

## Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 package (272g)  
Servings Per Container 1

### Amount Per Serving

**Calories** 300      Calories from Fat 45

### % Daily Value\*

**Total Fat** 5g      **8%**

Saturated Fat 1.5g      **8%**

Trans Fat 0g

**Cholesterol** 30mg      **10%**

**Sodium** 430mg      **18%**

**Total Carbohydrate** 55g      **18%**

Dietary Fiber 6g      **24%**

Sugars 23g

### Protein 14g

Vitamin A      80%

Vitamin C      35%

Calcium      6%

Iron      15%

\* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.  
Your Daily Values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs:

	Calories:	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Saturated Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g
Dietary Fiber		25g	30g

Dietary fiber promotes intestinal regularity and can reduce the risk of developing cardiovascular disease.

**Dietary fiber is a nutrient to get more of.**

# Dietary Fiber

## What It Is

Dietary fiber, or fiber, is sometimes referred to as “roughage.” It is a type of **carbohydrate** found in **plant foods** and is made up of many sugar molecules linked together. But unlike other carbohydrates (such as starch), dietary fiber is bound together in such a way that it cannot be readily digested in the small intestine.

There are **two types** of dietary fiber, and most plant foods contain some of each kind:

- **Soluble fiber** dissolves in water to form a thick gel-like substance in the stomach. It is broken down by bacteria in the large intestine and provides some calories.
- **Insoluble fiber** does not dissolve in water and passes through the gastrointestinal tract relatively intact and, therefore, is not a source of calories.

## Where It Is Found

**Soluble fiber** is found in a variety of foods, including:

- Beans and peas
- Fruits
- Oats (such as oat bran and oatmeal)
- Nuts and seeds
- Vegetables

**Insoluble fiber** is found in a variety of foods, including:

- Fruits
- Nuts and seeds
- Vegetables
- Wheat bran
- Whole grain foods (such as brown rice and whole grain breads, cereals, and pasta)

## What It Does

- **Soluble fiber** can interfere with the absorption of dietary fat and cholesterol. This, in turn, can help lower low-density lipoprotein (LDL or “bad”) cholesterol levels in the blood. Soluble fiber also slows digestion and the rate at which carbohydrates and other nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream. This can help control the level of blood glucose (often referred to as blood sugar) by preventing rapid rises in blood glucose following a meal.
- **Insoluble fiber** provides “bulk” for stool formation and speeds up the movement of food and waste through the digestive system, which can help prevent constipation.
- Both **soluble and insoluble fiber** make you feel full, which may help you eat less and stay satisfied longer.



## Health Facts

- Most Americans do not get the recommended amount of dietary fiber. Dietary fiber is considered a “nutrient of public health concern” because low intakes are associated with potential health risks.
- Diets higher in dietary fiber promote **intestinal regularity** and can **reduce the risk of developing cardiovascular disease**.
- The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* recommends consuming a variety of **\*nutrient-dense** foods that are good sources of dietary fiber, such as beans and peas, fruits, unsalted nuts and seeds, vegetables, and whole grains. The guidelines also recommend consuming **at least half of total grains as whole grains** and limiting the intake of refined grains and products made with refined grains.

### \*Nutrient-Dense: Defined

Nutrient-dense foods and beverages contain vitamins, minerals, dietary fiber, and other beneficial substances that may have positive health effects. They are also naturally lean or low in saturated fat and have little or no added saturated fat, sugars, refined starches, and sodium. Examples of nutrient dense foods are: beans and peas, eggs, fat-free (skim) and low-fat (1%) dairy products, fruits, lean meats and poultry, seafood, unsalted nuts and seeds, vegetables, and whole grains.

## The Scoop on Grains

Grains are the seeds from certain cereal crops grown for food. Examples of grains include barley, corn, millet, oats, rice, and wheat. There are several types of grains:

- **Whole grains** include the entire grain seed (usually called the “kernel”), which consists of the bran, germ, and endosperm — nothing has been added or taken away by processing. Whole grains contain dietary fiber and other carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, minerals, and beneficial fats. Whole grains are consumed either as a single food (such as brown rice, oatmeal, and popcorn) or as an ingredient in food (such as in breads, cereals, crackers, and pasta).
- **Refined grains** have been *processed* (also called milled) to remove the bran and germ from the grain. This is done to give the grains a finer texture, lighter color, and longer shelf life. But, processing also removes dietary fiber, iron, B vitamins, and other nutrients.
- **Enriched grains** have the *key nutrients* that were lost during processing *restored*. Typically, this includes iron and B vitamins (thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin). Most refined grain products in the U.S. are enriched, and often there will be a statement on the food package indicating that the product is “enriched.” Examples of enriched grain products include enriched white rice and enriched white bread.

Many grain-based foods are also **fortified** with *additional vitamins and minerals*. These are considered “nutrients to get more of” because they are generally lacking in the American diet. For example, many ready-to-eat cereals and snack bars are fortified with calcium.

## ✓ Action Steps

### For Increasing Dietary Fiber in Your Diet

Use the **Nutrition Facts Label** as your tool for increasing consumption of dietary fiber. The Nutrition Facts Label on food and beverage packages shows the amount in grams (g) and the Percent Daily Value (%DV) of dietary fiber in **one serving** of the food.

Food manufacturers may *voluntarily* list the amount in grams (g) per serving of soluble fiber and insoluble fiber on the Nutrition Facts Label (under Dietary Fiber), but they are *required* to list soluble fiber and/or insoluble fiber if a statement is made on the package labeling about their health effects or the amount (for example, “high” or “low”) contained in the food.

The Daily Value for fiber is **25 g per day**. This is based on a 2,000 calorie diet — your Daily Value may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

- When comparing foods, choose foods with a higher %DV of dietary fiber. The goal is to get 100% of the Daily Value for dietary fiber on most days. And remember:
  - 5% DV or less of dietary fiber per serving is low
  - 20% DV or more of dietary fiber per serving is high
- Look for whole grains on the ingredient list on a food package. Some examples of whole grain ingredients are: barley, brown rice, buckwheat, bulgur, millet, oatmeal, quinoa, rolled oats, whole grain corn, whole grain sorghum, whole oats, whole rye, and whole wheat.

**Tip:** Ingredients are listed in descending order by weight — the closer they are to the beginning of the list, the more of that ingredient is in the food.

- Switch from refined to whole grain versions of commonly consumed foods (such as breads, cereals, pasta, and rice).
- Limit refined grains and products made with refined grains (such as cakes, chips, cookies, and crackers), which can be high in added sugars, saturated fat, and/or sodium and are common sources of excess calories.
- Start your day with a bowl of whole grain breakfast cereal (such as bran or oatmeal) that is high in dietary fiber and low in added sugars. Top your cereal with fruit for sweetness and even more fiber!
- Choose fruit (fresh, frozen, dried, or canned in 100% fruit juice) as snacks, salads, or desserts.
- Keep raw, cut-up vegetables handy for quick snacks — choose colorful dark green, orange, and red vegetables, such as broccoli florets, carrots, and red peppers.
- Add beans (such as garbanzo, kidney, or pinto), lentils, or peas to salads, soups, and side dishes — or serve them as a main dish.
- Try unsalted nuts and seeds in place of some meats and poultry.

# Handwashing

## at Home, at Play, and Out and About

Germ is everywhere! They can get onto your hands and items you touch throughout the day. Washing hands at key times with soap and water is one of the most important steps you can take to get rid of germs and avoid spreading germs to those around you.

### How can washing your hands keep you healthy?

Germ is can get into the body through our eyes, nose, and mouth and make us sick. Handwashing with soap removes germs from hands and helps prevent sickness. Studies have shown that handwashing can prevent 1 in 3 diarrhea-related sicknesses and 1 in 5 respiratory infections, such as a cold or the flu.

### Handwashing helps prevent infections for these reasons:



People often touch their eyes, nose, and mouth without realizing it, introducing germs into their bodies.



Germ is from unwashed hands may get into foods and drinks when people prepare or consume them. Germ is can grow in some types of foods or drinks and make people sick.



Germ is from unwashed hands can be transferred to other objects, such as door knobs, tables, or toys, and then transferred to another person's hands.



### What is the right way to wash your hands?

1. Wet your hands with clean running water (warm or cold) and apply soap.
2. Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap.
3. Scrub all surfaces of your hands, including the palms, backs, fingers, between your fingers, and under your nails. Keep scrubbing for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song twice.
4. Rinse your hands under clean, running water.
5. Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.



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