

## Just the basics

Diabetes is a condition in which your body cannot properly use and store food for energy. The fuel that your body needs is called glucose, a form of sugar. Glucose comes from foods such as fruit, milk, some vegetables, starchy foods and sugar.

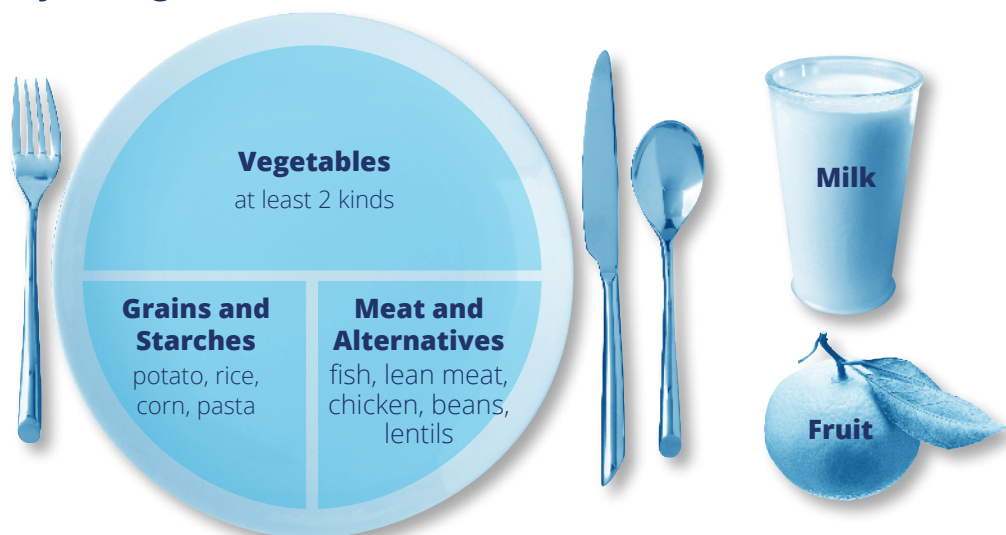
To control your blood glucose you will need to eat healthy foods, be active and you may need to take pills and/or insulin.

### Here are some tips to help you until you see a registered dietitian.

Tips:	Reasons:
Eat three meals per day at regular times and space meals no more than six hours apart. You may benefit from a healthy snack.	Eating at regular times helps your body control blood glucose levels.
Limit sugars and sweets such as sugar, regular pop, desserts, candies, jam and honey.	The more sugar you eat, the higher your blood glucose will be. Artificial sweeteners can be useful.
Limit the amount of high-fat food you eat such as fried foods, chips and pastries.	High-fat foods may cause you to gain weight. A healthy weight helps with blood glucose control and is healthier for your heart.
Eat more high-fibre foods such as whole grain breads and cereals, lentils, dried beans and peas, brown rice, vegetables and fruits.	Foods high in fibre may help you feel full and may lower blood glucose and cholesterol levels.
If you are thirsty, drink water.	Drinking regular pop and fruit juice will raise your blood glucose.
Add physical activity to your life.	Regular physical activity will improve your blood glucose control.



## Plan for healthy eating

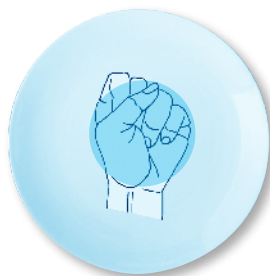


- Eat more vegetables. These are very high in nutrients and low in calories.
- Choose starchy foods such as whole grain breads and cereals, rice, noodles, or potatoes at every meal. Starchy foods are broken down into glucose, which your body needs for energy.
- Include fish, lean meats, low-fat cheeses, eggs, or vegetarian protein choices as part of your meal.
- Have a glass of milk and a piece of fruit to complete your meal.
- Alcohol can affect blood glucose levels and cause you to gain weight. Talk to your healthcare professional about whether you can include alcohol in your meal plan and how much is safe.

It's natural to have questions about what food to eat. A registered dietitian can help you include your favourite foods in a personalized meal plan.

## Handy portion guide

Your hands can be very useful in estimating appropriate portions. When planning a meal, use the following portion sizes as a guide:



### Grains and starches\*

Choose an amount the size of your fist for fruit, grains and starches.

### Milk and alternatives\*

Drink up to 8 oz. (250 mL) of low-fat milk with a meal.



### Vegetables\*

Choose as much as you can hold in both hands. Choose brightly coloured vegetables (e.g., green or yellow beans, broccoli).



### Meat and alternatives\*

Choose an amount the size of the palm of your hand and the thickness of your little finger.



### Fat\*

Limit fat to an amount the size of the tip of your thumb.

\* Food group names taken from *Beyond the Basics: Meal Planning for Healthy Eating, Diabetes Prevention and Management*.  
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- Diabetes Canada recommends that all people with diabetes should receive advice on nutrition from a registered dietitian.
- Good management of diabetes means healthy eating, staying active and taking medication as required.
- Be sure to eat breakfast. It provides a good start to the day.

## Sample meal plan

### For smaller appetites

#### Breakfast:

Cold cereal (½ cup, 125 mL)  
Whole grain toast (1 slice)  
1 orange  
Low-fat milk (1 cup, 250 mL)  
Peanut butter (2 tbsp, 30 mL)  
Tea or coffee

#### Lunch:

1 sandwich  
    2 slices of whole grain bread or 6" pita  
    meat, chicken or fish (2 oz, 60 g)  
    non-hydrogenated margarine (1 tsp, 5 mL)  
Carrot sticks  
Grapes  
Low-fat plain yogurt (¾ cup, 175 mL)  
Tea or coffee

#### Dinner:

Potato (1 medium) or rice (2/3 cup, 150 mL)  
Vegetables  
Non-hydrogenated margarine (1 tsp, 5 mL)  
Lean meat, chicken, or fish (2 oz, 60 g)  
Cantaloupe (1 cup, 250 mL)  
Low-fat milk (1 cup, 250 mL)  
Tea or coffee

#### Evening Snack:

Low-fat cheese (1 oz, 30 g)  
Whole grain crackers (4)

## Increase physical activity your

- Build time for physical activity into your daily routine.
- Try to be active most days of the week.
- Walk whenever you can, instead of taking the car.
- Start slowly and gradually increase the amount of effort; for instance, progress from strolling to brisk walking.
- Make family activities active; try swimming or skating instead of watching TV or a movie.
- Try new activities; learn to dance, play basketball, or ride a bike.
- Enjoy your improved sense of health and well-being.



## Follow a healthy lifestyle

- Have at least 3 out of the 4 key food groups at each meal from *Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide*:
  - vegetables and fruit
  - grain products
  - milk and alternatives
  - meat and alternatives
- Have portion sizes that will help you reach or maintain a healthy body weight.
- Include high-fibre foods such as whole grain breads, cereals, and pastas, fresh fruits, vegetables and legumes.
- Make lower fat choices (e.g. use skim milk and lean ground beef, trim fat on meat, chicken etc., and use small amounts of added fat such as oil and salad dressings).
- Healthy eating habits should be built around a healthy lifestyle – keep active every day.

## Sample meal plan

### For bigger appetites

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#### Breakfast:

Cold cereal (½ cup, 125 mL)  
Whole grain toast (2 slices)  
1 orange  
Low-fat milk (1 cup, 250 mL)  
Low-fat cheese (2 oz, 60 g)  
Tea or coffee

#### Lunch:

Soup (1 cup, 250 mL)  
Sandwich

- 2 slices whole grain bread or 6" pita
- lean meat, chicken or fish (3 oz, 90 g)
- tomato slices
- non-hydrogenated margarine (1 tsp, 5 mL)

Carrot sticks  
Grapes  
Low-fat plain yogurt (¾ cup, 175 mL)  
Tea or coffee

#### Afternoon Snack:

1 medium apple or small banana

#### Dinner:

1 large potato or cooked noodles (1½ cup, 375 mL)  
Vegetables  
Green salad with low-fat salad dressing  
Lean meat, chicken or fish (4 oz, 120 g)  
1 medium pear  
Low-fat milk (1 cup, 250 mL)  
Tea or coffee

#### Evening Snack:

Peanut butter (4 tbsp, 60 mL)  
Whole grain crackers (4)  
Low-fat milk (1 cup, 250 mL)

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**Related articles:** *Physical activity and diabetes, Fibre and diabetes, Glycemic index, Eating away from home, Alcohol and diabetes, Managing weight and diabetes*

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