

# Kicking the Sweets Habit

## There's hope for even the sweetest tooth in the battle against sugar addiction

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CTW FEATURES

**I**s the friendly neighborhood Girl Scout actually a pusher of one of the most addictive substances on earth?

While she may not be culpable of ill intent or dealing anything illicit, some would say her cookies are the edible equivalent of drugs.

Perhaps it's no joke. People talk about sugar highs and call themselves chomoholics. There's even a 12-step program called Overeaters Anonymous, with 54,000 members worldwide. But do

sweets actually have addictive properties? Does sugar affect the brain in the same way that drugs like nicotine and heroin do?

The evidence of food's addictive properties is growing, and it is convincing if not quite conclusive, says Ashley Gearhardt, whose food addiction research appeared last year in the Journal of Addiction Medicine.

What's been studied most so far is sugar, says Gearhardt, a doctoral student in psychology at Yale University. It's commonly understood that an initial sugar "high" or period of elevated ener-

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gy, precedes a "crash" that leaves people wanting more sugar. However, those physiological changes are due not necessarily to an addiction but to an imbalance.

Evidence of sugar's addictive properties arises from animal studies and brain-imaging research in humans showing that sugar acts on the brain much like morphine, alcohol and nicotine, but with weaker effects.

Let's be clear, though, that sugar isn't evil. It occurs naturally in every fruit and vegetable and is an important source of carbohydrates, our body's primary energy source.

"It's a necessary fuel, but it's sort of like gasoline - you can flood the engine," says **Dr. Jacob Teitelbaum**, a Kona, Hawaii-based physician and author of "Beat Sugar Addiction Now!" (Fair Winds Press, 2010).

Unlike the sugar in an apple, which is bound up in fiber, refined white sugar (which does not occur naturally in the environment) rapidly converts to blood sugar. This adversely affects the mind and body, Teitelbaum says.

Too much sugar is linked to obesity, which in turn is linked to heart disease and diabetes, he adds. The American Heart Association therefore recommends women consume no more than 100 calories in

added sugars per day and men not exceed 150. Four grams of sugar equal about 20 calories.

But are there some people for whom these restrictions mean nothing because they truly can't help themselves around sugary snacks?

Studies suggest sugar addiction is real and powerful. Rats fed an intermittent diet of sucrose tripled their daily sugar consumption, possibly exhibiting a tolerance to the effects of sugar-rich foods, Gearhardt says. Another study found that when access to sugar was removed from animals on a high-sugar diet, body temperature dropped and there were behavioral changes typically associated with withdrawal, such as anxiety and agitation.

After binge-eating sugar for a month, rats will exhibit other signs of dependence, including physical withdrawal symptoms, cravings and cross-sensitization to other "drugs of abuse," namely amphetamines and alcohol, says Nicole Avena, a medical research professor at the University of Florida, Gainesville.

These behaviors coincide with neurological changes in the reward center of the brain that support the hypothesis that the rats are sugar junkies.

Neurobiological evidence for food addiction is compelling, but the diagnostic criteria for dependence, such as tolerance, withdrawal and loss of control,

also must be looked at. "There is some evidence of tolerance and withdrawal for high-fat sweets in humans, but further research is needed," Gearhardt says.

However, there is substantial evidence that some people lose control over their food consumption, suffer from repeated failed attempts to reduce their intake, and are unable to abstain from or cut back on certain foods even in the face of negative consequences, she adds.

Inasmuch as sugar is like a drug of abuse, is quitting cold

turkey the best way to kick the habit?

"If you're an alcoholic you can say I'll never drink again, but it's harder with food," Gearhardt says.

Start by getting rid of "potent, highly processed, unnatural forms of sugar," including fast food and sodas, she suggests.

Study food labels, and as a general rule of thumb, don't eat anything that lists sugar in any form - sucrose, glucose, fructose, dextrose, corn syrup - as one of the top three ingredients on the label. Avoid the white flour found in many breads and pastas, too, because the body rapidly converts it to sugar, Teitelbaum says.

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