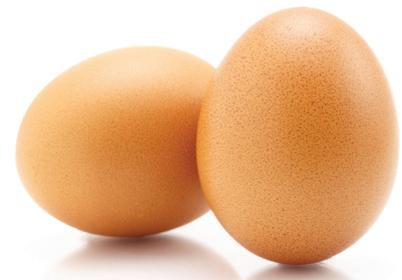


THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF EGGS



Eggs are an economical and nutrient rich food, which provide a range of health benefits. With 11 essential vitamins and minerals, including vitamins A, E and B12, as well as protein, omega-3s, antioxidants, choline and lutein – one serving of eggs* provides all the essential amino acids Australian bodies need.

TYPE 2 DIABETES

- Diabetes Australia recommends egg consumption as part of an overall balanced eating pattern.¹⁰
- New Australian research has found eating up to 12 eggs a week does not increase cardiovascular risk factors in people with pre-diabetes or type 2 diabetes (T2D) – despite conflicting dietary advice continuing around the world.¹¹
- The Australian DIABEGG Study demonstrated that individuals with pre-diabetes or T2D who followed a high-egg diet (≥ 12 eggs / week) for 12 months, which included a 3-month weight loss phase, had no adverse changes in cardiovascular risk factors, inflammatory or oxidative stress markers, or measures of glycemia.¹¹
- These findings suggest that it is safe for persons at high risk of T2D, and those diagnosed with T2D, to include eggs, an acceptable and convenient food source, in their diet regularly.¹¹

THE ROLE OF CHOLINE

- Choline is an essential nutrient, which plays an important role in infant brain development and cognition, liver function and metabolic health. It helps to metabolise fat, maintain healthy cell membranes and may improve brain functioning and memory.^{1,2}
- Previous international clinical studies indicate that for the majority of the population, choline consumption is far below current dietary recommendations.³ Vegetarians and vegans in particular, may be at risk of low intake.¹
- US research highlights the importance of choline during pregnancy, with higher maternal choline intake found to reduce the risk of preeclampsia⁴ in pregnant women; while also reducing the risk of neural tube defects^{5,6} and expression of genes linked to stress-related diseases⁷ in babies, and improving information processing speed in infants.⁸

- Eggs provide a readily absorbable form of choline⁹, and also provide more choline per kilojoule when compared to most other food sources.³
- To get the same amount of choline found in a single egg (125mg / 301 kilojoules), one would need to consume 3 ¼ cups of skim milk (1130 kilojoules) or 99g of wheat germ (1532 kilojoules).³



* ONE SERVE = 2 X 60G EGGS
(104G EDIBLE PORTION)





A MEAT ALTERNATIVE WEIGHT MANAGEMENT

- Eggs are a whole food and are part of one of the five major food groups, which form the key to eating well.¹²
- Eggs can play a significant role in a vegetarian diet as they contain high quality protein, vitamin B12, iron and omega-3s.
- In the context of a 12-week weight loss diet, consumption of 2 eggs per day showed similar weight loss and improvements in glycaemic control as consuming 100g lean meat per day.¹³
- The Heart Foundation of Australia states that eating 6-7 eggs a week (1 egg a day or 2-3 egg filled meals a week) as part of a healthy eating pattern, will not increase an individual's risk of heart disease.¹⁴
- For good health, the Australian Dietary Guidelines recommend daily inclusion of foods from the protein group, including eggs. Two large eggs (120g) provide one serve of protein for the average adult.¹²
- As a source of high quality protein and 11 essential vitamins and minerals, eggs are a valuable food in the diet for weight management.
- Eggs are relatively low in kilojoules, with a serve of eggs providing just 7% of an average person's daily kilojoule requirements (8700kJ) – equivalent to 2 medium apples or 2 small slices of whole grain bread.¹⁵
- Recent findings from the CSIRO have shown higher egg consumption is associated with having a better-quality diet¹⁶; while consuming protein (such as the protein found in eggs) for breakfast, can help with weight loss as it increases concentrations of branched chain amino acids and satiety hormones, which help control appetite.¹⁷
- Egg consumption impacts acute satiety and appetite responses, particularly in adults.¹⁸⁻²⁰ It has been demonstrated that eggs play a role in increasing levels of the satiety hormone cholecystokinin, delay gastric emptying, reduce glucose and insulin levels²¹ as well as decrease total energy intake post consumption.²²
- While different approaches to weight loss are suitable for different people, eggs, are likely to play a useful role in most approaches, given their versatility, protein content and nutrient density.



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