Are you walking enough?

As BKs, we spend a lot of time sitting. Of course, we have very good reasons for doing so: Amrit Vela, murli time, classes, bhatthis. Also service including computer work, driving etc...

We may also spend time standing on the same spot when cooking or delivering a lecture or workshop. We think that we are "active" but in fact, it is not the type of activity the body needs to maintain good health.

No time to "exercise"? The best and simplest of all is ...walking! Walking can easily be adapted to our personal level of fitness, here are a few examples: young and healthy? Do half an hour of brisk walking a day. Not so young and not so healthy? Twenty minutes of normal pace walking three times a week. Elderly and frail? Holding on to a wall or a chair, walk "on the spot" for a few minutes increasing the time progressively as you can.

Listed hereafter are some of the many benefits of walking: helps general blood and lymph circulation, increases oxygenation of all cells including the all important brain, gives a push to

the digestion, helps liver function, strengthens the lungs, increases overall fitness level therefore decreasing the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, osteoporosis. Walking helps lose weight, enhances mental alertness, overall energy level, promotes good sleep, helps with depression, stress and anxiety as well as benefits the overall emotional and mental health.

Not convinced yet? OK, here is more....! Acupressure studies and text books show that all the organs of the body are represented on the sole of our feet. Massaging them stimulates the function of these organs. By simply walking, we press all these points in turn in a natural way. See diagram 1:

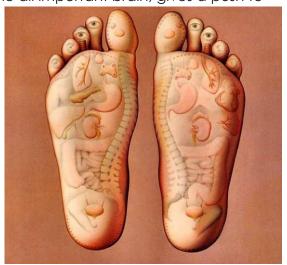


Diagram 1

About NHS Health Watch

The service we once knew as PALS (the Patient Advice and Liaison Service) is no more. The government has re-allocated the service to a combination of:

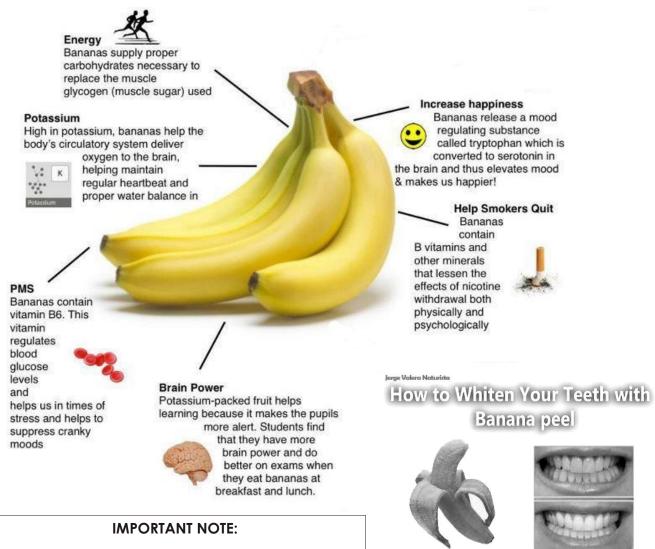
- * Health Watch an agency that monitors the NHS, is available in some hospitals, but doesn't deal with complaints and advice. Telephone: 0300 683 333
- * GPs who are now formed into Clinical Commissioning Groups, fulfil the majority of PALS' functions.

If you need help regarding

- * health enquiries or concerns;
- * talking to someone/raising awareness on how the NHS is dealing with you or your family;
- * the NHS complaints procedure and how to get independent help or how to make a complaint;
- * support groups and agencies working with the NHS;
- * dealing with NHS management of resources (via patient groups);
- * or you require more information...

Your GP is now your first port of call for the majority of your NHS needs.

The Amazing Benefits of Bananas



Type 2 diabetics wanting to control their blood sugar need to AVOID bananas (unless they are completely green) and ripe plantain as they cause a blood sugar spike and stress the pancreas.

Take a piece of the inside of the banana peel and gently rub around on your teeth for about 2 minutes. The amazing minerals in the peel like potassium, magnesium and manganese absorb into your teeth and whiten them.

About Vitamin D

Vitamins are essential for vital health. Vitamin D functions as a hormone regulating calcium use and influencing many bodily functions including blood pressure, heart health and the immune system, including helping inhibit cancer. Human skin can make vitamin D when exposed to enough sunlight – if you have darker skin or are indoors a lot of the time, you may need a vitamin D supplement. A lack of D can cause rickets in a child or osteoporosis in an adult.

Vitamin D is present in oily foods, vegetarian sources include: cow and goat's milks, fats such as butter and margarine, cheese; breakfast cereals and mushrooms (particularly shiitake).

Canada Health provide the following advice regarding vitamin D intake - eat foods rich in D and take a supplement of 400iu (10µg) per day - their recommendations are as follows:

Children 0 - 12 months: 400 iu (10µg) per day

Children 1 - 8 years: 600 iu (15µg) per day

Children and Adults 9 - 70 years: 600 iu (15µg) per day

Adults 70+ years: 800 iu (20µg) per day.

Note: µg means microgram. Some advice may seem irrelevant but, we have families, too.