

Visit 5

Confused About Food Labels?

Being able to understand food labels can help you make more informed choices about packaged foods.

On the back of some packaged foods you will see a nutrition table. It shows you how much energy, fat, sugar and salt the product contains. One column will show how much is in 100g of the product. There may be another column alongside that shows what a single portion of the product contains.

Nutrition table

Typical Values	Per 100g	Per biscuit
Energy	2052kJ 490kcal	257kJ 61kcal
Fat	23g	2.8g
of which saturates	11g	1.4g
Carbohvdrate	63g	7.8g
Of which sugars	22g	2.7g
Fibre	3.8g	<0.5g
Protein	6.8g	0.9g
Salt	1.1g	0.14g

This is telling you that each biscuit contains 61kcal and 2.8g of fat. Compare foods with each other so you can make the healthiest choice.

Shopping

You may find shopping for food a difficult time. There are lots of temptations.

Don't shop when you are hungry, stressed, tired, angry or depressed.

Plan for the week ahead. Write a list before you go and don't buy anything that isn't on the list.

Where possible, avoid the cakes, biscuits and snack shelves or other foods you know you will find tempting.

Choose seasonal fruits and vegetables or those on special offer if you find them expensive. Remember tinned or frozen foods can be just as healthy as fresh fruit and vegetables. (Remember some tinned fruits may come in sugar water or syrup which is high in calories)



Bigger packets may not be a bargain in the long run, if they mean you eat more. If you meat in bulk packs, divide it up into small packs for each meal, before putting them in the freezer.

Go shopping with family or a friend if you think it would help.

When buying cereals for the month buy whole grain cereals. Choose no fat or skim or low fat dairy products

Occasions and celebrations

It is important to still be careful while you are celebrating, you will find that a lot of the weight you have worked so hard to lose over previous months can be re-gained very quickly.

Serving sizes: You may be sampling new foods and cooking methods. Remember to keep portion sizes small, especially if you are trying lots of different dishes. Listen to when your body is getting full, and try to leave some food on the plate.

Indulgences: Holidays would not be same if we cannot indulge in our favourite treats. Try to allow yourself one treat and stay in control of everything else that you're eating.

Interaction: For many, the holidays are 'food, food and more food.' Aim to shift the focus of the holiday to observing new things, meeting new people, or trying a new activity.

Eating out/Take-away

'Eating out' includes eating at the cafeteria at work, at a restaurant or café or a takeaway. If you eat out or eat from vendors regularly (once a week or more) the choices you make are important and will affect your ability to lose weight. If you rarely eat out (once a month or less) ENJOY your favourite foods.

- In a restaurant order grilled or baked chicken rather than fried meat.
- Plan what you will eat at lunch. Choose low fat lunches and avoid sugary drinks. Choose vegetable salad or vegetable sandwich.
- When choosing take-away, choose fruit, fresh corn dried beans instead of bakery items.
- Avoid adding sugar and salt to corn or beans. Choose plain.

Eating out exercise:

What are your favourite takeaways and places to eat out?

How can you improve your choices?

Collect some menus from restaurants or take-away venues you use. Try and pick out the healthier options and be prepared to discuss them on your next phone call.

Dealing with pressures to eat

There will always be occasions when it may be more difficult for you to stick to your healthy eating plan. It could be holidays, parties, or even a hard day at work.

The problem solving approach

These situations are challenges and it can be helpful to take a *'problem solving approach'* to these situations.

The problem solving approach has 3 elements:

- ① Stop and think about the problem
- ② Look at your options
- ③ Resolve to respond positively and assertively

Example:

You come home from work and you find that a family member has left a half-eaten packet of biscuits out in the pantry. You feel annoyed and upset at their thoughtlessness. You feel tempted to eat the biscuits...

① Stop and think about the problem	When you take a step back and think, you realise you have several options
② Look at your options	You could: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eat the biscuits ▪ Throw the biscuits out ▪ Put the biscuits in the container ▪ Speak to your family and ask them to be more thoughtful Think carefully how each of these responses would make you feel.
③ Resolve to respond positively and assertively	This means an honest and appropriate expression of your feelings while acknowledging other people's right to fairness and respect. For instance, in the example given above, you could: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tell your family that it is easier for you, if they don't leave the biscuits out ▪ Explain to your family that you would find it easier to keep to the eating plan if there were no biscuits in the house and that you are going to stop buying chocolate biscuits altogether.

Pressure to eat from other people

You will come across times when other people encourage you to eat. It's a normal behaviour to share or offer food.

They may think they're being helpful, or they're uncomfortable eating alone in front of you or even that they want to test your determination.

The most important thing for you to do is to remind yourself that you are doing this for yourself and the reasons you want to lose weight.

Try to be prepared for situations where you will be offered food and have in mind how you will respond.

No thanks, I've just eaten

No thanks, I'm not hungry at the moment

It looks delicious, but I don't want to spoil my dinner

I won't have it now, can I take some home?

Think about some of your own experiences in dealing with pressures to eat and how you have responded in the past. How might you deal with these situations now?

	How I may have responded in the past.	How I could I respond in future?
Example 1 Tempting food at a buffet	<i>Starved myself all day, so felt I deserved to eat anything I liked – over ate and felt very full afterwards. I felt that I had sabotaged my diet.</i>	<i>Eat normally before going out. Survey choice of food available at buffet, go for healthier choices, and move away from the table.</i>
Example 2 A friend eats in front of you		
Example 3		
Example 4		

Thought patterns

All our actions begin with a thought about the action. Losing weight involves many new thoughts as we try to establish new healthier habits.

Sometimes people give themselves too hard a time about trying to lose weight and set impossible targets and deadlines. This can lead to you feeling unhappy with yourself and your abilities to achieve change of any kind. You fall into the trap of expecting too much too soon. This type of thought process is called an 'attitude trap'.

Unhelpful Thought

Black and white thinking:

"Either I stick to my eating plan completely or I have blown it altogether and may as well give up"

Catastrophising:

"Oh no. I've blown it again. I had a second helping so all my hard work this week has been a waste of time"

Over-generalisation:

"I ate that packet of biscuits. I never have any willpower"

Minimising the good things:

"I've had a good day today, but it won't last. I know what I am like"

Magnifying the bad things:

"I ate ice cream. That's so typical of me"

Helpful Thought

"I will try and stick to my eating plan as best I can, but expect the occasional slip".

"I have had a temporary lapse. The most important thing is that I try and get back on track, then this will not affect my overall progress"

"I ate that packet of biscuits. I find them very hard to resist. Next time I will include biscuits in my weekly eating plan"

"I've had a good day today. I am really happy with my progress"

"I ate ice cream. This is my first lapse all week so overall I have done well"

Recognising your negative thought processes is the first step in learning how to change them for the better. Here are some words which are common pitfalls when trying to make goals or targets. Think about your unhelpful thoughts and how you could change them into being more helpful ones.

UNHELPFUL THOUGHT

I must not...

I must...

I will always...

I will never...

HELPFUL THOUGHT

I will try and avoid...

My goal is to...

I will try to...

I will try not to...

This slight alteration in the way you think can seem very obvious but it will really help when you look back on what you have been able to achieve.

Visit 5: Personal Target Setting

Date	Weight	Waist Circumference

Targets Set	Target Met
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

You may find it useful to ask yourself the following questions to help you achieve the above targets:

How will I go about achieving this target?

How will I know if I have met this target?

Is it realistic for me to achieve this target in the amount of time I have available?