

FATS

NICO VALLA

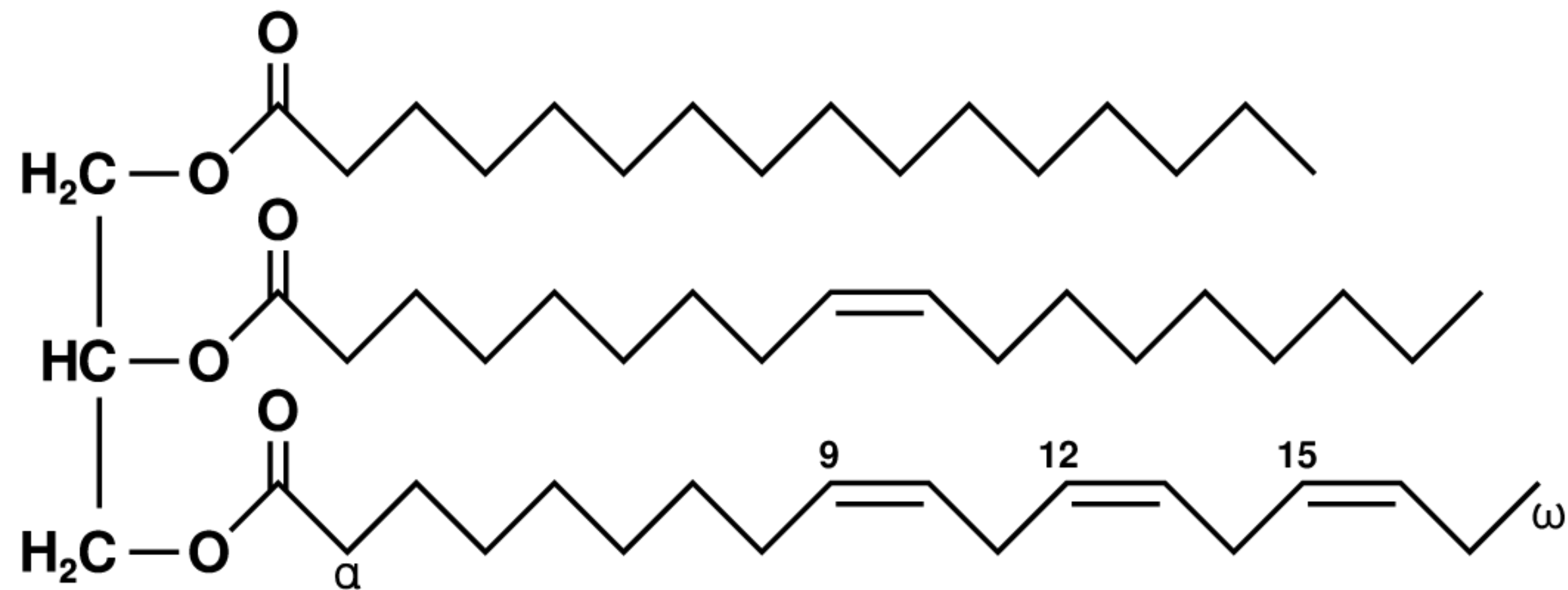
<https://onehabitcoaching.com>



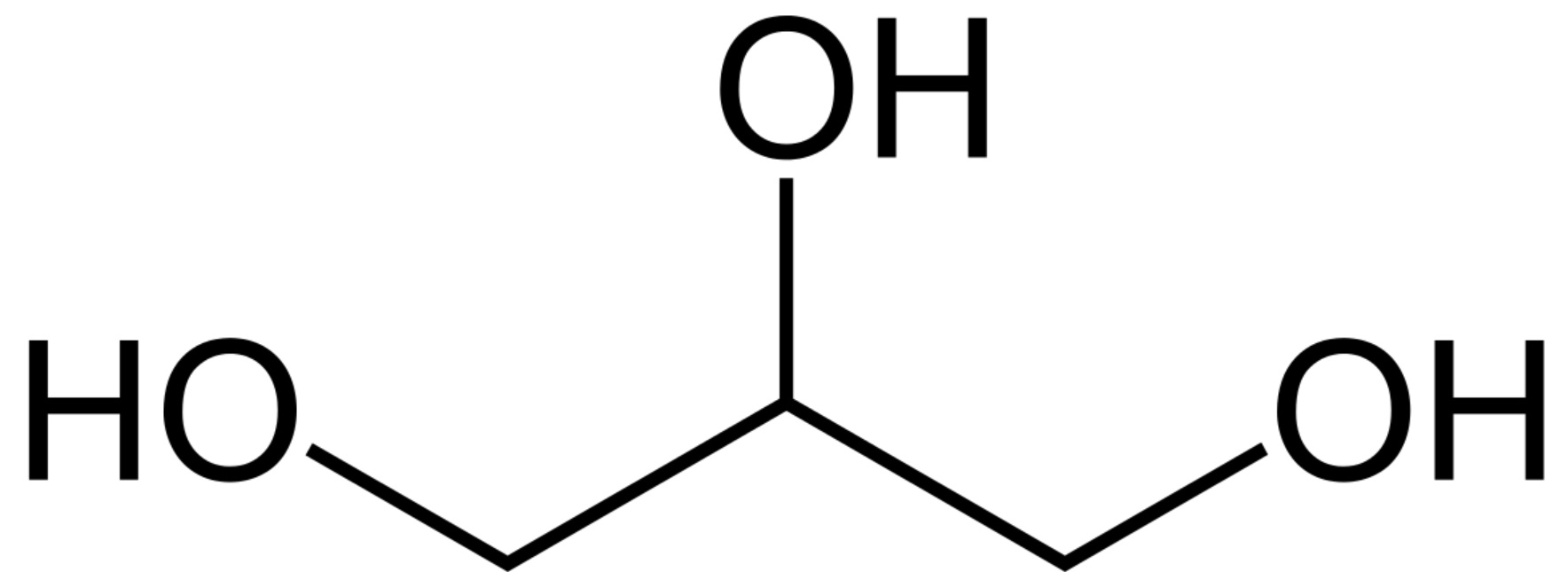
Fat types

The Nutrition Fundamentals

TRIACYLGLYCEROL OR TRIGLYCERIDES (TG'S)

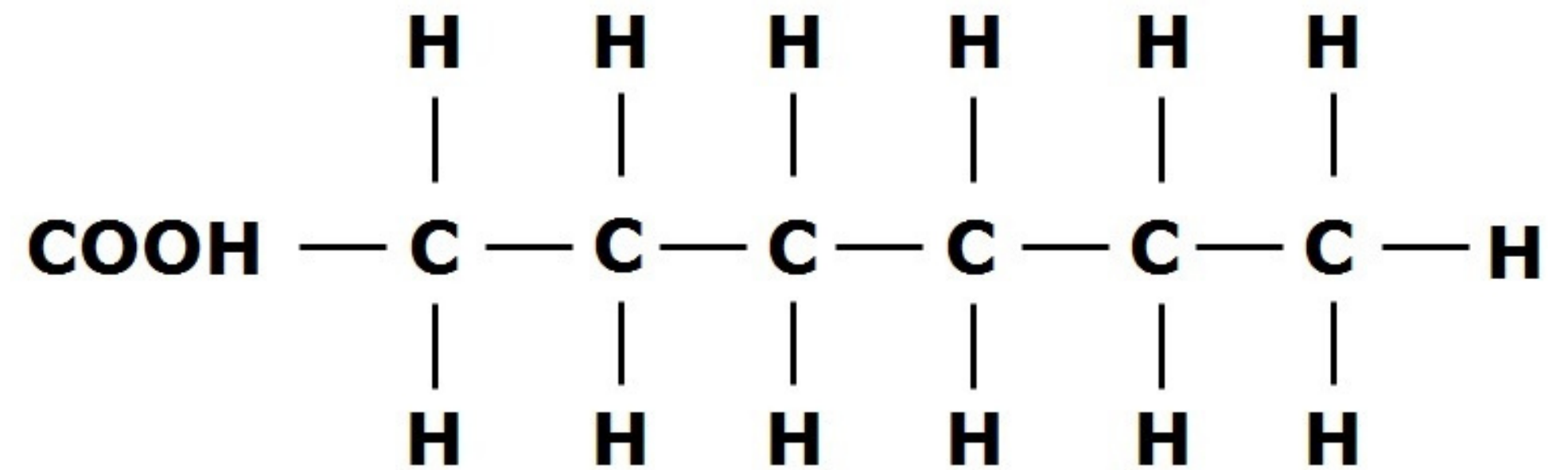


GLYCEROL (OR GLYCERIN)



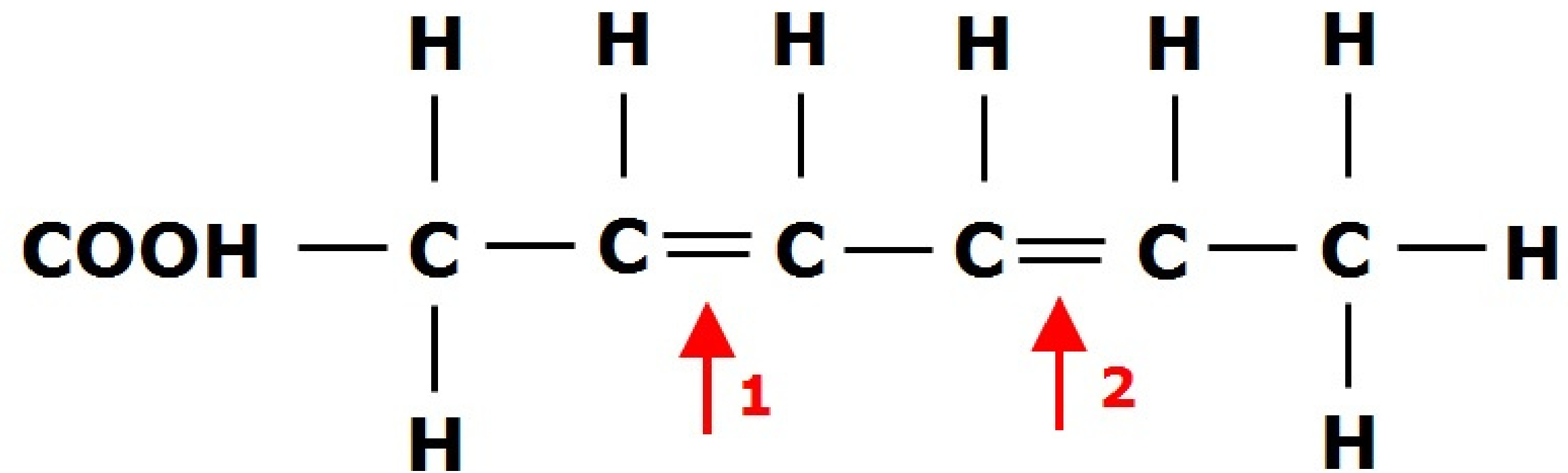
FATTY ACIDS:

- Saturated
- Monounsaturated
- Polyunsaturated

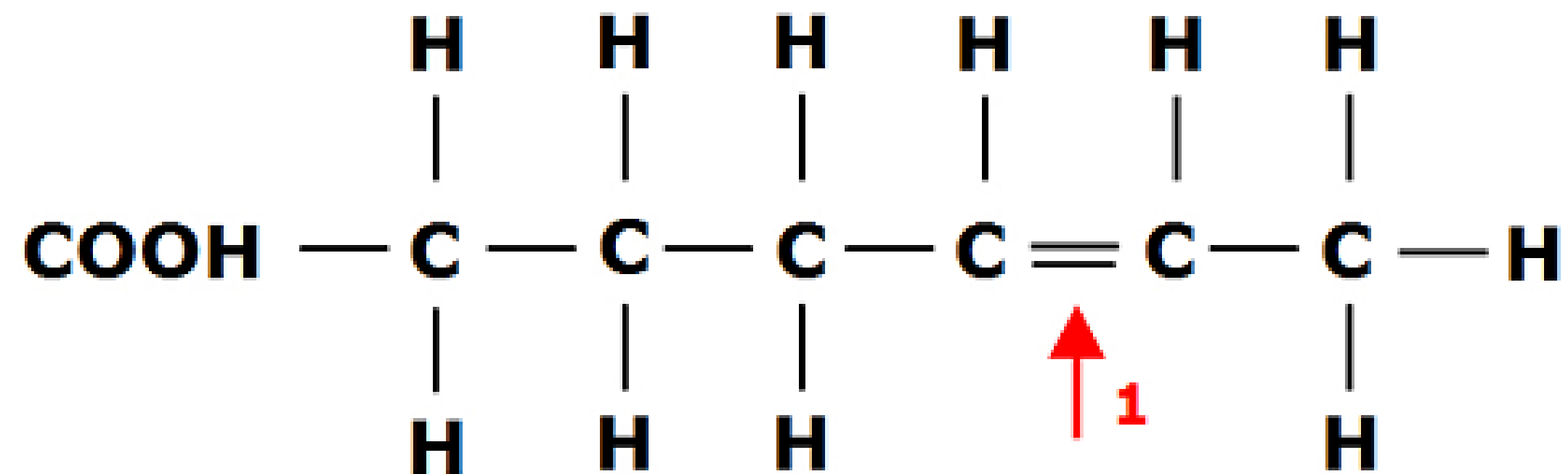


FOOD	LAURIC ACID	MYRISTIC ACID	PALMITIC ACID	STEARIC ACID
Coconut oil	47%	18%	9%	3%
Butter	3%	11%	29%	13%
Cashews	2%	1%	10%	7%
Palm Oil	0.1%	1%	44%	5%
Soybean Oil	0%	0%	11%	4%
Salmon	0%	1%	29%	3%
Ground Beef	0%	4%	26%	15%
Egg Yolks	0%	0.3%	27%	10%
Dark Chocolate	0%	1%	34%	43%

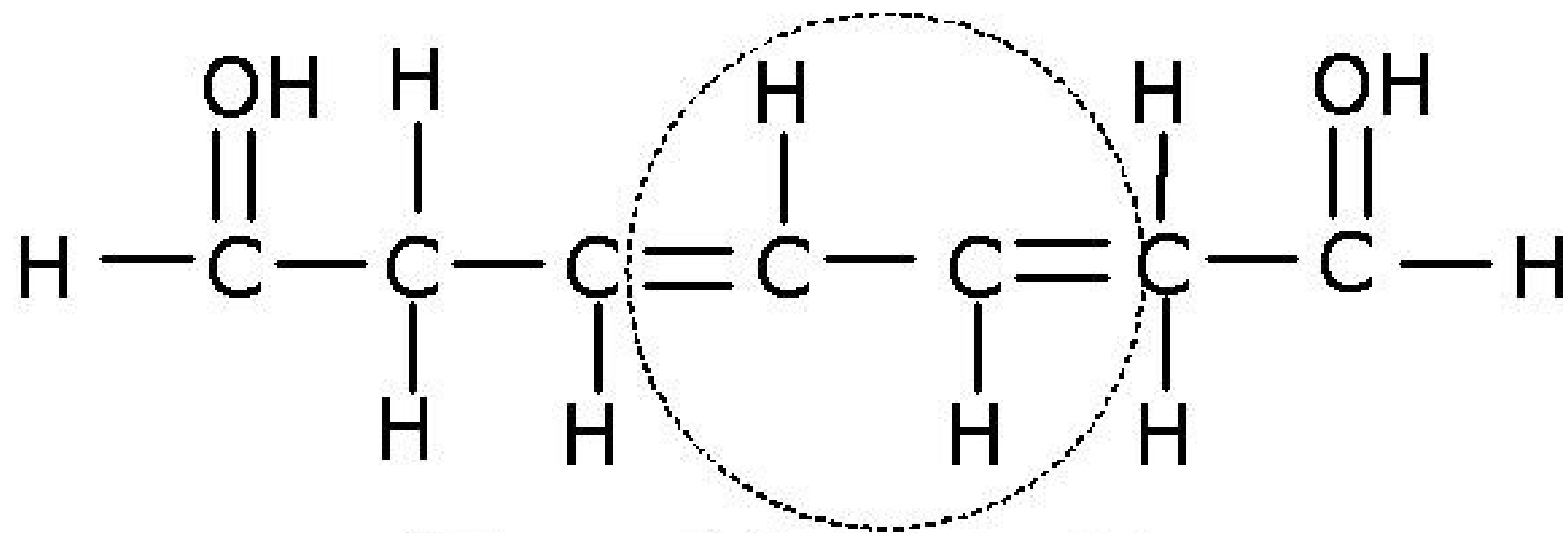
POLYUNSATURATED FAT



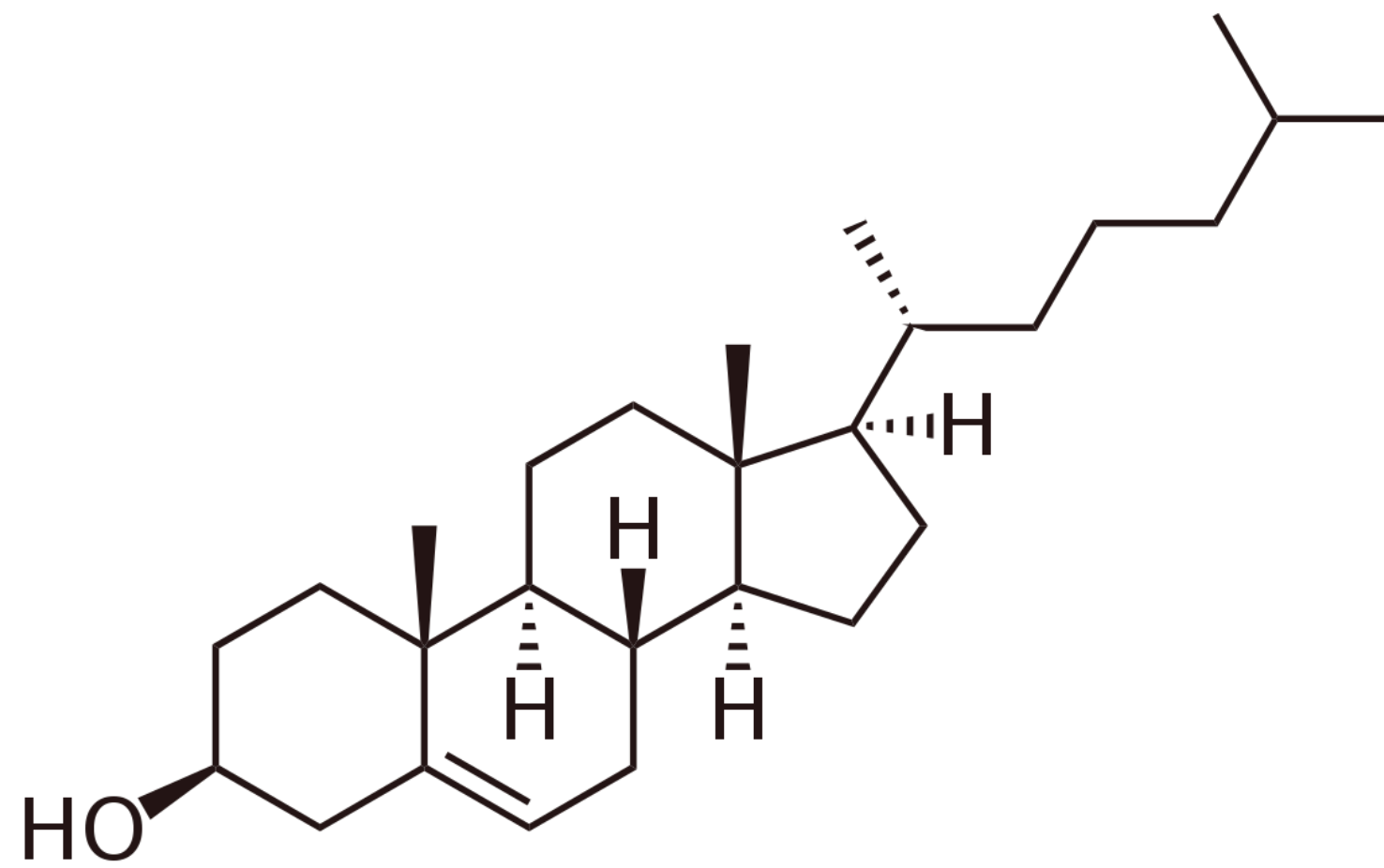
MONOUNSATURATED FAT



HYDROGENATED OR TRANS FATS



CHOLESTEROL



The roles of fats

The Nutrition Fundamentals

THE ROLES OF FATS

- Fat is an energy source (9 kCals per gram)
- Fat forms the major component of cell membranes
- Insulates the body
- Fat keeps you fuller for longer

THE ROLES OF FATS

- Fat is an energy source (9 kCals per gram)
- Fat forms the major component of cell membranes
- Insulates the body
- Fat keeps you fuller for longer
- Fat is a key player in regulating inflammation
- Fat is essential for hormone production
- Fat facilitates nutrient absorption (Vitamins A, D, E and K)

Fat metabolism

The Nutrition Fundamentals

SHORT-CHAIN FATTY ACIDS:

- 4 to 6 carbon atoms from saturated fat
- Antimicrobial, and serve as a great source of energy
- Do not need bile salts to emulsify
- Example: butter

MEDIUM-CHAIN FATTY ACIDS:

- 8-12 carbon atoms
- Anti-viral and anti-microbial property
- Example: coconut oil

LONG-CHAIN FATTY ACIDS:

- 14 to 18 carbon atoms
- Numerous health benefits
- Example: Beef, cocoa powder, chocolate

VERY LONG CHAIN FATTY ACIDS:

- 20-24 carbon atoms
- Sources of unsaturated fats like EPA and DHA
- Example: vegetable oil, nuts, avocado

Fat requirements

The Nutrition Fundamentals

“ *An individual’s optimal intake depends on age, gender, body composition, activity levels, personal preference, food culture and current metabolic health.*

FAT REQUIREMENTS

THE AVERAGE INTAKE:

- 25 - 30% of daily caloric requirements

FAT REQUIREMENTS

THE AVERAGE INTAKE:

- 25 - 30% of daily caloric requirements

WHEN SEEKING FAT LOSS:

- 20 - 40% of total daily calories

FAT REQUIREMENTS

THE AVERAGE INTAKE:

- 25 - 30% of daily caloric requirements

WHEN SEEKING FAT LOSS:

- 20 - 40% of total daily calories

WHEN SEEKING IMPROVED HEALTH:

- Fat intake can be brought slightly higher to compensate for reduced carbohydrates, but no more than 10% of energy intake should come from saturated fat



ACTION STEPS



Check out the references for further reading



Download available resources