Milk and Milk Products

Nutrients and positive effects of cow's milk on health





Butter

Production: Long churning of cream, >90% fat

- High in calories, saturated fat, and cholesterol
- Should only be consumed in small quantities
- Appreciated for its flavor

Buttermilk

Production: By-product in the production of butter from cream, and addition of Lactobacillus acidophilus

- Contains lactose
- Low in calories due to low fat content (<1%)
- May promote intestinal health Lactic acid bacteria stabilize the intestinal flora

Whole milk

Production: pasteurization and homogenization

- Contains lactose
- Low-fat milk provides fewer calories
- May reduce the risk of osteoporosis Calcium reduces bone loss
- May reduce the risk of colon cancer Calcium interrupts signaling pathways that cause cancer

Cheese/Quark

Production: pasteurization, homogenization, and addition of lactic acid bacteria and rennet

- Lactose content depends on the ripening time
- Can promote heart health Peptides minimize cardiometabolic risk factors

Yogurt

Production: pasteurization, homogenization, fermentation with Streptococcus thermophilius, Lactococcus bulgaricus, and other bacteria

- Low lactose content
- Can reduce waist circumference and risk of type 2 diabetes

Peptides and short-chain fatty acids improve insulin efficiency

■ May reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease Peptides and short-chain fatty acids lower blood pressure



Cream

Production: Created by separating whole milk using centrifugation, fat content >10%

- High in calories and rich in saturated fatty acids and cholesterol
- Should only be consumed in small quantities
- Appreciated for its flavor





The German Nutrition Society recommends that adults eat 2 portions of milk or dairy products a day. One portion equals 250 milliliters of milk, kefir or buttermilk, 150 grams of yogurt or 30 grams of cheese.



Kefir

Production: Fermentation of milk with kefir grains (bacteria and yeast)

- Low in lactose
- Can reduce digestive problems Microbes such as lactic acid bacteria stabilize the intestinal flora

