PCDO Society Masterclass Diet advice: Separating fact from fiction William Hadfield

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Aims

• To offer a space to explore current trends in nutrition

 To increase confidence of healthcare professionals working in primary care when discussing nutrition trends within diabetes and obesity



- 1. Which diet is best?
- 2. Time-restricted eating
- 3. The ZOE effect
- 4. Myth busting

1. Which diet is best?

- Mediterranean
- Low-fat
- Low-carb
- Keto
- DASH-diet
- Intermittent fasting
- Plant based
- Other?



1. Which diet is best: Guidelines

- American Diabetes Association Standards of Care in Diabetes (2025)
 - Macronutrient distribution should be made on an individualized assessment of current eating patterns, preferences and metabolic goals
- NICE NG28 Type 2 diabetes in adults: management (2022)
 - Individualised and ongoing nutritional advice from a healthcare professional with specific expertise and competencies in nutrition
 - Sensitive to the person's needs, culture and beliefs, being sensitive to their willingness to change and the effects on their quality of life
 - Same healthy eating advice as the general population
- Diabetes UK Evidence-based nutrition guidelines for the prevention and

1. Which diet is best: Summary

• Individual approach — see the person, see their life, beyond the health condition

 Sustainable changes with food, movement, and psychology (which can lead to weight loss, if applicable)

Structured education, where appropriate

"The best diet is the one you can stick to"

2. Time restricted eating

- Time restricted feeding (TRF)
- Chrononutrition
- Autophagy
- 8hr or 10hr window ad libitum and then fast or 'dirty fast'
- Mixed evidence
- See the person!



3. The "Zoe effect"

What do you think?

- Can also be known as:
 - The Glucose Goddess effect
 - Thriva
 - o "Tiktok told me..."
 - Genetic testing



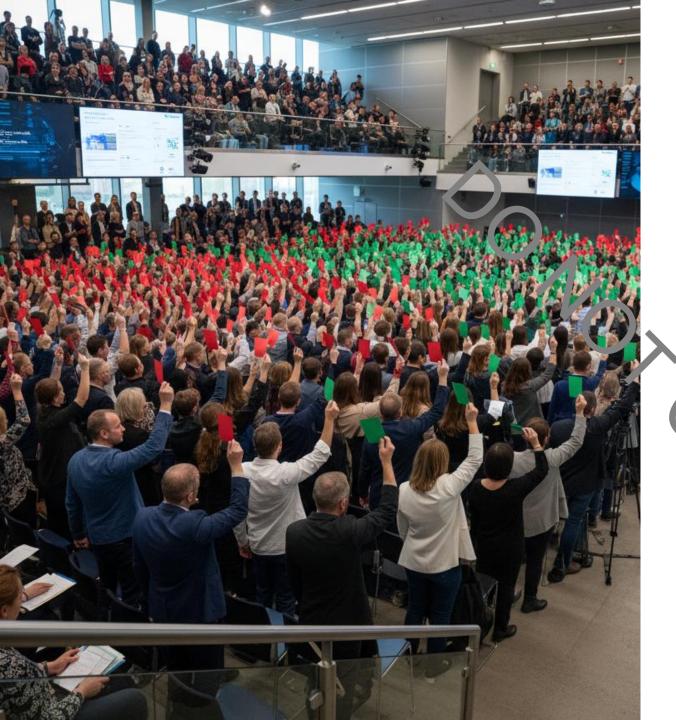
3. The Zoe effect

What can we agree on?

What's the harm?

Where do we go now?





- Under your chairs are a two cards; one green and one red
- Green = true
- Red = false
- After each vote, join with healthcare professionals around you to develop a quick-patient friendly answer to bust this myth.
- Top ties:
 - o Avoid jargon
 - Lead with compassion
 - Actively deconstruct blame and shame

4. Myth busting People with diabetes should not eat fruit False True

People with dabetes should not eat fruit

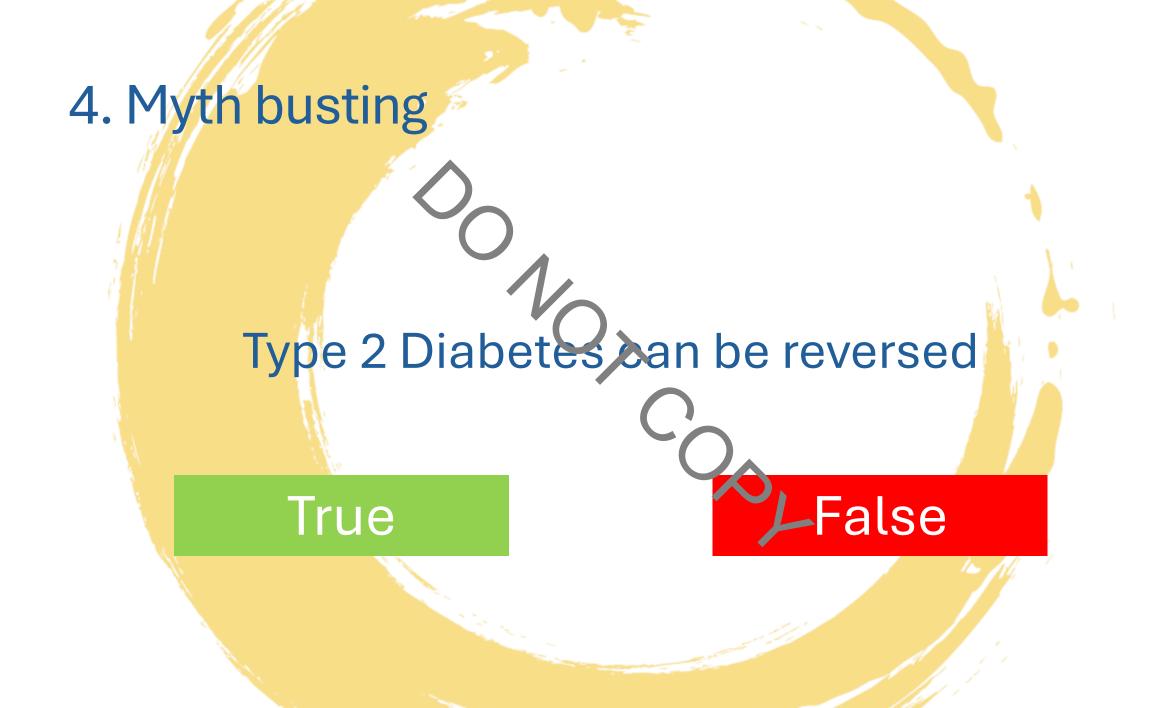
"Whole fruit is a great source of vitamins, minerals and fibre which are important for the body to function. As fruit does raise blood glucose, it's a good idea to spread it through the day and aim for a fixt-size portion at a time. Lower sugar options, like berries, are great choices for people with diabetes, but maintain the fist-size portion."

4. Myth busting Everyone should be eating a low-carb diet False True

Everyone should be eating a low-carb diet

False

"We are all individual and need a diet that works for the person. A low-carb diet is less than 130g of carbohydrate per day. Research has shown that low carb diets can help some people with type 2 diabetes with weight management and glucose management. Low carb doesn't mean no carb."



Type 2 Diabetes can be reversed

True

"When glucose levels return to a healthy level, with no medications, for 3 months, we call this remission of type 2 diabetes. The evidence shows that for people that have had type 2 diabetes for less than 3 years, the more weight that is lost, the greater the chance of remission. Sustainable, life-long changes help with reducing weight and reducing the chance of weight regain."



British Dietetic Association

Diabetes UK elearning

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Dr Nicola Guess (Substack)

Thank you

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