**Helpful Trackers**

**Know and Track your A1C**
After each doctor’s appointment, use this chart to keep track of your A1C number and goal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Test</th>
<th>A1C</th>
<th>Appointment 1</th>
<th>Appointment 2</th>
<th>Appointment 3</th>
<th>Appointment 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Before Lunch</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Before Dinner</td>
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<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Before Bed</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Before Bed</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the chart below to help you monitor your daily blood glucose levels. You can even bring it to your next doctor’s appointment.

**Target Range**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Before Breakfast</th>
<th>After Dinner</th>
<th>Before Breakfast</th>
<th>After Dinner</th>
<th>Before Breakfast</th>
<th>After Dinner</th>
<th>Before Breakfast</th>
<th>After Dinner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
<td>Before Breakfast</td>
<td>After Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Your Support Team**

If you’re supporting a family member, friend or loved one with their type 2 diabetes management, you play an important role! Take the next step to support your loved one:

**Educate yourself**
Make an effort to learn as much as possible about the disease so you can help your loved one make informed decisions. Ask their doctor about helpful books, support groups, websites and online forums to better understand what your loved one is going through. There’s also useful information at AmericasDiabetesChallenge.com.

**Be a good listener**
Allowing your loved one to confide in you can make all the difference. Be there to celebrate their successes and support them when they struggle. Make sure you also ask them what type of help and support they need.

**Make lifestyle changes together**
People with diabetes can feel alone when they have to prepare a separate healthy meal or exercise on their own. Find some nutritious recipes you can cook and enjoy together, and/or schedule regular walks with your loved one to help them stay motivated.

**Be a part of their team**
Friends, family and physicians are all part of your loved one’s health care team. Ask your loved one how you can support them and offer to attend doctor’s appointments when possible so you can help them follow their treatment plan at home.

**America’s Diabetes Challenge**

Nearly 30 million people in the U.S. are living with diabetes, and 90-95% have type 2 diabetes.

America’s Diabetes Challenge, a program from Merck and the American Diabetes Association, urges those with type 2 diabetes to work with their doctor to set and reach their A1C goal (A1C is the average blood glucose over the past 2-3 months). The program also encourages people to learn if they’re at risk of low blood glucose (hypoglycemia) and how to help reduce that risk.

Managing type 2 diabetes isn’t always easy. Last year, thousands of patients and caregivers across the country echoed that first-hand by sharing their stories about living with type 2 diabetes. Common challenges were identified like eating healthy, exercising, sticking to a treatment plan and coping with the disease.

**Ready to take the next step?**
Keep reading for tips to help you or a loved one with type 2 diabetes tackle these challenges head on.*

*Remember to always work with your doctor before making changes to your individualized treatment plan.
Eating Healthy
Eating healthy is an important part of managing diabetes and reaching your A1C goal— but it can be challenging. Take the next step with the tips below:

Make small changes
Take one step at a time (literally!) by slowly adding more physical activity into your day. You can start by using the stairs instead of the elevator or go on a short walk around the block after dinner.

Team up
Working out with a friend or partner can make fitness fun, and making a plan with someone can help keep you committed to your exercise goals. It's a great way to stay motivated and encourage each other to stick with it!

Make the most of your daily routine
Finding time to exercise can be tough. But there are simple choices you can make to get yourself moving during the day. Keep a set of light weights by the couch and take five minutes to do a quick set of reps in between tasks. Or while at work, do stretches at your desk and set up walking meetings with your colleagues.

Use the time you have
Committing to regular exercise is important, but you don’t need to attend exercise classes or have a gym membership to stay moving— do your best to sneak in more activity during the day! Instead of carrying everything up the stairs at once, make a few trips. You can also choose a parking space near the far end of the lot when you go shopping to fit in more walking.

Exercising
Being active is a key part of your diabetes management plan, but beginning a workout routine can sometimes be intimidating. Get and stay motivated by taking the next step with the tips below, and remember to work with your doctor before starting or making any changes to an exercise routine:

Build your support system
Whether it’s your doctor, a family member or a friend, surround yourself with people who can support you when you struggle— and celebrate with you when you reach a goal. Knowing you’re not alone and having a support system can make a big difference.

Get involved
Sometimes the best people to talk to are those who’ve experienced the challenges you’re facing first-hand— consider getting involved in your local diabetes community to meet others who can help motivate you.

Set manageable goals
There’s a lot to think about when managing type 2 diabetes, so set small, reachable goals to make it less overwhelming to stay on track. For example, if you’re aiming to lose weight, stay on track by being active. You can start off slow by taking a walk after dinner.

Reward yourself
Celebrate each success, no matter how small. Whether you cooked a healthy meal, made it to the gym before work or saw a decrease in your A1C— acknowledge your progress. Reward yourself with something you enjoy like a night out with friends or relax at home with a new book. If you have a setback, remind yourself that tomorrow is a new day, and you’ll have the opportunity to get back on track. Also remember that diabetes is a progressive disease, so don’t get discouraged if your doctor needs to change your treatment plan over time.

Coping with the Disease
Managing type 2 diabetes has its ups and downs, which can make it difficult to stay on track with your management plan. If you’re struggling to cope with the disease, try these tips to help keep a positive outlook:

Set your A1C goal
Your A1C (average blood glucose over the past 2-3 months) is needed to help you and your doctor understand how well your treatment plan is working. At your next appointment, ask about your A1C and work with your doctor to set and reach your personal goal.

Know your numbers
In addition to having your A1C checked by your doctor, you should also check your blood glucose regularly. Checking your blood glucose, using a blood glucose meter, shows what your blood glucose level is at that moment. Just make sure to ask your doctor how often you should check your blood glucose and what your target range should be.

Everyone is different
Remember, your treatment plan is individualized, so you can work with your doctor to make sure it fits your needs. This will help make your plan easier to maintain.

Start a routine
If your doctor has prescribed medication, you may struggle to remember to take it. Using a pillbox that you fill each week or scheduling reminders on your phone may be helpful. Or, if you often forget to check your blood glucose, keep a meter in the kitchen so you can easily check before and after meals.

Sticking to a Treatment Plan
Keeping track of the different aspects of your treatment plan— like diet, exercise and taking medicine (if prescribed)— can be overwhelming. But being consistent and forming healthy habits can help make things easier. Take the next step with the tips below:

Plan ahead
Try planning dishes for the week, and write your grocery list ahead of time. If you find it difficult to cook after work, consider dedicating one night for meal prep so you have a few healthy dishes ready to go.

Make healthy choices
If your favorite food or drink isn’t the healthiest, simple switches can satisfy your cravings and keep you on track. Skip the potato chips, and have kale chips instead. Swap out ice cream for frozen low-fat Greek yogurt or choose sparkling water with fresh lime instead of soda.

Spice it up
Eating healthy doesn’t have to be boring! For extra flavor, use salt-free spices and herbs like dried basil, cumin, chili powder and cayenne. Finding ways to enjoy your food may make it easier to stick with your diabetes management plan. This may not only help you manage your diabetes, but it can also make you feel better and help with weight loss.

Prepare for lows
Many people with diabetes know the importance of managing high blood glucose, but they may not know that blood glucose can also go too low (known as hypoglycemia). Hypoglycemia can be caused by certain diabetes medications, skipping meals or exercising excessively. Work with your doctor to learn if you’re at risk for hypoglycemia and what the symptoms are, and remember to set aside a few quick acting sources of sugar to have on hand in case your blood glucose gets low. Think fruit juice (about 4 ounces or 1/2 cup) or hard candies (see package to determine how many to consume).