

The Case for Eating Breakfast

The morning alarm sounds, and your sleepy-eyed [teen](#) rolls over, hits the snooze button, and dozes off to revisit the Sandman. By the time the alarm sounds again, your child is only minutes away from catching the [school bus](#). He gets dressed, brushes his [teeth](#), and bolts out the door. Missing from the routine: breakfast.

For many teens, this morning routine has become a familiar, but troubling, one. “Breakfast is thought to be the most important meal of the day,” says William Cochran, M.D., FAAP, a past member of the American Academy of Pediatric’s Committee on Nutrition and vice chairman of the Department of Pediatrics of the Geisinger Clinic in Danville, Pa. “As the first meal, it gets the body going for the rest of the day.”

And yet, approximately 8 to 12 percent of all [school-aged kids](#) skip breakfast, he says. By the time kids enter adolescence, as many as 20 to 30 percent of them have completely given up the morning meal.

Why Teens Say No to Breakfast

Children of all ages have many excuses for skipping breakfast. Many older teens are busy until late into the night with [homework](#), extracurricular activities, and part-time jobs. They go to bed late, then get up and rush off to school, too frantic to eat.

The worst offenders are girls and older teens, though boys and younger adolescents are certainly not immune. Compounding the challenge is biology. As teens get older, they’re often more inclined to fall asleep later at night — it’s even natural for teens to be unable to fall asleep until 11 p.m., according to the National Sleep Foundation — and awaken later in the morning, a biological schedule that often doesn’t match the one set by schools. When that happens, most kids would rather snooze an extra 15 minutes than get up for a bowl of cereal.

“Many of them are not getting enough [sleep](#),” says Marcie Beth Schneider, M.D., FAAP, a member of the AAP’s Committee on Nutrition and an adolescent medicine physician in Greenwich, Conn. “They often wake up too tired or too nauseous to eat.” Experts believe that some kids, especially girls, may be also bypassing the morning meal in an effort to control [weight gain](#).

Breaking the Fast Is Healthy

In reality however, skipping breakfast is more likely to cause weight gain than it is to prevent it. A 2008 study in the journal *Pediatrics* found that adolescents who ate breakfast daily had a lower body mass index than teens who never ate breakfast or only on occasion.

Ironically, the breakfast eaters even ate more calories, [fiber](#), and [cholesterol](#) in their overall diets compared to the kids who skipped breakfast. But the kids who ate breakfast also had diets with less saturated fat. “We know that the biggest predictor of overeating is undereating,” Dr. Schneider says. “Many of these kids skip breakfast and lunch, but then go home and don’t stop eating.”

Eating breakfast also has ramifications on school performance. “Study after study shows that kids who eat breakfast function better,” Dr. Schneider says. “They do better in school, and have better concentration and more energy.”

Children who eat breakfast are generally in better health overall, a fact that may be attributed to the types of food often associated with the morning meal. Breakfast provides a golden opportunity to fortify your teen with nutrients that can easily fall by the wayside the rest of the day. “Breakfast is a great time to consume fiber in the form of cereals and whole wheat breads,” Dr. Cochran says. Fiber can help with weight control and has also been linked to lower cholesterol levels.

Breakfast is also an opportunity to feed your child bonebuilding [calcium](#) and [vitamin D](#). Kids enter their peak bonebuilding years in adolescence and continue building bone into their early 20s. Although vitamin D is best known for its role in promoting the absorption of calcium, new studies show vitamin D may also boost immunity and help prevent infections, autoimmune diseases, [cancer](#) and [diabetes](#). As a result, the AAP recently doubled its recommended vitamin D intake from 200 IUs a day to 400 IUs.

Exposure to the sun triggers the skin to produce vitamin D, but experts generally caution against relying on the sun for vitamin D — too much sun raises the risk for [skin cancer](#). Instead, experts recommending getting vitamin D from foods, including [eggs](#) and fortified foods such as breakfast cereals, milk, and yogurt — all perfect for the morning meal. Vitamin D is also found in salmon, tuna, and other types of seafood. Kids who do not get enough vitamin D from food should consider taking a supplement.

Take Action

So how do you get your teen to chow down in the A.M.?

Memorial Cafeteria serves Breakfast daily 7:00-7:30 am.

Students also have a second opportunity to grab breakfast at the 1st break.

Breakfast Meal consists of an Entrée, Fruit and a Milk.

Breakfast Meal is 1.60 or .30 for students on a reduced meal plan and free for those that are eligible.