

What are carbs?

A macronutrient, the body's preferred fuel source



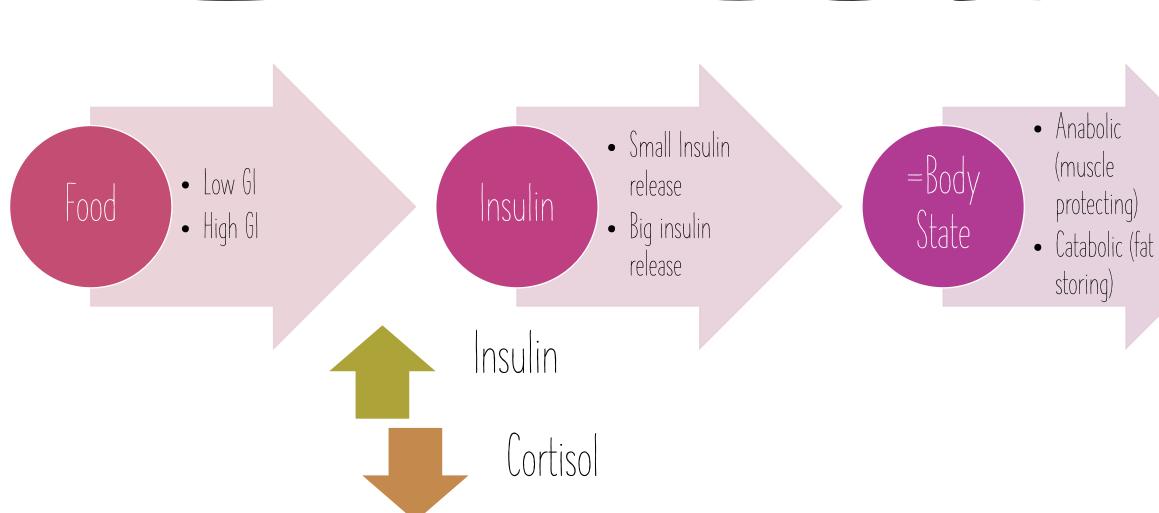
The sugars, starches and fibers found in fruits, grains, vegetables and milk products.

Though often maligned in trendy diets, carbohydrates – one of the basic food groups – are important to a healthy diet.

What's the Glycemic Index?

• The Glycemic Index (GI) is a relative ranking of carbohydrate in foods according to how they affect blood glucose levels. Carbohydrates with a low GI value (55 or less) are more slowly digested, absorbed and metabolized and cause a lower and slower rise in blood glucose and, therefore insulin levels.

Insulin



Blood Sugar

Hyperglycemia: blood sugar too high for too long; can lead to a diabetic coma; symptoms: Increased thirst, Headaches, Trouble concentrating, Blurred vision, Frequent peeing, Fatigue (weak, tired feeling)

Hypoglycemia: blood sugar that is too low for too long; symptoms: shaking, nausea, hunger, cold sweating, dizziness, fainting, low energy

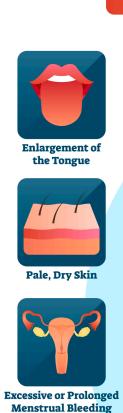
Insulin resistance/diabetes

Hashimotos



HASHIMOTO'S DISEASE

Normal Thyroid



Muscle Aches,

Weakness, Tenderness and Stiffness

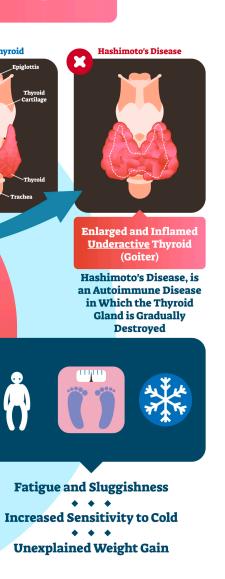


Joint Pain

and Stiffness

Constipation





Types of Carbs

High Glycemic

- Simple sugars: candy, soda, ice cream
- Starches like potatoes, potato chips, white breads

Moderate Glycemic

- Whole wheat, grains
- Brown rice, quinoa, oatmeal/oats
- Bananas, apples, kiwis, apricot, pears

Low Glycemic

- Berries (straw & blue are bomb!)
- Most veggies (not peas or corn)
- Cherries, oranges, grapefruit

"Good" Us. "Bad"

Always look at the BIG picture. – – – Which meal would be best (assuming a carb fueled diet)?

Meal A)	Meal B)	Meal C)
650 calories	650 calories	650 calories
15g protein	30g protein	20g protein
48g carbs	50g carbs	19g carbs
44g fat	37g fat	60g fat





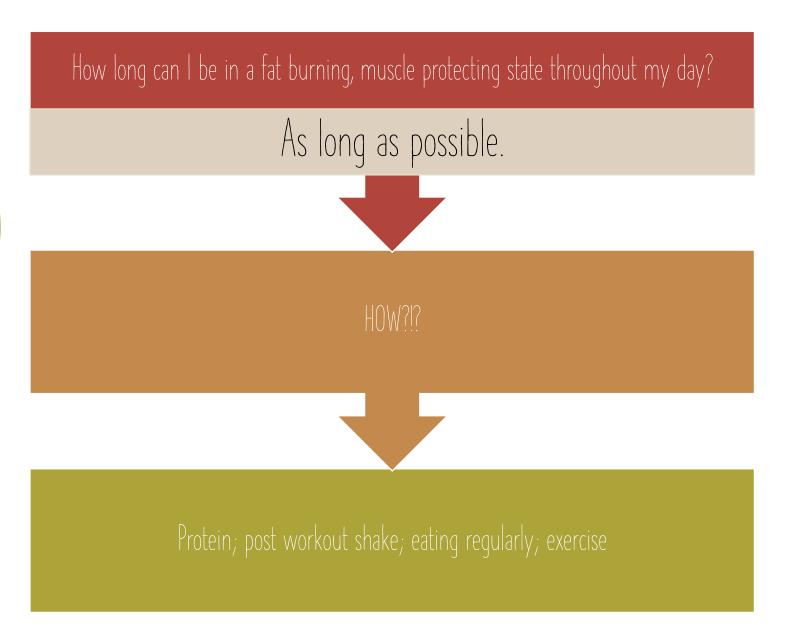


Why instigate insulin post workout?

When is PURE sugar and a high insulin release a good thing?

POST WORKOUT.

We should ask ourselves...



Questions?