SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS DURING PREGNANCY

You will find that your hunger changes as your baby grows.

At first you may feel sick, and may find it difficult to eat a healthy variety of food.

Once you feel better you may feel hungrier than normal so try to eat healthy snacks to keep you going.

Later in the pregnancy you may find it becomes difficult to eat because the baby is taking up more space. Eating small amounts more often can help.

There are some helpful hints below for a range of issues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What might help</th>
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| Constipation | • Eat a wide range of vegetables, fruit and wholegrains  
• Drink lots of water every day (6-8 glasses)  
• Keeping active also helps |
| Nausea     | • Have a snack (e.g. dry crackers or toast) before getting out of bed in the morning  
• Eat little and often rather than large meals  
• Avoid spicy or greasy foods  
• Drink water between meals but not with your meal |
| Heartburn  | • Don’t lie down after eating  
• Avoid spicy or greasy foods, fruit juice and caffeine  
• Eat little and often rather than large meals |
**MYTHS**

**Myth:  ‘I need to “eat for two”’**
During the first 3 months of pregnancy there’s usually no need to eat any more food at all. After the first 3 months, you may need to eat an extra piece of fruit a day.

The amount of food you need to eat will depend on your weight before pregnancy and how active you are. But while you may not need to start eating more, it is important to eat more nutritious food throughout your pregnancy.

**Myth:  Cravings are a sign of what the baby needs.**
Although some women get cravings for foods during pregnancy, there’s actually no evidence that cravings are a sign that the baby needs certain foods. Keep cravings under control by limiting foods high in fat and sugar and making sure your baby is getting the nutrients they need. Listen to hunger cues and try to only eat if you’re actually hungry.

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### WHAT SHOULD YOU EAT DURING PREGNANCY?

- Drink plenty of water
- Limit extra foods such as chips, chocolate and sugary drinks

### Healthy eating in pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food group</th>
<th>Serves per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables and legumes/beans</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain (cereal) foods, mostly wholegrain and high fibre varieties</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lean meats and poultry, fish, eggs, tofu, nuts and seeds</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced fat milk, yoghurt and cheese</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Australian Dietary Guidelines 2013, National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC).

### FOODS TO AVOID DURING PREGNANCY

- If you are pregnant, planning a pregnancy or breastfeeding, drinking alcohol can harm you and your baby. Avoiding alcohol is the safest option.
- Too much caffeine may make your baby unsettled and can have other negative effects on your body. Caffeine is found in tea, coffee, energy drinks and Coke.
- Eating ‘unhealthy’ foods that are high in fat and sugar may cause your unborn baby to prefer these types of foods.

Refer to your Pregnancy Diary for details on important nutrients and recommended supplements, as well as which foods to avoid during pregnancy.

### SMART SNACKING

Try to resist the urge to snack constantly. Snack on foods that are nutritious for you and your baby such as vegetables, low fat yoghurt, fresh fruit, unsalted nuts, wholegrain fruit bread, tomato and low fat cheese on toast, and rice crackers.

Eat healthy foods and small portions.

Refer to the Get Healthy Service Information Booklet for some tips on how to tell when you are hungry, how much to eat, food labels and serving sizes.