FCS3-575

Making Healthy Lifestyle Choices: Nutrients to Decrease



# Make Healthy Food Choices: Reduce Saturated Fat in your Diet

Ingrid Adams, Dietetics and Human Nutrition



Saturated fats should be replaced with monounsaturated fats like canola, olive and safflower oils and polyunsaturated fat such as soya bean and corn oils. What do the fat on meat, the skin of poultry, and the fat you see when you open a container of beef stew have in common? They are all sources of saturated fat that are easy to see. But some sources of saturated fat, such as the fat in whole milk, high-fat cheeses, ice cream and ice cream products, can be more difficult to spot.

# **Did you Know?**

- Saturated fat increases blood cholesterol and your risk for heart disease.
- Animal products are the primary source of saturated fat.
- Cakes, cookies, doughnuts, and some pies contain palm and coconut oils which are sources of saturated fats.
- The main sources of saturated fat in the American diet are pizza and regular cheese.

## Foods Containing Saturated Fats

To be able to cut down on saturated fats in your diet, you need to know the foods that contain them (Table 1). Many foods contain a combination of different types of fats so reading labels is very important when trying to decide what foods to eat and which to avoid. The table below gives examples of foods that contain high amounts of saturated fats.

It is recommended that we consume less than 10 percent of calories from saturated fat. Saturated fats should be replaced with monounsaturated fats like canola, olive and safflower oils and polyunsaturated fats, such as soybean and corn oils.

Table 1. Foods high in saturated fat.

Food	Saturated Fat (in grams)
Salami (3 slices)	18
Bacon (2 slices)	17
Cream cheese (1/4 cup)	11
Vanilla ice cream (1/2 cup)	11
Butter (1 tablespoon)	7
Cheddar cheese (1 slice, 1 oz.)	6
Meatloaf (one slice)	5
Chocolate cake (1/12 cake)	5
Ranch dressing (2 tablespoons)	2



### **Health Risks**

Consuming too much saturated fat increases the level of cholesterol in your blood. When cholesterol levels are elevated your risk of having a heart attack, stroke and heart disease increases.

Reduce Intake of Saturated Fats

Guidelines recommend limiting intake of saturated fat to 10-15 grams a day to avoid an increased risk of heart disease and type 2 diabetes. You can reduce your intake of saturated fats by limiting certain foods and making small changes to your diet. For example:

- Increase your intake of fruits and vegetables.
- Switch from full fat dairy products to reduced fat or fatfree.
- Replace red meats with chicken, turkey, beans, and fish.
- Avoid breaded meats and vegetables.
- Bake, broil, and grill meats.
- Ask for the sauce on the side at a restaurant.
- Cook with herbs and spices instead of butter.
- Trim visible fat before cooking meat.

Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers' market, or roadside stand.



### References

American Heart Association, "Saturated Fats." Last modified October 29, 2012.
Accessed October 1, 2012, at: http://www.heart.org/
HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/
FatsAndOils/Fats101/Saturated-Fats\_UCM\_301110\_Article. jsp.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention, "Saturated Fat." Last modified October 12, 2012. Accessed October 4, 2012, at: http://www.cdc.gov/nutrition/everyone/basics/fat/saturatedfat.html.

Harvard School of Public Health, "Fats and Cholesterol." Accessed October 10, 2012, at: http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource/what-should-you-eat/fats-full-story/index.html.

Project contributor, Kelly Sorge, Dietetics and Human Nutrition Undergraduate student.

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of race, color, age, sex, religion, disability, or national origin. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, M. Scott Smith, Director, Land Grant Programs, University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Lexington, and Kentucky State University, Frankfort. Copyright © 2013 for materials developed by University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension. This publication may be reproduced in portions or its entirety for educational or nonprofit purposes only. Permitted users shall give credit to the author(s) and include this copyright notice. Publications are also available on the World Wide Web at www. ca.uky.edu.

Issued 9-2013 Photo © 2013 Thinkstock