# CARBOHYDRATES AND DIABETES GET COUNTING

What you need to know

# WHY CARBS COUNT

Carbohydrates are important since they provide energy and essential nutrients for your health. Carbohydrates are the primary foods that affect glucose levels. Glucose is a type of sugar that you get from the foods you eat, which then moves from your blood into your cells for work or storage by a hormone called insulin.<sup>1-3</sup>

#### GET TO KNOW YOUR CARBS<sup>4</sup>

Grains and starches (rice, quinoa, oatmeal, corn, potato, breads, cereals, some beans, and legumes)

Solution

Solution

Image: Solution

• Sweets and treats (baked goods, candy, juice, pop, etc.)

## FIBRE MAKES A DIFFERENCE<sup>5</sup>

Although most dietary fibre is not digestible, it contributes to digestive health by helping to keep you regular and feeling full after a meal.

Fibre can be found in plant-based carbohydrates such as:

- Fruits and vegetables
- Whole grains
- Legumes



The information in this leaflet is for educational purposes only and does not replace the guidance of your healthcare professional.

# THE **IMPORTANCE** OF COUNTING CARBS<sup>6</sup>

Carbohydrate counting is a technique that is used to help you plan your meals and manage your insulin dosing. It allows you to dose your insulin at mealtime based on the amount of carbohydrates you intake.

This method uses an insulin-to-carbohydrate ratio, or IC Ratio, that is provided to you by your healthcare professional.

In order to understand IC ratios, it is important to first understand basal insulin and bolus doses.

#### Basal insulin

You may not realize that even when you are not eating, your body still produces and releases glucose into the blood. This is to ensure your muscles and other cells have the fuel necessary to function.

Insulin pumps deliver small amounts of insulin every few minutes. This is referred to as the basal rate or "background insulin". The basal rate stabilizes blood glucose levels between meals and during sleep.

#### Bolus doses

On top of basal insulin, additional insulin is needed in anticipation of foods that are likely to raise your blood glucose levels, such as carbohydrates, and/or to correct an elevated blood glucose. This additional dose of insulin is called a bolus dose.

IC ratios are used to determine your meal-bolus dose. This ratio helps you calculate how many units of rapid-acting insulin are needed for the amount of carbohydrates (in grams) you plan on eating.

# Example⁵:

IC Ratio of 1 unit: 10 g 10 g carbohydrates —> needs 1 unit bolus 60 g carbohydrates/10 g = 6 units bolus Using this method, the amount of insulin you take for your meals is better customized to what you are going to eat. If you eat more carbohydrates, you take more insulin. If you eat less carbohydrates, you take less insulin.

### GET TO KNOW THE NUTRITION FACTS LABEL<sup>2</sup>

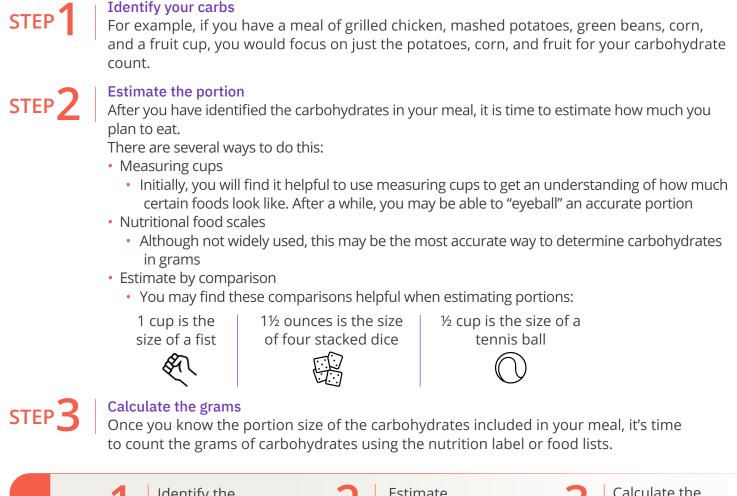
The nutrition facts label can be a helpful tool to determine the amount of carbohydrates you are consuming.

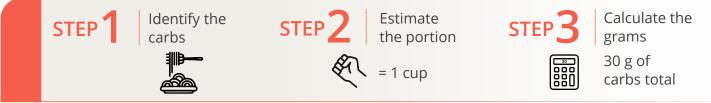
<b>Nutriti</b> Per 90 g se				
Amount		% Da	ily Value	
Calories 1	70			
<b>Fat</b> 2.7 g			4%	
Saturated + Trans			5%	
Cholestro	l 0 g			
Sodium 20	00 g		8%	1
Carbohyd	rate 36	ig 🦯	13%	
Fibre 6 g	_		24%	
Sugars 3	g			
Protein 8	g			<u> </u>
Vitamin A	1 %	Vitamin C	0%	
Calcium	2 %	Iron	16 %	

The amount listed is for the serving size given. Are you eating more, less, or the same amount? Compare your serving size to figure out the amount of carbohydrates you are consuming.

The total amount of carbohydrates is listed first (in grams). This number includes starch, sugars, and fibre.

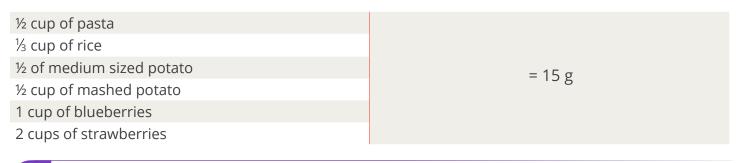
Fibre **does not** raise blood sugar and should be subtracted from the total carbohydrates (i.e., 36 g of carbohydrates – 6 g of fibre = 30 g of available carbohydrates)





## COMMON FOODS AND THEIR CARB COUNT<sup>6</sup>

To begin carbohydrate counting, you need to know how many carbs you are consuming. The table below shows examples of foods that are equivalent to 15 grams of carbohydrates.



So, for example,, if you have a **cup** of mashed potatoes, then the total amount of carbohydrates you are consuming is **30** g

Keeping a food diary may help you keep track of your glucose levels and the amount of carbohydrates you are consuming – especially when you first get started.

Use the following as an example of what to keep track of:

FOOD LOG	Date:		
Breakfast	Glucose level	Food	Carbs (g)
Before meal:			
After meal:			
Medication(s):			
Other notes:			

Lunch	Glucose level	Food	Carbs (g)
Before meal:			
After meal:			
Medication(s):			
Other notes:			

Dinner	Glucose level	Food	Carbs (g)
Before meal:			
After meal:			
Medication(s):			<u>.</u>
Other notes:			

Snack(s)	Glucose level	Food	Carbs (g)
Before meal:			
After meal:			
Medication(s):			
Other notes:			

#### Reach out to your healthcare professional if you have any questions

**References: 1.** Health Canada. Carbohydrates. Accessed June 2023 at: <u>https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/nutrients/</u> <u>carbohydrates.html</u>. **2.** Diabetes Canada. Basic carbohydrate counting for diabetes management. Accessed June 2023 at: <u>https://guidelines.</u> <u>diabetes.ca/docs/patient-resources/basic-carbohydrate-counting.pdf</u>. **3.** WebMD. Diabetes Guide. What is glucose? Accessed June 2023 at: <u>https://www.webmd.com/diabetes/glucose-diabetes</u> **4.** Diabetes Canada Association. Beyond the basics: Meal planning for healthy eating, diabetes prevention and management. Accessed June 2023 at: <u>http://family-medicine.ca/images/DM-Carb-list-beyond-the-basics.pdf</u>. **5.** Health Canada. Fibre. Accessed June 2023 at: <u>https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/nutrients/fibre.html</u> **6.** J Walsh and R Roberts. (2016). *Pumping insulin* (6th ed.). San Diego, CA: Torrey Pines Press.

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