| Corbis CB046605; @Photodise Hard Facts about Soft Drinks Difference I | Today we're going to take a look at the "hard facts about soft drinks." |
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| | For many people, there is nothing more refreshing than a cold bottle or can of their favorite soft drink. The cool, sparkling taste of soft drinks is enjoyed around the world. |
| | In the United States for example, soft drinks have emerged as America's favorite beverages—they have become more popular than coffee, tea, and juice combined. ¹ |
| CPhotodisc 25 years ago biological de la construction de la constructi | In factcompared to just 25 years ago, Americans are now drinking |
| CBrandXpictures twice tas much | twice as much soft drinks, |
| twice as much 56 gallons per year | an average of 56 gallons (or, 212 liters) a year! ² That's nearly 2 cans a day for every man, woman, and child. Amazing as it may sound, the average American consumes more soft drinks than water! ³ |
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(But America is not alone, across the globe, people everywhere are drinking more soft drinks than ever before.)



Have you ever wondered if these drinks have any impact on your personal health and well-being?

When most people open the pull tab on their favorite can of cola, it doesn't come to mind that they are about to take a long drink of an...



...artificially colored, chemically flavored mixture of carbonated water, phosphoric acid, sweeteners, preservatives, and caffeine.



Research suggests that these soft drinks present personal health risks, both because of what they contain <u>and</u> what they replace in the diet.

Let's begin by taking a look at the sugar these drinks contain.



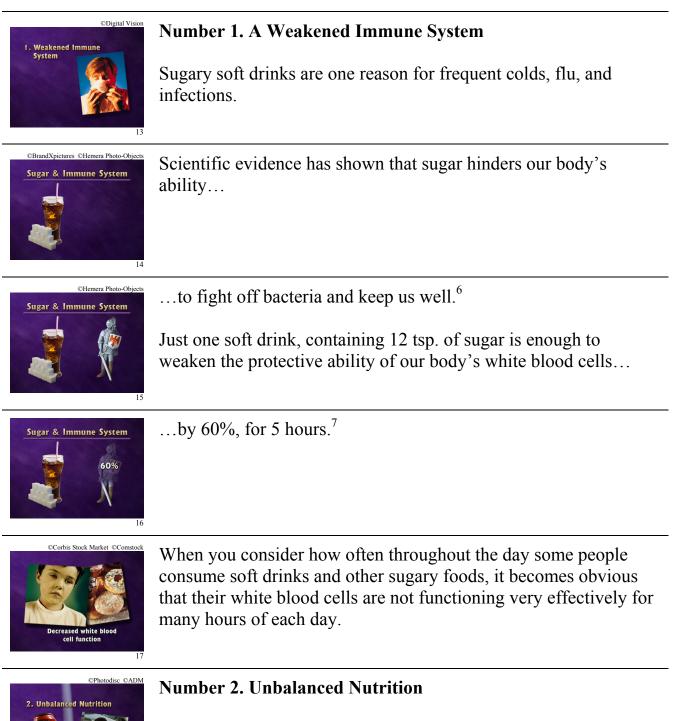
Carbonated drinks are the single largest source of refined sugars in the American diet.⁴



...more than 1/3 of the total sugar consumption.⁵



With your average soft drink containing 8-12 teaspoons of sugar, there are many potential health hazards. Here are just a few of them.



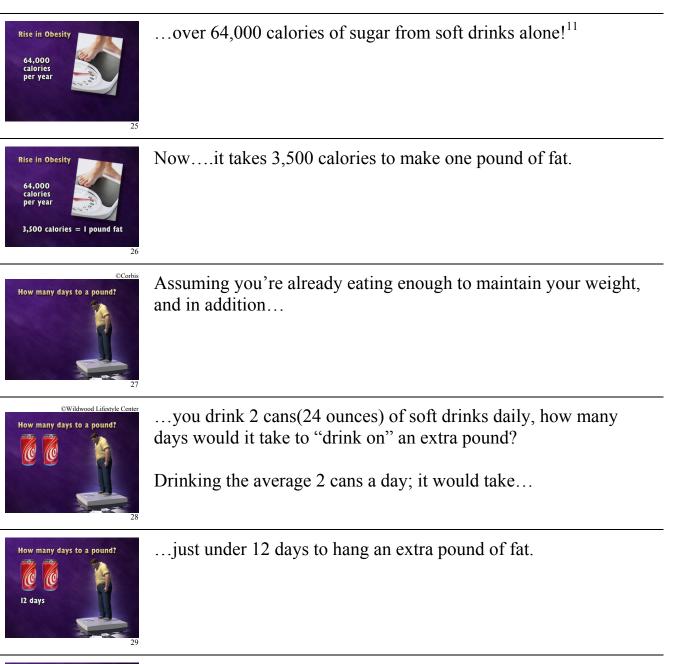
Although most soft drinks contain *lots* of calories from sugar, they have *no* nutritional value.

Drinking 2 or 3 soft drinks can considerably reduce the amount of good, nutritious food a person eats each day. This significantly decreases their nutrition.

| •B vitamins •Minerals | Research shows that heavy soft-drink consumption is linked with low intake of essential B vitamins, and minerals such as calcium, copper, and chromium |
|--|--|
| | as well as a high intake of calories, fat, and sugars. ⁸ What's the result? Malnutrition is the main concern that many health experts have with the rising soft drink consumption. |
| 20 Dynamic Graphics ODynamic Graphics 2% of children and teens eat healthy 21 | One U.S. government study found that only 2% of children and teenagers, ages 2- to 19, met all of the federal recommendations for a healthy diet. ⁹ |
| CCorbis | Did you know that one out of five one and two-year-old children already consume soft drinks? ¹⁰ These soda drinking toddlers average nearly one cup per day, which considering their body size is quite significant. |
| CConstock 3. Extra Calories | Number 3. What about extra calories? Lots of soft drinks, means lots of sugar, which also means lots of calories. |
| CPhotodise Rise in Obesity | Along with increased soft drink consumption has come an increase in obesity. |

With a typical soft drink containing 150 calories, the average American, within just one year will take in...

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At this rate you could gain 30 pounds (or, 13.6 kg) a year from soft drinks alone!

It's no wonder *diet* drinks have become so popular! But are they really a good solution?



Most diet soft drinks are sweetened artificially and contain less than one-calorie per 12 ounces.¹²

Do these low calorie soft drinks really work to help us stay fit and trim? Current research says "no."



One study of over 75,000 women found that those who used artificial sweeteners were significantly more likely than non-users to gain weight over time.¹³



Another study found that diet soda drinkers ate **more** food and gained **more** weight than when they were free to drink **regular** sugar-sweetened soft drinks. The researchers concluded that these artificial sweeteners increased both hunger and appetite.¹⁴

And soft drinks are associated with still more health concerns.



Nearly all soft drinks contain chemical additives for color, flavor, and preservation.

During 1996, it is estimated that worldwide,



people were "drinking" twenty million-six hundred thousand tons of **chemicals**, from soft drinks alone!¹⁵



—That's nearly 9 pounds (or, 4 kilograms) for every man, woman, and child.¹⁶

Several of these soft drink additives are raising significant health concerns.

| CWildwood Lifestyle Center | Among them is caffeine. Relatively few people realize the degree with which caffeine can impact their personal health. |
|---|--|
| Phosphoric Acid | Even if a soft drink is caffeine free, most contain phosphoric acid, or phosphorus. |
| CWildwood Lifestyle Center Phosphoric Acid Phosphorus | Phosphorous combines |
| Phosphoric Acid Phosphorus Calcium | with calcium, depleting the body of this essential mineral |
| Phosphoric Acid Phosphorus Calcium | by eliminating it through the kidneys. |
| Corbis Osteoporosis | With today's concerns about osteoporosis and brittle bones, the fact that each of these soft drinks takes some calcium from the bones could be a greater risk than you want to take. |
| | |

 When I think of soft drinks and all of their unpleasant after-effects, I am reminded of the words of scripture,

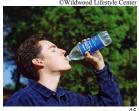
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 Why do you spend money...for what does not satisfy?

 ...Everyone who thirsts, come to the waters..." Isaiah 55:2,1

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 Friends, God has provided us with something better. Pure water is



Friends, God has provided us with something better. Pure water is the perfect beverage. It quenches thirst, contains no calories to add unwanted fat, and no caffeine. It's readily available, and it's cheap! For the best of health, be good to yourself and start enjoying nature's super fluid—water—today.

¹⁰ Unless otherwise specified, all data on consumption of soft drinks, milk, and calorie intake were obtained or calculated from U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) surveys (one-day data) particularly Continuing Survey of Food Intakes of Individuals (CSFII), 1994-96 (Data Tables 9.4, 9.7, 10.4, 10.7); 1987-88 (Report No. 87+1, Tables 1.2-1 and -2; 1.7-1 and -2); Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys, 1977-78 (Tables A1.2-1 and -2; A1.7-1and -2). Intake of added sugars by age was obtained from USDA's analysis for purposes of the Food Guide Pyramid (two-day 1996 data, Table 6). Teens' consumption of vegetables, fruit, and other foods also is from Pyramid Servings Data, USDA, Dec. 1997, based on CSFII, 1996. We are grateful to USDA staff members in the Food Surveys Research Group for their assistance. (See USDA web site: www.barc.usda.gov/bhnrc/foodsurvey/home.htm). ¹¹ Nedley, MD, Neil, Proof Positive, pg. 185

¹² National Soft Drink Association; soft drink facts, www.nsda. org

¹³ 104 Stellman SD, Garfinkel L. Patterns of artificial sweetener use and weight change in an American Cancer Society prospective study. Appetite 1988;11 Suppl 1():85-91.

¹⁵ Additives for Soft Drinks: A World Study, by Giora Agam, Published March 1997 http://www.buscom.com/food/GA092.html

¹⁶ Additives for Soft Drinks: A World Study, by Giora Agam, Published March 1997 http://www.buscom.com/food/GA092.html

¹ National Soft Drink Association; web site, www.nsda. org

² Beverage Marketing. Corp. website, http://www.beveragemarketing.com/home.htm 3 Hard Facts About Soft Drinks, By George Nava True II, website, http://www.netasia.net/users/truehealth/Soft%20Drinks.htm

⁴ Am. J. Clin. Nutr. 1995;62(suppl):178S-94S.

⁵ National Soft Drink Association; Beverage World, www.nsda. org

⁶ Kijak E, Foust G, Steinman RR. Relationship of blood sugar level and leukocytic phagocytosis. Southern California Dental Assoc 1964;32(9):349-351.

⁷ Sanchez A, Reeser JL, et al. Role of sugars in human neutrophilic phagocytosis. Am J Clin Nutr 1973 Nov;26(11):1180-1184.

⁸ J. Am. Diet. Assoc. 1986;86:493-9.

⁹. Pediatrics. 1997;100:323-9. Pediatrics. 1998;101:952-3.

¹⁴ Tordoff MG, Alleva AM. Effect of drinking soda sweetened with aspartame or high-fructose corn syrup on food intake and body weight. Am J Clin Nutr 1990 Jun;51(6):963-969