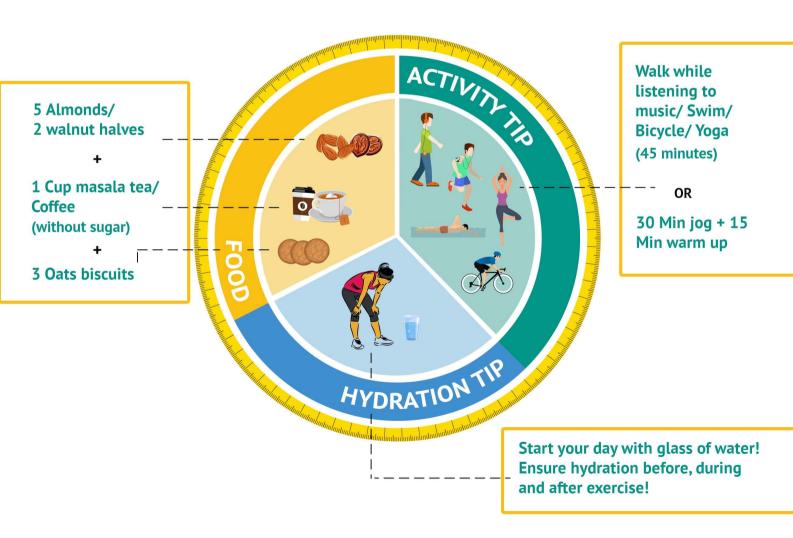
Meal plan

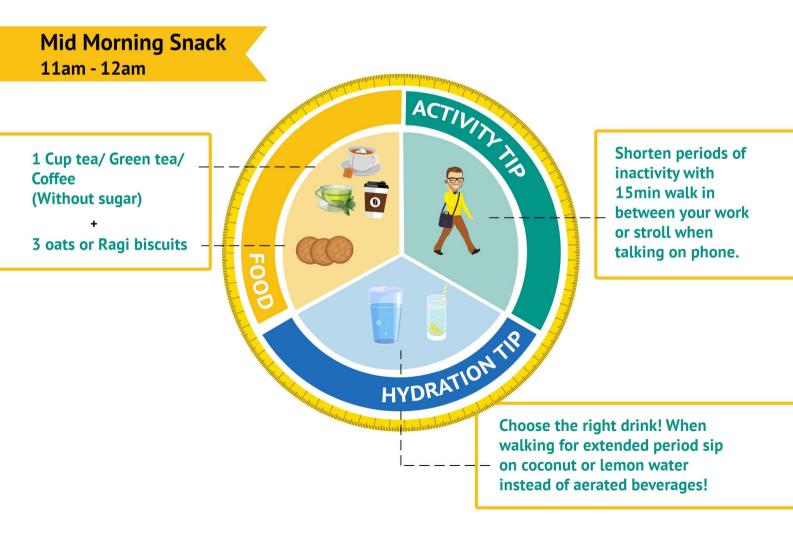
"A Diabetic Meal Plan is essentially a balanced diet with right proportion of carbohydrates, fats, proteins.

This is the introductory basic BeatO meal plan which will need further modifications in presence of co-morbidities.

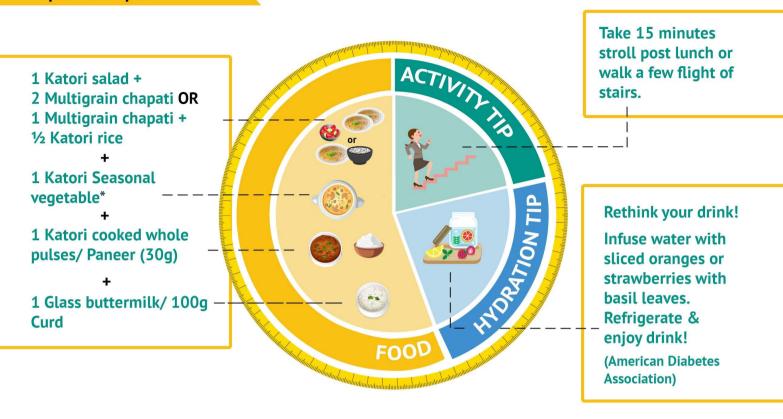
Early morning 6am - 8am



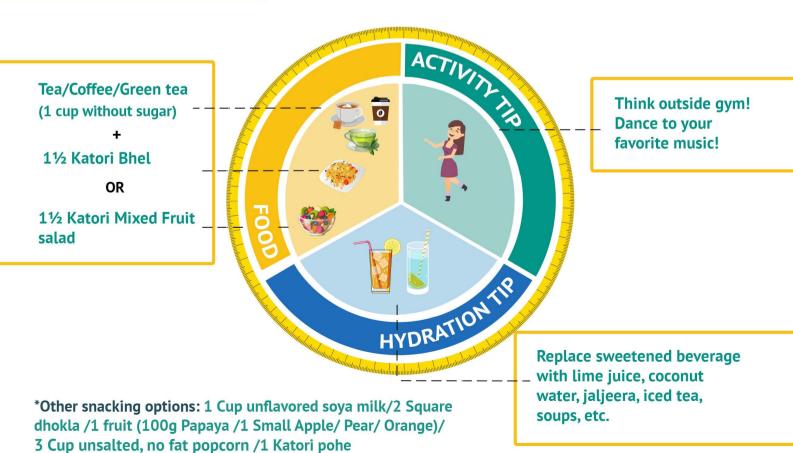




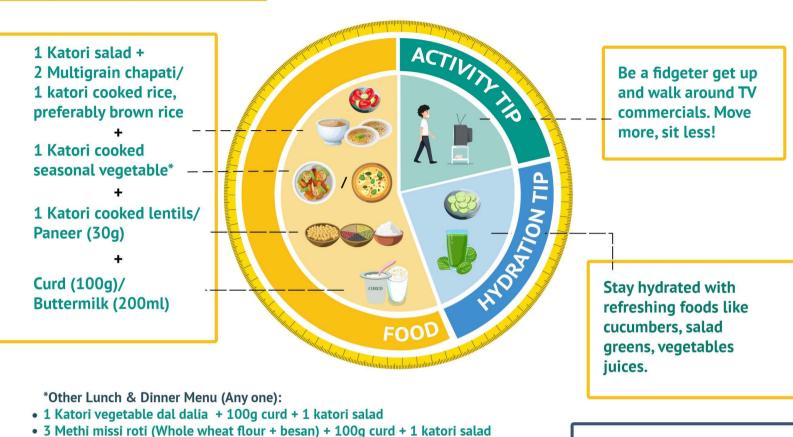
Lunch 1pm - 2:30pm



Evening 4pm - 5pm



Dinner 8pm - 9:30pm



Bed time

10pm - 11pm

150ml Skimmed milk

Options for pulses (1 katori):

Note: Total allowance of cooking oil - 4 tsp per day

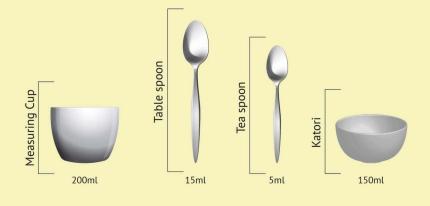
Remember to take minimum 7 hours sleep!

For further queries: \boxtimes contact@beatoapp.com | **\zeta** +91-7863023286

A look at household measures!

• 1 Soya vegetable frankie + 100g mint raita + 1 katori raita

Chickpea/ kidney beans/ soya bean/ whole green gram/ moth beans.

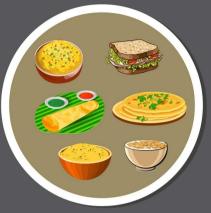


YOUR HEALTHY PLATE

BREAKFAST PLATE

Breakfast should comprise of carbohydrate and protein foods:

Chapati, Oats, Dalia, Dosa, Multigrain bread, Poha (Carbohydrate foods)





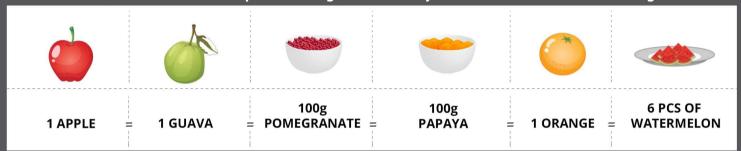


Milk, Buttermilk (Lassi)

Tofu, Soya, Paneer, Sprouts (Protein foods)

MID MORNING SNACK

Each of the fruits shown below represent 15 gms of carbohydrate which counts as 1 serving of fruit:



LUNCH & DINNER PLATE



Further Suggestions

- Eat regular meals to keep your blood glucose and metabolism on track.
- Prefer brown rice to traditional white rice. An increase in fiber content will improve glycemic control.
- Include variety of whole grains like oats, cracked wheat, barley, millets like ragi etc in meals.
- Make your chapati nutritious by using multigrain atta.
- While consuming starchy vegetables like potatoes, peas, corn etc remember to count them as carbohydrates and cut down on rice eaten in the same meal. Consider the portions:
 - One serving (1 cup cooked or 1 cup raw veggies) of non-starchy vegetables includes green leafy vegetables, lady fingers, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, peppers, tomato, bottle gourd and family etc.
 - One serving (1/2 cup cooked) of starchy vegetables includes corn, peas, potato, sweet potato, yam, beetroot, beans.
- Practice oil rotation as complete dependence on just one oil does not ensure optimal intake of fatty acids. Use oil choosing one from each group:
 - ² A: Sunflower/ Safflower/ Corn oil/ Rice Bran
 - ° B: Mustard/ Groundnut/ Olive/ Canola





- Avoid deep frying, use saute, grilling, roasting, steaming or pressure cooking as cooking methods & use non - stick cookware.
- If planning to consume sweets, replace yogurt with dessert sweetened with artificial sweetener and keep the portion sizes small.
- Prefer low fat or skimmed milk instead of full cream milk.
- Choose fresh fruits over juices. —————————





- Eat a variety of foods. Make your diet as colorful as possible.
- Nuts are good source of MUFA, PUFA and vegetable protein. Incorporation of small portion of nuts in the diet can improve nutrition quality.
- Carbohydrates in food is a main contributor to rise in blood glucose after eating, it is advisable to distribute carbohydrate intake throughout the day & avoid one big heavy meal.
- When eating out, prefer smaller portions to larger ones. Plan your meals in advance to avoid carbohydrate and fat overload.
- Avoid aerated and high calorie drinks and choose healthier options like soups, buttermilk, coconut water & fresh lime.
- Flaxseeds and Chia seeds are loaded with healthy fats, fiber, protein and essential minerals. Add them to smoothies, milkshakes, buttermilk, yoghurt.
- Watch out for symptoms of hypoglycemia! If blood sugar drops below 70mg/dl(hypoglycemia) treat yourself with 3 teaspoons of sugar/honey or 1 cup fruit juice or regular soft drink.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

VEGETABLES



GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES, CAULIFLOWER, LADYFINGER, BITTER GOURD (KARELA), BOTTLE GOURD(LOWKI), RIDGE GOURD(TURAI),TINDA, CAPSICUM, ONION, CARROT

AVOID /LIMIT

JACK FRUIT, BEETROOT, YAM, POTATO SWEET POTATO(SHAKARKANDI), COLOCASIA(ARBI)

EAT

PULSES & LEGUMES









ALL WHOLE PULSES & LEGUMES (RAJMAH, SOYABEANS, CHANA), SPROUTS ETC. THEY ARE GOOD SOURCE OF PROTEIN & FIBER

FRUITS



APPLE, PEAR, PAPAYA, ORANGE, SWEET LIME, MELONS (SMALL SLICE), BERRIES, JAMUN, PEACH, KIWI, GAUVA, POMEGRANTE, ETC.



BANANA, MANGO, CUSTARD APPLE, GRAPES, CANNED FRUITS

CEREALS & GRAINS



WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, WHEAT FLAKES, CRACKED WHEAT, WHOLE GRAIN BREAD, WHOLE WHEAT PASTA



WHITE BREAD, REFINED GRAINS LIKE MAIDA, REFINED FLOUR PASTA & NOODLES

DAIRY PRODUCTS



SKIMMED MILK, LOW FAT PANEER, LOW FAT CURD



CHEESE, CREAM, ICE CREAM, FULL FAT CURD

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Raghuram, TC. Pasricha, S. Sharma, RD.(2012). Diet and Diabetes. National Institute of Nutrition, ICMR, Hyderabad, 37-50.
Gopalan, C. Rama Sastri, BV. Balasubramanian, SC. (1989). Nutritive value of Indian Foods, National Institute of Nutrition, Indian Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad Wagle, A. Arsiwala, S. Subedar, B. Sucher K.(2011). Carbohydrate counting for traditional South Asian Foods Department of Nutrition and Food Science, San Jose State University Salis, S. A Quick Guide to Carbohydrate Counting, Compiled by Medtronic India Pvt. Ltd.

Disclaimer: Nutritive value of foods will vary depending on method of preparation & portion sizes.



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