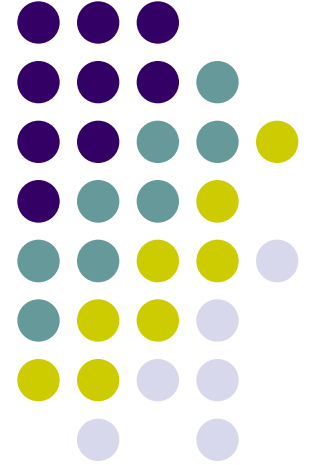


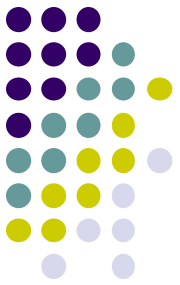
# HANGİSİ DAHA TEHLİKELİ: TUZ MU? ŞEKER Mİ?

**Şeker Daha Tehlikeli**

**Doç. Dr. Ayşegül Atmaca**  
**Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi**  
**Tıp Fakültesi Endokrinoloji Bilim Dalı**

**17. Ulusal Hipertansiyon ve Böbrek Hastalıkları Kongresi**  
**8 Mayıs 2015, Antalya**





“Before I came here I was confused about this  
subject.

Having listened to your lecture I am still confused.  
But on a higher level.”

Enrico Fermi



# Epidemiyoloji



- Kardiyovasküler hastalık en önemli ölüm nedeni
- Hipertansiyon önde gelen risk faktörü
- ABD'de 2009'da 348000'den fazla ölümden sorumlu
- Yıllık maliyeti 50 milyon \$

Roger ve ark, Circulation, 2012

Heidenreich ve ark, Circulation, 2011



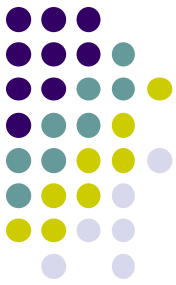
Ranking legend	1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		>40					
Risk factor	Global	High-income Asia Pacific	Western Europe	Australasia	High-income North America	Central Europe	Southern Latin America	Eastern Europe	East Asia	Tropical Latin America	Central Latin America	Southeast Asia	Central Asia	Andean Latin America	North Africa and Middle East	Caribbean	South Asia	Oceania	Southern sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern sub-Saharan Africa	Central sub-Saharan Africa	Western sub-Saharan Africa
High blood pressure	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	2	5	5	6
Tobacco smoking, including second-hand smoke	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	4	5	2	2	5	3	3	2	3	5	7	12	10
Household air pollution from solid fuels	3	42	--	--	--	14	23	20	5	18	11	3	12	7	25	8	1	4	7	2	2	2
Diet low in fruits	4	4	7	6	6	5	6	5	3	6	7	4	4	10	6	7	5	9	8	8	11	13
Alcohol use	5	5	6	9	7	4	4	1	8	2	2	6	5	3	18	9	10	7	1	6	10	8
High body-mass index	6	8	3	1	2	3	1	4	9	3	1	9	3	3	2	2	17	2	3	14	18	15
High fasting plasma glucose	7	7	5	5	4	7	5	10	7	5	3	5	7	6	4	4	7	1	6	10	13	11
Childhood underweight	8	39	38	37	39	38	38	38	38	32	23	13	25	18	20	14	4	8	9	1	1	1
Ambient particulate matter pollution	9	9	11	26	14	12	24	14	4	27	19	11	10	24	7	19	6	32	25	16	14	7
Physical inactivity and low physical activity	10	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	10	8	6	8	9	8	5	6	11	6	11	15	15	16
Diet high in sodium	11	6	10	11	11	9	11	9	6	9	13	7	6	13	8	15	14	16	13	21	17	18

Ranking legend	1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		>40					
Risk factor	Global	High-income Asia Pacific	Western Europe	Australasia	High-income North America	Central Europe	Southern Latin America	Eastern Europe	East Asia	Tropical Latin America	Central Latin America	Southeast Asia	Central Asia	Andean Latin America	North Africa and Middle East	Caribbean	South Asia	Oceania	Southern sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern sub-Saharan Africa	Central sub-Saharan Africa	Western sub-Saharan Africa
High blood pressure	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	2	5	5	6
Tobacco smoking, including second-hand smoke	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	4	5	2	2	5	3	3	2	3	5	7	12	10
Household air pollution from solid fuels	3	42	--	--	--	14	23	20	5	18	11	3	12	7	25	8	1	4	7	2	2	2
Low bone mineral density	35	21	20	25	26	24	30	28	25	30	33	35	35	36	34	32	36	37	38	35	37	33
Occupational noise	36	33	35	34	36	35	35	35	33	33	31	34	31	32	36	35	37	36	34	30	33	32
Occupational carcinogens	37	31	26	29	31	34	32	34	27	38	35	38	33	40	38	40	39	41	37	41	42	42
Diet low in calcium	38	25	28	27	29	27	29	30	31	34	39	39	39	39	40	37	40	39	39	38	39	38
Ambient ozone pollution	39	36	36	41	33	36	43	37	34	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	35	43	43	42	38	41
Residential radon	40	32	27	35	27	28	36	33	32	36	41	41	38	42	41	42	41	42	42	43	43	43
Diet low in milk	41	27	29	30	30	29	34	32	35	37	42	40	41	41	42	39	42	40	41	39	41	39
Occupational asthmagens	42	35	34	33	34	37	37	36	41	35	36	36	42	37	39	36	38	29	36	34	35	35
Diet high in red meat	43	30	30	28	32	31	31	29	36	31	34	42	40	38	33	41	43	38	40	40	40	40

# Dietary Sodium Restriction: Take It with a Grain of Salt

James J. DiNicolantonio, PharmD,<sup>a</sup> Asfandyar K. Niazi,<sup>b</sup> Rizwana Sadaf,<sup>b</sup> James H. O' Keefe, MD,<sup>c</sup>  
Sean C. Lucan, MD, MPH, MS,<sup>d</sup> Carl J. Lavie, MD<sup>e,f</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Wegmans Pharmacy, Ithaca, NY; <sup>b</sup>Shifa College of Medicine, Islamabad, Pakistan; <sup>c</sup>Mid America Heart Institute at Saint Luke's Hospital, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City; <sup>d</sup>Department of Family and Social Medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine | Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, NY; <sup>e</sup>John Ochsner Heart and Vascular Institute, Ochsner Clinical School, The University of Queensland School of Medicine, New Orleans, La; <sup>f</sup>Pennington Biomedical Research Center, Baton Rouge, La.



## ABSTRACT

The American Heart Association recently strongly recommended a dietary sodium intake of <1500 mg/d for all Americans to achieve “Ideal Cardiovascular Health” by 2020. However, low sodium diets have not been shown to reduce cardiovascular events in normotensive individuals or in individuals with pre-hypertension or hypertension. Moreover, there is evidence that a low sodium diet may lead to a worse cardiovascular prognosis in patients with cardiometabolic risk and established cardiovascular disease. Low sodium diets may adversely affect insulin resistance, serum lipids, and neurohormonal pathways, leading to increases in the incidence of new cardiometabolic disease, the severity of existing cardiometabolic disease, and greater cardiovascular and all-cause mortality. Although a high sodium intake also may be deleterious, there is good reason to believe that sodium intake is regulated within such a tight physiologic range that there is little risk to leaving sodium intake to inherent biology as opposed to likely futile attempts at conscious control.

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**KEYWORDS:** Cardiology; Cardiovascular health; Public health; Salt; Sodium

DiNicolantonio ve ark, Am J Hypertens, 2013

DiNicolantonio ve ark, Am J Med, 2013

DiNicolantonio ve ark, Mayo Clin Proc, 2014



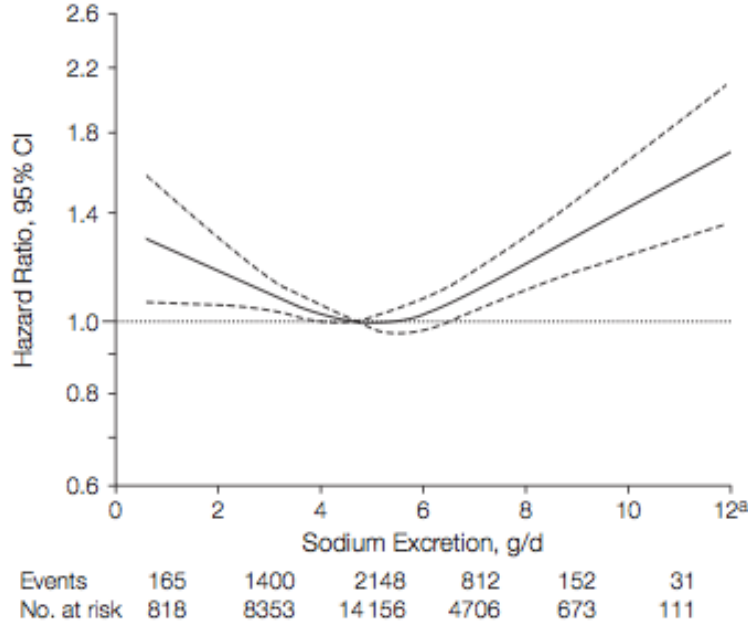
# Tuz Kısıtlaması - Çalışmalar



- SKB ort. 4.8 mmHg, DKB ort. 2.5 mmHg ↓  
Graudal ve ark, JAMA, 1998
- DM'da tuz kısıtlaması KV ve tüm nedenlere bağlı ölümleri ↑  
Ekinci ve ark, Diabetes Care, 2011
- KKY'de tuz kısıtlaması hospitalizasyon ve mortaliteyi ↑  
Paterna ve ark, Am J Med Sci, 2011  
Paterna ve ark, Am J Coll Cardiol, 2005  
Licata ve ark, Am Heart J, 2003  
Paterna ve ark, Clin Sci 2008
- 3-6 gr/gün tuz alımı, daha düşük ve yüksek alıma göre daha fazla KV yarar ve sağkalıma neden oluyor  
O'Donnell ve ark, JAMA, 2011  
O'Donnell ve ark, N Engl J Med, 2014



# Urinary Sodium and Potassium Excretion and Risk of Cardiovascular Events



- ONTARGET ve TRANSCEND çalışmaları
- Birleşik sonuçları
  - KV ölüm
  - Strok
  - MI
  - KKY nedeniyle hospitalizasyon
- 4-6 gr/gün Na atılımı risk düşük



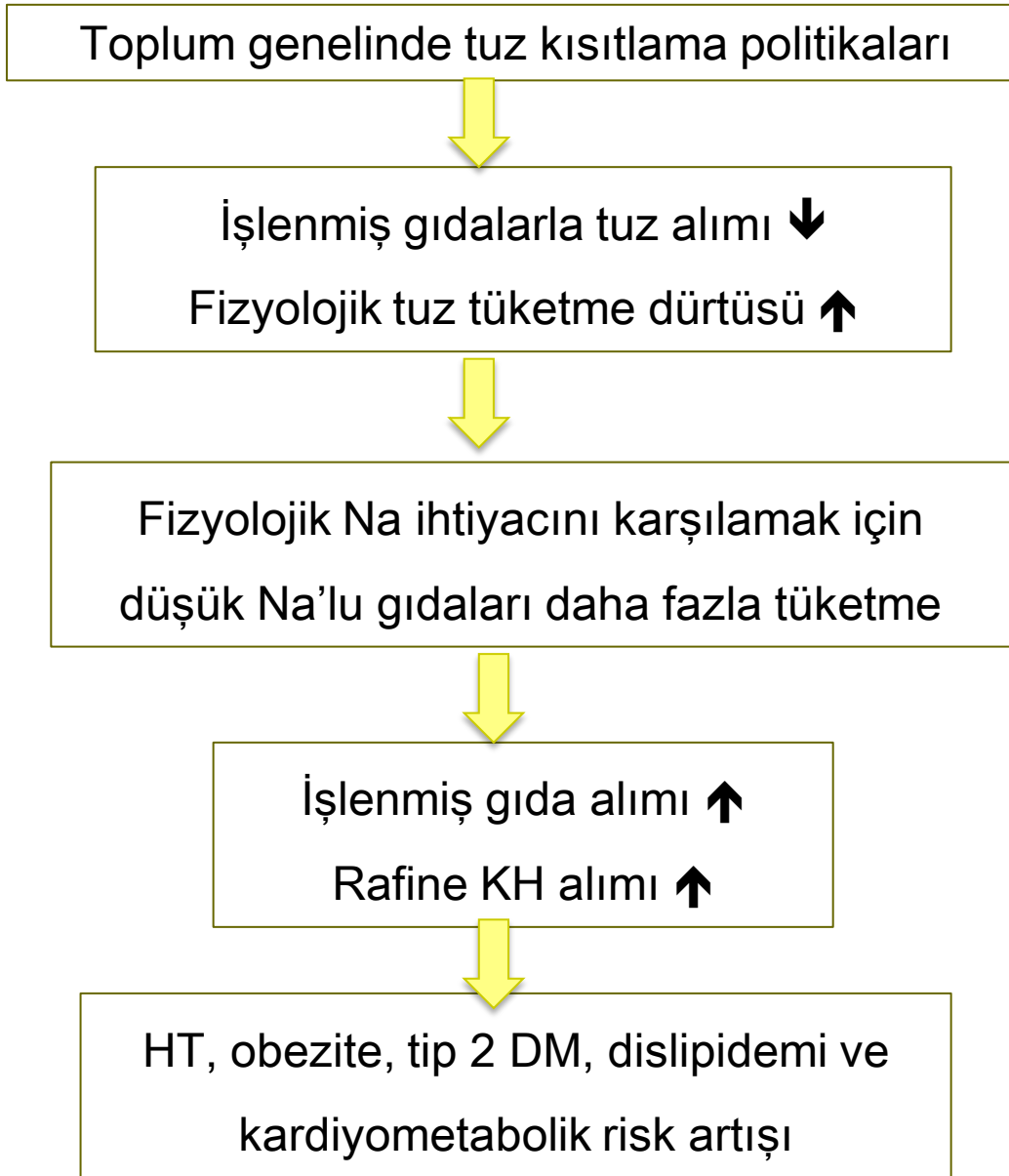
## FDA set to pepper food firms to reduce salt



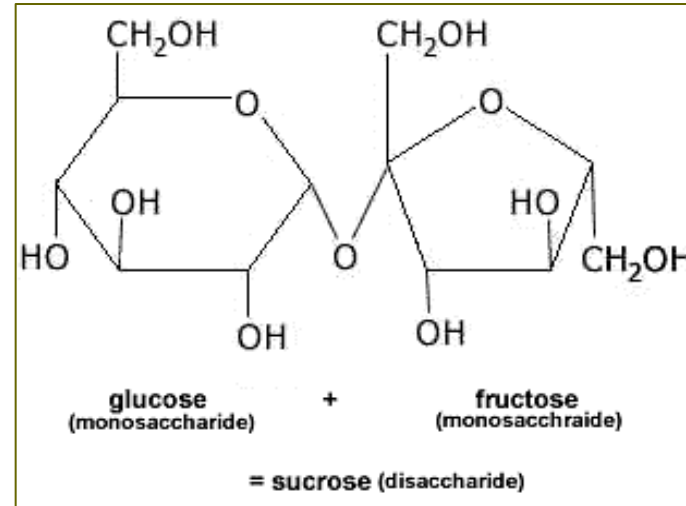
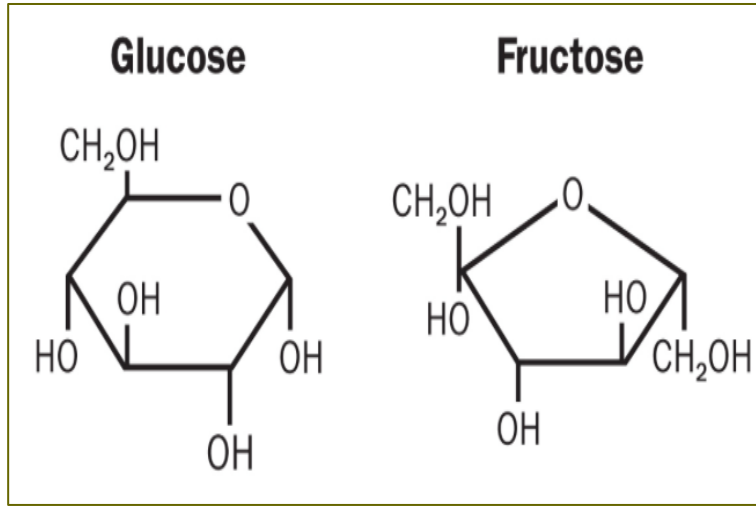
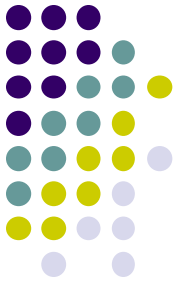
Food companies and restaurants may soon face government pressure to reduce salt content in their products, an effort to prevent thousands of deaths each year from heart disease and stroke. (June 17) AP

Batı toplumlarında günlük alım 5 dekattır 3.5-4 g/gün!





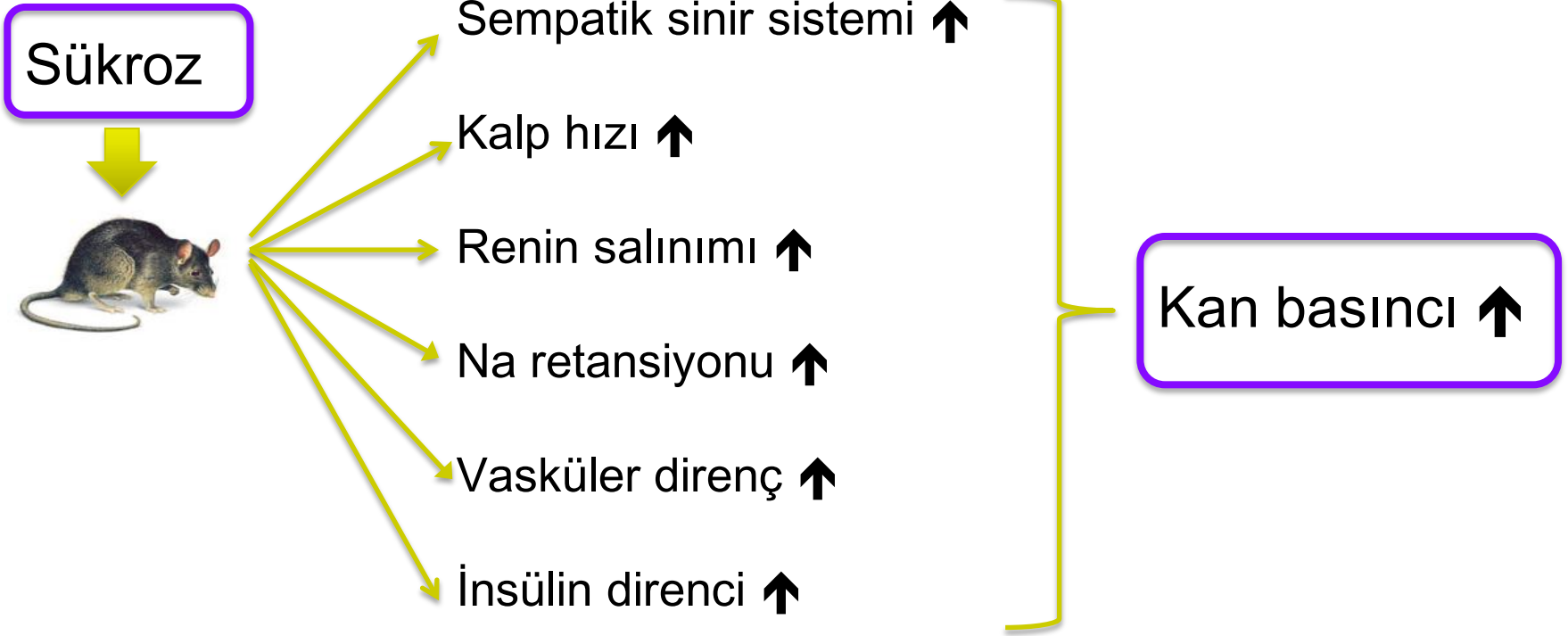
# Sükroz ve Früktoz



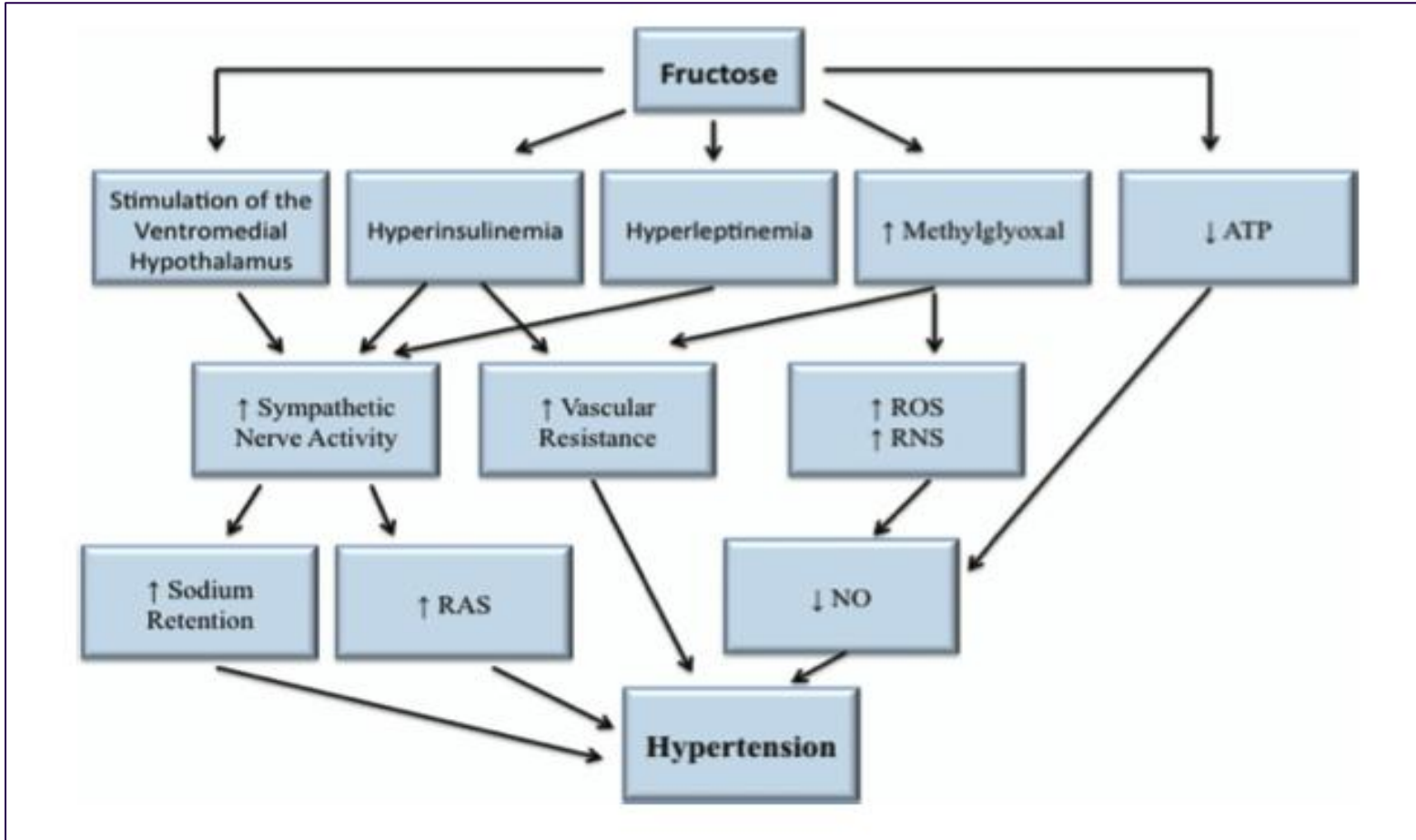
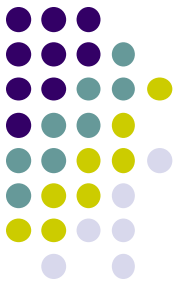
- **Sükroz** işlenmiş hazır gıdalarda bulunur: %50 glukoz, %50 früktoz
- **Yüksek früktozlu mısır şurubu (YFMSŞ):** %55 früktoz, %45 glukoz – işlenmiş gıdalarda (meyve suyu, soda) yüksek oranda



# Şeker, Hipertansiyon ve Kardiyovasküler Hastalık



# Şeker, Hipertansiyon ve Kardiyovasküler Hastalık



# Şeker ve Tip 2 DM



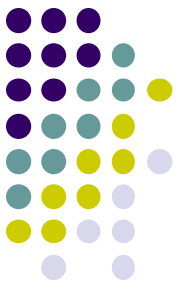
- Hepatik yağ asiti oksidasyonunda azalma, de novo lipogenez, yağlanma ve hepatik insülin direnci
- VLDL'den serbest yağ asiti çıkışı, intramyoselüler depolanma ve iskelet kasında insülin direnci
- Selüler ATP'de azalma, insülin bağlanması ve insülin reseptör sayısında azalma
- İnflamasyon ve oksidatif stres artışı, beta hücre hasarı ve insülin eksikliği
- Glukoneogenez artışı





# Popülasyon Çalışmaları



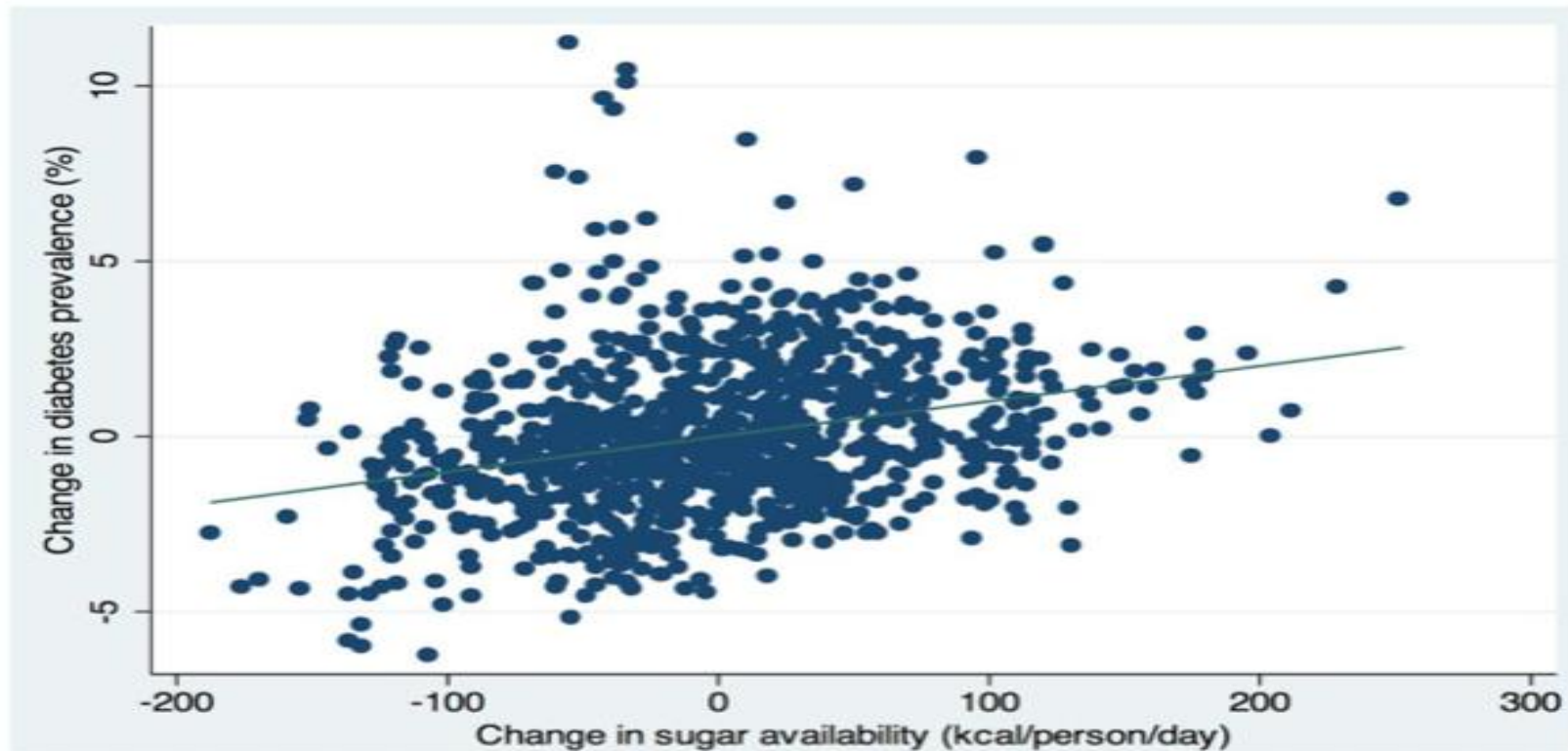
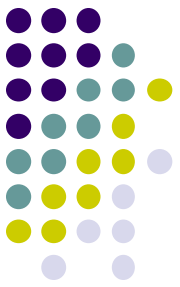


- İnsülin direnci:  
Genel popülasyonda %25, esansiyel HT'da %80  
*Vasdev ve Stuckless, Int J Angiol, 2010*
- Diyabette HT prevalansı daha yüksek, obeziteden bağımsız, insülin direnci direk etkili
- Hipertansif hastalarda:  
ID %50, normotansiflerde ID %10  
*Zavaroni ve ark, J Intern Med, 1992*
- Hipertansiflerde, normotansiflere göre bazal insülin, insülin sensitivitesi ve IVGTT ile glukoz kullanımı daha az  
*Pollare ve ark, Metabolism, 1990*



# The Relationship of Sugar to Population-Level Diabetes Prevalence: An Econometric Analysis of Repeated Cross-Sectional Data

Sanjay Basu<sup>1\*</sup>, Paula Yoffe<sup>2</sup>, Nancy Hills<sup>3</sup>, Robert H. Lustig<sup>4,5</sup>



Basu et al., PLoS ONE, 2013



# Added Sugar Intake and Cardiovascular Diseases Mortality Among US Adults

Quanhe Yang, PhD; Zefeng Zhang, MD, PhD; Edward W. Gregg, PhD; W. Dana Flanders, MD, ScD; Robert Merritt, MA; Frank B. Hu, MD, PhD



Table 3. Adjusted HR of CVD Mortality Comparing Percentage of Calories From Added Sugar Greater Than or Equal to 10% or 25% With Less Than 10%<sup>a</sup>

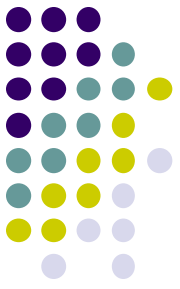
Characteristic	Midvalue of Usual Percentage of Calories From Added Sugar <sup>b</sup>			P Value <sup>c</sup>
	5.0%	17.5%	28.7%	
Range (0-100)/usual percentage, %	0 to <10.0	10.0 to <25.0	≥25.0	
HR (95% CI)				
Adjusted only for age, sex, race/ethnicity	1 [Ref]	1.39 (1.20 to 1.62)	3.55 (2.00 to 6.29)	<.001
Fully adjusted <sup>d</sup>	1 [Ref]	1.30 (1.09 to 1.55)	2.75 (1.40 to 5.42)	.004

Yang et al, JAMA Intern Med, 2014



# Increased Fructose Associates with Elevated Blood Pressure

Diana I. Jalal, Gerard Smits, Richard J. Johnson, and Michel Chonchol



- **>74 g/gün** fruktoz<sup>1</sup>
  - >135/85 mmHg riskini %26 ↑
  - >140/90 mmHg riskini %30 ↑
  - >160/100 mmHg riskini %77 ↑
- NHANES (2003-2006)<sup>2</sup> Ort. fruktoz tüketimi **83.1 g/gün**

## Sugar-Sweetened Beverage, Sugar Intake of Individuals, and Their Blood Pressure

### International Study of Macro/Micronutrients and Blood Pressure

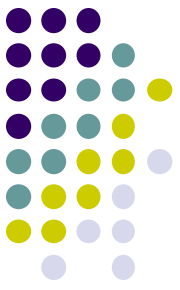
- ABD ve İngiltere, 2700 kişi<sup>3</sup>
- Şekerle tatlandırılmış içecek tüketimi boy ve kilodan bağımsız KB'ını artırıyor
- Tuz alımı da fazla ise bu etki daha belirgin

<sup>1</sup>Jalal ve ark, J Am Soc Nephrol, 2010

<sup>2</sup>Marriott ve ark, Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr, 2010

<sup>3</sup>Brown ve ark, Hypertension, 2011





# Impact of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages on Blood Pressure

Aaqib Habib Malik, MD, BSc, MPH<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Yasir Akram, MD, MPH<sup>a</sup>, Suchith Shetty, MD, MPH<sup>a</sup>,  
Senada Senda Malik, MPH, BSc<sup>c</sup>, and Valentine Yanchou Njike, MD, MPH<sup>b</sup>

- 12 kesitsel ve prospektif çalışma

> 10 fl oz/gün (300 ml) şekerle tatlandırılmış içecek

Tüm dünyada şekerle tatlandırılmış içecek tüketimi yılda 180 000 ölümden sorumlu!

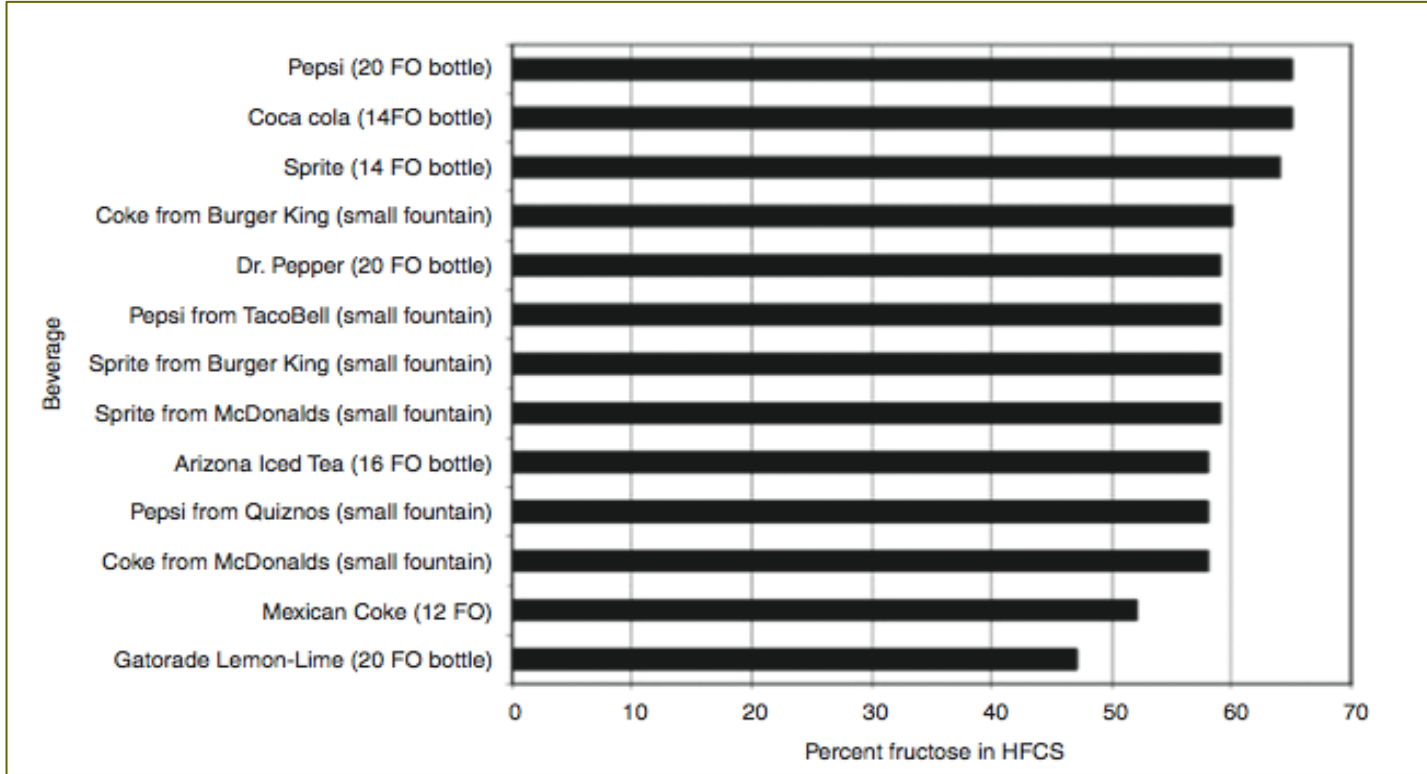
Singh ve ark, Circulation, 2013

*Pietro Manuel Ferraro,<sup>\*†</sup> Eric N. Taylor,<sup>†</sup> Giovanni Gambaro,<sup>\*</sup> and Gary C. Curhan<sup>†‡</sup>*



# Sugar Content of Popular Sweetened Beverages Based on Objective Laboratory Analysis: Focus on Fructose Content

Emily E. Ventura<sup>1</sup>, Jaimie N. Davis<sup>1</sup> and Michael I. Goran<sup>1,2</sup>



Ortalama %59 (%47-65) früktoz  
Ambalaj içeriklerinden farklı

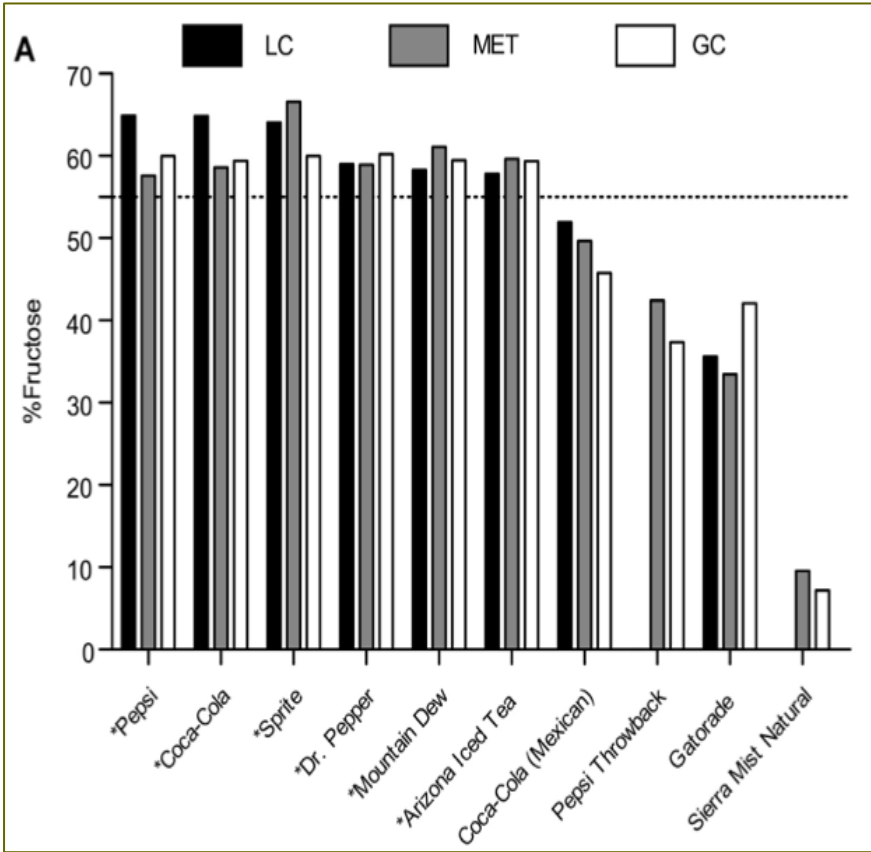
Ventura ve ark, Obesity, 2011



Basic nutritional investigation

## Fructose content in popular beverages made with and without high-fructose corn syrup<sup>☆</sup>

Ryan W. Walker Ph.D.<sup>a</sup>, Kelly A. Dumke M.S.<sup>b</sup>, Michael I. Goran Ph.D.<sup>c,\*</sup>



- YFMSŞ ile yapılan içeceklerde fruktoz %60.6 ± 2.7
- YFMSŞ ile tatlandırılan içeceklerde fruktoz %52.1 ± 5.9
- %100 meyve suyu ile yapılanlarda %67





# Klinik Arařtırmalar



# Dietary sugars and cardiometabolic risk: systematic review and meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials of the effects on blood pressure and lipids<sup>1-3</sup>

*Lisa A Te Morenga, Alex J Howatson, Rhiannon M Jones, and Jim Mann*



## ● Yüksek vs düşük şeker

- SKB 6.9 mmHg p<0.0001
- DKB 5.6 mmHg p=0.0005

Endüstri destekli çalışmalar çıkarılınca

- SKB 7.6 mmHg
- DKB 6.1 mmHg
- TG 0.11 mmol/L p< 0.0001
- T. Kolesterol 0.16 mmol/L p<0.0001
- LDL 0.12 mmol/L p=0.0001

(Kilo ve kalori değişiminden bağımsız)



# Farklı Şekerlerin Karşılaştırmaları



- Sağlıklı erişkinlerde YFMŞ vs sükroz
  - 15/9 mmHg vs 12/9 mmHg artış
  - Kalp hızı 9 /dakika artış

Le ve ark, Metabolism, 2012

- Sükroz, glukoz, fruktoz, galaktoz, laktoz ve su
  - Sükroz SKB 9 mmHg
  - Fruktoz SKB 4 mmHg ???(fruktozun absorpsiyonu daha az)
  - Fruktoz en potent antiantriüez

Rebello ve ark, Am J Clin Nutr, 1983

Rumessen ve Gudmand-Hoyer, Gut, 1986



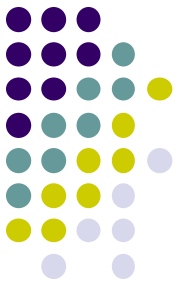
# Farklı Şekerlerin Karşılaştırmaları



## Sağlıklı (21-33 yaş) 15 erişkinde

	<u>Fruktoz</u>	<u>Glukoz</u>
SKB	↑	Aynı
Kalp hızı	↑	↑
CO	↑	↑↑
Kompansatuvar vazodilatasyon	Yok	Var
KB Değişkenliği	↑	↑
Miyokard Oksijen İhtiyacı	↑	↑





## 74 erkek, 2 hafta yüksek fruktozlu diyet (200 g/gün)<sup>1</sup>

- 24 saatlik KB, nabız ↑
- TG, insülin, HOMA ↑
- HDL ↓
- Karaciğer enzimleri ↑
- %25-33 yeni metabolik sendrom

## 28 Evre 2 ve 3 KBY hastası früktoz alımı 60 g/gün 6 hafta 12 g/gün, 6 hafta daha normal diyet<sup>2</sup>

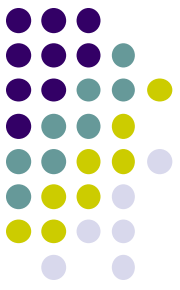
- KB ↓
- İnsülin ↓ (etki 6 hafta daha sürüyor)
- CRP ↓
- sICAM ↓ (etki 6 hafta daha sürüyor)

<sup>1</sup>Perez-Pozo ve ark, Int J Obes, 2010

<sup>2</sup>Brymora ve ark, Nephrol Dial Transplant, 2012



# Dođal Őeker Zararlı MI?



# Muhtemelen Deęil!

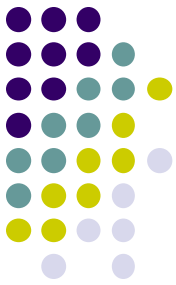


- Klasik Batı tarzı beslenmeden 20 porsiyon meyve (200 g/gün früktoz) geçişte SKB anlamlı düşüyor
- Doğal şeker – früktoz dahil – su, lif, diğer KH, protein ve yağla birlikte gerekli besinleri sağlıyor
  - Früktoz daha düşük konsantrasyonlarda
  - YFMS'da ağırlığın %58'i, taze şeftalide %1'i
- %100 meyve suyunda daha fazla fruktoz var



# The effect of two energy-restricted diets, a low-fructose diet versus a moderate natural fructose diet, on weight loss and metabolic syndrome parameters: a randomized controlled trial

Magdalena Madero<sup>a,\*</sup>, Julio C. Arriaga<sup>a</sup>, Diana Jalal<sup>b</sup>, Christopher Rivard<sup>b</sup>, Kim McFann<sup>b</sup>, Oscar Pérez-Méndez<sup>a</sup>, Armando Vázquez<sup>a</sup>, Arturo Ruiz<sup>a</sup>, Miguel A. Lanaspa<sup>b</sup>, Carlos Roncal Jimenez<sup>b</sup>, Richard J. Johnson<sup>b</sup>, Laura-Gabriela Sánchez Lozada<sup>a,b</sup>



**Table 3 – Within- and between-group changes in the low-fructose group and the moderate-fructose group with natural fruit supplements**

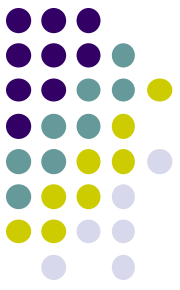
Δ = final – baseline	Low fructose		Moderate natural fructose		Comparison between intervention groups
	Δ Mean ± SD	P value	Δ Mean ± SD	P value	P value
Weight (kg)	-2.94 ± 2.18	<.0001	-4.07 ± 2.39	<.0001	.002
Systolic BP (mm/Hg)	-9.46 ± 7.77	<.0001	-7.85 ± 8.73	<.0001	.09
Diastolic BP (mm/Hg)	-5.17 ± 4.69	<.0001	-6.04 ± 5.40	<.0001	.57
Fat (%)	-2.09 ± 6.32	.02	-2.89 ± 6.33	.002	.10
Waist to hip ratio	-0.03 ± 0.02	<.0001	-0.18 ± 1.04	.21	.41
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	-1.18 ± 0.82	<.0001	-1.57 ± 1.08	<.0001	.02
Uric acid (mg/dL)	-0.24 ± 0.60	.004	-0.22 ± 0.56	.01	.90
sICAM (ng/dL)	-0.28 ± 0.78	.01	-0.42 ± 0.67	<.0001	.19
Urine microalbumin (μg/mg)	0.19 ± 7.70	.85	-0.42 ± 1.84	.11	.32
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	-9.75 ± 24.4	.004	-12.76 ± 33.31	.01	.95
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	-23.50 ± 69.2	.01	-31.76 ± 55.36	<.0001	.48
HDL (mg/dL)	-0.75 ± 19.67	.79	0.107 ± 12.36	.95	.93
Insulin resistance (HOMA)	-0.29 ± 0.93	.02	-0.37 ± 0.57	<.0001	.12
Blood glucose (mg/dL)	-6.14 ± 30.83	.14	-6.96 ± 9.37	<.0001	.07





# Kılavuzlar Ne Diyor?





# **Dietary Sugars Intake and Cardiovascular Health**

## **A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association**

Rachel K. Johnson, PhD, MPH, RD, Chair; Lawrence J. Appel, MD, MPH, FAHA;

Michael Brands, PhD, FAHA; Barbara V. Howard, PhD, FAHA;

Michael Lefevre, PhD, FAHA; Robert H. Lustig, MD; Frank Sacks, MD, FAHA;

Lyn M. Steffen, PhD, MPH, RD, FAHA; Judith Wylie-Rosett, EdD, RD;

on behalf of the American Heart Association Nutrition Committee of the Council on Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Metabolism and the Council on Epidemiology and Prevention

- Kadın: 1800 kal için 80 kal/gün (5 çay kaşığı)
- Erkek: 2200 kal için 144 kal/gün (9 çay kaşığı)
- 355 mL (12 oz) kutu kola 130 kal (8 çay kaşığı) şeker içeriyor
- Fruktoz ile ilgili öneri yok

Johnson ve ark, Circulation, 2009



# Dünya Sağlık Örgütü



## World Health Organisation advises halving sugar intake

The World Health Organisation advises halving the amount of sugar that people consume daily, after Britain's chief medical officer Dame Sally Davies said a sugar tax may be needed to curb obesity rates



A report by scientists at Newcastle University suggested that limits on daily sugar intake should be halved to five per cent – the equivalent of six teaspoons Photo: Alamy

- Total kaloninin %5-10'u şeker, fruktozla ilgili öneri yok
- 2000 kal/gün için 6-12 çaykaşığı
- 355 mL (12 oz) kolada 40 g/10 çaykaşığı şeker





## **Dietary Reference Intakes for Energy, Carbohydrate, Fiber, Fat, Fatty Acids, Cholesterol, Protein and Amino Acids**

*PAULA TRUMBO, PhD; SANDRA SCHLICKER, PhD; ALLISON A. YATES, PhD, RD; MARY POOS, PhD*

- Toplam kaloringin en fazla %25'i şeker olmalı
- 1 L kola (400 kalori) içilebilir ANCAK
- Bu düzeyde tüketim KVH mortaliteyi 3 kat artırıyor\*

Trumbo ve ark, J Am Diet Assoc, 2002

\*Yang ve ark, JAMA Intern Med, 2014



# 2013 AHA/ACC Guideline on Lifestyle Management to Reduce Cardiovascular Risk<sup>☆</sup>



A Report of the  
Task Force on  
*Endorsed by the*  
*American Ph*  
*Preventive Ca*  
*National Lipid*  
*WomenHeart:*

## 4.5. Diet Recommendations for BP Lowering

1. Advise adults who would benefit from BP lowering to:
  - a. Consume a dietary pattern that emphasizes intake of vegetables, fruits, and whole grains; includes low-fat dairy products, poultry, fish, legumes, nontropical vegetable oils, and nuts; and limits intake of sweets, sugar-sweetened beverages, and red meats.

gists,

3. Advise adults who would benefit from BP lowering to:

- a. Consume no more than 2,400 mg of sodium/d;
- b. Further reduction of sodium intake to 1,500 mg/d can result in even greater reduction in BP;
- c. Even without achieving these goals, reducing sodium intake by at least 1,000 mg/d lowers BP.

appropriate calorie  
food pref-  
her medi-

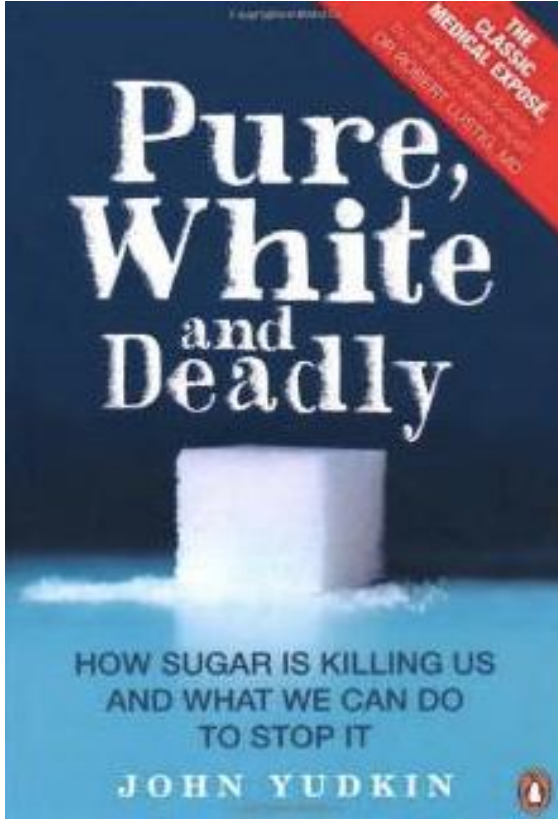
ns such as  
DA Food





# Ne Kadar Şeker Tüketiyoruz?





- 300 yıl önce yılda birkaç kilo
- ABD: 35 ile 68 kg/yıl<sup>1,2</sup>
- %13 , toplam kalorinin en az %25'ini rafine şekerle alıyor
- Bu da günde 24-47 çaykaşığı (100-200 g) şeker ve 83.1 g früktoz demek<sup>3</sup>
- 14-18 yaş arası 1000 adolesan

E: 389 g/gün şeker

K: 276 g/gün şeker

Rafine şeker toplam kalorinin %52'si

Früktoz: 138 g/gün

<sup>1</sup>Strom S. U.S. Cuts Estimate of Sugar Intake. The New York Times 26 October 2012

<sup>2</sup>Cordain ve ark, Comp, Biochem, Physiol A Mol Integr Physiol, 2003

<sup>3</sup>Marriott ve ark, Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr, 2010



# Türkiye'de Durum Ne?



Kişi başı günlük şeker tüketimi en fazla 10 ülke şöyle sıralanıyor:

Şeker sevmeyen ülkeler arasında ise günde sadece 5 gram tüketimle Hindistan ilk sırada geliyor. Hindistan'ı 14,5 gramla İsrail, 15 gramla Endonezya ve 16 gramla Çin izliyor.

Günlük şeker tüketiminin 35,4 gram olduğu Türkiye, Euromonitor şirketinin araştırma yaptığı 54 ülke arasında 37. sırada yer alıyor.

DSÖ, günlük şeker tüketiminin 50 gramla sınırlanması gerektiğini öneriyor.

Yağ tüketimi -

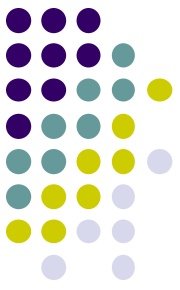
7- İngiltere 93,2 gram

8- Meksika 92,5 gram

9- Finlandiya 91,5 gram

10- Kanada 89,1 gram





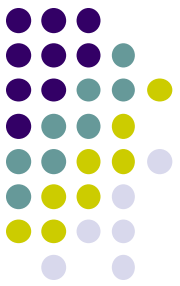
## Tuz Tüketimi ↓↓

- KB ↓
- İnsülin sensitivitesi ↓
- Nörohumoral yollarla KV risk ↑

## Şeker Tüketimi ↓

- KB ↓
- Kilo alımı ↓
- Dislipidemi düzelir
- İnsülin sensitivitesi ↑
- KV risk ↓





**openheart** **The wrong white crystals: not salt but sugar as aetiological in hypertension and cardiometabolic disease**

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James J DiNicolantonio,<sup>1</sup> Sean C Lucan<sup>2</sup>

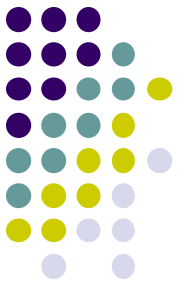
Added Fructose: A Principal Driver of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Its Consequences

James J. DiNicolantonio, PharmD; James H. O'Keefe, MD;  
and Sean C. Lucan, MD, MPH, MS

DiNicolantonio ve Lucan, Open Heart, 2014  
DiNicolantonio ve ark, Mayo Clin Proc, 2015



# Şeker yememek için 66 neden!



## ***U.S. Cuts Estimate of Sugar Intake***

By STEPHANIE STROM OCT. 26, 2012



A grocery store in Los Angeles. The government says each American consumes about 80 pounds of sugar a year, not nearly 100. Mario Anzuoni/Reuters





# Teşekkürler...

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