INTERMITTENT FASTING

To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals...

Intermittent Fasting

- Foregoing eating for a specific amount of time
- Also known as timerestricted eating
- Eating all meals for the day within a narrow window of time, preferably 8 hours
- More successful than calorie restriction in controlling obesity

Strategies

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- 12-hours-a-day fast: Last meal is eaten at 7 p.m. and no food until 7 a.m. the next morning.
- 16-hours-a-day-fast: Dinner by 7 p.m., overnight fast, and skipping breakfast.
- 24-hour-fast
- Meal skipping: Eating when hungry, skipping when not hungry.

Contraindications

- Underweight, malnourished
- Children



Benefits of Intermittent Fasting

- ↓ Body weight and fat percentage
- ↓ Risk of of cancer (especially female breast cancer)
- Improved immune function
- Improved brain health & cognition, ↓risk of dementia,
 Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease
- Improved cardiovascular function (↓ blood pressure)
- Improved sleep
- Improved gut health
- Improved metabolic function (glucose, lipids ↓LDL, ↓TAG, ↓ total cholesterol)
- Improved mitochondrial energy
- ↓ Oxidative stress and inflammation
- ↓ Risk of type 2 diabetes via ↓ fat deposition in the liver and pancreas (improved pancreatic function)
- 1 Longevity

