

Carbohydrate Exchange

Carbohydrate

Carbohydrates are our body's primary and preferred source of energy. In our diet, we consume carbohydrates mostly in the form of starches and sugars. These are broken down into glucose (a type of sugar) to enter our blood. Therefore, carbohydrates have the greatest impact on our blood sugar as compared to protein and fat. The type and amount of carbohydrates we eat affects how quickly sugar enters our blood.



Carbohydrate Exchanges

You can use <u>Carbohydrate Exchanges</u> as a simple guide to plan your carbohydrate intake across the day. This helps you get a consistent amount of energy without causing large fluctuations in your blood sugar levels. Your dietitian will work with you on the carbohydrate exchanges you need at each meal and for the entire day.

1 Carbohydrate exchange = 15 grams of carbohydrate

Total carbohydrate exchanges per day	exchanges
Breakfast	exchanges
Lunch	exchanges
Afternoon Tea	exchanges
Dinner	exchanges
Supper	exchanges

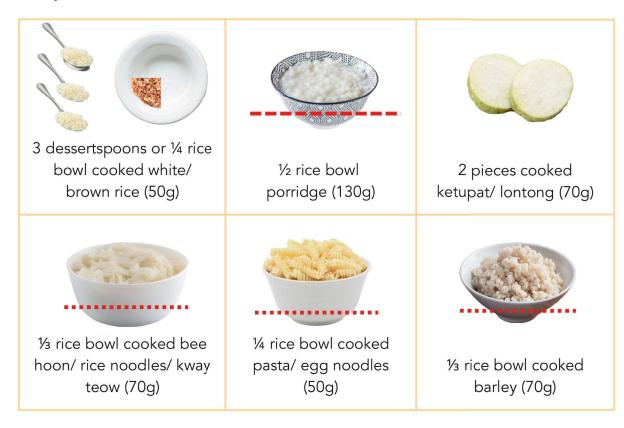
Refer to the next few pages to find out what makes up 1 carbohydrate exchange for some common carbohydrate food sources.

To help you estimate the carbohydrate content of foods, familiarise yourself with the following measuring sizes:



Starch

Rice, Pasta & Noodles



Breads, Biscuits & Cereal



1 slice plain white/ wholemeal bread (30g)



½ burger bun (30g)



18cm diameter ½ piece chapati (30g)



36cm diameter 1/3 big piece plain thosai (45g)



9cm diameter 1 piece idli (75g)



20cm diameter 1/3 piece plain naan (30g)



2 heaped dessertspoons dry rolled oats (23g)



3 heaped dessertspoons dry instant oats (22g)



⅔ cup plain cornflakes (17g)



½ cup bran flakes (20g)



2 pieces cookies (e.g. peanut butter sandwich cookies, oreo) (15g)



3 pieces marie biscuits (21g)



3 pieces cream crackers (15g)





1.5 pieces digestive biscuit (30g)

Fruits & Vegetables

mazafati) (~8-10g/ piece)

Fruits



½ dragonfruit (140g)

(50g)









½ large pear (e.g. packham, crystal pear) (150g)



1.5 section pomelos (150g)



1 slice pineapple (140g)



2 small plums (e.g. sugar, cherry plum) (120g)



1.5 medium plums (e.g. Japanese/ Chinese plums) (120g)



3 dried prunes (25g)



2 tablespoons dried raisins (20g)



6 rambutans (110g)



1 medium starfruit (300g)



15 medium strawberries (180g)



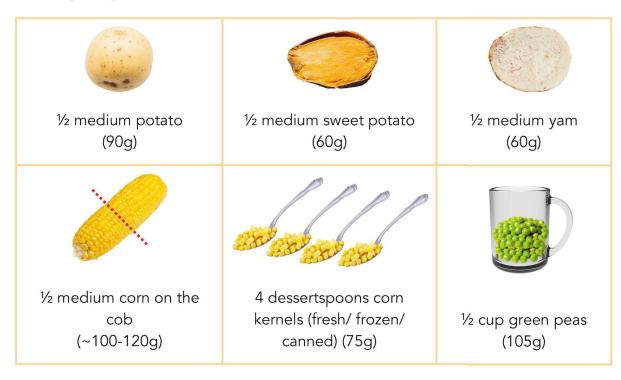
1 slice watermelon (220g)

Fruit Juice*



^{*}Unsweetened or "no added sugar" juices. Read product labels for carbohydrate content.

Starchy Vegetables



Legumes



Nuts - Choose unsweetened varieties



Milk & Alternatives



1 cup unflavoured lowfat milk (250ml)



6 heaped teaspoons powdered milk



½ cup evaporated milk (125ml)





34 cup regular soymilk (200ml)



1 cup reduced sugar soymilk (300ml)



1 small tub plain, unsweetened yogurt (200g)

Sugar













3 teaspoons plain sugar/ regular fruit jam/ honey/ pancake syrup

4 teaspoons condensed milk





4 teaspoons instant malt beverage powder, regular (e.g. Milo, Horlicks, Ovaltine)





5 teaspoons Milo Gao Siew Dai/ Kosong powder

Contributed by Nutrition & Dietetics Service, Allied Health Services

This brochure is produced for educational purposes and should not be used as a substitute for medical diagnosis or treatment. Please seek the advice of a qualified healthcare provider before starting any treatment or if you have any questions related to your health or medical condition.

