



"How Sugar and Sweeteners Can Ruin Your Health"¹

"Lick the Sugar Habit warns of the negative - often dangerous - effects of sugar on the body. In addition to throwing off the body's homeostasis [balance], excess sugar may result in a number of other significant consequences. Using documentation from a variety of medical journals and other scientific publications, I have summed up the consequences of a body out of homeostasis due to eating excess sugar. You might make a copy of this list and put it on your refrigerator or tape it to the pantry door you keep your sugar bowl."

Sugar can suppress the immune system.
Sugar can upset the body's mineral balance.
Sugar can cause hyperactivity, anxiety, concentration difficulties, and crankiness in children.
Sugar can cause drowsiness and decrease activity in children.
Sugar can adversely affect children's school grade.
Sugar can produce a significant rise in triglycerides.
Sugar contributes to a weakened defense against bacterial infection.
Sugar can cause kidney damage.
Sugar can reduce helpful high density lipoproteins (HDLs)
Sugar can promote an elevation of harmful low density lipoproteins (LDLs)
Sugar may lead to chromium deficiency.
Sugar can cause copper deficiency.
Sugar interferes with the absorption of calcium and magnesium.
Sugar may lead to breast, ovaries, prostate, and rectum cancer.
Sugar can cause colon cancer, with an increased risk in women.
Sugar can be a risk factor in gall bladder cancer.
Sugar can increase fasting levels of glucose.
Sugar can weaken eyesight.
Sugar raises the level of a neurotransmitter called serotonin, which can narrow blood vessels.
Sugar can cause hypoglycemia.
Sugar can produce an acidic stomach.
Sugar can raise adrenaline levels in children.
Sugar malabsorption is common in those with functional bowel disease.
Sugar can speed the aging process causing wrinkles and gray hair.
Sugar can lead to alcoholism.
Sugar can promote tooth decay.
Sugar can contribute to weight gain and obesity.
High intake of sugar increases the risk of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.
Sugar can cause a raw inflamed intestinal tract in persons with gastric or duodenal ulcers.
Sugar can cause arthritis.
Sugar can cause asthma.
Sugar can cause candidiasis (yeast infection).
Sugar can lead to the formation of gallstones.
Sugar can lead to the formation of kidney stones.
Sugar can cause appendicitis.
Sugar can exacerbate the Symptoms of multiple sclerosis.

Sugar can indirectly cause hemorrhoids.
Sugar can cause varicose veins.
Sugar can elevate glucose and insulin responses in oral contraception users.
Sugar can lead to periodontal disease.
Sugar can contribute to osteoporosis.
Sugar contributes to saliva activity.
Sugar can cause decrease in insulin sensitivity.
Sugar leads to decreased glucose tolerance.
Sugar can decrease growth hormone.
Sugar can increase cholesterol.
Sugar can increase systolic blood pressure.
Sugar can change the structure of protein, cause interference with protein absorption.
Sugar causes food allergies.
Sugar can contribute to diabetes.
Sugar can cause toxemia during pregnancy.
Sugar can contribute to eczema in children.
Sugar can cause cardiovascular disease.
Sugar can impair the structure of DNA.
Sugar can cause cataracts.
Sugar can cause emphysema.
Sugar can cause atherosclerosis.
Sugar can cause free radical formation in the bloodstream.
Sugar lowers the enzymes' ability to function.
Sugar can cause loss of tissue elasticity and function.
Sugar can cause liver cells to divide, increase the size of the liver.
Sugar can increase the amount of fat in the liver.
Sugar can increase kidney size and produce pathological changes in the kidney.
Sugar can overstress the pancreas, cause damage.
Sugar can cause constipation.
Sugar can cause myopia (nearsightedness).
Sugar can compromise the lining of the capillaries.
Sugar can cause tendons to become brittle.
Sugar can cause headaches, including migraines.
Sugar can cause an increase in delta, alpha, and theta brain waves, which can alter the ability to think clearly.
Sugar can cause depression.
Sugar can increase insulin responses in those consuming high-sugar diets compared to low-sugar diets.
Sugar increases bacterial fermentation in the colon.
Sugar can cause hormonal imbalance.
Sugar can cause blood platelet adhesiveness, which cause blood clots.

¹ Lick the Sugar Habit, by Nancy Appleton, PhD