Ingredients and health effects of cow's milk and products



Kefir

Production: Fermentation of milk with kefir grains bacteria and yeast

- Lower in lactose than milk
- Can reduce digestive problems

Microbes such as lactic acid bacteria stabilize the intestinal flora



Buttermilk

from cream, and addition of Lactobacillus acidophilus

- Lower in lactose than milk
- Low in calories due to low fat content (<1%)
- May promote intestinal health

Lactic acid bacteria stabilize the intestinal flora

Production: By-product in the production of butter

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.

Cow's milk

Contains lactose

Production: pasteurization and homogenization

Low-fat milk provides fewer calories

■ May reduce the risk of osteoporosis

May reduce the risk of colon cancer

Calcium interrupts signaling pathways that cause cancer

Calcium reduces bone loss

Cheese/Quark

Production: addition of lactic acid bacteria and rennet

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

Yogurt

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

- Lower in lactose than milk
- Can reduce 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

Butter

Production: Long churning of cream, between 80% and 90% fat

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

