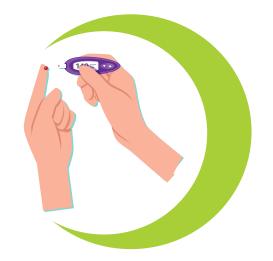
YOUR DIABETES GUIDE



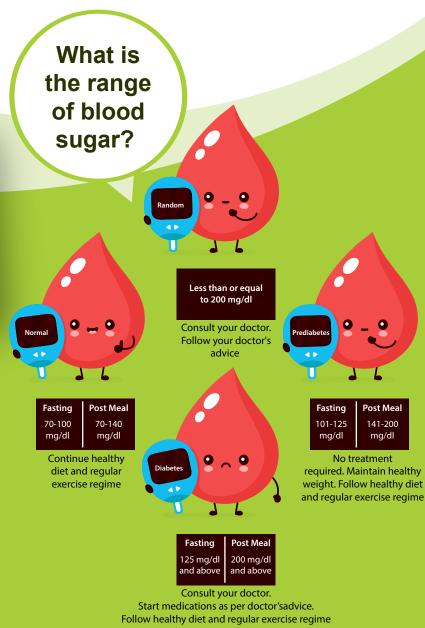


What is Diabetes?

Diabetes is a disorder that occurs when your blood sugar is too high.

Three major types of diabetes

- Type 1 Little or no production of Insulin in the body
- Type II The body is unable to utilize Insulin produced in the body (most common type)
- Gestational Diabetes Develops in some women during pregnancy





Insulin - Insulin is a hormone produced in the body which helps glucose from food to get into your cells to be used for energy







Common signs and symptoms of Diabetes















Excessive thirst Frequent urination

Blurred vision

Unexplained weight loss

Increased hunger

Repeated infections

Slow healing of wounds

Risk factors for Diabetes

Unhealthy eating habits

Lack of physical activity

Being overweight

High blood pressure

Family history of diabetes



High levels of harmful blood fats

Use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs

What happens if you have persistently high sugar



Eye Damage



Stroke



Kidney Damage



Heart Disease



Diabetic Foot



Dental Problems



Infertility

How to manage Diabetes?













Eat Healthy

Take your medications on time

Exercise for at least 30 minutes per day

Monitor blood sugar regularly

Manage stress

Consult a medical doctor or health worker

Dietary recommendations

Portion control is the key. Follow small frequent meals.





Do's

- Drink at least 8-10 glasses of water daily.
- Consume foods like Wheat, Dalia, Oats, Bajra, Ragi etc. They are rich in fibre and helps control blood sugar levels in the body.
- Remove the excess water while cooking rice to remove starch.
- Use multigrain/ whole wheat bread, avoid coloured breads.
- Include whole pulses in your diet. Sprouted pulses can also be used as a snack or salad in your meals.
- Include plenty of fresh vegetables in your diet. Vegetables like spinach, methi, beans, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, bottle gourd, bottle gourd, tomato and cucumber can consumed liberally.
- Avoid too much of root vegetables like potato, sweet potato, carrots, yam, pumpkin etc.
- Include a minimum of 2-3 servings (1 serving= 100grams) of fruits daily. Fruits like guava, papaya, oranges, apples, cherries can be consumed.
- Avoid sweet fruits like mango, banana, litchi, grapes and cheeku.
- Choose lean meat like chicken, fish, duck, egg whites over mutton, pork etc.
- Choose toned or double toned milk over full cream milk.
- Avoid too much of maize and its products.
- Roasted Chana/ Boiled dal/ Sprouts/ a glass of buttermilk/ Fruit/ Boiled egg whites could be used as snacking options.



Dont's

- Processed packaged foods like instant foods, biscuits, rusks, namkeens, chips etc.
- Saturated fats like butter, heavy creams, cheese, and mayonnaise and deep fried foods.
- Canned fruits or vegetables.
- Aerated drinks and fruit juices.
- Say no to sugar, sugar free, honey, jam, jaggery, desserts etc.



Early Morning

A glass of Water +
Overnight soaked 4
Almonds + 1 Walnut
(optional) Or A glass
of Water + Overnight
soaked Methi seed

Morning Tea

1 cup Tea (without sugar) + Roasted Chana

Breakfast

2 Roti / ¼ Plate Rice (Over boiled)/ ¼ Plate Poha (add vegetables) + 1 bowl Dal/ Sprouts/ 2 Egg whites/ a glass of Milk (250ml)

Mid-Morning

1 Fruit (100grams) (Apple/ Guava/ Pear/ Peaches/ Papaya) + Lemon Water

Lunch

Salad + 1 bowl of green Vegetable + 1/4 Plate Rice (Over boiled)/ 2 Roti + 1 bowl Dal/ Chicken/ Duck (100gm)/ Curd (100gm)

Evening Snack

1 cup Tea (without sugar) + Roasted Chana/ Murmura (add cucumber, tomato etc.) / Boiled Chana (30gm)/ Sprouts (30 grams) Or Fruit (100 grams)

Dinner

Salad + 1 bowl of green Vegetable + ¹/₄ Plate Rice (Over boiled)/ 2 Roti + 1 bowl Dal/ Chicken/ Duck (100gm)/ Curd (100gm)

Late Night

A glass of toned Milk (250ml)





AROGYA

A Community Based Interventions on Prevention and Control of NCDs

