




















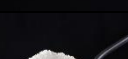
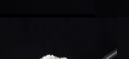







# The Glycaemic Index helps predict how these bread types might affect blood glucose –important information if you have type 2 diabetes

Type of bread	GI from scientific literature	Serve size (g)	Glycaemic load (g/serve)	How does one small 30g slice effect blood glucose compared to 4g teaspoons of table sugar? 					
White	71	30	10	3.7					
Brown	74	30	9	3.3					
Rye ,69% whole-grain rye flour	78	30	11	4.0					
Wholegrain barley, 50% barley	85	30	15	5.5					
Wholemeal,stoneground flour	59	30	7	2.6					
Pita, wholemeal	56	30	8	2.9					
Oatmeal batch	62	30	9	3.3					

As per calculations to be found in: It is the glycaemic response to, not the carbohydrate content of food that matters in diabetes and obesity:  
The glycaemic index revisited | Unwin | Journal of Insulin Resistance 2016 @lowcarbGP