Nutrition: we heard it's good for you

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o, you made your New Year's resolution two-and-a-half months ago. You wanted to take some of those extra pounds off. Or maybe you wanted to have more energy and just feel better. You knew that it ultimately came down to the food you put into your mouth. But, for whatever reason, your resolution faded as fast as the hangover from New Year's Eve (or maybe a bit quicker).

If so, you're probably a bit down on yourself. Why couldn't you stick with that new diet? Didn't you have the willpower to make a positive change in your life? Couldn't you control what you ate? What's so hard about laying off the grease and going with the greens?

If you're thinking like that, well, there are a couple things to say. First off, you aren't alone.

Second, don't be so hard on yourself—eating well requires specific skills that you might still need to learn', practise and develop. And it's pretty hard to do on your own.

Health Services to the rescue. For four weeks, Linda Barton, nutritionist, Linda Brogden, nurse, and Kathy Winters, psychologist, jointly

"Imagine you've never heard the word diet."

presented a series of seminars on eating for Energy. Here's some of the stuff that was talked about.

The seminars covered a number of aspects involved in developing healthy and consistent eating behaviour.

Nutritionally, areas of focus in-

cluded balance at all meals and snacks (protein, grains, fruits and veggies) as well as timing, fibre, and snacks.

Other important areas were understanding the process of change, setting goals, and dealing with and managing stress.

The first seminar started off with a vision: "Imagine you've never heard the word diet." Profound words that have a profound impact. No diets. Ever. Just imagine.

The point was, your approach to eating should not be a diet, because diets don't work.

Restricting your food intake, restricting what you can and can't eat, becoming obsessive about what you eat, it doesn't work.

Instead, choose choice over control. There are no bad foods. There are good foods however. And good food combinations.

. It all comes down to timing your

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Setting SMART goals

To accomplish things, setting goals is an invaluable skill. Goals help to focus and motivate, as well as something to strive for and a way to measure success (or lack thereof). So, set goals and don't fear failure, just see success.

Make your goals Specific, Measurable, Action-oriented, Realistic and Time related. Together, these five concepts can be labelled SMART goals.

For example, when setting your goals, first decide in what area you would like to set a goal. Would you like to work on eating a variety of different foods every day? Or maybe you need to work on planning your meals out better.

Once you've decided what area your goal is in, decide what stage you're at, and what type of goal you're looking at. Do you need to know more first? Or are you ready to make some change in behaviour? Is there some hurdle that is setting you back that you need to clear?

Say you've come to the conclusion you're at the action stage and are looking to have better eating patterns throughout the day. "I will have breakfast by 8:30 at least two times this week," is a SMART goal.

It is specific, as opposed to, "I'm going to start eating breakfast." It is measurable—two times this week.

It is action oriented, as opposed to feeling oriented (it's not, "I'm going to like eating breakfast").

It is realistic, whereas, "I will eat breakfast every day this week," might not be if you haven't been in the habit of eating breakfast at all previously.

And it is time related — before 8:30 in the morning.

Set SMART goals and you're setting yourself up for success.

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as you reach and pass the age of 30, metabolism starts to slow down (about two per cent per decade). However, metabolism depends on genetics, physical activity and eating habits/ The key is to eat every three to four hours. That way your body has coming fuel to use. That means that skipping breakfast, or lunch, or both, a constant, consistent stream of in

sure you're taking in the right type of egy to ensure that you're doing a fuels. Follow the '1-2-3 Energy' stratgood job.

Eating in balance means eating and eating protein every time you sit fruits or vegetables, eating grains, down to eat.

The 1-2-3 strategy represents the energy burst each food gives you one hour from fruits or vegetables, two hours worth from grains, and three hours from protein. And then it's time to eat again.

often, you've got to know what to eat er words, 'mini-meals.' Remember, n between meals. Snacks, or, in betbalance-

Power Shake

fresh or frozen berries (or soy beverage) ow-fat yogurt wheat germ banana

moving and your chest hand isn't as much. If not, then you're likely breathing shallowly. Managing stress was just one of

eating. So is the desire to change.

me?" and "How will it make me feel afterwards?"

Some choices are milk products -yogurt, milk (yes, even chocolate

rou look. But protein?

If it is important, and it will make a difference, what's holding you back?

By popular request, Health Services is hosting another nutrition/lifestyle seminar this Wednesday, March 21. It will run from 4:30 to 6:30 in the new meeting room at Health Services.

All students are welcome. the event is free, and there will be complimentary refreshments available.

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Equitable Control

isn't a great idea.

And every time you eat, make

So, in order to keep eating so

low-fat milk

(Makes three 1 cup servings.) Blend together and enjoy!

To relax, the participants were taken through some breathing exercises to learn to breath from the diaphragm. Try it right now. Sit comfortably in a quiet loca-

tion. Breathe in and think 'calm.' Breathe out and think 'relax.' Breathe smoothly at your normal pace and depth. Repeat to become more calm and relaxed.

Now place one hand on your chest and one on your diaphragm (just above the belly button). You

want to breathe from your diaphragm, so hopefully that hand is

the many skills learned through these seminars. Acquiring new skills is essential if you want to improve your

Ask yourself these two questions that were posed to the seminar participants. "How important is it to

clude soy beans, lentils, and other Vegetable sources of protein insource of protein.

Granola bars? Problem is, there isn't any protein. Go for the Power Bar For snacks, think easy and quick. type that offer the right balance.

physical activity habits/patterns. Metabolism depends on and eating genetics,

Another quick snack solution that was provided was a power shake

lar meals too. To save time, one idea is to cook large amounts of a dish, so that you can freeze and then re-heat the leftovers without spending all Quick and easy is good for reguthe time to cook it from scratch.

evening a week to prepare multiple As well, spending one cooking meals for the week, and then freezing them for later use, can concentrate the time spent in kitchen.

strategies that are helpful in dealing The seminar delivered many with possible roadblocks on your way to better eating habits.

thoughts and feelings are the three One of these roadblocks can be components that combine to create too much stress. Behaviours,

proach was to look at the actions and thoughts, with the idea that these will Through the seminars the aplead the feelings.

The two keys to creating posirive thoughts were to develop a positive attitude and to work on relaxa tion techniques.

> is protein. Fruits and vegetables? You night not always choose them, but hey're there. Grains? Everywhere

The hardest of the three to get

thinking. What messages do you unconciously send yourself? Are they self-defeating? If so, get control over Become aware of your internal

If you notice yourself in negastop the thinking, calm yourself and switch to a more positive thought. Instead of self-defeating thoughts, tive thinking patterns, 'thought stop think self-encouragingly.

ryone though), but it doesn't always

make the best snack.

Nuts and seeds are good choices, including peanut and other nut buters, but this group can be high in fat.

Meat is a possibility (not for eve-

milk), and cheese are all good pro-

ein sources.