# Planning healthy meals 

## Cornerstones4Care

## Making healthy food choices

- Lots of nonstarchy vegetables
- Whole-grain foods
- Fish at least 2 times a week
- Lean cuts of beef and pork
- Remove skin from chicken and turkey
- Non-fat or low-fat dairy products
- Water, unsweetened tea, coffee, and calorie-free "diet" drinks instead of drinks with sugar
- Liquid oils for cooking instead of solid fats - Limit quantities
- Choose whole foods over processed foods whenever possible


Ask your diabetes care team how many fruits a day are right for your meal plan

## Diabetes and healthy eating

- Good diabetes self-care means following your meal plan and keeping track of what you eat and drink
- Eat a variety of foods in the right amounts
- Be sure to check food labels for calorie, carbohydrate, total fat, and sodium amounts
- Eat regularly (small portions several times a day)
- Match how much you eat with your activity level
- Eat fewer foods high in calories, cholesterol, saturated fat, trans fat, and sodium
- Talk with your diabetes care team if you have any questions about your meal plan
> "Every time I prepare my foods now I think of my health beforehand."
- Cornerstones4Care ${ }^{\circledR}$ member


## Tips for dining out with diabetes

- If you don't know what's in a dish or how it's prepared, ask
- Ask for salad dressing, sauces, and gravy on the side
- Estimate your normal portion and put the extra in a container to go
- Try to limit alcohol and sugary drinks, or avoid them
- Don't rush! Eat slowly and really enjoy your meal



## Cornerstones4Care ${ }^{\circ}$

## Estimating portion sizes

When you can't measure, you can estimate!
Keep in mind that all hands are different sizes. Before you estimate, compare your fist size to a measuring cup.

Portion size is the amount of a food you choose to eat at any one time.

A loose fist equals about 1 cup
(milk, yogurt, dry cereal, etc.)

A palm equals about 3 ounces (cooked, boneless meat)

A thumb equals about 1 ounce or 1 tablespoon (peanut butter or salad dressing)

## Reading a Nutrition Facts label

Use it to compare foods and to help you make decisions about the foods you choose to eat.

Check serving size. Information on the label is based on 1 serving. Keep in mind that packages often contain more than 1 serving. This example shows that the package contains 8 servings. But the food facts given are for only 1 serving.

Look at the amount of fat. Try to limit saturated fats and avoid trans fats.

Check how many grams of total carbs are in each serving.

Notice how many grams of fiber are in each serving. Dietary fiber has many benefits on your body, such as helping to lower cholesterol. Therefore, try to choose foods with the most fiber.

## Look at how many grams of added

 sugar the food contains. This is sugar that has been added as the food is made. Try to choose foods with less added sugar.

* 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.


## Know your nutrients and create your plate



## 1. Nonstarchy Vegetables

Fill half your plate with nonstarchy vegetables such as salad greens, broccoli, cauliflower, or squash.

## 2. Protein Foods

Fill one quarter of your plate, about 3 ounces, with lean protein foods. Fish, chicken, lean beef, soy products, and cheese are all foods that are high in protein.

## 3. Carbohydrate Foods

Fill one quarter of your plate with carbohydrate foods like whole grains, starchy vegetables, fruit, or dairy.

## 4. Water or a 0-calorie drink

Choose a drink without calories or carbs like water or unsweetened tea or coffee (hot or iced).

## Protein Foods

Size of a deck of cards

## Carbohydrate Foods

Size of a computer mouse

Each carb serving listed on page 7 contains 15 grams of carbs.

I need $\qquad$ grams of carbs per meal.

Ask your diabetes care team what the right amount of carbs is for you.

## Nonstarchy vegetables

- Do not raise blood glucose very much
- High in vitamins, minerals, and fiber, making them an important part of a healthy diet
- 1 cup raw or $1 / 2$ cup cooked = 5 grams of carbohydrates

| Artichoke hearts | Cabbage (green, bok choy, Chinese) <br> Carrots | Leeks | Sauerkraut |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asparagus |  | Mixed vegetables (without corn, peas, or pasta) | Soybean sprouts |
| Baby corn | Cauliflower |  | Spinach |
|  |  | Mushrooms, all kinds, fresh |  |
| Bamboo shoots | Celery | Okra | Squash (summer, |
| Bean sprouts | Cucumber | Onions | crookneck, zucchini) |
| Beans (green, wax, Italian) | Eggplant | Pea pods | Tomato |
| Broccoli | Green onions or scallions | Peppers (all varieties) | Turnips |
| Brussels sprouts | Greens (collard, kale, mustard, turnip) | Radishes | Water chestnuts |

## Noncarbohydrates

## Protein Foods

- Protein foods do not raise blood glucose significantly
- Try to choose lean proteins and bake, grill, or broil them
- Each serving size of protein foods listed below = 0 grams of carbs
- A portion on your plate may be 3 oz of cooked meat or 3 servings
- Your number of servings per day will depend on your meal plan

| Meat |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SERVING } \\ & \text { SIZE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beef | Lean-Ground round, roast, round, sirloin, steak, tenderloin | 1 oz |
|  | Medium-fat-Corned beef, ground beef, prime rib, short ribs | 1 oz |
| Chicken | Lean-Without skin | 1 oz |
|  | Medium-fat-With skin | 1 oz |
| Fish | Lean-Smoked: herring or salmon (lox) | 1 oz |
|  | Medium-fat: Any fried product | 1 oz |
| Lamb | Lean-Chop, leg, or roast | 1 oz |
|  | Medium-fat-Ground, rib roast | 1 oz |
| Pork | Lean-Canadian bacon, rib or loin chop/roast, ham, tenderloin | 1 oz |
|  | Medium-fat-Cutlet, shoulder roast | 1 oz |
|  | High-fat-Ground, sausage, spareribs | 1 oz |
| Sandwich | Lean-chipped beef, deli thin-sliced meats, turkey ham | 1 oz |
| meats | High-fat-bologna, pastrami, hard salami | 1 oz |
| Sausage | Medium-fat-With 4-7 grams of fat per oz | 1 oz |
|  | High-fat-Bratwurst, chorizo, Italian, knockwurst, Polish, smoked | 1 oz |
| Shellfish | Lean-Clams, crab, imitation shellfish, lobster, scallops, shrimp | 1 oz |
| Veal | Lean-Loin chop, roast | 1 oz |
|  | Medium-fat-Cutlet (no breading) | 1 oz |


| Meat Substitutes | SERVING <br> SIZE |
| :--- | :--- |


| Beef jerky (lean) | $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cheese |  |


| Lean-cottage cheese | $1 / 4$ cup |
| :--- | :--- |
| Medium-fat--feta, | 1 oz |

mozzarella, reduced-fat $10 z$
cheeses, string
High-fat-American,
bleu, brie, cheddar, queso, and Swiss

| Egg (medium-fat) | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Egg substitutes, plain (lean) | $1 / 4$ cup |
| Egg whites (lean) 2 <br> Hot dog <br> Lean-3 grams of fat or <br> less per oz <br> High-fat-Beef or pork 1 <br> Sardines, canned (lean) 2 small <br> Tofu $1 / 2$ cup |  |



| Unsaturated Fats <br> (Monounsaturated) | SERVING <br> SIZE |
| :--- | :--- |
| Avocado | 2 Tbsp |
| Nut butters (trans fat-free) | $11 / 2$ tsp |
| Nuts |  |
| $\quad$ Almonds | 6 |
| Cashews | 6 |
| Peanuts | 10 |
| Pecans | 4 halves |
| Pistachios | 16 |
| Oil: canola, olive, peanut | 1 tsp |
| Olives, Black | 8 large |
| Olives, Green, stuffed | 10 large |

## Fats

- Do not raise blood glucose significantly
- Use sparingly and limit saturated fat
- Will help slow the rise of blood glucose after meals
- Each serving size of fats listed below = 5 grams of fat

| Saturated Fats | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SERVING } \\ & \text { SIZE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bacon | 1 slice |
| Butter |  |
| Reduced-fat | 1 Tbsp |
| Stick | 1 tsp |
| Whipped | 2 tsp |
| Cream |  |
| Half and half | 2 Tbsp |
| Heavy | 1 Tbsp |
| Light | 11/2Tbsp |
| Whipped, pressurized | $11 / 4$ cup |
| Cream cheese |  |
| Reduced-fat | 1112Tbsp |
| Regular | 1 Tbsp |
| Lard | 1 tsp |
| Oil: coconut, palm, palm kernel | 1 tsp |
| Shortening, solid | 1 tsp |
| Sour cream |  |
| Reduced-fat or light | 3 Tbsp |
| Regular | 2 Tbsp |

## Carbohydrate Foods

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |

- Most of the carbohydrates we eat quickly turn into blood glucose
- There are 3 main types of carbohydrates in the foods you eat, sugar, starch, and fiber
- When you look at food labels, "total carbohydrate" includes all three types
- A serving size of carbs listed = 15 grams of carbs


## Starch/Grains

| Bread | SERVING <br> SIZE |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bagel, large (about 4 oz) | $1 / 4(1$ oz) |
| Bread, reduced-calorie | 2 slices |
| Bread, white, whole-grain, <br> pumpernickel, rye | 1 slice <br> $(1$ oz) |
| English muffin | $1 / 2$ |
| Hot dog or hamburger bun | $1 / 2(1$ oz) |
| Pancake, 4 inches across | 1 |
| Pita, 6 inches across | $1 / 2$ |
| Roll, plain, small | $1(1$ oz) |
| Taco shell, 5 inches across | 2 |
| Tortilla, corn or flour, 6 inches | 1 |
| Waffle, 4 -inch square | 1 |


| Cereals and Grains | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SERVING } \\ & \text { SIZE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bran, dry, wheat | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Cereals |  |
| Cooked (oats, oatmeal) | 1/2 cup |
| Puffed | $11 / 2$ cups |
| Shredded wheat, plain | 112 cup |
| Sugar-coated | 1/2 cup |
| Unsweetened, ready-to-eat | 3/4 cup |
| Couscous | 1/3 cup |
| Granola, low-fat or regular | $1 / 4$ cup |
| Grits, cooked | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Pasta, cooked | 1/3 cup |
| Rice, white or brown, cooked | 1/3 cup |
| Wild rice, cooked | 1/3 cup |
| Starchy Vegetables | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SERVING } \\ & \text { SIZE } \end{aligned}$ |
| Baked beans | 1/3 cup |
| Beans, cooked (black, garbanzo, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, white) | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Corn on cob, large | 1/2 cup |
| Lentils, cooked | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Mixed vegetables with corn, peas, or pasta | 1 cup |
| Peas, green | 1/2 cup |
| Potato |  |
| Baked with skin | 1/4 large (3 oz) |
| Boiled, all kinds | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Mashed, with milk and fat | 1/2 cup |
| French fried (oven-baked) | 1 cup (2 oz) |
| Pumpkin, canned, no sugar added | 1 cup |
| Squash, winter (acorn, butternut) | 1 cup |
| Yam, sweet potato, plain | $1 / 2$ cup |


| Fruits | SERVING SIZE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Apple, unpeeled, small | 1 (40z) |
| Applesauce, unsweetened | 1/2cup |
| Apricots, whole | 4 ( $51 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$ ) |
| Banana | 1/2(40z) |
| Blackberries | 3/4cup |
| Blueberries | 3/4cup |
| Cantaloupe, small | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 3 \text { melon or } \\ & 1 \text { cup } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cherries | 12 (3 oz) |
| Dates | 3 |
| Dried fruits | 2 Tbsp |
| Figs (fresh or dried) | 11/2 |
| Fruit juice | 1/2cup |
| Grapefruit, large | 1/2(11 oz) |
| Grapes, small | 17 (3 oz) |
| Honeydew melon | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { slice or } \\ & 1 \text { cup } \end{aligned}$ |
| Kiwi | 1 (31/2 oz) |
| Mango, small | $1 / 2$ fruit ( $51 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$ ) or $1 / 2$ cup |
| Nectarine, small | 1 (5 oz) |
| Orange, small | 1 (61/2 oz) |
| Papaya | $1 / 2$ fruit or 1 cup |
| Peaches, medium | 1 (6 oz) |
| Pears | 1/2cup (4 oz) |
| Pineapple | 3/4 cup |
| Plums, small | 3 |
| Prunes | 2 (5 oz) |
| Raspberries | 1 cup |
| Strawberries, whole | 11/4cups |
| Tangerines, small | 2 (80z) |
| Watermelon | 1 slice or $11 / 4$ cups |

## take : TO CARE 4 YOURSELF

## Cornerstones4Care ${ }^{\circ}$

Cornerstones 4Care ${ }^{\circledR}$ is a FREE diabetes support program to help you stay motivated and empowered to manage your diabetes. Lead a healthier life with helpful information on eating better, moving more, treating diabetes, and staying on track in a variety of ways.

## What do I get with Cornerstones4Care ${ }^{\circledR}$ ?

- Simple lessons that take less than 5 minutes at Cornerstones4Care.com
- Texts and emails that provide information and help to keep you motivated
- The Diabetes Health Coach, a personalized coaching program that provides one-on-one support when you need it*


## How can you sign up?



Online:
Visit Cornerstones4Care.com or
Espanol.Cornerstones4Care.com
(7)

By phone:
Call the Customer Care Center at 1-800-727-6500 (option 8 for Spanish) from 8:30am to 6:00pm EST

Or, scan this code with a smartphone or tablet


Scan me!

[^0]
[^0]:    *For people starting certain Novo Nordisk products.

