

Tool: Science Says...Reducing Blood Glucose

Making decisions about improving your health is a complex but important endeavor. For those who have diabetes, these decisions can be even more challenging. This tool includes an overview of the types of diabetes and what kinds of lifestyle changes can help to reduce blood glucose when implemented under a doctor's guidance.*

Forms of Diabetes				
Type I Diabetes "Juvenile Onset"	Type II Diabetes "Adult Onset"	Gestational Diabetes	Prediabetes	
Occurs in: Children Caused by: Failure of beta cells to produce insulin. Typically rapid-onset.	Occurs in: Adults Caused by: Failure of insulin receptors.	Occurs in: Pregnant women Caused by: Pregnancy hormones causing insulin receptors to fail.	Occurs in: Adults Caused by: Increasing blood glucose levels. If left untreated, prediabetes will become type II diabetes.	

Lifestyle Changes that Reduce Blood Glucose				
Eat small, frequent meals	Reduces the rise in glucose after eating. Large meals "flood" your system and exacerbate symptoms.	Eat a high soluble fiber diet	Slows the rate of the dumping of the stomach. Dumping a large amount of food at once causes a spike in glucose.	
✓ Eat foods with low glycemic index	Reduces the rate at which glucose rises after eating. Glycemic index becomes difficult to calculate when eating foods together.	Lose weight and exercise	Weight loss causes fat cells to shrink, increasing the sensitivity of insulin receptors. Exercise facilitates insulin receptors to draw glucose into the muscle cells from the bloodstream.	

^{*}Note: Some diabetics may also require medical treatments such as an insulin pump (type I) or oral hypoglycemic drugs (type II). Talk to your doctor, who knows what courses of action are best for you based on your individual circumstances, before making any changes.