

HYPOGLYCEMIA (Low Blood Glucose) Nutrition Recommendations

Having symptoms of low blood glucose (shaky, dizzy, confusion, etc.)?

- Consume 15g of a simple carbohydrate: e.g. 4oz of fruit juice or regular soda, 3-4 glucose tabs, 1 glucose tube, 1 tbsp honey / sugar, 5 Lifesavers, 2 tbsp of raisins, or other food ideas are in the "Safety Plan" below. Sometimes you might need a little more, up to 30g of carbs.
- After consuming the simple carbohydrates, have a balanced meal or hearty snack, ideally, within about 15 to 30 minutes.

PREVENTION:

Eat balanced meals and snacks regularly (every 3-4 hours). Eating may need to be every 2 hours while experiencing symptoms of hypoglycemia. If low blood glucose tends to happen around the same time most days, plan ahead by having a snack/meal just before this time.

Include protein foods (with carbohydrates) at meal and snack times to help stabilize blood sugars. Examples of protein sources include: meat, fish, milk, yogurt, eggs, cheese, nuts, tofu, beans and legumes

Eat a balanced evening snack that includes carbohydrate, protein, fat and fiber, to help prevent hypoglycemia overnight. Examples: turkey sandwich with mayo, PBJ sandwich, bowl of cereal with milk choose 2% dairy milk, whole dairy milk or soy milk

Limit alcohol. Alcohol can cause hypoglycemia, especially on an empty stomach. If you do consume alcohol, it is best to have food as well

Limit eating foods high in sugar and concentrated sweets on their own. When eaten on their own these foods can cause a rapid increase, and then rapid fall of your blood glucose. To prevent this, when eating sweets consider having them with a balanced meal/snack.

SAFETY PLAN:

- Keep quick digesting simple carbohydrate sources of food or drinks and/or glucose tabs with you at all times to correct low blood glucose (even if you end up not needing it).
 - Ideas include: Applesauce, fruit juice, regular sport drinks, regular soda, fruit gummies, gummy candy, whole fruits, and pretzels. Easy on the go options: Lifesavers, juice boxes, applesauce pouches, dried fruit, honey sticks, sugar packets, glucose tabs or sport gels/chews.

- o **Tell those around you** so they can help, if need
- Talk about your medical needs to roommates, friends, family, coaches, etc. If something happens, they will better know how to help you!
- You could instruct them to:
 - Call 911 if needed (for example, if you faint or become unconscious)
 - If available and you are alert/responsive, have them give you a source of simple carb sources – preferably liquid sources, as listed above
- o Alert your medical provider and plan to follow up with them as soon as possible
- Consider purchasing a medical ID band (worn on wrist) to alert bystanders should an emergency occur. May be helpful if you are traveling alone!
- o Start learning and recognizing how different foods and food combinations make YOUR body feel

SAMPLE MENU to prevent Hypoglycemia:

Aim for 4 to 6 eating times a day, or maybe more if you need to eat every 2 hours

Breakfast: Greek yogurt, fruit and granola OR Egg and cheese sandwich, and fruit

Snack: Fruit and cottage cheese OR Cheese and crackers

Lunch: Poke bowl (protein, rice/noodles and veggies) OR Sandwich (protein, veggies and mayo/avocado) and

fruit

Snack: Pretzels, veggies and hummus OR Protein bar and fruit

Dinner: Chicken (or other protein), sweet potato and veggie salad with dressing OR Burrito (protein, rice,

cheese and veggies)

Evening snack: Toast with peanut butter and glass of 2% milk OR Popcorn and Almonds

For more meal/snack ideas:

- o https://health.cornell.edu/sites/health/files/docs/External%20Weblinks/Nutrition QuickMealIdeas.pdf
- The nutritionists at Cornell Health have expertise in helping students develop an individual plan for your needs. If you have not already one, you may set up an appointment with a nutritionist online at https://health.cornell.edu/services/nutrition-healthy-eating-services or by calling 607-255-5155.