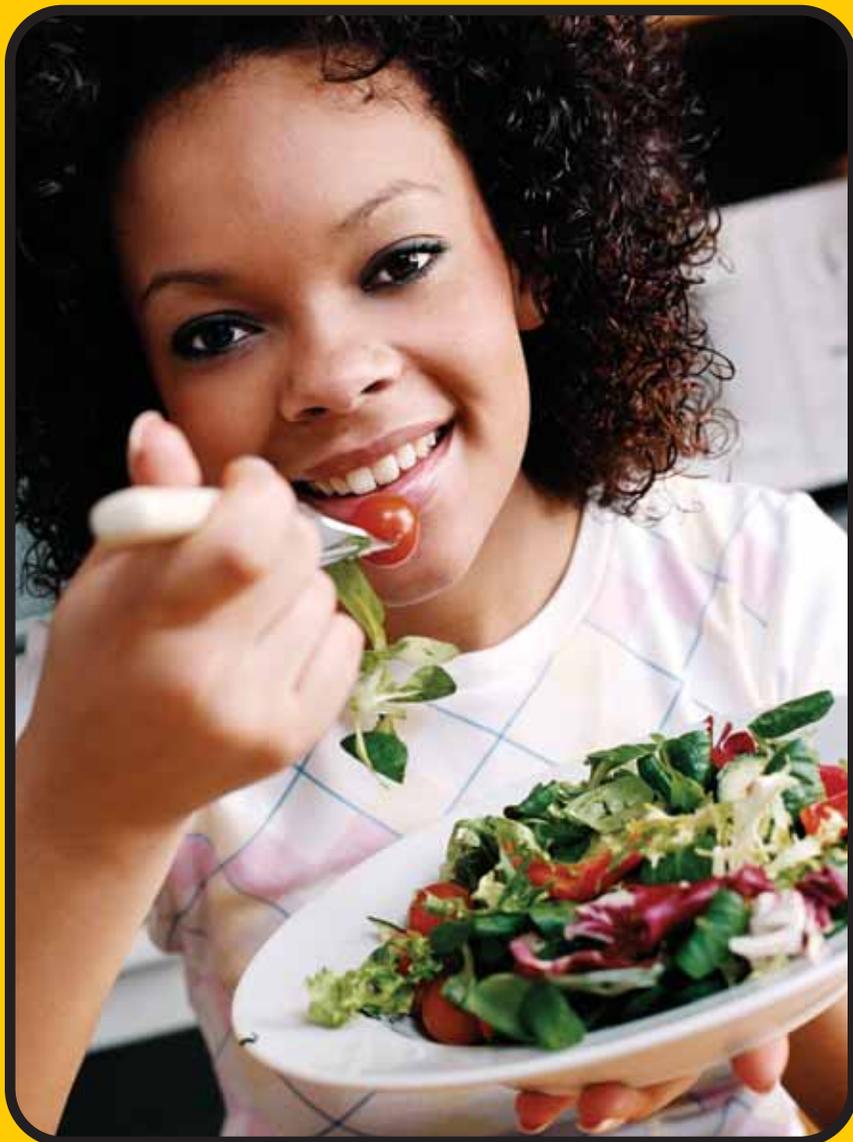


Tips for Teens with Diabetes

# Make Healthy Food Choices

National Diabetes Education Program



Learn more about food and how to make healthy food choices if you have diabetes.

Healthy foods give you energy to live, learn, and be active.

*Put it all together...*

great tips for a healthier you ➔

# Be healthy, happy, and active!

## Why eat healthy foods?

**Healthy foods give you energy to live, learn, and be active.** They help you to:

- Grow at a healthy rate and stay active.
- Keep your blood glucose (GLOO-kos), also called blood sugar, in balance—not too high and not too low.
- Lose weight slowly, if needed, under your doctor's care.



**Do teens with diabetes need to eat special foods?**

No, they do not. Meals that are healthy for teens with diabetes are great for everyone—you, your family, and your friends.

## How does food affect my body?

**Food is the fuel that our bodies use for energy.** The three main sources of fuel are carbohydrates (CAR-boh-HY-drates), protein, and fat. The body changes these fuels into glucose for energy or stores them as fat. Eating a balance of foods that contain carbohydrates (carbs for short), protein, and fat every day will help keep your blood glucose close to normal. It may also keep your weight where you and your doctor want it to be.



**drink water**

**Protein** helps build strong muscles and bones. Foods with protein do not make blood glucose go up like carbs do. **Having protein in your meal can help you feel less hungry.**

Foods that are a good source of protein include:

- Meat and poultry without skin or extra fat.
- Fish, low-fat cheese, and eggs.
- Natural peanut butter and soy products like tofu.

**be active**

**Carbs** are a great source of energy for our bodies. Many foods contain carbs. Some are better for you than others. If you eat too many carbs at one time, your blood glucose may get too high. **Learn to eat the right amount at meals and snack times to keep your blood glucose in balance.**

**Choose carbs** that have lots of fiber:

- Whole grain foods—whole wheat bread and crackers, oatmeal, brown rice, and cereals.
- Lentils and dried peas or beans such as kidney, black, white, split, or black-eyed. These foods are also a good source of protein.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables from every color of the rainbow—red, orange, yellow, white, green, blue, and purple.
- Other good sources of carbs include non- or low-fat dairy foods, soy milk, pasta, potatoes, corn, squash, and yams.



**Fats** are a good source of fuel for the body and help you grow. Fat does not make blood glucose go up but too much fat can make you gain weight. Some fats are better for you than others.

Choose the types of **fats that keep your heart healthy:**

- Small portions of low-fat salad dressing, mayonnaise, and margarine.
- Small amounts of nuts, olives, and olive oil.
- A slice of avocado.

Choose these high fat foods less often. They are **not healthy for your heart:**

- Butter, stick margarine, and regular mayonnaise.
- Fried foods like potato chips and french fries.
- Meats with fat on them, bacon, deli meats, and hot dogs.
- Cakes, cookies, pies, and other desserts.

**Choose these carbs less often:**

- white bread
- white rice
- sweetened fruit drinks
- regular soda
- sweets and desserts

**What should I eat?** “Your Healthy Food Guide” gives ideas about what kinds of foods are good for you. Remember, this is only a guide. Ask your doctor or dietitian about making a meal plan just for you.

## Your Healthy Food Guide

### Vegetables



Choose **dark green and orange** vegetables as often as you can.

**Aim for 2½ to 3 cups a day.** Here are choices that equal **1 cup:**

- 1 cup cut up raw or cooked or vegetables
- 2 cups leafy salad greens
- 1 cup vegetable juice

### Fruits



Choose **fresh whole** fruits as often as you can.

**Aim for 1½ to 2 cups a day.** Here are choices that equal **1 cup:**

- 1 cup cut up raw or cooked fruit
- 1 cup fruit juice
- ½ cup dried fruit

### Meat, Poultry, Fish, Dry Beans, Eggs, and Nuts



**Aim for 5 to 6 ounces a day.** Here are choices that equal **1 ounce:**

- 1 ounce lean meat, fish, or chicken
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon peanut butter
- ½ ounce nuts
- ¼ cup cooked dry peas or beans such as kidney, white, split, or blackeye
- ¼ cup tofu

### Milk, Yogurt, and Cheese



**Aim for 3 cups a day.** Here are choices that equal **1 cup:**

- 1 cup nonfat or low-fat milk or yogurt
- 1½ ounces cheese

### Breads, Cereals, Rice, and Pasta



Choose **whole grain** foods for at least **3 of your 6 choices.**

**Aim for 6 to 7 ounces a day.** Here are choices that equal **1 ounce:**

- ½ cup of cooked cereal
- ½ cup cooked rice or pasta
- 1 cup ready-to-eat cereal
- 1 slice of whole grain bread
- ½ small bagel or 1 small muffin

### Heart-healthy Fats



**One serving is**

- 1 teaspoon vegetable, olive, or canola oil
- 1 teaspoon tub margarine
- 5 large olives or ⅛ avocado
- 1 tablespoon low-fat mayonnaise
- 2 tablespoons low-fat salad dressing

**How much should you eat?**

You get most of the fat your body needs from other foods you eat—so choose only a few extra servings of these heart-healthy fats each day.

Source: USDA ([www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov))

### Regular Soda, Candy, Cookies, and Desserts



If you choose to eat these foods, have a very small amount and **not every day.**

### What about sugar, sweets, and desserts? Am I allowed to eat them again?

Most people like the taste of sweet foods. Small amounts of foods that contain sugar can be part of a healthy meal plan.

Desserts such as cakes, muffins, pies, cookies, and ice cream contain a lot of fat as well as sugar. If you choose to eat any of these sweet foods, just have a small amount at the end of a healthy meal. Have a piece of fruit if you are still hungry.

Avoid regular soda, sweetened fruit drinks, and sports drinks as they are all high in sugar. Drink water instead.

**How much should I eat?** The amount of food you need to eat each day varies with your age, sex, height, and activity level. The amounts in “Your Healthy Food Guide” are right for girls age 11 to 17 or boys age 11 to 14 who get 30 to 60 minutes of physical activity each day. If you are a boy older than 14, or if you want to enter your own height or activity level, visit [www.mypyramid.gov](http://www.mypyramid.gov).

**Ask your doctor or dietitian about making a meal plan just for you,** especially if you need to lose weight. Being active and eating smaller amounts of food and fewer sweet or fatty foods can help you lose weight in a healthy way. You will keep your heart healthy, too.

**It is best to spread your food out over the day.** Eat breakfast, lunch, dinner, and a snack—check out your options with your doctor or dietitian. You will have a good supply of energy and you will not get too hungry.



For fun, take the “Portion Distortion Quiz” at <http://hp2010.nhlbi.nih.gov/portion>. You will learn how today’s serving sizes compare to portions 20 years ago. You will also see how much physical activity you need to do to burn up the extra calories in today’s food portions.

**eat smart**

## Put it all together.

- Learn about healthy foods and make healthy choices at each meal and snack.
- Ask your health care team to help you make and use a healthy eating plan.
- Choose water to drink.
- Be physically active for at least 60 minutes every day.
- Take the correct amounts of insulin or pills, if you need them to manage your diabetes, and check your blood glucose at the times planned with your health care team.
- Keep screen time to two hours or less a day. This includes time watching TV, playing video or computer games, and using the computer.
- Use this tip sheet to help you reach your goals!



**Don't  
let  
diabetes  
stop you!**

**Special thanks to the teens who  
helped create this tip sheet**

Francine Kaufman, M.D., Head, Center for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism at Childrens Hospital Los Angeles and Janet Silverstein, M.D., Professor and Chief, Pediatric Endocrinology, Department of Pediatrics, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL reviewed this material for technical accuracy.

*Not sure how to  
deal with all this?*  
To learn more check out...

### **National Diabetes Education Program**

to get free copies of other tip sheets for teens:

- *What Is Diabetes?*
- *Be Active*
- *Stay at a Healthy Weight*
- *Dealing With the Ups and Downs of Diabetes*
- *Lower Your Risk for Type 2 Diabetes*

[www.YourDiabetesInfo.org](http://www.YourDiabetesInfo.org) • 1-888-693-NDEP

### **American Association of Diabetes Educators**

to find a diabetes educator near you [www.diabeteseducator.org](http://www.diabeteseducator.org)  
1-800-338-DMED (1-800-338-3633)

### **American Diabetes Association**

for help to manage diabetes [www.diabetes.org/planetD](http://www.diabetes.org/planetD)  
1-800-DIABETES (1-800-342-2383)

### **American Dietetic Association**

to find a dietitian near you [www.eatright.org](http://www.eatright.org) • 1-800-366-1655

**Bam! Body and Mind** website for help to stay healthy  
[www.bam.gov](http://www.bam.gov)

**Children With Diabetes** website for more about kids and families with diabetes [www.childrenwithdiabetes.com](http://www.childrenwithdiabetes.com)

### **Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation**

**International** for help to manage diabetes  
[www.jdrf.org](http://www.jdrf.org) • 1-800-223-1138

**National Association for Health and Fitness** that promotes physical activity  
[www.physicalfitness.org](http://www.physicalfitness.org) • 1-716-583-0521

### **National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse**

for more about diabetes  
[www.diabetes.niddk.nih.gov](http://www.diabetes.niddk.nih.gov) • 1-800-860-8747

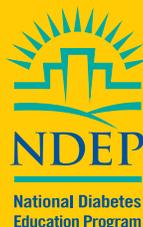
### **Nutrition and Physical Activity**

website for healthy eating tips and the Kids Walk to School Program  
[www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/publications](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/publications)

**WIN – Weight-control Information Network** for weight control help

- *Take Charge of Your Health! A Teenager's Guide to Better Health*

[www.win.niddk.nih.gov/publications/take\\_charge.htm](http://www.win.niddk.nih.gov/publications/take_charge.htm)  
1-877-946-4627



[www.YourDiabetesInfo.org](http://www.YourDiabetesInfo.org)

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Diabetes Education Program is jointly sponsored by the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with the support of more than 200 partner organizations. [www.YourDiabetesInfo.org](http://www.YourDiabetesInfo.org) or 1-888-693-NDEP