

Healthy Eating & Physical Activity Across Your Lifespan

Fit for Two



WIN

Weight-control Information Network

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Introduction

Eating well can help you have a healthy pregnancy and a healthy newborn. Being physically active may help you have a more comfortable 9 months and an easier delivery. Use the ideas and tips in this booklet to improve your eating plan and become more physically active before, during, and after your pregnancy. Make changes now, and be a healthy example for your family for a lifetime.



What is a healthy eating plan for pregnancy?

A healthy eating plan for pregnancy includes a variety of nutrient-rich foods. Every 5 years, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Agriculture jointly release a publication on dietary guidelines. These guidelines outline recommendations to promote health and reduce the risk of chronic disease through nutritious eating and physical activity. For more information about food groups and nutrition values, visit <http://health.gov/dietaryguidelines>.



How many calories should I eat?

Eating a variety of foods that provide enough calories helps you and your baby gain the proper amount of weight. During the first 3 months of your pregnancy, you do not need to change the number of calories you get from the foods you eat.

Normal-weight women need an extra 300 calories each day during the last 6 months of pregnancy. This totals about 1,900 to 2,500 calories a day. If you were underweight, overweight, or obese before you became pregnant, or if you are pregnant with more than one



baby, you may need a different number of calories. Talk to your health care provider about how much weight you should gain and how many calories you need.

Each of these healthy choices has about 300 calories:

- 1 cup of fat-free fruit yogurt and a medium apple
- 1 piece of whole-wheat toast spread with 2 tablespoons of peanut butter
- 1 cup of beef and bean chili sprinkled with 1/2 ounce of cheddar cheese (You can also substitute various vegetables for the beef.)
- 1 cup of raisin bran cereal with 1/2 cup of fat-free milk and a small banana
- 3 ounces of roasted lean ham or chicken breast and 1/2 cup of sweet potatoes
- 1 flour tortilla (7-inch), 1/2 cup of refried beans, 1/2 cup of cooked broccoli, and 1/2 cup of cooked red pepper

Why is gaining a healthy amount of weight important?

Gaining a healthy amount of weight may help you have a more comfortable pregnancy and delivery. It also may help you have fewer pregnancy complications, such as diabetes, high blood pressure, constipation, and backaches.

How much weight should I gain during my pregnancy?

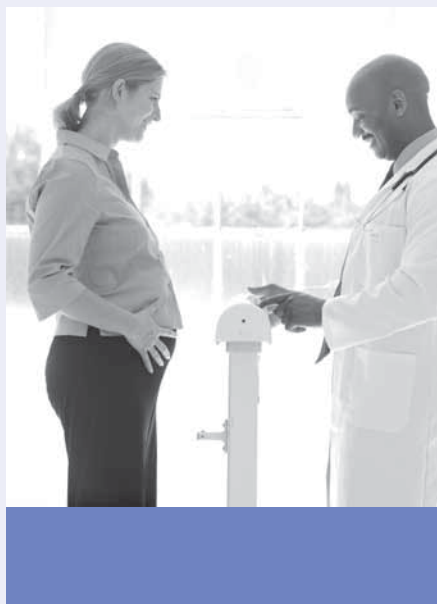
Talk to your health care provider about how much weight you should gain during your pregnancy. General weight-gain recommendations listed below refer to weight before pregnancy and are for women expecting only one baby.

If you are:	You should gain:
underweight	about 28 to 40 pounds
normal weight	about 25 to 35 pounds
overweight	about 15 to 25 pounds
obese	at least 15 pounds

Gaining too little weight during your pregnancy makes it hard for your baby to grow properly. Talk to your health care provider if you feel you are not gaining enough weight.

If you gain too much weight, you may have a longer labor and more difficult delivery. Also, gaining a lot of extra body fat will make it harder for you to return to a healthy weight after you have your baby. If you feel you are gaining too much weight during your pregnancy, talk with your health care provider.

Do not try to lose weight if you are pregnant. If you do not eat enough calories or a variety of foods, your baby will not get the nutrients he or she needs to grow.



Do I have any special nutrition needs now that I am pregnant?

Yes. During pregnancy, you and your growing baby need more of several nutrients. By eating the recommended number of daily servings from each of the five food groups, you should get most of the nutrients you need.

Be sure to include foods high in folate, such as orange juice, strawberries, spinach, broccoli, beans, and fortified breads and breakfast cereals. Or get it in a vitamin/mineral supplement.



To help prevent birth defects, you must get enough daily folate **before** as well as **during** pregnancy. Prenatal supplements contain folic acid (another form of folate). Look for a supplement that has at least 600 micrograms (0.6 milligrams) of folic acid.

Although most health care providers recommend taking a multi-vitamin/mineral “prenatal” supplement before becoming pregnant, during pregnancy, and while breastfeeding, always talk to your health care provider before taking any supplements.



Can I continue to follow my vegetarian diet during pregnancy?

Yes, you can continue a vegetarian eating plan during pregnancy, but talk to your health care provider first.

To make sure you are getting enough important nutrients, including protein, iron, vitamin B12, and vitamin D, your health care provider may ask you to meet with a registered dietitian who can help you plan meals. Your health care provider may also recommend that you take supplements.

Tips for Healthy Eating

Meet the needs of your body and help avoid common discomforts of pregnancy by following these tips:

- ✓ **Eat breakfast every day.** If you feel sick to your stomach in the morning, choose dry whole-wheat toast or whole-grain crackers when you first wake up—even before you get out of bed. Eat the rest of your breakfast (fruit, oatmeal, cereal, milk, yogurt, or other foods) later in the morning.
- ✓ **Eat high-fiber foods.** Eating whole-grain cereals, vegetables, fruits, beans, whole-wheat breads, and brown rice, along with drinking plenty of water and getting daily physical activity, can help you prevent the constipation that many women have during pregnancy.
- ✓ **Keep healthy foods on hand.** A fruit bowl filled with apples, bananas, peaches, oranges, and grapes makes it easy to grab a healthy snack. Fresh, frozen, and canned fruits and vegetables make healthy and quick additions to meals, as do canned beans. Be sure to choose canned fruits packed in their own juices. Also, rinse canned beans and vegetables with water before preparing, which helps remove excess salt.
- ✓ **If you have heartburn during your pregnancy, eat small meals more often,** eat slowly, avoid spicy and fatty foods (such as hot peppers or fried chicken), drink beverages between meals instead of with meals, and do not lie down soon after eating.

- ✓ If you have “morning sickness,” or hyperemesis, talk with your health care provider. You may need to adjust the way you eat and drink, such as by eating smaller meals more frequently and drinking plenty of fluids. Your health care provider can help you deal with morning sickness while keeping your healthy eating habits on track.



What foods should I avoid during pregnancy?

There are certain foods and beverages that can harm your baby if you eat or drink them while you are pregnant. Here is a general list of foods and beverages that you should avoid:



Alcohol. Instead of wine, beer, or a mixed drink, enjoy apple cider, tomato juice, sparkling water, or other nonalcoholic beverages.



Fish that may have high levels of methylmercury (a substance that can build up in fish and harm an unborn baby). Do not eat shark, swordfish, king mackerel, and tilefish during pregnancy. Eat no more than 12 ounces of any fish per week (equal to four 3-ounce servings—each about the size of a deck of cards).



Soft cheeses such as feta, Brie, and goat cheese and **ready-to-eat meats** including lunch meats, hot dogs, and deli meats. These foods may contain bacteria called listeria that are harmful to unborn babies. Cooking lunch meats, hot dogs, and deli meats until steaming hot can kill the bacteria and make these meats safe to eat.



Raw or undercooked fish, meat, and poultry. Avoid raw fish dishes, such as sashimi and some types of sushi and cevi che. When raw or undercooked, these foods may contain harmful bacteria. These foods can contain harmful bacteria. Cook fish, meat, and poultry thoroughly before eating.



Large amounts of caffeine-containing beverages. If you are a heavy coffee, tea, or soda drinker, talk to your health care provider about whether you should cut back on caffeine. Try a decaffeinated version of your favorite beverage, a mug of warm low-fat or fat-free milk, or sparkling mineral water.



Anything that is not food. Some pregnant women may crave something that is not food, such as laundry starch or clay. Talk to your health care provider if you crave something that is not food.

Ask your health care provider for a complete list of foods and beverages that you should avoid.



Should I be physically active during my pregnancy?

Almost all women can and should be physically active during pregnancy. Talk to your health care provider first, particularly if you have high blood pressure, diabetes, anemia, bleeding, or other disorders, or if you are obese or underweight.



Whether or not you were active before you were pregnant, ask your health care provider about a level of exercise that is safe for you. Aim to be physically active at a moderate-intensity level (one that makes you breathe harder but does not overwork or overheat you) on most, if not all, days of the week.

Regular, moderate-intensity physical activity during pregnancy may:

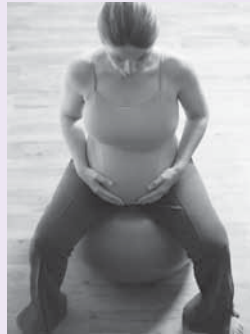
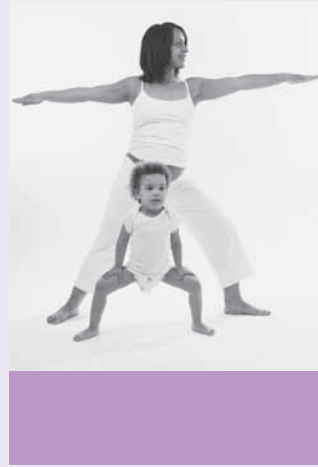
- Help you and your baby to gain the proper amounts of weight.
- Reduce the discomforts of pregnancy, such as backaches, leg cramps, constipation, bloating, and swelling.
- Reduce your risk for gestational diabetes (diabetes found for the first time when a woman is pregnant).
- Improve your mood and energy level.
- Improve your sleep.

- Help you have an easier, shorter labor.
- Help you to recover from delivery and return to a healthy weight faster.

Tips for Getting Physically Active

Start being physically active or continue being physically active for your health and the health of your baby by using the tips below:

- Go for a walk around the block or through a shopping mall with your spouse or a friend.
- Sign up for a prenatal yoga, aqua aerobics, or fitness class. Make sure you let the instructor know that you are pregnant before beginning.
- Rent or buy an exercise video for pregnant women. Look for videos at your local library, video store, health care provider's office, hospital, or maternity clothing store.
- At your gym, community center, YMCA, or YWCA, sign up for a session with a fitness trainer who knows about physical activity during pregnancy.
- Get up and move around at least once an hour if you sit in a chair most of the day. When watching TV, get up and move around during commercials.



If you were physically active before you became pregnant, you may not need to make changes to your exercise habits. You may be able to maintain the same level of intensity during pregnancy and after giving birth. Talk with your health care provider about the level of physical activity that is right for you.

Follow these safety precautions while being active during your pregnancy:

- Choose moderate activities that are unlikely to injure you, such as walking, aqua aerobics, swimming, yoga, or using a stationary bike.
- Stop exercising when you start to feel tired, and never exercise until you are exhausted or overheated.
- Drink plenty of fluids before, during, and after being physically active.
- Wear comfortable clothing that fits well and supports and protects your breasts.
- Stop exercising if you feel dizzy, short of breath, or sick to your stomach. You should also stop if you notice pain in your back, swelling, numbness, or that your heart is beating too fast or at an uneven rate.



What physical activities should I avoid during pregnancy?

For your health and safety, and for the health of your baby, you should not do certain physical activities while you are pregnant. Some of these are listed below. Talk to your health care provider about other physical activities that you should avoid during your pregnancy.

- Avoid being active outside during hot weather.
- Avoid steam rooms, hot tubs, and saunas.
- Avoid physical activities, such as certain yoga poses, that call for you to lie flat on your back after 20 weeks of pregnancy.
- Avoid contact sports and activities that may cause injury, such as football and boxing, and other activities that might injure you, such as horseback riding.
- Avoid activities that make you jump or change directions quickly, such as tennis or basketball. During pregnancy, your joints loosen and you are more likely to hurt yourself when doing these activities.
- Avoid activities that can result in a fall, such as in-line skating or downhill skiing.

What eating and physical activity habits should I keep up after delivery?

Following healthy eating and physical activity habits after your baby is born may help you return to a healthy weight more quickly, provide you with good nutrition (which you especially need if you are breastfeeding), and give you the energy you need. You can also be a good role model for your growing child. After your baby is born:

- Continue eating well. Eat a variety of foods from all of the food groups. If you are not breastfeeding, you will need about 300 *fewer* calories per day than you did while you were pregnant.
- If you are breastfeeding, you will need to eat about 200 *more* calories per day than you did while you were pregnant. Breastfeeding may help you return to a healthy weight more easily because it requires a great deal of energy. Breastfeeding may also protect your baby from illnesses, such as ear infections, colds, and allergies, and may help lower your risk for breast and ovarian cancer. If you had gestational diabetes, breastfeeding for at least 3 months may help prevent your baby from becoming overweight.
- When you feel able and your health care provider says it is safe, slowly get back to your routine of regular, moderate-intensity physical activity. Regular, moderate-intensity physical activity will not affect your milk supply if you are breastfeeding.



- Return to a healthy weight gradually. Lose no more than 1 pound per week through a sound eating plan and regular physical activity after you deliver your baby.

Why should I try to return to a healthy weight after delivery?

After you deliver your baby, your health will be better if you try to return to a healthy weight. Not losing weight after your baby is born may lead to overweight or obesity later in life, which may lead to health problems. Talk to your health care provider about reaching a weight that is healthy for you.

Be Good to Yourself

Pregnancy and the time after you deliver your baby can be wonderful, exciting, emotional, stressful, and tiring—all at once. Experiencing this whirlwind of feelings may cause you to overeat, not eat enough, or lose your drive and energy. Being good to yourself can help you cope with your feelings and follow eating and physical activity habits for



After Your Baby Is Born

a healthy pregnancy, a healthy baby, and a healthy family after delivery. Here are some ideas for being good to yourself:

- Try to get enough sleep.
- Rent a funny movie and laugh.
- Take pleasure in the miracles of pregnancy and birth.
- Invite people whose company you enjoy to visit your new family member.
- Explore groups that you and your newborn can join, such as “new moms” groups.



Remember...

- Talk to your health care provider about how much weight you should gain during your pregnancy.
- Eat foods rich in folate, iron, calcium, and protein, or get these nutrients through a prenatal supplement.
- Eat breakfast every day.
- Eat high-fiber foods and drink plenty of water to avoid constipation.
- Avoid alcohol, raw or undercooked fish, fish high in mercury, undercooked meat and poultry, soft cheeses, and anything that is not food.
- Aim to be physically active on most, if not all, days of the week during your pregnancy. Talk to your health care provider before you begin if you have not previously been physically active.
- After pregnancy, slowly get back to your routine of regular, moderate-intensity physical activity. Make sure you feel able and your health care provider says it is safe to be physically active.
- Take pleasure in the miracles of pregnancy and birth.



Resources

The following organizations offer information about pregnancy and health:

Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics

Phone: 1-800-877-1600

Internet: <http://www.eatright.org>

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

Phone: 1-800-762-2264

Internet: <http://www.acog.org>

Health Resources and Services

Administration Information Center

Phone: 1-888-ASK-HRSA (888-275-4772)

Internet: <http://www.ask.hrsa.gov>

Institute of Medicine of The National Academies

Weight Gain During Pregnancy: Reexamining the Guidelines

Phone: (202) 334-2352

Internet: <http://www.iom.edu>

March of Dimes

Phone: 1-888-MODIMES (888-663-4637)

Internet: <http://www.modimes.org>

National Diabetes Education Program

Phone: 1-800-438-5383

Internet: <http://www.yourdiabetesinfo.org>

National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse

Phone: 1-800-860-8747

Internet: <http://www.diabetes.niddk.nih.gov>

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Phone: 1-800-370-2943

Internet: <http://www.nichd.nih.gov>

National Women's Health Information Center

Phone: 1-800-994-9662

Internet: <http://www.womenshealth.gov>

For information about food safety during pregnancy, contact the following:

ChooseMyPlate

Health & Nutrition Information for Pregnant & Breast-feeding Women

Tips on nutrition, healthy weight, and food plans for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Phone: 1-888-779-7264

Internet: <http://www.choosemyplate.gov/pregnancy-breastfeeding.html>

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Meat and Poultry Hotline

1-888-MPHotline (888-674-6854)

U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Food Information Line

1-888-SAFE FOOD (888-723-3366)

U.S. Government's Food Safety Web Site

<http://www.foodsafety.gov>



Weight-control Information Network

1 WIN Way

Bethesda, MD 20892-3665

Phone: (202) 828-1025

Toll-free number: 1-877-946-4627

Fax: (202) 828-1028

Email: win@info.niddk.nih.gov

Internet: <http://www.win.niddk.nih.gov>

The Weight-control Information Network (WIN) is a service of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) of the National Institutes of Health, which is the Federal Government's lead agency responsible for biomedical research on nutrition and obesity. Authorized by Congress (Public Law 103-43), WIN provides the general public, health professionals, the media,

and Congress with up-to-date, science-based health information on weight control, obesity, physical activity, and related nutritional issues.

Publications produced by WIN are reviewed by both NIDDK scientists and outside experts. This publication was also reviewed by Denise Sofka, M.P.H., R.D., Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau; and Katrina Holt, M.P.H., M.S., R.D., Georgetown University, National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES
National Institutes of Health

NIH Publication No. 02–5130
November 2009

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- Talk to your health care provider about how much weight you should gain during your pregnancy.**
- Eat foods rich in folate, iron, calcium, and protein, or get these nutrients through a prenatal supplement.**
- Talk to your health care provider before taking any supplements.**
- Eat breakfast every day.**
- Eat high-fiber foods and drink plenty of water to avoid constipation.**
- Avoid alcohol, raw or undercooked fish, fish high in mercury, undercooked meat and poultry, soft cheeses, and anything that is not food.**
- Aim be physically active on most, if not all, days of the week during your pregnancy. Talk to your health care provider before you begin.**
- After pregnancy, slowly get back to your routine of regular, moderate-intensity physical activity. Make sure you feel able and your health care provider says it is safe to be physically active.**
- Take pleasure in the miracles of pregnancy and birth.**



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NIH Publication No. 06-5130
Updated November 2009