

# Full-fat or low-fat cheese and milk? A dietitian on which is better

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

When it comes to dairy products do you tend to buy full-fat or low-fat products? For many people, going for low-fat options can seem like the "healthier" choice.

Indeed, a [2020 survey](#) in the US found that out of 1,000 people

questioned, one in three sought out "low fat" or "reduced fat" foods or drinks, with dairy being the most common food category for low-fat options. But is low-fat [milk](#), [cheese](#), yogurt and butter really any better for us?

Many governments and public health bodies recommend dairy as a [key part](#) of a healthy diet (although it's perfectly possible to be healthy without it, as many people around the world are). And many people opt for low-fat options as part of this.

Low-fat milk is made by removing or skimming the cream off the milk. So you can get whole or full-fat milk (3.5% fat), semi-skimmed or half-fat milk (1.8% fat) or fully skimmed milk (0.1%-0.3% fat).

The same process can be used to make lower-fat cheeses and yogurts. However, removing fat can affect how cheese dries and how flavors develop during maturing.

Most relevant dietary guidelines encourage the consumption of low-fat dairy foods, except for in very young children. But a recent [review](#) of the available research found that children who consumed full-fat dairy foods were healthier and leaner than those who consumed reduced-fat versions.

It could be that families who tend to have a history of living with [health issues](#) relating to diet or higher body weight may be more likely to eat low-fat products. An alternative view is that full-fat [dairy products](#) might be more filling and help with the regulation of appetite, meaning people eat less overall.

Either way, these observations in children have also been seen in [adults](#).

## **Explaining the science**

It's not just that low-fat dairy foods may not be better for our health. There is increasing evidence that some of the [fatty acids](#) found in dairy fats might actually reduce our risk of developing [heart disease](#) and [type 2 diabetes](#).

Indeed, it seems that higher intakes of [fermented dairy products](#) like unsweetened full-fat yogurt and some cheeses might be associated with lower risks of [heart disease](#) and type 2 diabetes.

When it comes to the recommendation to eat reduced-fat dairy foods, the Australian guidelines seem to be based on a [mathematical decision](#) around how calories add up to meet the recommended calorie intake for an average adult.

It's unclear if this is the same for the guidelines in other countries, as elsewhere the detailed evidence has not been published in the same way. But it may well be that other recommendations to use lower-fat dairy products are based more on math than science.

It's also worth noting that the potential health benefits linked to dairy foods do not extend to butter and possibly not milk either, but are largely linked to intakes of [yogurt and some types of cheese](#).

There's also [a myth](#) that low-fat milk and cheese can lead to weight gain, but this is false. It appears to be based on historical farming practices that used leftover [skimmed milk from making cream to fatten piglets](#).

## **Low-fat vs. full-fat**

So, given the minimal evidence, why do so many healthy eating guidelines—including in the [UK](#), [US](#) and [Australia](#)—recommend that we choose low-fat or reduced-fat versions of dairy products?

Research has found that higher intakes of saturated fatty acids are linked to an increased risk of [heart disease](#), type 2 diabetes and [dementia](#).

But this research looks at saturated fatty acids in general and not specifically saturated fatty acids found in dairy products, which have been shown in both [children](#) and [adults](#) to be potentially beneficial for our health. This is thought to be to do with the way these foods are fermented.

So these recommendations may come as part of suggestions to limit overall fat intake more broadly, rather than because full-fat dairy is "bad" for us.

Switching from full-fat milk to semi-skimmed milk in tea (up to five cups a day) is likely to save the average person less than 50kcal per day. This means, even when considering calories and energy, the effect of reducing fat is minimal.

So if you consume dairy products, it's likely that there's no need to worry too much about the fat content. This is especially the case when it comes to unsweetened yogurt and cheese, which when consumed in their full-fat form do seem to come with potential health benefits.

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