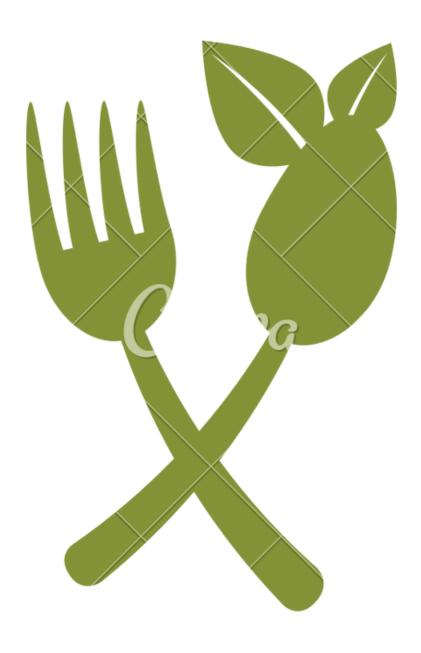
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Keto | Paleo | Whole 30

SORTING IT OUT

When it comes to nutrition and weight loss programs, one thing is absolutely certain: what works for one person will not work for someone else. Not only is taste subjective, we're all made up differently – in mind, body and spirit. A one size fits all approach is not only unrealistic, it ignores the fundamental truth of bio individuality. It also ignores the fact that every day is different. One day might be sedentary at the office and another, really active, demanding a little or a lot from you physically. On those days your body will require different things, nutritionally.

When considering any weight loss program, the first place to start is with a health assessment (ideally with a doctor, naturopath or health coach). From there, you can work together to determine your goals, discuss any restrictions or contraindications, and put together a realistic plan tailored to you.

There is a lot of information available on diets, so much so, it can be overwhelming. With that said, one thing that Keto, Paleo and the Whole 30 all have in common is they all strive to keep insulin levels in the body low. So, let's dive in.

What is insulin and why is it so important to weight? Insulin is a hormone that is secreted by the pancreas and regulates blood sugar in the body. Too much sugar is toxic in the body, which is . Over time, a diet too high in sugar and refined carbohydrates (i.e. cakes, cookies, biscuits, pasta, flour, candy, chips, soda, juice) can increase the risk for obesity, type 2 diabetes and a host of other preventable diseases.

When insulin is released, as a protective mechanism to the body, any available excess sugar circulating in the blood stream is immediately stored as fat. Any food or drink that breaks down into sugar spikes insulin in the body and is therefore considered high on the glycemic index (a high GI food), i.e. cakes, cookies, biscuits, pasta, flour, candy, chips, soda and juice, so removing these is a fundamental principle of Keto, Paleo and the Whole 30 programs.







Keto 101

Hormones are the controlling factor in whether or not a body burns fat.* The hormone that prevents you from losing weight is insulin. Fat burning is greatly enhanced in the absence of insulin. When you're running on glucose only, you'll never lose fat.

Insulin triggers include carbohydrates, sugars and excessive protein. Every time you eat (even if you eat celery), you trigger insulin – unless you eat fat only. Combining certain foods also spikes insulin, such as combining protein with sugars—so meat with bread, meats with sugary condiments like ketchup, barbeque sauce, sweet chili sauce and chicken fingers—will have a similar effect on the body as if you ate birthday cake.

It's also important to note that certain ingredients in fast food really spike insulin, especially MSG. MSG is also commonly disguised as 'natural flavors' in a staggering number of packaged foods (ketchups, barbecue sauces, salad dressing and frozen prepared foods).

In short, when you are eating foods that are high on the GI index and break down into sugar, your body burns glucose (sugar) for fuel (not fat). The alternative is Ketosis: a state in which the body is using ketones as its primary fuel. Ketones are the by-product of burning fats.

Our entire lives, we've been told that the primary source of energy in the body is carbohydrates or glucose. This has been proven false. Ketones are an alternative fuel source under certain conditions.

According to Dr. Eric Berg, an expert in Keto, "Ketones are produced when the body is burning fats. An average thin person carries around 50,000-70,000 calories of stored fat. If we compare this to the amount of glycogen, which is stored glucose, we're only talking 1700-2000 calories. Based on this information, our make more sense that our bodies run on fat fuel?"

If you consider the caveman days, if we only had glucose to run our bodies on, we would all have been dead long ago because the glucose reserve would only last 48 hours or less. The goal is to switch our body from sugar fuel to fat fuel.



Insulin regulates fat storage.

The goal is to switch our body from sugar fuel to fat fuel.

What can I eat?

Proteins: beef, lamb, poultry, fish and seafood, eggs

Veggies: leafy greens – spinach, kale, etc.

Non-starchy vegetables – broccoli, cauliflower, etc.

High Fat Dairy – hard cheeses, high fat cream, grass fed butter

Nuts and seeds – pecans, macadamias, walnuts, sunflower seeds, etc.

Fruit: Avocado and berries are ok (blueberries, strawberries, raspberries) but avoid all other fruits.

Sweeteners – stevia, erythritol, xylitol

Fats – coconut oil, high-fat salad dressing, saturated fats, extra virgin olive oil

*Source: www.drberg.com/blog-article/ketogenic-diet-plan

How To Keto

Eat 7-10 cups of vegetables a day! No one talks about this. Just because you are Keto does not mean you can properly fuel your body with the nutrition it needs eating bacon all day. Vegetables are vital sources of potassium and nutrients essential for life and overall good health.

Eliminate sugars from your diet.

Increase your healthy fats (up to 50% of your intake should be fat). Note: fat is the only food that does not spike insulin. Yes, you can have ranch dressing (as long as it doesn't have MSG or natural flavors) on this plan.

Increase your protein to 3-60z each meal (depending on your weight and build)

Limit net carbs to 50 grams a day.

Try intermittent fasting to help regulate blood sugar and experiment with how your body feels. Try 2 meals a day, then 1. Alternate to see what works best for you.

Avoid all hidden sugars (alcohol, packaged and refined carbohydrates).

It's that simple! No counting calories, no need for complicated meal plans. The benefits of this low-carb plan are many, including weight loss.



Paleo 101

The Paleo movement, like Keto, is also rooted in whole, unprocessed foods as the foundation for good health. The Paleo lifestyle advocates for maintaining several cornerstones to good health, and while a healthy weight is one of them, so are other factors like: spending time outdoors to get a healthy dose of vitamin d, lifting heavy things (like weights), sprinting (on occasion) and spending time with people you care about.

According to the Mayo Clinic, A paleo diet is a dietary plan based on foods similar to what might have been eaten during the Paleolithic era, which dates from approximately 2.5 million to 10,000 years ago.

A paleo diet typically includes lean meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, nuts and seeds — foods that in the past could be obtained by hunting and gathering. A paleo diet limits foods that became common when farming emerged about 10,000 years ago. These foods include dairy products, legumes and grains.

An ancestral way of eating, Paleo is a return to eating the way our ancestors did, which is why many refer to it as the 'caveman diet' or a 'hunter-gatherer' diet.

Paleo, like the Whole 30 diet, advocates for limiting grains, gluten and dairy because they are common allergens, create inflammatory effects in the body and in some, create an autoimmune response and more serious health concerns. There is a wealth of information on these foods available, and generally if you suffer from any skin, sinus or autoimmune condition, it is recommended to remove these foods from your diet.

*Source: https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/in-depth/paleo-diet/art-20111182

What can I eat?

Fruits
Vegetables
Nuts and seeds
Lean meats, especially grassfed animals or wild game
Fish, especially those rich in
omega-3 fatty acids, such as
salmon, mackerel and albacore
tuna
Oils from fruits and nuts, such

No's

Grains & Gluten
Legumes, such as beans,
lentils, peanuts and peas
Dairy products
Refined sugar
Potatoes
Highly processed foods

as olive oil or walnut oil

The Whole 30

The Whole 30, like Paleo and Keto is a lifestyle, not a diet. The program is free to participate, has a vibrant social media following and encourages participants to track non-scale victories over the course of a 30-day program: like better sleep, energy, digestion and mood.

Like Paleo and Keto, Whole 30 recommends removing all grains, gluten and dairy from the diet for 30 days, because of their allergenic and inflammatory effects on the body, as well as alcohol, packaged goods and any refined sugars (in most packaged dressings, sauces, pastries, breads, pastries, pasta, crackers and cookies). Other no-no's are refined oils like soy and canola oil, trans-fats found in many packaged and fried foods.

The goal is to investigate how your body responds to certain foods, by first eliminating them and then slowly reinstating them after the 30 days are up. If they still work for you — great! If you find something that helps you feel better in your body, that's great too.

I really like the Whole 30 approach because of its emphasis on lasting lifestyle change and what they call, "food freedom". They don't count calories, and recommend a more intuitive approach to eating, allowing low glycemic fruits like berries and natural fats like coconut and avocado to help keep you full longer.

Potatoes are the one food that were previously omitted from the Whole 30 and are now allowed back, as long as they are not fried with a side of ranch dressing!



What can I eat?

1. Vegetables

Eat vegetables — including potatoes! — to your heart's content.

2. Fruits

Fruits are allowed, in moderation. Remember that you're trying to limit your sugar intake during the 30 days.

3. Unprocessed Meats

Sausage is okay, but check for added sugar and other off-limit preservatives.

4. Seafood

Fish and shellfish get the Whole30 nod of approval.

5. Eggs

Eggs will become your new friend.

6. Nuts and seeds

All nuts and seeds are okay, but no peanuts, because they are a legume.

7. Oils (some) and ghee

Just say yes to olive oil and coconut oil. Ghee, which is a type of clarified butter, is also allowed.

8. Coffee

Yes, you can have coffee just no sugary lattes.

full.



FOR MORE INFORMATION OR CONSULTATIONS:

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