



Dear Patient,

We have provided you with a packet of information that will help you manage your diabetes. Diabetes is a disease that requires careful monitoring and continuous care and support. The information enclosed will help you understand diabetes and how to manage this disease.

We encourage you to read through this packet and write down any questions you have about your diabetes to talk about at your next diabetic appointment. We also encourage you to do the patient worksheets that are inside to give to your provider at your next appointment, so you and your provider can come up with a plan to better manage your diabetes.

To reach the office for any questions, please call 719-281-3285.

Sincerely,
Summit Primary Care Pueblo

[illegible]

Daily Insulin Log

MONTH: _____

[illegible]

My Current A1C:	My Goal A1C:
Date of My Next Appointment:	
Questions for my Provider:	
My Specialists For My Diabetes	
Optamalogist:	
Date of My Last Appointment:	
Date of My Next Appointment:	
Questions for my Provider:	
Podiatry:	
Date of My Last Appointment:	
Date of My Next Appointment:	
Questions for my Provider:	
Dentist:	
Date of My Last Appointment:	
Date of My Next Appointment:	
Questions for my Provider:	

Immuizations:
T-Dap:
Influenza:
Pneumonia:
Hep B:
COVID:
Questions for my Provider:
Additional Comments From My Provider:
Questions I Have For My Provider:

My Next Diabetic Care Appt Is:

My Diabetic Care Provider Is:

Daily Blood Sugar Log

MONTH: _____

Date	Time	Blood Sugar	Comments
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
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My Current A1C:

My Goal A1C:



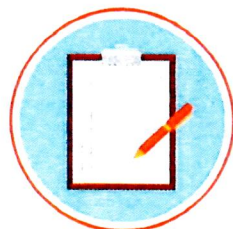
On Your Way to Preventing Type 2 Diabetes



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic
Disease Prevention and
Health Promotion

Welcome!

If you're interested in preventing type 2 diabetes, this guide can help you get started. Congratulations on taking the first step! By reading this you're already on your way.



Prediabetes puts you on the road to possibly getting type 2 diabetes.

Find out now, in less than 1 minute, if you may have prediabetes by taking the **Prediabetes Risk Test**: <https://www.cdc.gov/prediabetes/takethetest/>

How did it go?

If your result shows you're at high risk for type 2 diabetes, talk to your doctor about getting a simple blood sugar test to confirm it. Then, if you're diagnosed with prediabetes, consider joining a lifestyle change program offered by the National Diabetes Prevention Program (National DPP). This program is proven to cut the risk for type 2 diabetes in half. You can find out more at **CDC's Lifestyle Change Program website**:

<https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevention/lifestyle-program/participating.html>

Not quite ready to join a lifestyle change program? Use this guide to help you take the first steps toward preventing type 2 diabetes.

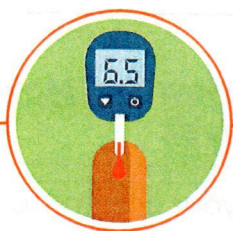
Why is prevention so important? Because type 2 diabetes is a serious, chronic health condition that can lead to other serious health issues such as heart disease, stroke, blindness, and kidney failure. If you can prevent or even delay getting type 2 diabetes, you can lower your risk for all those other conditions. **That's a pretty great deal.**

This guide will help you take small, practical steps that add up to a healthy lifestyle you can stick with and enjoy, including:

- ✓ **Starting point:** Assess where you stand with eating and your activity level right now.
 - ✓ Set a weight loss goal.
- ✓ **First stop:** Make a nutrition plan for healthier eating.
 - ✓ Develop winning lifestyle habits.
 - ✓ Master the skills of food measurement.
 - ✓ Choose the best foods.
 - ✓ Make work, home, grocery stores, and restaurants work for you.
- ✓ **Keep moving:** Set a fitness goal for healthier movement.
- ✓ **Track your progress:** Watch yourself succeed with a few easy steps.
- ✓ **Prepare for the long run:** Understand the support you have to keep you going.

By making some healthy changes, including eating healthier and getting active, you can prevent or delay type 2 diabetes and improve your physical and mental health overall.

And you don't have to wait to feel the benefits—when you start making healthy changes, you get rewards right away. After taking just one walk, your blood sugar goes down. Make physical activity a habit and see how your sleep improves. Enjoy the taste of fresh, healthy food. Figure out what to do with all of your extra energy. Maybe even get closer to friends and family if you invite them along for the ride!



A little background.

More than 30 million Americans have diabetes, and 84 million have prediabetes.

Generally, people who get type 2 diabetes started out with prediabetes. But the good news is prediabetes can be reversed! And this guide will help to teach you the basics.



What is prediabetes?

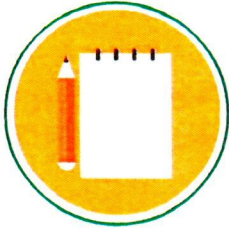
If you have prediabetes, your blood sugar is higher than normal but not high enough yet to be diagnosed as type 2 diabetes. Prediabetes is really a wake-up call to turn things around, get healthier, and not get type 2 diabetes down the road.



Considering joining a lifestyle change program?

A CDC-recognized National DPP lifestyle change program is the gold standard for preventing type 2 diabetes. A trained lifestyle coach helps guide you to make healthy changes that can cut your type 2 diabetes risk in half. You also have a support group of other people who have similar goals and challenges. This guide can't substitute for this lifestyle change program. But if you can't join one right now, or if you want a jumpstart before your program begins, we can help you get going.

Starting Point: Assess Where You Are and Where You Need to Go



Let's assess where you stand right now when it comes to nutrition and physical activity. Write down your answers to these questions to make it easier for you to figure out which of your habits are helpful and which habits you might want to work on.

Think About How You Eat in a Typical Week

Do other people, such as friends, family, or coworkers, influence what you eat?

Do you prepare your meals ahead of time, or decide in the moment what to eat?

How comfortable are you with reading a nutrition label?

How often do you eat out and where?

What makes it easier for you to eat healthier?

What makes it harder?

Think About How You Move in a Typical Week

How much of your commute is spent walking or biking?

How much time do you make for physical activity around the house, such as walking the dog, cleaning the house, or gardening?

How often do you dedicate 30 minutes per day for physical activity, such as walking, biking, or swimming?

What are your favorite ways to be active?

What makes it easier or more enjoyable for you to move more?

What makes it harder?

Set a Weight Loss Goal



With your starting point in mind, set a weight loss goal. If you are overweight and have prediabetes, shedding just 5% of your weight can help reverse prediabetes.

Here's an example to help calculate a weight loss goal of 5%.

Action	Example
Weigh yourself first thing in the morning for the most accurate results and record the number.	240 pounds
Determine 5% of your current weight.	Take off last digit of your weight: 24 Divide in half: 12 To lose 5%, a 240-pound person would need to lose 12 pounds.
Subtract that number from your current weight to determine your goal weight.	240 - 12 = 228 A 240-pound person's goal weight would be 228 pounds.

Now it's your turn. Calculate your personal weight loss goal here:

My current weight is _____ pounds.

5% of my weight is _____ pounds.

My goal is to lose _____ pounds, for a goal weight of _____ pounds.

Now that you've assessed your habits and preferences around eating and being active and have set a healthy weight loss goal, you're better prepared to hit the road on your way to wellness. The following pages will help you improve your current habits, gain new ones, and set yourself up for success.

First Stop: Make a Nutrition Plan for Healthier Eating



Winning Habits: Make over your meals with a plan, the right ingredients, and life hacks.



Make a plan. You've probably noticed that someone who follows a popular diet plan might quickly lose weight, but has a hard time keeping it off long term. This is common and discouraging, so let's design a plan that you can follow for life. It doesn't need to be popular or have a name.

Your plan only needs two key ingredients to work:

1. It should be based on healthy eating.
2. It should be something you can keep doing.

People often need to try different things to create a plan that works for them. Some may cut back on sugar and eat more protein to stay fuller longer. Others may focus on crowding out unhealthy food with extra fruits and vegetables. Still others take the guesswork and temptation out of life by sticking to just a few breakfast and lunch choices that they know are nutritious. The details will depend on what you like and what fits in best with your life.

Eat well. Good food in the right amounts does so much more for you than just helping you lose the pounds; it helps you feel better and even think better. **All good things!**

Some basics to get started:



Choose these foods and drinks **more often**:



Non-starchy vegetables such as peppers, mushrooms, asparagus, broccoli, and spinach

Fruits

Lean protein such as fish, chicken, turkey, tofu, eggs, and yogurt

Whole grains such as quinoa, brown rice, and steel cut oatmeal

Water and unsweetened beverages



Choose these foods and drinks **less often**:



Processed foods such as packaged snacks, packaged meat, chips, granola bars, sweets, and fast foods

Trans fat, found in things such as margarine, snack food, packaged baked goods, and many fried foods

Sugary drinks such as fruit juice, sports drinks and soda

Alcohol

Meaningful Changes That Take Minimal Effort:



Make time to cook. You'll gain impressive skills that you'll keep for a lifetime, save money, and take the guesswork out of the ingredients.

Look online for recipes that meet your skill level, time, and budget. Many have user reviews to help you decide on a recipe.

Plan a week's worth of meals before you go grocery shopping. You'll thank yourself later.

Swap boring veggie recipes for exciting ones. Watch online cooking videos to learn the secrets of making vegetables tastier with different spices or methods of cooking.

Make the same food for you and your family. Healthy eating is good for everyone!

Try Meatless Monday. Beans and lentils are cheap, tasty, and pack a protein punch.

Make family favorites with a twist. Substitute veggies for grains or starchy carbohydrates (zucchini noodles, anyone?) or blend veggies and add to sauces.

Try not to drink your calories. They won't fill you up! Reduce fruit juice and sports drinks, and limit alcohol.

Dress smart. Dress salads with oil (a healthy one like olive oil) and vinegar, choose low-fat or fat-free yogurt over sour cream, and mustard instead of mayonnaise.

Make spices your secret weapon. They add flavor without adding calories.

Freeze! Freeze single servings of a big batch of healthy food for work lunches or when you're too tired to cook.

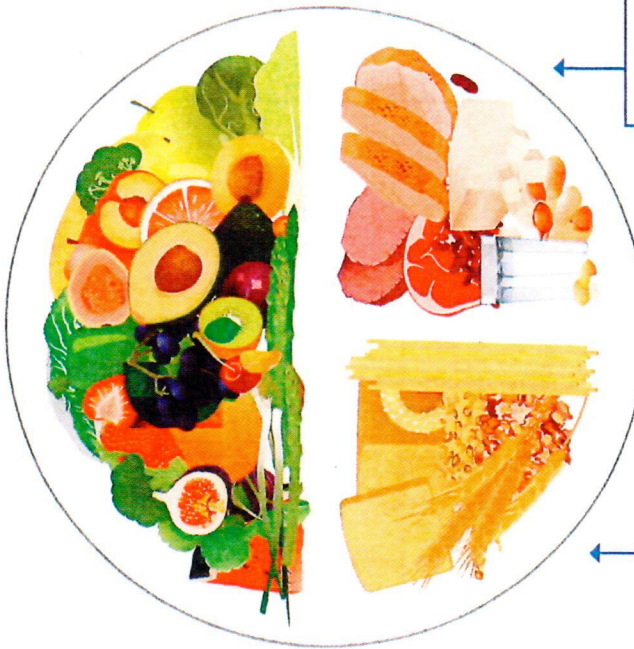
Think ahead. Think about the times you're most likely to eat junk food, like after a stressful day at work. Make a plan in advance to swap out the unhealthy snack you might eat—such as a candy bar—with a healthy one, like an apple.

Master the Skills of Food Measurement: Portion Sizes and Food Labels

Size it up: get a handle on portion size. Most of us don't know just how much we're eating. One way to help manage portion size is by using the plate method.

Using a basic 9-inch dinner plate:

Fill half of your plate with non-starchy vegetables, such as lettuce, tomatoes, green beans, carrots, or broccoli, and fruits, such as apples, grapefruit, or pears.



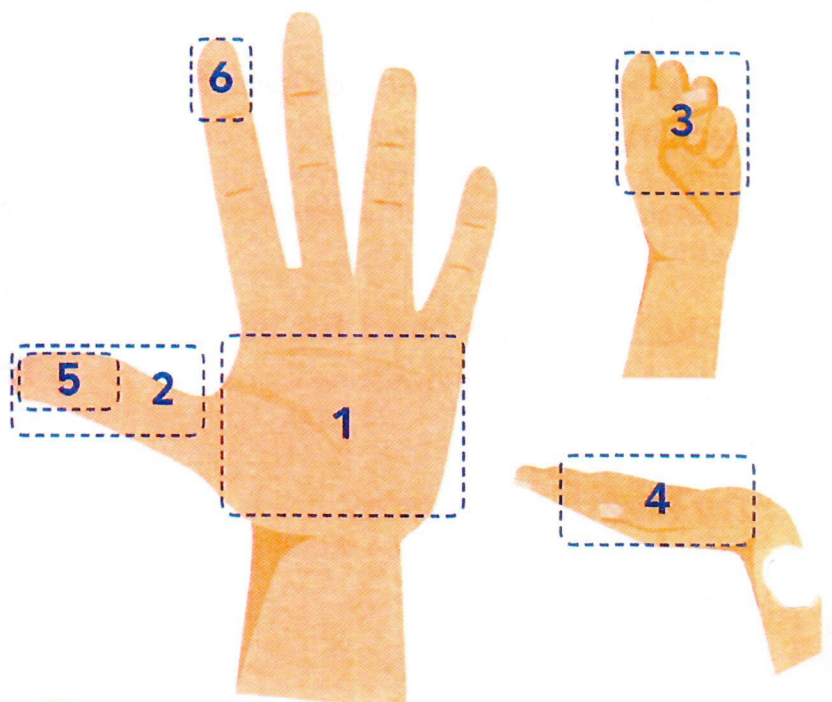
Fill one quarter with a lean protein, such as chicken, turkey, beans, nuts, tofu, or eggs.

Optional:

Fill one quarter of the plate with a whole grain like quinoa or brown rice. Or skip the starch and double up on non-starchy veggies. You can have as many non-starchy veggies as you want as long as they're not covered with sauces, butter, or cheese.

If you're not using a plate, this "handy" guide will help you estimate portion size:

- 1. 3 ounces of meat, fish, or poultry**
Palm of hand (no fingers)
- 2. 1 ounce of meat or cheese**
Thumb (tip to base)
- 3. 1 cup or 1 medium fruit**
Fist
- 4. 1–2 ounces of nuts or pretzels**
Cupped hand
- 5. 1 tablespoon**
Thumb tip (tip to 1st joint)
- 6. 1 teaspoon**
Fingertip (tip to 1st joint)



Choose the Best Foods: Decoding Food Labels, Eating a Healthy Variety, and Quality Calories



Put foods that don't have labels first on your grocery list. Visit the produce section to stock up on fresh veggies and fruit. (Just watch out for packaged food tucked away between the apples and asparagus, such as salad toppings and snack foods.) Then, shop the outside aisles of the store for dairy, eggs, and lean meat. Some packaged food will be on your list. **Use the Nutrition Facts label to see how many calories and grams of carbs, sugars, and fat are in the food you choose.**

Check the serving size first. All the numbers on this label are for a 2/3-cup serving.

This shows you types of carbs in the food, including sugar and fiber.

Choose foods with more fiber, vitamins, and minerals.

Nutrition Facts	
8 servings per container	
Serving size	2/3 cup (55g)
Amount per serving	
Calories	230
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 8g	10%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 160mg	7%
Total Carbohydrate 37g	13%
Dietary Fiber 4g	14%
Total Sugars 12g	
Includes 10g Added Sugars	20%
Protein 3g	
Vitamin D 2mcg	10%
Calcium 260mg	20%
Iron 8mg	45%
Potassium 235mg	6%

* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

This package has 8 servings. If you eat the whole thing, you are eating 8x the amount of calories, carbs, fat, etc., shown on the label.

Choose foods with lower calories, saturated fat, and added sugars. Avoid trans fat.



Eat a variety of healthy foods. Eat all kinds of different foods from the major food groups: veggies, fruits, grains, dairy or dairy alternatives such as low-fat or fat-free milk, yogurt, and other products made from soy, almonds, and cashews, and lean protein. Eating a variety of foods helps to make sure you get the vitamins and minerals you need. You don't need to eat all food groups at each meal.

Count what counts.

Don't get too hung up on calories, but definitely count them in. Cutting calories from your meals and adding physical activity to your routine can help you lose weight. But don't cut back too far. If you get too hungry, you won't stay on your plan. And remember, if you're more active, you're burning more calories.

The National Institutes of Health offers an interactive **Body Weight Planner** (<https://www.niddk.nih.gov/bwp>) that can help you determine the number of calories you should eat each day to get you to your goal weight and to maintain it.

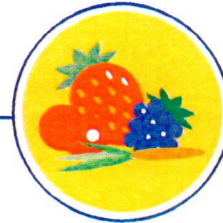
Make Work, Home, Grocery Stores, and Restaurants Work for You



Take the work out of eating at work.

From office pastries to afternoon snacks to increase energy, the workplace can be a challenge for staying on course to eat healthy. **A little food preparation goes a long way.**

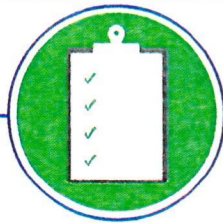
- ✓ Bring your lunch to work. This can often be healthier than buying it.
- ✓ Keep fruit and vegetables in a plastic container in the fridge at work for snacks.
- ✓ Bring groceries in on Mondays and keep them in a refrigerator to make your lunch at work if you don't want to bring lunch each day.
- ✓ Package high-power snacks, such as nuts, in small containers so you don't get famished or eat too much.



Make home your healthy place.

Sticking to a healthy plan is a lot easier when you can rely on having nutritious food available at home.

- ✓ Avoid "hiding" treats. You'll know where to find them.
- ✓ Prepare a few healthy snacks and keep them on hand as soon as you get home from the grocery store. Chop strips of peppers or celery or fruit so that healthy snacks are readily available when you get a food craving.
- ✓ Create a cooking ritual at home. Whether it's calling a friend, listening to music, or catching up on a TV show while you cook, pairing cooking with another rewarding activity makes it all the more enticing and beneficial.



Create a grocery store game plan.

The grocery store is your key to success. Plan before you go, and let an entire healthy week unfold.

- ✓ Make a shopping list based on your weekly meal plan, and stick to it.
- ✓ Focus on shopping the outer aisles where the fresh food is located. The inner aisles contain a lot of processed food and snacks that aren't as healthy. This also helps prevent temptation if you bring your kids shopping with you.
- ✓ You know this one: shop on a full stomach so you're not tempted to buy unhealthy processed food or junk food.



Restaurants: Order with ease.

- ✓ Look at the menu and nutrition info online before you go.
- ✓ Decide what you're going to order before you go to a restaurant so you're not tempted by the look and smell of less healthy choices.
- ✓ Avoid buffets.
- ✓ Ask your server how food is prepared before deciding what to order.
- ✓ Ask for veggies instead of fries or other high-calorie side dishes.
- ✓ Choose baked, steamed, grilled, or broiled instead of fried.
- ✓ Share your main dish with a friend or eat half of it and wrap up the rest to take home to eat later.
- ✓ Order sauces, salad dressing, or spreads on the side, and use sparingly.
- ✓ Avoid items that seem healthy but aren't, such as salads loaded with dressing, cheese, croutons, and bacon.

Keep Moving: Set a Fitness Goal for Healthier Movement



Get active. Our bodies are made to move, and we feel better when we do. That said, getting started can be a challenge. One thing is for sure—you won't stick with something that you don't like doing, and you shouldn't have to.

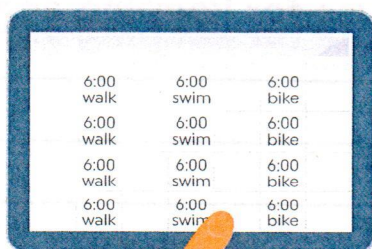
There are lots of ways to get moving; for example, walking is a great physical activity, and just about anyone can do it. Just be sure to check with your doctor about which activities are best for you and if there are any you should avoid.

So, set a goal that works for you! And gradually work up to being active at a moderate intensity at least 150 minutes per week. One way to do this is to aim for 30 minutes, 5 days a week. Moderate-intensity activities are those that make you breathe harder and make your heart beat faster, such as a brisk walk.

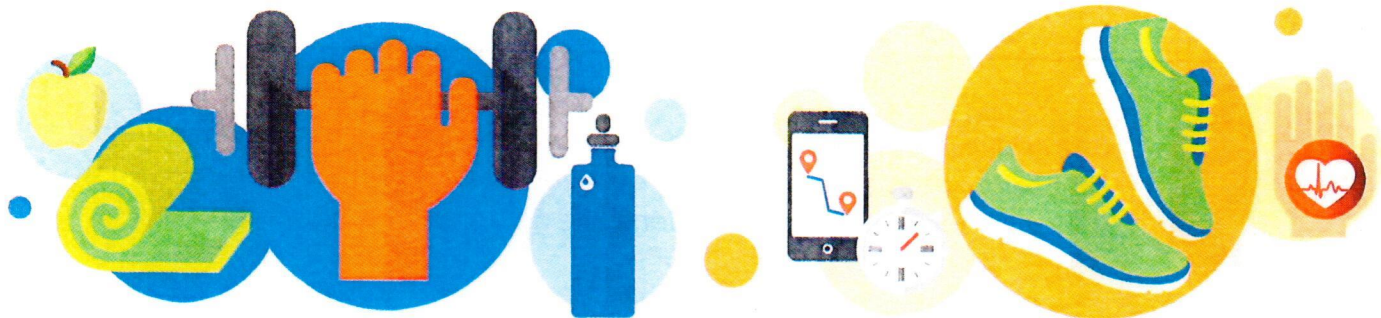
Goals:	Number of days a week being active:	How many active minutes each time:	Total number of active minutes each week:	Goal date:
My physical activity goal for now:				
My intermediate physical activity goal:				
My ultimate physical activity goal:				



Make a Plan! Put it on the calendar and choose the same time or location for your daily activity. The more regular you are physically active, the quicker being active becomes a habit.



Some Pointers:



Make it easy. Put your walking shoes and the dog's leash by the door; lay out your workout clothes the night before.

Sit less. Get up every hour and move. Set a timer on your phone with movement reminders. Walk around the room or stretch when you're watching TV or talking on the phone. Go talk to a coworker instead of sending an e-mail.

Try an activity tracker. Many of these apps are free, and it feels great to watch your steps add up.

Make goals specific. Instead of "I'm going to get in shape," think "I'm going to walk after dinner on weekdays."

Find a physical activity that you like, or you won't keep doing it.

Physical activity should feel more like summer camp than boot camp (unless you like boot camp). Dance, hike, or play—do what's fun for you.

Start small. Little successes, like choosing physical activity over TV, pave the way for taking on bigger goals. Also, take it slow at first—you're still beating everyone on the couch!

Work out with a friend. When someone else is counting on you to show up, you'll likely hit the trail or the treadmill more often. There's nothing wrong with a little friendly competition.

Reward yourself. Think of a way to reward yourself for your great work. Maybe put a dollar in a jar every time you meet your daily physical activity goal. At the end of the month, treat yourself to a new outfit or a trip to the movies (just skip the buttery popcorn and candy).

Write any other strategies you plan to use for keeping active here:

Track Your Progress: Watch Yourself Succeed With a Few Easy Steps



The best way to stick with your goals and keep building on them is to measure them! Research shows that people who keep track of their food, activity, and weight reach their goals more often than people who don't.

There are lots of free tracking apps for your phone or tablet. Good old-fashioned pen and paper work too. Some people swear by taking photos of everything they eat and drink to keep them accountable.

Here's an example log:

Activity

Date: Monday, January 28	
Walking	10 minutes
Stationary bike	20 minutes
Climbing stairs	10 minutes
Total	40 minutes

Weight

Starting weight	240
Week 1*	239
Week 2	236
Week 3	234
Goal weight	228

Food

Date: Monday, January 28

Time	Amount	Food Item	Calories
8:00 am	1 cup	Oatmeal	160
	½ cup	Strawberries	25
	7 oz.	Greek yogurt	150
	1 cup	Tea with sugar-free sweetener	0
11:00 am	10	Almonds	70
12:30 pm	1 piece	Pita bread	190
	2 pieces	Falafel (baked)	80
	¼ cup	Hummus	160
	2 leaves	Romaine lettuce	5
	5	Cherry tomatoes	15
	Single-serve bag	Baked chips	120
	1 cup	Water with lemon	0
4:00 pm	2 cups	Popcorn	60
6:30 pm	1 cup	Shrimp scampi	230
	1 cup	Cooked broccoli with 1 tablespoon of parmesan cheese	100
	½ cup	Brown rice	110
	1 cup	Nonfat milk	90
Total			1,565 calories

*Weighing yourself more or less often is fine too if you prefer

Prepare for the Long Run: Get Support and Look Ahead



Get support. Share your healthy goals and why they're important with your friends and family. Having their support and encouragement can help you stay on track.

Consider these few examples of support:

- ✓ Ask if a friend would like to walk with you after dinner.
- ✓ Invite your kids to cook a healthy meal with you, or make a date night out of cooking with a partner.
- ✓ Talk to friends about struggles you're having and ask if they have advice.
- ✓ Share your successes with people you can trust to encourage you.

Who knows, you could even be helping someone you care about prevent type 2 diabetes along with you.



Go online.

There are lots of free online resources that can boost your motivation and confidence too. A quick Internet search will show you no-cost communities with people who share your goals and challenges, and who could learn from your experience (and you from theirs). If you share your health goals with others, you'll be more likely to stick to them.



Remember, your doctor, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner can help you meet your goals.

If you retake the risk test and find that you're at a higher risk, or just feel like you're struggling and not seeing the results you want, consider asking for your health care provider's advice and direction. They could also refer you to specialists, such as a registered dietitian or mental health counselor, who can help you deal with a specific challenge. If you have prediabetes, ask your doctor if joining the National DPP might be a helpful step for you.



Look ahead.

We hope this guide has helped you get started down the road to not only preventing type 2 diabetes, but also having more energy, better checkups, and better mental health.



Making lifestyle changes can take time, but if you add in small steps towards your goals every week, you can start to make living healthy a habit.

TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR DIABETES



Healthy Eyes

Did you know that diabetes can harm your eyes? The good news is that you can take steps to help keep your eyes healthy. You've already taken an important step by finding this guide!

Tips to Keep Your Eyes Healthy

- **Get a dilated eye exam at least once a year and share the results with your primary care doctor.**

- In this exam, you will get eye drops to make your pupils larger. Pupils are the black circles in the middle of your eyes. The drops are painless and help your eye doctor see inside your eyes to look for signs of health problems.
- A dilated eye exam can help your eye doctor find and treat problems to keep you from losing your vision from diabetes.
- Your eye doctor may take pictures of your eyes with a tool called retinal photography. This tool helps the doctor see your retina, which is at the back part of your eyes.
- Be sure to make and keep your next eye doctor appointment!

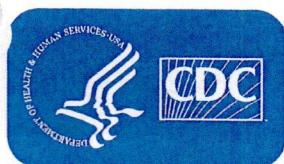
- **Visit your eye doctor right away if you:**

- See little black lines or spots that don't go away.
- See any red spots or a red fog.
- Have a sudden change in how clearly you see.
- Take longer than usual to adjust to darkness.



- **Talk with all of your health care providers about ways to manage your diabetes.**

- Ask your health care team to help you set and reach goals to manage your blood sugar, blood pressure, and cholesterol.
- Get regular A1C tests to measure your blood sugar over time because poor blood sugar can make eye problems happen faster.
- Ask about safe ways to be more active each day and foods that are healthy to eat.



**Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention**
National Center for Chronic
Disease Prevention and
Health Promotion

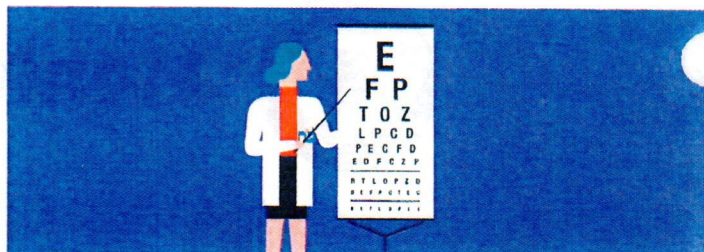
How Can Diabetes Harm Your Eyes?

- Diabetes is the main cause of blindness in adults aged 20 to 74. It is also a major cause of blindness for those aged 75 or older.
- Serious eye problems happen more often among people with diabetes.
- Regular exams help your doctor find and treat eye problems early to protect your vision.

Make an appointment with an ophthalmologist or an optometrist. Both of these eye doctors can give you a dilated eye exam and check your eyes.

My last eye appt was: _____

My next eye appt is due: _____



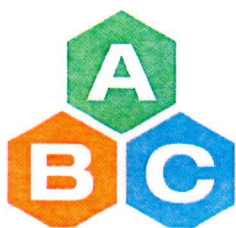
Common Eye Diseases Among People With Diabetes

Retinopathy causes small blood vessels in the retina (at the back of the eye) to get weak and possibly leak blood. This disease can cause blindness if not treated. This disease has no symptoms when it starts, so it's important to get your eyes checked regularly.

Cataracts cause a "clouding" of the lens of the eye, which makes vision blurry. People with diabetes are more likely to get cataracts.

Glaucoma causes pressure in the eye. If not treated, glaucoma can cause vision loss or blindness.

Manage Your ABCs



Ask your health care team to help you set and reach goals to manage your blood sugar, blood pressure, and cholesterol and stop smoking—also known as the ABCs of diabetes.

- **A1C (a measure of your average blood sugar over 3 months):** The goal set for many people is less than 7% for this blood test, but your doctor might set a different goal for you.
- **Blood pressure:** High blood pressure causes heart disease. The goal is less than 140/90 mmHg for most people, but check with your doctor to see what your goal should be.

- **Cholesterol:** LDL or "bad" cholesterol builds up and clogs your blood vessels. HDL or "good" cholesterol helps remove the "bad" cholesterol from your blood vessels. Ask your doctor what your cholesterol numbers should be.
- **Smoking:** If you smoke or use other tobacco products, take steps to quit. Call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669) for support.

Teach your family about your diabetes and the ABCs so they can help you.



Join the millions of Americans learning to manage their diabetes:

Ask your health care provider to refer you to diabetes self-management education and support (DSMES) services to help you manage your diabetes. Search for "[Find a Diabetes Education Program in Your Area](#)" to go to a website that lists programs recognized by the American Diabetes Association or accredited by the Association of Diabetes Care & Education Specialists.

Visit [CDC's Diabetes website](#) for information on how to manage your diabetes and live your healthiest life.

TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR DIABETES



Healthy Feet

Did you know that diabetes can harm your feet and lead to complications? The good news is that you can take steps to help keep your feet healthy. You've already taken an important step by finding this guide!

Tips to Keep Your Feet Healthy



■ Check your feet every day.

- Look for calluses, cuts, sores, blisters, red spots, and swelling. A good time to check your feet is when you put on or take off your shoes and socks.
- Use a mirror to check the bottoms of your feet if you have trouble seeing them. You can also ask a family member to help you.
- Contact your health care provider if you see a problem.

■ Wash your feet every day.

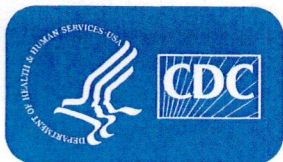
- Use warm water, not hot, to wash your feet. Do not soak your feet.
- Check bath water with your hands first to make sure it's not too hot. You might not feel how hot the water is with your feet.
- Dry your feet well, including between your toes.

■ Keep the skin on your feet soft and smooth.

- Rub a thin coat of lotion over the tops and bottoms of your feet.
- Do not put lotion between your toes. It could cause an infection.

■ Protect your feet.

- Do not walk barefoot. It is easy to step on something and hurt your feet.
- Wear shoes that fit well and protect your feet.
- Check inside your shoes before you put them on to make sure the lining is smooth and there are no objects in them.
- Always wear shoes at the beach and on hot pavement.
- Do not use hot water bottles or heating pads on your feet.
- Do not use over-the-counter products for corns and calluses. They may harm your skin.
- Keep your blood sugar within your target levels.
- Ask your primary care provider to check your feet at every visit.
- Have a podiatrist (a doctor who treats feet) examine your feet once a year or more.



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How Can Diabetes Harm Your Feet?

- Diabetes is a major cause of amputation of a toe, foot, or leg. Many amputations could be prevented with daily foot care.
- If you have diabetes, you can lose feeling in your feet. When that happens, it can be hard to tell when you have a problem—like a callus, cut, sore, or blister on your foot.
- Diabetes can reduce the amount of blood flow to your feet. Numbness and less blood flow can slow the time it takes for sores to heal and lead to foot problems.



What Is a Podiatrist?

- A *podiatrist* (poh-DY-uh-trist) is a doctor who specializes in finding and treating foot and ankle problems. You should have a podiatrist check your feet once a year or more.

What to Do When You Visit a Podiatrist

- Work with your podiatrist to create a plan to care for your feet.
- Ask how to trim your toenails and treat corns and calluses safely.
- Ask if you qualify for special shoes. They might be covered by Medicare or other insurance plans.
- Ask your podiatrist to send your exam results to your other doctors after every visit.
- Be sure to keep your next podiatrist appointment!

Manage Your ABCs



Ask your health care team to help you set and reach goals to manage your blood sugar, blood pressure, and cholesterol and stop smoking—also known as the ABCs of diabetes.

- **A1C (a measure of your average blood sugar over 3 months):** The goal set for many people is less than 7% for this blood test, but your doctor might set a different goal for you.
- **Blood pressure:** High blood pressure causes heart disease. The goal is less than 140/90 mmHg for most people, but check with your doctor to see what your goal should be.

- **Cholesterol:** LDL or “bad” cholesterol builds up and clogs your blood vessels. HDL or “good” cholesterol helps remove the “bad” cholesterol from your blood vessels. Ask your doctor what your cholesterol numbers should be.
- **Smoking:** If you smoke or use other tobacco products, take steps to quit. Call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669) for support.

Teach your family about your diabetes and the ABCs so they can help you.



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TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR DIABETES

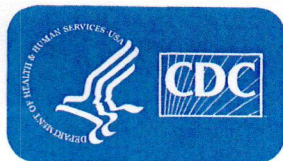


Healthy Teeth

Did you know that diabetes can harm your teeth and gums? The good news is that you can take steps to help keep your teeth healthy. You've already taken an important step by finding this guide!

Tips to Keep Your Teeth Healthy

- **Get a dental exam once a year or more often if your dentist says you need it. At your exam, your dentist or dental hygienist can:**
 - Explain how diabetes affects your teeth and gums and check for problems, like cavities or gum disease.
 - Treat any problems you have with your teeth or gums.
 - Teach you how to check for signs of gum disease at home (see next page).
 - Provide care, like a fluoride treatment, to keep your mouth healthy.
 - Tell you how to treat problems, such as dry mouth.
- **Work with your dentist to create a health plan for your teeth.**
 - Ask your dentist how to take care of your teeth at home and how often to come in for a dental visit.
 - Ask what to do if you start having problems with your teeth or gums.
 - Ask your dentist to send your exam results to your other doctors after every visit.
 - Be sure to keep your next dentist appointment!
- **Take care of your teeth at home.**
 - Brush with a soft-bristled toothbrush two times a day or more.
 - Use toothpaste with fluoride and floss once a day.
 - Check your mouth for red or swollen gums, bleeding gums, loose teeth, a change in how your bite feels, or bad breath.
 - Visit a dentist if you think you have gum disease.
 - Limit food and drinks that are high in sugar.



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How Can Diabetes Harm Your Teeth?

- Diabetes is linked to gum disease, also known as periodontal disease.
- Gum disease can lead to tooth loss.
- If people who have uncontrolled diabetes get treated for gum disease, their blood sugar will go down over time.

What Are the Signs of Gum Disease?

- Red, swollen, or bleeding gums.
- Gums pulling away from the teeth or sores on the gums.
- Loose teeth or change in bite or tooth position.
- Bad breath.

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TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR **DIABETES**



Healthy Ears

Did you know that diabetes can harm your hearing and your balance? The good news is you can take steps to hear well and reduce your risk of falls. You've already taken an important step by finding this guide!

Tips to Keep Your Ears Healthy

- **Make an appointment with a health care provider called an audiologist (aw-dee-OL-uh-jist) to check your hearing and balance as soon as you are diagnosed with diabetes.**
 - Bring a list of your medicines and any illnesses and hospitalizations.
 - Your audiologist will look at your history and test results to help you prevent or deal with ear problems.
 - Your audiologist can tell you ways to protect your hearing and balance. For example, you can:
 - ▶ Wear ear protection around loud noises like lawn mowers, leaf blowers, and chain saws.
 - ▶ Not clean your ears with objects like cotton swabs, pencils, or paper clips.
 - ▶ Eat a healthy diet. You can work with a dietitian or diabetes educator to create a healthy eating plan.
- Ask your doctor or pharmacist if any of your medicines could harm your hearing. Share this information with your audiologist.



- **Visit your audiologist right away if you:**
 - Hear ringing or other noise in your ears or head.
 - Have problems hearing or maintaining your balance.
 - Become dizzy, fall, or feel worried you could fall.
 - Have a sudden change in how clearly you can understand what people are saying.
 - Have trouble understanding what people are saying because of background noise.
 - Feel like people are mumbling when they talk to you.

Regular exams help your audiologist find and treat ear problems early to protect your hearing and balance. Find a provider in your area at the [American Academy of Audiology website](#).



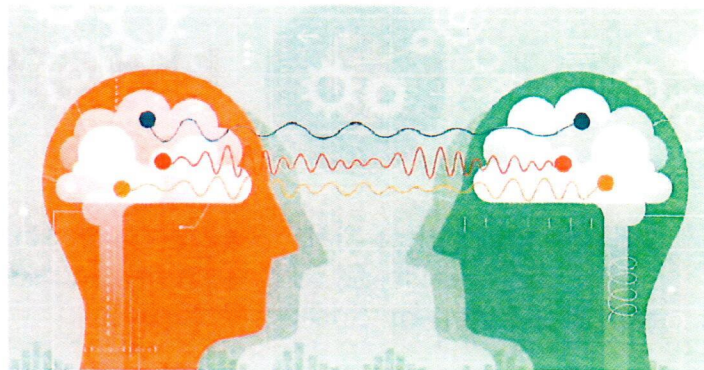
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How Can Diabetes Harm Your Ears?

- Diabetes damages small blood vessels in your inner ear and your vestibular (ve-STIB-yuh-ler) system, which is the part of your inner ear that helps with balance.
- Diabetes can make it harder for signals related to hearing and balance to get to your brain.
- Hearing loss is more common in people with diabetes.
- You are more likely to fall if you have diabetes because of damage to your vestibular system.

What Are the Signs of Balance Problems?

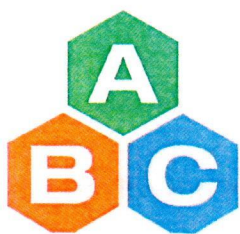
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded.
- Feeling like your head is spinning.
- Falling or feeling like you may fall.



What You Should Know About Hearing Loss

- Hearing loss can make you appear confused or as if you are not paying attention.
- Uncorrected hearing loss can make you feel depressed or anxious.
- Family and friends may be aware of your hearing loss before you are.
- Hearing loss affects how you communicate at work, with family, and with your health care team.

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TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR DIABETES



Your Medicines

When you have diabetes, you need to take your medicines correctly to stay healthy. If you don't, they may not work as well. The good news is that your pharmacist can help you stay on track with your medicines. You've already taken an important step by finding this guide!

Tips to Manage Your Medicines



■ **Take your medicines as directed. Tell your pharmacist and your primary care doctor if:**

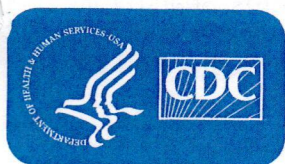
- You develop any problems that you didn't have before—like nausea, diarrhea, itching, or a rash.
- You have any problems taking your medicines, like forgetting to take them or having a hard time swallowing them.
- You have any changes in your diet or health.
- You are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- You are having trouble paying for your medicines.

■ **Make a list of all of your medicines to show your pharmacist and doctor. It's easier than trying to remember them all.**

- Give a copy of your medicine list to your pharmacist and primary care doctor. Keep a copy in your wallet.
- Include medicines your doctor has prescribed for you.
- Include over-the-counter items such as vitamins, herbal supplements, natural remedies, cold medicines, or pain medicines (like aspirin or ibuprofen). Over-the-counter medicines are ones you can buy off the shelf without a prescription. They can sometimes interfere with other medicines.

■ **Talk with your pharmacist.**

- Ask questions about your medicines (see examples on next page).
- Tell your pharmacist about any new health problems you have.
- Share any new test results you get from your dentist, eye doctor, foot doctor, or other members of your health care team.



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Why Do Your Medicines Matter?

- People with diabetes often take many different medicines for diabetes and for other conditions, like heart disease, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol.
- Some medicines that are safe by themselves can mix badly with other medicines.

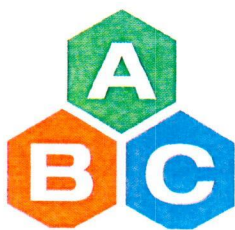
How Can Your Pharmacist Help You?

- Pharmacists are easy to reach. They are often available all day, in the evening, and on weekends. You can talk to them in person or call the phone number on your prescription bottle.
- Pharmacists can tell you about programs that can help you save money on medicines and help you manage your diabetes.

Questions to Ask Your Pharmacist

- What are the brand and generic (nonbrand) names of my medicines?
- What is each of my medicines for?
- When should I take each medicine and how much should I take?
- How long should I use this medicine? Can I stop using it if I feel better?
- What should I do if I miss a dose or take too much?
- What are the possible side effects?
- How should I store my medicine? Does it have to be kept in the fridge?
- Will this medicine take the place of anything I already take?
- Are there other medicines I should avoid? Are there foods, drinks, or activities that I should avoid?

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