



Sugar & Your Immune System

- To support your immune system, remove sugar and refined carbohydrates
 - The immune system reacts similarly to high-fat, high-carb foods (i.e. the "Western diet") as it does towards an infectious invader. (1) Eating fast food and junk food may distract our immune systems from acute immune challenges.
 - A high-sugar diet may also impair phagocytosis, the process by which specific white blood cells engulf and destroy bacteria and viruses (2)
- Heavy sugar consumption, in the context of a Western diet, is linked to chronic diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. (3)
 - Chronic diseases increase the risk of contracting COVID-19 and of suffering a severe course of infection (4)





What to Eat Instead for Optimal Immunity

- We recommend eating a nutrient-dense, Paleotemplate diet to support your immune system during this time.
 - Non-starchy vegetables Broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, bell pepper, mushrooms, leafy greens
 - Starchy tubers and whole fruit Sweet potatoes, winter squash, berries
 - Protein Grass-fed beef (this is a great time to support local farmers!), pastured poultry, wild seafood, eggs, dairy products if tolerated
 - Healthy fats Extra virgin olive oil, coconut oil, avocados, nuts and seeds, seafood
 - Gluten-free grains and legumes, soaked or sprouted, if tolerated
 - Fermented foods
 - Bone broth





Food Safety & COVID-19

- There is no published evidence of people contracting COVID-19 from touching food or food packaging that came into contact with the virus via an infected person.
- However, the virus does survive on surfaces for days. It lives on stainless steel and plastic for 72 hours, on cardboard for 24 hours, and on glass for 96 hours. (5)
- Washing hands and sanitizing surfaces regularly helps to address this





Food Safety & COVID-19

- Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health has come out with some food safety recommendations pertaining to COVID-19. (6)
 - Wipe down all surfaces on shopping carts and grocery baskets with a wipe before using.
 - Try to go to the grocery store at off-peak hours
 - Maintain a distance of six feet from other shoppers
 - Wash your hands before preparing or eating food
 - SARS-CoV-2 is an enveloped virus, which means it is covered in a lipid-based membrane that can be disrupted with soap (this is why hand washing works so well)
 - Wash thick-skinned and robust produce (large kale leaves, apples, cabbage, etc.) with a bit of natural, unscented soap and water. Rinse thoroughly before eating. You can also use a scrub brush on tougher produce.
 - If you are really concerned, you can wipe down food packages with soap and water or a hand sanitizing wipe.
 - Ordering food delivery supports local businesses; these businesses are taking great precautions to keep their food safe.



References

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- Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): Information for Healthcare Professionals: COVID-19 and Underlying Conditions. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/underlying-conditions.html. Accessed 27 March 2020.
- 5. Aerosol and Surface Stability of SARS-CoV-2 as Compared with SARS-CoV-1. *NEJM*. Published 17 March 2020. Accessed 27 March 2020.
- 6. Food safety, nutrition, and wellness during COVID-19. *Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health*. https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource/2020/03/25/food-safety-nutrition-and-wellness-during-covid-19/. Updated 26 March 2020. Accessed 27 March 2020.

