

## **Body Image**

- The way you see your body
  - Affected by media images & attitudes of friends & family
  - Could also be tied perception of weight
- To manage weight you must understand calories

#### **Calories**

- A unit to measure energy measure the energy in food and energy your body burns – are not nutrients
- Carbohydrates = 4 calories/gram Proteins = 4 calories/gram Fats = 9 calories/gram

High-fat foods→sweet & gooey, crisp & greasy Low-fat foods→watery, crisp, but not greasy, & bulky (high in fiber)

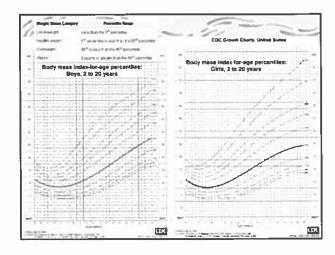
You use calories all day, even when you sleep

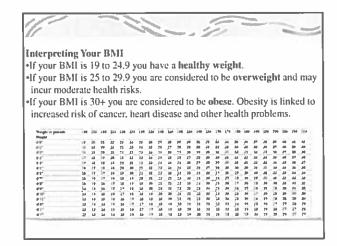
# How many calories should you consume?

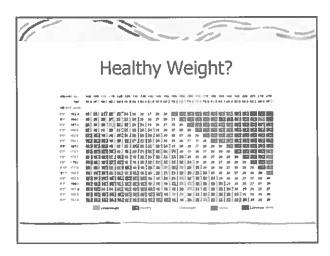
- Depends on gender, age, height, body frame, growth rate, metabolic rate, & activity level
- Calories consumed must equal calories burned
- / Consume fewer calories than you use =
  weight loss
- Consume more calories than you use =
  weight gain
- $\tau$  Each pound of body fat = 3,500 calories
- # Healthy = lose 1lb/week = 500 calories less/day

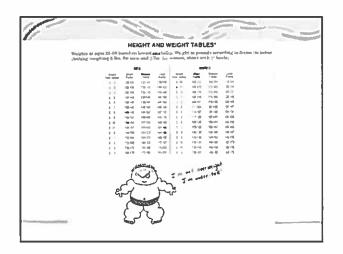
# **Body Mass Index (BMI)**

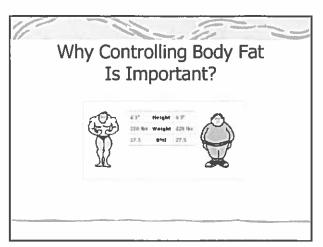
- Is a ratio that allows you to assess your body size in relation to your height and weight
- Weight in pounds x 703/(height in inches)<sup>2</sup>
- There are charts to compare but keep in mind there is no single size, shape, or growth pattern for everyone





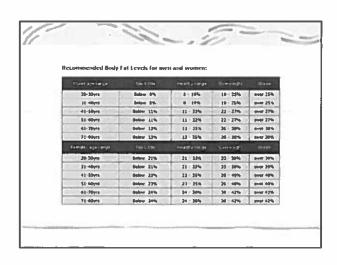






- Body Composition

  Is the ratio between body fat to lean body tissue
- Measuring body composition is a better way to determine a healthy weight
- Use calipers & skin folds to determine the percent of body fat
- Males (15 & ^) chest, abdomen, & thigh → desired 11 to 18%
- Females (15 &  $^$ ) triceps, thigh, top of the hip  $\rightarrow$  desired 16 to 23%



#### Weight-Related Health Risks

- Too heavy or too thin = health problems
- Overweight is a condition in which a person is heavier than the standard weight range for his/her height can be fat or muscle
- Obesity excess body fat, or adipose tissue

#### Obesity: A Hazard to Health

- Strains the body frame & increase work load of the heart and the lungs
- Increase possibility of hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancers & osteoarthritis
- Excess body fat during adolescence affects self-esteem & social health
- Two main reasons why people gain weight: sedentary life-style & poor food habits
- Set point theory = biological set point for weight & body fat > metabolic rate decreases when caloric intake goes down

# **Underweight: A Health Risk**

- Underweight condition in which a person is less than the standard weight range for his/her height
  - No body fat as an energy reserve
  - Less protective nutrients the body stores→unable to fight infection
- Undernutrition not consuming enough essential nutrients or calories for normal body functions
  - Greater chance for iron-deficiency anemia & osteoporosis

#### **Healthful Ways To Manage Weight**

- Target your appropriate weight
- / Set smart goals 1/2 to 1 pound/week
- Personalize your plan consider food preferences & lifestyle
- Put your goal & plan in writing
- Stick to your plan
- Evaluate your progress avoid weighing daily
  - Think positively if you slip, try again
  - Recognize that plateaus are normal

### **Healthy Weight Loss Strategies**

- Eat at least 1,700 to 1,800 calories daily to meet your energy needs
  - Need at least 1,400 calories/day
- Include favorites in moderation
  - Eat smaller portions & less frequently
- Feat nutrient-dense foods
  - those foods high in nutrients relative to their caloric content
  - Whole-grains, vegetables, & fruit
- Drink plenty of water

### **Healthy Weight-Gain Strategies**

- - like complex carbohydrates (bread, pastas, potatoes)
  - Limit high fat & sugar foods
- Eat often & eat 2nd helpings
- Eat nutritious snacks
- Build muscle
  - Resistance-training → increase weight by increasing muscle mass

# Physical Activity & Weight Management

- ✓ Aerobic exercise → burns calories & burns fat
- - More lean muscle tissue increases the number of calories burned, even at rest
- Benefits of regular physical activity
  - · Relieve stress to prevent over- or undereating
  - Promotes normal appetite response
  - · Increases self-esteem
- ✓ Maintain weight → eat right & regular physical activity

