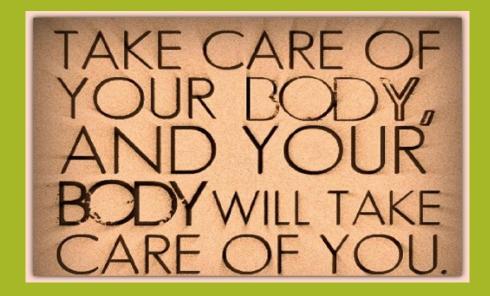
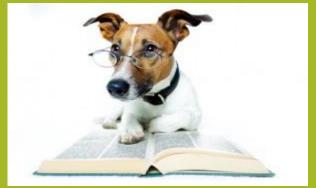
CARING FOR OUR DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



HOW CAN WE CARE FOR OUR DIGESTIVE SYSTEM?





WE CAN CARE FOR OUR DIGESTIVE SYSTEM BY AIDING DIGESTION AND MAKING SURETHAT THE FOOD WE EAT IS SAFE.







AIDING DIGESTION

Aiding digestion is helping our digestive system to do its work well. One way to do this is to eat more fruits and vegetables and drink a lot of water. Fruit and vegetables are rich in fibre. This aids digestion by helping to move food along the different parts of our digestive system. These foods also help us to pass out waste through our anus more easily.

ANOTHER WAY TO AID DIGESTION IS CHEW OUR FOOD PROPERLY. THIS WILL ENSURE THAT FOOD IS CHOPPED UP INTO SMALLER PIECES, WHICH ARE MORE EASILY BROKEN DOWN.



MAKING SURE THAT THE FOOD WE EAT IS SAFE.



WE MUST ENSURE THAT THE FOOD WE EAT IS CLEAN AND FIT FOR OUR CONSUMPTION. IF WE EAT UNSAFE FOOD, WE WILL UPSET OUR DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AND WE MAY FALL SICK.





TO ENSURE THAT THE FOOD WE EAT IS SAFE, WE MUST HAVE GOOD HIGIENE HABITS WHEN STORING, HANDLING AND EATING FOOD.



Cover All Four Bases To Avoid Foodborne Illness



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CLEAN

Your hands, tools, and food preparation area should all be clean before you cook.

SEPARATE

Steer clear of cross-contamination by keeping raw meat, poultry, seafood & eggs separate from all other foods.





COOK to proper temperature ar Don't stay in the danger zone! Cook to proper temperature and serve hot:

Cook your food completely and make sure it reaches the proper temperature before eating. Use 165° for leftover reheating. Avoid the danger zone between 40° and 140°F. See oodsafety.gov for the USDA safe meat temperature quide.

Chill quickly: Don't be in the danger zone!

Chill leftovers quickly or within 1-2 hours. Defrost food in the refrigerator or under cold running water. Serve and store cold food cold below 40F.



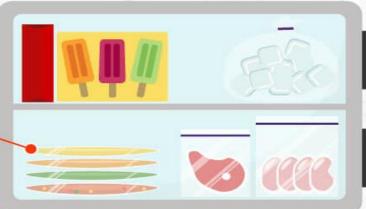
STORING FOOD: FOOD THAT IS UNCOOKED OR NOT EATEN SHOULD BE STORED IN THE REFRIGERATOR.
FOOD CAN BE KEPT LONGER IF IT IS IN THE REFRIGERATOR BECAUSE THE COLD ENVIRONMENT SLOWS DOWN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMS WHICH CAUSE FOOD TO TURN BAD.

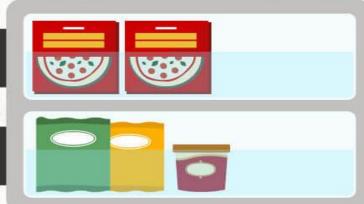


Freezer

Frozen meats and other heat- or light-sensitive items that might go rancid.

Freeze soups, stocks, and sauces in plastic bags, and lay them flat to minimize freezer burn.





Top Shelf

Ready-to-eat prepared foods, condiments, pickled products, and fruits.

Middle Shelf

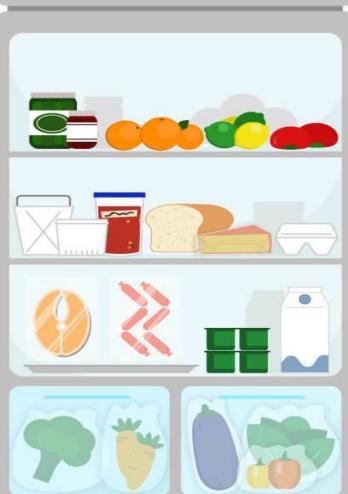
Leftovers, cheese, eggs in carton, cold cuts, and sandwich bread.

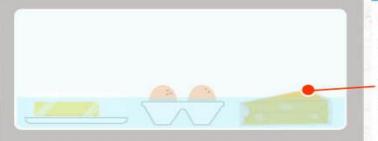
Bottom Shelf

Raw meats and poultry, fish (best cooked day-of), milk, and other dairy products.

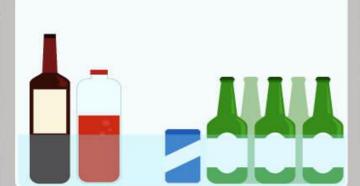
Vegetable Crisper

Vegetables and herbs.









Top Shelf

Eggs, butter, and frequently used cheeses.

Store cheese wrapped up in wax paper or parchment paper.

Middle Shelf

Condiments and premixed vinaigrettes.

Bottom Shelf

All beverages.

HANDLING AND EATING FOOD



WHEN WE USE OUR HANDS TO TOUCH FOOD, GERMS FROM OUR HANDS MAY ENTER THE FOOD. SO WE MUST WASH OUR HANDS CLEAN WITH SOAP AND WATER BEFORE AND AFTER EATING, AND AFTER USING THE TOILET. WE SHOULD KEEP OUR FINGERNAILS SHORT. LONG NAILS TRAP DIRT AND GERMS.





WE MUST WASH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES THOROUGHLY BEFORE EATING THEM. THIS IS TO REMOVE ANY INSECTS OR CHEMICALS THAT MAY UPSET OUR DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.



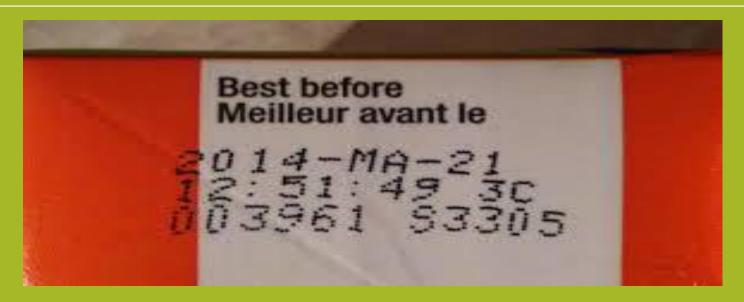
WE MUST CLEAN AND COOK FOOD PROPERLY, THIS WILL ENSURE THAT WE REMOVE AND KILL ALL THE GERMS THAT MAY BE IN THE FOOD.



WHEN WE GO OUT TO EAT, WE MUST CHOOSE A PLACE THAT IS CLEAN. IF WE EAT AT A DIRTY PLACE, GERMS MAY ENTER OUR FOOD.



WE MUST NOT CONSUME EXPIRED FOOD ÍTEMS. CHECK THE DATES ON THE PACKAGED FOOD. BEYOND THESE DATES, THE FOOD IS NOT SAFE TO BE EATEN.



WE MUST COVER FOOD THAT IS LEFT ON THE TABLE. FOOD EXPOSED TO THE GERMS IN THE AIR MAY GO BAD.

