

# Participant Guide 

## Track Your Food

## PREVENTT2: <br> A PROVEN PROGRAM TO PREVENT OR DELAY TYPE 2 DIABETES

## 8

## Session Focus

Tracking your food each day can help you prevent or delay type 2 diabetes.

This session we will talk about:

- The purpose of tracking
- How to track your food

| Diet plan | breakfass | lunch | dinner |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| monday |  |  |  |
| tuesday |  |  |  |
| wednesday |  |  |  |
| thursday |  |  |  |
| friday |  |  |  |
| saturday |  |  |  |
| sunday |  |  |  |

- How to make sense of food labels


## You will also make a new action plan!

## Tips:

$\checkmark$ Try to track your food each day.
$\checkmark$ Track more over time. Start by tracking what and when you eat. When you get comfortable with this, you can start tracking how much you eat, and then calories.

## Sally's Story

Sally is at risk for type 2 diabetes. She wants to lose 15 pounds. She has been trying to eat better each week. After a month, Sally tells her friend Tina that she is frustrated. She still hasn't lost any weight. Surprised by this, Tina asks her to describe what she ate the day before. Sally tells Tina what she thinks she had.

The table below shows what Sally thinks she had at each meal. It shows what Sally really had at each meal. It also shows the
 extra calories she took in.

| BREAKFAST |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| What Sally Thinks She Had | Calories | What Sally Really Had | Calories | Extra Calories |
| A bowl of cereal with milk | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \text { (cereal) } \\ & 100 \text { (milk) } \end{aligned}$ | $11 / 2$ cups cereal with 8 ounces whole milk | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \text { (cereal) } \\ & 150 \text { (milk) } \end{aligned}$ | 150 |
|  |  | Coffee with 1 Tbsp whole milk and 2 tsp sugar | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \text { (milk } \\ & \text { and sugar) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Breakfast Total | 200 | Breakfast Total | 350 |  |
| LUNCH |  |  |  |  |
| What Sally Thinks She Had | Calories | What Sally Really Had | Calories | Extra Calories |
| Ham sandwich | 150 (bread) <br> 200 (ham) <br> 150 (mayo) | Sandwich made with 2 slices bread, 6 ounces ham, and $11 / 2$ Tbsp mayo | 150 (bread) <br> 200 (ham) <br> 150 (mayo) | 150 |
| Apple | 50 | Medium apple | 50 |  |
|  |  | Iced tea with sugar | 150 (sugar) |  |
| Lunch Total | 550 | Lunch Total | 700 |  |

## Sally's Story

| SNACK |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| What Sally <br> Thinks She Had | Calories |
|  |  |
| Snack Total | 0 |


| What Sally <br> Really Had |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Calories |  |
| Granola bar <br> Coffee with 1 Tbsp <br> whole milk and <br> 2 tsp sugar | 200 |
| Snack Total | 50 (milk <br> and sugar) |


| Extra <br> Calories |
| :---: |
|  |
| 250 |


| DINNER |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| What Sally <br> Thinks She Had | Calories |
| Salad | 100 |
| Mashed potatoes | 100 |
| Piece of fish | 200 |
| Dinner Total | 400 |


| What Sally <br> Really Had |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Salad with 2 Tbsp blue <br> cheese dressing | 50 (salad) <br> 150 (dressing) |
| 1 cup mashed potatoes <br> made with whole milk <br> and 3 Tbsp butter | 100 (potatoes) <br> 100 (butter) |
| 3 ounces fish | 200 |
| 8 ounces iced tea <br> with sugar | 75 (sugar) |
| Dinner Total | 675 |


| Extra <br> Calories |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |


| DESSERT |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| What Sally <br> Thinks She Had | Calories |
| Small bowl of <br> ice cream | 175 |
| Dessert Total | 175 |
| Daily Total | 1,325 |


|  |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| What Sally <br> Really Had | Calories |
| 1 cup ice cream | 320 |
| Dessert Total | 320 |
| Daily Total | 2,295 |


|  |
| :---: |
| Extra <br> Calories |
| 145 |
| Total Extra <br> Calories 970${ }^{2}$ |

## How to Track Your Food

Ways to find out how much you eat:

- Measuring cups and spoons
- Kitchen scale
- Food labels
- Calculator

Ways to record what, when, and how much you eat:

- Spiral notebook
- Spreadsheet
- Smart phone apps
- Computer apps
- Voice recording
- Photo of your food

Ultimately, you'll want to write these details in your Food Log.


## Everyday Objects and Serving Size

You can use everyday objects to eyeball serving size. Here are some examples:


## Hands and Serving Size

You can use your hands to eyeball serving size.


About 3 ounces

About 1 cup


About 1 tablespoon

1 serving of fruit



About 1 teaspoon


## Make Sense of Food Labels

## Sample Label for Macaroni and Cheese



Amount Per Serving Calories 250

Calories from Fat 110

| (3) Limit These Nutrients (yellow items) | \% Daily Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Fat 12 g | 18\% |
|  | Saturated Fat 3g | 15\% |
|  | Trans Fat 3g |  |
|  | Cholesterol 30mg | 10\% |
|  | Sodium 470mg | 20\% |
|  | Total Carbohydrate 31g | 10\% |


|  | Dietary Fiber 0 g | 0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sugars 5g |  |
|  | Protein 5g |  |
| 4) Get Enough of These Nutrients <br> (blue items) | Vitamin A | 4\% |
|  | Vitamin C | 2\% |
|  | Calcium | 20\% |
|  | Iron | 4\% |

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## Make Sense of Food Labels

These numbers refer to the sample label for macaroni and cheese on the first page of this handout.

## 1. Serving Size

Start by looking at the serving size. That's the size of one serving. All the other facts on the label are based on this amount.

Also look at the number of servings in the package. This package contains two servings. So if you eat the whole package, you'll need to multiply all the other facts on the label by two. Use a calculator, if you'd like.

## 2. Calories

Knowing the calories can help you reach or stay at a healthy weight. The calories are the amount of energy you get from a serving of this food. Many Americans get more calories than they need. Try to get less than 30 percent of your calories from fat.

## 3. Limit These Nutrients

Most Americans get enough, or even too much, of these nutrients. Eating too much fat, saturated fat, trans fat, cholesterol, or sodium can raise your risk of certain health problems. These include heart disease, some cancers, and high blood pressure.


| Total Fat 12g | $\mathbf{1 8 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Saturated Fat 3g | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ |
| Trans Fat 3g |  |
| Cholesterol 30mg | $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ |
| Sodium 470mg | $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ |

## Make Sense of Food Labels

## 4. Get Enough of These Nutrients

Most Americans don't eat enough fiber, vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, and iron. Eating enough of these nutrients can improve your health and lower your risk of certain health problems.

For instance, getting enough calcium can help strengthen your bones and teeth. Eating plenty of fiber can help you lose weight and lower
 your cholesterol.

Other ways to find out nutrition facts:

- Computer apps
- Smart phone apps
- Websites



## How to Cope With Challenges

It can be challenging to track your food. Here are some common challenges and ways to cope with them. Write your own ideas in the column that says "Other Ways to Cope." Check off each idea you try.

| Challenge | Ways to Cope | Other Ways to Cope |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I'm too busy. | Make time to track. It takes just a couple minutes after each meal. Remember why you are tracking-to lower your risk of type 2 diabetes! | $\qquad$ |
| I have trouble reading and writing. | Record your voice with a smart phone or other device. Take a photo of your food. Ask your coach, friends, or family members to help write your food on your Food Log. | $\qquad$ |
| I keep forgetting. | Make tracking part of your daily routine. Put a reminder on your phone or computer. Set a timer. Leave yourself notes where you'll see them. Ask friends and family to remind you. | $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ |
| I don't like to track. | Share your results with others. Give yourself a small (nonfood) reward for meeting your food goals. Ask a friend or family member to track their food too. Try smart phone and computer apps. | $\qquad$ |


[^0]:    Source: FDA (http://www.fda.gov/Food/IngredientsPackagingLabeling/LabelingNutrition/ucm274593.htm\#see3)

