

Introduction

- Seed oils are commonly used in cooking.
- Controversy over health impacts from influencers and health advocates.
- Primary focus of discussion: Are seed oils harmful?





What Are Seed Oils?

Derived from seeds, common types include:

- Canola (rapeseed)
- Sunflower
- Soybean
- Corn
- Grapeseed
- Rice Bran
- Safflower

Claims Against Seed Oils

- Believed to promote inflammation and linked to various health issues (e.g., type 2 diabetes, obesity).
- Criticism from public figures (e.g., Robert F. Kennedy Jr.).



Inflammation and Health

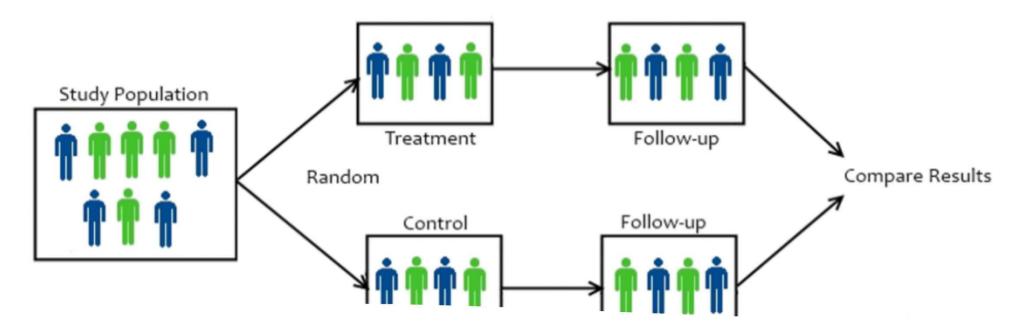
Omega6 Fatty Acids:

- Found in high amounts in many seed oils.
- Suggested to have inflammatory properties.

Key Insight:

- Inflammation is a natural response critical for healing.
- Evidence shows seed oils are not inflammatory.





Scientific Evidence

- Over 15 randomized control trials
 - show refined seed oils do not cause inflammation.
- Linoleic acid in oils like sunflower lowers inflammation.
- Real body responses differ from lab results.

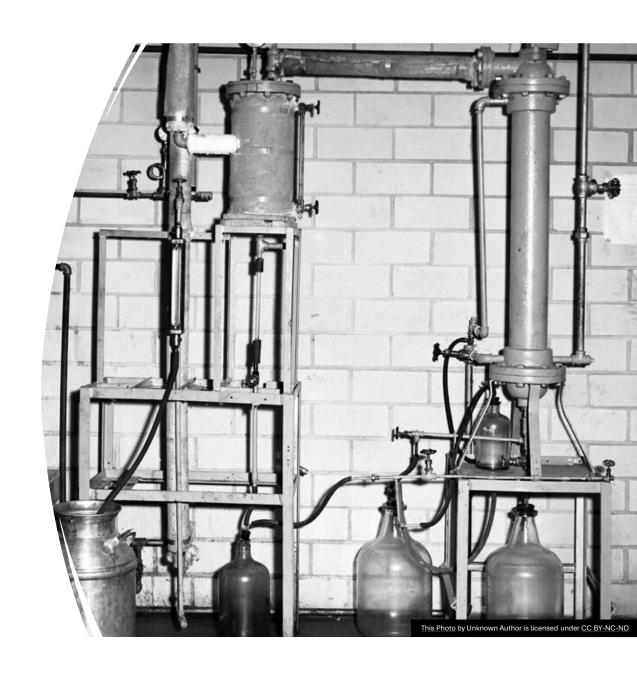
Production Methods

Seed oil extraction methods include:

- Cold pressing
- Solvent extraction (e.g., hexane)

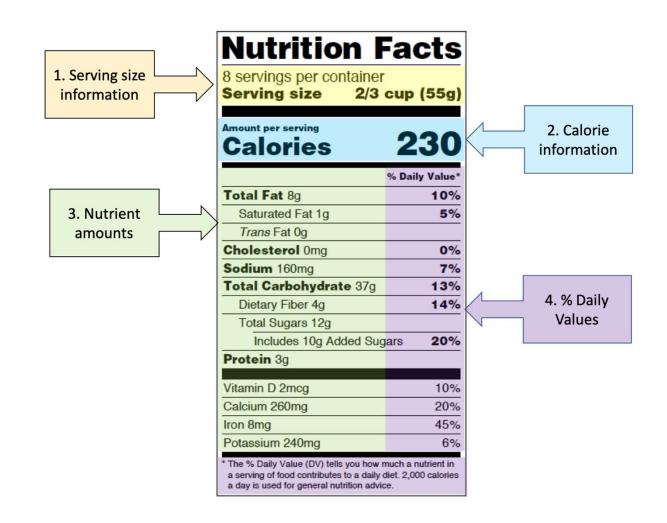
Myth: Hexane poses a health risk.

Trace amounts determined safe.

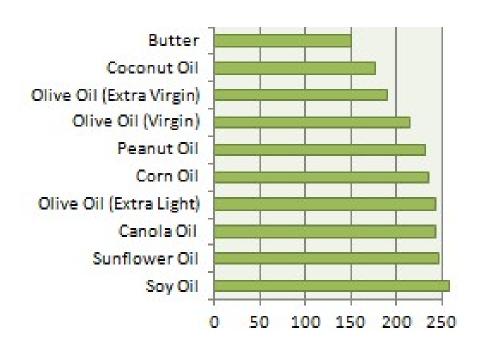


Nutritional Benefits

- High in unsaturated fats.
- Helps lower LDL cholesterol and reduce heart disease risk.
- Contains essential vitamins (e.g., Vitamin E).



Cooking with Seed Oils



Smoke Points:

- Every oil has a temperature threshold.
- Cooking methods generally do not produce harmful compounds.

Safety in Home Cooking:

 Normal frying occurs at safe temperatures.



Correlation vs. Causation

Increased seed oil consumption correlates with rising obesity and chronic diseases.

Consider other dietary factors (sugar intake, processed foods) and lifestyle changes.

Conclusion

- Current evidence suggests seed oils are safe when used in moderation.
- Nutritional benefits outweigh potential risks when incorporating them into a balanced diet.

