## Learning Series

## Nutrition



Canadian Diabetes Association

## Healthier Food Choices

- To make healthier food choices, follow "Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide"
- There are 4 food groups corresponding to the 4 arcs of the rainbow:
-Vegetables and Fruit
-Grain Products
-Milk and Alternative
-Milk and Alternatives



## How Much is Enough?

- Number of servings based on age and gender
- The guide provides culturally specific examples
- Create a "My Food Guide" online at the Health Canada website


- Divide dinner plate into 3 sections:
- One half vegetables (at least two kinds)
- One quarter starch (potato, rice, pasta)
- One quarter protein (fish, lean meat, chicken, beans, lentils)
- Add a glass of milk and a piece of fruit


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Vegetables and Fruits

- Carrot, broccoli, salad, orange, frozen peas and canned beans
- 7-10 servings per day based on age and gender
- 1 serving $=$
- 1 medium size fruit or vegetable
- $1 / 2 \operatorname{cup}(125 \mathrm{ml})$ chopped fruit or veggies
- $1 / 2 \operatorname{cup}(125 \mathrm{ml})$ juice
- 1 cup ( 250 ml ) salad
- Fruit: an amount the size of your fist

- Vegetables: As much as you can hold in both hands


## People with Diabetes

- Keep fruit servings to 2-3/day
- Pick brightly coloured fruits \& vegetables, better for you nutrition wise
- Enjoy unlimited vegetables
- Carrots
- Peas
- Beets
- Eat carrots, potatoes and apples with their peels on
- Add grated carrots or zucchini to spaghetti sauce
- Experiment with a vegetarian meal
- Try a new fruit or vegetable this week

Tips for Fruits \& Vegetables

- Buy in season
- Look for sales
- Select for freshness
- Frozen and canned in winter
- Prepared servings are expensive


## Grain Products

- Whole grain bread, pasta, rice, pita, cereal
- 6-8 servings per day based on age and gender
- 1 serving $=$
- 1 slice of bread, or
-1/2 small bagel or $1 / 2$ pita, or
- $1 / 2$ cup of rice or pasta
- An amount the size of a fist
- Suggested servings for a sedentary individual, increase only if active regularly

- Focus on Carbohydrate, this raises blood glucose levels
- Carbohydrate counts can vary
- 90 gr (non-active person)
- 120 gr (active person)
-1 slice bread $=15 \mathrm{gr}$ carbohydrate
- Read labels
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- Add barley, bulgur or brown rice to soup or stews
- Use bran or whole grain flour in baking
- Try whole wheat pasta
- Use whole grain breads in sandwiches $\qquad$
- Try bran and oat cereals
- Fibre benefits blood glucose management
- Compare brands
- Buy bread on sale
- Hot cereals
- Buy in bulk
- Try different grains
- Milk, cheese, yogurt, fortified soy beverage
- Adults: 2-3 servings per day
- 1 serving $=$
- 1 cup ( 250 ml ) milk
- $1 \operatorname{cup}(250 \mathrm{ml})$ fortified low-fat soy milk
- The need for vitamin D increases after the age of 50
- Vitamin D fortified soy beverage is suitable if you do not drink milk
- Lactose


## Small Changes

- Add milk or skim milk powder to soups, puddings and home-baked goods
- Lower fat content by using skim, $1 \%$ or $2 \%$ milk
- Make a vegetable dip with low-fat yogurt
- Enjoy a blender drink made with low-fat milk or yogurt
- Switch from cream to milk in coffee
- Buy milk in bags or jugs
- Buy store or discount brands
- Grate and freeze cheese
- Skim milk powder
- Check the date
- Beans, dried peas, lentils, tofu
- Fish, poultry, lean beef, pork, lamb, eggs
- 2-3 servings per day
- 1 serving $=$
- 2 eggs
- 125 - 250 mL ( $1 / 2$ - I cup) red kidney beans
- 100 g or $1 / 3$ cup tofu
- 2 Tbsp peanut butter
- 75 g fish, poultry, or meat
- An amount the size of your palm and the thickness of your little finger


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## Small Changes

- Bake, broil, barbecue, poach or stir-fry
- Try a vegetarian meal one day a week
- Experiment with lentils and rice, quiche or an omelet, bean salad with pita, or tofu burgers
- Protein does not affect blood sugars




Tips for Meat \& Alternatives

- Tips for chicken
- Canned tuna and salmon
- Limit processed meats
- Comparing prices
- Meat alternatives are often cheaper
- Texturized vegetable protein
- Canned tuna and salmon
- Keep portion size in mind
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- Limit fat to an amount the size of the tip of your thumb $\qquad$
- Try lower fat salad dressings or flavoured vinegars
- Use herbs to season foods
- Use cooking spray, and healthier fats such as canola, olive and soybean oil
- A handful of almonds, pecans, and walnuts make an excellent snack
- Limit trans fats (as listed on food labels)
- Use soft margarine rather than butter $\qquad$
- Snacking can be good for you
- Watch portion sizes and make smart choices
- Avoid fatty, sugary, low-nutrient snacks (cookies, chips, pop)
- Keep lots of good-tasting healthy snacks on hand (dry cereal, fruit and nuts)
- Combine two or more food groups (low-fat yogurt and fruit)
- Remember to count the calories

- If you're thirsty, drink water

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- Eat from all colours of the food guide rainbow
- Monitor carbohydrate intake for people with diabetes
- Limit fruits to 2-3 servings/day
- Unlimited vegetables
- For older adults ensure requirements are met regarding Milk \& Proteins
- Proteins do not affect blood glucose (sugar)

For more information visit our website: www.diabetes.ca

Thank you! $\qquad$

