

The Diabetes Prevention Program's Lifestyle Change Program

Appendix D: Professional Resources

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Developed by the Diabetes Prevention Program Lifestyle Resource Core,

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Appendix D: Professional Resources

D.1. Recommended Readings for Lifestyle Coaches

Bourn, D. M., Mann, J. I., McSkimming, B. J., Waldron, M. A., & Wishart, J. D. (1994). Impaired glucose tolerance and NIDDM: Does a lifestyle intervention program have an effect? <u>Diabetes Care</u>, <u>17</u>, 1311-1319.

Brownell, K. D. <u>The LEARN Program for Weight Control</u>, Seventh Edition. (1997). American Health Publishing Company, Texas

Colvin, R. H., & Olson, S. C. <u>Keeping It Off: Winning at Weight Loss.</u> (1989). Simon & Schuster, New York.

Davis, M., Eshelman, E. R., & McKay, M. <u>The Relaxation & Stress Reduction</u> <u>Workbook, Fourth Edition</u>. (1995). New Harbinger Publications, Inc., California.

Davis, M. <u>Leader's Guide to The Relaxation & Stress Reduction Workbook</u>, Fourth Edition. (1995). New Harbinger Publications, Inc., California.

Elmer, P. J., Grimm, R., Laing, B., Grandits, G., Svendsen, K., Van Heel, N., Betz, E., Raines, J., Link, M., Stamler, J., & Neaton, J. (1995). Lifestyle intervention: results of the treatment of mild hypertension study (TOMHS). Preventive Medicine, 24, 378-388.

Eriksson, K. F. & Lindgarde, F. (1991). Prevention of type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus by diet and physical exercise. Diabetologia, 34, 891-898.

Fairburn, C. Overcoming Binge Eating. (1995). The Guilford Press, New York.

Gorkin, L., Goldstein, M. G., Follick, M. J., Lefebvre, R. C. Strategies for enhancing adherence in clinical trials. (1990). In <u>The Handbook of Health Behavior Change</u>, Shumaker, S.A., Schron, E. B., & Ockene, J. K., Eds. (pp 361-375), Springer Publishing Company, New York.

Grilo, C. M. (1994). Physical activity and obesity. <u>Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy</u>, <u>48</u>, 127-136.

Insull, W., Henderson, M. M., Prentice, R. L., Thompson, D. J., Clifford, C., Goldman, S., Gorbach, S., Moskowitz, M., Thompson, R., & Woods, M. (1990). Results of a randomized feasibility study of a low-fat diet. <u>Archives of Internal Medicine</u>, <u>150</u>,

421-427.

Jakicic, J.M., Wing, R.R., Robertson, R.J. (1995). Prescribing exercise in multiple short bouts versus one continuous bout: effects on adherence, cardiorespiratory fitness, and weight loss in overweight women. <u>International Journal of Obesity</u>, <u>19</u>, 893-901.

Lustman, P. J. & Clouse, R. E. (1997). Identifying depression in adults with diabetes. <u>Clinical Diabetes</u>, <u>15</u>, 78.

Lustman, P. J., Clouse, R. E., Alrakawi, A., Rubin, E. H., & Gelenberg, A. J. (1997). Treatment of major depression in adults with diabetes: A primary care perspective. Clinical Diabetes, 16, 122-126.

McNabb, W. L., Quinn, M. T., & Rosing, L. (1993). Weight loss program for inner-city black women with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus: PATHWAYS. <u>Journal of the</u> American Dietetic Association, 93, 75-77.

Milas, C., Nowalk, M. P., Akpele, L., Castaldo, L., Coyne, T., Doroshenko, L., Kigawa, L., Korzec-Ramirez, D., Kinzel Scherch, L., & Snetselaar, L. (1995). Factors associated with adherence to the dietary protein intervention in the modification of diet in renal disease study. <u>Journal of American Dietetic Association</u>, 95:11, 1295-1300.

Miller, W. R., & Rollnick, S. (1991). <u>Motivational Interviewing: Preparing people to change addictive behavior</u>. The Guilford Press, New York.

Nelson, M. E., & Wernick, S. <u>Strong Women Stay Young.</u> (1997). Bantam Book, New York.

Pate, R. R., Pratt, M., Blair, S. N., Haskell, W. L., Macera, C. A., Bouchard, C., Buchner, D., Ettinger, W., Heath, G. W., King, A. C., Kriska, A., Leon, A. S., Marcus, B. H., Morris, J., Paffenbarger, R. S., Patrick, K., Pollock, M. L., Rippe, J. M., Sallis, J., & Wilmore, J. H. (1995). Physical activity and public health: a recommendation from the centers for disease control and prevention and the american college of sports medicine. <u>Journal of the American Medical Association</u>, <u>273:5</u>, 402-407.

Perri, M. G., McAllister, D. A., Gange, J. J., Jordan, R. C., McAdoo, W. G., & Nezu, A. M. (1988). Effects of four maintenance programs on the long-term management of obesity. <u>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</u>, <u>56</u>, 529-534.

Peyrot, M. & Rubin, R. R. (1997). Levels and risks of depression and anxiety

symptomatology among diabetic adults. <u>Diabetes Care</u>, 20, 585-590.

Probstfield, J. L., Russell, M. L. Insull, Jr., W., & Yusuf, S. Dropouts from a clinical trial, their recovery and characterization: A basis for dropout management and prevention. (1990). In <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/jhear.1

The Hypertension Prevention Trial Research Group, (1990). The Hypertension Prevention Trial (HPT): Three-year effects of dietary changes on blood pressure. <u>Archives of Internal Medicine</u>, <u>150</u>, 153-162.

Tribole, E. Eating on the Run, Second Edition. (1992). Leisure Press, Illinois.

Tribole, E. <u>Stealth Health: How to Sneak Nutrition Painlessly into Your Diet.</u> (1998). Penguin Putnam, Inc., New York.

Tuomilehto, J., Knowler, W. C., & Zimmet, P. (1992). Primary prevention of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. <u>Diabetes/Metabolism Reviews</u>, 8(4), 339-353.

Wadden, T. A. (1993). The treatment of obesity: an overview. In A. J. Stunkard & T. A. Wadden (Eds.), <u>Obesity Theory and Therapy</u> (pp. 197-218). New York: Raven Press, Ltd..

Wadden, T. A. & Letizia, K. A. (1992). Predictors of attrition and weight loss in patients treated by moderate and severe caloric restriction. In T. A. Wadden & T. B. VanItallie (Eds.), <u>Treatment of the seriously obese patient</u> (pp. 383-410). New York: The Guilford Press.

Warshaw, H. S. <u>The Restaurant Companion: A Guide to Healthier Eating Out, Second Edition</u>. (1995). Surry Books, Inc., Illinois.

Wood, P. D., Stefanick, M. L., Williams, P. T., & Haskell, W. L. (1991). The effects on plasma lipoproteins of a prudent weight-reducing diet, with or without exercise, in overweight men and women. <u>New England Journal of Medicine</u>, 325, 461-466.

D.2. Lower-Fat Cookbooks

The following cookbooks are recommended as resources for lifestyle intervention participants and Lifestyle Coaches.

A Lowfat Lifeline for the 90's. Valerie Parker. Lowfat Publications, 52 Condolea Court, Lake Oswego, OR 97035, 1990.

All-American Low-Fat Meals in Minutes. M.J. Smith, DCI Publishing, Inc., Minneapolis, MN 55447-9727, 1990.

Controlling Your Fat Tooth. Joseph C. Piscatella. Workman Publishing, New York, NY 10003, 1991.

Cooking Á la Heart. Linda Hachfeld and Betsy Eykyn. Appletree Press, Inc., Mankato, Minnesota 56001, 1992.

Cooking Light Cookbook. Oxmoor House, Inc., Birmingham, AL 35201, 1992 (Published once a year.)

Down Home Healthy Cooking. National Cancer Institute, 1995.

Food for Life: The Cancer Prevention Cookbook. Richard Bohannon, Kathy Weinstock and Terri P. Wuerthmer. Contemporary Books, Inc., Chicago, IL 60601, 1986.

Graham Kerr's Creative Choices Cookbook. Graham Kerr. G.P. Putnam & Sons, New York, NY, 1993.

Graham Kerr's Smart Cooking. Graham Kerr. Doubleday, New York, NY, 1991.

Healthy Heart Cookbook, The. Oxmoor House, Inc., Birmingham, AL 35201, 1992.

Jane Brody's Good Food Book: Living the High-Carbohydrate Way. Jane E. Brody. Bantam Books, New York, NY, 1985.

Jane Brody's Good Food Gourmet: Recipes and Menus for Delicious and Healthful Entertaining. Jane E. Brody. Bantam Books, New York, NY, 1990.

Lean and Luscious. Bobbie Hinman and Millie Synder. Prima Publishing, Rocklin, CA 95677, 1987.

Lean and Luscious Meatless. Bobbie Hinman and Millie Snyder. Prima Publishing, Rocklin, CA 95677, 1992.

Light-Hearted Seafood. Janis Harsila and Evie Hansen. National Seafood Educators, Richmond Beach, WA 98160, 1989.

Low Fat and Loving It. Ruth Spear. Warner Books, Inc., New York, NY 10103, 1991.

Low-Fat Way to Cook, The. Oxmoor House, Inc., Birmingham, AL 35201, 1993.

Mexican Light Cooking. Kathi Long. Perigee Books, The Putnam Publishing Group, 1992.

New American Diet, The. Sonja Connor and William Connor. Simon and Schuster, New York, NY 10020, 1986.

Not Just Cheesecake. Marilyn Stone, Shelley Melvin, and Carlie Crawford. Triad Publishing Co., Gainesville, FL, 1988.

Over 50 and Still Cooking: Recipes for Good Health and Long Life. Edna Langholz, Betsy Manis, Sandra Nissenberg, Jane Tougas, and Audrey Wright. Bristol Publishing Enterprises, Inc., San Leandro, CA, 1990.

Que Bueno: Five a Day Cookbook. Bonnie Jortberg, MS, RW. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Quick and Delicious Low-Fat, Low-Salt Cookbook, The. Jacqueline Williams and Goldie Silverman. A Perigee Book, The Putnam Publishing Group, New York, NY 10016, 1986.

Quick & Healthy, Volume II. Brenda J. Ponichtera. ScaleDown, The Dalles, Oregon 97058, 1994.

Quick & Healthy Recipes and Ideas. Brenda J. Ponichtera. ScaleDown, The Dalles, Oregon 97058, 1994.

Seafood: A Collection of Heart-Healthy Recipes. Janis Harsila and Evie Hansen. National Seafood Educators, Richmond Beach, WA 98160, 1986.

Six Ingredients or Less: Cooking Light & Healthy. Carlean Johnson. C.J. Books, Gig Harbor, WA 98335, 1992.

Snack to Your Heart's Content. Shelley Melvin and Marilyn Stone. Triad Publishing

Co., Gainesville, FL, 1990.

Southern But Lite. Jen Bays Avis and Kathy F. Ward. Avis and Ward Nutrition, Inc. 200 Professional Drive, West Monroe, LA 71291. Second Printing, February, 1990.

Sunset Low-Fat Cookbook. Sunset Publishing Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, 1992.

Table D.1. DPP Lifestyle Intervention Fat and Calorie Goals

Starting wt. (lb.)	Weight goal (lb.)	Fat goal (g)	Calorie goal
120	112	33	1200
125	116		
130	121		
135	126		
140	130		
145	135		
150	140		
155	144		
160	149		
165	153		
170	158		
175	163	42	1500
180	167		
185	172		
190	177		
195	181		
200	186		
205	191		
210	195		
215	200		

Starting wt. (lb.)	Weight goal (lb.)	Fat goal (g)	Calorie goal
220	205	50	1800
225	209		
230	214		
235	219		
240	223		
245	228		
250	233	55	2000
255	237		
260	242		
265	246		
270	251		
275	256		
280	260		
285	265		
290	270		
295	274		
300	279		

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Table D.2. Sequence of Session Topics and DPP Physical Activity Goals

T	For participants who started with:			
Торіс	Physical Activity		Weight Loss	
	Session	Activity Goal	Session	Activity Goal
Welcome to the Lifestyle Balance Program	1	NA	1	NA
Getting Started Being More Active OR Getting Started Losing Weight	1A	Do something active 3-4 times per week	1A	NA
Move Those Muscles	2	60 minutes	5	60 minutes
Being Active: A Way of Life	3	90 minutes	6	90 minutes
Be a Fat Detective	4	120 minutes	2	NA
Three Ways to Eat Less Fat	5	150 minutes	3	NA
Healthy Eating	6	150 minutes	4	NA
Take Charge of What's Around You	7	150 minutes	8	150 minutes
Tip the Calorie Balance	8	150 minutes	7	120 minutes
Problem Solving	9	150 minutes		
Four Keys to Healthy Eating Out	10 150 minutes			
Talk Back to Negative Thoughts	11 150 minutes			
The Slippery Slope of Lifestyle Change	12 150 minutes			
Jump Start Your Activity Plan	13 150 minutes			
Make Social Cues Work for You	14 150 minutes			
You Can Manage Stress	15	150 minutes		
Ways to Stay Motivated	16	150 minutes		

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D.4. Session Prompts and Notes

The attached Session Prompts and Notes are optional forms that the Lifestyle Coaches may use to:

- Prompt them while conducting the Lifestyle Balance Core Curriculum sessions. The major points of each session are summarized, and the essential points are highlighted in bold and capital letters. The prompts are designed to jog the Coaches' memories of the detailed scripts for the sessions (see Appendix A), not replace the scripts which should be read carefully and reviewed before each session.
- Record informal notes during the sessions for future reference. The notes are not designed to replace the Lifestyle Intervention Forms (see Appendix F) which must be completed as soon as possible after each contact and entered as study data.

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Participant number
Participant initials (first, last),,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

1A. Welcome to the Lifestyle Balance Program

Before:	In pt. notebook:	Figure weight goa	 Fill in the activity 	ty session schedule.
	Have ready: Tea	am photo. Measuri	ng tools. Keeping	Track (KT).

Greeting	Notes:
Assigned to group making lifestyle changes to try	
to prevent diabetes.	
• "Lifestyle Balance" = reach a healthy balance between eating and activity.	
• INTRODUCE STUDY TEAM, all will be	
resources.	
• GIVE PT. NOTEBOOK.	_
Front page of notebook	
At every session I'll give you worksheets. Use	
them, take home, show family, bring back.	
• Call if questions, need to talk, can't come.	
 WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT BEING IN THIS GROUP? GOOD THINGS? NOT SO GOOD 	
THINGS?	
minos.	
Page 1 Fill out Remember Your Purpose	
Page 2 We strongly believe	
Page 3	
 Program carefully designed, based on studies. 	
• Learn facts, LEARN WHAT MAKES IT HARD	
FOR YOU TO EAT HEALTHY AND BE MORE	
ACTIVE AND HOW TO CHANGE THESE	
THINGSTO WORK FOR YOU.	
• Long-term support. Be your "coach."	
Page 4	
• GOALS7% WT. LOSS, 2 1/2 HOURS	
ACTIVITY/WK (walking 30 minutes 5 days)	
• We'll help. Gradual, healthy, reasonable.	
Page 5	
• Reaching goalsprevent diabetes, look, feel better,	
more healthy, be a good example. You can do it.	
Page 6	
• Work as team. Call 24 hours ahead (example). Etc.	
(SIGN AGREEMENT.)	
Page 7	
Want program to work for you. CHOOSE WHICH	
GOAL TO FOCUS ON FOR NEXT FEW	
SESSIONS. (Pull the wrong session list. Put other in	
front of pt. notebook.) 16 Sessions.	
• First 8, meet every week. Is this a good time? (Pencil	

in appointments on Update.)

Sessions 9-16, meet every --. After 16, every 1-2 mo.

Participant number
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1B. Getting Started Being Active

Page 1	Notes:	
 To get you started, several things to do next week. (For 		
every session, there will be a "To do next week" page.		
Boxes beside each thing to do, check after you do each		
one.)		
 THIS WEEK, DO SOMETHING ACTIVE ON 3-4 		
DAYS. Part of daily routine. Brisk walking. (List		
others.)		
• COME TO ACTIVITY SESSIONS. Very important.		
(Fill in schedule.)		
Page 2		
• WRITE ACTIVITY DOWN IN KT. (Give KT.		
Practice.)		
Bring in KT, notebook.		
 Bring or wear shoes might use when active. 		
	-	
		•
	-	_
		•
		_
		_
		_

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last),,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

1B. Getting Started Losing Weight

Page 1	Notes:
• To help you lose wt, help you eat healthy. Involves	
eating less fat. Fattening, related to heart disease,	
diabetes.	
• First stepfigure out how much fat eating now.	
• WRITE DOWN WHAT YOU EAT (LIKE IN RUN-	
IN). IT'S THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF CHANGING YOUR BEHAVIOR.	
• Keeping track will help you and I seewhat foods, how	
much, when, change over time. Basis of working	
together.	
• Spelling not impt. Impt: honest (box cookies), accurate	
(number of slices of cheese, kind), complete (butter,	
cream, mayo, nibbles).	
D 4 (T 1)	
Page 2 (To do next week)	
• To get started, several things next weeklisted on the "To do next week" page (To do page for every session,	
with boxes beside each item to check after you do each	
one)	
• WRITE DOWN EVERYTHING YOU EAT IN KT.	
• CIRCLE FOODS YOU THINK ARE HIGHEST IN	
FAT.	
Bring in Keeping Track, notebook.	
Practicethink about a few foods you ate earlier today Note: The process of the foods are to the process of the process	
or yesterday. Write them down. Skip fat, calories columns. Do you think that food is high in fat? Skip	
activity.	
• If you want to, you can start measuring (GIVE	
WEIGHING AND MEASURING TOOLS.) To get	
an idea of the amount you usually eat. Pour cereal as	
usual, then measure. (Demonstrate scale)	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last),,
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2 or 5. Move Those Muscles

Before: Review MoOp Table 6.1 (types of activities equiv. brisk walking). Have ready: KT. If Session 2, certificate for shoes. Pull wrong "To do" page.

 Greeting If Session 5weigh and graph. How did it go? Keeping Track? If Session 2: Activity sessions? Active 3-4 days? If Session 5: Match pyramid? Rate Your Plate (if not, complete at session) 	Notes:
Page 1	
 ACTIVITY GOAL2 1/2 HOURS ACTIVITY PER WEEK. Sound like a lot? Pick activities you LIKE (lifelong habit, convenient), moderate, work up slowly (4 weeks), spread over 3-4 days (e.g., start 10 min/6 days, build to 25 min/6 days) (Compare to ACSM and CDC national goals30 min. most days) BEING ACTIVE WILL HELP YOU FEEL AND LOOK BETTER, BE MORE FIT, LOSE WT. AND KEEP IT OFF, LOWER RISK OF HEART DISEASE, SOME CANCERS, MAY PREVENT DIABETES. Before we can make a plan, need to know HOW ACTIVE	
YOU ARE NOW. (Record in notes.) Any regular activity 10-15 minutes, where, with whom, times per week, how long? Any activities in past but not now? why did you stop? thought about starting again?	
Page 2	
 COME TO THE ACTIVITY SESSIONS (will be a review if Session 2). DO ACTIVITIES YOU LIKE. (List only those equivalent to brisk walking.) Wear good shoes. Give handoutmay not need to buy shoes. (If Session 2: Did you bring in shoes? Give certificate if needed.) 	
 Page 3 (To do) NEXT WEEK, 60 MINUTES. (Make plan.) Keep track. Only record time doing the activity. (Exampleon walk, run into a friend) (If Session 5: Bring in shoes.) 	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last) , ,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

3 or 6. Being Active: A Way of Life

Before:	Have ready	y: KT.	If Session 6.	certificate for shoes.	. Get activity graph.	Pull wrong "To do" p	page.

Greeting	Notes:
• If Session 6: Weigh and graph.	
How did it go? Keeping Track?	
If Session 3: Plan for activity?	
If Session 6: Plan for activity? Fat, calories,	
weight?	
• Graph activity.	
• Important to solve any problems following plan. Did	
anything get in way? (Problem solve.)	
Page 1	
• One of most common problemslack of time. But	
YOU CAN FIND THE TIME TO BE ACTIVE.	
• 2 ways:	
Set aside ONE BLOCK OF TIME every day,	
predictable part of routine (exampleshower). When	
can you set aside 20-30 minutes?	
Look for TWO OR THREE SHORTER	
PERIODS (10-15 MIN.) OF FREE TIME . Example:	
break between meetings, after lunch, before supper. Or	
seize the moment.	
• Another kind"LIFESTYLE ACTIVITY"	
MAKING ACTIVE CHOICES THROUGHOUT	
DAY. Hard to record, won't write it in Keeping Track,	
just as impt. Example. Parents, grandparents were	
active because they had to be. Now, must make active	
choices. (List inactive, active choices.)	
• Turn inactive into active time. TV time in half.	
(If Session 6: Did you bring in shoes? Give certificate if	
needed.)	
,	
Being active is usually quite safe. In rare cases, problems	
my arise. (Give Keep It Safe handouts. Don't review in	
detail. Key points: BUILD UP SLOWLY, START AND	
END SLOWLY.)	
Page 2 (To do)	
• FOR NEXT WEEK, 90 MINUTES. (Fill in chart.)	
• Keep Track.	
• INCLUDE LIFESTYLE ACTIVITY. (Record.)	
nvelebb En Est tel nvitt. (nooda.)	

Participant number
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4 or 2. Be a Fat Detective

Before: Review run-in records for high-fat foods and other examples to use during next 3 sessions. Figure fat goal. Have ready: KT, measuring tools (if Session 4), Fat Counter, wt. scale. Get wt. graph. Pull wrong "To do" page.

 Greeting How did it go? If Session 4: KT of activity? Lifestyle activity? Graph. If Session 2: KT foods? Circle high-fat? NOTICE MANY GOOD THINGS, ONLY 1 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT. 	Notes:
 Page 1 Begin today to KT wt. (Fill in blanks. Weigh pt.) MARK WT. ON GRAPH. (Insert, stay under line, look at pattern, reach goal by week 24 (fill in). 	
• WEIGH YOURSELF AT HOME (fill in blanks). Have a scale? RECORD ON BACK OF KT.	
 Page 2 TO HELP YOU LOSE WEIGHT, FOCUS ON EATING LESS FAT. Lowering fat helps with weight loss, heart disease, diabetes. 	
 Page 3 Kinds of foods do you eat that are high in fat? Most of fat we eat (70%) hidden. (Example.) 	
 Page 4 Best way to learn fat in foodsWRITE DOWN EVERYTHING YOU EAT. IT'S THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF CHANGING YOUR BEHAVIOR. Will help you and I see: what foods, how much, when, behavior change over time. Spelling not impt. Honest (box cookies), accurate (sl. cheese, kind), complete (butter, cream, mayo, nibbles). (If Session 2, refer to last KT.) FIND FOODS IN COUNTER. Compare amounts. Write down fat. Add up fat grams. YOUR FAT GRAM GOAL IS Don't expect you to stay under goal right away or every day. COME AS CLOSE AS YOU CAN. 	
Page 5, 6, 7	
• Let's write down some foods you ate yesterday. (Practice. Don't overwhelm). If Session 4, tools.	
Page 8 (Adding up the fat grams)	
• Final step. RUNNING TOTAL (like checkbook, use to plan ahead), FAT BANK (cross thru circles above budget, go Down, then Up if over). TRANSFER TO	
BACK OF KT.Don't expect perfection. Be best fat detective.	

Page 9 (To do) If Session 4, 120 minutes activity.

Participant number
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5 or 3. Three Ways to Eat Less Fat

Before: Have ready: KT, Counter, measuring tools, food models or actual foods for weighing, food models of tsp. fat or test tubes filled with shortening, blank Menu Make-Over worksheet (opt.). Pull wrong "To do" page.

Gre	eeting	Notes:
•	WEIGH PT. If lost wt., stress must already be making	
	some changes in behavior; if did not lose, stress that	
	little by little as behaviors changes, weight will change.	
	Graph weight.	
•	Weighed at home? Scales may differ; patterns of	
	change should be similar.	
•	How did it go? If Session 5: Plan for activity (120	-
•		
	min.)? Graph activity.	<u> </u>
	If Session 3 or 5: KT of foods? What did you learn?	
	Fat Counter? Running total, Fat Bank? How close to	-
	fat goal?	
_		
Pag		
•	Start with hands-on. First, some details about how to	
	use measuring cups, etc.	
	(Demonstrate leveling, 2 TB. granola=3 g. fat; reading	
	glass cup at eye level, scale. Weigh meats cooked.)	
•	(HAVE PT. GUESS AMOUNTS OF FOODS ON	
	DISPLAY, THEN MEASURE AND COUNT FAT	
	GRAMS.) Were you suprised by the amounts?	
	Eventually, you'll get better at judging food amounts.	
	FOR NOW, MEASURE AS OFTEN AS YOU CAN.	
•	Most of fat is hidden, here's what it would look like	-
	(show teaspoons fat).	
	(Show teaspoons lat).	
Pag	re 7	
1 42	3 BASIC WAYS TO EAT LESS FAT:	
•	EAT HI-FAT FOODS LESS OFTEN,	
	IN SMALLER AMOUNTS,	-
	EAT LOWER-FAT FOODS INSTEAD.	-
ъ	2	
Pag		
•	In the coming months (review some examples).	
ъ		
Pag		
•	These menus show examples of small changes, big	·
	difference in fat grams. Not menus for you to follow.	
	You will make your own food choices.	-
•	No good or bad foods (potato chips).	
Pag	ge 5 (To do)	
•	If Session 5, 150 minutes.	
•	MAKE A PLAN TO EAT LESS FATlist 5 foods	
	you eat often, choose one, choose one way to eat less	
	fat, something you can do (specific and realistic).	
	,	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last) , ,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

6 or 4. Healthy Eating

Before: Have ready: KT, poster of Food Pyramid, low-fat samples to taste, opt. recipe handouts (Build a Better Recipe, How to Lower Fat in Recipes). Pull wrong "To do" page.

GreetingWeigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home? Scales may differ;	Notes:
patterns of change should be similar.	
 How did it go? If Session 6: 150 min.? Graph. If Session 3 or 5: KT of food? What did you learn? 	
Running total, Fat Bank?	
n 1	
Page 1 • EATING LESS FAT IS ONE PART OF HEALTHY	
EATING LESS PAT IS ONE PART OF HEALTHY EATING. TODAY, TALK ABOUT OTHER	
PARTS.	
• Way you eatregular, slowly, don't clean plate.	
Page 2	
 What you eatone way to define healthy eating is to 	
use the FOOD PYRAMID. General guide. At	
bottomfoundation, largest part, what rest is build on grains. Main part of diet. 6-11 svg. No longer meat.	
• FOR EACH GROUPWHAT ARE SOME LOW-	
FAT FOODS? A serving? High-fat foods to avoid?	
BreadsStarchy foods aren't high infat; it's the fat	
added. MeatNuts are in this group, very high fat. MilkSome people trouble w/gas, bloating, diarrhea.	
You? Lactose-free milk.	
• Smallest part: fats, sweets, alcohol. Empty calories.	
Alcohol: 7/g. Many sweets also high in fat.	
Page 3 Examples. Skip if overwhelmed.	
Page 4 (Rate Your Plate)	
• Let's look at one or two days from your KT	
Page 5	
• WHAT COULD YOU EAT TOMORROW TO	
BETTER MATCH THE PYRAMID? If you want to	
eat, how could you do it?	
• (EMPHASIZE MORE GRAINS, VEGETABLES, AND FRUIT.)	
In D TROTT,	
Page 6 and 7	
• Eating lower-fat foods instead goes along with Pyramid guidelines. (Review some examples.)	
• Do you cook from recipes? Spouse? Examples? (If	
great deal, review handouts.)	
Page 8 (To do)	
 Keep Track. And this week only, we're adding one 	
more simple form, the same RATE YOUR PLATE.	
(If pt. resists, KT only. Rate Plate next wk.)	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last) , ,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

7 or 8. Take Charge of What's Around You

Before: Have ready: KT, optional handouts (Am I Really Hungry?).

Greeting	Notes:
• Weigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home?	
• How did it go? KT? Under fat gram goal? Reach	-
activity goal? Graph activity.	
If Session 7: Rate Your Plate? (If not, complete w/pt.)	
Changes in the way you eat? Better match the	
Pyramid? If Session 8: Calories? Meal plans?	-
Page 1	
Taking charge of what's around you or how to make	
what's around you support your goals.	
• WHAT CUES (MAKES YOU WANT) TO EAT?	
Hunger, thoughts, feelings, other people, sight or smell,	
activities. Examples? When respond to cue in same	
way over and overhabit.	
• TWO WAYS TO CHANGE PROBLEM CUES:	
1) STAY AWAY FROM CUE (OR KEEP OUT OF	<u> </u>
SIGHT), 2) BUILD A NEW HEALTHIER HABIT	
(respond differently, add new cue).	
• It takes time. These ideas are powerful, work, nothing new (e.g., samples of cereal in mail, leftovers in front	
of fridge)	
 Let's talk about some of problem food cues in your life. 	
START W/WHERE YOU LIVE. IMAGINE WE	
HAVE VIDEO and open front door. What room?	
Any food? Anything else to make you want to eat?	
What change could you make? (Go room to room.)	
• WHERE YOU WORK? Changes could you make?	
D 2	-
Page 2Common problem food cues. (Circle some.)	
Remember, KEEP FOOD OUT OF SIGHT, LIMIT	-
EATING TO ONE PLACE, LIMIT OTHER	
ACTIVITIES.	
• Video to WHERE YOU SHOP. Problems? (Review	
tips on work sheet.)	
•	
Page 3	
Now activity. Many cues for inactivity (after dinner, TY). NYMATE ADD SOME POSITIVE CHES YOUR	
TV). WHAT ARE SOME POSITIVE CUES YOU	
COULD ADD FOR ACTIVITY? Video, where you live (examplesothers: reminders on mirror, car out of	-
sight, shoes in car, bike ready). Where you work?	
(shoes in sight, note, appt.)	
• GET RID OF CUES FOR INACTIVITY (less TV,	
don't pile on stairs). Others?	
D 4/T 1)	
Page 4 (To do)	
 GET RID OF ONE PROBLEM FOOD CUE. ADD ONE CUE FOR ACTIVITY. 	
- ADD ONE CUE FUR ACTIVITY.	

Keep Track.

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Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

8 or 7. Tip the Calorie Balance

Before: Review past KT for positive changes since Session 1, strategies used to solve barriers. If not lost wt, figure calorie goal. Make sure graphs up to date. Have ready: KT, meals plans (opt.)

Greeti		Notes:	
	Veigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home?		
	ow did it go? KT? Under fat gram goal? Reach	-	_
	ctivity goal? Graph. If Session 8: Get rid problem od cue? Add activity cue? If Session 7: 90 min?		
10	od cue! Add activity cue! If Session 7. 90 mm?		-
Page 1			_
	verything we've covered so far fits togethercalorie		
	alance. Healthy eating, activity impt. themselves,		
	ay prevent diabetes. Also both relate to wt. loss. ALORIE BALANCE: BALANCE BETWEEN		
	OOD AND ACTIVITY CALORIES.		-
	alories in food come from Number depends on		
	hat's in food. Fat most concentrated in calories. E.g.	-	-
	eatprotein plus lot of fat.		
	alories used, just staying alive, plus being active.		
	umber used dep. on type of activity, time, wt. (energy		
us	sed=wt. carried over distance. 1 mi 100 cal.)		
Page 2	2		-
	our wt. result of balance bet. food and activity		_
	lories. 4 ways calorie balance works: wt. stay same,		
	ain wt. (more from food, less from activity or both),		-
	OSE WT. (LESS FOOD, MORE ACTIVITY,		
	EST TO DO BOTH), or reach new balance (lose wt. and keep it off).		-
ui.	id keep it oil).		_
Page 3			
	npt. thing: Food and activity work together. To lose		-
W	eight, best to do both.		
Page 4	1		-
	ow much to tip the balance to lose wt? 1 lb=3500	-	
	lories. Slow steady loss (1-2 lb./wk) best way to lose		
bo	ody fat. Quicker wt. loss, water or muscle loss.		-
Page 5	5		
	et's REVIEW SOME OF THE CHANGES		
	OU'VE MADE SO FAR to be more active (record),		
	at less fat (record). (HAS THE PT. LOST WT. AS		
	XPECTED? IF NOT, ASSIGN CALORIE		_
G	OAL.)		
	o (To do)		
	T. If Session 8, 150 min. If Session 7, 120 min.		
	lake active lifestyle choices (write down).		
	F WT. LOSS NOT AS EXPECTED, GIVE ALORIE GOAL. ASSIGN SELF-MONITORING		_
	R MEAL PLANS. Tailor meal plans.)		
•			

Participant number	
Participant initials (first, last),,	
Date of visit (month/day/year)///	_

9. Problem Solving Before: Have ready: KT. Greeting Notes: Weigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home? How did it go? KT? Under fat gram goal? Reach activity goal? Graph. If Session 8 was on cues: Get ride of problem food cue? Add activity cue? If Session 8 was on tipping balance: Active lifestyle choices? KT calories, follow meal plan? Page 1 In first 8 sessions, learned *how* to eat healthy be more active. To help lose wt., be healthier, hope it will reduce chance of diabetes. But eating healthy, being more active means CHANGING YOUR HABITS AND MAKING THE CHANGES A PERMANENT PART OF LIFESTYLE...MANY THINGS CAN GET IN THE WAY. That's what we'll focus on for next several sessions. PROBLEMS ARE INEVITABLE. BUT CAN BE **SOLVED.** Today, process of problem solving. Five steps: 1) **DESCRIBE** in detail. E.g., high fat desserts at mother's house. Look at what led up (chain of actions). Try to see links: cues, people, thoughts or feelings (review Sarah's chain.) May seem complicated, actually simpler: see real problem may not be last step; help you find weakest link. Page 2 2) **BRAINSTORM OPTIONS**, possible solutions. Storm of ideas, no matter how crazy. See you aren't powerless to change situation. (Review Sarah's options.) 3) PICK ONE OPTION TO TRY. Weigh pros, cons, choose one very likely to work, you can do. Break as many links as early as you can), have more links to work with. Page 3 4) MAKE POSITIVE ACTION PLAN. Spell out what you will do, when, what first, roadblocks, build in steps to make success more likely (e.g., will it help to involve someone else? make it more fun? write plan down and post? tell someone else? join class? make date?). Build in step to get over first "hump," then everything snowballs, easier. (E.g., Sarah's action plan.) 5) **TRY IT.** If didn't work, use what you've learned to make new action plan. Problem solving is a process. DON'T GIVE UP.

you're having now. (Fill in blanks.)

Page 4 and 5 For next week, work on a particular problem

To do: KT, follow action plan, answer questions.

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Participant initials (first, last),,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

10. Four Keys to Healthy Eating Out

Before: Have ready: KT. Sample menus from local restaurants. Handouts on fast foods, ethnic restaurants.

 Greeting Weigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home? How did it go? KT? Fat gram, activity goals? Graph activity. Try your action plan? What did you learn about problem solving? 	Notes:
 Page 1 Today we're going to talk about eating out. What kinds of places do you eat out at? (Tailor the rest.) Hard to stay under your fat goal? What's difficult? 4 keys to healthy eating out are to: PLAN AHEAD, ASK FOR WHAT YOU WANT, TAKE CHARGE OF WHAT'S AROUND YOU, MAKE HEALTHY CHOICES. Let's USE ONE OF THE PLACES WHERE YOU EAT OUT AS EXAMPLE. What are some ways you can when you eat out at? (PRACTICE SELECTING FROM MENU, ASKING FOR MENU SUBSTITUTION.) 	
 Fast food restaurant: Place with grilled chicken, salads. Order wo/menu. Ask for low-fat milk instead of cream, oz. in burgers. Be first to order. Grilled chicken, no sauce. Salad, low-cal dressing. No French fries. Small. Burgersmall, no cheese. 	
Other restaurants: 1. (Review list on handout.) 2. You're paying, have right to ask. Baked potato vs. Fr. fries, salad vs. coleslaw. Fish broiled with lemon juice. No butter on vegies. Foods not on menu, etc. 3. When bring rolls to table, No thank you. Have part of food doggie bagged before brought to you. 4. (Review rest of handout.)	
Another person's home, potluck: 1. Bring something. Talk to hostess. Eat before you go. 2. "No thank you. It looks lovely, though." 3. Stay away from serving table. Use small plate. 4. Take small amounts to taste. Pick only favorites.	
Airplanes 1. Order menu 24 hours ahead. 2. "No thank you," and hand peanuts right back.	
Banquets, conferences: 1. Ask if prep. wo/fat. Make special order.	
Page 7 (To do) • (Write down action plan) KT. Try plan	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last) , ,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

11. Talk Back to Negative Thoughts

Before: Have ready: KT. Optional handouts (STOP sign).	
 Greeting Weigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home? How did it go? KT? Fat gram, activity goals? Graph activity. Try your action plan for eating out? [If pt. brought in menus, help practice ordering.] 	Notes:
Page 1	
 Today we're going to talk about STOPPING NEGATIVE THOUGHTS. Everyone has negative thoughts at times. Can lead to overeating or being inactive. Afterwards, you may feel worse: vicious cycle of self-defeat. Review example. May be unaware of negative thoughts. Here are some COMMON EXAMPLES OF NEGATIVE THOUGHTS. Review work sheet and ask for personal examples. GOOD OR BAD (Do you have some foods you consider "good" or "bad?" What happens when you eat a "bad" food?) EXCUSES (Can you think of a time when you bought food "for someone else," but really for you?) SHOULD (What kind of things do you think you "should" or "should not" do to lose weight and be more active? What do you expect yourself to do perfectly? What happens?) NOT AS GOOD AS (Do you compare yourself to someone else? How does it make you feel? Affect your choices?) GIVE UP (Do you ever want something good to eat and think, "I'm sick of DPP"?) 	
Page 2	
• Once aware, YOU CAN LEARN TO TALK BACK. Review examples on work sheet.	
Page 3 WHAT KIND OF NEGATIVE THOUGHTS ARE FAMILIAR TO YOU? (Record examples. ROLE PLAY stopping and talking back. May want to review Remember Your Purpose work sheet from Session 1 for images for positive thoughts.)	
Page 4	
• For next week, KT. Record negative thoughts in KT. Practice stopping and talking back.	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last),,
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12. The Slippery Slope of Lifestyle Change

Before: Review past KT and progress notes for positive changes since Session 7 or 8, strategies used to solve barriers. If not at goals, refer to Tool Box. Make sure graphs are up to date. Have ready: KT, meals plans (opt.)

Greeting • Weigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home?	Notes:
 How did it go? KT? Fat gram, activity goals? Graph activity. Record negative thoughts? Practice stopping and talking back? 	
Page 1	
 Today we're going to talk about "slips," times when don't follow plans for healthy eating, being active. Example of skiing: when learn to ski, it's natural to slip and fall. Instructor helps beginners plan for when might fall and how to get up again. 	
 First, review progress since Session 7 or 8. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE CHANGES YOU'VE MADE SO FAR to be more active (record), eat less fat/calories (record)? (IS THE PT. AT GOALS? IF NOT, USE TOOL BOX. RECORD PLAN.) 	
Page 2	
 Define slips, stress that SLIPS ARE NORMAL, DON'T HURT PROGRESS. WHAT HURTS PROGRESS IS WAY YOU REACT TO SLIPS. 	
 Different things cause different people to slip. Some slip when happy. Imagine celebration What would this be like for you? 	
Some slip when bored. Imagine at home What would this be like for you?Some slip when upset. Imagine argument What	
would this be like?Which is most difficult for youhappy, bored, upset?Other things? (Record examples.)	
 WHAT CAUSES YOU TO SLIP, HOW YOU REACT, ARE HABITS. CAN LEARN NEW WAY. 	
Page 3	
• SLIPS ARE NORMAL. NO ONE WILL RUIN EVERYTHING.	
 AFTER A SLIP: 1) Talk back to negative thoughts. 2) Ask what happened. Learn from the slip. 3) Regain control as soon as you can. 	
4) Talk to someone supportive.5) Focus on positive changes you've made.	
Page 4 Describe slip from healthy eating. Problem solve.	
Page 5 Describe slip from being active. Problem solve.	
Page 6 Next week: KT. Try action plans. Answer questions.	

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Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

13. Jump Start Your Activity Plan

Before: Have ready: KT, optional handouts (on barriers to activity)	-
 Greeting Weigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home? How did it go? KT? Fat gram, activity goals? Graph activity. Did you try your two action plans to get back on your feet after slipping? 	Notes:
Page 1	
 So far, our focus has been on gradually increasing activity to the goal. By this time, many pts. find activity routine has become a little boring. Boredom may cause you to slip. Today we'll talk about ways to "jump start" your activity routinekeep it fresh. 	
WAYS TO PREVENT BOREDOM	
 (Review ways on worksheet, examples. Ask pt. for personal examples. Record.) Have you been bored at times with activity in the past? Have you found anything to be helpful? One way to challenge yourself is to focus on IMPROVING YOUR AEROBIC FITNESS, how well heart pumps oxygen. (Review work sheet.) 	
Dama 2	
Page 2 Not all activities strengthen your heart, just those that are FITT. Review work sheet re: FREQUENCY, INTENSITY, TYPE, TIME.	
Page 3	
 Review HOW TO TAKE HEART RATE and demonstrate for the pt. CALCULATE THE PTS' TARGET HEART RATE. Record on the worksheet. 	
Page 4 Review HOW TO RATE HOW HARD YOU ARE WORKING.	
Page 5	
 For next week: KT, take heart rate or pulse. Adjust how hard you're working to stay within target range. 	
(If appropriate, suggest that the pt. bring a family member or support person to the next session, on social cues.)	

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Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

14. Make Social Cues Work for You

Before: Have ready: KT, optional handouts (e.g., tips/recipes for social events, holidays, traveling). Invite family member or support person to this session, if appropriate.

activity. Did you ta	Wt. at home? ? Fat gram, activity goals? Graph like your heart rate? Adjust how sting to stay within your target heart	Notes:
 (review examples rethoughts and how the we'll talk about "So problem ones and a Review PROBLEM SOCIAL CUES or examples. When you respond over, build a habit. 	A SOCIAL CUES and HELPFUL work sheet. Record personal to social cue in same way over and With social cues, OTHER ARNED A HABIT, TOO. Harder	
STAY AWAY CHANGE CU other person. (I about DPP. AS EFFORTS, IC PRACTICE R	GE PROBLEM SOCIAL CUES: from cue. (Give examples.) E, IF CAN. Problem solve with Role play.) Tell supportive people SK OTHERS TO PRAISE GNORE SLIPS. (Role play.) EESPONDING IN NEW WAY. sheet. Role play saying "No.")	
8	PFUL SOCIAL CUES: Review dd personal examples.	
YOU? Review	PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR work sheet, add names of support examples that might apply.	
SOCIAL EVE	S ARE POWERFUL AT NTS. Review work sheet using cample of a difficult social event.	
Page 6 Describe a prob	lem social cue. Problem solve.	
Page 7 Describe a posi Problem solve.	tive social cue you want to add.	
Page 8 Next week: KT questions.	Try action plans. Answer	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last),,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

15. You Can Manage Stress

Before: Have ready: KT.	
 Greeting Weigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home? How did it go? KT? Fat gram, activity goals? Graph activity. Did you try your two action plans for making social cues work for you? 	Notes:
 Page 1 Stress is tension or pressure. Natural part of life. Any change, good or bad, big or small, can cause stress. WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU FEEL STRESSED? WHAT IS IT LIKE FOR YOU WHEN YOU GET STRESSED? WAYS TO PREVENT STRESS: Practice saying "No." Share some of your work with others. Set goals you can reach. Take charge of your time. Use problem solving. Plan ahead. Keep things in perspective. Remember your purpose. Reach out to people. Be physically active. 	
 Page 2 WHEN YOU CAN'T AVOID STRESS: Catch yourself feeling stressed. What signs do you have that you are stressed? Take 10-minute "time out." Move those muscles. Pamper yourself. Breathe. DPP CAN BE A SOURCE OF STRESS. Possible sources (review ones that apply): Extra time in food preparation, shopping. Feel deprived of favorite foods. Upset if family doesn't like low-fat foods. Uncomfortable at social events. Difficult to find the time to be active. Page 3 Record action plan for handling one source of stress. Page 4	
To do: KT, try action plan, answer questions.	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last) , ,
Date of visit (month/day/year) / / /

16. Ways to Stay Motivated

Before: Review past KT and progress notes for positive changes since Session 1, strategies used to solve barriers. If not at goals, refer to Tool Box. Make sure graphs are up to date. Have ready: KT (optional forms for maintenance, if applicable), signed certificate, meal plans (opt.).

GreetingWeigh pt. Graph. Wt. at home?	Notes:
 How did it go? KT? Fat gram, activity goals? Graph activity. Did you try your action plan to manage stress? 	
D 4	
Page 1Last of first 16 sessions. Congratulations! This	
certificate is to let you know how very important your	
participation has been. (GIVE CERTIFICATE)	
• For next few months, meet at least once every 2	
months and speak by phone in between. How often	
would you <i>like</i> to come in? (MAKE SCHEDULE)	
 Today we're going to talk about ways to stay 	
motivated, to make healthy eating and being active last	
for a lifetime.	
• First, review progress. WHAT CHANGES HAVE	
YOU MADE SO FAR to be more active, eat less	
fat/calories? (Record.) (IS THE PT. AT GOALS? IF NOT, USE TOOL BOX. RECORD PLAN.)	
 Motivation in crucial to maintaining healthy eating and 	
activity for the long-term. How to stay motivated is	
one of the biggest problems people face.	
• One reason it's difficult: people do well. Think back	
to when you first joined DPP (give examples of	
difficulties that motivated pt. to lose weight, be more	
active, that aren't difficult nowe.g., tight clothes, tired	
when climbing stairs). But it's possible to stay motivated.	
mouvated.	
Pages 2, 3, and 4	
• WAYS TO STAY MOTIVATED (review each point,	
give examples, fill in blanks):	
Stay aware of benefits. (Have you noticed any	
benefits you didn't expect?)	
Recognize successes.Keep signs of progress visible.	
Keep signs of progress visible Keep track. (FILL IN BLANK FOR HOW	
OFTEN TO RECORD EATING, WEIGHT.	
GIVE FORMS.)	
Add variety.	
Set new goals.	
Create friendly competition.	
Use me and others to help you stay motivated.	
Page 5 Make action plan for one way to stay motivated.	
Dame (
Page 6For next week: KT, try action plan, answer questions.	-
Tor next week. IXI, if y action plan, answer questions.	

Participant number
Participant initials (first, last),,
Date of contact (month/day/year) / / /

Other Individual Contact

Note: Use this page to record notes from individual contacts with DPP lifestyle participants other than the 16 core-curriculum sessions. Examples: An in-person review session held between two core scurriculum sessions, a phone contact during which you collect weight and activity data or problem solve with the participant, or information you receive from the participant by mail (such as KT or an activity calendar).

Greeting.Explain the purpose of the contact.	Notes:				
Review progress, collect data.	Check one: □In-Person □ Phone □ Mail				
 Weigh pt. (or ask for self-monitored weight from home). (Record on session update sheet.) Activity minutes? (Record on session update sheet.) KT? Fat gram/calorie intake? (Record.) Other home activities previously assigned? 					
Problem solve barriers to attendance, weight loss or physical activity goals, if any.					
 Describe problem in detail, including action chains. Brainstorm options. Weigh pros and cons. Pick one option to try. Make a positive action plan. 					
Assign home activity.					
For next contact: KT, try action plan. Any questions?					
Note: Remember to complete the Lifestyle Balance Update sheet and any required forms such as the In-Person Contact Form or Phone Contact Form.					

Participant ID	
Participant Initials	

Lifestyle Balance Update: Core Curriculum

Participant Name		Phone	
Goals: Weight (lb)	Fat (g/day)	Calories/day	Activity (min/week) 150+

Week Since	Appointme	nts/Contacts	Week of Core	Core Curriculum	Weight (lbs.)	Self-Monitoring		Comments		
Randomization	Date	Time	Curriculum	Session Number		Days/Week	Typical Daily Fat (g)	Typical Daily Calories	Activity Minutes Total/Week	
			1							
			2							
			3							
			4							
			5							
			6							
			7							
			8							
			9							
			10							
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			19							
			20							
			21							
			22							
			23							
			24							

Participant number	
Participant initials (first, last) , ,	

Checklist for Lifestyle Balance Sessions

Additional Items

In addition to the items listed under each Lifestyle Balanc □ Lifestyle Manual of Operations □ Fat Counter □ Telephone Contact Forms (L02.1) □ Schedule for physical activity sessions (e.g., if schedule for physical activity sessions (e.g., i	
The following have been provided by the LRC for use as to be used until later in the intervention and only with selections.	
Optional handouts Behavioral Topics Self-Monitoring: ☐ How to Count the Fat Grams in Recipes (SM1) ☐ Quick Track (SM2); Hispanic, Asian Indian,	Behavioral Books ☐ Keeping It Off (long-term maintenance of weight loss)
Pacific Islander, Southern/Soul, American Indian versions available ☐ Count 100 Cards (SM3)	Nutrition Books ☐ Restaurant Companion
 □ Personal Fat Counter (SM4) □ Lifestyle Balance Eating Plans (SM5) □ DPP Lifestyle Balance Calendar (SM6) 	 Cookbooks □ Cooking a la Heart (cookbook) □ Que Bueno: Five a Day Cookbook □ Quick and Healthy Recipes and Ideas
Nutrition Topics Cooking □ Build a Better Recipe (CK1) □ How to Lower the Fat in Recipes (CK2) □ Add Flavor Without Fat (CK3)	 □ Quick and Healthy Recipes and Ideas, Vol. II □ Black Family Dinner Quilt Cookbook □ Down Home Healthy Cooking □ Celebre la Cocina Hispana (cookbook)
Physical Activity Topics Barriers □ Beat the Heat (BP1) □ Keep Warm in the Cold (BP2)	 Magazines □ Cooking Light (magazine subscription) □ Eating Well (magazine subscription) □ Heart and Soul (magazine subscription)
 □ Health Clubs, the Right Choice for You (BP3) Exercise Equipment and Clubs □ Mountain Bikes for Light Riding (EE1) □ Exercise Choice, Which Workout Machine (EE2) □ Exercising Choice, Which Workout Machine (EE3) 	Videotapes □ Break Your Behavior Chains □ Thin Dining □ Low-Fat and Fast!Real Food for Busy People □ Keep It Off Today with Art Ulene □ Barbershop Talk □ Sweatin' to the Oldies □ Hip Hop
	Miscellaneous □ Water bottle □ Jump rope

Participant number	
Participant initials (first, last)	

1A and 1B. Welcome, Getting Started Losing Weight or Being Active

Dat	te of session		
	Binder or parti	cipa	nt chart for Coach:
	Label cover with	n par	ticipant's number and initials.
	Inside pocket:		Lifestyle Balance Update
			How Am I Doing? graph for weight
			How Am I Doing? graph for activity
	In the binder:		Session Prompts and Notes for Sessions 1A16
			Participant notebook pages for Sessions 216 (Spanish translation is available) (the Coach will transfer these one session at a time to the participant's notebook) If desired, replace selected pages with an ethnic version: Hispanic
	Notebook for p	artic	ipant:
	Inside pocket:		Lifestyle Balance Update
	ī		Keeping Track book
			(or Quick Track for selected participants, available in ethnic versions)
			Schedule for physical activity sessions (if applicable)
	In binder:		Participant notebook pages, Session 1A, 1B (Spanish translation is available)
			(replace black-and-white cover page with two-color version)
			on bulletin board)
			tart with weight loss)
			f start with weight loss)
	Food scale (if st		form (if required by local institution)
	In-Person Conta		
			(if required by local institution)
			(in required by robat institution)
2 (or 4. Be a F	at I	Datactivo
_ (or 4. DC a r	at 1	Acticure
Dat	te of session		
	Keeping Track		
	Measuring spoo	ns (it	f not given already)
			ot given already)
	Food scale (if no		
			ant copy) (large print version is available)
	How Am I Doin		
	Bathroom scale		
	In-Person Conta		
			(if required by local institution)
	Other (specify)		

Participant number	
Participant initials (first, last)	,

3 or 5. Three Ways to Eat Less Fat

Dat	e of session			
	Food models for weighing/measuring activity 1/2 cup of spaghetti 3/4 cup of dry cereal Chicken leg drumstick Chicken thigh, fried Chicken breast, fried		Haddock, broiled Pork chop, fried Beef roast, cooked, slice Hamburger/beef patty Butter pats, package of 5	
	Actual foods for weighing/measuring activity (specify):			
	 □ Keeping Track □ In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) □ Medical record form (if required by local institution) 			
4 (or 6. Healthy Eating			
Dat □ □	r r r			
	Cookbooks Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local institution) Other (specify)			
5 0	or 2. Move Those Muscles			
Dat □	e of session Schedule for physical activity sessions (if not given at Se Keeping Track	ession	n 1B)	
	Certificate for shoes (if needed), water bottle, jump rope In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local institution)			
	Other (specify)			

6 0	or 3. Being Active: A Way of Life
Date	Certificate for shoes (if not given at last session) How Am I Doing? graph for activity Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local institution) Other (specify)
7.	Take Charge of What's Around You
Dat	e of session Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local institution) Other (specify)
8.	Tip the Calorie Balance
Date	Lifestyle Balance Eating Plans (optional, SM5) Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local institution) Other (specify)
9.	Problem Solving
Dat	Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local institution) Other (specify)
10	. Four Keys to Healthy Eating Out
Dat	Nutrition in the Fast Lane brochure Restaurant Companion by Hope Warshaw (for reference) Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local institution)

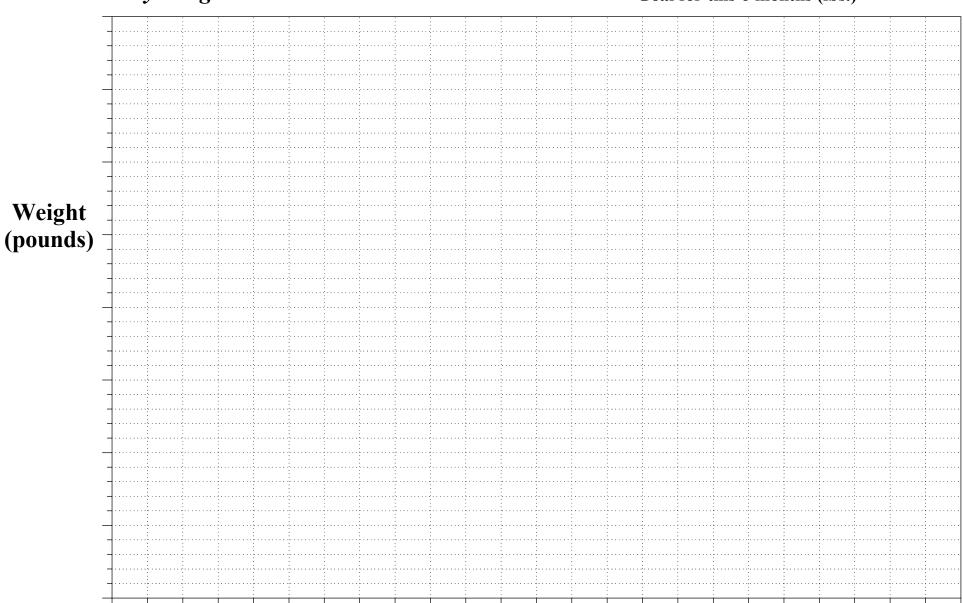
□ Other (specify)

		Participan	t number	
		Participant in	nitials (first, last) _	
	e of session Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local instituti Other (specify)	ion)		_
	e of session Lifestyle Balance Meal Plans (optional, SM5) Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local instituti Other (specify)	ion)		
	e of session Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form (if required by local instituti Optional handouts: □ Beat the Heat (BP1) □ Keep Warm in the Cold (BP2) □ Health Clubs, the Right Choice (EE1)	ion)		· Light Riding (EE2) /hich Workout Machine
	Other (specify)			
Dat	. Make Social Cues Work for You e of session Keeping Track In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form Other (specify) . You Can Manage Stress e of session Keeping Track	1		
	In-Person Contact Form (L03.1) Medical record form			
	Other (specify)			
	e of session Keeping Track Certificate for completing core curriculum Certificate for completing core curriculum and receptificate for completing core curriculum and receptifica	aching weight lo		ity goal

How Am I Doing?

Weekly Weight Record

___ Core ___ After Core
Starting Weight (lbs.) =
7% Weight Loss Goal (lbs.) =
Goal for this 6 months (lbs.) =



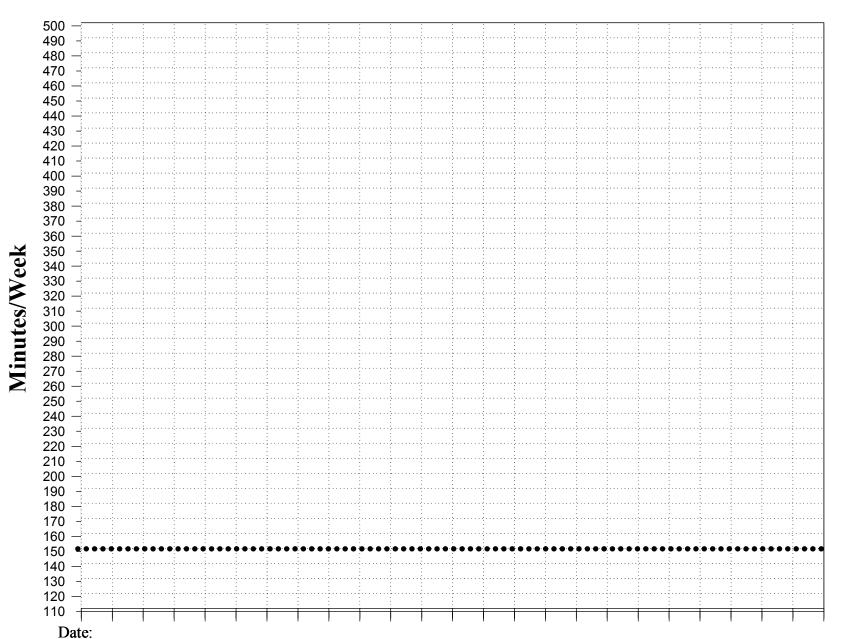
Date:

Wk. since random:

How Am I Doing?

Physical Activity Graph for

___ Core ___ After Core
Starting Level (min./wk.) =
Minimum Goal (min./wk.) = 150



Wk. since random:

Minimum Activity Goal

How Am I Doing?

Physical Activity Graph for _

___ Core ___ After Core
Starting Level (min./wk.) =
Minimum Goal (min./wk.) = 150



Wk. since random:

D.9 Tool Box Quick Reference

Reinforcers

- DPP Dollars
- Lottery
- Map of Miles
- ...And Miles to Go Before I Sleep
- Spell DPP

Not Attending Sessions

Level 1

- Call and reschedule
- Invite a friend or family member to session
- See two participants together
- Have another participant provide transportation

Level 2

- Provide money for elder care or babysitting
- Provide baby sitting
- Meet at participant's home/work place
- Meet while walking
- Meet at a restaurant
- Provide DPP Dollars

Level 3

- Conduct intervention by phone/mail
- Provide tapes of sessions

Not Self-Monitoring Food Intake or Weight

Level 1

- Problem solve barriers
- Complete 24-hour recall
- Discuss cues for self-monitoring
- Phone participant to remind to self-monitor
- Involve family member
- Negotiate less complete self-monitoring
- Negotiate less frequent self-monitoring
- Try different form of self-monitoring
- Have pt. develop own meal plans

Level 2

- Record intake on answering machine
- Record on audiotape
- Provide meal plans and shopping lists
- Telephone and review intake
- Provide DPP Dollars for self-monitoring

Not Self-Monitoring Physical Activity

- Call pt. and ask to send in records
- Ask for data over the phone

Not Reaching/Maintaining Activity Goal

Not Losing/Maintaining Weight

Level 1

- Problem solve barriers
- Increase frequency of visits/calls
- Arrange for pal or other pt. to exercise with pt.
- Refer pt. to non-DPP exercise class (no cost to DPP)
- Identify exercise event in local area, set up training schedule
- Develop motivational strategy/incentive/contract that does NOT involve spending DPP money/staff time
- Actively involved significant other
- Loan pt. exercise tape or equipment to monitor activity
- Mail pt. card, note, or other mailing
- Loan pt. self-help materials (books or tapes)

Level 2

- Exercise with pt. during or outside of session time
- Provide transportation
- Buy pt. exercise tape or other equipment to monitor activity
- Schedule a meeting with exercise physiologist
- Schedule a meeting with behavior therapist
- Enroll pt. in local exercise event (DPP pays)

Level 3

- Enroll participant in health club, etc. (DPP pays)
- Purchase home exercise equipment
- Provide a "personal trainer" (DPP pays)
- Develop motivational strategy/incentive/contract that DOES involve spending DPP money/staff time
- Pay for child or elder care

Level 1

- Problem solve barriers
- Increase frequency of visits/calls
- Review self-monitoring skills
- Recommend new approach to self-monitoring
- Actively involve significant other
- Provide recipes or loan cookbook
- Provide meal plans
- Assign calorie goal or lower fat/calorie goal
- Develop motivational strategy/incentive/contract that does NOT involve spending DPP money/staff time
- Recommend pt. buy Slim Fast for one meal/day
- Recommend pt. buy Slim Fast for two meals/day
- Refer pt. to non-DPP mental health professional
- Schedule pt to come in before next contact to be weighed
- Mail pt. a card, note, or other mailing
- Loan pt. self-help materials (book or tape)

Level 2

- Schedule meeting with dietitian
- Schedule meeting with behavioral therapist
- Schedule a visit to pt's home or nearby
- Schedule visit to grocery store
- Schedule visit to pt.'s work place or nearby
- Schedule visit to restaurant
- Provide food samples to taste
- Buy pt. a belt
- Schedule a small group visit to reinforce core curriculum (not an after-core class)

Level 3

- Provide actual food for several meals/week
- Enroll pt. in non-DPP class (DPP pays)
- Provide Slim Fast or coupons for one meal/day
- Provide Slim Fast or coupons for two meals/day
- Develop motivational strategy/incentive/contract that DOES involve spending DPP money/staff time
- Provide liquid formula (not Slim Fast)

Participa	nt ID		 	
Partici	pant I	nitials	 	

Attendance at Supervised Activity Sessions and Group Sessions

Particip	ant Name			

Date	Type of Activity or Title of Group Session	Code (see Code Book)