



Wellness for Women

IN THEIR 40S AND BEYOND

CULTIVATING STRENGTH
AND OPTIMAL NUTRITION

WHAT HAPPENS AS WE APPROACH OR ARE BEYOND MENOPAUSE?

Body Awareness

As a woman approaches menopause, the hormone oestrogen goes through waves of lower and higher levels than before, with an ultimate drop in oestrogen production.

Perimenopause, the time before menopause when hormones start to shift, can last anywhere from a few months to several years. This is the phase in which many women experience symptoms such as hot flashes, difficulty sleeping, and weight gain, though some women do not experience any of these symptoms.

This shift in hormones comes with other changes in a woman's body, which can often be prevented or reversed with adjustments in diet and exercise.

Loss of bone mass can occur as we age due to bone being broken down more quickly than it is created.

Increased weight-bearing exercises and diets designed to optimise calcium, vitamin D, protein, magnesium, potassium, and phosphorus absorption can blunt or even reverse this process.

Loss of strength, referred to as age-related sarcopenia, can occur during this time unless addressed with proper fitness and adequate protein intake. Resistance training (lifting weights or using bands) is extremely important to stop the loss of muscle mass. Yes, it is even possible to increase strength during this time of your life!

As our bodies change with menopause and perimenopause, often our sensitivity to the hormone insulin decreases. This is the hormone that responds to blood sugar levels. Insulin sensitivity is crucial for maintaining a healthy weight and preventing many chronic illnesses, including but not limited to type II diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. There are various ways in which we can improve our insulin sensitivity.

Lastly, cholesterol levels, or at least the not-so-nice type of cholesterol (LDL), also tend to increase with this transition. This does not mean you can no longer have eggs or other types of 'good' cholesterol, but you may want to avoid processed dairy, chips, and fried foods.

CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE PREVENTED THROUGH PROPER NUTRITION AND EXERCISE

- Bone Loss
- Loss of Strength and Muscle Mass
- Decreased Insulin Sensitivity (can cause weight gain and lead to other chronic conditions)
- High Cholesterol

LET'S LEARN MORE WAYS TO BEAT THE ODDS

FITNESS FOR WOMEN OVER 40

Make it Count

Though any exercise is better than none, why not get the most bang for your buck? Strength-building exercises such as weightlifting, training with resistance bands, or using body weight for activities like planks or push-ups have a greater impact on improving bone density, reducing age-related muscle loss, and enhancing insulin sensitivity. Endurance exercises such as biking, swimming, and walking also offer benefits, though strength training is incredibly valuable for women over 40.

But how much should you lift? What types of exercises should you do? And how often?

Each person's physiology is different, but a general rule of thumb is that to build muscle strength, you need to lift enough to perform only 8-12 repetitions of an exercise before you can no longer maintain good form.

Strength training should be performed 3-4 days per week, and these days should be spread out throughout the week to avoid overtraining and prevent losing the gains made between sessions. On days when you are not performing strength-building exercises, light to moderate endurance training, such as walking, jogging, cycling, or swimming, can be performed.

If you are new to strength training or exercise in general, I suggest getting clearance from your primary professional health physician and reaching out to a professional personal trainer to show you the ropes and to make sure you are doing them correctly, to avoid causing yourself harm.

STRENGTH BUILDING

- Start slow and focus on FORM to prevent injury before increasing weight or resistance.
- Perform 3-4 sets of each exercise.
- Once form is mastered, gradually increase the intensity, aiming for 8-12 repetitions using enough weight, or resistance, so that form can no longer be maintained after 8-12 reps, and rest is needed.

EXAMPLE SCHEDULE

- **Monday:** Lower body strength training
- **Tuesday:** Upper body and core strength training
- **Wednesday:** Bike/Swim/Walk
- **Thursday:** Lower body strength training
- **Friday:** Yoga
- **Saturday:** Upper body and core strength training
- **Sunday:** Brisk walk



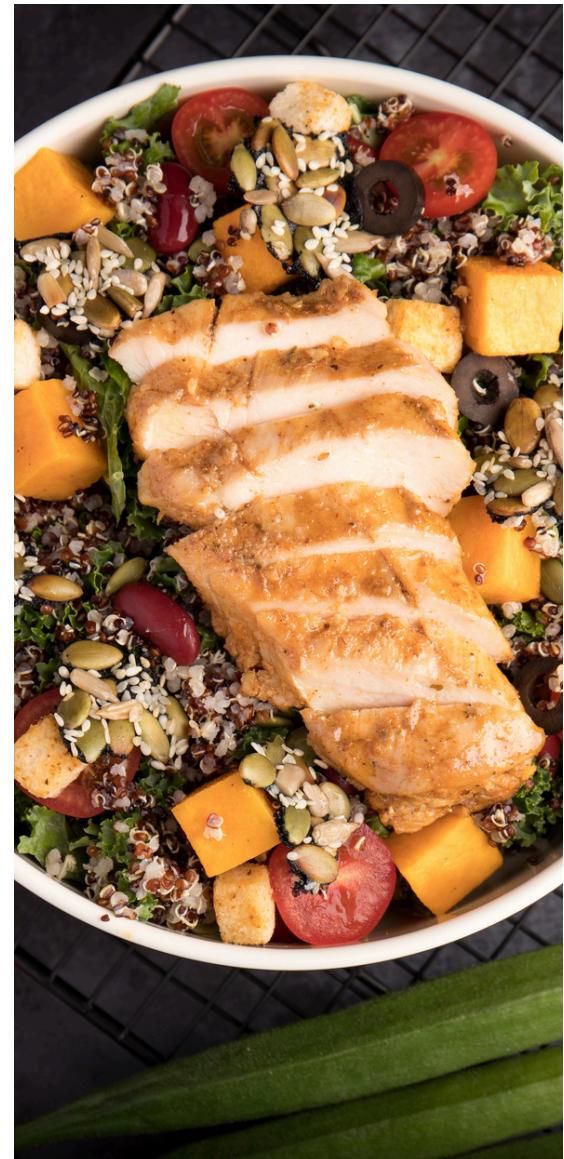
NUTRITION FOR WOMEN OVER 40

Show Your Body Love

Have you ever felt frustrated because what used to work for you in the past just doesn't seem to cut it anymore? Our nutritional needs change as our hormones change. Your body probably looks different today than it did 10 or 20 years ago. It's just as wonderful as it was before, but it may need a little more love and attention.

THERE ARE A FEW THINGS THAT ARE COMMON AMONG ALL AGING WOMEN:

- The need for protein increases to maintain muscle mass.
- Calcium, vitamin D, magnesium, potassium, and phosphorus-rich foods (and possibly supplements) are vital for maintaining bone density and heart health.
- Adequate sources of omega-3 fatty acids are necessary to support heart health and cognitive function.
- Processed foods may be less well-tolerated due to slower detoxification pathways.
- For many women, insulin sensitivity decreases, leading to lower tolerance for carbohydrate-rich foods, especially processed options like pasta, bread, cereals, sweets, and wine.



LET'S DISCOVER PRACTICAL WAYS TO ADDRESS THESE CHANGES

NUTRITION FOR WOMEN OVER 40

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#1 PRIORITIZE PROTEIN

Protein should be the a main focus in EVERY meal. A [recent study published in the National Library of Medicine](#) showed that a **minimum** of 1.17 g/kg/day of dietary protein intake is required to maintain muscle mass in older women. This would equal a minimum of 74 g of protein daily for a woman weighing 64 kg or 140 pounds. However, additional protein may be needed for individuals engaging in muscle-building exercises.

Here are some healthy protein options:



Cooked Chicken Breast

3 oz (85 g) = 28 g protein

Cooked Salmon

3 oz (85 g) = 22 g protein

Lean Cooked Steak

3 oz (85 g) = 26 g protein

Low Fat Cottage Cheese

1 cup (226 g) = 28 g protein



Eggs

1 large egg = 6 g protein
1 cup (240 g) egg whites = 27 g protein

Cooked Tuna

3 oz (85 g) = 22 g protein

Almonds

1/4 cup (36 g) = 8 g protein

Edamame

1 cup (120 g) = 12 g protein



Pistachio

1/4 cup (30 g) = 6 g protein

Cooked Quinoa

1 cup (185 g) = 8 g protein

Low Fat Greek Yogurt

1 cup (240 g) = 28 g protein

Brussel Sprouts

1 cup (90 g) = 3 g protein

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#2 BRING IN NUTRIENT DENSE FOODS

Not all calories are created equal. It's more important than ever to ensure that the foods you choose are loaded with the vitamins and minerals your body needs to perform at its best. Calcium, vitamin D, vitamin K, magnesium, potassium, and phosphorus (as discussed previously) are especially important during this phase to maintain bone mass and muscle function.

Antioxidants such as beta-carotene, vitamin C, and vitamin E are also crucial in reducing the effects of aging on all organ systems, including your skin and muscle tissue.

One way to ensure you get a wide spectrum of antioxidant vitamins and minerals is to 'eat the rainbow.' Choose a variety of fruits and vegetables of different colors to add to your plate. Vegetables that are dark red, for example, have different antioxidants from those that are green.

Here are some of the best foods to incorporate into your diet to meet your vitamin and mineral needs as you age:



Dark Leafy Greens

Examples: Broccoli, kale, spinach, Brussel sprouts.

Good Source Of:
Calcium, vitamin K, iron, magnesium, potassium

Berries

Examples: blueberries, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries.

Good Source Of:
potassium, magnesium, vitamins C, vitamin K, fiber, prebiotics & antioxidants

Seeds/Legumes

Examples: flaxseeds, sunflower seeds, soy beans or edamame.

Good Source Of:
Vitamin E, Manganese, calcium,
Phytoestrogens (can help reduce perimenopause symptoms)

Orange Vegetables

Examples: Carrots, sweet potato, squash, peppers.

Good Source Of: Beta-carotene, Vitamin K, potassium



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#3 GET ENOUGH OMEGA 3 FATTY ACIDS

Omega-3 fatty acids are crucial nutrients supporting heart health, reducing levels of LDL cholesterol, and combating chronic inflammation. Found in fatty fish, nuts, seeds, and soybeans, omega-3s can also be obtained through supplements for those who may require more. In general, consuming 2 to 3 servings of fatty fish each week provides sufficient omega-3 intake.

When it comes to omega-3s, the source matters. Omega-3 is highly shelf-stable, so not all supplement brands are created equal. Ensure your supplements are third-party tested and from a reputable brand. Source quality is also vital when obtaining omega-3s through food; for example, wild-caught salmon has a more favorable omega-3 (anti-inflammatory) to omega-6 (inflammatory) ratio.

Here are some examples of quality omega-3 sources:



Wild Caught Salmon



Organic Chia Seeds



Organic Raw Walnuts



Organic Non-GMO Soy Beans/Edamame



Mackerel



Sardines



Oysters



Caviar



Organic Flaxseed



Herring



Hemp Seed



Cod Liver Oil (speak with your provider about brands)

NUTRITION FOR WOMEN OVER 40

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#4 BALANCE YOUR PLATE AND REDUCE SNACKING

Often after menopause, our response to the hormone insulin often diminishes, a condition known as insulin resistance or reduced insulin sensitivity. Think of insulin as the key that opens the door for sugar to enter the cell. With insulin resistance, this key no longer works as effectively, and our bodies have to produce more insulin in response to sugar in the bloodstream. This can lead to complications such as weight gain, fatigue, and brain fog. Over time, more chronic conditions may develop, including type II diabetes or cardiovascular disease.

The good news is that this may be preventable and even reversible with the right nutrition and exercise. Highly processed foods and diets high in processed carbohydrates can contribute to insulin resistance. Processed foods, often found in boxes, bear little resemblance to their natural origins. For instance, cereal looks nothing like the 'plants' it came from. Despite labels claiming to be 'plant-based' or 'heart-healthy,' these foods can have the opposite effect.

Example of a Balance Plate



To improve insulin sensitivity, meals should be balanced with clean protein, healthy fats, and fibre. Healthy fibre is abundant in whole foods such as vegetables, fruit, beans, legumes, and minimally processed grains (such as quinoa or barley).

Another important piece of the puzzle is allowing blood sugars to return to baseline between meals. This suggests minimising or eliminating snacking. If a snack is necessary, opt for foods higher in protein and/or natural fiber, such as mixed nuts, yogurt with berries, or veggies with hummus.

NOW IT'S YOUR TURN!

Take Control

By prioritising a balanced and nutrient-rich diet alongside tailored exercise routines, my aim is to empower you to achieve optimal health and fitness at every stage of life.

My goal is for you to feel strong, energetic, and confident. Consistency is key, and as you embark on this journey, may you discover the joy of nourishing your body and embracing an active lifestyle.

Let's Recap

- Strength and resistance training is key to maintaining or improving muscle mass and bone density.
- Prioritise protein; it's needed for muscle maintenance and cellular repair.
- Eat naturally colorful and nutrient dense foods found in nature.
- Be sure to get enough Omega-3 fatty acids.
- Balance your plate and minimise snacking.



I hope you feel empowered and equipped to start feeling your absolute best throughout this stage of life!

HERE'S TO A HEALTHIER, HAPPIER YOU!

The content in this document is for educational purposes only and should not be taken as professional health advice.

Before making any changes to your diet and lifestyle, including medications, supplements and/or embarking on a new exercise regime, it is essential that you first consult with your personal qualified health professional.

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