## NovoCare <br> Education + Resources

# Meal planning and carb counting 

Your guide to eating healthy with diabetes



## Get FREE coaching and support to help manage your diabetes

- There's no need to manage diabetes on your own. This program provides FREE, one-on-one support for up to 6 months*
- Each week, based on your needs and schedule, your personal Diabetes Health Coach will connect with you to discuss diabetes topics that matter to you
- You will also receive helpful emails and videos, and you can exchange text messages
- Your Diabetes Health Coach will provide tips and reminders to reinforce the goals set with your diabetes care team
- Available in English and Spanish


## Call to sign up

 today!1-877-322-0281
(option 2 for Spanish)
Monday to Friday from 9:00 Am to 6:00 PM EST

## WHAT'S INSIDE

Introduction ..... 4
GETTING STARTED ..... 5
The basics of healthy eating ..... 6
Planning meals ..... 7
Types of eating plans ..... 9
CARB COUNTING BASICS ..... 13
What are carbohydrates? ..... 14
Carbs and diabetes ..... 18
Know what you're eating ..... 19
Sample eating plans ..... 27
Advanced carb counting ..... 30
STICK WITH IT ..... 33
Dining out ..... 34
Setting goals for healthy eating ..... 40
Support is available ..... 42
PLANNING YOUR MEALS ..... 43
Food lists ..... 45

This booklet gives you key information about planning meals and carb counting with diabetes. It also offers tools and resources for eating healthy to help you manage your diabetes. If you have questions, be sure to reach out to your diabetes care team.

Look for this symbol throughout the booklet


Visit NovoCare.com from your smartphone, tablet, or computer for more information and support.

Also available in Spanish at espanol.Cornerstones4Care.com

This booklet is consistent with American Diabetes Association educational materials, including the Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. This booklet does not replace the advice of your diabetes care team. Be sure to talk with your diabetes care team about a diabetes care plan that is right for you.

Exp. 11/2024

Association of Diabetes Care \& Education Specialists

The Favorably Reviewed logo indicates this material has been reviewed for educational content and does not imply endorsement of any product.


GETTING STARTED

In this section:
$\checkmark$ The basics of healthy eating
$\checkmark$ Planning meals
$\checkmark$ Types of eating plans

## The basics of healthy eating

Healthy eating is an important part of managing your diabetes along with being active and taking medicines, if needed. Why? Because what, when, and how much you eat affects your blood glucose (blood sugar) levels.

Healthy eating doesn't mean you have to stop eating your favorite foods and dining out. But you may need to limit how much and how often you eat some of them.

Healthy eating is when you:


Space your meals evenly throughout the day


Use this booklet as a guide to plan healthier meals. It's not easy to change what and how you eat. Give yourself time to get used to your new routine. Soon you'll be enjoying healthy, delicious meals and snacks as needed.

## Planning meals

An eating plan is a guide that helps you choose what foods to eat, when to eat meals and snacks, and how much to eat. A typical healthy plan includes:


Fiber, which is found in beans, whole grains, fruits, and vegetables

## Lean protein, such as

 chicken (without skin), fish, tofu, and eggs

## Low-fat dairy products,

such as milk, yogurt, and calcium-fortified plant-based milk



Visit NovoCare.com for healthy recipes and guidance on well-balanced meals.


For many people with diabetes, the hardest part of a treatment plan is deciding what to eat. There is no such thing as a "diabetes diet." But you can work with someone on your diabetes care team to figure out what eating plan makes the most sense for you and your treatment goals. That person might be a dietitian, diabetes care and education specialist, or a registered nurse.

The goal of healthy eating is to help manage your:


When these things are managed, you may prevent or slow down the chance of getting other health problems.

## Types of eating plans

Many different eating patterns can help you manage your diabetes. Here are some common eating patterns that have shown benefits for people with type 2 diabetes.

## Carb counting

The amount of carbohydrates (carbs) in your meals and snacks can make a big difference in your blood glucose level. That's why it's good to be aware of how many carbs you eat.

Carb counting is one of many meal planning options. With this plan, you count the amount of carbs you eat and drink at each meal and snack. You and your diabetes care team will set the right amount of carbs for you.

Carb counting gives you many choices and lots of flexibility when planning meals.

If you take insulin, counting carbs can help you know how much insulin to take. Read Advanced Carb Counting on page 30 for more information.

## Carb counting tips

- Eat 3 meals a day about 4 to 6 hours apart
- Do not skip meals
- Try to eat the same amount of carbs at each meal

Visit NovoCare.com for ideas to help make it easier to start and follow a healthy eating plan.

## The plate method

The American Diabetes Association recommends using your plate to create healthy meals. The plate method is a simple way to manage portion sizes and eat balanced meals. You don't need to count anything.

Start with a 9-inch plate and imagine you have split the plate in half. Then divide one of the halves into two. Use the plate below as a guide to help you build a healthy meal.


You can make your own plate with your favorite foods. Use the list starting on page 45 of this booklet to find the foods you like.

## Mediterranean

With this kind of eating plan, you have mostly plant-based foods. These are fresh vegetables and fruit, whole grains, beans, nuts, and seeds. Olive oil is the main source of fat. This plan also includes a small amount of dairy, fish, and poultry.

Following a Mediterranean eating pattern can help protect your heart. It may also help you lower your A1C and triglycerides (a type of fat in the blood).

## Vegetarian

A vegetarian eating plan is when you only eat plant-based foods, such as vegetables, fruit, whole grains, nuts, seeds, and beans. Some plans do not include any animal products, including dairy and eggs. A vegetarian eating plan gives you lots of vitamins, minerals, and fiber.

Following a vegetarian eating plan may help lower your A1C and cholesterol levels. It may also help you manage your weight.

## DASH

DASH stands for "Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension." It is an eating plan that is high in fiber and suggests eating more vegetables, fruits, whole grains, nuts, seeds, plus low-fat dairy products, poultry, and fish. The DASH diet limits red meat and sugary and salty foods.

Following this eating plan can help to lower blood pressure in people with high blood pressure. It may also help you manage your weight.

## Low carb

A low-carb eating plan is when only 26-45\% of total calories come from carbohydrates. It limits foods that are high in carbs, such as grains, sweets, and starchy vegetables. With a low-carb plan, you eat mostly non-starchy vegetables, healthy fats, and protein. This type of plan is not recommended for some people with diabetes. Be sure to talk to your diabetes care team before you choose a low-carb approach.

Following a low-carb eating plan may help lower your A1C, blood pressure, and triglycerides. It may also help you manage your weight.


Many different kinds of eating plans help manage diabetes. Work with your diabetes care team to find a plan that's right for you.

II am definitely noticing that I'm tracking foods consistently now. Thanks!"*


CARB COUNTING BASICS

In this section:
$\checkmark$ What are carbohydrates?
$\checkmark$ Carbs and diabetes
$\checkmark$ Know what you're eating
$\checkmark$ Sample eating plans
$\checkmark$ Advanced carb counting

## What are carbohydrates?

There are 3 main types of carbohydrates (carbs) in the foods you eat. They are starch, fiber, and sugar. Each type of carb affects your blood glucose in a different way.

When you look at food labels,"total carbohydrate" includes all three types. This is the number you should look at if you are counting carbs. For more information about reading food labels, see pages 20-22.

## Starch

Starches are also called complex carbohydrates. Try to incorporate whole grains that are minimally processed. Foods that are high in starch include:

- Starchy vegetables, like corn, squash, plantain, and potatoes
- Beans, lentils, and peas
- Grains, like wheat, oats, rice, barley, and quinoa
- Foods made from wheat, like pasta and bread


## Effect on blood glucose levels

Starchy foods raise blood glucose levels, but not as fast as sugary foods.

## Fiber

Fiber is the kind of carb found in plant foods, like vegetables, fruits, beans, whole grains, nuts, and seeds. Your body does not digest fiber. Fiber helps you feel full after eating and have regular bowel movements. It may also reduce your cholesterol.

For good health, adults should try to eat 25 to 30 grams of fiber each day. Most of us only eat about half that amount.

Foods that are good sources of fiber include:


Beans and legumes, (like black beans, kidney beans, chick peas, and lentils)

Fruits and vegetables, especially those with skin you can eat (like apples) and those with seeds you can eat (like berries)


Whole grains (like oats, barley, brown rice, wholegrain cereals and breads, and whole-wheat pasta)

Nuts and seeds


## Effect on blood glucose levels

Fiber slows down digestion. This means that eating fiber-rich food helps your blood glucose levels rise slowly.

Visit NovoCare.com to learn more about how carbohydrates affect your blood glucose levels.

## Sugar

Sugar is also called simple or fast-acting carbohydrate. There are 2 main types of sugar:


Sugar that occurs naturally in food, like in milk and in fruit


Sugar that is added to food, like in sweet desserts and in many packaged foods and sugar-sweetened drinks

## Effect on blood glucose levels

Sugary foods and drinks, such as pastries, desserts, breakfast cereals, fruit juices, and soft drinks, raise blood glucose levels very quickly after you eat them.

## Sugar substitutes

There are many products on the market that contain sugar substitutes. You can also buy them as tabletop sweeteners or in packets to add to your food. Some examples are:

- Saccharin (Sweet'n Low)
- Aspartame (NutraSweet, Equal, Sugar Twin)
- Sucralose (Splenda)
- Stevia
- Luo han guo (monk fruit)

Be sure to check the nutrition label. Some foods labeled as "sugar-free" or "no sugar added" may still have carbohydrates in them.

## Effect on blood glucose levels

Most sugar substitutes do not effect blood glucose levels. They also have little or no calories.
 manage your diabetes.

## Carbs and diabetes

When you digest foods and drinks with carbs, the carbs break down into glucose to fuel your cells. This causes the body's blood glucose level to rise. That doesn't mean you have to stop eating carbs. You just have to be aware of the amount you eat. Carbohydrates are an important part of a balanced diet.

## How many carbs should you eat?

A good starting place for people with diabetes is:

- For most women, about 45 to 60 grams of carbs per meal and 15 grams per snack
- For most men, about 60 to 75 grams of carbs per meal and 15 to 30 grams for one or two snacks

This amount depends on how active you are, your weight, and any medicines you might take. Your registered dietitian or diabetes care and education specialist can help you figure out the right amount for you.

Knowing how many carbs you should eat at each meal and snack is important. Why? Because when you know the amount of carbs that is right for you, you can choose foods and portion sizes to help you meet your blood glucose goals. In the boxes on the next page, write the amount of carbs recommended by your diabetes care team.


My recommended carbs

| Per day |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\vdots \quad \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\#$ |

## Per meal <br> 

## Know what you're eating

All packaged foods must show a Nutrition Facts label. The label gives important facts about what's in the food. Use it to compare foods and to help you make decisions about the foods you choose to eat.

These food labels are very helpful if you use carb counting to plan your meals.

Visit NovoCare.com to learn more about carbs and blood glucose. You can also find helpful fact sheets about low and high blood glucose levels.

## How to read a Nutritional Facts label

Check the serving size. Information on the label is based on 1 serving size. Keep in mind that packages and cans often contain more than 1 serving.

This example label shows that the package contains 8 servings. But the food facts given are for only 1 serving.

Check how many grams of total carbs are in each serving.
Notice how many grams of fiber are in each serving. Your body doesn't digest fiber, so it doesn't affect your blood glucose. Compare food labels and choose foods with the most fiber.

Check how many grams of added sugar the food contains. This is sugar that was added to the food as it was made.

Use the Nutrition Facts label to help you make other healthy choices. The ADA recommends that you:

- Keep saturated fats to less than 10\% of total daily
calories each day
- Limit fatty meats and high-fat dairy
- Avoid trans fats
- Restrict cholesterol intake to less than $300 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{day}$
- Reduce sodium intake to less than $2,300 \mathrm{mg} /$ day

First read the label and know what's in the food. Then decide if the food fits into your eating plan.

| Mutrition rects |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 servings per container <br> Serving size 2/3 cup (55g) |  |
|  |  |
| Amount per serving Calories | 230 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 8 g | 10\% |
| Saturated Fat 1g | 5\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol Omg | 0\% |
| Sodium 160mg | 7\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 37 g | 37 g - 13\% |
| Dietary Fiber 4g | 14\% |
| Total Sugars 12g |  |
| Includes 10g Added Sugars | d Sugars 20\% |
| Protein 3g |  |
| Vitamin D 2mcg | 10\% |
| Calcium 260 mg | 20\% |
| Iron 8mg | 45\% |
| Potassium 235mg | 6\% |
| * The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

Some packaged foods may have a label that has 2 columns. This is to show the difference in how much you are eating or drinking if you have one serving or the entire package at one time.

## Nutrition Facts

2 servings per container
Serving size $\quad \mathbf{1}$ cup ( $\mathbf{2 5 5 g}$ )
Serving size

| calories | Per serving |  | Per container$440$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \% DV* |
| Total Fat | 5 g | 6\% | 10 g | 13\% |
| Saturated Fat | 2g | 10\% | 4 g | 20\% |
| Trans Fat | 0 g |  | 0 g |  |
| Cholesterol | 15 mg | 5\% | 30mg | 10\% |
| Sodium | 240 mg | 10\% | 480mg | 21\% |
| Total Carb. | 35 g | 13\% | 70 g | 25\% |
| Dietary Fiber | 6 g | 21\% | 12g | 43\% |
| Total Sugars | 7 g |  | 14 g |  |
| Incl. Added Sugars | 4 g | 8\% | 8g | 16\% |
| Protein | 9 g |  | 18 g |  |
| Vitamin D | 5 mcg | 25\% | 10 mcg | 50\% |
| Calcium | 200 mg | 15\% | 400mg | 30\% |
| Iron | 1 mg | 6\% | 2 mg | 10\% |
| Potassium | 470 mg | 10\% | 940mg | 20\% |

* The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.


## Portion sizes matter!

It's important to eat healthy foods. But eating the right amount of food matters, too. It's even possible to eat too much healthy food!

For example, a small 3-ounce apple (the size of a small fist) has about 15 grams of carbs.

A large apple has about 30 grams of carbs. That's a big difference!


Visit NovoCare.com to learn how small diet adjustments can make a big difference.

A serving and a portion are not the same. A serving is a set, measured amount of food. A portion is the amount of a food you choose to eat at any one time. A portion may be more or less than 1 serving. You can find serving sizes for packaged foods on the Nutrition Facts label.

To make sure your portion sizes are right, it's a good idea to weigh and measure your foods after they are cooked. Soon you'll be used to seeing and eating portions that are right for you. Over time you may not need to measure anymore. But it's still helpful to do it every once in a while. Why? Because your portions may have grown without you realizing it.


Use the food look-up tool starting on page 45 of this book to see recommended serving sizes of the foods you choose.

How some of your favorite foods have changed over time:


Visit NovoCare.com to learn more about food choices and serving sizes.

## When you can't measure, estimate!

Knowing how much you eat at each meal can help you meet your blood glucose goals. When you can't weigh or measure, you can estimate portion sizes. Your hand is a helpful tool. Best of all, it's always with you no matter where you are!


The tip of your thumb = about 1 teaspoon of butter or oil

Your open hand = about 1 slice of whole-wheat bread


Your cupped hand = about $1 / 2$ cup rice, oatmeal, or nuts

Keep in mind that all hands are different sizes. First compare your fist size to a measuring cup, then start estimating!

## Sample eating plans

Now that you know a little more about carbs and portion sizes, it's time to start building balanced meals. Your eating plan may have low, medium, or higher amounts of carbs. Talk with your registered dietitian, diabetes care and education specialist, or another member of your diabetes care team about which eating plan is right for you. See the next pages for some examples of medium-carb meals and snacks to help manage your diabetes.


Visit NovoCare.com to learn how to keep
(i) making diabetes-friendly food choices that you actually enjoy.
SAMPLE 1: Medium-Carb Eating Plan
Carb grams Food
Breakfast
2 slices bread, whole-wheat ..... 28
1 egg, scrambled ..... 0
$1 / 2$ cup blueberries ..... 10
Total meal carbs: ..... 38
Lunch
Tuna sandwich:
1 whole-wheat pita pocket, 1 oz ..... 15
6 oz tuna, canned in water ..... 0
1 cup tomatoes and cucumbers, chopped ..... $<5$
1 tbsp salad dressing, ranch, fat-free ..... <5
1 cup peaches, canned, water pack ..... 15
Total meal carbs: ..... 30
Afternoon snack
1 cup baby carrots ..... 12
$1 / 4$ cup hummus ..... 9
Total meal carbs: ..... 21
Dinner
4 oz white fish, such as tilapia, grilled or broiled ..... 0
2 tbsp olive oi ..... 0
$1 / 2$ cup quinoa, cooked ..... 20
1 cup kale, cooked ..... 7
$1 / 2$ cup green peas, frozen, cooked ..... 13
Total meal carbs: ..... 40
Evening snack
6 oz yogurt, Greek, plain, nonfat ..... 6
$1 ⁄ 2$ cup pineapple ..... 11
Total meal carbs: ..... 17
Total daily carbs: ..... 146
Total daily calories: ..... 1,536
<5 means less than 5 grams of carbs. Foods with lessthan 5 grams of carbs do not get added to your carb total.

## SAMPLE 2: Medium-Carb Eating Plan

| Food | Carb grams |
| :---: | :---: |
| Breakfast |  |
| ½ cup oats, cooked | 14 |
| 1 cup cantaloupe, sliced | 14 |
| 1/4 cup walnuts, plain, chopped | <5 |
| Total meal carbs: | 28 |
| Mid-morning snack |  |
| Smoothie: |  |
| ½ cup coconut milk, unsweetened | 6 |
| 1 cup strawberries | 14 |
| $1 / 2$ cup banana slices | 17 |
| $1 / 2$ cup crushed ice | 0 |
| Total meal carbs: | 37 |
| Lunch |  |
| 4 oz chicken breast, boneless, skinless | 0 |
| 1 large roll, 2 oz, whole wheat | 25 |
| 1 cup green beans, cooked | 7 |
| 1 cup cauliflower, cooked | 5 |
| 1 tbsp olive oil | 0 |
| Total meal carbs: | 37 |
| Dinner |  |
| Pasta with meat and vegetables: |  |
| 1 cup flat noodles, whole wheat, cooked | 23 |
| 1 cup broccoli, cooked | 12 |
| 1 cup cabbage, cooked | 8 |
| 4 oz pork loin, cooked and minced | 0 |
| 1 tbsp olive oil | 0 |
| Total meal carbs: | 43 |
| Evening snack |  |
| 6 oz yogurt, Greek, plain, nonfat | 6 |
| 1 small orange (2-5/8" diameter) | 16 |
| Total meal carbs: | 22 |
| Total daily carbs: | 167 |
| Total daily calories: | 2,072 |

## Breakfast

ats, cooked
14
$1 / 4$ cup walnuts, plain, chopped ..... <5Mid-morning snack
Smoothie:kit14
12 cup banana slices0
Total meal carbs: ..... 37
Lunch
4 oz chicken breast, boneless, skinless25
1 cup green beans, cooked ..... 7
cup caullower, cooked0
Total meal carbs: ..... 37
Dinner
1 cup flat noodles, whole wheat, cooked ..... 23
1 cup cabbage cooked8
4 oz pork loin, cooked and minced ..... 0Total meal carbs:43
Evening snack
6 oz yogurt, Greek, plain, nonfat16
Total meal carbs:167
Total daily calories: ..... 2,072

## Advanced carb counting

Advanced carb counting is often used by people who take mealtime insulin 2 or more times a day. First you count the number of grams of carbs in a meal. Then you match that to your dose of mealtime insulin. This is known as an insulin-tocarb ratio.

To get started, write down what you eat and drink for a few days and how many grams of carbs you eat each day. Record your blood glucose level before and about 2 to 3 hours after each meal. Doing these things helps you see how your meals affect your blood glucose. Share this information with your diabetes care team.

Example

| Meal: Breakfast |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| What I ate: | Carbs: |
| I cup cereal | 25 grams |
| I cup milk | 12 grams |
| $1 / 2$ banana | 9 grams |
| Total carbs: 46 grams |  |
| Blood glucose before: $\quad 90 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ | Blood glucose <br> 2 hours after: $130 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ |

You can find how many grams of carbs foods have by reading food labels. You can also use the food lists starting on page 45 for foods without a label, like fruits and vegetables.

Carbs and blood glucose

What I ate: Carbs:

## Total carbs:



You and your diabetes care and education specialist, or another member of your diabetes care team, will plan how many grams of carbs you should eat at meals and snacks. Then you can choose which foods you would like to eat at those times.

Advanced carb counting may seem hard at first, but it might give you more choices and flexibility when planning your meals.

Where healthy meets delicious!


Looking for a new diabetes-friendly recipe
that everybody at your table will enjoy?
So many tasty recipes to choose from:

- Lite bites
- Comfort foods
- Soups and
- Main dishes
- Drinks and sweets

Take 5 to visit NovoCare.com and try something new today!



## Dining out

Diabetes doesn't have to stop you from enjoying life's pleasures. And that includes dining out. You can eat in restaurants and still stay on your eating plan. Here are some tips that may help.

## Tips when dining out

## Stay on schedule

When you eat may be important if you take diabetes medicines. Plan ahead and make reservations. Try to avoid going at restaurants' busiest times, so you don't have to wait too long to eat.

## Pick your portion

Ask for half or "lunch" size portions if that's the right amount of food for you. Or ask for half of your food in a to-go box before you start to eat.



## Ask for what you want

Think about how you want your food cooked. Instead of fried, ask for broiled, roasted, grilled, or steamed. You can also ask for egg whites, whole-grains, and skinless poultry to help you stick with your eating plan.

## Add color

When you build a colorful plate, you are adding more fruits and vegetables that make up all the colors of the rainbow. This ensures you are getting a variety of different nutrients in your meal.

## Watch what you drink

Sweetened sodas, shakes, and alcohol can add hundreds of calories and fat to your meal. Better choices might be water, unsweetened iced tea, or sparkling water.

## Fast food options

Sometimes fast food may be your only option. But if you plan ahead, you can make smart choices that fit your eating plan. Many fast-food chains now give nutritional information for all menu items. Check it before you order.

Here are some tips to help you make healthy choices at common types of fast-food restaurants:


## Burger chains



- Avoid "double" or "triple" burgers. Try single patties instead
- Add vegetable toppings like lettuce and tomato to help fill you up
- Choose grilled chicken, not crispy fried
- Head to the salad bar, but choose your toppings and dressing wisely
- If you really want the fries, split a small order with someone else
- Mustard is better than ketchup, and both are better than mayonnaise



## Pizza

- Order thin-crust pizza and top it with vegetables
- Avoid high-fat meats, such as pepperoni and sausage, and extra cheese
- Add a side salad for a more balanced meal
- Order cauliflower crust, if available


## Sandwich shops

- Order a turkey breast, roast beef, or vegetable sandwich on whole-wheat bread or a wrap
- Avoid over-sized sandwiches
- Choose vegetable toppings for your sandwich, like lettuce and tomato or salsa
- Stay away from high-fat sauces, dressings,
 and mayonnaise

Ask for nutritional information before you order or look online before you go. Use it to help you make healthy food choices, including:

- Choose whole grains
- Minimize salt
- Stick to moderate portion sizes

Visit NovoCare.com for help with sticking to your diabetes eating plan.

## Mexican

- Tacos, burritos, and wraps can be added to most eating plans
- Avoid all foods that are supersized, stuffed, or fried
- Try adding lots of vegetables
- Request a whole-wheat wrap when possible
- Use salsa, but go easy on cheese, sour cream, and guacamole


## Asian

- Try sushi with brown rice
- Ask to have your chicken, veggies, or fish steamed or stir-fried
- Avoid fried foods and tempura
- Skip sweet and sour foods


## Indian

- Order tandoori or kebabs
- Avoid anything fried
- Skip curries with coconut milk or cream
- Choose salads with fresh vegetables



## Drinking alcohol

Be sure to talk to your diabetes care team about drinking alcohol with any of the medicines you may take. Then if your diabetes is managed and your doctor says it's okay, go ahead and enjoy an alcoholic drink with a meal once in a while. But keep in mind that alcohol adds empty calories and can cause your blood glucose level to drop. Don't skip meals or drink on an empty stomach.

If you drink alcohol, choose options with fewer calories and carbohydrates, such as:

- Light beer
- Dry wines
- Mixed drinks made with sugar-free mixers, such as club soda or seltzer


If you choose to drink, follow the guidelines recommended for adults with diabetes or prediabetes:

## Women:

1 drink or less
per day

## Men:

2 drinks or less
per day

One drink is equal to a 12 oz beer, 5 oz glass of wine, or 1½ oz distilled spirits (vodka, whiskey, gin). choices play a part in diabetes management.

## Setting goals for healthy eating

Take one step at a time. Trying to change everything about how you eat all at once can make it hard to stick to. Instead start by setting small simple goals. You can then try for bigger goals you may want to set for yourself. Fill in a few of your eating goals below.

## My goals for healthy eating



| Goal: |
| :--- |
| How: |
| Goal: |
| How: |
| Goal: |
| How: |

40

## Get heart-healthy

People with diabetes are 2 times more likely to have heart disease or a stroke than people without diabetes. Making small changes to how you cook may help you reduce your risk for heart disease. To help protect your heart and blood vessels try to:

- Make food choices that include healthy fats and limit those with less healthy fats
- Get to and maintain a healthy weight for you
- Cut down on foods that are high in sodium, especially if you have high blood pressure
- Include foods high in omega-3s (like salmon, albacore tuna, and mackerel)
- Choose healthy cooking methods (like broiling, roasting, or grilling)
- Have fresh, homemade foods over packaged (store bought) when possible


Visit NovoCare.com to enroll in NovoCare ${ }^{\circledR}$
(i) Education \& Resources for Diabetes, that includes access to the Diabetes Health Coach program.

## Support is available

Healthy eating is good for everyone, not just for people with diabetes. Eating healthy meals with family and friends benefits all of you. And it supports your goals.

If there is not a registered dietitian on your diabetes care team, you can ask your team to refer you to one. A dietitian can help you learn more about healthy eating. And he or she can support you as you work to meet your diabetes and overall health goals.

Support for healthy eating is available in more places than you may think. Many local chain food stores, hospitals, pharmacies, and community centers offer educational classes about healthy eating with diabetes.

## Ready for a healthier path with type 2 diabetes?

## Visit NovoCare.com. Your one-stop resource for all things diabetes

- Informative articles
- Educational videos
- Ask Sophia!

A digital assistant
You can also enroll in NovoCare ${ }^{\circledR}$ Education \& Resources for Diabetes, that includes access to the Diabetes Health Coach program.

Scan this code with a smartphone or tablet



## Planning your meals

You and your diabetes care team will decide the right type of eating plan for you. Perhaps you will be using the plate method (see page 10). Or you may be counting carbs (see page 9). No matter which plan you follow, the food lists on the next pages of this booklet can help you make good choices.

## Food lists

All packaged and canned foods must show a Nutrition Facts label. Be sure to read them. Always check serving sizes. Many foods do not have food labels. But you can find the carbohydrate count of some of them in the lists included here.
$\checkmark$ Place a check mark in the boxes next to your favorite foods. Use these foods to help you build balanced meals.

## Free foods Look for this symbol <br> 

Look for this symbol in the food lists.
These foods are low in carbs and/or high in fiber. They are good choices to spread out during the day. For people with diabetes, free foods make good choices for snacks or to add flavor.
Starch


| $\checkmark$ | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bread |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Bagel, plain (includes onion, poppy, sesame) | 1/4 medium ( 1 oz ) | 72 | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Bread, naan, plain | 1 piece (approx 3 oz) | 262 | 45 | 2 | 9 |
| $\square$ | Bread, pita, white | 1 small <br> (4 inch diameter; 1 oz) | 77 | 16 | 1 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Bread, white | 1 slice (1 oz) | 77 | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Bread, whole-wheat | 1 slice (1 oz) | 81 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| $\square$ | Corn bread prepared with 2\% milk | 1 piece (approx 2 oz) | 198 | 33 | 1 | 4 |
| $\square$ | English muffin | 1 muffin | 127 | 26 | 3 | 5 |
| $\square$ | Hot dog or hamburger roll, plain | 1/2 roll (approx 1 oz) | 67 | 11 | 0 | 2 |


| $\checkmark$ | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | Pancake, plain, prepared | 1 pancake (4 inches; approx 1 oz) | 74 | 14 | 1 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Taco shell, baked | 2 taco shells <br> (5 inches; 1 oz) | 127 | 17 | 2 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Tortilla, corn | 1 tortilla (approx 1 oz) | 52 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Roll, plain | 1 small roll (1 oz) | 78 | 13 | 1 | 3 |
| Cereals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Bran flakes | 1 cup | 130 | 34 | 7 | 4 |
| $\square$ | Granola cereal | 1/4 cup | 149 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| $\square$ | Grits, cooked | 1/2 cup | 91 | 19 | 1 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Oatmeal, cooked, quick and regular | $1 / 2$ cup | 83 | 14 | 2 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Raisin bran | 1/2 cup | 95 | 23 | 4 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Shredded wheat | 1/2 cup | 86 | 20 | 3 | 3 |


| $\checkmark$ | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grains (including pasta and rice) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Barley, cooked | 1/3 cup | 64 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Bran, oat, dry | 1/4 cup | 58 | 16 | 4 | 4 |
| $\square$ | Bran, wheat, dry | 1/2 cup | 63 | 19 | 12 | 5 |
| $\square$ | Buckwheat, roasted, cooked | 1/2 cup | 77 | 17 | 2 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Couscous, cooked | 1/3 cup | 59 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Millet, cooked | $1 / 3$ cup | 69 | 14 | 1 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Noodles, egg, cooked | $1 / 3$ cup | 74 | 13 | 1 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Pasta: macaroni, spaghetti, cooked | 1/3 cup | 74 | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Quinoa, cooked | $1 / 3$ Cup | 74 | 13 | 2 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Rice, brown, cooked | $1 / 3$ cup | 73 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Rice, white, cooked | $1 / 3$ cup | 81 | 18 | 0 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Wild rice, cooked | $1 / 2$ cup | 83 | 18 | 2 | 3 |

48



| $\checkmark$ | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | Guava | 2 fruit (approx 4 oz) | 75 | 16 | 6 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Honeydew melon | 1 cup diced (6 oz) | 61 | 15 | 1 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Kiwi fruit | $1 / 2$ cup, sliced | 55 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Mango | $1 / 2$ cup (approx 3 oz) | 50 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Orange | 1 large (6½ oz) | 86 | 22 | 4 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Papaya | 1 cup (approx 5 oz) | 62 | 16 | 3 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Peach, fresh | 1 medium (approx 5 oz) | 58 | 14 | 2 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Pear, fresh | $1 / 2$ large (4 oz) | 66 | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| $\square$ | Pineapple, fresh | $3 / 4$ cup | 62 | 16 | 2 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Plantain, raw | $1 / 2$ cup (2½ oz) | 90 | 24 | 2 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Plums, fresh | 2 small (approx 5 oz) | 61 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Pomegranate seeds (arils) | $11 / 2$ cup | 72 | 16 | 4 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Raspberries | 1 cup (4 oz) | 64 | 15 | 8 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Strawberries | $111 / 4$ cups whole berries (6 oz) | 58 | 14 | 4 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Tangerine | 1 large (4 oz) | 64 | 16 | 2 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Watermelon | $11 / 4$ cups diced (7 oz) | 57 | 14 | 1 | 1 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\checkmark$ | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) |
| Fruit Juice |  |  |  |  |  |


| Many fruits are high in fiber, especially those with the skin or pulp. Fruits can |
| :--- |
| also satisfy a sweet tooth without having candy and other desserts. |
| Choose fresh or <br> frozen fruits$\quad$XAvoid processed fruits <br> in a can or jar Avoid fruit juices with <br> added sugar | ,



| Vegetables <br> For good health, try to eat at least 3 to 5 servings of non-starchy vegetables a day. More is better! |  |  | A serving <br> -1/2 cup of <br> - 1 cup <br> Calories | f vegetab cooked raw vege <br> Carbs (g) | s is: <br> getables <br> ables <br> Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Starchy Vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Corn, cooked | 1/2 cup | 72 | 16 | 2 | 3 |
|  | Corn, sweet, yellow, frozen, kernels on cob, unprepared | 1 ear | 122 | 30 | 4 | 4 |
| $\square$ | Peas, green, cooked | 1/2 cup | 67 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
|  | Plantain, cooked | 1/3 cup | 60 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
|  | Potato, baked with skin | 1 small (approx 5 oz ) | 128 | 29 | 3 | 3 |
|  | Potato, boiled, all kinds | ½ cup (approx 3 oz) | 68 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Potato, mashed, with milk and butter | ½ cup (approx 4 oz) | 119 | 18 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Squash, winter, all varieties, baked | 1 cup | 76 | 18 | 6 | 2 |

54



|  | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Protein (g)


$\left.\begin{array}{ll|l|l|l|l} \\ \checkmark & \text { Food } & \text { Serving Size } & \text { Calories } & \text { Carbs (g) } & \text { Fiber (g) Protein (g) } \\ & \text { Medium Fat (Approximately 4-6 grams of fat per serving) } \\ \text { 3 slides (1 oz each } \\ \text { before cooking) }\end{array}\right)$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g)



| $\checkmark$ Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | Meatless frankfurter | 1 (21⁄2 oz) | 163 | 5 | 3 | 14 |
| $\square$ | Meatless luncheon slices | 1 slice $(1 / 2 \mathrm{oz})$ | 26 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Meatless sausage | 1 link (1 oz) | 72 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| $\square$ | Split peas cooked | $1 / 2$ cup | 116 | 21 | 8 | 8 |
| $\square$ | Tofu, firm | 1 slice | 52 | 2 | 0 | 6 |



Sweets and desserts

It is important to remember that most sweets
have a lot of calories and carbs in a small portion.
Be sure to be mindful of the serving size.
Forving Size $\quad$ Servin


Condiments and sauces
Ask for sauces, gravy, and salad dressing on the side. First dip your fork in the sauce, then into your food.


|  | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pizza |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Pizza, cheese, regular crust | $1 / 8$ of a 14 -inch pizza (about 4 oz ) | 284 | 36 | 3 | 12 |
| $\square$ | Pizza, cheese, thin crust | $1 / 8$ of a 14 -inch pizza (about 3 oz ) | 223 | 23 | 2 | 9 |
| Asian |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Eggroll | 1 (about 3 oz ) | 222 | 24 | 2 | 7 |
| $\square$ | Fortune cookies | 1 cookie | 30 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| $\square$ | Fried rice, meatless | 1 cup (about 5 oz) | 238 | 45 | 2 | 6 |
| $\square$ | Hot-and-sour soup | 1 cup (about 8 oz) | 91 | 10 | 1 | 6 |
|  | Noodles, flat, crunchy | 1 cup (about 1½ oz) | 234 | 23 | 1 | 5 |
| $\square$ | Sweet and sour chicken | 6 oz | 441 | 42 | 2 | 18 |
|  | Vegetable lo mein | 1 cup (about 5 oz) | 165 | 27 | 2 | 6 |


| $\checkmark$ | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mexican |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Burrito with beans and cheese | 1 burrito (about 6½ oz) | 379 | 58 | 8 | 14 |
| $\square$ | Chicken and rice | 1 cup (5 oz) | 245 | 28 | 2 | 17 |
| $\square$ | Empanadas | 1 piece (about 3 oz) | 298 | 28 | 2 | 10 |
| $\square$ | Nachos with cheese | 1 serving (about 3 oz ) | 274 | 28 | 3 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Quesadilla, cheese only | 1 quesadilla, 5-6 inch diameter (about 3 oz) | 342 | 22 | 2 | 15 |
| $\square$ | Rice and black beans | $1 \mathrm{cup}(5 \mathrm{oz}$ ) | 220 | 36 | 5 | 7 |
| $\square$ | Taco, hard shell, with beef, cheese, and lettuce | 1 small taco (about $21 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$ ) | 156 | 14 | 3 | 6 |
|  | Taco salad | 1 salad ( $3^{1 ⁄ 2}$ Oz) | 170 | 15 | 3 | 7 |



| $\checkmark$ | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sandwiches |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Biscuit with egg, cheese, and bacon | 1 sandwich (about 5 oz ) | 436 | 35 | 0 | 17 |
| $\square$ | Cheeseburger, single, regular, with condiments | 1 burger (about 4½ Oz) | 343 | 32 | 2 | 17 |
| $\square$ | Crispy chicken fillet sandwich, with lettuce and mayo | 1 sandwich (about 5½ oz) | 420 | 42 | 2 | 17 |
| $\square$ | English muffin with egg, cheese, and sausage | 1 sandwich (about 6 oz ) | 472 | 29 | 0 | 22 |
| $\square$ | Fish sandwich with tartar sauce and cheese | 1 sandwich (about 5 oz ) | 374 | 35 | 1 | 15 |
| $\square$ | Grilled chicken fillet sandwich with lettuce, tomatoes, and spread | 1 sandwich (about 8 oz ) | 419 | 39 | 2 | 40 |
| $\square$ | Hamburger, regular, with condiments | 1 burger (about 3 oz ) | 255 | 29 | 2 | 13 |
| $\square$ | Hot dog plain with bun | 1 hot dog (about 3½ oz) | 242 | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| $\square$ | Submarine sandwich, cold cut on white bread with lettuce and tomato | 1 (6-inch sub; 7 oz ) | 417 | 40 | 2 | 21 |


| $\checkmark$ | Food | Serving Size | Calories | Carbs (g) | Fiber (g) | Protein (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sides/Appetizers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | 1) 1 | 1 small order (about $21 / 2$ oz) | 229 | 30 | 3 | 2 |
|  | French fries | 1 medium order (about 4 oz ) | 378 | 50 | 5 | 4 |
|  | $\square$ | 1 large order (about 5½ oz) | 497 | 66 | 6 | 5 |
| $\square$ | Fish sticks | 1 stick (1 oz) | 78 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| $\square$ | Hash browns | 1 cup (about 5½ oz) | 413 | 55 | 5 | 5 |
| $\square$ | Onion rings, breaded and fried | 18 rings (about 40z) | 481 | 51 | 3 | 5 |
| Beverages and Desserts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Hot fudge sundae | 1 (about 6 oz ) | 333 | 54 | 1 | 7 |
| $\square$ | Milk shake, thick chocolate | 1 shake (about 10½ oz) | 357 | 63 | 1 | 9 |
| $\square$ | Soft-serve ice cream with cone, vanilla | 1 (about 4 oz ) | 196 | 32 | 0 | 5 |

Alcohol
Alcohol lowers your blood glucose level. It is important to eat if you are
going to have alcohol. Don't skip meals or drink on an empty stomach.

## $\checkmark$ Food Serving Size $\quad$ Calories $\quad$ Carbs (g) $\quad$ Fiber (g) Protein (g)

| $\square$ | Beer, light | 12 fl oz | 103 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | Beer, regular | 12 fl oz | 153 | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| $\square$ | Daiquiri | $41 / 2 \mathrm{fl} \mathrm{oz}$ | 253 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| $\square$ | Distilled spirits (80 proof): vodka, rum, gin, whiskey | $11 / 2 \mathrm{fl} \mathrm{oz}$ | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\square$ | Dry, red or white wine | 5 fl oz | 125 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| $\square$ | Liqueur, coffee (53 proof) | $11 / 2 \mathrm{fl} \mathrm{oz}$ | 175 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| $\square$ | Margarita | 3 fl oz | 153 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| $\square$ | Piña colada | $41 / 2 \mathrm{fl} \mathrm{oz}$ | 246 | 32 | 0 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Sake | 4 fl oz | 156 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| $\square$ | Wine, dessert, sweet | $31 / 2 \mathrm{fl} \mathrm{oz}$ | 165 | 14 | 0 | 0 |

## My food list

Use the space below to write down some of your own favorite foods. Read the
$\checkmark$ Food
Serving Size
Calories Carbs (g) Fiber (g) Protein (g)


NovoCare
Education + Resources
DIABETES

## Novo Nordisk is dedicated to diabetes

Diabetes is our passion and our business
As a leader in diabetes, Novo Nordisk is dedicated to improving diabetes care worldwide. Since 1923, we have been focused on innovation and leadership in diabetes care.

The Novo Nordisk Patient Assistance Program (PAP) is our continued commitment to people living with diabetes. If you are having trouble affording your Novo Nordisk medicine, you may qualify for help. Call Novo Nordisk PAP toll-free at 1-866-310-7549 Monday to Friday from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM EST to see if you qualify.

For questions about Novo Nordisk products or to request a Blood Glucose Tracker, call the Customer Care Center at 1-800-727-6500 (option 8 for Spanish) from 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM EST.

The more you know about diabetes, the better you will be able to manage it. Ask your doctor for these FREE books. For even more information, go to NovoCare.com.

This educational booklet series is designed to help people with diabetes work with their diabetes care teams to learn about and manage diabetes.


## Diabetes and you

This booklet gives you key information about diabetes and why it happens. It also offers tools and resources to help you manage your diabetes.


## Living with diabetes

Take steps to manage your diabetes by eating healthy, being active, and taking medicines. This booklet gives you more information about how to live well with diabetes.


## Staying on track

Reading this booklet can help you understand more about blood glucose goals and what your numbers mean. Learn how to monitor your health and use a tracker to fill in your blood glucose readings.

## NovoCare

Education + Resources

## NovoCare can help

Managing your physical, mental, and emotional health with diabetes is important. Visit NovoCare.com, your one-stop online resource for all things diabetes!

- Personalized resources and educational tools for living with diabetes
- Affordability and savings support for your medicine

If you have questions or would like assistance with any of our resources, call 1-800-727-6500 (option 8 for Spanish), Monday to Friday, from 8:30 Am to 6:00 pm EST.

## Visit NovoCare.com or scan this

 code with a smartphone or tablet

