Healthy LIVING while aging!



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Living Healthy with Diabetes Mellitus

By Mordechai Lavi, MD

According to the Nevada Diabetes Association, one in three individuals are not aware they are living with diabetes. Thankfully though, diagnosing someone with diabetes is as simple as taking a quick blood test, often with just a prick of blood from your finger in your health provider's office.

The term diabetes has been around for centuries and means passing through; a large discharge of urine in Greek. Later, mellitus, Latin for honey or sweet, was added to the name when the sweetness of urine and blood in those living with diabetes was noted. Basically, those with diabetes are not able to regulate their levels of sugar or glucose in their blood. When these levels get too high, glucose is released resulting in a large discharge of sugary urine.

Even though the medical profession has been familiar with diabetes for hundreds of years, recently diabetes mellitus rates, particularly Type 2 diabetes, have skyrocketed. In Nevada, according to the Americas Health Rankings, 10.9% of the population (337,900 out of 3.1 million) in 2019 was living with diabetes, with 21.7% of those are adults over age 65. Diabetes has devastating effects on your brain, heart, eyes, kidneys and nerves. Those living with Type 2 diabetes are more likely to die from heart attack, stroke, or cancer compared to those not living with diabetes. In 2019, diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death in Nevada. Dr. Mordechai Lavi is an assistant professor of internal medicine and division chief of geriatrics at University of Nevada, Reno School of Medicine.

The key to treating diabetes mellitus, Type 2 diabetes, is lifestyle changes. The National Institute for Health concludes that a diet of seasonal produce with a daily abundance of vegetables and fruit, moderate amounts of fish, poultry, eggs, and red meat only once a week while increasing monounsaturated fats like olive oil are essential. The above eating recommendations along with 150-minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity each week have been shown to decrease the amount of glucose in the blood over a period of two to three months. Examples of moderate-intensity physical activities include walking briskly, dancing, swimming and bicycling – all which use large muscles, increase heart rate and make you breathe harder. Check with your health care provider before starting any new or more intense physical activity; start slow and do it regularly.

In summation, exercise is king, nutrition is queen, put them together and you've got a kingdom. It also takes a community to be healthy, so getting every member of your "community" on board with the changes in diet and activity level is essential to your success.

Thank you for taking the time to learn something new about diabetes as it could turn out to be a life saver for yourself or someone you love!

For more information about Healthy Aging education or resources, please visit our website: extension.unr.edu and search "Healthy Aging."

Easy and healthy side dishes that are sure to please and may become new family favorites.

Flavorful Green Beans

Add sliced mushrooms to make this a healthy version of a traditional Thanksgiving favorite.

2 pounds fresh or 2, 14.5-ounce cans green beans

¹/₂ cup cold water
¹/₃ cup onions, chopped
4 cloves garlic, chopped
nonstick cooking spray
¹/₂ teaspoon black pepper
¹/₂ teaspoon basil dried
¹/₂ teaspoon oregano dried



Place green beans in a large bowl or strainer and rinse. If using fresh, snap off tips. Place green beans in a large pot with cold water. Cook green beans on stovetop over medium heat for 10 minutes. In a separate medium pan, using the cooking spray, sauté chopped onions and garlic, for 5 minutes or until they are tender and very lightly browned. Add onions, garlic, and black pepper to green beans. Spray the cooking spray over mixture and cook on medium heat for another 20 minutes or until green beans are tender, but not soft. Stir occasionally. Sprinkle dried basil and oregano over green beans. Mix and serve. Serves seven. Flavorful Green Beans | EatFresh

Supreme Mashed Potatoes

Don't like orange mashed potatoes? Try parsnips. They are white like potatoes and sweet like carrots.

6 medium potatoes, peeled, cut into chunks

2 carrots peeled, chopped
3 cloves garlic, finely chopped
½ cup chicken broth low sodium
1 tablespoon butter



Combine potatoes and carrots in a large pot and fill with cold water. Bring to a boil and cook 5 minutes. Add garlic and reduce heat to simmer until potatoes and carrots are tender, about 35 minutes. Drain and keep 1 cup of the cooking liquid. Mash the potatoes and carrots with a hand masher. Combine chicken broth and butter in a small pan; heat over medium heat until the butter melts. Slowly stir broth mixture into the mashed potatoes and carrots. If necessary, add the reserved cooking liquid until the potatoes reach the desired thickness. Serve while hot. Serves ten. Supreme Mashed Potatoes | EatFresh Simply Delicious: Easy, Healthy Meals with Chef Suzy sponsored by AARP Nevada airs on Wednesday, November 10 at 11:00 a.m. register at: <u>https://bit.ly/CookingWithChefSuzy</u>.





Sweet Potato and Apple Soup

Try this easy soup for a new holiday side-dish.

- 1 tablespoon butter or 1 tablespoon coconut
 - oil or 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 1 onion small, chopped
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- 1 Granny Smith apple peeled, cored, and chopped 1 sweet potato peeled and cut into ½-inch pieces
- ¹/₈ teaspoon cayenne pepper to taste (optional)
- ¹/₄ teaspoon ground ginger
- ¹/₄ teaspoon black pepper
- $1^{-1}/_{2}$ cups vegetable broth
- 1¹/₄ cups water
- Salt to taste



Melt butter in a large stockpot over medium heat. Add onion and garlic, cook until golden. Add chopped apple and sweet potato, ginger powder, cayenne pepper (if using), black pepper, stock and water. Bring to boil. Reduce heat to low and simmer until the sweet potatoes are soft, about one-hour. Add salt to taste. Ladle as is, or blend and puree until smooth. Serves four.

Sweet Potato and Apple Soup | EatFresh

Using Thanksgiving leftovers helps control your food budget and produces less waste!

To ensure that leftovers are safe to eat, make sure the food is cooked to a safe temperature and refrigerate the

leftovers promptly. Not cooking food to a safe temperature and leaving food out at an unsafe temperature are the two main causes of foodborne illness. Safe handling of leftovers is very important to reducing foodborne illness. Follow the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service's recommendations for handling leftovers safely. *Food safety tips can be found at* Home | Food Safety and Inspection Service (usda.gov)

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