

# Introduction

This booklet has been prepared for those who have recently been diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes. Type 2 diabetes is a very common medical condition. While it is a condition that is on the increase, a lot is now known about Type 2 diabetes and it can be successfully treated and managed so that the person with diabetes can live a long and healthy life.

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# SO WHAT IS TYPE 2 DIABETES?

Type 2 diabetes is a condition which occurs when the body is no longer able to deal with the increasing level of glucose (sugar) in the blood.

Normally when we eat food, in particular carbohydrates (starches and sugars) the level of glucose in our blood increases. In response to this the pancreas produces insulin which brings the level of glucose back to normal. Insulin is a hormone which is produced by a small organ in the body called the pancreas.

In a person with Type 2 diabetes the body may not produce enough insulin or the insulin produced may not work as effectively as it should. This is referred to as insulin resistance. Being overweight increases insulin resistance.

Both a lack of insulin and insulin resistance mean that blood glucose levels increase. It is important to keep the blood glucose within normal limits as poorly controlled diabetes can damage the eyes, kidneys and the nerves and can also contribute to cardio-vascular disease (CVD) which includes heart disease, stroke and poor circulation.



## Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes

Treatment of Type 2 diabetes requires that you follow a healthy lifestyle which includes following healthy eating guidelines and taking regular activity.

Most people with Type 2 diabetes are overweight so it is important that you lose weight gradually. Losing 1-2 lbs a week is a safe amount to lose. Weighing yourself once a week means you can monitor your progress.



As well as healthy eating and physical activity you may be prescribed tablets to control your diabetes. Diabetes is a progressive condition and in some cases taking tablets is not enough to maintain or achieve good control and it may be necessary for your doctor to start you on insulin.



### Diabetes can be treated by:

- ▶ Healthy eating and regular activity
- ▶ Healthy eating, regular activity and tablets
- ▶ Healthy eating, regular activity, tablets and insulin

## Aim of Treatment

When you see your doctor he/she will decide what treatment is best for you. The aim of your treatment will be to keep your blood glucose levels within normal limits, this means keeping your blood glucose between 4-8mmol/L. To keep the blood glucose at a normal level it is necessary for you to follow healthy eating guidelines.

### Diabetes Facts: did you know?

- ▶ People with diabetes have an increased risk of cardiovascular disease which includes heart disease and stroke.
- ▶ Heart disease affects people with diabetes twice as often as people without diabetes.
- ▶ People with diabetes are 2-4 times more likely to suffer strokes and once having had a stroke are 2-4 times more likely to have a recurrence.
- ▶ Smokers with diabetes are 9 times more likely to have a stroke

**Remember, these risks are due to poorly controlled diabetes.**

**If glucose levels are kept within the normal range all these risks are reduced.**



## HEALTHY EATING GUIDELINES

### The main points regarding healthy eating are as follows:

- Eat regular meals
- Include a starchy carbohydrate food such as bread, cereal, potato, rice or pasta at each meal. See food pyramid on page 14 for portion size
- Limit your intake of sweet and sugary foods
- Reduce your total fat intake and choose more monosaturated fats
- Eat fruit and vegetables regularly, aim for a minimum of 5 portions of a mix of fruit and vegetables every day
- Eat oily fish twice a week – each portion should be about 140g (see food pyramid)
- Avoid adding salt to food and cut down on processed foods
- If you drink alcohol, the recommendations are the same as for the general public, no more than 11 standard drinks a week for women or 17 standard drinks a week for men (see page 16)

### Regular Meals

- Have regular meals at regular times each day. Have a breakfast, a lunch or tea type meal and a dinner
- If you are hungry in between your meals you can have a low fat snack e.g. fruit or diet or low fat yoghurt
- Eating regularly means you have to plan ahead. If, for example, you have to make a long journey, prepare some food to take with you so you can have something to eat at the usual time

# Carbohydrates

This food group has the largest effect on blood glucose levels because when they are digested carbohydrates are broken down into glucose (sugar).

Carbohydrates consist of sugars and starches and are an important energy source for the body and brain. However with diabetes it is important to choose the right carbohydrates that help control blood glucose levels.

## The following foods are sources of Carbohydrates:

### Starchy Carbohydrates

- All types of bread and crackers
- Potatoes
- Cereals and oats
- Pasta / Rice / Noodles
- Yam/Plantain



### Sugary Carbohydrates

All sweet foods (cakes, chocolate, biscuits, jams, marmalades, non-diet fizzy drinks etc.)

### Naturally Occurring Sugars

- Fruit and fruit juices
- Pulse vegetables (peas, beans, lentils)
- Dairy food (milk, yogurt)



Include starchy foods with each meal. Choose similar sized portions of carbohydrate at each main meal as this can help to control your blood glucose levels.

Try to use wholegrain varieties of these foods to increase the fibre content of your diet e.g. wholegrain bread, wholegrain cereals, wholewheat pasta and brown rice. Adequate fibre in the diet ensures healthy bowel functioning.

### 1 portion of starchy foods is equal to:

- ▶ 1 medium potato/ 2 small potatoes/ 2 dessert spoons of mash
- ▶ 1 slice of bread
- ▶ ½ pitta bread or ½ roll
- ▶ 2 Ryvitas or 2-3 crackers
- ▶ 3 dessert spoons of cooked rice / pasta/ noodles/ couscous
- ▶ 1 serving of breakfast cereal (2 weetabix, 3 dessertspoons of dry porridge, 4 dessert spoons of high fibre flake
- ▶ 1 cup of yam / plantain

If you are referred to a Dietitian you will be advised on how many portions you should eat.

Choose carbohydrates with a low GI (Glycaemic Index). GI refers to the rate at which glucose is released from a food. Foods that have a low GI release glucose slowly and are the best types of carbohydrate to eat for diabetes. Starchy foods with a low GI include porridge, pasta, pulses (peas, beans, and lentils), noodles, and wholegrain/multiseed/granary breads.

# Sugar & Sweet Foods

Sugar and sweet foods can cause your blood glucose level to rise outside the normal range.

Sugary foods can also be high in calories and cause weight gain so for these two reasons these foods should be limited.

Sweet foods should be reserved as a treat and not something to be indulged in daily. It is also important to choose foods that have a low sugar content. The table opposite shows suitable low sugar alternatives.

**PLEASE NOTE: There is no need to buy special 'diabetic' foods. These foods are expensive, can be high in calories and fat and if taken in large amounts can cause diarrhoea.**



High sugar foods to avoid	Choose instead
White or brown sugar, honey, syrup, treacle, glucose, sweeteners containing sucrose	Artificial Sweeteners e.g. Canderel, Splenda, Hermesetas
Marmalade & Jams	Reduced sugar or high fruit content marmalade & jams, pure fruit spreads e.g. Kelkin, Poirret & Robertsons
Sweets, chocolate, fudge, toffees	Sugar free peppermints/chewing gum
Cakes, sweet biscuits	Plain biscuits e.g. Digestives, Rich Tea, Marietta, Fig Roll, Goldgrain, Crisp breads, scones (If you need to lose weight only have these occasionally)
Fruit tinned in syrup	Fruit tinned in natural juice, fresh fruit or small portions of dried fruit.
Fizzy drinks and squashes containing sugar or glucose e.g. Coke, lemonade flavoured mineral waters, mixed fruit juice drinks like Sunny Delight & Capri-Sun, Hot Chocolate and malted milk drinks like Ovaltine & Bournvita.	Sugar free or diet fizzy drinks and squashes. Pure fruit juice in small amounts.
Sugar coated cereals e.g. Frosties, Coco Pops, Crunchy Nut Cornflakes	High fibre cereals e.g. Porridge, Shredded Wheat, Branflakes, Fruit and Fibre



# Fats

Having Type 2 diabetes increases your risk of heart disease but eating less fat in your diet can help reduce that risk. As well as eating less fat it is important to eat the right type of fat.

## There are different types of fat in our diet:

**Saturated fat** is the fat in our diet that contributes to raised cholesterol. Raised cholesterol increases the risk of a heart attack and stroke. Saturated fat is found in butter, lard, cream, fat on meat, meat products such as sausages and black and white pudding, cakes, tarts, take-away foods, crisps, chocolate, fudge, pastries and pies.

**Unsaturated fat** in our diet helps to lower blood cholesterol. Unsaturated fat comes in two forms monounsaturated and polyunsaturated.

**Monounsaturated fat** is found in olive oil, canola (rapeseed) oil, nuts such as peanuts, almonds, cashew nuts and spreads labelled high in monounsaturates. Try to include more monounsaturated fats instead of saturated fats.

**Polyunsaturated fat** is found in sunflower, corn and soya oils as well as in spreads high in polyunsaturates.

**Trans fats** raise your cholesterol. Trans fats are often found in hydrogenated margarines and some confectionary.

► Oily fish is rich in a specific polyunsaturated fat called omega 3 that is very heart protective. It reduces inflammation and helps lower cholesterol. It is recommended to eat oily fish twice weekly if you have Type 2 diabetes. Oily fish includes salmon, sardines, mackerel, herring and trout.

Also if you have to lose weight cutting down on fat may help you to achieve and maintain a healthy weight.

Foods to limit	Foods to choose instead
Butter, Lard, Dripping, Hard Margarine	Low fat spreads – choose mono or polyunsaturated based spreads e.g. Golden Olive, Avonmore Extra Light, Low Low, Flora Light, supermarket brands of monounsaturated spreads, small amounts of olive or rapeseed oil.
Creamy sweetened yogurts, Greek yogurt, cream	0% fat yogurts, diet yogurts, low fat fromage frais
Full fat hard cheese, processed cheese and cream cheese	Low fat cheese such as Edam, Low fat cheddar, Feta, Mozzarella, Low fat cheese spread
Fried eggs, Scotch eggs	Boiled, poached or scrambled eggs
Salami, pâté, sausages, sausage rolls, black & white pudding, luncheon meat, meat pies and streaky bacon	Lean meat (cut off fat), chicken & turkey (no skin), liver, offal, soya mince, peas, beans, lentils and nuts
Fried fish or fish in batter	Fish fresh or frozen, tinned fish in tomato sauce, water or brine
Chips, roast potatoes, fried noodles, fried bread	Boiled, baked or mashed potatoes, boiled rice, pasta or noodles, bread & pitta bread
Cakes, tarts, pastries, chocolate, fudge, toffees and crisps	Scones, malt loaf, brack, plain popcorn
Mayonnaise, salad cream, fatty gravy	Small amounts of low fat mayonnaise & low fat salad cream, fat free dressings, small amounts oil and vinegar dressing, natural yogurt, gravy granules, mustard

## How to reduce your fat intake

- Choose low fat dairy products e.g. low fat milk, low fat cheese and low fat yogurt
- Choose a low fat spread instead of butter
- Choose low fat mayonnaise, low fat salad cream and fat free dressings
- Cut all visible fat off meat, remove the skin from poultry
- When cooking mince drain the fat off, and skim the fat off casseroles and stews
- Avoid frying and use alternative cooking methods such as grilling, boiling, steaming, poaching, microwaving or baking
- Avoid rich sauces and fatty gravies: skim fat off the meat juices for home-made gravy, or use tomato based sauces and gravy granules instead
- Do not add extra fat to your food once it is cooked such as butter on potatoes or vegetables
- Eat fruit, vegetable sticks, low fat yogurts, plain popcorn, crispbreads, plain rice cakes and cereal with low fat milk instead of cakes, tarts, crisps and chocolate

**IMPORTANT: Be careful of cakes, biscuits and desserts that are labelled low fat as these can be high in sugar and are best avoided.**

### Plant sterols

These can be effective in significantly reducing total cholesterol and LDL (bad) cholesterol in people with diabetes. Intakes of 2-3 grams daily are required to lower cholesterol levels. These can be expensive so if you are on medication or have raised cholesterol, discuss further with your health care professional.

## Fruit & Vegetables

Each day eat 5 portions from a variety of fruit, vegetables and salads. Fruit and vegetables are low in calories, low in fat and high in fibre and vitamins.

### 1 portion is equal to:

- 1 medium sized apple, pear, banana
- 4 dessert spoons of cooked fresh fruit, fruit tinned in own juice, or frozen fruit
- 2 small fruits e.g. 2 kiwis, 2 mandarins or 2 plums
- 10-12 grapes or strawberries
- 1 small glass (100mls) unsweetened fruit juice
- 4 stewed prunes or apricots
- 1 wedge of melon or slice of pineapple
- 4 dessert spoons of cooked vegetables
- 1 small bowl of mixed salad
- 1 small bowl of homemade vegetable soup
- ½ grapefruit
- 1 heaped dessert spoon of raisins/sultanas

**REMEMBER: Eat 3 portions of fruit every day. Avoid eating more than one portion at a time. If having fruit juice have at meal times.**

### Ways to ensure you eat enough fruit and vegetables

- Add fresh fruit to breakfast cereals or have fruit juice at breakfast
- Always add salad vegetables such as tomato, lettuce, cucumber and onion to sandwiches or rolls
- Always have fresh, frozen or tinned vegetables with your main meal, try to have two portions
- Have fresh, frozen or tinned fruit in natural juice for dessert
- Have fresh fruit or vegetable sticks as a snack.

Use the

# FOOD PYRAMID

to plan your daily healthy food choices



## Alcohol weekly lower risk limits

### Men:

17 standard drinks.  
(170g alcohol over a week)

### Women:

11 standard drinks.  
(110g alcohol over a week)

**Standard drinks (SD)** contain roughly 10g of pure alcohol

1 SD =  1/2 pint beer =  single measure spirit =  small glass wine

## Foods and drinks high in fat, sugar and salt

Limit to sometimes, **not every day.**

## Reduced-fat spreads and oils

Use as little as possible. Choose reduced-fat or light spreads, 1 portion pack for 2-3 slices of bread. Choose rapeseed, olive, canola, sunflower or corn oils, 1 teaspoon per person when cooking. Remember mayonnaise and salad dressing also contain oil.

## 1 Serving size =

(The actual portion you eat may be bigger or smaller than a serving.)

## Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, beans and nuts

Choose lean meat and low-fat cooking methods (grilling, baking, steaming or boiling).  
Choose fish twice a week – oily fish is best.

50-75g cooked (100g or size of a pack of cards uncooked)  
lean beef, pork, mince or poultry  
100g cooked fish, soya or tofu  
6 dessertspoons of peas, beans or lentils  
2 eggs  
40g unsalted nuts

## Milk, yogurt and cheese

Choose 3 servings a day.  
Aged 9-18 years – choose 5 servings a day.  
Reduced-fat or low-fat varieties are best.

1 glass milk (200ml)  
1 carton yogurt (125g)  
1 yogurt drink (200ml)  
1 matchbox size (25g) of hard or semi-hard cheese such as cheddar or edam  
50g soft cheese such as brie or camembert

## Fruit and vegetables

Choose 5 or more servings a day.

1 medium sized fruit – apple, orange, pear or banana  
2 small fruits – plums, kiwis, mandarin oranges or 10 grapes  
1/2 cup or 4 dessertspoons of cooked vegetables – fresh or frozen  
1 bowl of salad – lettuce, tomato, cucumber  
100ml unsweetened fruit juice

## Breads, cereals, potatoes, pasta and rice

Choose at least 6 servings. High-fibre varieties are best. Include in each meal.

1 thin slice of bread  
2 breakfast cereal wheat or oat biscuits  
3 dessertspoons of dry porridge oats or muesli  
4 dessertspoons of flake type breakfast cereal  
3 dessertspoons of cooked pasta, rice or noodles  
1 medium or 2 small potatoes

Drink at least 8 cups of fluid a day – water is best



Use a **200ml disposable plastic cup** to guide portion size of cereals, cooked rice and pasta, and even vegetables, salad and fruit.



A **matchbox** can guide you on a serving of cheese. Reduced-fat options are best.



The **palm of the hand**, width and depth without fingers and thumbs, shows how much meat, poultry or fish you need in a day.



**Portion packs** of reduced-fat spread found in cafes can guide the amount you use. One should be enough for 2-3 slices of bread.



A **5ml teaspoon** can guide your portion size for peanut butter, jam, marmalade or honey.

**Food Pyramid for adults and children aged 5 years and over.**

The foods on these shelves are essential for good health, enjoy a variety every day.

2

3

5+

6+



## Salt

On average Irish people eat at least 10g salt a day in their diet.

A recommended safe level of salt in the diet is 6g per day. Too much salt can contribute to high blood pressure and heart disease. If you have high blood pressure it is important to reduce your salt intake as much as possible.

### To cut down on salt it is recommended to:

- Cut down on your intake of processed foods especially ready prepared meals and takeaways, as processed foods are the main source of salt in the diet
- Avoid added salt in cooking or at the table
- Instead of salt, flavour your food with pepper, garlic, vinegar, curry powder, mustard, lemon juice, parsley and other herbs and spices

## Alcohol

As with the rest of the population people with diabetes should only drink alcohol in moderation.

Men should drink no more than 17 standard drinks a week and women no more than 11 a week. Everyone should have 3 alcohol free days per week. Try not to have more than 5 standard drinks at one time.

1 pint beer = 2 standard drinks

1 small glass wine (100 mls) = 1 standard drink

1 pub measure e.g. vodka, whiskey = 1 standard drink

1 small bottle wine (187 mls) = 2 standard drinks

1 glass lager = 1 standard drink

1 bottle wine = 7-10 standard drinks

- Choose fizzy drinks labelled diet, light, zero or slimline as a mixer for spirits
- Avoid "Alcopops", liqueurs and cocktails
- Avoid low sugar beers as these are high in alcohol
- Do not drink on an empty stomach

## MEAL SUGGESTIONS

So now you have some idea what you should eat and drink, let's put it all together and come up with some meal suggestions.

### Breakfast Ideas

- Branflakes, low fat milk and a small banana or glass of orange juice
- Grapefruit segments, boiled egg and wholegrain toast with low fat spread
- Porridge with 1 dessert spoon of sultanas and a low fat no added sugar yogurt
- Shredded wheat and strawberries (if in season), low fat milk and a natural yogurt
- Weetabix and low fat milk, Ryvitas and reduced sugar marmalade
- Poached egg and grilled tomato, wholegrain toast and a low fat spread
- Oatibix, a kiwi and low fat milk, Crackerbread/Cracottes and a low fat spread
- Grilled aubergine, mushrooms and scrambled eggs with wholegrain toast
- Wholegrain toast spread with avocado and sliced cucumber and low fat/diet yogurt



## Lunch Ideas

- Homemade vegetable soup, wholegrain bread, low fat cheese and an apple
- Pitta bread sandwich made with tuna, sweet-corn and a teaspoon low fat mayonnaise, and a slice melon to finish
- Pasta with chicken and tomato sauce made with tinned chopped tomatoes, salad\* and a natural yoghurt dressing
- Baked beans on granary bread toasted and a pear
- Egg omelette, a small bagel and a salad
- Sardines, tomatoes, wholemeal bread and an orange
- Grilled rashers and mushrooms, granary toast and peach/nectarine (if in season)

\*Salad suggestion

Lettuce, tomato, cucumber, onion and grated carrot, celery, scallions, red/ white cabbage

## Dinner Ideas

- Lean grilled pork chop and apple sauce, carrots, peas and mashed potatoes
- Roast lamb, broccoli and cauliflower, a baked potato and low fat gravy
- Baked cod/haddock with lemon juice and black pepper, couscous with roasted vegetables (eg peppers, mushrooms, courgette)
- Stir-fried chicken with vegetables and wholegrain or basmati rice
- Salmon marinated for 1/2 hour in orange juice, garlic and reduced salt soy sauce, then baked, served with noodles and frozen peas
- Chicken, chickpeas and vegetable casserole, steamed or boiled potatoes.
- Chilli Con Carne with basmati rice and a side salad
- Baked trout/ mackerel with parsnip, onion, garlic and sweet potato

**NOTE: Although these foods are healthy choices it is important to reduce portion size if you need to lose weight.**

## Snack ideas

- Fresh Fruit
- Vegetable sticks (celery, carrots, cucumber, peppers and salsa dip)
- Diet or 0% fat yogurt
- Bowl vegetable soup
- Closed handful of unsalted nuts
- Sugar free jelly
- Crispbread/ rice cakes or oat crackers with tomato/cucumber/small serving low fat cheese spread
- Small wholemeal scone with low fat spread
- Small bowl cereal with low fat milk
- Plain biscuits such as 1 Digestive/ Figroll, 2 Rich Tea/ Marietta/ Gingernut

As well as the above food ideas it is important to drink at least 8-10 glasses of fluid a day, this includes water, no added sugar squashes, diet drinks, tea, and coffee.



# BE A HEALTHY WEIGHT

Now that you have been diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes it is important that you look at your weight.

If you are overweight you need to start losing weight as part of your lifestyle changes. Being overweight contributes to insulin resistance. Losing weight will help to improve your diabetes control.

- Aim to lose 5-10 kg (11-21lbs) over 3-6 months, or aim to lose 10% of your actual body weight. In other words if you are 100 kg (15 stone 10 lbs) you should aim to lose 10 kg (21lbs).
- Weight loss should be gradual, try to lose 1-2 lbs per week. If you lose weight any faster than this you will end up losing muscle as well as fat which is not recommended, you just need to lose fat!

Many people with diabetes tend to put on weight around their middle, so as well as looking at your weight you should check your waist measurement. Losing weight around your stomach area helps to control your diabetes. If you have a waist measurement over these values you are at increased risk of cardio-vascular disease.

- ▶ Women should aim to have a waist measurement no more than 32 inches (80 cm).
- ▶ Men should aim to have a waist measurement no more than 37 inches (95 cm).

## Losing weight will help you to:

- Keep your diabetes under control
- Reduce the risk of heart disease
- Lower your blood pressure
- Lower your unhealthy cholesterol
- Improve your mobility
- Reduce the stress on your joints

For more tips and advice on losing weight go to [www.weigh2live.safefood.eu](http://www.weigh2live.safefood.eu)

## Physical Activity

As well as healthy eating, the person with Type 2 diabetes should take physical activity regularly.

This means walking for a minimum of half an hour most days. Other suitable exercise is cycling, swimming, dancing, golfing or attending the gym. If you are overweight you will need to do at least 60- 90 minutes of activity a day to ensure you lose weight. Start slowly and gradually increase in time and pace.

## Physical activity has many health benefits:

- Helps keep your blood glucose within normal limits
- Helps you to feel more energetic
- Improves circulation
- Relieves stress
- Helps you to lose weight
- Increases healthy cholesterol
- Improves your blood pressure
- Improves your mood

Other activities you can do to keep active are using the stairs, washing the car, gardening and housework.

When exercising always wear good-fitting comfortable footwear so you won't damage your feet. If you have an existing heart condition or have not exercised in the past it is suggested that you consult with your GP or diabetes team before commencing an exercise programme.



# HYPOGLYCAEMIA

Hypoglycaemia or a low blood glucose is when your blood glucose falls below 4mmol/l. It is often referred to as a "hypo": Only some people with Type 2 diabetes will experience hypoglycaemia.

Hypoglycaemia can occur in anyone who is on a type of medication called sulphonureas and those who take insulin.

**Check with your GP, practice nurse, pharmacist or diabetes unit what type of medication you are on and if you are at risk of hypoglycaemia.**

- ▶ Symptoms of a "hypo" may vary and can include sweating, shaking, tingling of lips and tongue, tiredness, hunger, trembling, dizziness, blurring of vision, headache, difficulty concentrating and irritability.
- ▶ Remember some of these symptoms also happen when you have high blood glucose levels. So ideally you should test your blood glucose to confirm if you are "hypo".



## What causes a "hypo"?

- Taking too much insulin or too many diabetic tablets
- Eating too little carbohydrate food or missing or delaying a meal
- More strenuous physical activity than usual
- Excess alcohol intake

## What to do if you have a "hypo":

If you feel able check your blood glucose. If it is below 4mmol/l take 15g of quick acting carbohydrate

If you do not feel able to check your blood glucose, take 15g quick acting carbohydrate immediately

### Step 1:

#### ► Some examples of 15g quick acting carbohydrate are

- 85-100 mls Lucozade (½ glass)
- 150 mls fizzy drink (not diet) (1 glass)
- 150 mls of fruit juice
- 1-2 tubes Glucogel (hypostop)
- 5 Dextrosol/Lucozade tablets

### Step 2:

Wait 10-15 minutes, recheck your blood glucose, and if it is still below 4mmol/l take a further 15g carbohydrate

Once your blood glucose is over 4mmol/l and you are due to eat in the next hour no further carbohydrate is needed. If you are not due to eat for some hours then it is best to follow this up with a snack containing carbohydrate or take your next meal early.

Take note of when the "hypo" occurred, so that you will know how to prevent it happening in the future. Remember to discuss these events with your GP, practice nurse or diabetes unit.

### Be prepared

- Always carry some form of quick acting carbohydrate to treat hypoglycaemia
- Carry ID to let people know you have diabetes in case of Emergency



# HAVE REGULAR CHECK UPS

These are necessary to avoid any damage to the body caused by poorly controlled diabetes.

You need to have your diabetes reviewed by your GP or diabetes team regularly even if you feel well.

## Checklist for a diabetes review

- Blood glucose levels and HbA1c  
(Test of your average blood sugar reading)
- Blood pressure
- Cholesterol and lipid profile
- Medication
- Discuss any recent hypos  
(low blood glucose readings)
- Smoking
- Exercise
- Healthy eating
- Weight and BMI
- Alcohol intake
- Feet
- Eyes
- Kidney review (blood or urine)

# SMOKING

Smoking can also aggravate many of the problems that people with diabetes are already at risk of, such as heart and blood vessel disease.

Smoking reduces the amount of oxygen reaching your cells, raises your "bad" cholesterol and constricts your blood vessels. Take the first step today by calling the QUITline on **1800 201 203** or talk to your diabetes team for advice.



**You can**

**QUIT**

**We can help**

**Are you ready to try to QUIT smoking?**  
**Getting help and support**  
**will double your chances of success.**

Call our **QUITline** on **1800 201 203** to talk to someone who understands and can help you to quit.

HE  
Informed by the Victorian Health Service Executive

## **Diabetes Ireland**

19 Northwood House,  
Northwood Business Campus  
Santry, Dublin 9  
01 8428118  
Lo-call 1850 909 909  
[www.diabetes.ie](http://www.diabetes.ie)

## **Irish Nutrition and Dietetic Institute**

Ashgrove House  
Kill Avenue  
Dun Laoghaire  
Co. Dublin  
[www.indi.ie](http://www.indi.ie)

## **For tips and advice on how to lose weight go to:**

[www.weigh2live.safefood.eu](http://www.weigh2live.safefood.eu)

## **For ideas on how to get active visit:**

[www.getirelandactive.ie](http://www.getirelandactive.ie)