

Antioxidants

Author: Administrator

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The process of oxidation in the human body damages cell membranes and other structures including cellular proteins, lipids and DNA. When oxygen is metabolised, it creates 'free radicals' which steal electrons from other molecules, causing damage. The body can cope with some free radicals and needs them to function effectively. However, an overload of free radicals has been linked to certain diseases, including heart disease, liver disease and some cancers. Oxidation can be accelerated by stress, cigarette smoking, alcohol, sunlight, pollution and other factors.

Antioxidants are found in certain foods that neutralise free radicals. These include the nutrient antioxidants, vitamins A, C and E, and the minerals copper, zinc and selenium. Other dietary food compounds, such as the phytochemicals in plants and zoochemicals from animal products, are believed to have greater antioxidant effects than either vitamins or minerals. These are called the non-nutrient antioxidants and include phytochemicals, such as lycopenes in tomatoes, and anthocyanins found in cranberries.

The Effect of Free Radicals

Some of the degenerative conditions caused by free radicals include:

- Deterioration of the eye lens, which contributes to blindness.
- Inflammation of the joints (arthritis).
- Damage to nerve cells in the brain, which contributes to conditions such as Parkinson's or Alzheimer's disease.
- Acceleration of the ageing process.
- Increased risk of coronary heart disease, since free radicals encourage low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol to adhere to artery walls.
- Certain cancers, triggered by damaged cell DNA.

The Disease-Fighting Antioxidants

A diet high in antioxidants may reduce the risk of many diseases, including heart disease and certain cancers. Antioxidants scavenge the free radicals from the body cells, and prevent or reduce the damage caused by oxidation. The protective effect of antioxidants continues to be studied around the world. For instance, men who eat plenty of the antioxidant lycopene (found in tomatoes) may be less likely than other men to develop prostate cancer. Lutein, found in spinach and corn, has been linked to a lower incidence of eye lens degeneration and associated blindness in the elderly. Flavonoids, such as the tea catechins found in green tea, are believed to contribute to the low rates of heart disease in Japan.

Sources of Antioxidants

Good sources of antioxidants include:

- Allium sulphur compounds - leeks, onions and garlic.
- Anthocyanins - eggplant, grapes and berries.
- Beta-carotene - pumpkin, mangoes, apricots, carrots, spinach and parsley.
- Catechins - red wine and tea.
- Copper - seafood, lean meat, milk and nuts.
- Cryptoxanthins - red capsicum, pumpkin and mangoes.
- Flavonoids - tea, green tea, citrus fruits, red wine, onion and apples.
- Indoles - cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower.
- Isoflavonoids - soybeans, tofu, lentils, peas and milk.
- Lignans - sesame seeds, bran, whole grains and vegetables.
- Lutein - leafy greens like spinach, and corn.
- Lycopene - tomatoes, pink grapefruit and watermelon.
- Manganese - seafood, lean meat, milk and nuts.
- Polyphenols - thyme and oregano.
- Selenium - seafood, offal, lean meat and whole grains.
- Vitamin C - oranges, blackcurrants, kiwi fruit, mangoes, broccoli, spinach, capsicum and strawberries.
- Vitamin E - vegetable oils (such as wheatgerm oil), avocados, nuts, seeds and whole grains.
- Zinc - milk and nuts.

Vitamin Supplements

Some studies suggest that antioxidants are less effective when isolated from food and presented in tablet form. For instance, vitamin A (beta-carotene) has been associated with a reduced risk of certain cancers but an increase in others, such as lung cancer in smokers, if vitamin A is purified from foodstuffs.

A study examining the effects of vitamin E found that it didn't offer the same benefits when taken as a supplement. Also, antioxidant minerals or vitamins can act as pro-oxidants or damaging oxidants if they are consumed at levels significantly above the recommended dietary intakes (RDI). A well-balanced diet, which includes consuming antioxidants from whole foods is best. If you insist on taking a supplement, seek supplements that contain all nutrients at the level of the RDIs.

General Recommendations

Research is divided over whether or not antioxidant supplements offer the same health benefits as antioxidants in foods. It is recommended that people eat a wide variety of fresh fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean meats and dairy products every day. The diet should include five daily serves of fruit and vegetables. One serve is a medium-sized piece of fruit or a half-cup of cooked vegetables. See your doctor or dietitian for advice.

Where to Get Help

- Your Doctor
- Dietitian

Things to Remember

The process of oxidation in the human body produces chemicals called free radicals, which damage cell membranes and other structures.

Free radicals have been linked to a variety of diseases, including heart disease and certain cancers.

Antioxidants are compounds in foods that scavenge and neutralise free radicals.

Evidence suggests that antioxidant supplements don't work as well as the naturally occurring antioxidants in foods such as fruits and vegetables