

Healthy Eating for Gestational Diabetes

This leaflet explains how to eat healthily for your gestational diabetes.

If you have any further questions, please speak to a doctor or nurse caring for you.

Keeping your blood glucose levels under control during pregnancy is vital to a healthy pregnancy. Lifestyle changes such as diet and exercise are an important role in helping you to keep your blood glucose as close to normal as possible.

Keeping your diet healthy and balanced and following specific tips can help you maintain good blood glucose control. The Eatwell plate is a good guide of a healthy balanced diet. You can view an interactive version of the Eatwell Guide at: [The Eatwell Guide - NHS](#)

Tips for managing blood glucose levels

1. Have three regular meals per day

Leaving long gaps between eating can make it harder to control your appetite and blood glucose levels.

2. Limit your intake of sugary foods and drinks

Avoid high sugar foods and drinks such as fizzy drinks, fruit juice, smoothies, sweets, chocolate, cake, biscuits, desserts, honey, jam, brown and white sugar.

Avoid adding sugar to foods and drinks. Try low or zero-calorie sweeteners instead, also known as artificial sweeteners, instead of using sugar.

It is not necessary to buy 'diabetic' foods. They can be expensive, high in fat and the sweeteners they contain may cause you to have diarrhoea.

3. Carbohydrates

Carbohydrate foods are broken down into glucose which is used by the body for energy. These foods have a direct effect on blood glucose levels. These include:

- Breads, chapatti, roti, pita bread, bagels (anything made with flour)
- Rice, pasta, noodles, cous cous, quinoa, barley, dumplings
- Breakfast cereals, cereal bars and crackers
- Starchy vegetables like sweet potato, potato, yam and plantain
- Beans and legumes
- Fruit (fresh, tinned and dried)
- Milk and yoghurt
- Sugary foods and drinks.

To manage your blood glucose levels, you need to eat the **right type** and **portion size** of carbohydrate foods.

4. Type of carbohydrate

Some carbohydrate foods are broken down more slowly which can help manage your blood glucose levels. This is called the Glycaemic index (GI). It is important to choose those carbohydrate foods that are **low** to **medium** in GI as they will be more slowly absorbed into the body.

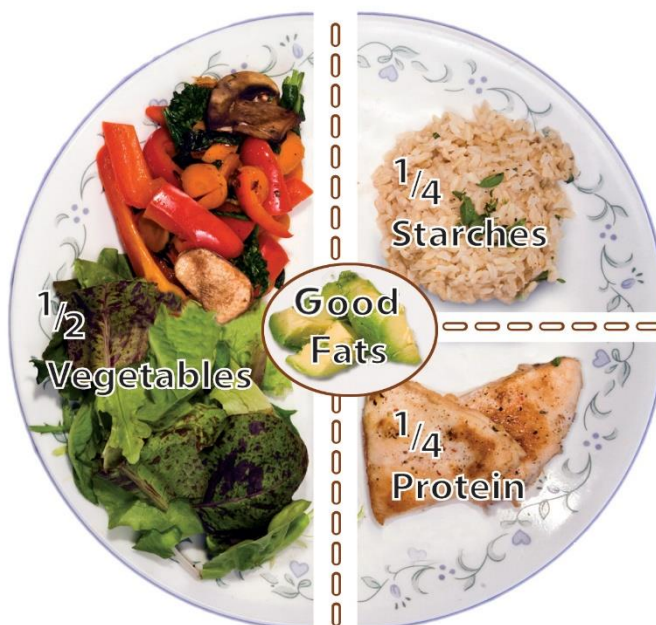
Please refer to Diabetes UK for more information:

[Glycaemic index and diabetes](#) | [Diabetes UK](#)

5. Portion sizes of carbohydrates

Eating large portions can contribute to having high blood glucose levels.

Use the portion plate below as a guide and refer to the sample meal plan for meal options.



Remember everyone is an individual in blood glucose response to carbohydrate foods and tolerance levels can change during pregnancy. This is only a guide and you may find that these quantities are not exactly right for you.

It is important not to cut out carbohydrate completely from your diet as this causes the production of ketones which are toxic to the baby, therefore a small amount at each meal is vital.

6. Breakfast

Some women find that eating a lower carbohydrate breakfast can help manage blood glucose levels at this time. This is due to a rise in hormones in the morning.

You may wish to change from a high carbohydrate meal such as a breakfast cereal and milk to a higher protein meal such as eggs on wholegrain toast. Please refer to the sample meal plan.

7. Snacks

Snacks may be needed if you are hungry in between your meals. We recommend that you limit to two to three snacks per day. Portion size is also important and as a guide we recommend you stick to 10g of total carbohydrate as a snack.

Some examples below:

- Unsalted nuts / seeds
- One fruit portion
- 150g natural or Greek yoghurt
- 2 crackers with cheese
- Vegetable sticks with a tablespoon of hummus/cream cheese.

For more snack options please refer to the snack list provided.

8. Fruit and Vegetables

- **One portion of vegetables** = 3 tbsp of cooked vegetables **or** 1 small bowl of salad
- **One portion fruit (80g)** (similar to a handful) = 1 medium orange or a child's size firm banana or apple **or** 2 small satsumas, plums **or** 8 grapes (a handful)

Fruit should be limited to three portions per day however vegetables can be eaten freely.

9. Eat a minimum 2-3 portions of protein foods daily. One portion equals:

- 80g meat (portion similar to a deck of cards)
- 120g fish (portion similar to palm of your hand of white fish, deck of cards for oily fish)
- 2 eggs
- 3-4 tbsp pulses
- 100g Quorn or tofu (1/2 cup)
- 30g nuts (handful)

10. Eat three portions of calcium-rich foods daily. One portion equals:

- 200ml milk or fortified alternatives
- 150g yoghurt – natural or Greek
- 25g cheese (similar to matchbox size)

Non-dairy foods containing calcium

- calcium enriched soya products
- green leafy vegetables
- tofu
- almonds
- beans
- dahl.

11. Reduce your intake of fat and fatty foods

Fat does not affect your blood glucose directly but if eaten in large amounts it can cause extra weight gain, which can make it more difficult to control your blood glucose levels. If you're trying to manage your weight, to choose low fat options.

12. Hydration

It is important that you aim for 1.5 to 2 litres of fluid a day to help prevent constipation and keep you well hydrated during pregnancy. Remember to avoid sugary fluids as these will increase blood glucose levels.

Good fluid choices:

- Water or sparkling water
- Tea or coffee (Max two cups of tea OR two cups instant coffee per day due to caffeine content)
- Decaf tea or coffee
- No added sugar cordials / squashes
- Sugar free fizzy drinks that contain artificial sweeteners.

13. Keep active

Physical activity can help to improve your body's sensitivity to insulin. You could try do 20 minutes of physical activity such as walking between eating and the hour of testing to help achieve good blood glucose control.

Regular exercise also will help to keep you fit and prepares you for the birth of your baby.

The most important thing about activity is that you do something that you enjoy.

Before starting or continuing any form of physical activity, always check with your healthcare professional team.

Useful sources of information

Diabetes UK [Gestational diabetes diet](#) | [What can I eat](#) | [Diabetes UK](#)

BDA food Facts Sheet [Pregnancy and diet - BDA](#)

Eatwell plate [The Eatwell Guide - NHS](#)

Contact us

Please don't hesitate to contact us via telephone if you have any concerns or questions. Please use the telephone number 020 8266 6768 and request a Dietitian call back.

Sample meal plan

Aim to have three regular meals per day. Lunch and evening meal suggestions are interchangeable.

Breakfast

- 1 slice granary /seeded bread with topping*
- 2 to 3 slices low carb bread (see list) with topping*
- Omelette (add vegetables of choice) and 1 slice granary /seeded bread
- Cooked breakfast: eggs, spinach, tomato, mushrooms and 200g baked beans
- 200g natural Greek yogurt with handful nuts / seeds and handful of berries
- 1 small chapatti with curry (meat / chicken / paneer)

*Eggs, cheese, peanut butter, avocado, cooked ham

Lunch

- 2 slices granary / seeded bread with chicken / tuna /cheese / egg and salad
- 1 wholemeal wrap with chicken / tuna /cheese / egg and salad
- 2 small (hand size) chapatti with curry and vegetables / salad
- Chicken and vegetable soup and 1 small bread roll
- Lentil soup with 1 slice granary / seeded bread
- Scrambled eggs with avocado and 2 slices granary / seeded bread

Evening Meal

- ¼ plate (fist size) cooked pasta, beef bolognese and salad
- ¼ plate (fist size) sweet potato with baked fish, onions, peppers, tomatoes
- Fajitas made with 2 small wraps, chicken, onion, peppers, cheese and salad
- ¼ plate (fist size) cooked Basmati rice, curry (meat / chicken / paneer) and vegetables / salad
- Nicoise salad: tuna, egg, green beans, salad and 5 to 6 small new potatoes
- Stir fry made with tofu, fist-sized portion noodles and vegetables.

If you follow a vegan or vegetarian diet please substitute protein rich foods for alternatives (e.g. tofu, meat substitutes, pulses). If adding pulses the portion of carbohydrate (starchy) food at that meal will need to be reduced.

Snack Options for Gestational Diabetes

Snacks between meals should be ideally two hours after a main meal and to prevent blood glucose levels from rising should contain 10g or less of carbohydrate.

Fruit	
1 Kiwi fruit	5g
1 Slice mango (40g)	5g
1 Slice pineapple (40g)	5g
5 Strawberries	5g
1 small handful of blueberries	5g
1 medium size apple	10g
3 Raw apricots	10g
1 large slice melon (150g)	10g
1 Nectarine / peach	10g
1 Pear	10g
2 Plums	10g
Small handful of dried fruit and nuts	10g
Avocado (70g or half medium)	1g
Dairy	
Fage 0% fat yoghurt (170g pot)	6.8g
Weight Watchers Fat Free (110g pot)	7.9g
Danone Light and Free (115g pot)	8.2g
Milk - cows (200ml)	10g
Low fat cottage cheese (150g)	5.9g
Low Fat cream cheese (30g)	1g
Savoury Snacks	
2 Handfuls of plain popcorn	10g
1 small packet popcorn (15g non sweet)	8g
1 Large rice cake	5g
Corn cake x 2	10g
Oatcake x 2	10g
Ryvita Thin x 2	10g
Water biscuit x 2	10g
Crisp bake x 1	6.9g
Tomato salsa (1 tablespoon)	1g
Tzatziki (1 Tablespoon)	1g
Prawn cocktail 200g (1 pot)	4g
Unsalted nuts (30g/ 1 handful)	0g

Biscuits	
1 Hobnob	10g
1 Digestive	10g
2 Rich Tea	10g
1 Jaffa Cake	10g
2 Malted milk	10g
1 ginger biscuit	8g
Carb free snacks	
Tomato and mozzarella salad	
Olives	
Gherkins	
Pickled onions	
Vegetable sticks	
Crab sticks	
Hard-boiled egg	
Cold meats or chicken or fish (cooked)	
Cocktail sausages	
Prawn pack (cooked)	
Cheese (30g /matchbox size)	
Biltong / Jerky	
Beetroot	
Peanut butter	

Low Carb Breads

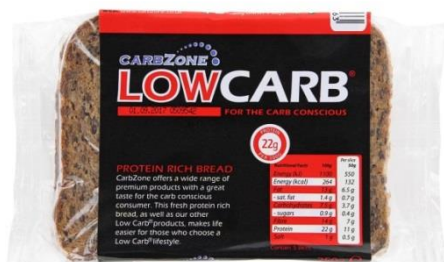
Try changing your bread from normal wholegrain bread where one slice has 15g of carbohydrate to one of these breads:



Hi-Lo: 1 slice has 5g carbohydrate



LivLife: 1 slice has 3.8g carbohydrate



CarbZone: 1 slice has 3.7g carbohydrate



Morrisons Protein: 1 slice has 8.6g carbohydrate



Hovis Lower Carb: 1 slice has 9.9g carbohydrate



Tesco Finest High Protein: 1 slice has 10.5g carbohydrate

For more information leaflets on conditions, procedures, treatments and services offered at our hospitals, please visit www.stgeorges.nhs.uk

Was this information helpful? Yes / No

Please let us know, contact patient.information@stgeorges.nhs.uk and include the leaflet title.

Thank you.

Additional services

Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)

PALS can offer you advice and information when you have comments or concerns about our services or care. You can contact the PALS team on the advisory telephone line Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 2pm to 5pm.

A Walk-in service is available:

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday between 10am and 4pm

Friday between 10am and 2pm.

The Walk-in and Advisory telephone services are closed on Wednesdays.

Please contact PALS in advance to check if there are any changes to opening times.

PALS is based within the hospital in the ground floor main corridor between Grosvenor and Lanesborough wings.

Tel: 020 8725 2453 **Email:** pals@stgeorges.nhs.uk

NHS UK

The NHS provides online information and guidance on all aspects of health and healthcare, to help you make decisions about your health.

Web: www.nhs.uk

NHS 111

You can call 111 when you need medical help fast but it's not a 999 emergency. NHS 111 is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Calls are free from landlines and mobile phones.

Tel: 111

AccessAble

You can download accessibility guides for all our services by searching 'St George's Hospital' on the AccessAble website (www.accessable.co.uk). The guides are designed to ensure everyone – including those with accessibility needs – can access our hospital and community sites with confidence.



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