

Trending Diet Hot Sheet



What is a Paleo diet?

Diet similar to **Paleolithic pre-agricultural**, hunter-gatherer periods^{1,2} i.e. focus on foods that can be hunted, fished, or gathered (meats ε seafood, fruits ε vegetables) ²

Characterized by: higher protein, moderate to higher fat, lower carbohydrate¹²

Perceived health benefits & scientific evidence



Weight loss

TYPE

2

Some evidence for significant short-term weight loss (due to lower calorie intake) 3,4

Type 2 diabetes

Moderate evidence for significant improvement in some measures of diabetes management (likely related to weight loss), but changes are not significantly different than those seen in normal diets with the same decrease in calories ^{3,5-7}

Heart disease

Inconsistent improvements in risk factors compared to normal diet 3.5

Rules & foods excluded

FOCUS ON

protein foods (meat & seafood). unsaturated fats, and fresh fruits / vegetables as main source of carbohydrates



Nutrition considerations Diet quality compared to normal control diet^{2.6}

HIGHER protein fiber vitamin A, C, E, B5, B12 fat (total & unsaturated)

1. The Paleo Diet. What is the Paleo Diet. Updated 2023. Accessed Nov 21, 2024. <u>https://thepaleodiet.com/try-the-paleo-diet/what-is-the-paleo-diet/</u> 2. Klemm, S. Should We Eat Like our Caveman Ancestors? Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. Updated Feb 15, 2022. Accessed Oct 29, 2024. <u>https://www.eatright.org/health/wellness/diet-trends/should-we-eat-like-our-caveman-ancestors</u> 3. Manheimer EW, van Zuuren EJ, Fedorowicz Z, Pijl H. Paleolithic nutrition for metabolic syndrome: systematic review and meta-analysis. Am J Clin Nutr. 2015;102(4):922-932. doi:10.3945/ajcn.115.113613 4. de Menezes EVA, Sampaio HAC, Carioca AAF, et al. Influence of Paleolithic diet on anthropometric markers in chronic diseases: systematic review and meta-analysis. Nutr J. 2019;18(1):41. Published 2019 Jul 23. doi:10.1186/s12937-019-0457-z 5. Jönsson T, Granfeldt Y, Ahrén B, et al. Beneficial effects of a Paleolithic diet on cardiovascular risk factors in type 2 diabetes: a randomized cross-over pilot study. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2009;8:35. Published 2009 Jul 16. doi:10.1186/s12937-019-0457-z 6. Otten J. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2009;8:35. Published 2009 Jul 16. doi:10.1186/s12937-019-0457-z 8. Dispator her the analysis and meta-analysis control. a randomized cross-over pilot study. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2009;8:35. Published 2009 Jul 16. doi:10.1186/s12937-019-0457-z 6. Otten J. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2009;8:35. Published 2009 Jul 16. doi:10.1186/s12937-019-0457-z 8. Dispator her the partition of the part supervise on statistic review and meta-analysis control. a randomized cross-over pilot study. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2009;8:35. Published 2009 Jul 16. doi:10.1186/s12937-019-0457-z 8. Dispator her the partition of the part supervise on statistic review and presented to randomized cross-over pilot study. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2009;8:35. Published 2009 Jul 16. doi:10.1186/s12937-019-0457-z 8. Dispator her to partition of the part supervise on statistic review and presented to randomized cross-over pilot study. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2009;8:35. Publis 6. Otten J, Stomby A, Waling M, et al. Benefits of a Paleolithic diet with and without supervised exercise on fat mass, insulin sensitivity, and glycemic control: a randomized controlled trial in individuals with type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Metab Res Rev. 2017:33(1):10.1002/dmrr.2828. doi:10.1002/dmrr.2828 7. Masharani U, Sherchan P, Schloetter M, et al. Metabolic and physiologic effects from consuming a hunter-gatherer (Paleolithic)-type diet in type 2 diabetes. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2015;69(8):944-948. doi:10.1038/ejcn.2015.39





FOODS EXCLUDED grains, legumes, dairy, potatoes, processed foods, artificial sweeteners



sodium saturated fat vitamin D calcium potassium

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