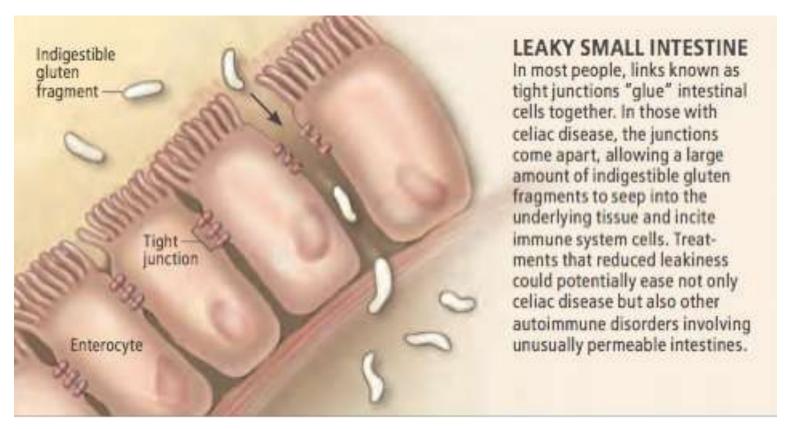
#### Gliadin

Gliadin can affect zonulin even in people without the gene for celiac disease..... The significance of this is that gluten affects intestinal permeability in all persons...

a protein in wheat, that like gluten, is a trigger for people with celiac disease. However, a study published in the Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology in 2006 clearly showed that gliadin can affect conulin **even in people without the gene for celiac**. The researchers concluded that Based on our results, we concluded that gliadin activates zonulin signaling irrespective of the genetic expression of autoimmunity, leading to increased intestinal permeability to macromolecules. The significance of this is that gluten affects intestinal permeability in all persons to different extents. It also means that 100% of patients with autoimmune disease or leaky gut could potentially benefit from a gluten-free diet.



### **ZONULIN – Gluten and Grains**





Comparison with ancestral diets suggests dense a-cellular carbohydrates promote an inflammatory microbiota, and may be the primary dietary cause of leptin resistance and obesity.

Journal of Diabetes Metabolic Syndromes 2012;5:175-89. doi: 10.2147/DMSO.S33473. Epub 2012 Jul 6.

#### **Abstract**

A novel hypothesis of obesity is suggested by consideration of diet-related obese homeostatically guard their elevated weight. In rodent models of his seen initially at vagal afferents, blunting the actions of satiety mediators, triggered SOCS3 signaling implicated. In humans, dietary fat and fructose glucose also strongly activates SOCS3 signalling. Crucially however, in humans

A-Cellular flours, sugars and processed foods produce inflammatory microbiota via the upper gastrointestinal tract. ...

carbohydrate from cellular tubers, leaves and fruits may produce a gastrointestinal microbiota consistent with our evolutionary condition...Potentially explaining the exceptional macronutrient metabolic health of NON Westernized populations...

A diet of grain-free whole foods with

s, virtually all "ancestral roods" have markedly lower ods, a property quite independent of glycemic index. Thus the

"forgotten organ" of the gastrointestinal microbiota is a prime candidate to be influenced by evolutionarily unprecedented postprandial luminal carbohydrate concentrations. The present hypothesis suggests that in parallel with the bacterial effects of sugars on dental and periodontal health, a-cellular flours, sugars, and processed foods produce an inflammatory microbiota via the upper gastrointestinal tract, with fat able to effect a "double hit" by increasing systemic absorption of lipopolysaccharide. This model is consistent with a broad spectrum of reported dietary phenomena. A diet of grain-free whole foods with carbohydrate from cellular tubers, leaves, and fruits may produce a gastrointestinal microbiota consistent with our evolutionary condition, potentially explaining the exceptional macronutrient-independent metabolic health of non-Westernized populations, and the apparent efficacy of the modern "Paleolithic" diet on satiety and metabolism.

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### ZONULIN ASSOCIATED DISEASE

### Major diseases associated to Zonulin (Pre-HP2)

#### **AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES**

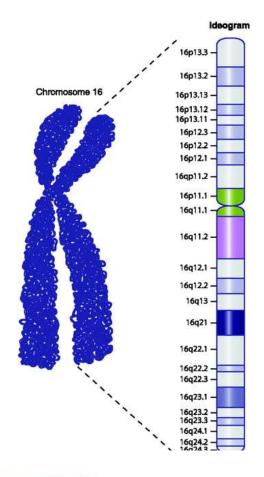
- · Ankylosing spondylitis.
- Celiac disease
- Inflammatory bowel disease (Cronh's disease)
- · Rheumatoid arthritis
- · Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Type 1 diabetes

#### CANCERS

- Brain cancers (gliomas)
- Breast cancer
- Lung adenocarcinoma
- Ovarian cancer
- Pancreatic cancer

#### **DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM**

- Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP)
- Multiple sclerosis (Autoimmune disease?)
- · Schizophrenia (Autoimmune disease?)



### Major diseases associated to Chromosome 16

#### **AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES**

- Adult polycystic kidney disease
- Inflammatory bowel diseases (NOD2 locus)
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Type 1 diabetes
- · Rheumatoid arthritis

#### CANCERS

- · Acute nonymphocytic leukemia
- Breast cancer
- Fanconi's anemia
- · Lymphoma, diffuse large B-cell
- Myeloid leukemia, acute
- Prostate cancers

#### DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

- Batten's disease (juvenile onset neurodegenerative disorder)
- Lou Gehrig's disease
- Leukodystrophy
- Multiple sclerosis
- Autism



## RICE - Why not Paleo.

#### Phytin / Phytate

This stuff binds itself to minerals and keep the and get at the minerals fairly well, but they ever removing the bran removes the phytate. That'

Trypsin inhibitor found in rice – means we can't effectively digest the protein we eat with it.

As Mark Sisson puts it, "I tle to phytate, but since it r mineral balances than v.....

Phytate in hull of brown rice binds to minerals and keeps them from being absorbed –( poor mineral balance)

phytate sically

#### **Trypsin Inhibitor**

Trypsin is an enzyme produced in the pancreas, and its job is to cleave protein peptide chains into amino acids for easy absorption in the digestive process. If trypsin is blocked – say, by the trypsin inhibitor found in rice – we can't effectively digest the protein we eat with it.

But again, trypsin inhibitor is "located primarily in the outer embryo of the rice seed, with a bit in the bran, and none in the polished, milled seed. Bran-free white rice has no trypsin inhibitor. Steaming rice bran deactivates it, too."

#### Haemaglutinin-lectin

Haemagglutinin-lectin is a lectin that binds to certain carboh nutrients. But it's located in rice bran only, and once it's cool

#### Oryzacystatin

Like trypsin, cysteine proteases are enzymes that degrade po apoptosis (necessary programmed cell death) to certain imm processes. Unlike trypsin, however, oryzacystatin doesn't ge Cysteine proteases .... Responsible for host of biological processes... including immune responses....inhibitors in rice mess with these processes... unable to be milled away or neutralised in cooking.

ses, from

on of

processes. Unlike trypsin, however, oryzacystatin doesn't get milled away or neutralized through cooking. "Oryzacystatin remains 100% active after at least 30 minutes of boiling."

#### **Allergens**

Wheat-sens allergic read in particula

Cooked white rice..doesn't contain antinutrients... Brown rice is worse for you... Itoimmune disorders seem more susceptible to rice allergy, too (big surprise there), and czema, gastrointestinal distress, or asthma. If you're sensitive to food in general and grains of cause an immediate reaction, there remains the question of latent, hidden damage.

if you stick with white rice (which doesn't contain the phytate and trypsin inhibitor content of the less-milled brown rice) and you cook it properly (which neutralizes the haemagglutinin-lectin), you don't have much to worry about from an anti-nutrient perspective. Yes, that's right: Brown rice is worse for you than white rice.

But just because white rice won't destroy you doesn't mean that it's some kind of super-food. "White, milled, polished rice is basically pure starch... It is essentially a blank slate, nothing all that bad about it, but nothing all that great, either." Rice can be tasty, but it's really nothing more than empty, starchy calories.

White, Milled polished rice is basically pure starch... it is essentially a blank slate, nothing all that bad about it but nothing all that great either... nothing more than empty calories...



# What about RICE? Its gluten free...

May provide starch for dysbiosis – bad gut bacteria.

- Much of the nutritional value of rice depends on whether the hull of the rice has been removed (white rice) or left on (brown rice).
- The hull does contain all the nutrients in the rice but also contains phytates and other anti-nutrients.
- White rice is essentially nothing but carbohydrate - glucose with neither nutrients nor toxins.
- Rice May create a nutrient deficiency in your diet by displacing too many nutrient-dense foods – filling you up with empty calories.





# Why not just eat Gluten Free Products?

- Gluten free products are often overly processed and nutrient deficient. Check the Labels: hollow carbohydrates often full of sugar.
- Don't encourage you to change eating habits
- Keep for occasional use only



### What about Fat/Cholesterol?

The traditional diets of Pacific islanders free of heart disease, for example, vary widely in their proportions of fat and carbohydrate, but as can be seen in Figure 1, they are all rich in saturated fat and low in PUFA when compared to the standard American diet.

Each of these traditional diets is based primarily on starches, fruits, coconut and fish, so the PUFA comes mostly from fish rather than from vegetable oils.

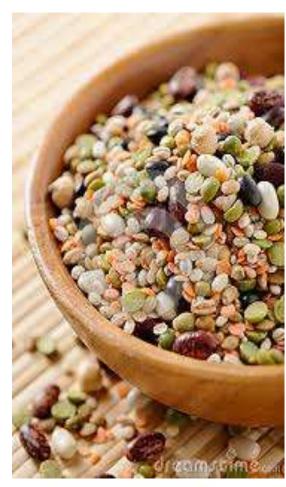


	TOKELAU	PUKAPUKA	KITAVA	USA
Protein	12	12	10	15
Carbohydrate	34	50	69	50
Total Fat	54	38	21	33
Saturated	49	30	17	11
Monounsaturated	3	6	2	12
Polyunsaturated	2	2	2	7

FIGURE 1. Macronutrient Intakes in the Traditional Diets of Three Pacific Island Populations Free of Heart Disease and in the Standard American Diet as a Percentage of Total Calories. 1, 2, 8



## Why no Legumes?



- Alfalfa
- Baby Lima Bean
- Black Turtle Bean
- Broad Bean
- Chili Bean
- Dwarf Beans
- English Bean
- Field Pea
- Frijole Negro
- Green and Yellow Peas
- Lespedeza
- Madagascar Bean
- Molasses Face Bean
- Mungo Bean
- Peanuts
- Red Bean
- Red Kidney Bean
- Scarlet Runner Bean
- Southern Peas
- Wax Bean
- White Pea Bean

- Asparagus Bean
- Black Bean
- Boston Bean
- Cannellini Bean
- Coco Bean
- Egyptian Bean
- Fava Bean
- French Green Beans
- Great Northern Bean
- Kidney Beans
- Licorice
- Mexican Black Bean
- Mung Bean
- Navy Bean
- Peruvian Bean
- Red Clover
- Rice Bean
- Small Red Bean
- Sugar Snap Peas
- White Clover

- Asparagus Pea
- Black-eyed Peas
- Boston Navy Bean
- Chickpeas
- Cranberry Bean
- Egyptian White Broad Bean
- Fava Coceira
- · Frijol Bola Roja
- Green Beans
- Lentils
- Lima Bean
- Mexican Red Bean
- Mung Pea
- Pea Bean
- Pinto Bean
- Red Eye Bean
- Runner Bean
- Snow Peas
- Soybean
- White Kidney Bean

### Almonds have a neutral effect on serum lipid profiles: a meta-analysis of randomized trials

J Am Diet Assoc. 2009 May;109(5):865-73. doi: 10.1016/j.jada.2009.02.014.

Phung OJ<sup>1</sup>, Makanji SS, White CM, Coleman CI.

<sup>1</sup>University of Connecticut, Hartford Hospital Evidence-Based Practice Centre, Hartford, CT 06102-5037, USA.

### **Abstract**

The aim was to evaluate the influence of almonds on lipid parameters

Almond consumption may be associated with improvements in serum lipid profiles. The aim was to evaluate the influence of almonds on lipid parameters to help define the role of almonds as a lipid modulator. MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane CENTRAL, and the Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database were searched through July 2008, with no language restrictions, for randomized controlled trials of almonds in at least one of the following Five randomized, controlled trials endpoints: total, low-density lipoprotein (LI ol, triglycerides, or the LDL:HDL (totalling 142 participants) met all ratio. A manual search of references from p ntify additional relevant trials. Five inclusion criteria randomized, controlled trials (totalling 142 carried and metalling 142

ranging from 25 to 168 g/day significantly lowered total cholesterol [weighted mean difference -6.95 mg/dL (95% confidence interval [CI] -13.12 to -0.772) (-0.18 mmol/L [95% CI -0.34 to LDL cholesterol [weighted mean difference -5.79 mg/dL (95% CI -11.2 to significant effect on HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, or LDL:HDL ratio was any analysis (12=0% for all). Review of funnel plots and the Egger's weigh likelihood of publication bias in all analyses (P>0.25 for all). Almond con not significantly affect LDL or HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, or the LDL:

Almond consumption may decrease total cholesterol and does not significantly affect LDL or HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, or the LDL:HDL ratio.

not support the ingestion of almonds solely for their lipid modifying effects. Both the lipid modulating effects and the safety/tolerability of almonds should be further investigated through the conduction of larger randomized, double-blinded trials of longer duration. Such studies might focus specifically on whether the efficacy of almonds as a lipid modulator varies



#### Paleolithic diets as a model for prevention and treatment of Western disease.

#### Lindeberg S.

Am J Hum Biol. 2012 Mar-Apr;24(2):110-5. doi: 10.1002/ajhb.22218. Epub 2012 Jan 19.

Department of Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Sweden. staffan.lindeberg@med.lu.se

#### Abstract

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

To explore the possibility that a pale disease.

There are no obvious risks with avoiding dairy products, margarine, oils, refined sugar, and cereal grains, which provide 70% or more of the dietary intake in northern European populations

ed degenerative Western

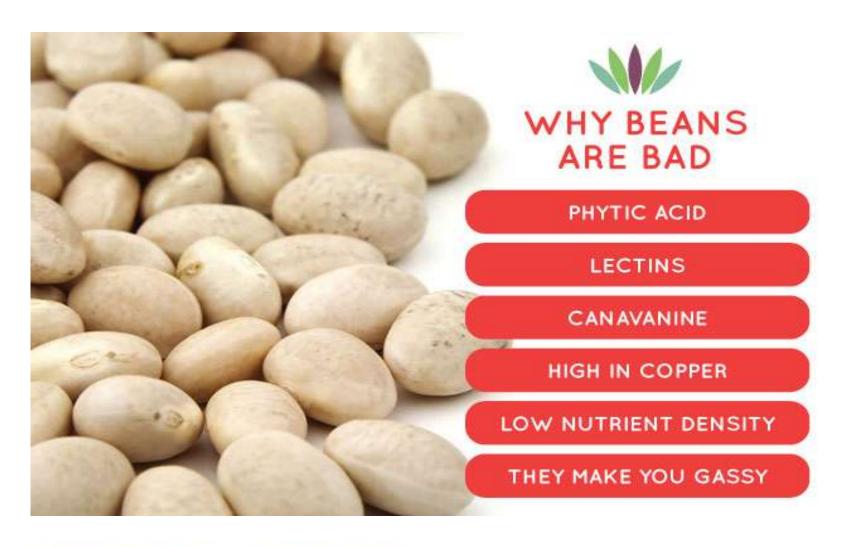
#### **METHODS:**

Literature review of African Paleolithic roods in relation to recent evidence or nealthy nutrition.

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Available evidence lends weak support in favour and little against the notion that lean meat, fish, vegetables, tubers, and fruit can be effective in the prevention and treatment of common Western diseases. There are no obvious risks with avoiding dairy products, margarine, oils, refined sugar, and cereal grains, which provide 70% or more of the dietary intake in northern European populations. If stroke, coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and cancer are preventable by dietary changes, an ancestral-like diet may provide an appropriate template.







# Why no Dairy?

- Mucous forming
- Lactose intolerance/Mal-digestion
- Pasteurization
- Links to increase in breast and prostate cancer
- Dairy High allergen proteins inflammation, autoimmune stimulation
- Getting regular exercise, especially weight-bearing and muscle strengthening exercise.
- Getting adequate vitamin D, whether through diet, exposure to sunshine, or supplements.
- Consuming enough calcium to reduce the amount the body has to borrow from bone.
- Acid/Alkaline base regulated via kidney function is vital for maintaining healthy calcium levels – Kidneys excrete more calcium in an acidic body.
- Consuming adequate vitamin K, found in green, leafy vegetables.
- Not getting too much preformed vitamin A.





### Whole milk intake is associated with prostate cancer-specific mortality among U.S. male physicians.

J Nutr. 2013 Feb;143(2):189-96. doi: 10.3945/jn.112.168484. Epub 2012 Dec 19.

Song Y1, Chavarro JE, Cao Y, Qiu W, Mucci L, Sesso HD, Stampfer MJ, Giovannucci E, Pollak M, Liu S, Ma J.

Department of Epidemiology and Program on Genomics and Nutrition, Fielding School of Public Health, University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA.

#### Abstract

Previous studies have associated his milk types and the relation betweer and the incidence and survival of PQ a during a 28-y follow-up.

The intake of total dairy products

erwas associated with increased PCa milk intake and risk incidence. We investigated the as

nce, but little data are available concerning ociation between intake of dairy products

We conducted a cohort study in the Physicians' Health Study (n = 21.660) and a survival analysis among the incident PCa cases (n = 2806). Information on dairy product consumption vas collected at baseline. PCa cases and deaths (n = servings/d vs. ≤0.5 servings/d].

305) were confirmed during follow-up. The intake of total dairy products was associated Whole milk intake remained 1.12 (9.5% CI: 0.93, 1.35); >2.5 associated with risk of progression to fatal disease after diagnosis...

Skim/low-fat milk intake was positively associated with risk of low-grade, early stage, and screen-detected cancers, whereas whole milk intake was associated only with fatal PCa [HR = 1.49 (95% CI: 0.97, 2.28); ≥237 mL/d (1 serving/d) vs. rarely consumed]. In the survival analysis, whole milk intake remained associated with risk of progression to fatal disease after diagnosis [HR = 2.17 (95% CI: 1.34, 3.51)]. In this prospective cohort, higher intake of skim/low-fat milk was associated with a greater risk of nonaggressive PCa. Most importantly, only whole milk was consistently associated with higher incidence of fatal PCa in the entire cohort and higher PCa-specific mortality among cases. These findings add further evidence to suggest the potential role of dairy products in the development and prognosis of PCa.



### All about calcium.....

Green vegetables, sesame seeds, and even oranges contain lots of usable calcium, without problems associated with diary. Keep in mind that <u>you retain the calcium better and just do not need as much when you don't consume a diet heavy in animal products and sodium, sugar, and caffeine.</u>

Many green vegetables have calcium-absorption rates of over 50 percent, compared with about 32 percent for milk.

Additionally since animal protein induces calcium excretion in the urine, the calcium retention from vegetables is higher.

All green vegetables are high in calcium.

Weaver, C.M., and K.L. Plawecki. 1994. Dietary calcium: adequacy of a vegetarian diet. Am. J. Nutr. 59 (supp.): 1238-41S.

The American "chicken and pasta" diet style is significantly low in calcium, so adding dairy as a calcium source to this mineral-poor diet makes superficial sense it is certainly better than no calcium in the diet. However, much more than just calcium is missing. The only reasons cow's milk is considered such an important source of calcium, is that the American diet is centred on animal foods, refined grains, and sugar, all of which are devoid of calcium. Any healthy diet containing a reasonable amount of unrefined plant foods will have sufficient calcium without milk. Fruits and vegetables strengthen bones. Researchers have found that those who eat the most fruits and vegetables have denser bones. These researchers concluded that not only are fruits and vegetables rich in potassium, magnesium, calcium, and other nutrients essential for bone health, but, because they are alkaline, not acid-producing, they don induce urinary calcium loss. Green vegetables in particular have a powerful effect on reducing hip fractures, for they are rich not only in calcium but in other nutrients, such as vitamin K, which is crucial for bone health.

Tucker, K.L., M. T. Hannan, H. Chen, et al. 1999. Potassium, magnesium, and fruit and vegetable intakes are associated with greater mineral density in elderly men and women. Am. J. Clin. Nutr. 69 (4): 727-36; News, S. A., S.P. Robins, M.K. Campbell, et al. 2000. Dietary influences on bone mass and bone metabolism: further evidence of a positive link between fruit and vegetable consumption and bone health? Am. J. Clin. Nutr. 71 (1): 142-51.



### Bio-available Calcium Absorption

Food <sup>r</sup>	Serving size	Calcium <sup>2</sup> content	Fractional' absorption	
	R	mg	%	Milk 32.1%
Milk	240	300	32.1	WIIIK 32.170
Almonds, dry roasted	28	80	21.2	
Beans, pinto	86	44.7	17.0	
Beans, red	172	40.5	17.0	
Beans, white	110	113	17.0	
Broccoli	71	35	52.6	
Brussel sprouts	78	19	63.8	Chinese Cabbage
Cabbage, Chinese	85	79	53.8	53.8%
Cabbage, green	75	25	64.9	55.675
Cauliflower	62	17	68.6	
Citrus punch with CCM	240	300	50.0	
Fruit punch with CCM	240	300	52.0	Cauliflower 68.6%
Kale	65	47	58.8	
Kohlrabi	82	20	67.0	
Mustard greens	72	64	57.8	
Radish	50	14	74.4	
Rutabaga	85	36	61.4	
Sesame seeds, no hulls	28	37	20.8	Sesame Seeds 20.8%
Soy milk	120	5	31.0	303dille 300d3 20.070



# Quick question: Why are we so obsessed with the idea of getting calcium from milk?



1 cup milk = 276 mg calcium (28% DI)



100 g sesame seeds = 989 mg (99% DI)



100 g chia seeds = 635 mg (64% DI)





1 cup almonds = 367 mg (37% DI)



100 g fried tofu = 372 mg (37% DI)





1 cup bok choy = 158 mg (16% DI)



5 dried figs = 135 mg (14% DI)



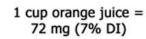
1 herring fillet = 106 mg (11% DI)



1 tbsp ground savory = 88 mg (9% DI)



1 cup broccoli = 74mg (7% DI)





### A GOOD PALEO DAY....



# A BAD PALEO DAY...



### FANATISISM AND EXTREMES

- Use The Paleo diet as a **guideline** for your food choices.
- 80/20 rule
- Better to eat some of the low allergen grains and pseudo-grains occasionally than binge or yoyo your diet.
- Tell people about all the **good things** you **can eat** and don't focus on what you cant have. Tell them how amazing you feel.





### PRESENTATION 2

- Paleo for Sport and Fitness case examples
- Paleo for specific disease states
- Understanding individual biochemistry
- Paleo for Children/Pregnancy/Growth and development
- Paleo for weight loss
- Eating out and on the run with Paleo







