TOM & FRIENDS'







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Acknowledgements:

This resource has been developed as part of the Kids and Diabetes in Schools (KiDS) programme.

KiDS is an International Diabetes Federation (IDF) programme undertaken in partnership with the International Society of Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (ISPAD) and supported by an educational grant from Sanofi.

If you are interested in translating this resource into your language, please check the conditions on:

kids.idf.org/resources

IDF thanks the following experts for their contribution to this resource:

Ana Fernanda Sanchez, Anum Anwar, Apoorva Gomber, Daniela Rojas, Erum Ghafoor, Gun Forsander, Iryna Vlasenko, Jackie Maalouf, João Nabais, Lucila Gomes, Luis Eduardo Calliari, Mila Ferrer, Nurianne Arias, Paula Chinchila, Phyllisa Deroze, Radhika Shrivastav, Ronaldo José Pineda Wieselberg, Stacey Krawczyk.

IDF team: Beatriz Yáñez Jiménez, Bruno Helman, Daisy Vanheusden, Justine Evans, Lorenzo Piemonte, Lucy Michaeloudis, Manon Pichard and Phil Riley.

Illustrations and layout: Sergio R Ceron.

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TOM & FRIENDS' DIABITES OUR STEEN S















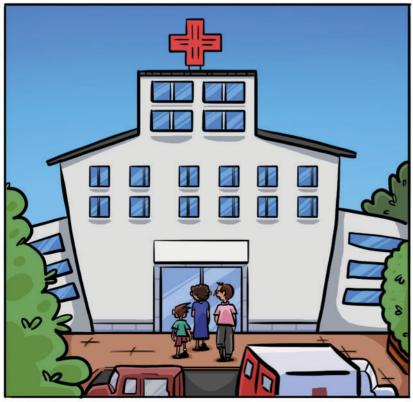












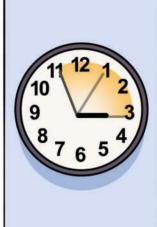


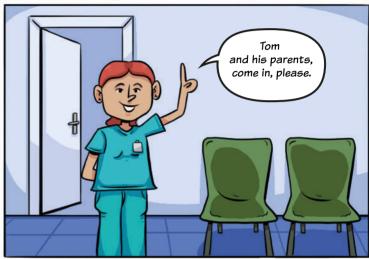






















WHAT IS TYPE 1 DIABETES



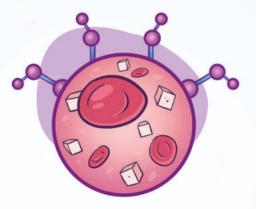
Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease, which means the body's defense (immune) system attacks a healthy organ. In type 1 diabetes, an organ called the pancreas is attacked, destroying the cells that make insulin.



Type 1 diabetes happens when the pancreas completely stops making insulin.



Insulin is a hormone that acts like a key to let glucose from the bloodstream into the cells in the body, where it transforms into energy.



When you eat or drink, food and liquids are broken down into nutrients, including glucose (sugar), which enters your bloodstream, ready to be transported to other cells in your body.



If the pancreas does not make insulin, glucose accumulates in the bloodstream and cannot be transformed into energy.

I have type I diabetes.



Type 1 diabetes can develop at any age, including in children, adolescents and adults.

I have type I diabetes.



The reasons for developing **type 1 diabetes are unknown**. However, if someone in your family has type 1 diabetes, you have a higher chance of developing it.

The most common symptoms of type 1 diabetes are commonly known as the "4 Ts"



Toilet: needing to pee more often, especially at night



Thirsty: Drinking a lot and not being able to satisfy thirst



Tired: Having no energy



Thinner: Losing weight unexpectedly

There is no cure for type 1 diabetes, but it is possible to live a healthy and happy life with it. For that, people with type 1 diabetes need to:



Use insulin



Monitor their glucose (sugar) levels

For people with type 1 diabetes, like anyone else, it is also important to:



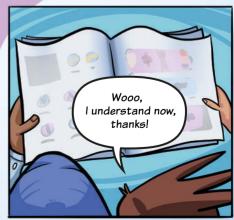
Exercise regularly



Eat healthily



Share their feelings









I understand,
Tom. What you
are feeling is totally
normal. I am here to
help you. If you follow
these steps to
manage your blood
glucose (sugar)
levels, you will still be
able to do all the
activities you
like.

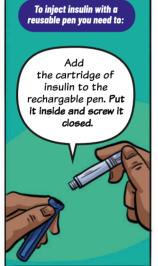




Yes,
Tom. You can eat
sweets from time to time.
No foods are off-limits, the
secret is to follow healthy
eating habits, be active, use
insulin, monitor your blood
glucose(sugar)...

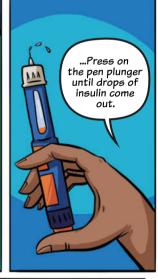
And
most importantly: have
fun! Let me teach you how
to check your blood
glucose(sugar) and use
insulin.

You need to make a small prick on your finger and collect the blood drop with the test strip.







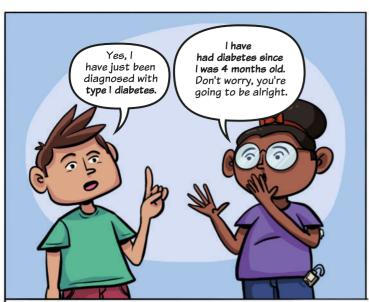
























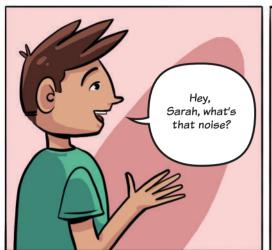




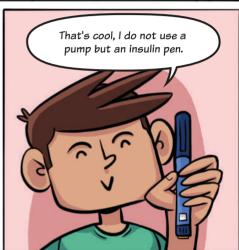










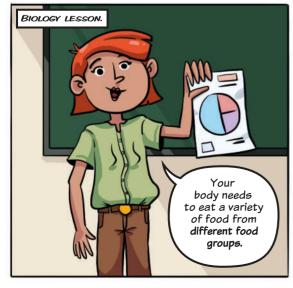


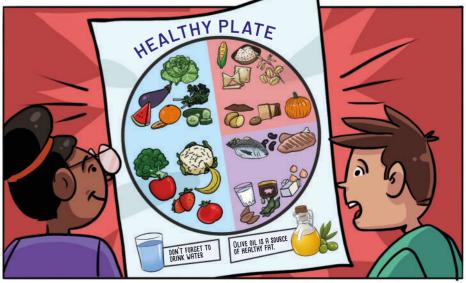












Now, let's have a close look at the healthy plate!

LEALTHY PLATS

Eat the rainbow!

Try to eat at least 5 different fruits and veggies every day to help your body stay strong and full of energy!



Juices & smoothies?

Just a little! Aim for less than a small glass a day.







Healthy fats make you strong!

Choose healthy fats from olive oil, avocado, nuts, seeds and fatty fish like salmon, sardines and anchovies.

It's okay to have butter in small amounts but limit "fake fats" like margarine or hydrogenated oils.

Stay hydrated!

Drink 6 to 8 glasses of water a day to keep your brain and body happy.



DON'T FORGET TO DRINK WATER

VEGETABLES & FRUIT

Limit deep-fried foods and

processed snacks. Skip sugar-sweetened drinks. Remember, "peel more and unwrap less"!



OLIVE OIL IS A SOURCE OF HEALTHY FAT.

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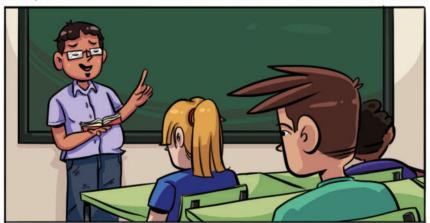














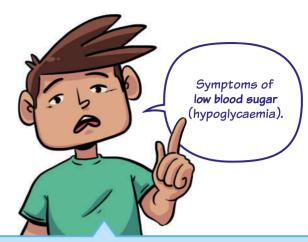




















HEADACHE





DIZZINESS & BLURRY VISION









Intake of food with **15 grams** of simple carbohydrates (carbs) like glucose tablets, juice or candy. Wait **15 Minutes** and Retest: Check blood glucose (sugar) again. If still low, consume another **15 grams** of carbs.

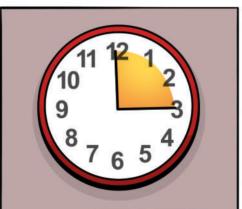


SWEATING & SHAKINESS

IRRITABILITY

ANXIETY





















TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2

DIABETES



In **type 1** diabetes, the immune system attacks the insulin producing cells (Beta cells), **so the pancreas can no longer make insulin.**



In **type 2** diabetes, the body does **not produce enough insulin or insulin produced is not used by the cells effectively.**



Type 2 diabetes is **reversible** sometimes.



Type 2 diabetes can sometimes be prevented by adopting healthy habits.



Type 2 diabetes is commonly treated with oral medication (pills). In some cases, insulin treatment is also required.





