

Why Carbohydrate Counting:

Counting the amount of carbohydrates you eat helps keep your blood sugar in a **HEALTHY** range.

Carbohydrate Counting

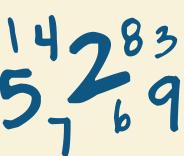
is preferred by many people with diabetes because it can allow greater freedom of food choice than the dietary exchange system. As the name suggests, carbohydrate counting (also called carb counting or carb gram counting) involves computing the number of carbohydrate grams in a given meal or snack. TOTAL carbs are tallied up on a running basis to ensure that the total doesn't exceed a predetermined dietary goal for the meal and/or day.

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Diabetes Education

People with diabetes may eat small amounts of food that contain carbohydrates Carbohydrates are found in breads and starches, dairy products, fruits, vegetables and sweets. These foods become **BLOOD SUGAR** or **GLUCOSE** in your body after you eat.



Basic Carbohydrate Counting

Suggested Daily Calorie Intake:

How many servings are right for you? Compare your prescribed calories to the number of servings for each food group. <u>ONE</u> serving of a carbohydrate food equals 12-15 grams of carbohydrates.

Suggested Daily Calorie Intake	Lower (About 1,600)	Moderate (About 2,200)	High (About 2,800)
Grain Group Servings	6	9	11
Vegetable Group Servings	3	4	5
Fruit Group Servings	2	3	4
Milk Group Servings	2-3	2-3	2-3
Meat Group Servings	5	6	7





Did You Know?

One serving of

 a carbohydrate
 food contains 12
 to 15 grams of
 carbohydrate. Most
 adults need between

 30 to 60 grams of
 carbohydrate at every
 meal. A carbohydrate
 food may be a bread
 or starch, fruit or
 dairy such as milk
 and yogurt.

(Serving sizes for each of these food groups are listed in the following pages.)

- 2. Vegetables contain only **5 grams** of carbohydrate per serving. <u>DO NOT</u> count vegetables as carbohydrates unless you have more than 2 servings per meal.
- Meat, poultry, meat substitutes and fats <u>DO NOT</u> count as carbohydrates.

Basic Carbohydrate Counting

Carbohydrate Servings:

The following foods are equal to **ONE** serving of Carbohydrate or **15 grams** of Carbohydrate:

✓ Starches:

1 slice of regular bread 1 small dinner roll ¹/₂ English muffin ¹/₂ Lender's size bagel 1 square waffle $\frac{1}{2}$ hot dog or burger roll 1-6" tortilla shell ³/₄ cup of unsweetened dry cereal $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sweetened or bran cereal ¹/₃ cup of cooked pasta $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of cooked rice ³/₄ ounce of pretzel (small handful) $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of corn, peas, or mashed potatoes ¹/₂ cup of cooked lentils, chickpeas, dried beans $1-\frac{1}{2}$ cups of puffed cereal, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of hot cereal (oatmeal, farina, grits)

✓ Fruit and Juice:

piece of small size fresh fruit
 piece of large size fresh fruit
 cup of cut up melon
 cup of fruit canned in fruit juice or water
 cup of unsweetened or natural applesauce
 cup of unsweetened, natural fruit juice
 large or 17 small grapes or cherries
 Tbsp. raisins
 medium banana



- 1 small baked potato (3 ounces) ¹/₂ pita 8 animal crackers 6 saltines 3 graham cracker squares
- 3 cups of popcorn





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Carbohydrate Counting for Recipes:

How do you count carbohydrates in recipes or prepared foods? In this situation, it may be easiest to look at the carbohydrate counts for individual ingredients that make up a particular food.

FOR EXAMPLE, if you are eating a sandwich, you will need to count the carbohydrates for the bread (both slices) and for each item that contains carbohydrates including condiments such as catsup.

At first, you will probably want to measure the portions of everything that you put on your sandwich so you will know how the amounts you are using measure up to a true serving size.

Diabetes Education Basic Carbohydrate Counting

Carbohydrate Servings (cont.):

✓ Milk:

1 cup of milk

¹/₂ cup pudding sweetened with aspartame or a nonnutritive sweetener

1 cup of nonfat or low fat fruit flavored yogurt sweetened with aspartame or a nonnutritive sweetener





✓ **Protein** (Non-Carbohydrate):

Fish:

- **<u>DO NOT</u>** eat king mackerel, shark, swordfish, or tilefish
- Limit canned tuna to less than 12 oz./week

Lean cuts of turkey, chicken, pork, beef Reduced fat cheese, cottage cheese Eggs, tofu or peanut butter

✓ Vegetables (Non-Carbohydrate), 3 or more servings/day:

- Artichokes Carrots Peppers Cauliflower Leafy greens
- Asparagus Cucumber Onions Cabbage Zucchini



Broccoli Green beans Tomatoes Mushrooms

Remember Potatoes, Peas, Corn, Lentils, Legumes etc. are STARCHES.



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Mom Calls It Roughage:

Dietary fiber is a type of carbohydrate that *HELPS* improve blood glucose levels and weight control. Most American adults need **25 Grams** daily of dietary fiber.

FIBER is found in fruits, vegetables, whole grains such as oats, rye and bran, and beans and legumes. Fiber is useful in keeping the stomach and intestines healthy. It also gives a meal "bulk" that can lead to an early feeling of fullness.

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Basic Carbohydrate Counting

Carbohydrate Servings (cont.):

✓ Fats (Non-carbohydrate):

1 teaspoon margarine, soft tub or squeeze

- 1 teaspoon butter
- 1 teaspoon mayonnaise
- 1 teaspoon oil
- 1 tablespoon salad dressing
- 2 tablespoons reduced-fat salad dressing
- 2 tablespoons cream cheese
- 2 tablespoons sour cream

✓ On Occasion (When under good blood glucose control):

½ cup of low fat or fat free ice cream or frozen yogurt
2 small cookies or 5 vanilla waters
5 social tea biscuits or 35 goldfish crackers
Unsweetened iced tea
Sugar free Jell-O

Diet Soda, light lemonade, or flavored water sweetened with Aspartame or Splenda

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 cup (240 gms) Servings Per Container About 16

Amount Per Serving			
Calories 240 Calories from F	at 54		
% Daily Value			
Total Fat 6g	0%		
Saturated Fat 1g	0%		
Polyunsaturated Fat 2g			
Monounsaturated Fat 3g			
Trans Fat 0g			
Cholesterol < 5mg	0%		
Sodium 125mg	5%		
Total Carbohydrate 25g	4%		
Dietary Fiber 9g	40%		
Sugars 2g			
Sugar alcohol 4g	0%		
Protein 8g			
λ itemin A 100/ λ itemin C 40/			
Vitamin A 10% Vitamin C 4%			
Calcium 30% Iron 5%			

Nutrition Label

In this example, a serving of this cereal contains **9 Grams** of dietary fiber that is more than a third of the total carbohydrate. Usually calories from dietary fibers are not counted calories because most dietary fiber is not absorbed in the stomach.

If you are taking insulin, the CDE may instruct you to adjust your carbohydrate count when a large amount of dietary fiber is eaten at a meal.

