

Prevent type 2 diabetes blood-sugar spikes by eating more protein for breakfast

29 April 2015, by Sarah Clinton

Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes have difficulty regulating their glucose—or blood sugar—levels, particularly after meals. Now, University of Missouri researchers have found that Type 2 diabetics can eat more protein at breakfast to help reduce glucose spikes at both breakfast and lunch.

"People often assume that their glucose response at one meal will be identical to their responses at other meals, but that really isn't the case," said Jill Kanaley, professor and associate chair in the MU Department of Nutrition and Exercise Physiology. "For instance, we know that what you eat and when you eat make a difference, and that if people skip breakfast, their glucose response at lunch will be huge. In our study, we found those who ate breakfast experienced appropriate glucose responses after lunch."

Kanaley and her colleagues monitored Type 2 diabetics' levels of glucose, insulin and several gut hormones—which help regulate the insulin response—after breakfast and lunch. The participants ate either high-[protein](#) or high-carbohydrate breakfasts, and the lunch included a standard amount of protein and carbohydrates.

The researchers found eating more protein at breakfast lowered individuals' post-meal glucose levels. Insulin levels were slightly elevated after the lunch meal, which demonstrated that individuals' bodies were working appropriately to regulate blood-sugar levels, Kanaley said.

"The first meal of the day is critical in maintaining glycemic control at later meals, so it really primes people for the rest of the day," Kanaley said. "Eating breakfast prompts cells to increase concentrations of insulin at the second meal, which is good because it shows that the body is acting appropriately by trying to regulate [glucose levels](#). However, it is important for Type 2 diabetics to understand that different foods will affect them differently, and to really understand how they

respond to meals, they need to consistently track their [glucose](#). Trigger foods may change depending on how much physical activity people have gotten that day or how long they have waited between [meals](#)."

Kanaley said that although it would be helpful for individuals with [high blood sugar](#) to eat more protein, they do not need to consume extreme amounts of protein to reap the benefits.

"We suggest consuming 25 to 30 grams of protein at [breakfast](#), which is within the range of the FDA recommendations," Kanaley said.

Kanaley's study recently was published in the *Journal of Nutrition*.

Provided by University of Missouri-Columbia

APA citation: Prevent type 2 diabetes blood-sugar spikes by eating more protein for breakfast (2015, April 29) retrieved 25 May 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-04-diabetes-blood-sugar-spikes-protein-breakfast.html>

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