International table of glycemic index and glycemic load values: 2002^{1,2}

Kaye Foster-Powell, Susanna HA Holt, and Janette C Brand-Miller

ABSTRACT Reliable tables of glycemic index (GI) compiled from the scientific literature are instrumental in improving the quality of research examining the relation between GI, glycemic load, and health. The GI has proven to be a more useful nutritional concept than is the chemical classification of carbohydrate (as simple or complex, as sugars or starches, or as available or unavailable), permitting new insights into the relation between the physiologic effects of carbohydrate-rich foods and health. Several prospective observational studies have shown that the chronic consumption of a diet with a high glycemic load (GI × dietary carbohydrate content) is independently associated with an increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and certain cancers. This revised table contains almost 3 times the number of foods listed in the original table (first published in this Journal in 1995) and contains nearly 1300 data entries derived from published and unpublished verified sources, representing >750 different types of foods tested with the use of standard methods. The revised table also lists the glycemic load associated with the consumption of specified serving sizes of different foods. Am J Clin Nutr 2002;76:5-56.

KEY WORDS Glycemic index, carbohydrates, diabetes, glycemic load

INTRODUCTION

Twenty years have passed since the first index of the relative glycemic effects of carbohydrate exchanges from 51 foods was published by Jenkins et al (1) in this Journal. Per gram of carbohydrate, foods with a high glycemic index (GI) produce a higher peak in postprandial blood glucose and a greater overall blood glucose response during the first 2 h after consumption than do foods with a low GI. Despite controversial beginnings, the GI is now widely recognized as a reliable, physiologically based classification of foods according to their postprandial glycemic effect.

In 1997 a committee of experts was brought together by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO) to review the available research evidence regarding the importance of carbohydrates in human nutrition and health (2). The committee endorsed the use of the GI method for classifying carbohydraterich foods and recommended that the GI values of foods be used in conjunction with information about food composition to guide

food choices. To promote good health, the committee advocated the consumption of a high-carbohydrate diet (≥55% of energy from carbohydrate), with the bulk of carbohydrate-containing foods being rich in nonstarch polysaccharides with a low GI. In Australia, official dietary guidelines for healthy elderly people specifically recommend the consumption of low-GI cereal foods for good health (3), and a GI trademark certification program is in place to put GI values on food labels as a means of helping consumers to select low-GI foods (4). Commercial GI testing of foods for the food industry is currently conducted by many laboratories around the world, including our own. Many recent popular diet books contain extensive lists of the GI values of individual foods or advocate the consumption of low-GI, carbohydrate-rich foods for weight control and good health (5).

Reliable tables of GI compiled from the scientific literature are instrumental in improving the quality of research examining the relation between the dietary glycemic effect and health. The first edition of International Tables of Glycemic Index, published in this Journal in 1995 with 565 entries (6), has been cited as a reference in many scientific papers. In particular, these tables provided the basis for the GI to be used a dietary epidemiologic tool, allowing novel comparisons of the effects of different carbohydrates on disease risk, separate from the traditional classification of carbohydrates into starches and sugars. Several large-scale, observational studies from Harvard University (Cambridge, MA) indicate that the long-term consumption of a diet with a high glycemic load (GL; GI × dietary carbohydrate content) is a significant independent predictor of the risk of developing type 2 diabetes (7, 8) and cardiovascular disease (9). More recently, evidence has been accumulating that a low-GI diet might also protect against the development of obesity (10, 11), colon cancer (12), and breast cancer (13). The EURODIAB (Europe and Diabetes) study, involving > 3000 subjects with type 1 diabetes in 31 clinics throughout Europe, showed that the GI rating of self-selected diets was independently related to blood concentrations of glycated hemoglobin in men and women (14)

Received November 20, 2001.

Accepted for publication March 26, 2002

Downloaded from ajcn.nutrition.org at UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO on September 17, 2014

¹From the Human Nutrition Unit, School of Molecular and Microbial Biosciences, University of Sydney, Australia.

²Reprints not available. Address correspondence to JC Brand-Miller, Human Nutrition Unit, School of Molecular and Microbial Biosciences (G08), University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia. E-mail: j.brandmiller@biochem.usyd.edu.au.

and to waist circumference in men (15). In addition, higher blood HDL-cholesterol concentrations were observed in patients consuming low-GI diets from the northern, eastern, and western European centers participating in the study (15). Indeed, several studies have shown that the dietary GI is a good predictor of HDL concentrations in the healthy population, whereas the amount and type of fat are not (16–18). Thus, the GI has proven to be a more useful nutritional concept than is the chemical classification of carbohydrate (as simple or complex, as sugars or starches, or as available or unavailable), providing new insights into the relation between foods and health.

In parallel with these advances have been studies documenting the importance of postprandial glycemia per se for all-cause mortality and cardiovascular disease mortality in healthy populations (19). For example, in the Hoorn study there was a significant association between the 8-y risk of cardiovascular death and 2-h postload blood glucose concentrations in subjects with normal fasting glucose concentrations, even after adjustment for known risk factors (20). Multiple mechanisms are probably involved. Recurring, excessive postprandial glycemia could decrease blood HDL-cholesterol concentrations, increase triglyceridemia, and also be directly toxic by increasing protein glycation, generating oxidative stress, and causing transient hypercoagulation and impaired endothelial function (21, 22). If postprandial glycemia is indeed important, then dietary treatment for the prevention or management of chronic diseases must consider both the amount and type of carbohydrate consumed.

An issue that is still being debated, particularly within the United States, is whether the GI has practical applications for the clinical treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Three intervention studies in adults and children with type 1 diabetes showed that low-GI diets improve glycated hemoglobin concentrations (23-25). In subjects with cardiovascular disease, low-GI diets were shown to be associated with improvements in insulin sensitivity and blood lipid concentrations (23, 26). In addition, evidence from both short-term and long-term studies in animals and humans indicates that low-GI foods may be useful for weight control. Laboratory studies examining the short-term satiating effects of foods have shown that low-GI foods are relatively more satiating than are their high-GI counterparts (10). Compared with low-GI meals, high-GI meals induce a greater rise and fall in blood glucose and a greater rise in blood insulin, leading to lower concentrations of the body's 2 main fuels (blood glucose and fatty acids) in the immediate postabsorptive period. The reduced availability of metabolic fuels may act as a signal to stimulate eating (11). It is also important to emphasize that many low-GI foods are relatively less refined than are their high-GI counterparts and are more difficult to consume. The lower energy density and palatability of these foods are important determinants of their greater satiating capacity. In obese children, the ad libitum consumption of a low-GI diet has been associated with greater reductions in body mass indexes (27). However, some experts have raised concerns about the difficulties of putting advice about GI values into practice and of the potentially adverse effects on food choice and fat intake. For this reason, the American Diabetes Association does not recommend the use of GI values for dietary counseling. However, the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (28), the Canadian Diabetes Association (29), and the Dietitians Association of Australia (30) all recommend high-fiber, low-GI foods for individuals with diabetes as a means of improving postprandial glycemia and weight control.

REVISED INTERNATIONAL TABLE OF GI VALUES

For all clinical and research applications, reliable GI values are needed. Therefore, the purpose of this revised table is to bring together all the relevant data published between 1981 and 2001 (Table 1). Unpublished figures from our laboratory and those from others have also been included when the quality of the data could be verified on the basis of the method used [ie, the method is in line with the principles advocated by the FAO/WHO Expert Consultation (2)]. In total, the new table contains nearly 1300 separate entries, representing >750 different types of foods. This number of foods represents an increase of almost 250% over the number provided when the international tables were first published in 1995. As in the original tables, the GI value for each food (with either glucose or white bread used as the reference food), the type and number of subjects tested, the reference food and time period used, and the published source of the data are provided. For many foods there are ≥2 published values; therefore, the mean (±SEM) GIs were calculated and are listed underneath the data for the individual foods. Thus, the user can appreciate the variation for any one food and, if possible, use the GI value for the food found in their country. It is hoped that the table will reduce unnecessary repetition in the testing of individual foods and facilitate wider research and application of the GI. In some cases, the GI values for different varieties of the same type of food listed in the table indicate the glycemic-lowering effects of different ingredients and food processing methods (eg, porridges made from rolled grains of different thicknesses and breads with different proportions of whole grains). This information could assist food manufacturers to develop a greater range of low-GI processed foods.

WHY DO GI VALUES FOR THE SAME TYPES OF FOODS SOMETIMES VARY?

Many people have raised concerns about the variation in published GI values for apparently similar foods. This variation may reflect both methodologic factors and true differences in the physical and chemical characteristics of the foods. One possibility is that 2 similar foods may have different ingredients or may have been processed with a different method, resulting in significant differences in the rate of carbohydrate digestion and hence the GI value. Two different brands of the same type of food, such as a plain cookie, may look and taste almost the same, but differences in the type of flour used, in the moisture content, and in the cooking time can result in differences in the degree of starch gelatinization and consequently the GI values. In addition, it must be remembered that the GI values listed in the table for commercially available processed foods may change over time if food manufacturers make changes in the ingredients or processing methods used.

Another reason GI values for apparently similar foods vary is that different testing methods are used in different parts of the world. Differences in testing methods include the use of different types of blood samples (capillary or venous), different experimental time periods, and different portions of foods (50 g of total rather than of available carbohydrate). Recently, 7 experienced GI testing laboratories around the world participated in a study to determine the degree of variation in GI values when the same centrally distributed foods were tested according to the laboratories' normal in-house testing procedures (31). The results showed that the 5 laboratories that used finger-prick capillary blood samples to

measure changes in postprandial glycemia obtained similar GI values for the same foods and less intersubject variation. Although capillary and venous blood glucose values have been shown to be highly correlated, it appears that capillary blood samples may be preferable to venous blood samples for reliable GI testing. After the consumption of food, glucose concentrations change to a greater degree in capillary blood samples than in venous blood samples. Therefore, capillary blood may be a more relevant indicator of the physiologic consequences of high-GI foods.

Although it is clear that GI values are generally reproducible from place to place, there are some instances of wide variation for the same food. Rice, for example, shows a large range of GI values, but this variation is due to inherent botanical differences in rice from country to country rather than to methodologic differences. Differences in the amylose content could explain much of the variation in the GI values of rice (and other foods) because amylose is digested more slowly than is amylopectin starch (32). GI values for rice cannot be reliably predicted on the basis of the size of the grain (short or long grain) or the type of cooking method. Rice is obviously one type of food that needs to be tested brand by brand locally. Carrots are another example of a food with a wide variation in published GI values; the oldest study showed a GI of 92 \pm 20 and the latest study a GI of 32 \pm 5. However, the results of an examination of the SEs (20 compared with 5) and the number of subjects tested (5 compared with 8) suggest that the latest value for carrots is more reliable, although differences in nutrient content and preparation methods contributed somewhat to this variation.

An important reason GI values for similar foods sometimes vary between laboratories is because of the method used for determining the carbohydrate content of the test foods. GI testing requires that portions of both the reference foods and test foods contain the same amount of available carbohydrate, typically 50 or 25 g. The available or glycemic carbohydrate fraction in foods, which is available for absorption in the small intestine, is measured as the sum of starch and sugars and does not include resistant starch. Most researchers rely on food-composition tables or food manufacturers' data, whereas others directly measure the starch and sugar contents of the foods.

This difference in the accuracy of measurements of the carbohydrate content might explain some of the variation in reported GI values for fruit and potatoes and other vegetables. Food labels may or may not include the dietary fiber content of the food in the total carbohydrate value, leading to confusion that can markedly affect GI values, especially those for high-fiber foods. Consequently, researchers should obtain accurate laboratory measurements of the available carbohydrate content of foods as an essential preliminary step in GI testing. The available carbohydrate portion of test and reference foods should not include resistant starch, but, in practice, this can be difficult to ensure because resistant starch is difficult to measure. There is also difficulty in determining the degree of availability of novel carbohydrates, such as sugar alcohols, which are incompletely absorbed at relatively high doses.

Measuring the rate at which carbohydrates in foods are digested in vitro has been suggested as a cheaper and less time-consuming method for predicting the GI values of foods (33). However, only a few foods have been subjected to both in vitro and in vivo testing, and it is not yet known whether the in vitro method is a reliable indication of the in vivo postprandial glycemic effects of all types of foods. It is possible that some factors that significantly affect glycemia in vivo, such as the rate of gastric emptying, will not change the rate of carbohydrate digestion in vitro. For example, high osmolality and high acidity or soluble fiber slow down the gastric emptying rate and reduce glycemia in vivo, but they may not alter the rate of carbohydrate digestion in vitro. It is difficult to mimic all of the human digestive processes in a test tube. In fact, research results from our laboratory have shown that GI values measured in vivo can be significantly different for the same foods measured in vitro. Until we know more about the validity of in vitro methods, it is not recommended that they be used in clinical or epidemiologic research applications or for food labeling purposes because of the potential for large over- or underestimates of true GI values.

GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE REVISED TABLE

The GI values listed in the revised table represent high-quality data published in refereed journals or unpublished values generated by Sydney University's Glycemic Index Research Service, often as a result of contract research by industry. The foods have been described as unambiguously as possible by using descriptive data about the food given in the original publication. In some cases, descriptive details were extensive, including the species or variety of plant food, the brand name of the processed food, and the preparation and cooking methods. In other cases, the only description was a single word (eg, potatoes or apple). If the cooking method and cooking time were stated in the original reference, the details are given. The user should bear in mind that countries often have different names for the same food product or, alternatively, the same name for different items. For example, Kellogg's Special K breakfast cereal is a very different product in North America (Kellogg Canada Inc) than in Australia (Kellogg, Sydney, Australia), each of which has a different GI value. Similarly, food names may mean different things in different countries. For example, biscuits, muffins, and scones have different meanings in North America and in Europe. The terms used in the revised table have been selected to be as internationally relevant as possible.

Some research laboratories continue to use white bread as the reference food for measuring GI values, whereas others use glucose (dextrose); therefore, 2 GI values are given for each food. The first value is the GI with glucose as the reference food (GI value for glucose = 100; GI value for white bread = 70), and the second value is the GI for the same food with white bread as the reference food (GI value for white bread = 100; GI value for glucose = 143). When bread was the reference food used in the original study, the GI value for the food was multiplied by 0.7 to obtain the GI value with glucose as the reference food. The table lists the reference food that was originally used to measure the GI value of each food.

The foods in the table are separated into the following food groups: bakery products, beverages, breads, breakfast cereals and related products, breakfast cereal bars, cereal grains, cookies, crackers, dairy products and alternatives, fruit and fruit products, infant formula and weaning foods, legumes and nuts, meal-replacement products, mixed meals and convenience foods, nutritional-support products, pasta and noodles, snack foods and confectionery, sports bars, soups, sugars and sugar alcohols, vegetables (including roots and tubers), and indigenous or traditional foods of different ethnic groups. Within each section, foods are arranged in alphabetical order by common name. This classification of the foods was made on a practical rather than a sci-

entific basis. There are no GI values given for meat, poultry, fish, avocados, salad vegetables, cheese, or eggs because these foods contain little or no carbohydrate and it would be exceedingly difficult for people to consume a portion of the foods containing 50 g or even 25 g of available carbohydrate. Even in large amounts, these foods when eaten alone are not likely to induce a significant rise in blood glucose.

GLYCEMIC LOAD

Both the quantity and quality (ie, nature or source) of carbohydrate influence the glycemic response. By definition, the GI compares equal quantities of carbohydrate and provides a measure of carbohydrate quality but not quantity. In 1997 the concept of GL was introduced by researchers at Harvard University to quantify the overall glycemic effect of a portion of food (7–9). Thus, the GL of a typical serving of food is the product of the amount of available carbohydrate in that serving and the GI of the food. The higher the GL, the greater the expected elevation in blood glucose and in the insulinogenic effect of the food. The long-term consumption of a diet with a relatively high GL (adjusted for total energy) is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes and coronary heart disease (9).

In the revised table, 3 columns of data not given in the 1995 table are included: GL values, a nominal serving size for each food (weight in g or volume in mL), and the carbohydrate content of each food (in g/serving). The GL values are included for most of the foods and were calculated by multiplying the amount of carbohydrate contained in a specified serving size of the food by the GI value of that food (with the use of glucose as the reference food), which was then divided by 100. The nominal serving sizes were chosen after consideration of typical serving sizes in different countries. The carbohydrate content was obtained from the reference paper or, when not available, from appropriate food-composition tables (34–38). For indigenous foods, values were extrapolated from Western foods thought to be closest in composition when the nutrient content was not available.

The purpose of including GL values in the revised table was to allow comparisons of the likely glycemic effect of realistic portion sizes of different foods. The data should be used cautiously because they are not applicable to all situations. Portion sizes vary markedly from country to country and between people in the same country. Researchers and health professionals should therefore calculate their own GL data by using appropriate serving sizes and carbohydrate-composition data. In the interest of future editions of the table, we ask that reliable published and unpublished data be sent to us for consideration.

REFERENCES

- Jenkins D, Wolever T, Taylor R, et al. Glycemic index of foods: a physiological basis for carbohydrate exchange. Am J Clin Nutr 1981; 34:362-6.
- FAO/WHO Expert Consultation. Carbohydrates in human nutrition: report of a joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation, Rome, 14–18 April, 1997. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1998. (FAO Food and Nutrition paper 66.)
- National Health and Medical Research Council. Dietary guidelines for older Australians. Canberra, Australia: Commonwealth of Australia, 1999.
- 4. Brand-Miller J, Barclay AW, Irwin T. A new food labeling program for the glycemic index. Proc Nutr Soc Aust 2001;25:S21 (abstr).

- Brand-Miller J, Wolever TMS, Colagiuri S, Foster-Powell K. The glucose revolution. New York: Marlowe & Company, 1999.
- Foster-Powell K, Miller J. International tables of glycemic index. Am J Clin Nutr 1995;62(suppl):871S–90S.
- Salmeron J, Ascherio A, Rimm E, et al. Dietary fiber, glycemic load, and risk of NIDDM in men. Diabetes Care 1997;20:545–50.
- Salmeron J, Manson J, Stampfer M, Colditz G, Wing A, Willett W. Dietary fiber, glycemic load, and risk of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in women. JAMA 1997;277:472–7.
- Liu S, Willett W, Stampfer M, et al. A prospective study of dietary glycemic load, carbohydrate intake, and risk of coronary heart disease in US women. Am J Clin Nutr 2000;71:1455–61.
- Ludwig D. Dietary glycemic index and obesity. J Nutr 2000;130: 280S-3S.
- Ludwig D, Majzoub J, Al-Zahrani A, Dallal G, Blanco I, Roberts S. High glycemic index foods, overeating, and obesity. Pediatrics [serial online] 1999;103:e26. Internet: http://www.pediatrics.org/cgi/ content/full/103/3/e26 (accessed 9 April 2002).
- 12. Franceschi S, Dal ML, Augustin L, et al. Dietary glycemic load and colorectal cancer risk. Ann Oncol 2001;12:173–8.
- 13. Augustin L. Dietary glycemic index and glycemic load in breast cancer risk: a case control study. Ann Oncol (in press).
- 14. Buyken A, Toeller M, Heitkamp G, et al. Glycemic index in the diet of European outpatients with type 1 diabetes: relations to glycated hemoglobin and serum lipids. Am J Clin Nutr 2001;73:574–81.
- Toeller M, Buyken AE, Heitkamp G, et al. Nutrient intakes as predictors of body weight in European people with type 1 diabetes. Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord 2001;25:1–8.
- Ford E, Liu S. Glycemic index and serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol concentration among US adults. Arch Intern Med 2001; 161:572-6.
- Frost G, Leeds A, Dore C, Madeiros S, Brading S, Dornhorst A. Glycaemic index as a determinant of serum HDL-cholesterol concentration. Lancet 1999;353:1045–8.
- Liu S, Manson J, Stampfer M, et al. Dietary glycemic load assessed by food-frequency questionnaire in relation to plasma high-densitylipoprotein cholesterol and fasting plasma triacylglycerols in postmenopausal women. Am J Clin Nutr 2001;73:560–6.
- European Diabetes Epidemiology Group. Glucose tolerance and mortality: comparison of WHO and American Diabetes Association diagnostic criteria. The DECODE study group. European Diabetes Epidemiology Group. Diabetes Epidemiology: Collaborative analysis Of Diagnostic criteria in Europe. Lancet 1999;354:617–21.
- De Vegt F, Dekker J, Ruhe H, et al. Hyperglycaemia is associated with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in the Hoorn population: the Hoorn study. Diabetologia 1999;42:926–31.
- Ceriello A, Bortolotti N, Motz E, et al. Meal-induced oxidative stress and low-density lipoprotein oxidation in diabetes: the possible role of hyperglycemia. Metabolism 1999;48:1503–8.
- Gavin J. Pathophysiologic mechanisms of postprandial hyperglycemia. Am J Cardiol 2001;88:4–8.
- 23. Frost G, Leeds A, Trew G, Margara R, Dornhorst A. Insulin sensitivity in women at risk of coronary heart disease and the effect of a low glycemic diet. Metabolism 1998;47:1245–51.
- 24. Gilbertson H, Brand-Miller J, Thorburn A, Evans S, Chondros P, Werther G. The effect of flexible low glycemic index dietary advice versus measured carbohydrate exchange diets on glycemic control in children with type 1 diabetes. Diabetes Care 2001;24:1137–43.
- Giacco R, Parillo M, Rivellese A, et al. Long-term dietary treatment
 with increased amounts of fiber-rich low-glycemic index natural
 foods improves blood glucose control and reduces the number of
 hypoglycemic events in type 1 diabetic patients. Diabetes Care 2000;
 23:1461–6
- Jenkins D, Jenkins A. The glycemic index, fiber, and the dietary treatment of hypertriglyceridemia and diabetes. J Am Coll Nutr 1987;6:11–7.

- Spieth L, Harnish J, Lenders C, et al. A low-glycemic index diet in the treatment of pediatric obesity. Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med 2000;154:947-51.
- Diabetes and Nutrition Study Group of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. Nutritional recommendations for individuals with diabetes mellitus. Metabolism 1988;1:145–9.
- Canadian Diabetes Association. Guidelines for the nutritional management of diabetes mellitus in the new millennium. A position statement by the Canadian Diabetes Association. Can J Diabetes Care 2000;23:56–69.
- Perlstein RWJ, Hines C, Milsavljevic M. Dietitians Association of Australia review paper: glycaemic index in diabetes management. Aust J Nutr Diet 1997;54:57–63.
- 31. Wolever TMS, Brand-Miller J, Brighenti F, et al. Determination of the glycaemic index of foods: interlaboratory study. Br J Nutr (in press).
- Brand-Miller JC, Pang E, Bramal L. Rice: a high or low glycemic index food? Am J Clin Nutr 1992;56:1034–6.

- 33. Englyst K, Englyst H, Hudson G, Cole T, Cummings J. Rapidly available glucose in foods: an in vitro measurement that reflects the glycemic response. Am J Clin Nutr 1999;69:448–54.
- Pennington JAT. Bowes and Church's food values of portions commonly used. 17th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott-Raven Publishers, 1998.
- US Department of Agriculture. USDA nutrient database for standard reference, release 14. Version current 1 February 2002. Internet: http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/cgi-bin/nut_search.pl (accessed 24 April 2002).
- 36. English R, Lewis J. Food for health. A guide to good nutrition with nutrient values for 650 Australian foods. Canberra, Australia: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1991.
- 37. Xyris Software. FoodWorks™ nutrition software. Australian food composition tables and manufacturers' data, professional edition, version 2. High Gate Hill, Australia: Xyris software, 2001.
- Crawley H. Food portion sizes. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1988.

TABLE 1International table of glycemic index (GI) and glycemic load (GL) values: 2002¹

	GI^2	GI^2					Available	e GL ³
P. 1. 1. 1.	(Glucose	(Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving		(per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size		serving)
						g	g/servin	g
BAKERY PRODUCTS								
Cakes								
1 Angel food cake (Loblaw's, Toronto, Canada)	67	95 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 9	White bread, 3 h	1	50	29	19
2 Banana cake, made with sugar	47 ± 8	67	Healthy, 8	White bread, 2 h	2	80	38	18
3 Banana cake, made without sugar	55 ± 10	79	Healthy, 7	White bread, 2 h	2	80	29	16
4 Chocolate cake made from packet mix with chocolate frosting (Betty Crocker; General Mills Inc, Minneapolis, MN, USA)	38 ± 3	54	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	111	52	20
5 Cupcake, strawberry-iced (Squiggles;	73 ± 12	104	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	38	26	19
Farmland, Grocery Holdings, Tooronga, Australia)	73 ± 12	104	ricatory, 10	Glucose, 2 II	00	30	20	1)
6 Lamingtons (sponge dipped in chocolate and coconut) (Farmland, Australia)	87 ± 17	124	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	29	25
7 Pound cake (Sara Lee Canada, Bramalea, Canada)	54	77 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 10	White bread, 3 h	1	53	28	15
8 Sponge cake, plain	46 ± 6	66	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	63	36	17
9 Vanilla cake made from packet mix with vanilla frosting (Betty Crocker, USA)	42 ± 4	60	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	111	58	24
10 Croissant (Food City, Toronto, Canada)	67	96 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 13	White bread, 3 h	1	57	26	17
11 Crumpet (Dempster's Corporate Foods Ltd, Etobicoke, Canada)	69	98 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 13	White bread, 3 h	1	50	19	13
12 Doughnut, cake type (Loblaw's, Canada)	76	108 ± 10	Type 1 and 2, 10	White bread, 3 h	1	47	23	17
13 Flan cake (Weston's Bakery, Toronto, Canada)	65	93 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 10	White bread, 3 h	1	70	48	31
14 Muffins								
Apple, made with sugar ⁵	44 ± 6	63	Healthy, 8	White bread, 2 h	2	60	29	13
Apple, made without sugar ⁵	48 ± 10	69	Healthy, 8	White bread, 2 h	2	60	19	9
Apple, oat, and sultana, made from packet mix (Defiance Milling Co, Acacia Ridge, Australia)	54 ± 4	78 ± 6	Healthy, 9	White bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	26	14
Apricot, coconut, and honey, made from packet mix (Defiance Milling Co, Australia)	60 ± 4	86 ± 6	Healthy, 9	White bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	26	16
Banana, oat and honey, made from packet mix (Defiance Milling Co, Australia)	65 ± 11	93 ± 16	Healthy, 10	White bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	26	17
Bran (Grandma Martin's Muffins; Culinar Inc, Aurora, Canada)	60	85 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 14	White bread, 2 h	1	57	24	15



The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	(per serving
			(-) [-	France		g	g/serving	
Blueberry (Culinar Inc, Canada)	59	84 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 10	White bread, 3 h	1	57	29	17
Carrot (Culinar Inc, Canada)	62	88 ± 12	Type 1 and 2, 11	White bread, 3 h	1	57	32	20
Chocolate butterscotch, made from packet mix (Defiance Milling Co,	53 ± 5	75 ± 7	Healthy, 10	White bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	28	15
Australia) Corn muffin, low-amylose	102	146	Type 2, 9	Glucose, 3 h ⁶	4	57	29	30
Corn muffin, high-amylose	49	70	Type 2, 9	Glucose, 3 h ⁶	4	-		
Oatmeal, made from mix (Quaker Oats Co of Canada, Peterborough, Canada)	69	98 ± 15	Type 1 and 2, 9	White bread, 3 h	1	50	35	24
15 Pancakes, prepared from shake mix (Green's General Foods, Glendenning, Australia)	67 ± 5	96	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	80	58	39
16 Pancakes, buckwheat, gluten-free, made from packet mix (Orgran Natural Foods, Carrum Downs, Australia)	102 ± 11	146	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	77	22	22
17 Pastry	59 ± 6	84	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	57	26	15
18 Pikelets (Golden brand; Tip Top Bakeries, Chatswood, Australia)	85 ± 14	121	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	40	21	18
19 Scones, plain, made from packet mix (Defiance Milling Co, Australia)	92 ± 8	131	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	25	9	7
20 Waffles (Aunt Jemima; Quaker Oats Co of Canada)	76	109 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 10	White bread, 3 h	1	35	13	10
BEVERAGES 21 Coca Cola								
Coca Cola, soft drink (Coca Cola Amatil, Sydney, Australia)	53 ± 7	76	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO4	250 m	L 26	14
Coca Cola, soft drink (Atlanta, GA, USA)	63	90	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	5	250 m	L 26	16
Mean of 2 types 22 Cordial, orange, reconstituted (Berri Ltd,	58 ± 5 66 ± 8	83 ± 7 94	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	250 m	L 20	13
Berri, Australia) 23 Fanta, orange soft drink (Coca Cola	68 ± 6	97	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	250 m	L 34	23
Amatil, Australia) 24 Lucozade, original (sparkling glucose	95 ± 10	136	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	250 m	L 42	40
drink) (Glaxo Wellcome Ltd, Uxbridge, UK)			·		1		_	
25 Smoothie, raspberry (Con Agra Inc, Omaha, NE, USA)	33 ± 9	48 ± 13	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m		14
26 Smoothie drink, soy, banana (So Natural Foods, Tarren Point, Australia) ⁶	30 ± 3	43	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m	L 22	7
27 Smoothie drink, soy, chocolate hazelnut (So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶	34 ± 3	49	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m	L 25	8
28 Solo, lemon squash, soft drink (Cadbury Schweppes, Sydney, Australia) ⁶	58 ± 5	83	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m	L 29	17
29 Up and Go, cocoa malt flavor (soy milk, rice cereal liquid breakfast) (Sanitarium Health Foods, Berkeley Vale, Australia) ⁶	43 ± 5	61	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m	L 26	11
30 Up and Go, original malt flavor (soy milk, rice cereal liquid breakfast) (Sanitarium Health Foods, Australia) ⁶	46 ± 5	66	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m	L 24	11
31 Xpress, chocolate (soy bean, cereal and legume extract drink with fructose) (So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶	39 ± 2	56	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m	L 34	13
uices								
32 Apple juice								
Apple juice, pure, unsweetened, reconstituted (Berri Ltd, Berri, Australia)	39 ± 5	55 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	_	_	_
Apple juice, unsweetened	40	57	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ⁶	6	_		_
Apple juice, unsweetened (Allens, Toronto, Canada)	41	59 ± 8	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	7	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	40 ± 1	57 ± 1	_	_	_	250 m	L 29	12

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI^2	0.11	D C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	D °		vailable	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer-	_	carbo-	(per serving)
- Tood number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence		•	
22 A 1- :11	44 2	62	II14 10	Characa 2 h	1104	g g 250 mL	/servin _i	
33 Apple juice, pure, clear, unsweetened (Wild About Fruit, Wandin, Australia)	44 ± 2	63	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	30	13
34 Apple juice, pure, cloudy, unsweetened (Wild About Fruit, Australia)	37 ± 3	53	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	28	10
35 Apple and cherry juice, pure, unsweetened (Wild About Fruit, Australia)	43 ± 3	61	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	33	14
36 Carrot juice, freshly made (Sydney, Australia) ⁶	43 ± 3	61	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	23	10
37 Cranberry juice cocktail (Ocean Spray, Melbourne, Australia)	52 ± 3	74	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	31	16
38 Cranberry juice cocktail (Ocean Spray Inc, Lakeville-Middleboro, MA, USA)	68 ± 3	97	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	36	24
39 Cranberry juice drink, Ocean Spray (Gerber Ltd, Bridgewater, UK)	56 ± 4	80	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	29	16
40 Grapefruit juice, unsweetened (Sunpac, Toronto, Canada)	48	69 ± 5	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	7	250 mL	22	11
41 Orange juice Orange juice (Canada)	46 ± 6	66	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3			
Orange juice (Canada) Orange juice, unsweetened, reconstituted	53 ± 6	76	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2			
(Quelch; Berri Ltd, Carlton, Australia)	33 ± 0	70	ricatiny, o	Dicau, 2 ii	_			
Mean of 2 studies	50 ± 4	71 ± 5	_	_		250 mL	26	13
42 Pineapple juice, unsweetened (Dole	46	66 ± 3	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	7	250 mL	34	16
Packaged Foods, Toronto, Canada) 43 Tomato juice, canned, no added sugar	38 ± 4	54	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	9	4
(Berri Ltd, Berri, Australia) ⁶ 44 Yakult, fermented milk drink with	46 ± 6	66	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	65 mL	12	6
Lactobacillus casei (Yakult, Dandenong,								
Australia)								
Sports drinks 45 Gatorade (Spring Valley Beverages Pty	78 ± 13	111	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	250 mL	15	12
Ltd, Cheltenham, Australia) 46 Isostar (Novartis Consumer Health,	70 ± 15 70 ± 15	100	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	250 mL		13
Nyon, Switzerland Australia)	70 ± 13	100	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 II	o	230 IIIL	10	13
47 Sports Plus (Berri Ltd, Australia)	74 ± 6	106	Healthy, 7-10	Bread, 2 h	8	250 mL		13
48 Sustagen Sport (Mead Johnson,	43 ± 9	61	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	250 mL	49	21
Rydalmere, Australia) Drinks made from drinking mix powders								
49 Build-Up nutrient-fortified drink, vanilla	41 ± 4	59	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 mL	33	14
with fiber, (Nestlé, Sydney, Australia)			Treating, 10	0140050, 2 11		200 1112		
50 Complete Hot Chocolate mix made with hot water (Nestlé, Australia)	51 ± 3	73	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	23	11
51 Hi-Pro energy drink mix, vanilla,	36 ± 3	51	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 mL	19	7
containing soy protein and whey powder (Harrod foods, Sefton, Australia) mixed in								
reduced-fat (1.5%) cow milk 52 Malted milk powder in full-fat cow milk	45 ± 3	64	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 mL	26	12
(Nestlé, Australia) 53 Milo (chocolate nutrient-fortified drink								
powder)					1			
Milo (Nestlé, Australia) dissolved in water Milo (Nestlé, Auckland, New Zealand)	55 ± 3 52 ± 5	79 ± 4 74 ± 7	Healthy, 10 Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h Glucose, 2 h	UO⁴ UO⁴	250 mL 250 mL		9 9
dissolved in water	32 ± 3	/ + _ /	ricality, 10	Glucose, 2 II	00	230 IIIL	10	9
Mean of 2 studies	54 ± 2	77 ± 3						
Milo (Nestlé, Australia) dissolved in full-fat cow milk	35 ± 2	50	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	25	9
Milo (Nestlé, New Zealand) dissolved in full-fat cow milk	36 ± 3	51	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mL	26	9
Mean of 2 studies	36 ± 1	51	_	_	_	_	_	_
54 Nutrimeal, meal replacement drink, Dutch	26 ± 3	37	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 mL	17	4
Chocolate (Usana, Salt Lake City, UT, USA	A)		•					

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	0.11	D.C. C. I	D		Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	carbo-	(per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence		hydrate g/serving	
55 Quik (sweet drink powder)						8	8,30,711	•
Quik, chocolate (Nestlé, Sydney, Australia), dissolved in water	53 ± 5	76 ± 8	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 ml	L 7	4
Quik, chocolate (Nestlé, Australia), dissolved in 1.5%-fat milk	41 ± 4	59	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 ml	L 11	5
Quik, strawberry (Nestlé, Australia), dissolved in water	64 ± 8	92 ± 12	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 ml		5
Quik, strawberry (Nestlé, Australia), dissolved in 1.5%-fat milk	35 ± 3	50	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 ml	L 12	4
BREADS								
56 Bagel, white, frozen (Lender's Bakery, Montreal, Canada)	72	103 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	1	70	35	25
57 Baguette, white, plain (France)	95 ± 15	136	Type 2, 3	Glucose, 3 h	9	30	15	15
58 French baguette with chocolate spread (France)	72 ± 8	101	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁷	70	37	27
59 French baguette with butter and strawberry jam (France)	62 ± 7	89	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁷	70	41	26
60 Pain au lait (Pasquier, France)	63 ± 10	90	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	60	32	20
61 Bread stuffing, Paxo (Campbell Soup Co Ltd, Toronto, Canada)	74	106 ± 10	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	21	16
Barley breads								
62 Coarse barley kernel bread, 75–80% kernels								
75% kernels	27	39 ± 7	Type 2, 5	Bread, 3 h	10	30	20	5
80% scalded intact kernels (20% white-wheat flour)	34	48 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 1.5 h	11	30	20	7
80% intact kernels (20% white-wheat flour)	40	57 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 1.5 h	11	30	20	8
Mean of 3 studies	34 ± 4	48 ± 9	_	_	_	_	_	_
63 Barley kernel bread, 50% kernels								
50% kernels (Canada)	43	62 ± 4	Type 2, 5	Bread, 3 h	10	30	20	9
50% kibbled barley (Australia)	48	69 ± 7	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	12	30	20	10
Mean of 2 studies	46 ± 2	66 ± 3	_	_	_	30	20	9
64 Sunflower and barley bread (Riga bakeries, Sydney, Australia)	57 ± 6	81	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	11	6
65 Barley flour breads								
100% barley flour (Canada)	67	96 ± 6	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	10	30	13	9
Whole-meal barley flour (80%) bread (20% white-wheat flour) (Sweden)	67	95 ± 15	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	11	30	20	13
Whole-meal barley bread, flat, thin, soft (50% regular barley flour, 50% high-fiber barley flour) (Sweden)	50	71 ± 11	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	14	30	15	7
Whole-meal barley bread, flat, thin, soft (20% regular barley flour, 80% high-fiber barley flour) (Sweden)	43	61 ± 7	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	14	30	11	5
66 Whole-meal barley flour (80%) and white-wheat flour (20%) bread fermented or with added organic acids or salts (Sweden)								
Whole-meal barley flour bread (used as reference for the 5 breads below) ⁸	70	100	Healthy, 11	Whole-meal barley bread, 2 h	15	30	20	14
Whole-meal barley flour bread with sourdough (lactic acid) ⁸	53	76	Healthy, 11	Whole-meal barley bread, 2 h	15	30	20	10
Whole-meal barley flour bread with lactic acid ⁸	66	94	Healthy, 11	Whole-meal barley bread, 2 h	15	30	19	12
Whole-meal barley flour bread with calcium lactate ⁸	59	84	Healthy, 11	Whole-meal barley bread, 2 h	15	30	20	12
Whole-meal barley flour bread with sodium propionate ⁸	65	93	Healthy, 11	Whole-meal barley bread, 2 h	15	30	20	13

Whole-grain pumpernickel (Holtzheuser

Brothers Ltd, Toronto, Canada)

kernels) (Canada)

Rye-kernel bread, pumpernickel (80%

46

55

 66 ± 7

 78 ± 3

Type 1 and 2, 9

Type 1 and 2, 14

Bread, 3 h

Bread, 3 h

1

21

30

30

11

12

The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

TABLE 1 (Continued) GI^2 GI^2 Available GL^3 Refer-(Glucose Reference food and (Bread Subjects Serving carbo-(per Food number and item = 100)= 100)(Type and number) time period size hydrate serving) ence g/serving g Whole-meal barley flour bread with higher Healthy, 11 57 82 Whole-meal barley 30 19 11 15 dose sodium propionate8 bread, 2 h **Buckwheat bread** 67 Buckwheat bread, 50% dehusked 47 67 ± 10 Healthy, 10 Bread, 2 h 16 30 21 10 buckwheat groats and 50% white-wheat flour (Sweden) Fruit bread 68 Bürgen fruit loaf (Tip Top Bakeries, 44 ± 5 63 ± 7 Healthy, 10 Bread, 2 h 17 30 13 6 Australia) UO^4 69 Fruit and spice loaf, thick sliced 54 ± 6 77 Healthy, 10 Glucose, 2 h 30 15 8 (Buttercup Bakeries, Moorebank, Australia) 70 Continental fruit loaf, wheat bread with Bread, 2 h 7 47 ± 6 67 Healthy, 8 2 30 15 dried fruit (Australia) UO^4 9 71 Happiness (cinnamon, raisin, and pecan 89 ± 7 Healthy, 10 Bread, 2 h 30 63 ± 5 14 bread) (Natural Ovens, Mannitowoc, WI, USA) UO4 72 Muesli bread, made from packet mix in 54 ± 6 77 ± 9 Healthy, 10 Bread, 2 h 30 12 7 bread making machine (Con Agra Inc, USA) 9 73 Hamburger bun (Loblaw's, Canada) 61 87 ± 5 Type 1 and 2, 12 Bread, 3 h 30 15 1 Type 1 and 2, 12 Bread, 3 h 30 12 74 Kaiser rolls (Loblaw's, Canada) 73 104 ± 5 1 16 75 Melba toast, Old London (Best Foods 70 100 ± 6 Type 1 and 2, 11 Bread, 3 h 30 23 16 1 Canada Inc, Etobicoke, Canada) Gluten-free bread UO^4 76 Gluten-free multigrain bread (Country 79 ± 13 113 Healthy, 10 Glucose, 2 h 30 13 10 Life Bakeries, Dandenong, Australia) 77 Gluten-free white bread (gluten-free wheat starch) (UK) Unsliced 71 101 ± 22 Type 2, 11 White bread, 3 h 30 15 11 18 Sliced 80 114 ± 21 Type 2, 12 White bread, 3 h 18 30 12 15 108 ± 7 Mean of 2 studies 76 ± 5 30 15 11 78 Gluten-free fiber-enriched Unsliced (gluten-free wheat starch, 69 99 ± 12 Type 2, 12 White bread, 3 h 18 30 13 9 soya bran) (UK) Sliced (gluten-free wheat starch, soya 76 109 ± 13 Type 2, 12 White bread, 3 h 18 30 13 10 bran) (UK) Mean of 2 studies 73 ± 4 104 ± 5 30 13 9 Oat bread 79 Coarse oat-kernel bread, 80% intact oat 65 93 ± 11 Bread, 2 h 11 30 19 12 Healthy, 10 kernels and 20% white-wheat flour (Sweden) Oat-bran bread Healthy, 8 Bread, 2 h 80 50% Oat bran (Australia) 44 63 ± 10 12 30 18 8 81 45% Oat bran and 50% wheat flour 50 72 ± 10 Healthy, 10 Bread, 1.5 h 19 30 9 18 (Sweden) Mean of 2 studies 47 ± 3 68 ± 5 30 18 9 Rice bread 82 Rice bread, low-amylose Calrose rice 72 ± 9 103 ± 10 Healthy, 12 Bread, 2 h 8 30 12 8 (Pav's Allergy Bakery, Ingleburn, Australia) 83 Rice bread, high-amylose Doongara rice 61 ± 9 88 ± 13 Healthy, 12 Bread, 2 h 8 30 12 7 (Pav's Allergy Bakery, Australia) Rye bread 84 Rye-kernel (pumpernickel) bread Coarse rye-kernel bread, 80% intact kernels Healthy, 10 30 41 58 ± 8 Bread, 2 h 11 12 5 and 20% white-wheat flour (Sweden) Rye-kernel bread, pumpernickel (Canada) 41 58 Diabetic, Glucose, time NS 20 30 12 5 number NS

(Continued)

5

7

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	(per serving)
Took humoor and nem	100)	100)	(Type und number)	mile period		g	g/serving	
Cocktail, sliced (Kasselar Food Products,	55	79 ± 3	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	22	30	12	7
Toronto, Canada)			71					
Cocktail, sliced (Kasselar Food Products, Canada)	62	88 ± 13	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	22	30	12	8
Mean of 6 studies	50 ± 4	71 ± 7	_	_	_	30	12	6
85 Whole-meal rye bread	30 = 1	/1 = /				50	12	O
Whole-meal rye bread (Canada)	41	58	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	23	_	_	_
Whole-meal rye bread (Canada)	62	89 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 14	Bread, 3 h	21	_	_	_
Whole-meal rye bread (Canada)	63	90 ± 7	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	22	_	_	_
Whole-meal rye bread (Canada)	66	94 ± 10	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	22	_	_	_
Mean of 4 studies	58 ± 6	83 ± 8	—	_	_	30	14	8
Specialty rye breads	00 = 0	00 = 0				20		Ü
86 Blackbread, Riga (Berzin's Specialty Bakery, Sydney, Australia)	76 ± 14	109	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	24	30	13	10
87 Bürgen Dark/Swiss rye								
Bürgen Dark/Swiss rye (Tip Top Bakeries, Australia)	55 ± 12	79	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Bürgen Dark/Swiss rye (Tip Top Bakeries, Australia)	74 ± 6	106	Type 2, 14	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	65 ± 10	93 ± 14	_	_	_	30	10	7
88 Klosterbrot whole-meal rye bread	67	95 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	13	9
(Dimpflmeier Bakery Ltd, Canada) 89 Light rye (Silverstein's Bakery, Toronto,	68	97 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	30	14	10
Canada)			• •					
90 Linseed rye (Rudolph's Specialty Bakery Ltd, Canada)	55	78 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	30	13	7
91 Roggenbrot, Vogel's (Stevns and Co, Sydney, Australia)	59 ± 5	84	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	14	8
92 Schinkenbrot, Riga (Berzin's Specialty Bakery, Sydney, Australia)	86 ± 15	123	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	24	30	14	12
93 Sourdough rye		0.2	T 0.10	D 101	2.6			
Sourdough rye (Canada)	57	83	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	26	_	_	_
Sourdough rye (Australia)	48	69	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	53 ± 5	76 ± 7			_	30	12	6
94 Volkornbrot, whole-meal rye bread (Dimpflmeier Bakery Ltd, Canada)	56	80 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	13	7
Wheat bread								
95 Coarse wheat-kernel bread, 80% intact	52	74 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	11	30	20	10
kernels and 20% white-wheat flour (Sweden)								
96 Cracked wheat kernel (bulgur) bread								
50% cracked wheat kernel (Canada)	58	83 ± 4	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	10	30	20	12
75% cracked wheat kernels (Canada)	48	69 ± 4	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	10	30	20	10
Mean of 2 studies	53 ± 3	76 ± 4	_	_	_	30	20	11
Spelt wheat bread								
97 White spelt wheat bread (Slovenia) ⁹	74	105	Healthy, 6	Bread, 3 h	27	30	23	17
98 Whole-meal spelt wheat bread (Slovenia) ⁹	63	91	Healthy, 6	Bread, 3 h	27	30	19	12
99 Scalded spelt wheat-kernel bread (Slovenia) ⁹	67	96	Healthy, 6	Bread, 3 h	27	30	22	15
100 Spelt multigrain bread (Pav's bakery, Australia)	54 ± 10	77 ± 14	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	12	7
101 White-wheat-flour bread								
White flour (Canada)	69 ± 5	99	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	3	30	14	10
White flour (USA)	70	100	Type 2, 5; IGT, 6 ¹⁰	Bread, 3 h	28	30	14	10
White flour (Sunblest; Tip Top Bakeries,	70	100	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	14	10
Australia)			•					
White flour (Dempster's Corporate Foods Ltd, Canada)	71	101 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	30	14	10
White flour (South Africa)	71 ± 7	101	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	29	30	13	9

TABLE 1 (Continued) GI^2 GI^2 Available GL^3 (Bread (Glucose Subjects Reference food and Refer-Serving carbo-(per Food number and item = 100)= 100)(Type and number) time period size hydrate serving) ence g/serving g White flour (Canada) 71 102 ± 5 30 30 14 10 Type 2, 6 Bread, 3 h 70 ± 0 30 10 Mean of 6 studies 101 ± 0 14 102 White-wheat-flour bread, hard, toasted 73 104 ± 5 Glucose, 3 h 31 30 15 11 Type 2, 17 (Italian) 103 Wonder, enriched white bread (Interstate Brands Companies, Kansas City, MO, USA) Wonder, enriched white bread 71 ± 9 101 ± 13 Healthy, 10 Bread, 2 h UO^4 Wonder, enriched white bread 72 ± 4 103 Healthy, 10 Glucose, 2 h UO^4 77 ± 3 110 Healthy, 10 UO^4 Wonder, enriched white bread Glucose, 2 h 105 ± 3 30 14 10 Mean of 3 studies 73 ± 2 104 White Turkish bread (Turkey) 87 124 Type 2, 52; Glucose, 2 h 32 30 17 15 healthy, 31 White bread with enzyme inhibitors 105 White bread + acarbose (200 mg) (Mexico) White bread + acarbose (200 mg) 18 26 ± 13 Type 2, 12 Bread, 3 h 33 30 17 3 (Mexico) White bread + acarbose (200 mg) 50 70 ± 5 Healthy, 10 Bread, 3 h 33 30 17 (Mexico) Mean of 2 groups of subjects 34 ± 16 48 ± 22 30 17 6 Bread, 4 h11 106 White bread roll + 3 mg trestatin 48 69 Type 2, 6 34 30 12 6 (pancreatic α-amylase inhibitor) (Switzerland)⁷ 107 White bread roll + 6 mg trestatin Bread, 4 h¹¹ 29 42 Type 2, 6 34 30 12 4 (Switzerland)8 White bread with soluble fiber 108 White bread + 15 g psyllium fiber (Plantago psyllium) White bread + 15 g psyllium fiber 41 59 ± 10 Type 2, 12 Bread, 3 h 33 30 17 7 (Plantago psyllium) (Mexico) White bread + 15 g psyllium fiber 65 93 ± 24 Healthy, 10 Bread, 3 h 33 30 17 11 (Plantago psyllium) (Mexico) Mean of 2 groups of subjects 53 ± 12 76 ± 17 30 17 9 109 White bread eaten with vinegar as Healthy, 10 30 7 45 64 Bread, 1.6 h 35 15 vinaigrette (Sweden) Healthy, 12 7 110 White bread eaten with powdered 48 68 Bread, 2 h 36 30 15 dried seaweed Nori alga (Spain) 111 White bread containing Eurylon 42. 60 ± 6 Healthy, 8 Bread, 2.8 h12 37 30 19 8 high-amylose maize starch (France)12 White fiber-enriched bread Type 1 and 2, 13 112 White, high-fiber (Dempster's Corporate 67 96 ± 6 Bread, 3 h 1 Foods Ltd, Canada) 113 White, high-fiber (Weston's Bakery, 69 98 ± 5 Type 1 and 2, 12 Bread, 3 h 1 Toronto, Canada) Mean of 2 studies 68 ± 1 97 ± 1 30 13 9 White resistant starch-enriched bread 114 Fibre white (Nature's Fresh, Auckland, 77 ± 10 110 Healthy, 14 Glucose, 2 h 25 30 15 11 New Zealand) 115 Wonderwhite (Buttercup Bakeries, 80 ± 8 114 Healthy, 8 Bread, 2 h 13 30 14 11 Australia) 116 Whole-meal (whole-wheat) wheat-flour bread Type 2, 9 Whole-meal flour (Canada) 52 74 ± 15 Bread, 3 h 38 30 12 6 Bread, 3 h Whole-meal flour (Canada) 64 92 ± 11 Type 2, 6 10 30 12 8 Whole-meal flour (Canada) 65 93 Diabetic, Glucose, time NS 20 30 12 8 number NS Whole-meal flour (Canada) 67 95 ± 7 Type 2, 11 Bread, 3 h 22 30 12 8 Whole-meal flour (Canada) 67 96 ± 5 Type 1 and 2, 14 Bread, 3 h 21 30 12 8 Whole-meal flour (Canada) 69 98 ± 5 Type 1, 5 Bread, 3 h 22 30 12 8

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI^2	GI^2					Available	GL^3
e 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(Glucose	(Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving		(per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	
		100		D 101	20	g	g/serving	
Whole-meal flour (Canada)	71	102 ± 6	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	30	30	12	8
Whole-meal flour (Canada)	72 ± 6	103	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	3	30	12	8
Whole-meal flour (USA) ⁸	73	104	Type 2, 8	Glucose, 3 h	4	30	14	10
Whole-meal flour (South Africa)	75 ± 9	107	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	29	30	13	9
Whole-meal flour (Tip Top Bakeries, Australia)	77 ± 9	110	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	39	30	12	9
Whole-meal flour (Tip Top Bakeries, Australia)	78 ± 16	111	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	24	30	12	9
Whole-meal flour (Kenya)	87	124 ± 40	Type 2, 9	Bread, 2.5 h	40	30	13	11
Mean of 13 studies	71 ± 2	101 ± 3	_	_	_	30	13	9
117 Whole-meal Turkish bread	49	70	Type 2, 52; healthy, 31	Glucose, 2 h	32	30	16	8
Specialty wheat breads			•					
118 Bürgen Mixed-Grain bread (Australia)								
Bürgen Mixed-Grain (Tip Top Bakeries, Chatswood, Australia)	34 ± 4	49	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	_	_	_
Bürgen Mixed-Grain	45 ± 12	64	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25			
Bürgen Mixed-Grain	69 ± 6	99	Type 2, 13	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	49 ± 10		• 1	_	_	30	11	6
119 Bürgen Oat Bran and Honey Loaf with Barley (Tip Top Bakeries, Australia)	31 ± 3	44	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	10	3
120 Bürgen Soy-Lin, kibbled soy (8%) and linseed (8%) loaf (Tip Top Bakeries,	36 ± 4	51	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	30	9	3
Australia) 121 English Muffin bread (Natural Ovens,	77 ± 7	109 ± 11	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	14	11
USA) 122 Healthy Choice Hearty 7 Grain (Con Agra Inc, USA)	55 ± 6	79	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	14	8
123 Healthy Choice Hearty 100% Whole Grain (Con Agra Inc, USA)	62 ± 6	89	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	14	9
124 Helga's Classic Seed Loaf (Quality Bakers, Sydney, Australia)	68 ± 9	97	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	14	9
125 Helga's traditional whole-meal bread (Quality Bakers, Australia)	70 ± 14	100	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	13	9
126 Hunger Filler, whole-grain bread (Natural Ovens, USA)	59 ± 8	84 ± 12	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	13	7
127 Molenberg (Goodman Fielder, Auckland, New Zealand)								
Molenberg	75 ± 10	107	Healthy, 15	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Molenberg	84 ± 8	120	Type 2, 14	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	80 ± 5	114 ± 7	_	_	_	30	14	11
128 9-Grain Multi-Grain (Tip Top Bakeries, Australia)	43 ± 5	61	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	30	14	6
129 Multigrain loaf, spelt wheat flour (Australia)	54 ± 10	77	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	30	15	8
130 Multigrain (50% kibbled wheat grain) (Australia)	43	61 ± 7	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	12	30	14	6
131 Nutty Natural, whole-grain bread (Natural Ovens, USA)	59 ± 7	85 ± 11	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	12	7
132 Performax (Country Life Bakeries, Dandenong, Australia)	38 ± 3	55 ± 4	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	13	5
133 Ploughman's Whole-grain, original recipe (Quality Bakers, Australia)	47	67 ± 4	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	12	30	14	7
134 Ploughman's Whole-meal, smooth milled (Quality Bakers, Australia)	64 ± 10	91	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	13	9
135 Semolina bread (Kenya)	64	92 ± 7	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	41	_	_	_
136 Sourdough wheat (Australia)	54	77	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	14	8
137 Soy and linseed bread (made from packet	50 ± 6	71 ± 9	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO⁴	30	10	5
mix in bread maker) (Con Agra Inc, USA)			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, -				

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	Cubicata	Defenence food and	Dafan	Comvino	Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per serving)
Took number and nom	- 100)	_ 100)	(Type and number)	time period	CHCC	g	g/serving	
138 Stay Trim, whole-grain bread (Natural Ovens, USA)	70 ± 10	101 ± 15	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	15	10
139 Sunflower and barley bread, Riga brand (Berzin's Specialty Bakery, Australia)	57 ± 6	81	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	13	7
140 Vogel's Honey and Oats (Stevns and Co, Australia)	55 ± 5	79	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	14	7
141 Vogel's Roggenbrot (Stevns and Co, Australia)	59 ± 5	84	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	14	8
142 Whole-wheat snack bread (Ryvita Co Ltd, Poole, Dorset, UK)	74	105 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	1	30	22	16
143 100% Whole-grain bread (Natural Ovens, USA)	51 ± 11	73 ± 15	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	13	7
144 White-wheat-flour flatbread (Sweden) Unleavened bread	79	113 ± 13	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	14	30	16	13
145 Lebanese bread, white (Seda Bakery, Sydney, Australia)	75 ± 9	107	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	16	12
146 Middle Eastern flatbread	97 ± 29	139	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	42	30	16	15
147 Pita bread, white (Canada)	57	82 ± 10	Type 1 and 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	1	30	17	10
148 Wheat-flour flatbread (India)	66 ± 9	94	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	43	30	16	10
149 Amaranth:wheat (25:75) composite flour flatbread (India)	66 ± 10	94	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	43	30	15	10
150 Amaranth: wheat (50:50) composite flour flatbread (India)	76 ± 20	109	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	43	30	15	11
BREAKFAST CEREALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS								
151 All-Bran (high-fiber, extruded wheat-bran cereal)								
All-Bran (Kellogg's, Pagewood, Australia) ¹³	30	43 ± 3	Healthy, 7	Bread, 3 h	44	30	15	4
All-Bran (Kellogg's, Battle Creek, MI, USA)	38	54	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	45	30	23	9
All-Bran (Kellogg's Inc, Etobicoke, Canada) All-Bran (Kellogg's Inc, Canada)	50 51 ± 5	72 ± 5 73	Type 2, 6 Healthy, 6	Bread, 3 h Glucose, 2 h	30	30 30	23 23	9 9
Mean of 4 studies	42 ± 5	60 ± 7	—	Glucose, 2 II	_			_
152 All-Bran Fruit 'n Oats (Kellogg's, Australia)	39	56	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	30	17	7
153 All-Bran Soy 'n Fibre (Kellogg's, Australia)	33 ± 3	47 ± 4	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	14	4
154 Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus esculentum</i>) popped, eaten with milk and nonnutritive sweetener (India)	97 ± 19	139	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 3 h	43	30	19	18
Barley porridge 155 Whole-meal barley flour porridge	68	97 ± 16	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	14	50 (0	dry) 34	23
(100% regular barley) (flour:water, 1:3), boiled 2.5 min (Sweden)								
156 Whole-meal high-fiber barley flour porridge (50% regular barley flour:	55	78 ± 8	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	14	50 (0	dry) 15	8
50% high-fiber barley flour) (Sweden) 157 Barley porridge made from steamed thin	62	88 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	46	50 (0	dry) 28	17
(0.5 mm) dehulled barley flakes (Sweden) 158 Barley porridge made from steamed thick	65	93 ± 9	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	46	50 (0	dry) 28	18
(1.0 mm) dehulled barley flakes (Sweden) 159 Bran Buds (Kellogg's Inc, Canada) ¹⁵	58	83 ± 11	Type 1 and 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	1	30	12	7
160 Bran Buds with psyllium (Kellogg's Inc, Canada) ¹⁵	47	67 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	1	30	12	6
161 Bran Chex (Nabisco Brands Ltd, Toronto, Canada) ¹⁵	58	83 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	19	11
162 Bran Flakes (Kellogg's, Australia)	74	106	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	18	13
163 Cheerios (General Mills Inc, Etobicoke, Canada) ¹⁵	74	106 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	20	15
164 Chocapic (Nestlé, France)	84 ± 9	120	Healthy, 13	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	30	25	21

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subject	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	serving
165 Coco Pops (cocoa-flavored puffed rice)						g	g/serving	;
Coco Pops (Kellogg's, Australia)	77 ± 8	110	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2			
			•	,		_	_	_
Coco Pops (Kellogg's, Australia)	77 ± 3	110	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	77	110	_	_		30	26	20
166 Corn Bran (Quaker Oats Co of Canada) ¹⁵	75	107 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	20	15
167 Corn Chex (Nabisco Brands Ltd, Canada) ¹⁵	83	118 ± 11	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	30	25	21
168 Cornflakes Cornflakes (Kellogg's, Auckland, New Zealand)	72 ± 16	103	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	25	30	25	18
Cornflakes (Kellogg's, Australia)	77	110	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	30	25	20
			•					
Cornflakes (Kellogg's Inc, Canada)	80 ± 6	114	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	30	26	21
Cornflakes (Kellogg's Inc, Canada)	86	123 ± 5	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	30	30	26	22
Cornflakes (Kellogg's, USA) ⁷	92	130	Type 2, 9	Glucose, 3 h	4	30	26	24
Mean of 5 studies	81 ± 3	116 ± 5	_		_	30	26	21
169 Cornflakes, high-fiber (Presidents Choice; Sunfresh Ltd, Toronto, Canada) ¹⁵	74	105 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	30	23	17
170 Cornflakes, Crunchy Nut (Kellogg's, Australia)	72 ± 4	103	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	24	17
171 Corn Pops (Kellogg's, Australia)	80 ± 4	114	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	26	21
172 Cream of Wheat (Nabisco Brands Ltd, Canada) ¹⁵	66	94 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	250	26	17
173 Cream of Wheat, Instant (Nabisco Brands Ltd, Canada) ¹⁵	74	105 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	250	30	22
174 Crispix (Kellogg's Inc, Canada) ¹⁵	87	124 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	30	25	22
175 Energy Mix (Quaker, France)	80 ± 7	112	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	30	24	19
176 Froot Loops (Kellogg's, Australia)	69 ± 9	98 ± 13	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	26	18
177 Frosties, sugar-coated cornflakes (Kellogg's, Australia)	55	79	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	26	15
178 Fruitful Lite (Hubbards, New Zealand)	61 ± 20	86	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	25	30	20	12
179 Fruity-Bix, berry (Sanitarium, Auckland, New Zealand)	113 ± 10	161	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25	30	22	25
180 Golden Grahams (General Mills Inc, Canada) ¹⁵	71	102 ± 12	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	30	25	18
181 Golden Wheats (Kellogg's, Australia) 182 Grapenuts	71 ± 8	101 ± 11	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	23	16
Grapenuts (Post, Kraft General Foods Inc, Toronto, Canada) ¹⁵	67	96 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	1	30	19	13
Grapenuts (Kraft Foods Inc, Port Chester, NY, USA)	75 ± 6 71 ± 4	107 ± 8 102 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	22 21	16 15
Mean of 2 studies 183 Grapenuts Flakes (Post, Kraft General			Tune 1 and 2 10	Drand 2 h	<u> </u>	30	22	
Foods Inc, Canada) ¹⁵	80 37 ± 9	114 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30		17 5
184 Guardian (Kellogg's, Australia) 185 Healthwise for bowel health (Uncle	66 ± 9	53 94	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30 30	12 18	
Toby's, Wahgunyah, Australia)			Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h				12
186 Healthwise for heart health (Uncle Toby's, Australia)	48 ± 5	69	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	19	9
187 Honey Rice Bubbles (Kellogg's, Australia)	77 ± 4	110	Healthy, 10, 12	Glucose, 2 h		30	27	20
188 Honey Smacks (Kellogg's, Australia)	71 ± 10	101	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17		23	
189 Hot cereal, apple and cinnamon (Con Agra Inc, USA)	37 ± 6	53 ± 8	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	22	8
190 Hot cereal, unflavored (Con Agra Inc, USA)	25 ± 5	36 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	19	5
191 Just Right (Kellogg's, Australia)	60 ± 15	86	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	30	22	13
192 Just Right Just Grains (Kellogg's,	62 ± 11	88 ± 16	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	23	14
Australia) 193 Komplete (Kellogg's, Australia)	48 ± 5	68 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO4	30	21	10

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	-
		·				g	g/serving	,
194 Life (Quaker Oats Co, Canada) ¹⁵	66	94 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	30	25	15
195 Mini Wheats, whole wheat (Kellogg's, Australia)	58 ± 8	83	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	21	12
196 Mini Wheats, blackcurrant (Kellogg's, Australia)	72 ± 10	103	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	30	21	15
Muesli	_	_	_	_	_	30	21	12
197 Muesli, NS (Canada)	66 ± 9	94	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	30	24	17
198 Alpen Muesli (Wheetabix, France)	55 ± 10	77	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁷	30	19	10
199 Muesli, gluten-free (Freedom Foods, Cheltenham, Australia) with 1.5%-fat milk	39 ± 6	56	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	19	7
200 Muesli, Lite (Sanitarium, New Zealand)	54 ± 12	77	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25	30	18	10
201 Muesli, Natural (Sanitarium, New Zealand)	57 ± 9	81	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25	30	19	11
202 Muesli, Natural (Sanitarium, Australia)	40 ± 6	57	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	19	8
Mean of 2 studies 203 Muesli, No Name (Sunfresh Ltd, Toronto, Canada) ¹⁵	49 ± 9 60	69 ± 12 85 ± 12	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	30 30	20 18	10 11
204 Muesli, Swiss Formula (Uncle Toby's, Australia)	56 ± 8	80	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	30	16	9
205 Muesli, toasted (Purina, Sydney, Australia)	43 ± 4	61	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	30	17	7
206 Nutrigrain (Kellogg's, Australia)	66 ± 12	94	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	30	15	10
207 Oat 'n Honey Bake (Kellogg's, Australia) 208 Oat bran	77 ± 11	111 ± 16	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	17	13
Oat bran, raw (Quaker Oats Co, Canada) ¹⁵	50	72 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	1	10	5	2
Oat bran, raw	59	84	Type 2, ≤ 13	Bread, 3 h	26	10	5	3
Mean of 2 studies 209 Porridge made from rolled oats	55 ± 5	78 ± 6	_	_	_	10	5	3
Porridge (Uncle Toby's, Australia) ¹³	42	60 ± 5	Healthy, 7	Bread, 3 h	44	250	21	9
Porridge (Canada) ¹⁶ Traditional porridge oats (Lowan Whole Foods, Box Hill, Australia)	49 ± 8 51 ± 8	70 73 ± 12	Healthy, 6 Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h Bread, 2 h	$\frac{3}{\text{UO}^4}$	250 250	23 21	11 11
Porridge (Hubbards, New Zealand)	58 ± 9	82	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25	250	21	12
Porridge (Australia)	58 ± 4	83	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	48	250	21	12
Porridge (Canada)	62	88	Diabetic, number NS	Glucose, time NS	20	250	23	14
Porridge (Canada)	69	98 ± 9	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	30	250	23	16
Porridge (USA) ⁶	75	107	Type 2, 8	Glucose, 3 h	4	250	23	17
Mean of 8 studies	58 ± 4	83 ± 5		— D1 2 b		250	22	13
210 Whole-meal oat-flour porridge (flour:water, 1:3), boiled 2.5 min (Sweden) 211 Oat porridge made from thick (1.0 mm)	74 55	106 ± 19 78 ± 9	Healthy, 8 Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h Bread, 2 h	14 46	250	dry) 32 27	24 15
dehulled oat flakes (Sweden) 212 Oat porridge made from roasted thin	69	99 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	46	250	27	19
(0.5 mm) dehulled oat flakes (Sweden) 213 Oat porridge made from roasted thick	50	72 ± 9	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	46	250	27	14
(1.0 mm) dehulled oat flakes (Sweden) 214 Oat porridge made from roasted and	80	114 ± 12	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	46	250	27	22
steamed thin (0.5 mm) dehulled oat flakes (Sweden)	00	114 ± 12	riculary, 10	Bread, 2 II	40	230	21	22
215 Oat porridge made from steamed thick (1.0 mm) dehulled oat flakes (Sweden)	53	76 ± 8	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	46	250	27	14
216 Instant porridge		62	T. 2 .	D 101	40			
Quick Oats (Quaker Oats Co, Canada)	65	93	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	49	_	_	_
One Minute Oats (Quaker Oats Co, Canada) ¹⁵	66 66 ± 1	94 ± 10	Type 1 and 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	1	250	_	17
Mean of 2 studies 217 Pop Tarts, double chocolate (Kellogg's, Australia)	66 ± 1 70 ± 2	94 ± 1 100	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 50	26 36	17 25
218 Pro Stars (General Mills Inc, Canada) ¹⁵	71	102 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	24	17

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	(per serving
						g	g/serving	,
219 Puffed wheat								
Puffed Wheat (Quaker Oats Co, Canada) ¹⁵ Puffed Wheat (Sanitarium, Sydney,	$67 \\ 80 \pm 11$	96 ± 7 114	Type 1 and 2, 10 Healthy, 8	Bread, 3 h Glucose, 2 h	1 38	30 30	20 21	13 17
Australia)	74 7	105 0				20	21	16
Mean of 2 studies 220 Raisin Bran (Kellogg's, USA)	74 ± 7 61 ± 5	105 ± 9 87 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	— UO⁴	30 30	21 19	16 12
221 Red River Cereal (Maple Leaf Mills, Toronto, Canada)	49	70 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h ¹³	1	30	22	13
222 Rice Bran, extruded (Rice Growers Co-Operative Ltd, Leeton, Australia) 223 Rice Bubbles (puffed rice)	19 ± 3	27	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	30	14	3
Rice Bubbles (Kellogg's, Australia) ¹³	81	116 ± 11	Healthy, 7	Bread, 3 h	44	_		_
Rice Bubbles (Kellogg's, Australia)	85 ± 3	121	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	_	_	_
Rice Bubbles (Kellogg's, Australia)	95	136	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	87 ± 4	124 ± 6	_	_	_	30	26	22
224 Rice Chex (Nabisco Brands Ltd, Canada) ¹⁵	89	127 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	1	30	26	23
225 Rice Krispies (Kellogg's Inc, Canada) ¹⁵	82	117 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	30	26	22
226 Shredded wheat	_	_	_	_	_	30	25	22
Shredded Wheat (Canada)	67 ± 10	96	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	30	20	13
Shredded Wheat (Nabisco Brands Ltd, Canada) ¹⁵	83	118 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 14	Bread, 3 h	1	30	20	17
Mean of 2 studies	75 ± 8	107 ± 11	_	_	_	30	20	15
Special K (formulation of this cereal varies in different countries)								
227 Special K (Kellogg's, Australia)	54 ± 4	77	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	21	11
228 Special K (Kellogg's, USA)	69 ± 5	98 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	21	14
229 Special K (Kellogg's, France)	84 ± 12	118	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	30	24	20
230 Soy Tasty (flaked grains, soy nuts, dried fruit) (Sanitarium, Australia)	60 ± 5	86	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	20	12
231 Soytana, Vogel's, soy and linseed bran crunch with sultanas (20.1 g fiber/100 g) (Specialty Cereals, Mt Kuring-gai, Australia)	49 ± 3	70	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	45	25	12
232 Sultana Bran (Kellogg's, Australia)	73 ± 13	104	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	30	19	14
233 Sustain (Kellogg's, Australia) ¹³	68	97 ± 9	Healthy, 7	Bread, 3 h	44	30	22	15
234 Team (Nabisco Brands Ltd, Canada) ¹⁵	82	117 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	22	17
235 Thank Goodness (Hubbards, New Zealand)	65 ± 18	93	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	25	30	23	15
236 Total (General Mills Inc, Canada) ¹⁵	76	109 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	30	22	17
237 Ultra-bran, Vogel's, soy and linseed extruded wheat bran cereal (30.2 g fiber/100 g)	41 ± 4	59	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	13	5
(Specialty Cereals, Australia) 238 Wheat-bites (Uncle Toby's, Australia) 239 Wheat biscuits (plain flaked wheat)	72 ± 11	103	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	25	18
Vita-Brits (Uncle Toby's, Australia) ¹³	61	87 ± 14	Healthy, 7	Bread, 3 h	44	30	20	12
Vita-Brits (Uncle Toby's, Australia)	68 ± 6	97	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	20	13
Weet-Bix (Sanitarium, Australia)	69	99	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	17	12
Weet-Bix (Sanitarium, Australia)	69 ± 4	99	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	17	12
Weetabix (Weetabix of Canada Ltd, Thornhill, Canada) ¹⁵	74	105 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	1	30	22	16
Weetabix (Weetabix of Canada Ltd)	75 ± 10	107	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	30	22	16
Whole-wheat Goldies (Kellogg's, Australia)	70 ± 4	100	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	20	14
Mean of 7 studies	70 ± 2	96 ± 4	_	_	_	30	19	13
Wheat biscuits (flaked wheat) with								
additional ingredients								
240 Good Start, muesli wheat biscuits (Sanitarium, Australia)	68 ± 4	96	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	20	14
241 Hi-Bran Weet-Bix, wheat biscuits with extra wheat bran (Sanitarium, Australia)	61 ± 4	87	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	17	10

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	Cub:	Deference for 1	D o.f	C a	Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per
Tood number and item	= 100)	- 100)	(Type and number)	time period	CHCC			
242 Hi-Bran Weet-Bix with soy and linseed	57 ± 3	81	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO4	<i>g</i> 30	g/serving 16	9
(Sanitarium, Australia)			,,					
243 Honey Goldies (Kellogg's Australia)	72 ± 3	103	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	21	15
244 Lite-Bix, plain, no added sugar	70 ± 3	97	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	20	14
(Sanitarium, Australia)			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,				
245 Oat bran Weet-Bix (Sanitarium, Australia)	57 ± 4	82	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	20	11
246 Sultana Goldies (Kellogg's Australia)	65 ± 6	93	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	21	13
BREAKFAST CEREAL BARS			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,				
247 Crunchy Nut Cornflakes bar (Kellogg's,	72 ± 6	102 ± 8	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO4	30	26	19
Australia)			•					
248 Fibre Plus bar (Uncle Toby's, Australia)	78 ± 9	111	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	23	18
249 Fruity-Bix bar, fruit and nut, wheat	56 ± 4	80	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	19	10
biscuit cereal with dried fruit and nuts								
with yogurt coating (Sanitarium, Australia)								
250 Fruity-Bix bar, wild berry, wheat biscuit	51 ± 4	73	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	19	9
cereal with fruit and covered with yogurt	31 ± 4	75	ricardiy, 10	Glacose, 2 II	00	50	17	
coating (Sanitarium, Australia)								
251 K-Time Just Right bar (Kellogg's,	72 ± 4	103	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	24	17
Australia)	12 ± 4	103	nearmy, 10	Glucose, 2 II	00	30	24	1 /
,	77 5	110	II14 10	Cl 2.h	1104	20	25	10
252 K-Time Strawberry Crunch bar	77 ± 5	110	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	30	25	19
(Kellogg's, Australia)	(2 11	00 15	TT 1:1 10	D 101	1104	20	2.4	1.5
253 Rice Bubble Treat bar (Kellogg's,	63 ± 11	90 ± 15	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	24	15
Australia)	57 + 10	02 15	TT 1:1 10	D 101	1104	20	25	1.4
254 Sustain bar (Kellogg's, Australia)	57 ± 10	82 ± 15	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	25	14
CEREAL GRAINS								
Amaranth								
255 Amaranth (Amaranthus esculentum)	97 ± 19	139	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 3 h	43	30	22	21
popped, eaten with milk and nonnutritive								
sweetener (India)								
Barley								
256 Pearl barley								
Barley, pearled (Canada)	22	32 ± 3	Type 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	22	_	_	_
Barley (Canada)	22	31	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	26	_	_	_
Barley, pot, boiled in salted water 20 min	25 ± 2	36	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	_	_	_
(Gouda's foods, Concord, Canada)								
Barley (Canada)	27	39 ± 6	Type 2, 4	Bread, 3 h	10	_	_	_
Barley, pearled (Canada)	29	41 ± 10	Type 1, 7	Bread, 3 h	22			_
Mean of 5 studies	25 ± 1	36 ± 2	_	_	_	150	42	11
257 Barley (Hordeum vulgare) (India)								
Barley (Hordeum vulgare) (India)	37	53	Type 2, 14	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Barley (Hordeum vulgare) (India)	48	69	Healthy, 18	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	43 ± 6	61 ± 8	,,			150	42	26
258 Barley, cracked (Malthouth, Tunisia)	50	72 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	150	42	21
259 Barley, rolled (Australia)	66 ± 5	94	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48		dry) 38	25
260 Buckwheat	00 ± 3	74	ricardiy, o	Bicad, 2 ii	40	50 (0	dry) 50	23
Buckwheat (Canada)	49	70 ± 6	Type 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	22			
		70 ± 0	Healthy, 5				_	_
Buckwheat (Canada)	51 ± 10		•	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
Buckwheat (Canada)	63	90 ± 8	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	22	150		16
Mean of 3 studies	54 ± 4	78 ± 6	— H 14 10	— D. 1.21	16	150	30	16
261 Buckwheat groats, hydrothermally	45	64 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	16	150	30	13
treated, dehusked, boiled 12 min (Sweden)								
Corn and maize								
262 Maize (Zea mays), flour made into	59	85	Healthy, 18	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
chapatti (India)								
263 Maize meal porridge, gruel (Kenya)	109	156 ± 15	Type 2, 13	Bread, 2.5 h	40	_	_	_
264 Cornmeal								
Cornmeal, boiled in salted water 2 min	68	97 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	150	13	9
(McNair Products Co Ltd, Toronto,				•				
Canada)								

	GI^2	GI^2					Available	GL^3
	(Glucose	(Bread			Refer-	Serving	carbo-	(per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	serving)
						g	g/serving	7
Cornmeal + margarine (McNair Products Co Ltd, Canada)	69	99 ± 10	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	150	12	9
Mean of 2 studies	69 ± 1	98 ± 1	_	_	_	150	13	9
265 Sweet corn								
Sweet corn, honey and pearl variety (New Zealand)	37 ± 12	53	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	25	150	30	11
Sweet corn, on the cob, boiled 20 min (Australia)	48	69	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	150	30	14
Sweet corn (Canada)	59 ± 11	84	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	33	20
Sweet corn (USA)	60	86	Healthy, 16	Bread, 3 h	51	150	33	20
Sweet corn (USA)	60	85	Type 2, 5; IGT, 6 ¹⁰	Bread, 3 h	28	150	33	20
Sweet corn (South Africa)	62 ± 5	89	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	29	150	33	20
Mean of 6 studies	53 ± 4	78 ± 6	_	_	_	150	32	17
266 Sweet corn, whole kernel, canned, diet-pack, drained, featherweight (USA) 267 Sweet corn, frozen, reheated in microwave	46	66	Type 2, 20	Bread, 3 h	52	150	28	13
(Green Giant Pillsbury Ltd, Toronto, Canada)	47	67 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	150	33	16
268 Taco shells, cornmeal based, baked (Old El Paso Foods Co, Toronto, Canada)	68	97 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	20	12	8
Couscous								
269 Couscous, boiled 5 min								
Couscous, boiled 5 min (Near East Food Products Co, Leominster, MA, USA)	61	87 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	_	_	_
Couscous, boiled 5 min (Tunisia)	69	99 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	65 ± 4	93 ± 6	_	_	_	150	35	23
Millet								
270 Millet, boiled (Canada)	71 ± 10	101	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	36	25
271 Millet flour porridge (Kenya)	107	153 ± 14	Type 2, 13	Bread, 2 h	40	_	_	_
Rice, white 272 Arborio, risotto rice, boiled (Sun Rice brand, Rice Growers Co-Op, Leeton,	69 ± 7	99	Healthy, 10	Glucose 2 h	UO ⁴	150	53	36
Australia) 273 White (<i>Oryza sativa</i>), boiled (India)	69 ± 15	99	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 3 h	43	150	43	30
274 Rice, boiled white, type NS	0) ± 13	,,,	13pc 2, 0		15	150	15	50
Type NS, eaten alone (France)	45	64	Type 2, 30	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	53	150	30	14
Type NS (India)	48	68	Healthy, 6	Wheat chapatti, 2 h ¹⁷		150	38	18
Type NS (Canada)	51	73	Diabetic NS	Glucose, time NS	20	150	42	21
Type NS (France)	52	74 ± 9	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	55	150	36	19
Type NS (Canada)	56	80 ± 5	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	30	150	42	23
Type NS (Pakistan)	69	98	Type 2, 22	Wheat chapatti, 3 h ¹⁷		150	38	26
Type NS (Canada)	72 ± 9	103	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	42	30
Type NS, boiled in salted water (India)	72	103	Healthy, 8	Bread, 3 h	57	150	38	27
Type NS, boiled 13 min (Italy)	102	146	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	58	150	30	31
Type NS (Kenya)	112	160 ± 34	Type 2, 10	Bread, 2 h	40	150	42	47
Type NS, boiled (France)	43	61	Type 2, 14	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	53	150	30	13
Type NS, boiled (France)	47	66	Type 2, 16	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	53	150	30	14
Mean of 12 studies	64 ± 7	91 ± 9		_ 	_	150	36	23
275 Type NS, boiled in salted water, refrigerated 16–20 h, reheated (India)	53	76	Healthy, 8	Bread, 3 h	57	150	38	20
276 Type NS, boiled 13 min, then baked 10 min (Italy)	104	149	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	58	150	30	31
277 Long grain, boiled	, .	50 · 1	T 0.10	D 121		1.50	40	1.
Long grain, boiled 5 min (Canada)	41	58 ± 4	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	59	150	40	16
Long grain, white, unconverted, boiled 15 min (Mahatma brand; Riviana Foods, Wetherill Park, Australia)	50	71	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	150	43	21
Gem long grain (Dainty Food Inc, Toronto, Canada)	55	79	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	60	150	40	22
Long grain, white (Uncle Bens, Auckland, New Zealand)	56 ± 7	80	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	25	150	43	24

TABLE 1	(Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	Cli	D-f f11	D - f		Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per serving)
						g	g/serving	
Long grain, boiled 25 min (Surinam)	56 ± 2	80	Type 2, 3	Glucose, 3 h	9	150	43	24
Gem long grain (Dainty Food Inc, Canada)	57	82	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	60	150	40	23
Long grain, boiled 15 min	58	83 ± 5	Type 1, 5; type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	59	150	40	23
Gem long grain (Dainty Food Inc, Canada)	60	86 ± 6	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	22	150	40	24
Gem long grain (Dainty Food Inc, Canada)	60	86 ± 11	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	22	150	40	24
Long grain, white, boiled 7 min (Star brand; Gouda foods, Concord, Canada)	64 ± 3	91	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	40	26
Mean of 10 studies	56 ± 2	80 ± 3	_	_	_	150	41	23
Rice, long grain, quick-cooking varieties								
278 Long grain, parboiled 10 min cooking time (Uncle Ben's; Masterfoods, Belgium)	68 ± 6	97	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	37	25
279 Long grain, parboiled, 20 min cooking time (Uncle Ben's; Masterfoods, Belgium)	75 ± 7	107	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	37	28
280 Long grain, white, precooked, microwaved 2 min (Express Rice, plain, Uncle Ben's; King's Lynn, Norfolk, UK)	52 ± 5	74	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	37	19
Rice, specialty rices								
281 Cajun Style (Uncle Ben's; Effem Foods Ltd, Bolton, Canada)	51	72 ± 13	Type 1 and 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	1	150	37	19
282 Garden Style (Uncle Ben's; Effem Foods Ltd, Canada)	55	79 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	1	150	37	21
283 Long Grain and Wild (Uncle Ben's; Effem Foods Ltd, Canada)	54	77 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	1	150	37	20
284 Mexican Fast and Fancy (Uncle Ben's; Effem Foods Ltd, Canada)	58	83 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	1	150	37	22
285 Saskatchewan wild rice (Canada)	57	81 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	150	32	18
286 Broken rice, white, cooked in rice cooker (Lion Foods, Bangkok, Thailand)	86 ± 10	123 ± 14	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	43	37
287 Glutinous rice, white, cooked in rice cooker (Bangsue Chia Meng Rice Mill, Bangkok, Thailand)	98 ± 7	140 ± 10	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	32	31
288 Jasmine rice, white long grain, cooked in rice cooker (Golden World Foods, Bangkok, Thailand)	109 ± 10	156 ± 14	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	42	46
Rice, white low-amylose								
289 Calrose, white, medium grain, boiled (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	83 ± 13	119	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	150	43	36
290 Sungold, Pelde, parboiled (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	87 ± 7	124	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	150	43	37
291 Waxy (0–2% amylose) (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	88 ± 11	126	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	48	150	43	38
292 Pelde, white (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	93 ± 11	133	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	48	150	43	40
293 White, low-amylose, boiled (Turkey)	139	199	Type 2, 52; healthy, 31	Glucose, 2 h	32	150	43	60
Rice, white high-amylose								
294 Bangladeshi rice variety BR16								
Bangladeshi rice variety BR16 (28% amylose)	37	53 ± 7	Type 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	61	150	39	14
Bangladeshi rice variety BR16, white, long grain (27% amylose), boiled 17.5 min	39	55 ± 5	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	62	150	39	15
Mean of 2 studies 295 Doongara, white (Rice Growers Co-op,	38	54 ± 1	_	_	_	150	39	15
Australia) Doongara, white (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	50 ± 6	69	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	63	_	_	_

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	
						g	g/serving	
Doongara, white (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	64 ± 9	91	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	_	_	_
Doongara, white (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	54 ± 7	75	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	63	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	56 ± 4	78 ± 7	_	_	_	150	39	22
296 Koshikari (Japonica), white, short-grain, boiled 15 min then steamed 10 min (Japan) 297 Basmati	48 ± 8	68	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	64	150	38	18
Basmati, white, boiled (Mahatma brand, Sydney, Australia)	58 ± 8	83	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	63	150	38	22
Precooked basmati rice in pouch, white, reheated in microwave (Uncle Ben's Express; Masterfoods. Kings Lynn, Norfolk, UK)	57 ± 4	81	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	41	24
Quick-cooking white basmati, cooked 10 min (Uncle Ben's Superior; Masterfoods Olen, Belgium)	60 ± 5	86	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	38	23
298 Rice, brown		0.4	** ** **	G1	2	4.50	22	2.1
Brown (Canada)	66 ± 5	94	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	33	21
Brown, steamed (USA) ⁸	50	72	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁸	45	150	33	16
Brown (<i>Oryza sativa</i>), boiled (South India) ⁸	50 ± 19	72	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁸	65	150	33	16
Mean of 3 studies	55 ± 5	79 ± 6		_	_	150	33	18
Calrose brown (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	87 ± 8	124	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	150	38	33
Doongara brown, high-amylose (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	66 ± 7	94	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	150	37	24
Pelde brown (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	76 ± 6	109	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	150	38	29
Parboiled, cooked 20 min (Uncle Ben's Natur-reis; Masterfoods Olen, Belgium)	64 ± 7	91	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	150	36	23
Sunbrown Quick (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	80 ± 7	114	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	150	38	31
299 Instant or puffed rice								
Instant rice, white, boiled 1 min (Canada)	46	65 ± 5	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	59	150	42	19
Instant rice, white, cooked 6 min (Trice brand; Australia)	87	124	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	150	42	36
Puffed, white, cooked 5 min (Uncle Ben's Snabbris; Masterfoods Olen, Belgium)	74 ± 5	106	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	150	42	31
Mean of 3 studies	69 ± 12	98 ± 17				150	42	29
Instant doongara, white, cooked 5 min (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	94 ± 7	132	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	63	150	42	35
300 Parboiled rice	10	60 ± 6	True 2 12	Dunad 2 h	22	150	26	10
Parboiled rice (Canada) Parboiled rice (USA)	48 72	68 ± 6 103	Type 2, 13 Type 2, 5; IGT, 6 ¹⁰	Bread, 3 h Bread, 3 h	22 28	150 150	36 36	18 26
Converted, white (Uncle Ben's; Effem Foods Ltd, Canada)	45	64 ± 7	Type 1, 5	Bread, 3 h	22	150	36	16
Converted, white, boiled 20–30 min (Uncle Ben's; Masterfoods USA, Vernon, CA)	38	54	Healthy, 16	Bread, 3 h	51	150	36	14
Converted, white, long grain, boiled 20–30 min (Uncle Ben's; Masterfoods USA)	50	72	Type 2, 20	Bread, 3 h	52	150	36	18
Boiled, 12 min (Denmark) ⁶	39	55 ± 10	Type 2, 7	Bread, 2 h	66	150	36	14
Boiled, 12 min (Denmark)	42	60 ± 8	Type 2, 7	Bread, 2 h	66	150	36	15
Boiled, 12 min (Denmark)	43	62 ± 9	Type 2, 11	Bread, 5 h	67	150	36	16
Boiled, 12 min (Denmark)	46	66 ± 5	Type 2, 12	Bread, 5 h	67	150	36	17
Long grain, boiled 5 min (Canada)	38	54 ± 5	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	59	150	36	14
Long grain, boiled, 10 min (USA) ⁸	61	87	Type 2, 8	Glucose, 3 h	4	150	36	22
Long grain, boiled 15 min (Canada)	47	67 ± 5	Type 1, 5; type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	59	150	36	17

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	
						g	g/serving	3
Long grain, boiled 25 min (Canada) Mean of 13 studies	46 47 ± 3	66 ± 4 68 ± 4	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	59	150 150	36 36	17 17
301 Parboiled rice, eaten as part of a traditional Indian meal (India) ⁸	99	141	Type 2, 20	Glucose, 2 h	68	_	_	_
302 Parboiled, low-amylose Bangladeshi rice variety BR2, parboiled	51	73 ± 7	Type 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	61	150	38	19
(12% amylose) Parboiled, low-amylose, Pelde, Sungold (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	87 ± 7	124	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	48	150	39	34
303 Parboiled, high-amylose Parboiled, high-amylose (28%), Doongara (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	50 ± 6	69	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	63	150	39	19
Bangladeshi rice variety BR16, parboiled (28% amylose)	35	50 ± 7	Type 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	61	150	37	13
Bangladeshi rice variety BR16, traditionally parboiled (27% amylose)	32	46 ± 8	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	62	150	38	12
Bangladeshi rice variety BR16, pressure parboiled (27% amylose)	27	39 ± 6	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	62	150	41	11
Bangladeshi rice variety BR4, parboiled (27% amylose)	33	47 ± 4	Type 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	61	150	38	13
Mean of 5 studies 304 Rye, whole kernels	35 ± 4	50 ± 5	_	_	_	150	39	14
Rye, whole kernels (Canada)	29	42 ± 7	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	22		dry) 38	11
Rye, whole kernels, pressure cooked (15 psi) 30 min in 2 L water (Canada)	34	47 ± 5	Type 1, 5; type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	21		dry) 38	13
Rye, whole kernels (Canada)	39	56 ± 12	Type 1, 7	Bread, 3 h	22		dry) 38	15
Mean of 3 studies Wheat	34 ± 3	48 ± 4	_	_	_	50 (0	dry) 38	13
305 Wheat, whole kernels								
Wheat, whole kernels (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) (India) ¹¹	30 ± 9	43	Healthy, 12-15	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁸	65	50 (dry) 38	11
Wheat, whole kernels (Canada)	42	60 ± 8	Type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	22	50 (dry) 33	14
Wheat, whole kernels, pressure cooked (15 psi) 30 min in 2 L water (Canada)	44	63 ± 6	Type 1, 6; type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	21	50 (6	dry) 33	14
Wheat, whole kernels (Canada)	48	69 ± 7	Type 1, 7	Bread, 3 h	22		dry) 33	16
Mean of 4 studies	41 ± 3	59 ± 4			_		dry) 34	14
306 Wheat, type NS (India) 307 Wheat, precooked kernels	90	129	Type 2, 20	Glucose, 2 h	68		dry) 38	34
Durum wheat, precooked, cooked 20 min (Ebly, Chateaudun, France)	52 ± 4 50 ± 5	74	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴		dry) 37	19
Durum wheat, precooked, cooked 10 min (Ebly, France) Durum wheat, precooked in pouch,	30 ± 3 40 ± 5	71 57	Healthy, 10 Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	125	dry) 33 39	17 16
reheated in microwave (Ebly Express; Ebly, France)	40 ± 3	37	ricaldiy, 10	Glucose, 2 II	00	123	39	10
Quick cooking (White Wings, Sydney, Australia)	54 ± 11	77	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	39	150	47	25
308 Semolina Semolina, roasted at 105°C then	55 ± 9	79	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	69	_	_	_
gelatinized with water (India) Semolina, steamed and gelatinized	54 ± 13	77	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	69	_	_	_
(India)			VI . , .	,		150	11	
Mean of 2 studies 309 Cracked wheat (bulgur or bourghul)	55 ± 1	78 ± 1	True 2 (Drand 2 h	10	150	11	6
Bulgur, boiled (Canada) Bulgur, boiled in 800 mL water 20 min (Canada)	46 46	66 ± 4 65 ± 4	Type 2, 6 Type 1, 5; type 2, 12	Bread, 3 h Bread, 3 h	10 21	_	_	_
Bulgur, boiled 20 min (Canada)	46	65 ± 5	Type 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	22	_	_	_
Bulgur, boiled 20 min (Canada)	53	75 ± 13	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	22		_	_
Mean of 4 studies	48 ± 2	68 ± 3	_	_	_	150	26	12

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	
						g	g/serving	,
COOKIES Arrowroot								
310 Arrowroot (McCormicks's, Interbare Foods, Toronto, Canada)	63	90 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	1	25	20	13
311 Arrowroot plus (McCormicks's, Canada)	62	88 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	25	18	11
312 Milk Arrowroot (Arnotts, Sydney, Australia)	69 ± 7	99	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	25	18	12
Mean of 3 studies	65 ± 2	92 ± 3	_	_		25	19	12
313 Barquette Abricot (LU, Ris, Orangis, France)	71 ± 6	101	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁷	40	32	23
314 Bebe Dobre Rano Chocolate (Opavia/LU, Czech Republic)	57 ± 9	81	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	UO ^{7,19}		33	19
315 Bebe Dobre Rano Honey and Hazelnuts (Opavia/LU, Czech Republic)	51 ± 9	73	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	UO ^{7,19}		34	17
316 Bebe Jemne Susenky (Opavia/LU, Czech Republic)	67 ± 11	96	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	UO ^{7,19}	25	20	14
317 Digestives		70 : 0	T. 2 .	D 101	20			
Digestives (Canada)	55	79 ± 9	Type 2, 6 Healthy, 6	Bread, 3 h	30	_	_	_
Digestives (Canada) Digestives, Peak Freans (Nabisco Ltd,	59 ± 7 62	84 88 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 13	Glucose, 2 h Bread, 3 h	3 1	_		_
Toronto, Canada)	02	00 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bleau, 5 II	1	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	59 ± 2	84 ± 2	_	_	_	25	16	10
318 Digestives, gluten-free (maize starch) (Nutricia Dietary Care Ltd, Redish,	58	83 ± 14	Type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	18	25	17	10
Stockport, UK) 319 Evergreen met Krenten (LU, Netherlands)	66 ± 12	94	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	38	21	14
320 Golden Fruit (Griffin's Foods Ltd, Auckland, New Zealand)	77 ± 25	110	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25	25	17	13
321 Graham Wafers (Christie Brown and Co, Toronto, Canada)	74	106 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	25	18	14
322 Gran'Dia Banana, Oats and Honey (LU, Brazil)	28 ± 5	40	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁷	30	23	6
323 Grany en-cas Abricot (LU, France)	55 ± 6	79	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	30	16	9
324 Grany en-cas Fruits des bois (LU, France)	50 ± 5	71	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	30	14	7
325 Grany Rush Apricot (LU, Netherlands)	62 ± 3	89	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^{20}	30	20	12
326 Highland Oatmeal (Westons biscuits, Sydney, Australia)	55 ± 8	79	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	25	18	10
327 Highland Oatcakes (Walker's Shortbread Ltd, Aberlour-on-Spey, Scotland)	57	81 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	25	15	8
328 LU P'tit Déjeuner Chocolat (LU, France) 329 LU P'tit Déjeuner Miel et Pépites	42 ± 5 45 ± 5	60 64	Healthy, 13 Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁷ UO ⁷	50 50	34 35	14 16
Chocolat (LU, France) LU P'tit Déjeuner Miel et Pépites Chocolat	43 ± 3 52 ± 3	74	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO ²⁰	50	35	18
(LU, France) LU P'tit Déjeuner Miel et Pépites	49 ± 8	70	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	UO ^{7,19}		35	18
Chocolat (LU, France) Mean of 3 studies	49 ± 2	69 ± 3		_	_	50	35	17
330 Maltmeal wafer (Griffin's Foods Ltd, New Zealand)	50 ± 10	71	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25	25	17	9
331 Morning Coffee (Arnotts, Australia)	79 ± 6	113	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	25	19	15
332 Nutrigrain Fruits des bois (Kellogg's, France)	57 ± 4	81	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO ²⁰	35	23	13
333 Oatmeal (Canada) 334 Oro (Saiwa, Italy)	54 ± 4	77	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	25	17	9
Oro (Saiwa, Italy)	61 ± 9	87	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	40	32	20
Oro (Saiwa, Italy)	67 ± 17	96	Healthy, 13	Glucose, 2 h	UO^{2l}	40	32	21
Mean of 2 studies	64 ± 3	92 ± 5	_	_		40	32	20
335 Petit LU Normand (LU, France)	51 ± 3	73	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^{20}	25	19	10

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	-
		·				g	g/serving	
336 Petit LU Roussillon (LU, France)	48 ± 4	69	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^{20}	25	18	9
337 Prince Energie+ (LU, France)	73 ± 5	104	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^{20}	25	17	13
338 Prince fourré chocolat (LU, France)			,,	,				
Prince fourré chocolat (LU, France)	53 ± 5	76	Healthy, 13	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	_	_	_
Prince fourré chocolat (LU, France)	50 ± 5	71	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7			_
Mean of 2 studies	52 ± 2	74	_	_	_	45	30	16
339 Prince Meganana Chocolate (LU, Spain)	49 ± 12	70	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	50	36	18
340 Prince Petit Déjeuner Vanille (LU, France and Spain)	45 ± 6	64	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	50	36	16
341 Rich Tea (Canada)	55 ± 4	79	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	25	19	10
342 Sablé des Flandres (LU, France)	57 ± 10	81	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	20	15	8
343 Shortbread (Arnotts, Australia)	64 ± 8	91	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	39	25	16	10
344 Shredded Wheatmeal (Arnotts, Australia)	62 ± 4	89	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	25	18	11
345 Snack Right Fruit Slice (97% fat-free) (Arnott's, Australia)	45 ± 3	64	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	25	19	9
346 Thé (LU, France)	41 ± 7	57	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	20	16	6
347 Vanilla Wafers (Christie Brown and Co, Canada)	77	110 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	1	25	18	14
348 Véritable Petit Beurre (LU, France)	51 ± 8	73	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	25	18	9
349 Breton wheat crackers (Dare Foods Ltd, Kitchener, Canada)	67	96 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	25	14	10
350 Corn Thins, puffed corn cakes, gluten-free (Real Foods, St Peters, Australia)	87 ± 10	124	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	25	20	18
351 Cream Cracker (LU Triumfo, Brazil)	65 ± 11	93	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	25	17	11
352 High-calcium cracker (Danone, Malaysia)	52 ± 8	74	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	UO^7	25	17	9
353 Jatz, plain salted craker biscuits (Arnotts, Australia)	55 ± 5	79	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	25	17	10
354 Puffed Crispbread (Westons, Australia) 355 Puffed rice cakes	81 ± 9	116	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	39	25	19	15
Puffed rice cakes, white (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	82 ± 11	117	Healthy, 6	Bread, 2 h	48	25	21	17
Rice cakes, Calrose rice (low-amylose) (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	91 ± 7	128	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	63	25	21	19
Rice cakes, Doongara rice (high-amylose) (Rice Growers Co-op, Australia)	61 ± 5	85	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	63	25	21	13
Mean of 3 studies	78 ± 9	110 ± 13	_	_	_	25	21	17
356 Rye crispbread								
Rye crispbread (Canada)	63	90		Glucose, time NS	23	25	16	10
Ryvita (Canada)	69 ± 10	99	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	3	25	16	11
High-fiber rye crispbread (Ryvita Company Ltd, Poole, Dorset, UK)	59	84 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	25	15	9
Rye crispbread (Ryvita Company Ltd, UK)	63	90 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	25	18	11
Mean of 4 studies 357 Kavli Norwegian Crispbread (Players	64 ± 2 71 ± 7	91 ± 3 101	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	25 25	16 16	11 12
Biscuits, Sydney, Australia) 358 Sao, plain square crackers (Arnotts,	70 ± 9	100	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	25	17	12
Australia) 359 Stoned Wheat Thins (Christie Brown and Co, Canada)	67	96 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	1	25	17	12
360 Water cracker								
Water cracker (Canada)	63 ± 9	90	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	25	18	11
Water cracker (Arnotts, Australia)	78 ± 11	111	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	39	25	18	14
Mean of 2 studies	71 ± 8	101 ± 11	—	—	_	25	18	13
361 Premium Soda Crackers (Christie Brown and Co, Canada)	74	106 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	25	17	12
362 Vita-wheat, original, crispbread (Arnott's Australia)	55 ± 4	79	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	25	19	10

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving		(per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size		serving
DAIRY PRODUCTS AND ALTERNATIVES Custard						g	g/servin	g
363 No Bake Egg Custard, prepared from powder with whole milk (Nestlé, Australia)	35 ± 2	50 ± 3	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	17	6
364 Custard, home made from milk, wheat starch, and sugar (Australia)	43 ± 10	61	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	39	100	17	7
365 TRIM, reduced-fat custard (Pauls Ltd, South Brisbane, Australia)	37 ± 4	52 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	15	6
Mean of 3 studies	38 ± 2	54 ± 3	_	_		100	16	6
366 Ice cream, regular, NS								
Ice cream, NS (Canada)	36 ± 8	51	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
Ice cream (half vanilla, half chocolate) (Italy)	57	82 ± 40	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	70	_	_	_
Ice cream, NS (USA)	62	89	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²²	6	_	_	_
Ice cream, chocolate flavored (USA)	68 ± 15	97	Type 2, 12	Glucose, 3 h	71	_	_	_
Ice cream (half vanilla, half chocolate) (Italy)	80	114 ± 31	Type 2, 14	Bread, 2 h	70	_	_	_
Mean of 5 studies 367 Ice cream, reduced- or low-fat	61 ± 7	87 ± 10	_	_	_	50	13	8
Ice cream, low-fat, vanilla (Light; Peter's, Sydney, Australia) Ice-cream, low-fat (1.2% fat) (Prestige	50 ± 8	71	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	50	6	3
Light rich vanilla; Norco, Lismore, Australia) ⁶	47 ± 5	67	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	50	10	5
Ice-cream, low-fat (1.4% fat) (Prestige Light traditional toffee; Norco, Australia) ⁶ Ice-cream, reduced-fat (7.1% fat)	37 ± 4	53	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	14	5
(Prestige golden macadamia; Norco, Australia) ⁶	39 ± 3	55	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	12	5
368 Ice cream, premium (high-fat)								
Ice cream, premium, ultra chocolate, 15% fat (Sara Lee, Gosford, Australia)	37 ± 3	53	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	9	4
Ice cream, premium, French vanilla, 16% fat (Sara Lee, Australia)	38 ± 3	54	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	9	3
369 Milk, full-fat								
Full-fat (Italy)	11	15 ± 8	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	70	_	_	_
Full-fat (3% fat; Skånemejerier, Malmö, Sweden) ⁶	21	30 ± 4	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	72	_	_	_
Full-fat (Italy)	24	34 ± 9	Type 2, 14	Bread, 2 h	70	_	_	_
Full-fat cow milk, fresh (Dairy Farmers, Australia)	31 ± 2	44 ± 2	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	_	_	_
Full-fat (Canada)	34 ± 6	49	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
Full-fat (USA)	40	57	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²³	6	250		_
Mean of 5 studies	27 ± 4	38 ± 6		— D. 101		250	12	3
370 Fermented cow milk (ropy milk, långfil, 3% fat) (Arla, Gävle, Sweden) ⁶	11	15 ± 3	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	72	_	_	_
371 Fermented cow milk (filmjölk, 3% fat) (Skånemejerier, Malmö, Sweden) ⁶	11	15 ± 3	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	72	_	_	_
Mean of 2 foods	11	15	_	_	_	_	_	_
372 Milk, full-fat, plus bran	25	25 11	T 0 14	D 1.01	70			
Full-fat + 20 g wheat bran (Italy)	25	35 ± 11 40 ± 27	Type 2, 14	Bread, 2 h	70 70	_	_	_
Full-fat + 20 g wheat bran (Italy) Mean of 2 studies	28 27 ± 2	40 ± 27 38 ± 3	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	70 —	250	12	3
	32 ± 5	38 ± 3 46	Healthy 6	Glucose 2 h	3		13	
373 Milk, skim (Canada) 374 Milk, condensed, sweetened (Nestlé, Australia)	61 ± 6	87 ± 9	Healthy, 6 Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h Glucose, 2 h	73	250 250	136	4 83
375 Milk, low-fat, chocolate, with aspartame (Lite White; Dairy Farmers, Australia)	24 ± 6	34	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	250	15	3
376 Milk, low-fat, chocolate, with sugar (Lite White; Dairy Farmers, Australia)	34 ± 4	49	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	250	26	9

ition
Nutr
linical
l of Cl
ourna
can Je
4merica
The
经

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Dafan	Serving	Available carbo-	
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	Refer- ence	size	hydrate	(per serving
ood nameer and nem	- 100)	- 100)	(Type and number)	time period	chee	g	g/serving	
377 Mousse, reduced-fat, prepared from								
commerical mousse mix with water								
Butterscotch, 1.9% fat (Nestlé, Australia)	36 ± 4	51	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	50	10	4
Chocolate, 2% fat (Nestlé, Australia)	31 ± 4	44 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	50	11	3
Hazelnut, 2.4% fat (Nestlé, Australia)	36 ± 4	51	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	10	4
Mango, 1.8% fat (Nestlé, Australia)	33 ± 5	47	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO4	50	11	4
Mixed berry, 2.2% fat (Nestlé, Australia)	36 ± 5	51	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	10	4
Strawberry, 2.3% fat (Nestlé, Australia)	32 ± 3	46	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	10	3
Mean of 6 foods	34 ± 1	48 ± 1	_	_	_	50	10	4
378 Pudding	47 4	67	II 1:1 10	C1 0.1	1104	100	16	7
Instant, chocolate, made from powder and whole milk (White Wings, Australia)	47 ± 4	67	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	16	7
Instant, vanilla, made from powder and	40 ± 4	57	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	100	16	6
whole milk (White Wings, Australia)	70 ± 7	31	ricality, 10	Glucose, 2 II	00	100	10	O
Mean of 2 foods	44 ± 4	62 ± 5	_	_		100	16	7
379 Yogurt	77 2 7	02 ± 3				100	10	,
Yogurt, NS (Canada)	36 ± 4	51	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	200	9	3
380 Low-fat yogurt			·					
Low-fat, fruit, aspartame (Ski; Dairy Farmers, Australia)	14 ± 4	20	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	200	13	2
Low-fat, fruit, sugar (Ski; Dairy Farmers, Australia)	33 ± 7	47	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	200	31	10
Low-fat (0.9%), fruit, wild strawberry	31 ± 14	44	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	200	30	9
(Ski d'lite; Dairy Farmers, Australia)			•					
381 Nonfat yogurt, sweetened with acesulfame K and Splenda								
Diet Vaalia, exotic fruits (Pauls Ltd,	23 ± 2	33	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	200	16	4
Australia) ⁶			,,					
Diet Vaalia, mango (Pauls Ltd, Australia) ⁶	23 ± 2	33	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	200	14	3
Diet Vaalia, mixed berry (Pauls Ltd,	25 ± 3	36	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	200	13	3
Australia) ⁶			•					
Diet Vaalia, strawberry (Pauls Ltd,	23 ± 2	33	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	200	13	3
Australia) ⁶					1			
Diet Vaalia, vanilla (Pauls Ltd, Australia) ⁶	23 ± 2	33	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	200	13	3
Mean of 5 foods	24 ± 1	34 ± 1	_	_	_	200	14	3
382 Reduced-fat yogurt					,			
Reduced-fat, Vaalia, apricot and mango	26 ± 4	38 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	200	30	8
(Pauls Ltd, Australia) ⁶ Reduced-fat, Vaalia, french vanilla (Pauls	26 ± 4	38 ± 5	Healthy 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	200	10	3
Ltd, Australia) ⁶	20 ± 4	30 ± 3	Healthy, 10	Bleau, 2 II	00	200	10	3
Reduced-fat, strawberry (Extra-Lite;	28 ± 4	40 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	200	33	9
Pauls Ltd, Australia) ⁶	20 - 4	40 ± 0	ricality, 10	Bread, 2 II	00	200	33	
Mean of 3 foods	27 ± 1	39 ± 1	_	_	_	200	24	7
383 Yogurt drink, reduced-fat, Vaalia, tropical	38 ± 4	54 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	200	29	11
passion fruit (Pauls Ltd, Australia) ⁶	30 = 1	31 = 0	riculary, 10	Dicad, 2 II	00	200	27	
Soy-based dairy product alternatives								
384 Soy milks (containing maltodextrin)								
Soy milk, full-fat (3%), 0 mg Cal, Original	44 ± 5	63	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250	17	8
(So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶			•					
Soy milk, full-fat (3%), 120 mg Cal,	36 ± 4	51	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250	18	6
Calciforte (So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶			•	•				
Soy milk, reduced-fat (1.5%), 120 mg Cal,	44 ± 3	63	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250	17	8
Light (So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶			-					
385 Soy milk drinks								
Soy smoothie drink, banana, 1% fat	30 ± 3	43	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250	22	7
(So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶								
Soy smoothie drink, chocolate hazelnut,	34 ± 3	49	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250	25	8
1% fat (So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶								
Mean of 2 drinks	32 ± 2	46 ± 3	_	_	_	250	23	7

	GI^2	GI^2					Available	GL^3
	(Glucose	(Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	carbo-	(per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	
						g	g/serving	
Up and Go, cocoa malt flavor (soy milk,	43 ± 5	61	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250	26	11
rice cereal liquid breakfast) (Sanitarium,								
Australia) ⁶								
Up and Go, original malt flavor (soy milk,	46 ± 5	66	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250	24	11
rice cereal liquid breakfast) (Sanitarium,								
Australia) ⁶	45 + 0	(1.1.0				250	25	
Mean of 2 drinks	45 ± 2	64 ± 3	— H14h 10	— Cl 2 h		250	25	11
Xpress, chocolate (soy bean, cereal and	39 ± 2	56	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250	34	13
legume extract drink with fructose) (So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶								
386 Soy yogurt								
Soy yogurt, peach and mango, 2% fat,	50 ± 3	71	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	200	26	13
sugar (So Natural Foods, Australia) ⁶	30 ± 3	/ 1	ricatiny, 10	Glucose, 2 II	00	200	20	13
387 Tofu-based frozen dessert, chocolate	115 ± 14	164	Type 2, 12	Glucose, 3 h	71	50	9	10
with high fructose (24%) corn syrup (USA)		10.	1,10 2, 12	0140050, 5 11	, -			10
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS	,							
388 Apples, raw								
Apple, NS (Denmark)	28	40 ± 11	Type 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	74	120	13	4
Apple, braeburn (New Zealand) ⁶	32 ± 4	46	Type 2, IGT, 15 ¹⁰	Glucose, 3 h	75	120	13	4
Apple, NS (Canada)	34	48	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	23	120	16	5
Apple, golden delicious (Canada)	39 ± 3	56	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	120	16	6
Apple, NS (USA)	40	57	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²³	6	120	16	6
Apple, NS (Italy)	44	63 ± 3	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	76	120	13	6
Mean of 6 studies	38 ± 2	52 ± 3	_	_	_	120	15	6
389 Apple juice								
Apple juice, unsweetened, reconstituted	39 ± 5	55 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	250 m	L 25	10
(Berrivale Orchards Ltd, Berri, Australia)								
Apple juice, unsweetened (USA)	40	57	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²³	6	250 m		12
Apple juice, unsweetened (Allens, Toronto,	41	59 ± 8	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	7	250 m	L 30	12
Canada)								
Mean of 3 studies	40 ± 1	57 ± 2		_		250 m		11
390 Apple, dried (Australia)	29 ± 5	41 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	60	34	10
Apricots	57	02 2	T 2 7	D 1 2 h	75	120	0	_
391 Apricots, raw, NS (Italy)	57	82 ± 3	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	75	120	9	5
392 Apricots, canned in light syrup (Riviera,	64	91 ± 6	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	7	120	19	12
Aliments Caneast Foods, Montreal, Canada) 393 Apricots, dried								
Apricots, dried (Australia)	30 ± 7	43	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	60	27	8
Apricots, dried (Australia) Apricots, dried (Wasco foods, Montreal,	32	46 ± 7	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	7	60	30	10
Canada)	32	70 ± 7	1ypc 2, >	Breau, 5 ii	,	00	30	10
Mean of 2 studies	31 ± 1	44 ± 2	_	_	_	60	28	9
394 Apricot fruit bar, puréed dried apricot	50 ± 8	71	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25	50	34	17
filling in whole-meal pastry (Mother		, -	,,					
Earth, Auckland, New Zealand)								
395 Apricot fruit spread, reduced sugar	55 ± 7	78 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	13	7
(Glen Ewin Jams, Para Hills, Australia)			3,	,				
396 Apricot Fruity Bitz, vitamin and mineral	42 ± 3	61	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	15	12	5
enriched dried fruit snack (Blackmores			·					
Ltd, Balgowlah, Australia)								
397 Banana, raw								
Banana (Canada)	46	66	Diabetic, number N	IS Glucose, time NS	20	120	25	12
Banana (Italy)	58	83 ± 3	Type 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	76	120	23	13
Banana (Canada)	58	83 ± 7	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	30	120	25	15
Banana (Canada)	62 ± 9	89	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	120	25	16
Banana (South Africa)	70 ± 5	100	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	29	120	23	16
Banana, ripe, all yellow (USA)	51	73	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²⁴	77	120	25	13
Banana, underripe (Denmark)	30	43 ± 10	Type 2, 10	Bread, 4 h	78	120	21	6
Banana, slightly underripe, yellow with	42	60	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²⁴	77	120	25	11
green sections (USA)								

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-		Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	_	hydrate	-
						g	g/serving	,
Banana, overripe, yellow flecked with brown (USA)	48	69	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²⁴	77	120	25	12
Banana, overripe (Denmark) Mean of 10 studies	52 52 ± 4	74 ± 9 74 ± 5	Type 2, 10	Bread, 4 h	78	120 120	20 24	11 12
398 Banana, processed fruit fingers, Heinz	61 ± 11	74 ± 3 87	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	20	12
Kidz (H J Heinz, Malvern, Australia)				•				
399 Breadfruit (<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>), raw (Australia) ⁶	68	97	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	120	27	18
400 Cherries, raw, NS (Canada)	22	32		Glucose, time NS	23	120	12	3
401 Chico (<i>Zapota zapotilla coville</i>), raw (Philippines) ⁶	40	57	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	80	120	29	12
402 Cranberry juice								
Cranberry juice cocktail (Ocean Spray, Australia)	52 ± 3	74	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mI	. 31	16
Cranberry juice cocktail (Ocean Spray Inc, USA)	68 ± 3	97	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mI	35	24
Cranberry juice drink (Ocean Spray; Gerber Ltd, Bridgewater, Somerset, UK)	56 ± 4	80	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mI	_ 29	16
403 Custard apple, raw, flesh only (Australia)	54 ± 2	77 ± 3	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	120	19	10
404 Dates, dried (Australia)	103 ± 21	147 ± 30	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	60	40	42
405 Figs, dried, tenderized, Dessert Maid brand (Ernest Hall and Sons, Sydney, Australia)	61 ± 6	87	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	60	26	16
406 Fruit Cocktail, canned (Delmonte	55	79 ± 5	Type 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	7	120	16	9
Canadian Canners Ltd, Hamilton, Canada)			71 - 7 -	, ,				
407 Grapefruit, raw (Canada)	25	36	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	23	120	11	3
408 Grapefruit juice, unsweetened (Sunpac, Toronto, Canada) 409 Grapes, raw	48	69 ± 5	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	7	250 mI	_ 20	9
Grapes, NS (Canada)	43	62	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	23	120	17	7
Grapes, NS (Italy)	49	70 ± 3	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	76	120	19	9
Mean of 2 studies	46 ± 3	66 ± 4	_	_	_	120	18	8
Grapes, black, Waltham Cross (Australia)	59	84	Healthy, 11	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	120	18	11
410 Kiwi fruit, raw								
Kiwi fruit, Hayward (New Zealand) ⁶	47 ± 4	68	Type 2 and IGT, 15 ¹⁰		75	120	12	5
Kiwi fruit (Australia) ⁶	58 ± 7	83	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	120	12	7
Mean of 2 studies 411 Lychee, canned in syrup and drained,	53 ± 6 79 ± 8	75 ± 8 113 ± 11	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	— 73	120 120	12 20	6 16
Narcissus brand (China) 412 Mango, raw	79 ± 8	115 ± 11	ricality, 12	Glucose, 2 II	73	120	20	10
Mango (Mangifera indica) (Philippines) ⁶	41	59	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	80	120	20	8
Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) (Australia) ⁶	51 ± 3	73	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	120	15	8
Mango, ripe (Mangifera indica) (India) ¹¹	60 ± 16	86	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	120	15	9
Mean of 3 studies	51 ± 5	73 ± 8	_	_	_	120	17	8
413 Mango, low-fat frozen fruit dessert (Frutia; Weis Frozen Foods, Toowong, Australia)	42 ± 3	60	Normal,10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	23	10
414 Marmalade, orange (Australia) 415 Oranges, raw	48 ± 9	69 ± 12	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	20	9
Oranges, NS (Denmark)	31	44 ± 13	Type 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	74	120	11	3
Oranges, NS (South Africa)	33 ± 6	47	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	29	120	10	3
Oranges, NS (Canada)	40 ± 3	57	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	120	11	4
Oranges, NS (Italy)	48	68 ± 2	Type 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	76	120	11	5
Oranges (Sunkist, Van Nuys, CA, USA)	48	69 ± 11	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	7	120	11	5
Oranges NS (Canada) Mean of 6 studies	51	73 60 ± 5	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	23	120	11	6
416 Orange juice	42 ± 3	00 ± 3	_	_	_	120	11	5
Orange Juice (Canada)	46 ± 6	66	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	250 mI	26	12
Orange juice, unsweetened, reconstituted concentrate, Quelch brand (Berri Ltd, Australia)	53 ± 6	76	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	250 mI		9

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	C1-1/	Dofomon f- 1 1	D - £		Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subject (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per
Tood number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	CHCC		g/serving	
Orange juice, reconstituted from frozen	57 ± 6	81 ± 8	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²³	6	250 mI		15
concentrate (USA)			1ypc 2, 7	Glucose, 5 ii	O			
Mean of 3 studies	52 ± 3	74 ± 4	_	_	_	250 mI	L 23	12
417 Paw paw and papaya, raw								_
Paw paw (<i>Carica papaya</i>) (Australia) ⁶	56 ± 6	80	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	120	8	5
Paw paw (papaya), ripe (India) ¹¹	60 ± 16	86	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	120	29	17
Papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i>) (Philippines) ⁶	60 50 + 1	86	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	80	120	15	9
Mean of 3 studies Peaches	59 ± 1	84 ± 2	_	_	_	120	17	10
418 Peach, raw								
Peach, raw (Canada)	28	40	Type 2 number NS	Glucose, time NS	23	120	13	4
Peach, raw (Canada)	56	80 ± 3	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	76	120	8	5
Mean of 2 studies	42 ± 14	60 ± 3 60 ± 20	Type 2, 7	Dicau, 5 II	_	120	11	5
419 Peach, canned in natural juice	72 ± 17	00 ± 20	_	_		120	11	3
Peach, canned in natural juice (Goulburn Valley, Ardmona Foods, Mooroopna,	30 ± 4	43	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	120	11	3
Australia)	45 1 6	64	Harlibar 7, 10	D 2 b	0	120	11	_
Peach, canned in natural juice (SPC Ltd, Shepparton, Australia)	45 ± 6	64	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	120	11	5
Mean of 2 studies	38 ± 8	54 ± 11	_	_	_	120	11	4
420 Peach, canned in heavy syrup (Letona Foods, Hawthorn East, Australia)	58 ± 11	83	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	120	15	9
421 Peach, canned in light syrup (Delmonte, Canadian Canners Ltd)	52	74 ± 7	Type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	7	120	18	9
422 Peach, canned in reduced-sugar syrup (SPC Lite; SPC Ltd, Australia)	62 ± 9	89	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	120	17	11
Pears								
423 Pear, raw, NS (Canada)	33	47	Type 2. number NS	Glucose, time NS	23	120	13	4
424 Pear, winter Nellis, raw (New Zealand) ⁶	34 ± 4	49	Type 2, and IGT, 15^{1}		75	120	12	4
425 Pear, Bartlett, raw (Canada)	41	58 ± 7	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	7	120	8	3
426 Pear, raw, NS (Italy)	42	60 ± 2	Type 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	76	120	11	4
Mean of 4 studies	38 ± 2	54 ± 3	——————————————————————————————————————		_	120	11	4
427 Pear halves, canned in reduced-sugar	25 ± 6	36	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	120	14	4
syrup (SPC Lite; SPC Ltd, Australia)			,,,					
428 Pear halves, canned in natural juice (SPC Ltd, Australia)	43 ± 15	61	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	120	13	5
429 Pear, canned in pear juice, Bartlett (Delmonte Canadian Canners Ltd)	44	63 ± 6	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	7	120	11	5
Pineapple								
430 Pineapple (<i>Ananas comosus</i>), raw								
Pineapple, raw (Australia) ⁶	66 ± 7	94	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	120	10	6
Pineapple, raw (Philippines) ⁶	51	73	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	80	120	16	8
Mean of 2 studies	59 ± 8	84 ± 11			_	120	13	7
431 Pineapple juice, unsweetened (Dole Packaged Foods, Toronto, Canada)	46	66 ± 3	Type 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	7	250 mI		15
Plums								
432 Plum, raw, NS								
Plum, raw, NS (Canada)	24	34	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	23	120	14	3
Plum, raw, NS (Italy)	53	75 ± 3	Type 2, frameer 10	Bread, 3 h	76	120	11	6
Mean of 2 studies	39 ± 15	55 ± 21	-Jr, ·		_	120	12	5
433 Prunes, pitted (Sunsweet Growers Inc, Yuba City, CA, USA)	29 ± 4	41	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	60	33	10
434 Raisins (Canada)	64 ± 11	91	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	60	44	28
435 Rockmelon/Cantaloupe, raw (Australia) ⁶	65 ± 9	93	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	120	6	4
436 Strawberries, fresh, raw (Australia) ⁶	40 ± 7	57	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	120	3	1
437 Strawberry jam	51 ± 10	73 ± 14	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	30	20	10
438 Strawberry processed fruit bars, Real Fruit Bars (Uncle Toby's, Australia)	90 ± 12	129	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	26	23
439 Sultanas	56 ± 11	80	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	60	45	25

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	C1-:4-	D-f f11	D - f		Available carbo-	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	hydrate	(per serving
			,			g	g/servin	g
440 Tomato juice, no added sugar (Berri Ltd, Australia) ⁶	38 ± 4	54	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 ml	L 9	4
441 Tropical Fruity Bitz, vitamin and mineral enriched dried fruit snack (Blackmores	41 ± 3	58	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	15	11	5
Ltd, Australia) 442 Vitari, wild berry, nondairy, frozen fruit dessert (Nestlé, Australia)	59 ± 8	85 ± 11	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	21	12
443 Watermelon, raw (Australia) ⁶ 444 Wild Berry Fruity Bitz, vitamin- and	72 ± 13	103	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	120	6	4
mineral-enriched dried fruit snack (Blackmores Ltd, Australia)	35 ± 4	50	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	15	12	4
INFANT FORMULA AND WEANING FOODS								
445 Formula								
Infasoy, soy-based, milk-free (Wyeth Nutritionals, Baulkham Hills, Australia) ⁶ Karicare gold starter formula with omega	55 ± 6	78	Healthy, 11 (adults) Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100 ml	L 7	4
plus LCP oils (Nutricia, Auckland, New Zealand) ⁶	35 ± 5	50	Healthy, 10 (adults) Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	100 ml	L 7	2
Nan-1 infant formula with iron (Nestlé, Sydney, Australia) ⁶	30 ± 6	73	Healthy, 9 (adults)	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	100 ml	L 8	2
S-26 infant formula (Wyeth Nutritionals, Australia) ⁶	36 ± 6	52	Healthy, 10 (adults) Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100 ml	L 7	3
Weaning foods								
446 Farex baby rice (Heinz Wattie's Ltd, Malvern, Australia) ⁶	05 ± 12	126	Haalthy, 11 (adulta	Clusses 2 h	1104	87	6	6
447 Robinsons First Tastes from 4 months (Nutricia, Wells, UK)	95 ± 13	136	Healthy, 11 (adults) Glucose, 2 II	UO ⁴	87	6	6
Apple, apricot and banana cereal ⁶	56 ± 8	80	Healthy, 11 (adults		UO ⁴	75	13	11
Creamed porridge ⁶	59 ± 8	84	Healthy, 11 (adults		UO ⁴	75 7.5	9	5
Rice pudding ⁶ 448 Heinz for Baby from 4 months (Heinz Wattie's Ltd, Australia)	59 ± 6	84	Healthy, 11 (adults) Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	75	11	6
Chicken and noodles with vegetables (strained) ⁶	67 ± 11	96	Healthy, 10 (adults) Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	120	7	5
Sweetcorn and rice ⁶	65 ± 13	93	Healthy, 11 (adults) Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	120	15	10
LEGUMES AND NUTS 449 Baked beans								
Baked beans, canned (Canada)	40 ± 3	57	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	
Baked beans, canned haricot and navy beans in tomato sauce (Libby, McNeill	56	80 ± 8	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	81	_	_	_
and Libby, Chatham, Canada)	400	60 I 10				150		_
Mean of 2 studies 450 Beans, dried, boiled	48 ± 8	69 ± 12	_	_	_	150	15	7
Beans, dried, type NS (Italy)	36	52 ± 25	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	70	150	30	11
Beans, dried, type NS (Italy)	20	28 ± 14	Type 2, 14	Bread, 2 h	70	150	30	6
Mean of 2 studies	29 ± 9	40 ± 12	_	_	_	150	30	9
451 Black-eyed beans and peas (Cowpeas), boiled	50			5	20	150	20	
Black-eyed beans (Canada) Black-eyed beans (Canada)	50 33 ± 4	71 ± 5 47	Type 2, 6 Healthy, 6	Bread, 3 h Glucose, 2 h	30 3	150 150	30 30	15 10
Mean of 2 studies	33 ± 4 42 ± 9	59 ± 12	—	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	_	150	30	13
452 Butter beans								
Butter beans (South Africa)	28 ± 7	40	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	29	150	20	5
Butter beans, dried, cooked 1.25 h (South Africa)	29 ± 8	41	Type 2, 21; type 1, 8 healthy, 11		82	150	20	6
Butter beans (Canada)	36 ± 4	51	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	20	7
Mean of 3 studies	31 ± 3	44 ± 3	——————————————————————————————————————	— Chagas 21	- 02	150	20	6
Butter beans, dried, boiled + 5 g sucrose (South Africa)	30 ± 2	43	Type 2, 21; type 1, 8 healthy, 11	; Glucose, 2 n	82	150	20	6

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	C-1-14	Defener f- 1	D - £	C	Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per serving
						g	g/serving	3
Butter beans, dried, boiled + 10 g sucrose (South Africa)	31 ± 2	44	Type 2, 21; type 1, 8 healthy, 11	3; Glucose, 2 h	82	150	20	6
Butter beans, dried, boiled + 15 g sucrose (South Africa)	54 ± 4	77	Type 2, 21; type 1, 8 healthy, 11	3; Glucose, 2 h	82	150	20	11
453 Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans, Bengal gram), boiled			·					
Chickpeas (<i>Cicer arietinum Linn</i>), dried, soaked, boiled 35 min (Philippines)	10	14 ± 3	Healthy, 11	Bread, 1h	83	150	30	3
Chickpeas, dried, boiled (Canada)	31	44 ± 8	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	81	150	30	9
Chickpeas (Canada)	33	47 ± 9	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	30	150	30	10
Chickpeas (Canada)	36 ± 5	51	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	30	11
Mean of 4 studies	28 ± 6	39 ± 8	_	_	_	150	30	8
454 Chickpeas, canned in brine (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Toronto, Canada)	42	60 ± 7	Type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	81	150	22	9
455 Chickpeas, curry, canned (Canasia Foods Ltd, Scarborough, Canada)	41	58 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	1	150	16	7
456 Haricot and navy beans Haricot and navy beans, pressure cooked	29	41 ± 5	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	84	150	33	9
(15 psi) 25 min (King Grains, Toronto, Canada)								
Haricot and navy beans, dried, boiled (Canada)	30	43 ± 5	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	81	150	30	9
Haricot and navy beans, boiled (Canada)	31 ± 6	44	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	30	9
Haricot and navy beans (King Grains, Canada)	39	56 ± 16	Healthy, 6	Bread, 1 h	60	150	30	12
Haricot and navy beans, pressure cooked (15 psi) 25 min (King Grains, Canada)	59	84 ± 10	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	84	150	33	19
Mean of 5 studies	38 ± 6	54 ± 8	_	_	_	150	31	12
457 Kidney beans								
Kidney/white bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris Linn</i>), soaked, boiled 17 min (<i>Philippines</i>)	13	19 ± 5	Healthy, 11	Bread, 1 h	83	150	25	3
Kidney beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>) (India)	19	27	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	54	150	25	5
Kidney beans (USA) ⁸	23	33	Type 2, 8	Glucose, 3 h	4	150	25	6
Kidney beans, dried, boiled (France)	23 ± 1	33	Type 2, 3	Glucose, 3 h	9	150	25	6
Kidney beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris Linn</i>), red, soaked 20 min, boiled 70 min (Sweden)	25	36 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 1.5 h	19	150	25	6
Kidney beans (Canada)	29 ± 8	41	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	25	7
Kidney beans, dried, boiled (Canada)	42	60 ± 6	Type 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	81	150	25	10
Kidney beans (Canada)	46	66 ± 7	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	30	150	25	11
Mean of 8 studies	28 ± 4	39 ± 6	** 11 40	5 1451	4.0	150	25	7
458 Kidney beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris Linn</i>), autoclaved	34	49 ± 5	Healthy, 10	Bread, 1.5 h	19	150	25	8
459 Kidney beans, canned (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Canada)	52	74 ± 8	Type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	81	150	17	9
460 Kidney beans, dried, soaked 12 h, stored moist 24 h, steamed 1 h (India) ¹¹	70 ± 11	100	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	150	25	17
461 Black bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris Linn</i>), soaked overnight, cooked 45 min (Philippines 462 Lentils, type NS	20	28 ± 4	Healthy, 11	Bread, 1 h	83	150	25	5
Lentils, type NS (USA)	28	40	Type 2, 8	Glucose, 3 h	4	_	_	_
Lentils, type NS (Canada)	29 ± 3	41	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	29 ± 1	41 ± 1	_	_	_	150	18	5
463 Lentils, green								
Lentils, green, dried, boiled (Canada)	22	31 ± 5	Type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	81	150	18	4
Lentils, green, dried, boiled (France)	30 ± 15	43	Type 2, 3	Glucose, 3 h	9	150	18	6
Lentils, green, dried, boiled (Australia)	37 ± 3	53	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	85	150	14	5
Mean of 3 studies	30 ± 4	42 ± 6	_		_	150	17	5
464 Lentils, green, canned in brine (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Canada)	52	74 ± 5	Type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	81	150	17	9

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	-
						g	g/serving	7
465 Lentils, red								
Lentils, red, dried, boiled (Canada)	18	25	Healthy, 3	Bread, 1 h	86	150	18	3
Lentils, red, dried, boiled (Canada)	21	30 ± 4	Type 2, 14	Bread, 3 h	22	150	18	4
Lentils, red, dried, boiled (Canada)	31	44 ± 7	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	30	150	18	6
Lentils, red, dried, boiled (Canada)	32	45 ± 9	Type 1, 11	Bread, 3 h	22	150	18	6
Mean of 4 studies	26 ± 4	36 ± 5	_	_	_	150	18	5
466 Lima beans, baby, frozen, reheated in microwave oven (York, Canada Packers, Toronto, Canada)	32	46 ± 13	Type 1 and 2, 5	Bread, 3 h	1	150	30	10
467 Marrowfat peas								
Marrowfat peas, dried, boiled (USA)	31	44	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	4	_		_
Marrowfat peas, dried, boiled (Canada)	47 ± 3	68	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	39 ± 8	56 ± 12	_		_	150	19	7
468 Mung beans								
Mung bean (<i>Phaseolus areus Roxb.</i>), soaked, boiled 20 min (Philippines)	31	44 ± 6	Healthy, 11	Bread, 1 h	83	150	17	5
Mung bean, fried (Australia)	53 ± 8	76 ± 11	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	_	_	_
Mung bean, germinated (Australia)	25 ± 4	36 ± 5	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	150	17	4
Mung bean, pressure cooked (Australia)	42 ± 5	60 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	150	17	7
469 Peas, dried, boiled (Australia)	22	32	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	85	150	9	2
470 Pigeon Pea (<i>Cajanus cajan Linn Huth.</i>), soaked, boiled 45 min (Philippines)	22	31 ± 4	Healthy, 11	Bread, 1 h	83	150	20	4
471 Pinto beans								
Pinto beans, dried, boiled (Canada)	39	55 ± 6	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	81	150	26	10
Pinto beans, canned in brine (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Canada)	45	64 ± 6	Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	81	150	22	10
472 Romano beans (Canada)	46	65 ± 7	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	30	150	18	8
473 Soya beans								
Soya beans, dried, boiled (Canada)	15 ± 5	21	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	6	1
Soya beans, dried, boiled (Australia)	20 ± 3	29	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	85	150	6	1
Mean of 2 studies	18 ± 3	25 ± 4				150	6	1
Soya beans, canned (Canada)	14 ± 2	20	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	6	1
474 Split peas, yellow, boiled 20 min (Nupack, Mississauga, Canada)	32	45 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	1	150	19	6
MEAL-REPLACEMENT PRODUCTS								
475 Hazelnut and apricot bar (Dietworks, South Yarra, Australia)	42 ± 7	60 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	22	9
476 L.E.A.N products (Usana Inc, Salt Lake City, UT, US)								
L.E.A.N Fibergy bar, harvest oat	45 ± 4	64	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	29	13
Nutrimeal, drink powder, dutch chocolate	26 ± 3	37	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO4	250	13	3
L.E.A.N (Life long) Nutribar, peanut crunch	30 ± 4	43	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	40	19	6
L.E.A.N (Life long) Nutribar, chocolate crunch	32 ± 4	46	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	40	19	6
Mean of 2 Nutribars	31 ± 1	45 ± 2	_	_	_	40	19	6
Worldwide Sport Nutrition reduced-								
carbohydrate products (Worldwide Sport								
Nutritional Supplements Inc, Largo, FL, U								
477 Designer chocolate, sugar-free ⁶ 478 Burn-it bars	14 ± 3	20	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	35	22	3
Chocolate deluxe ⁶	29 ± 3	41	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	8	2
Peanut butter ⁶	23 ± 3	33	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	50	6	1
479 Pure-protein bars								
Chewy choc-chip ⁶	30 ± 4	43	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	80	14	4
Chocolate deluxe ⁶	38 ± 4	54	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO4	80	13	5
Peanut butter ⁶	22 ± 4	31	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO4	80	9	2
Strawberry shortcake ⁶	43 ± 4	61	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	80	13	6
White chocolate mousse ⁶	40 ± 4	57	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	80	15	6

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	-
						g	g/serving	?
480 Pure-protein cookies								
Choc-chip cookie dough ⁶	25 ± 3	36	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	55	11	3
Coconut ⁶	42 ± 5	60	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	55	9	4
Peanut butter ⁶	37 ± 7	53	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	55	9	3
481 Ultra pure-protein shakes								
Cappuccino ⁶	47 ± 6	67	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 m	L 1	1
Frosty chocolate ⁶	37 ± 6	53	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 m	L 3	1
Strawberry shortcake ⁶	42 ± 4	60	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 m	L 1	1
Vanilla ice cream ⁶	32 ± 5	46	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 m	L 3	1
MIXED MEALS AND CONVENIENCE			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,				
FOODS								
482 Chicken nuggets, frozen, reheated in microwave oven 5 min (Savings, Grocery Holdings, Tooronga, Australia)	46 ± 4	66	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	16	7
483 Fish fingers (Canada)	38 ± 6	54	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	100	19	7
484 Greek lentil stew with a bread roll,	40 ± 5	57	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	87	360	37	15
homemade (Australia)	40 ± 3	37	ricultity, o	Gracose, 2 n	07	300	31	13
485 Kugel (Polish dish containing egg noodles, sugar, cheese, and raisins) (Israel)	65 ± 6	93	Type 2, 7; healthy, 7	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	88	150	48	31
486 Lean Cuisine, French style chicken with rice, reheated (Nestlé, Australia) ⁶	36 ± 6	51	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	400	68	24
487 Pies, beef, party size (Farmland Grocery Holdings, Australia)	45 ± 6	64	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	27	12
488 Pizza								
Pizza, cheese (Pillsbury Canada Ltd, Toronto, Canada)	60	86 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 12	White bread, 3 h	1	100	27	16
Pizza, plain baked dough, served with parmesan cheese and tomato sauce (Italy)	80	114 ± 14	Type 2, 17	White bread, 3 h	31	100	27	22
Pizza, Super Supreme, pan (11.4% fat) (Pizza Hut, Sydney, Australia)	36 ± 6	51	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	24	9
Pizza, Super Supreme, thin and crispy (13.2% fat) (Pizza Hut, Australia)	30 ± 4	43	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	22	7
Pizza, Vegetarian Supreme, thin and crispy (7.8% fat) (Pizza Hut, Australia) ⁶	49 ± 6	70	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	100	25	12
489 Sausages, NS (Canada)	28 ± 6	40	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	100	3	1
490 Sirloin chop with mixed vegetables and mashed potato, homemade (Australia)	66 ± 12	94	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	87	360	53	35
491 Spaghetti bolognaise, homemade (Australia)	52 ± 9	74	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	87	360	48	25
492 Stir-fried vegetables with chicken and boiled white rice, homemade (Australia)	73 ± 17	104	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	87	360	75	55
493 Sushi	40 1 0	60	TT 1:1 10	CI 21	1104	100	26	17
Sushi, salmon (I Love Sushi, Sydney, Australia) ⁶	48 ± 8	69	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO⁴	100	36	17
Sushi, roasted sea algae, vinegar and rice (Japan)	55	79	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	100	37	20
Mean of 2 studies	52 ± 4	74 ± 5	_	_	_	100	37	19
494 White boiled rice, grilled beefburger,	27	38	Type 2, 16	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	53	440	50	14
cheese, and butter (France)	22	22	TD 2.11	C1 2:14		440	50	
White boiled rice, grilled beefburger, cheese, and butter (France)	22	32	Type 2, 14	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	53	440	50	11
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	25 ± 2	35 ± 3	_	_	_	440	50	13
White bread with toppings 495 White-wheat-flour bread, butter, cheese, regular cow milk, and fresh cucumber	55	79 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	72	200	68	38
(Sweden) ⁶ 496 White-wheat-flour bread, butter, yogurt, and pickled cucumber (Sweden) ⁶	39	55 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	72	200	28	11
497 White bread with butter (Canada)	59	84 ± 10	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	84	100	48	29

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	0.11	D.C. O. S. S.	D		Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per serving)
						g	g/serving	3
498 White bread with skim milk cheese (Canada)	55	79 ± 10	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	84	100	47	26
499 White bread with butter and skim milk cheese (Canada)	62	89 ± 9	Type 2, 5	Bread, 3 h	84	100	38	23
500 White and whole-meal wheat bread with peanut butter (Canada)	51	73 ± 6	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	84	100	44	23
White and whole-meal wheat bread with peanut butter (Canada)	67	95 ± 9	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	84	100	44	30
Mean of 2 studies	59 ± 8	84 ± 11	_	_	_	100	44	26
NUTRITIONAL-SUPPORT PRODUCTS								
501 Choice _{dm} , vanilla (Mead Johnson Nutritionals, Evansville, IN, US)	23 ± 4	33	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	237 m	L 24	6
502 Enercal Plus, made from powder (Wyeth-Ayerst International Inc, Madison, NJ, US)	61 ± 13	87	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 5 h ²⁷	90	237 m	L 40	19
503 Ensure (Abbott Australasia, Kurnell, Australia)	50 ± 8	71	Healthy, 7–10	Bread, 2 h	8	237 m	L 40	19
504 Ensure, vanilla (Abbott Australasia)	48 ± 3	69	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	250 m	L 34	16
505 Ensure bar, chocolate fudge brownie (Abbott Australasia)	43 ± 3	61	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	38	20	8
506 Ensure Plus, vanilla (Abbott Australasia)	40 ± 4	57	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	237 m	L 47	19
507 Ensure Pudding, old-fashioned vanilla	36 ± 4	51	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	113	26	9
(Abbott Laboratories Inc, Ashland, OH, USA) 508 Glucerna, vanilla (Abbott Laboratories	31 ± 2	44	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	237 m	L 23	7
Inc, USA) ⁶ 509 Jevity (Abbott Australasia)	48 ± 3	69	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO4	237 m	I 36	17
510 Resource Diabetic, French vanilla (Novartis Nutrition Corp, Young America, MN, USA) ⁶	34 ± 3	49	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO⁴	237 m		8
511 Resource Diabetic, Swiss chocolate (Novartis, Auckland, New Zealand)	16 ± 4	23	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	25	237 m	L 41	19
512 Resource thickened orange juice, honey consistency (Novartis, New Zealand)	47 ± 9	67	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	25	237 m	L 39	21
513 Resource thickened orange juice, nectar consistency (Novartis, New Zealand)	54 ± 7	77	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	25	237 m	L 36	14
514 Resource fruit beverage, peach flavor (Novartis, New Zealand)	40 ± 8	57	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	25	237 m	L 41	13
515 Sustagen, Dutch Chocolate (Mead Johnson, Bristol Myers Squibb, Rydalmere, Australia)	31 ± 4	44 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m	L 41	13
516 Sustagen Hospital with extra fiber, drink made from powdered mix (Mead Johnson, Australia)	33 ± 4	47 ± 6	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 m	L 44	15
517 Sustagen Instant Pudding, vanilla, made from powdered mix (Mead Johnson, Australia)	27 ± 3	38 ± 4	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	250	47	13
518 Ultracal with fiber (Mead Johnson, USA) PASTA AND NOODLES	40	55 ± 16	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	237 m	L 29	12
519 Capellini (Primo Foods Ltd, Toronto, Canada)	45	64 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	1	180	45	20
520 Corn pasta, gluten-free (Orgran Natural Foods, Carrum Downs, Australia)	78 ± 10	111	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	180	42	32
521 Fettucine, egg	32 + 4	16	Healthy 7	Glucose 2 h	01	190	16	15
Fettucine, egg Fettucine, egg (Mother Earth Fine Foods,	32 ± 4 47 ± 6	46 67	Healthy, 7 Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h Glucose, 2 h	91 25	180 180	46 46	15 22
Rowville, Australia) Mean of 2 studies	40 ± 8	57 ± 11	_	_	_	180	46	18
522 Gluten-free pasta, maize starch, boiled 8 min (UK)	40 ± 8 54	77 ± 18	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	18	180	42	22
53 Gnocchi, NS (Latina, Pillsbury Australia Ltd, Mt Waverley, Australia)	68 ± 9	97	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	180	48	33

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	C., b. :	Reference food and	D o.f		Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per serving)
						g	g/serving	
524 Instant noodles								
Instant two-minute noodles, Maggi (Nestlé, Australia)	46 ± 5	66	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	_	_	_
Instant two-minute noodles, Maggi (Nestlé, New Zealand)	48 ± 8	69	Healthy, 15	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Instant noodles (Mr Noodle, Vancouver, Canada)	47	67 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	47 ± 1	67 ± 2	_	_	_	180	40	19
525 Linguine	42	(2 11	II14 10	D J 151	10	100	40	21
Thick, durum wheat, white, fresh (Sweden) Thick, fresh, durum wheat flour, 0.6% (by wt) monoglycerides, boiled 8 min (Sweden)	43 48	62 ± 11 68 ± 13	Healthy, 10 Healthy, 9	Bread, 1.5 h Bread, 2 h	19 92	180 180	48 48	21 23
Mean of 2 studies	46 ± 3	65 ± 3	_	_	_	180	48	22
Thin, durum wheat (Sweden)	49	70 ± 9	Healthy, 10	Bread, 1.5 h	19	180	48	23
Thin, fresh, durum wheat flour, 0.6% (by wt) monoglycerides, boiled 3 min (Sweden)	61	87 ± 13	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	92	180	48	29
Thin, fresh, durum wheat with 39% (by wt) egg, (Sweden)	45	64 ± 11	Healthy, 10	Bread, 1.5 h	19	180	41	18
Thin, fresh, with 0.6% (by wt) monoglycerides and 30% (by wt) egg, boiled 3 min (Sweden)	53	76 ± 13	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	92	180	41	22
Mean of 4 studies 526 Mung bean noodles	52 ± 3	74 ± 5				180	45	23
Lungkow bean-thread noodles (National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs, Qingdao and Guangdong, China)	26	37 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	180	45	12
Mung bean noodles (Longkou bean thread), dried, boiled (Yantai cereals, China)	39 ± 9	56 ± 13	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	180	45	18
Mean of 2 studies 527 Macaroni	33 ± 7	47 ± 10	_	_	_	_	_	_
Macaroni, plain, boiled 5 min (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Canada)	45	64 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	93	180	49	22
Macaroni, plain, boiled (Turkey)	48	69	Type 2, 52; type 1, 31	Glucose, 2 h	32	180	49	23
Mean of 2 studies	47 ± 2	67 ± 3	_	_	_	180	48	23
Macaroni and cheese, boxed (Kraft General Foods Canada Inc, Don Mills, Canada)	64	92 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	180	51	32
528 Ravioli, durum wheat flour, meat-filled, boiled (Australia)	39 ± 1	56	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	91	180	38	15
529 Rice noodles and pasta Rice noodles, dried, boiled (Thai World,	61 ± 6	87 ± 9	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	180	39	23
Bangkok, Thailand) Rice noodles, freshly made, boiled	40 ± 4	57 ± 6	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	180	39	15
(Australia) Rice pasta, brown, boiled 16 min (Rice Grower's Co-op, Australia)	92 ± 8	131	Healthy, 6	Bread, 2 h	48	180	38	35
Rice and maize pasta, gluten-free, Ris'O'Mais (Orgran Foods, Australia)	76 ± 6	109	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	180	49	37
Rice vermicelli, Kongmoon (National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs, China)	58	83 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	180	39	22
Spaghetti								
530 Spaghetti, gluten-free, rice and split pea, canned in tomato sauce (Orgran Foods, Australia)	68 ± 9	97	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	220	27	19
531 Spaghetti, protein enriched, boiled 7 min (Catelli Plus; Catelli Ltd, Montreal, Canada) 532 Spaghetti, white, boiled 5 min	27	38 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	93	180	52	14
Boiled 5 min (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Canada)	32	45 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	93	180	48	15

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	Cubicata	Deference food and	Dafan	Comino	Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per
ood number and tem	– 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	CHCC	g	g/serving	
Boiled 5 min (Canada)	34	49 ± 7	Type 2, 11	Bread, 3 h	22	180	48	16
Boiled 5 min (Canada)	40	57 ± 8	Type 1, 6	Bread, 3 h	93	180	48	19
Boiled 5 min (Middle East)	44	63 ± 9	Type 1, 7	Bread, 3 h	22	180	48	21
Mean of 4 studies	38 ± 3	54 ± 4	—		_	180	48	18
533 Spaghetti, white or type NS, boiled	30 ± 3	3121				100	10	10
10–15 min White, durum wheat, boiled 10 min in salty water (Barilla, Parma, Italy) ¹²	58	83 ± 16	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2.8 h	37	180	48	28
White, durum wheat flour, boiled 12 min (Starhushålls; Kungsörnen AB, Järna,	47	67 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	19	180	48	23
Sweden) White, durum wheat flour, 0.6% (by wt) monoglycerides, boiled 12 min (Sweden)	53	76 ± 12	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	92	180	48	25
Boiled 15 min (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Canada)	32	46 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	93	180	48	15
Boiled 15 min (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Canada)	36	52 ± 7	Type 2, 7	Bread, 3 h	22	180	48	17
Boiled 15 min (Canada)	41	59 ± 11	Type 1, 4	Bread, 3 h	22	180	48	20
White, boiled 15 min in salted water (Unico, Concord, Canada)	44 ± 3	63	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	180	48	21
Mean of 7 studies 534 Spaghetti, white or type NS, boiled 20 min	44 ± 3	64 ± 5	_	_	_	180	48	21
White, durum wheat, boiled 20 min (Australia)	58 ± 7	83	Healthy, 6	Bread, 2 h	48	180	44	26
Durum wheat, boiled 20 min (USA)	64 ± 15	91	Type 2, 3	Glucose, 3 h	9	180	43	27
Mean of 2 studies	61 ± 3	87 ± 4	Турс 2, 3	—	_	180	44	27
535 Spaghetti, white, boiled	33	47 ± 0	Tuna 2 6	Decad 2 h	94	180	48	16
White (Denmark) White, durum wheat (Catelli Ltd, Montreal Canada)	34	47 ± 9 48 ± 5	Type 2, 6 Type 2, 9	Bread, 3 h Bread, 3 h	38	180	48	16
White (Australia)	38	54 ± 13	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	41	180	44	17
White (Canada)	42	60 ± 9	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	30	180	48	20
White (Canada)	48	68	Diabetic, number NS	Glucose, time NS	20	180	48	23
White (Vetta, Greens Foods, Glendenning, Australia)	49 ± 7	70 ± 10	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	180	44	22
White (Canada)	50 ± 8	71	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	180	48	24
Mean of 7 studies	42 ± 3	60 ± 4		_	_	180	47	20
536 Spaghetti, white, durum wheat semolina (Panzani, Marseilles, France)								
Boiled in 0.7% salted water for 11 min	59 ± 15	84	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 3 h	95	180	48	28
Boiled in 0.7% salted water for 16.5 min	65 ± 15	93	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 3 h	95	180	48	31
Boiled in 0.7% salted water for 22 min	46 ± 10	66	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 3 h	95	180	48	22
Mean of 3 cooking times 537 Spaghetti, whole meal, boiled	57 ± 6	81 ± 8	_	_	_	180	48	27
Whole meal (USA)	32	46 ± 7	Type 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	41	180	44	14
Whole meal (Canada)	42 ± 4	60	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	180	40	17
Mean of 2 studies	37 ± 5	53 ± 7	—	—	_	180	42	16
538 Spirali, durum wheat, white, boiled to al denté texture (Australia)	43 ± 10	61	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	91	180	44	19
539 Split pea and soya pasta shells, gluten-free (Orgran Foods, Australia)	29 ± 6	41	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	180	31	9
540 Star Pastina, white, boiled 5 min (Lancia-Bravo Foods Ltd, Canada)	38	54 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	93	180	48	18
541 Tortellini, cheese (Stouffer; Nestlé, Don Mills, Canada)	50	71 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 8	Bread, 3 h	1	180	21	10
542 Udon noodles, plain, reheated 5 min (Fantastic, Windsor Gardens, Australia) ⁶	62 ± 8	43	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	180	48	30
543 Vermicelli, white, boiled (Australia)	35 ± 7	50	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	91	180	44	16

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Rafor	Sarvina	Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per serving
				-		g	g/serving	?
SNACK FOODS AND CONFECTIONERY								
 544 Burger Rings, barbeque-flavored (Smith's Snack Food Co, Chatswood, Australia) 545 Chocolate, milk, plain 	90 ± 16	129	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	31	28
Chocolate, milk, plain with sucrose (Belgium) ⁶	34 ± 5	49	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	96	50	22	7
Chocolate, milk (Cadbury's Confectionery, Ringwood, Australia)	49 ± 6	70	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	50	30	14
Chocolate, milk (Dove; Mars Confectionery, Ballarat, Australia)	45 ± 8	64	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	50	30	13
Chocolate, milk (Nestlé, Sydney, Australia)	42 ± 8	60	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	50	31	13
Mean of 4 studies	43 ± 3	61 ± 4		— Gl 2.1	_	50	28	12
Chocolate, milk, plain, low-sugar with maltitol (Belgium) ⁶	35 ± 16	50 63	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h Glucose, 2 h	96 UO⁴	50 50	22 29	8
546 Chocolate, white (Milky Bar; Nestlé, Australia) 547 Corn chips	44 ± 6	03	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 n	00,	30	29	13
Corn chips Corn chips, plain, salted (Doritos original; Smith's Snack Food Co, Australia, 1998)	42 ± 4	60 ± 5	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	25	11
Corn chips, plain, salted (Doritos original; Smith's Snack Food Co, Australia, 1985)	72	103	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	50	25	18
Nachips (Old El Paso Foods Co, Canada)	74	106 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 9	Glucose, 2 h	1	50	29	21
Mean of 3 studies	63 ± 10	90 ± 15	_	_	_	50	26	17
548 Fruit bars								
Apricot filled fruit bar (puréed dried apricot filling in whole-meal pastry) (Mother Earth, New Zealand)	50 ± 8	71	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	25	50	34	17
Heinz Kidz Fruit Fingers, banana (HJ Heinz, Australia)	61 ± 11	87	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	20	12
Real Fruit Bars, strawberry (Uncle Toby's, Wahgunyah, Australia)	90 ± 12	129	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	26	23
Roll-Ups, fruit leather-type snack (Uncle Toby's, Australia)	99 ± 12	142 ± 18	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	30	25	24
549 Fruity Bitz, vitamin- and mineral-enriched dried fruit snacks								
Fruity Bitz, apricot (Blackmores Ltd, Australia)	42 ± 3	61	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	15	12	5
Fruity Bitz, berry (Blackmores Ltd, Australia)	35 ± 4	50	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	15	12	4
Fruity Bitz, tropical (Blackmores Ltd, Australia)	41 ± 3	58	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	15	11	5
Mean of 3 flavors 550 Jelly beans	39 ± 2	56 ± 3	_	_	_	15	12	4
Jelly beans, assorted colors (Allen's; Nestlé, Australia)	80 ± 8	114	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	_	_	_
Jelly beans, assorted colors (Savings, Grocery Holdings, Tooronga, Australia)	76 ± 6	109	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	78 ± 2	112 ± 3	_	_	_	30	28	22
551 Kudos Whole-Grain Bars, chocolate chip (M & M/Mars, Hackettstown, NJ, USA)	62 ± 8	89	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	50	32	20
552 Life Savers, peppermint candy (Nestlé, Australia)	70 ± 6	100	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	2	30	30	21
553 M & M's, peanut (Mars Confectionery, Australia)	33 ± 3	47	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	30	17	6
554 Mars Bar Mars Ray (Mars Confectionary Australia)	62 ± 9	80	Haalthy 10 12	Brand 2h	17	60	40	25
Mars Bar (Mars Confectionery, Australia) Mars Bar (M & M/Mars, USA)	62 ± 8 68 ± 12	89 97	Healthy, 10–12 Healthy, 6	Bread, 2 h Glucose, 2 h	17 3	60 60	40 40	25 27
Mean of 2 studies	65 ± 3	93 ± 4	—	— — —	_	60	40	26
555 Muesli bar containing dried fruit (Uncle Toby's, Australia)	61 ± 7	87	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	30	21	13

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	-
						g	g/serving	
556 Nougat, Jijona (La Fama, Spain)	32	46	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	97	30	12	4
557 Nutella, chocolate hazelnut spread (Ferrero Australia, Milson's Point, Australia)	33 ± 4	47	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	20	12	4
Nuts								
558 Cashew nuts, salted (Coles Supermarkets, Australia) ⁶ 559 Peanuts	22 ± 5	31	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	13	3
Peanuts, crushed (South Africa) ⁶	7 ± 4	10	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	29	50	4	0
Peanuts (Canada) ⁶	13 ± 6	19	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	50	7	1
Peanuts (Mexico) ⁶	23	33 ± 17	Healthy, 21; type 2, 27	Bread, 3 h	98	50	7	2
Mean of 3 studies	14 ± 8	21 ± 12	_	_	_	50	6	1
560 Popcorn								
Popcorn, plain, cooked in microwave oven (Green's Foods, Australia)	55 ± 7	79	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	20	11	6
Popcorn, plain, cooked in microwave oven (Uncle Toby's, Australia)	89	127	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	20	11	10
Mean of 2 studies	72 ± 17	103 ± 24	_	_	_	20	11	8
561 Pop Tarts, double chocolate (Kellogg's, Australia)	70 ± 2	100	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	35	24
562 Potato crisps Potato crisps, plain, salted (Arnott's, Homebush, Australia)	57	81	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	50	18	10
Potato crisps, plain, salted (Canada)	51 ± 7	73	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	3	50	24	12
Mean of 2 studies	54 ± 3	77 ± 4	ricardity, 7	Glucose, 2 II	3	50	21	11
563 Pretzels, oven-baked, traditional wheat flavor (Parker's, Smith's Snack Food Co, Australia)	83 ± 9	119	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	13	30	20	16
564 Skittles (Mars Confectionery, Australia) 565 Snack bars	70 ± 5	100	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	50	45	32
Snack bar, apple cinnamon (Con Agra Inc, USA)	40 ± 8	57 ± 11	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	29	12
Snack bar, peanut butter and choc-chip (Con Agra Inc, USA)	37 ± 6	53 ± 9	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	27	10
566 Snickers Bar Snickers Bar (Mars Confectionery, Australia)	41 ± 5	59	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	60	36	15
Snickers Bar (M & M/Mars, USA)	68	97	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	99	60	34	23
Mean of 2 studies	55 ± 14	78 ± 19	ricardiy, 12	Dicad, 2 ii		60	35	19
567 Twisties, cheese-flavored, extruded snack, rice and corn (Smith's Snackfood	74 ± 5	106	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	50	29	22
Co, Australia) 568 Twix Cookie Bar, caramel (M & M/Mars, USA)	44 ± 6	63	Healthy, 10–12	Bread, 2 h	17	60	39	17
SPORTS BARS								
569 Power Bar (Powerfood Inc, Berkeley, CA, USA)								
Power Bar, chocolate	58 ± 5	83 ± 7	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	17	_	_	_
Power Bar, chocolate	53	75	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	99	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	56 ± 3	79 ± 4				65	42	24
570 Ironman PR bar, chocolate (PR Nutrition, San Diego, CA, USA)	39	55	Healthy, 12	Bread, 2 h	99	65	26	10
SOUPS								
571 Black bean (Wil-Pack Foods, San Pedro, CA, USA)	64	92 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	1	250 ml		17
572 Green pea, canned (Campbell Soup Co Ltd, Toronto, Canada)	66	94 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	250 ml		27
573 Lentil, canned (Unico, Canada)	44	63 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	250 ml	L 21	9

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100	(Type and number)	time period	ence	_	hydrate	-
			(Jr	<u>r</u>			g/serving	
574 Minestrone, Traditional, Country Ladle (Campbell's Soups, Homebush, Australia) ⁶	39 ± 3	56	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	250 mI		7
575 Noodle soup (traditional Turkish soup with stock and noodles)	1	1	Healthy, 31; type 2, 52	Glucose, 2 h	32	250 mI	_ 9	0
576 Split pea (Wil-Pak Foods, USA)	60	86 ± 12	Type 1 and 2, 5	Bread, 3 h	1	250 mI	27	16
577 Tarhana soup (traditional Turkish soup with wheat flour, yogurt, tomato, and pepper	20 s)	29	Healthy, 31; type 2, 52	Glucose, 2 h	32			
578 Tomato soup (Canada)	38 ± 9	54	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	250 mI	17	6
SUGARS AND SUGAR ALCOHOLS								
579 Blue agave cactus nectar, high-fructose Organic agave cactus nectar, light, 90% fructose (Western Commerce Corp, City of Industry, CA, USA) ⁶	11 ± 1	16 ± 1	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	UO ⁴	10	8	1
Organic agave cactus nectar, light, 97%	10 ± 1	14 ± 1	Healthy, 9	Bread, 2 h	UO^4	10	8	1
fructose (Western Commerce Corp, USA) ⁶ 580 Fructose								
25-g portion (Sweeten Less, Maximum Nutrition Inc, Toronto, Canada) ⁶	11	16 ± 5	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	100	_	_	_
50-g portion (Sweeten Less, Maximum Nutrition Inc, Canada)	12	16 ± 6	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	100	_	_	_
50-g portion	20 ± 5	29	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
50-g portion	21	30		Glucose, time NS	23	_	_	_
50-g portion (Sigma Chemical Company, St Louis, MO, USA)	24	34	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²³	6	_	_	_
25-g portion fed with oats ²⁸ Mean of 6 studies	25 19 ± 2	35 ± 12 27 ± 4	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	49	10	10	
581 Glucose	19 ± 2	21 ± 4	_	_	_	10	10	2
50-g portion (dextrose)	85	121	Type 2, 20	Bread, 3 h	52	_	_	_
25-g portion, fed with oats ²⁸	92	131 ± 13	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	49	_	_	_
50-g portion	93	132	Type 2, 5; IGT, 6 ¹⁰	Bread, 3 h	28	_	_	_
50-g portion (dextrose)	96	137	Healthy, 16	Bread, 3 h	51	_	_	_
50-g portion	96	137	Diabetic, number NS	Glucose, time NS	20	_	_	_
50-g portion (Bio-Health; Dawson Traders Ltd, Toronto, Canada)	96	137 ± 22	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	100	_	_	_
50-g portion	100	143	Healthy, 35	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
50-g portion (Glucodin glucose tablets; Boots, North Ryde, Australia)	102 ± 9	146	Healthy, 7	Bread, 2 h	2	_	_	_
25-g portion (Bio-Health, Canada) ⁶	103	147 ± 18	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	100	_	_	_
50-g portion (dextrose)	111	158	Healthy, 6	Wheat, 2 h	54	_	_	_
100-g portion (Bio-Health, Canada) ¹²	114	163 ± 28	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	100	10	10	10
Mean of 11 studies Glucose consumed with American ginseng	99 ± 3	141 ± 4	_	_	_	10	10	10
(Panax quinquefolius L.)								
582 25 g glucose (Glucodex solution; Rougier Inc, Chambly, Quebec) with 3 g dried ginseng ⁸	78	112	Type 2, 9	Glucose, 2 h	101	10	10	8
583 Glucodex 25 g glucose (Glucodex) 40 min after 3 g	80	115	Type 2, 9	Glucose, 2 h	101	_	_	_
dried ginseng ⁸ 25 g glucose (Glucodex) 40 min before	76	109	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 1.5 h	101	_	_	_
3 g dried ginseng ⁸ Mean of 2 groups of subjects	78 ± 2	112 ± 3	_	_	_	10	10	8
584 Glucose consumed with gum fiber 46 g Glucose + 15 g apple and orange fiber extract (FITA, Chatswood, Australia) (total carbohydrate content of drink = 50 g)	79 ± 3	113	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	10	8	6
50 g Glucose + 14.5 g guar gum	62	88	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	102	10	10	6
50 g Glucose + 14.5 g oat gum (78% oat β-glucan)	57	82	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	102	10	10	6

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Sarvina	Available carbo-	
Food number and item	= 100)	(Bread = 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	Serving size	hydrate	(per serving
		/	. 71	F		g	g/serving	
100 g Glucose + 20 g acacia gum ⁷	85	121	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2.5 h ¹²	103	10	10	9
585 Glucose consumed with a mixed meal			•					
30 g glucose with 150 g grilled beefburger, 30 g cheese, and 10 g butter (total meal	55	79	Type 2, 16 (sulfonylureas	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	53	_	_	_
contained 50 g carbohydrate) (France)			not taken)					
30 g glucose with 150 g grilled beefburger,	57	81	Type 2, 14	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	53	_	_	_
30 g cheese, and 10 g butter (total meal			(sulfonylureas	•				
contained 50 g carbohydrate) (France)	56 1 1	00 1	taken)			250	2.5	20
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	56 ± 1	80 ± 1	_	_	_	250	35	20
586 Honey Locust honey (Romania) ⁶	32	46	Type 2, 32	Glucose, 2 h	104	25	21	7
Yellow box, 46% fructose (Australia) ⁶	35 ± 4	50	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO⁴	25	18	6
Stringy bark, 52% fructose (Australia) ⁶	44 ± 4	63	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO⁴	25	21	9
Red gum, 35% fructose (Australia) ⁶	46 ± 3	66	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO⁴	25	18	8
Iron bark, 34% fructose (Australia) ⁶	48 ± 3	69	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO⁴	25	15	7
Yapunya, 42% fructose (Australia) ⁶	52 ± 5	74	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO⁴	25	17	9
Pure (Capilano Honey Ltd, Richlands,	58 ± 6	83	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	UO⁴	25	21	12
Australia)	30 ± 0	0.5	ricultify, o	Bread, 2 II	00	23	21	12
Commercial blend, 38% fructose (WA	62 ± 3	89	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	25	18	11
blend; Capilano Honey Ltd, Australia) ⁶								
Salvation Jane, 32% fructose (Australia) ⁶	64 ± 5	91	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	25	15	10
Commercial blend, 28% fructose (NSW	72 ± 6	103	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	25	13	9
blend; Capilano Honey Ltd, Australia) ⁶								
Honey, NS (Canada) ⁶	87 ± 8	124	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	25	21	18
Mean of 11 types of honey	55 ± 5	78 ± 7				25	18	10
587 Lactose				~. ~				
50 g lactose (Sigma Chemical Co, USA)	43	61	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²³	6	_	_	_
25 g lactose (BDH, Poole, UK) ⁶	48	68 ± 8	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	72	_	_	_
25 g lactose ²⁸	48	69 ± 10	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	49	_		_
Mean of 3 studies	46 ± 2	66 ± 3	TT 1:1 6	C1 2.1	2	10	10	5
588 50 g maltose 589 Sucrose	105 ± 12	150	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	10	10	11
50 g sucrose (Sigma Chemical Co, USA) ⁸	58	83	Type 2, 7	Glucose, 5 h ²³	6	_	_	_
50 g sucrose (Redpath Sugars, Toronto,	58	83 ± 15	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	100	_	_	
Canada)	30	03 ± 13	ricalary, o	Bread, 2 II	100			
50 g sucrose	59 ± 10	84	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
50 g sucrose	60	86		Glucose, time NS	23	_	_	_
25 g sucrose (Redpath Sugars, Canada) ⁶	60	86 ± 9	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	100	_	_	_
25 g sucrose ^{6,28}	64	91 ± 18	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	49	_	_	_
50 g sucrose	65 ± 9	93	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	29	_	_	_
100 g sucrose (Redpath Sugars, Canada) ¹²	65	94 ± 14	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	99			
30 g sucrose ²⁹	82	117 ± 22	Type 2, 14	Bread, 2 h	70	_	_	_
25 g sucrose ⁶	110 ± 21	157	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	96	_	_	_
Mean of 10 studies	68 ± 5	97 ± 7	_		_	10	10	7
Sugar alcohols and sugar-replacement								
compounds								
590 Lactitol								
25 g lactitol ³⁰	-1 ± 7	-1	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	105	_	_	_
25 g lactitol MC (Danisco Sweeteners,	3 ± 1	4	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	_	_	_
Redhill, Surrey, UK) ³⁰	2 2	2 4				10	10	0
Mean of 2 studies	2 ± 3	3 ± 4	_	_	_	10	10	0
591 Litesse 25 g Litesse II, bulking agent with	7 ± 2	5	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO4	10	10	1
polydextrose and sorbitol (Danisco Sweeteners, UK) ³⁰	1 ± 2	J	meanly, 10	GIUCUSE, Z II	00	10	10	1
25 g Litesse III ultra, bulking agent with	4 ± 2	6	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	10	10	0
polydextrose and sorbitol (Danisco Sweeteners, UK) ³⁰	7 ± 2	3	many, 10	3140050, 2 II		10	10	J
592 Maltitol-based sweeteners or bulking								
agents (Cerestar, Vilvoorde, Belgium) ³⁰								

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	(per serving
			(-) [-	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1		g	g/serving	
25 g Malbit CR (87% maltitol)	30 ± 12	43	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	96	10	10	3
25 g Maltidex 100 (>72% maltitol)	44 ± 11	63	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	96	10	10	4
25 g Malbit CH (99% maltitol)	73 ± 29	104	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	96	10	10	7
25 g Maltidex 200 (50% maltitol)	89 ± 28	127	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	96	10	10	9
593 Xylitol (Danisco Sweeteners, UK) ³⁰			3,					
25 g Xylitol	7 ± 7	10	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h	105	_		_
25 g Xylitol C	8 ± 2	12	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	_	_	
Mean of 2 studies	8 ± 1	11 ± 1	_		_	10	10	1
VEGETABLES								
594 Broad beans (Canada) ⁶	79 ± 16	113	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	80	11	9
595 Green peas			-					
Pea, frozen, boiled (Canada) ⁶	39	55	Type 2, number NS	Glucose, time NS	20	80	7	3
Pea, frozen, boiled (Canada) ⁶	51 ± 6	73	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	3	80	7	4
Pea, green (Pisum sativum) (India) ¹¹	54 ± 14	77	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	80	7	4
Mean of 3 studies	48 ± 5	68 ± 7	_	_	_	80	7	3
596 Pumpkin (South Africa)	75 ± 9	107	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	29	80	4	3
597 Sweet corn			•					
Sweet corn, honey and pearl variety (New Zealand)	37 ± 12	53	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	25	80	16	6
Sweet corn on the cob, boiled 20 min (Australia)	48	69	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	80	16	8
Sweet corn (Canada)	59 ± 11	84	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	80	18	11
Sweet corn, boiled (USA)	60	86	Healthy, 16	Bread, 3 h	51	80	18	11
Sweet corn, boiled (USA)	60	85	Type 2, 5; IGT, 6 ¹⁰		28	80	18	11
Sweet corn (South Africa)	62 ± 5	89	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	29	80	18	11
Mean of 6 studies	54 ± 4	78 ± 6	—			80	17	9
Sweet corn, whole-kernel, diet-pack, Featherweight, canned, drained, heated (USA)	46	66	Type 2, 20	Bread, 3 h	52	80	14	7
Sweet corn, frozen, heated in microwave (Green Giant; Pillsbury Canada Ltd, Toronto, Canada)	47	67 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	80	15	7
Root vegetables		0.4	** 11 #			0.0	_	_
598 Beetroot (Canada) ⁶	64 ± 16	91	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	80	7	5
599 Carrots								
Carrots, raw (Romania) ^{6,8}	16	23	Type 2, 30	Glucose, 2 h	104	80	8	1
Carrots, peeled, boiled (Australia) ⁶	32 ± 5	46	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	80	5	1
Carrots, peeled, boiled (Sydney, Australia) ⁶	49 ± 2	70	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	85	80	5	2
Carrots, NS (Canada) ⁶	92 ± 20	131	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	80	6	5
Mean of 4 studies	47 ± 16	68 ± 23				80	6	3
600 Cassava, boiled, with salt (Kenya, Africa)	46	65 ± 12	Type 2, 14	Bread, 2.5 h	40	100	27	12
601 Parsnips (Canada) ⁶	97 ± 19	139	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	80	12	12
Potato								
602 Baked potato								
Ontario, white, baked in skin (Canada) 603 Baked, russet Burbank potatoes	60	85 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 16	Bread, 3 h	1	150	30	18
Russet, baked without fat (Canada)	56	80 ± 5	Diabetic, 7	Bread, time NS	106	_	_	_
Russet, baked without fat, 45–60 min (USA)	78	112	Type 2, 20	Bread, 3 h	52	_	_	_
Russet, baked without fat (USA)	94	134	Type 2, 5; IGT, 6 ¹⁰	Bread, 3 h	28	_	_	_
Russet, baked without fat (USA)	111	158	Healthy, 16	Bread, 3 h	51	_	_	_
Mean of 4 studies 604 Boiled potato	85 ± 12	121 ± 16	_	_	_	150	30	26
Desiree, peeled, boiled 35 min (Australia)	101 ± 15	144 ± 22	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	107	150	17	17
Nardine (New Zealand)	70 ± 17	100	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	25	150	25	18
Ontario, white, peeled, cut into cubes, boiled in salted water 15 min (Canada)	58	83 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 16	Bread, 3 h	1	150	27	16
Pontiac, peeled, boiled whole for 30 min (Australia)	56	80	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	150	26	14

TABLE 1 (Continued)

		~~2						~- 1
	GI ² (Glucose	GI ²	Cubicata	Deference food and	Dafan	Serving	Available carbo-	
Food number and item	= 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	size	hydrate	(per
ood number and tem	- 100)	- 100)	(Type and number)	time period	Circo		g/serving	
						g		
Pontiac, peeled, boiled 35 min (Australia)	88 ± 9	125 ± 13	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	107	150	18	16
Prince Edward Island, peeled, cubed, boiled in salted water 15 min (Canada)	63	90 ± 7	Type 1 and 2, 12	Bread, 3 h	1	150	18	11
Sebago, peeled, boiled 35 min (Australia)	87 ± 7	124 ± 10	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	107	150	17	14
605 Boiled or cooked, white or type NS	2.4	24 + 0	T 2 14	D 1051	40	150	20	-
Type NS (Kenya, Africa)	24	34 ± 9	Type 2, 14	Bread, 2.5 h	40	150	28	7
White, cooked (Romania) ⁶	41	59	Type 2, 30	Glucose, 2 h	104	150	30	12
White, boiled (Canada)	54	77 ± 8	Diabetic NS, 7	Bread, time NS	106	150	27	15
Type NS, boiled (Australia)	56	80 ± 9	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	108	150	19	11
Type NS, boiled in salted water (India)	76	108	Healthy, 9	Bread, 3 h	57	150	34	26
Mean of 5 studies	50 ± 9	72 ± 12		D 1 2 h		150	28	14
Type NS, boiled in salted water, refrigerated, reheated (India)	23	33	Healthy, 9	Bread, 3 h	57	150	34	8
606 Canned potatoes	61	97 ± 9	Tyme 1 and 2.0	Dunad 2 h	1	150	10	1.1
Prince Edward Island, canned, heated in microwave (Avon; Cobi Foods Inc, Port Williams, Canada)	61	87 ± 8	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	150	18	11
New, canned, heated in microwave 3 min (Mint Tiny Taters; Edgell's, Cheltenham,	65 ± 9	93 ± 13	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	107	150	18	12
Australia) Mean of 2 studies	63 ± 2	90 ± 3	_	_	_	150	18	11
607 French fries	75	107 6	T 1 12 6	D 121	1	150	20	22
French fries, frozen, reheated in microwave (Cavendish Farms, New Annan, Canada)	75	107 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	1	150	29	22
608 Instant mashed potato Instant (France)	74 ± 12	106	Type 2, 3	Glucose, 3 h	9			
Instant (Canada)	74 ± 12 80 ± 13	114	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
Instant (Edgell's Potato Whip, Edgell's, Australia)	86	123	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	47	_	_	_
Instant (Carnation Foods Co Ltd, Manitoba, Canada)	86	123 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 16	Bread, 3 h	1	_	_	_
Instant (Canada)	88	126 ± 6	Diabetic NS, 7	Bread, time NS	106	_	_	_
Instant mashed potato (Idahoan Foods, Lewisville, ID, USA)	97 ± 6	139	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO ⁴	_	_	_
Mean of 6 studies	85 ± 3	122 ± 5	_	_	_	150	20	17
609 Mashed potato								
Type NS (Canada)	67	96 ± 7	Diabetic, 7	Bread, time NS	106	_	_	_
Type NS (South Africa)	71 ± 10	101	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	29	_	_	_
Type NS (France)	83	118 ± 12	Healthy, 12	Bread, 3 h	55	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	74 ± 5	105 ± 7	_	_	_	150	20	15
Prince Edward Island, peeled, cubed, boiled 15 min, mashed (Canada)	73	104 ± 4	Type 1 and 2, 14	Bread, 3 h	1	150	18	13
Pontiac, peeled, cubed, boiled 15 min, mashed (Australia)	91 ± 9	130 ± 13	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	107	150	20	18
610 Microwaved potato	_	_	_	_	_	150	21	12
Pontiac, peeled and microwave on high for 6–7.5 min (Australia)	79 ± 9	112 ± 13	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	107	150	18	14
Type NS, microwaved (USA) 611 New potato	82	117	Type 2, 8	Glucose, 3 h ⁶	4	150	33	27
New (Canada)	47	67	Diabetic, number NS	Glucose, time NS	20			
New (Canada)	54	77 ± 11	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	30	_	_	_
New (Canada)	70 ± 8	100	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	3			_
Mean of 3 studies	57 ± 7	81 ± 10				150	21	12
New, unpeeled and boiled 20 min (Australia)	78 ± 12	112 ± 17	Healthy, 10	Bread, 2 h	107	150	21	16
612 Steamed potato Potato, peeled, steamed 1 h (<i>Solanum</i>	65 ± 11	93	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	150	27	18
tuberosum) (India) ¹¹ Potato dumplings (white-wheat flour, white potatoes, boiled in salted water (Italy)	52	74 ± 12	Type 2, 17	White bread, 3 h	31	150	45	24

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	
	100)		(Type and nameer)	time period		g	g/serving	
613 Sweet potato								
Sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas) (Australia)	44	63	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	150	25	11
Sweet potato, NS (Canada)	48 ± 6	69	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	34	16
Sweet potato, peeled, cubed, boiled in salted water 15 min (Canada)	59	84 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 13	Bread, 3 h	1	150	30	18
Sweet potato, kumara (New Zealand)	77 ± 12	110	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	25	150	25	19
Sweet potato, kumara (New Zealand)	78 ± 6	111	Type 2, 14	Glucose, 2 h	25	150	25	20
Mean of 5 studies	61 ± 7	87 ± 10	_	_	_	150	28	17
614 Swede								_
Swede (rutabaga) (Canada) ⁶	72 ± 8	103	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	150	10	7
Tapioca boiled with milk (General Mills	81	115 ± 9	Type 1 and 2, 10	Bread, 3 h	1	250	18	14
Canada Inc, Etobicoke, Canada) Tapioca (<i>Manihot utilissima</i>), steamed	70 ± 10	100	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	250	18	12
1 h (India) ^{II} 616 Taro								
Taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) peeled, boiled (Australia)	54	77	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	_	_	_
Taro, peeled, boiled (New Zealand)	56 ± 12	80	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	55 ± 1	79 ± 2	—	_	_	150	8	4
617 Yam								
Yam, peeled, boiled (New Zealand)	25 ± 4	36	Type 2, 13	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Yam, peeled, boiled (New Zealand)	35 ± 5	50	Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Yam (Canada)	51 ± 12	73	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	3	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	37 ± 8	53 ± 11	_	_	_	150	36	13
INDIGENOUS OR TRADITIONAL FOODS OF DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS African								
618 Brown beans (South Africa)	24 ± 8	34	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	29	50	25	6
(2			,, .			(dry)		-
619 Gram dhal (South Africa)	5 ± 3	7	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	29	50 (dry)	29	1
620 Maize meal porridge, unrefined, maize meal:water (1:3) (South Africa)	71 ± 6	101	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	29	50 (dry)	36	25
Maize meal porridge, refined, maize-meal:water (1:3) (South Africa)	74 ± 7	106	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	29	50 (dry)	40	30
Maize meal porridge or gruel (Kenya)	109	156 ± 15	Type 2, 13	Bread, 2.5 h	40	50 (dry)	38	41
621 M'fino or Morogo, wild greens (South Africa)	68 ± 8	97	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	29	120	50	34
622 Cassava, boiled, with salt (Kenya)	46	65 ± 12	Type 2, 14	Bread, 2.5 h	40	100	27	12
623 Millet flour porridge or gruel (Kenya)	107	153 ± 14	Type 2, 13	Bread, 2.5 h	40	_	_	_
624 Ga kenkey, prepared from fermented cornmeal (<i>Zea mays</i>) (Ghana) ³¹	12 ± 1	17	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h ³²	109	150	13	7
625 Gari, roasted cassava dough (<i>Manihot utilissima</i>) (Ghana) ³¹	56 ± 3	80	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h ³²	109	100	27	15
626 Unripe plantain (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>) (Ghana) ³¹	40 ± 4	57	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h ³²	109	120 (raw)	34	13
627 Yam (Dyscoria) (Ghana) ³¹	66	94	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h ³²	109	150	36	23
Arabic and Turkish			·					
628 Hummus (chickpea salad dip)	6 ± 4	9	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	42	30	5	0
629 Kibbeh saynieh (made with lamb and burghul)	61 ± 16	87	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	42	120	15	9
630 Lebanese bread (white, unleaved), hummus, falafel and tabbouleh	86 ± 12	123	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	82	120	45	39
631 Majadra (Syrian, lentils and rice)	24 ± 5	34	Type 2, 9; healthy, 9	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	88	250	41	10
632 Moroccan couscous (stew of semolina, chickpeas, and vegetables)	58 ± 9	83	Type 2, 8; healthy, 8	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	88	250	29	17

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	·
						g	g/serving	
633 Stuffed grapevine leaves (rice and lamb stuffing with tomato sauce)	30 ± 11	43	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	42	100	15	5
634 Tarhana soup (wheat flour, yogurt, tomato, and green pepper)	20	29	Type 2, 52; healthy, 31	Glucose, 2 h	32	_	_	_
635 Turkish bread, white-wheat flour	87	124	Type 2, 52; healthy, 31	Glucose, 2 h	32	30	17	15
636 Turkish bread, whole wheat	49	70	Type 2, 52; healthy, 31	Glucose, 2 h	32	30	16	8
637 Turkish noodle soup	1	1	Type 2, 52; healthy, 31	Glucose, 2 h	32	250 m	L 9	0
Asian			•					
638 Broken rice, white, cooked in rice cooker (Lion Foods, Thailand)	86 ± 10	123	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	150	43	37
639 Butter rice, warm white rice and butter (Japan)	79	113	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	51	40
640 Curry rice (Japan)	67	96	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	61	41
641 Curry rice with cheese (Japan) 642 Glutinous rice	55	79	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	49	27
Glutinous rice, white, cooked in rice cooker (Bangsue Chia Meng Rice Co, Bangkok, Thailand)	98 ± 7	140	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	150	32	31
Glutinous rice NS (Esubi Shokuhin, Japan) Mean of 2 studies	86 92 ± 6	123 132 ± 9	Healthy, 6	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150 150	65 48	55 44
643 Glutinous rice ball with cut glutinous cake (mochi) (Japan)	48	69	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	75	28	14
644 Glutinous rice cake with dried sea algae (Japan)	83	119	Healthy, 8	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	75	39	32
645 Glutaminous rice flour, instant, served warm with roasted ground soybean (Japan)	65	93	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	100	41	27
646 Jasmine rice, white, cooked in rice cooker (Golden World Foods, Bangkok, Thailand)	109 ± 10	156	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	150	42	46
647 Low-protein white rice with dried sea algae (Japan)	70	100	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	60	42
648 Lungkow bean thread (National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs, China)	26	37 ± 6	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	180	45	12
649 Lychee, canned in syrup, drained (Narcissus brand, China)	79 ± 8	113	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	120	20	16
650 Mung bean noodles, dried, boiled (China)	39 ± 9	56	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	180	45	18
651 Nonglutaminous rice flour, served warm with drink (Yamato Nousan, Japan)	68	97	Healthy, 8	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	100	50	34
652 Rice cracker, plain (Sakada, Japan)	91	130	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	30	25	23
653 Rice gruel with dried algae (Satou Co Ltd, Japan)	81	116	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	250	19	15
654 Rice noodles, dried, boiled (Thai World, Bangkok, Thailand)	61 ± 6	87	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	180	39	23
655 Rice noodles, fresh, boiled (Australia)	40 ± 4	57	Healthy, 12	Glucose, 2 h	73	180	39	15
656 Rice vermicelli, Kongmoon (National Cereals, China)	58	83 ± 5	Type 1 and 2, 9	Bread, 3 h	1	180	39	22
657 Roasted rice ball (Satou Co Ltd, Japan)	77	110	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	75	27	21
658 Salted rice ball (Satou Co Ltd, Japan)	80	114	Healthy, 7	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	75	26	20
659 Soba noodles, instant, reheated in hot water, served with soup (Japan)	46	66	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	180	49	22
660 Stir-fried vegetables, chicken and rice, homemade (Australia)	73 ± 17	104	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	87	360	75	55
661 Sushi	40 1 0	(0)	II14- 10	Cl 2.1	1104	100	26	17
Sushi, salmon (I Love Sushi; Australia) ⁶ Sushi, roasted sea algae, vinegar and rice	48 ± 8 55	69 79	Healthy, 10 Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h Rice, 2 h ²⁶	UO ⁴ 89	100 100	36 37	17 20
(Japan) Mean of 2 studies	52 ± 4	74 ± 5	_	_	_	100	37	19

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	
						g	g/serving	3
662 Udon noodles								
Udon noodles, fresh, reheated (Fantastic, Windsor Gardens, Australia) ⁶	62 ± 8	89	Healthy, 10	Glucose, 2 h	UO^4	180	48	30
Udon noodles, instant, with sauce and fried bean curd (Nishin Shokuhin, Japan)	48	69	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	180	47	23
Mean of 2 studies 663 White rice, dried sea algae and milk	55 ± 7	79 ± 10	_	_	_	180	48	26
White rice, dried sea algae and milk, eaten together (Japan)	57	81	Healthy, 7	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	_	_	_
White rice, dried sea algae and milk (milk eaten before rice) (Japan)	56	80	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	_	_	_
White rice, dried sea algae and milk (milk eaten after rice) (Japan)	55	79	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	_	_	_
Mean of 3 types	56 ± 1	80 ± 1	_	_	_	300	47	26
664 White rice with dried fish strip (okaka) (Japan)	79	113	Healthy, 6	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	50	40
665 White rice with fermented soybean (natto) (Japan)	56	80	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	43	24
666 White rice with instant miso soup (soybean paste soup) (Japan)	61	87	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	47	29
667 White rice with low-fat milk (Japan) 668 White rice and nonsugar yogurt	69	99	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	300	47	32
White rice and nonsugar yogurt eaten before rice (Japan)	59	84	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	_	_	_
White rice and nonsugar yogurt eaten together (Japan)	58	83	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	_	_	_
Mean of 2 types 669 White rice with pickled vinegar and cucumber	59 ± 1	84 ± 1	_	_	_	150	32	19
White rice with pickled vinegar and cucumber (pickled food eaten before rice) (Japan)	63	90	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	_	_	_
White rice with pickled vinegar and cucumber (pickled food eaten with rice) (Japan)	61	87	Healthy, 11	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	_	_	_
Mean of 2 types	62 ± 1	89 ± 2	_	_	_	150	43	27
670 White rice topped with raw egg and soy sauce (Japan)	72	103	Healthy, 6	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	36	26
671 White rice with roasted ground soybean (Japan)	56	80	Healthy, 9	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	51	29
672 White rice with salted dried plum (umeboshi) (Japan)	80	114	Healthy, 10	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	49	39
673 White rice with sea algae rolled in sheet of toasted sea algae (Japan)	77	110	Healthy, 7	Rice, 2 h ²⁶	89	150	51	39
Asian Indian 674 Amaranth (Amaranthus esculentum), popped, eaten with milk and nonnutritive	97 ± 19	139	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 3 h ²²	43	30	19	18
sweetener 675 Bajra								
Bajra (<i>Penniseteum typhoideum</i>), eaten as roasted bread made from bajra flour	55 ± 13	79	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	110	_	_	_
Bajra (Penniseteum typhoideum)	49	70	Healthy, 18	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Bajra (Penniseteum typhoideum)	67	96	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Mean of 3 studies	57 ± 5	82 ± 8	_	_	_	75 (dry)	50	29
676 Banana (<i>Musa sapientum</i>), Nendra variety, unripe, steamed 1 h ¹¹ 677 Barley	70 ± 11	100	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	120	45	31
O// Dailey			Healthy, 8	Bread, 3 h				

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	
5 ·	25	7 0		5 101	~ 0	g	g/serving	
Barley (Hordeum vulgare)	37 42 ± 6	53	Type 2, 6	Bread, 3 h	50	150	37	16
Mean of 2 groups of subjects 678 Bengal gram dhal, chickpea	43 ± 6 11	61 ± 8 16	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	54	150	36	16 4
679 Black gram (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>), soaked	11	10	nearmy, o	Glucose, 2 II	34	130	30	4
12 h, stored moist 24 h, steamed 1 h ¹¹	43 ± 10	61	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	150	18	8
Chapatti	43 ± 10	01	ricaidity, 12 15	Giucose, 5 ii	05	130	10	O
680 Chapatti, amaranth-wheat (25:75) composite flour, served with bottle gourd and tomato curry	66 ± 10	94	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 3 h ²²	43	60	30	20
681 Chapatti, amaranth-wheat (50:50) composite flour, served with bottle gourd and tomato curry	76 ± 20	108	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 3 h ²²	43	60	30	23
682 Chapatti, baisen	27	39	Type 2, 11	Wheat chapatti, 3 h ¹⁷	7 56	_	_	_
683 Chapatti, bajra	67	96	Type 2, 14	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Chapatti, bajra	49	70	Healthy, 18	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	58 ± 9	83 ± 13	_	_	_		_	_
684 Chapatti, barley								
Chapatti, barley	37	53	Type 2, 14	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Chapatti, barley	48	69	Healthy, 18	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects 685 Chapatti maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)	42 ± 5	61 ± 8	_	_	_	_	_	_
Chapatti maize (Zea mays)	64	92	Type 2, 14	Bread, 3 h	50	_	_	_
Chapatti maize (Zea mays)	59	85	Healthy, 18	Bread, 3 h	50		_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	62 ± 3	89 ± 4	_	_	_	_	_	_
686 Chapatti, wheat, served with bottle gourd and tomato curry	66 ± 9	94	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 3 h ²²	43	60	32	21
687 Chapatti, flour from malted wheat, moth bean (<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>) and bengal gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	66 ± 9	94	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	111	60	38	25
688 Chapatti, flour made from popped wheat, moth bean and bengal gram	40 ± 8	58	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	111	60	36	14
689 Chapatti, flour from roller dried wheat, moth bean and bengal gram 690 Chapatti	60 ± 9	85	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	111	60	38	23
Chapatti, wheat flour, thin, with green gram (<i>Phaseolus aureus</i>) dhal	81 ± 4	116	Type 2, 8	Glucose, 2 h	112	200	50	41
Chapatti, wheat flour, thin, with green gram (<i>Phaseolus aureus</i>) dhal	44 ± 3	63	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	112	200	50	22
Mean of 2 groups of subjects Cheela (thin savory pancake made from legume flour batter)	63 ± 19	90 ± 27	_	_	_	200	50	32
691 Cheela, bengal gram (Cicer arietinum)	42 ± 1	60	Healthy, 15	Glucose, 2 h ³²	113	150	28	12
Cheela, bengal gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>), fermented batter	36 ± 1	51	Healthy, 15	Glucose, 2 h ³²	113	150	28	10
692 Cheela, green gram (Phaseolus aureus)	45 ± 1	64	Healthy, 15	Glucose, 2 h ³²	113	150	26	12
Cheela, green gram (<i>Phaseolus aureus</i>), fermented batter	38 ± 1	54	Healthy, 15	Glucose, 2 h ³²	113	150	26	10
693 Dhokla								
Dhokla, leavened, fermented, steamed cake; dehusked chickpea and wheat semolina	35 ± 4	50	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	114	_	_	_
Dhokla, leavened, fermented, steamed cake; dehusked chickpea and wheat semolina	31 ± 6	44	Type 2, 5	Glucose, 2 h	114	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	33 ± 2	47 ± 3	_	_	_	100	20	6
694 Dosai								
Dosai (parboiled and raw rice, soaked, ground, fermented, and fried) with chutney	77 ± 3	110	Type 2, 9	Glucose, 2 h	112	150	39	30
Dosai (parboiled and raw rice, soaked, ground, fermented, and fried) with chutney	55 ± 2	79	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	112	150	39	22
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	66 ± 11	95 ± 16		_		150	39	26

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ²	GI ²	Cubicata	Deference food on 1	Dafan	Comin -	Available	
Food number and item	(Glucose = 100)	(Bread = 100)	Subjects (Type and number)	Reference food and time period	Refer- ence	Serving size	carbo- hydrate	(per serving
						g	g/serving	7
695 Green gram (<i>Phaseolus aureus</i>), soaked 12 h, stored moist 24 h, steamed 1 h ¹¹	38 ± 14	54	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	150	17	6
696 Green gram, whole with varagu (<i>Paspalum scorbiculatum</i>), pressure cooked	57 ± 6	81	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	110	80 (dry)	50	29
697 Green gram dhal with varagu (<i>Paspalum</i> scorbiculatum), pressure cooked	78 ± 12	111	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	110	78 (dry)	50	39
698 Horse gram (<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>) soaked 12 h, stored moist 24 h, steamed 1 h ¹¹	51 ± 11	73	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	150	29	15
699 Idli								
Idli (parboiled and raw rice + black dhal, soaked, ground, fermented, and steamed) with chutney	77 ± 2	110	Type 2, 10	Glucose, 2 h	112	250	52	40
Idli (parboiled and raw rice + black dhal, soaked, ground, fermented, and steamed) with chutney	60 ± 2	86	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	112	250	52	31
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	69 ± 9	98 ± 12	_	_	_	250	52	36
700 Jowar, roasted bread made from Jowar flour (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>) 701 Laddu	77 ± 8	110	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	110	70 (dry)	50	39
Laddu (popped amaranth, foxtail millet, roasted legume powder, and fenugreek seeds) in hot sweet syrup	24 ± 4	34	Healthy, 5 females	Glucose, 2 h	114	_	_	_
Laddu (popped amaranth, foxtail millet, roasted legume powder, and fenugreek seeds) in hot sweet syrup	29 ± 4	41	Type 2, 5 males	Glucose, 2 h	114	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	27 ± 3	38 ± 4	_	_	_	50	31	8
702 Lentil and cauliflower curry with rice (Australia)	60 ± 10	86	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	87	360	51	31
703 Millet/Ragi (<i>Eleucine coracana</i>), dehusked, soaked 12 h, stored moist 24 h, steamed 1 h ¹¹	68 ± 10	97	Healthy, 12–15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	150	34	23
703 Millet/Ragi								
Millet/Ragi (Eleucine coracana) ¹¹	84	120	Type 2, 20	Glucose, 2 h	68	70 (dry)	50	42
Millet/Ragi (<i>Eleucine coracana</i>) flour eaten as roasted bread	104 ± 13	149	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	110	70 (dry)	50	52
Mean of 2 studies 705 Pongal	94 ± 10	135 ± 15	_	_	_	_	_	_
Pongal (rice and roasted green gram dhal, pressure cooked)	90 ± 3	129	Type 2, 10	Glucose, 2 h	112	_	_	_
Pongal (rice and roasted green gram dhal, pressure cooked)	45 ± 2	64	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	112	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	68 ± 23	97 ± 33	_	_	_	250	52	35
706 Poori Poori (deep-fried wheat-flour dough)	82 ± 2	117	Type 2, 8	Glucose, 2 h	112	_	_	_
with potato palya (mashed potato) Poori (deep-fried wheat-flour dough) with potato palya (mashed potato)	57 ± 1	81	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	112	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	70 ± 13	99 ± 18	_	_	_	150	41	28
707 Rajmah (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>)	19	27	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 2 h	54	150	30	6
708 Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) boiled served with bottle gourd and tomato curry	69 ± 15	99	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 3 h ²²	43	150	38	26
709 Semolina Semolina (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), steamed	55 ± 9	79	Type 2, 30	Glucose, 2 h ³²	69	67	50	28
Semolina (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), preroasted Semolina (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) with	76 ± 6	109	Type 2, 30	Glucose, 2 h ³²	69	(dry) 67 (dry)	50	38
fermented black gram dhal (<i>Phaseolus</i> mungo)	46 ± 12	66	Type 2, 30	Glucose, 2 h ³²	69	71 (dry)	50	23

Downloaded from ajcn.nutrition.org at UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO on September 17, 2014

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	GI ² (Glucose	GI ² (Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	Available carbo-	GL ³ (per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	· A.
						g	g/serving	,
Semolina (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) with fermented green gram dhal (<i>Phaseolus aureus</i>)	62 ± 20	89	Type 2, 30	Glucose, 2 h ³²	69	71 (dry)	50	31
Semolina (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) with fermented bengal gram dhal (<i>Cicer arietum</i>)	54 ± 7	77	Type 2, 30	Glucose, 2 h ³²	69	71 (dry)	50	27
710 Tapioca (Manihot utilissima), steamed 1 h ¹¹	70 ± 10	100	Healthy, 12-15	Glucose, 3 h ²²	65	250	18	12
711 Varagu (<i>Paspalum scorbiculatum</i>), pressure cooked 15 lb 12–15 min	68 ± 8	97	Type 2, 6	Glucose, 2 h	110	76 (dry)	50	34
712 Upittu Upittu (roasted semolina and onions, cooked in water)	67 ± 3	96	Type 2, 12	Glucose, 2 h	112	_	_	_
Upittu (roasted semolina and onions, cooked in water)	69 ± 4	99	Healthy, 11	Glucose, 2 h	112	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects 713 Uppuma kedgeree	68 ± 1	98 ± 2	_	_	_	150	42	28
Uppuma kedgeree (millet, legumes, fenugreek seeds; roasted and cooked in water)	18 ± 3	25	Healthy, 5	Glucose, 2 h	114	_	_	_
Uppuma kedgeree (millet, legumes, fenugreek seeds; roasted and cooked in water)	19 ± 3	28	Type 2, 5	Glucose, 2 h	114	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects Australian aboriginal	18 ± 1	27 ± 2	_	_	_	150	33	6
714 Acacia aneura, mulga seed, roasted, wet ground to paste ⁶	8	11	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	50	17	1
715 Acacia coriacea, desert oak, seed bread ⁶ 716 Araucaria bidwillii, bunya tree nut, baked 10 min ⁶	46 47	66 67	Healthy, 6 Healthy, 7	Bread, 3 h Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79 79	75 50	24 16	11 7
717 Bush honey, sugar bag ⁶	43	61	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	30	25	11
718 <i>Castanospermum australe</i> , blackbean seed, sliced, soaked 1 wk, pounded and baked ⁶	8	11	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	50	9	1
719 <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> , cheeky yam, peeled, sliced, soaked 2 d, baked 15 min ⁶	34	49	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	150	36	12
720 Macrozamia communis, cycad palm seed, sliced, soaked 1 wk, pounded, baked ⁶	40 ± 2	57	Healthy, 7	Glucose, 2 h	85	50	25	10
Pacific Islanders 721 Breadfruit (<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>) (Australia) ⁶ 722 Banana/plantain, green	68	97	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	120	27	18
Green banana, boiled (New Zealand) 723 Sweet potato	38 ± 10	54	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	25	120	21	8
Sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>) (Australia)	44	63	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	150	25	11
Sweet potato, kumara (New Zealand)	77 ± 12	110	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	25	150	25	19
Sweet potato, kumara (New Zealand) Mean of 3 studies 724 Taro	78 ± 6 66 ± 11	111 95 ± 16	Type 2, 14	Glucose, 2 h	25 —	150 150	25 28	20 17
Taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) peeled, boiled (Australia)	54	77	Healthy, 7	Potato, 3 h ²⁵	79	_	_	_
Taro, peeled, boiled (New Zealand)	56 ± 12	80	Healthy, 9	Glucose, 2 h	25	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies 725 Yam	55 ± 1	79 ± 2	_	_	_	150	8	4
Yam, peeled, boiled (New Zealand) Yam, peeled, boiled (New Zealand)	25 ± 4 35 ± 5	36 50	Type 2, 13 Healthy, 14	Glucose, 2 h Glucose, 2 h	25 25	_	_	_
Mean of 2 groups of subjects	30 ± 5	43 ± 7	—	— — —		150	36	13
Israeli	30 ± 3	15 = 7				150	50	15
726 Melawach (dough made from								
white-wheat flour and butter, fried) Melawach	61 ± 10	87	Type 2, 9; healthy, 9	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	88	_	_	_
Melawach	71 ± 7	101	Type 2, 14	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	115	_	_	_
Mean of 2 studies	66 ± 5	94 ± 7	——————————————————————————————————————	_	_	115	53	35
727 Melawach + 15 g locust bean (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) fiber (soluble)	31 ± 6	44	Type 2, 9	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	115	130	53	16

	GI ²	GI ²					Available	GL ³
	(Glucose	(Bread	Subjects	Reference food and	Refer-	Serving	carbo-	(per
Food number and item	= 100)	= 100)	(Type and number)	time period	ence	size	hydrate	· T
						g	g/serving	3
728 Melawach + 15 g maize cob fiber	59 ± 10	84	Type 2, 9	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	115	130	53	31
(insoluble)				14				
729 Melawach + 15 g lupin (<i>Lupinus albus</i>) fiber	72 ± 10	103	Type 2, 10	Glucose, 3 h ¹⁴	115	130	53	38
Pima Indian								
730 Acorns, stewed with venison (<i>Quercus</i> emoryi) ⁶	16 ± 1	23	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	116	100	6	1
731 Cactus jam (<i>Stenocereus thurberi</i>)	91	130 ± 19	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	117	30	20	18
732 Corn hominy (Zea mays) ⁶	40 ± 5	57	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	116	150	30	12
733 Fruit Leather (<i>Stenocereus thurberi</i>)	70	100 ± 19	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	117	30	24	17
734 Lima beans broth (<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>) ⁶	36 ± 3	51	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	116	250 m	L 32	12
735 Mesquite cakes (<i>Prosopis velutina</i>) ⁶	25 ± 3	36	Healthy, 4	Glucose, 2 h	116	60	4	1
736 Tortilla (Zea mays and Olneya tesota)	38	54 ± 9	Healthy, 8	Bread, 2 h	117	60	25	9
737 White teparies broth (<i>Phaseolus</i> acutifolius) ⁶	31 ± 3	44	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	116	250 m	L 32	10
738 Yellow teparies broth (<i>Phaseolus</i> acutifolius) ⁶	29 ± 3	41	Healthy, 8	Glucose, 2 h	116	250 m	L 26	8
South American								
739 Arepa, corn bread cake, made with corn	72	102	Healthy, 6	Glucose, 4 h ³³	118	100	43	31
flour (Mexico) 740 Arepa, made from ordinary dehulled dent	81	116	Healthy, 9	Arepa, 2 h ³⁵	119	100	43	35
corn flour (25% amylose) ^{9,34}								
741 Arepa, made from dehulled high-amylose (70%) corn flour ^{9,34}	44	63	Healthy, 9	Arepa, 2 h ³⁵	119	100	25	11
742 Black beans	30	43 ± 17	Type 2, 27; healthy, 21	Bread, 3 h	98	150	23	7
743 Brown beans	38	54 ± 15	Type 2, 27; healthy, 21	Bread, 3 h	98	150	25	9
744 Corn tortilla (Mexican)	52	74 ± 7	Healthy, 8	Bread, 3.5 h	120	50	24	12
745 Corn tortilla, served with refried mashed pinto beans and tomato sauce (Mexican)	39	56 ± 8	Healthy, 8	Bread, 3.5 h	120	100	23	9
746 Corn tortilla, fried, with mashed potato, fresh tomato and lettuce (Mexican)	78	111 ± 12	Healthy, 8	Bread, 3.5 h	120	100	15	11
747 Nopal (prickly pear cactus)	7	10 ± 17	Type 2, 27; healthy, 21	Bread, 3 h	98	100	6	0
748 Pinto beans, boiled in salted water	14	19 ± 3	Healthy, 8	Bread, 3.5 h	120	150	25	4
749 Wheat tortilla (Mexican)	30	43 ± 7	Healthy, 8	Bread, 3.5 h	120	50	26	8
750 Wheat tortilla served with refried pinto beans and tomato sauce (Mexican)	28	40 ± 13	Healthy, 8	Bread, 3.5 h	120	100	18	5

 $^{^{}I}$ NS, not specified; type 1 and type 2, subjects with type 1 and type 2 diabetes; AUC, area under the curve. Serving sizes in grams unless specified otherwise. $^{2}\bar{x} \pm SEM$. Two GI vlaues are shown for each food—one in which glucose sugar was used as the reference food and one in which white bread was used as the reference food.



³Estimated by multiplying the food's listed GI value with glucose as the reference food by the listed g carbohydrate per serving and dividing by 100.

⁴Human Nutrition Unit (Sydney University, Australia), unpublished observations, 1995–2002.

⁵The low GI may be explained by the inclusion of rolled oats in the recipe.

⁶Portions of the test food and the reference food contained 25 g carbohydrate.

⁷V Lang (Danone Vitapole Company, Le Plessis-Robinson, France), unpublished observations, 1996–2000.

⁸GI calculated from the AUC for glucose.

⁹GI calculated by using a mathematical formula based on results from an in vitro starch hydrolysis assay.

¹⁰Impaired glucose tolerance.

¹¹Both the test food and the reference food contained 75 g carbohydrate.

¹²Both the test food and the reference food contained 100 g carbohydrate.

¹³ Values based on 0.5 g carbohydrate/kg body wt.

¹⁴AUC measured over 3 h for only 5 time points (0, 30, 60, 120, and 180 min).

¹⁵GI corrected for added milk and adjusted to represent a 50-g carbohydrate portion size.

 $^{^{16}\}mbox{Made}$ from raw oats that were cooked for 20 min.

¹⁷Used as reference food and given a GI of 100. The GI of the test food was measured by expressing the glucose AUC value for the test food as a percentage of the AUC value for wheat chapatti.

¹⁸GI calculated from AUC food/AUC glucose formula. The AUC value was calculated over 3 h for 5 time points only.

¹⁹J Dzieniszewski, J Ciok (National Food and Nutrition Institute, Poland), unpublished observations, 1996–2001.

- ²⁰J Brand-Miller, S Holt (Sydney University, Australia), and V Lang (Danone Vitapole Company, Le Plessis-Robinson, France), unpublished observations, 2000 and 2001.
 - ²¹M Champ (INRA, France) and V Lang (Danone Vitapole Company, France), unpublished observations, 1998.
 - ²² AUC measured over 3 h for only 4 time points (0, 1, 2, and 3 h).
 - ²³AUC calculated as the area above fasting to 3 h only.
 - ²⁴AUC measured over 5 h, but blood samples taken at hourly intervals only.
- ²⁵Potato used as reference food with a GI fixed at 80. The GI of the test food was calculated by expressing the test food's glucose AUC value as a percentage of the potato's AUC value.
- ²⁶White rice was used as the reference food, but glucose was also tested and had a GI of 122. The observed GI was multiplied by 100 and then divided by 122 to convert it to a GI on the glucose scale (ie, glucose = reference food with a GI of 100).
 - ²⁷Blood glucose measured at 30-min intervals.
 - ²⁸GI for sugars calculated from the glycemic response for a meal of sugar and rolled oats minus the glycemic response for the oats alone.
 - ²⁹Both the test food and the reference food contained 30 g carbohydrate.
- ³⁰Total weight of the test food was 25 g, whereas reference food contained 25 g available carbohydrate. The carbohydrate content of the test food was assumed to be 100% available, which may be an overestimate.
 - ³¹Eaten as part of a mixed meal with fish, tomato, and onion sauce.
 - ³²AUC measured over 2 h for 4 time points (0, 30, 60, and 120 min).
 - ³³AUC measured over 4 h for only 6 time points (0, 30, 60, 120, 180, and 240 min).
 - ³⁴Both the test food and the reference food contained 45 g carbohydrate.
 - 35 Reference food was an ordinary corn flour arepa.

REFERENCES

- Wolever TMS, Katzman-Relle L, Jenkins AL, et al. Glycaemic index of 102 complex carbohydrate foods in patients with diabetes. Nutr Res 1994;14:651–69.
- Brand Miller J, Pang E, Broomhead L. The glycaemic index of foods containing sugars: comparison of foods with naturallyoccurring v. added sugars. Br J Nutr 1995;73:613–23.
- Jenkins DJA, Wolever TMS, Taylor RH, et al. Glycemic index of foods: a physiological basis for carbohydrate exchange. Am J Clin Nutr 1981;34:362–6.
- Krezowski PA, Nuttal FQ, Gannon MC, et al. Insulin and glucose responses to various starch-containing foods in type II diabetic subjects. Diabetes Care 1987;10:205–12.
- Liu S, Manson JE. Dietary carbohydrates, physical inactivity, obesity, and the 'metabolic syndrome' as predictors of coronary heart disease. Curr Opin Lipidol 2001;12:395–404.
- Gannon MC, Nuttal FQ, Krezowski PA, Billington CJ, Parker S. The serum insulin and plasma glucose response to milk and fruit products in type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetic patients. Diabetologia 1986;29:784–91.
- Wolever TMS, Vuksan V, Katzman Relle L, et al. Glycaemic index of fruits and fruit products in patients with diabetes. Int J Food Sci Nutr 1993;43:205–12.
- 8. Brand-Miller JC, Allwan C, Mehalski K, Brooks D. The glycaemic index of further Australian foods. Proc Nutr Soc Aust 1998;22:110 (abstr).
- Bornet FRJ, Costagliola D, Rizkalla SW, et al. Insulinemic and glycemic indexes of six starch-rich foods taken alone and in a mixed meal by type 2 diabetics. Am J Clin Nutr 1987;45:588–95.
- Jenkins DJA, Wesson V, Wolever TMS, et al. Wholemeal versus wholegrain breads: proportion of whole or cracked grain and the glycemic response. Br Med J (Clin Res Ed) 1988;297:958–60.
- Liljeberg H, Granfeldt Y, Björck I. Metabolic responses to starch in bread containing intact kernels versus milled flour. Eur J Clin Nutr 1992;46:561–75.
- 12. Brown D, Tomlinson D, Brand Miller J. The development of low glycaemic index breads. Proc Nutr Soc Aust 1992;17:62 (abstr).
- Brand-Miller J, Bell L, Denning K, Browne D. In search of more low glycaemic index foods. Proc Nutr Soc Aust 1995;19:177 (abstr).
- Liljeberg HG, Granfeldt YE, Bjorck IM. Products based on a high fiber barley genotype, but not on common barley or oats, lower postprandial glucose and insulin responses in healthy humans. J Nutr 1996;126:458–66.
- Liljeberg HGM, Lönner CH, Björck IME. Sourdough fermentation or addition of organic acids or corresponding salts to bread improves

- nutritional properties of starch in healthy humans. J Nutr 1995;125: 1503-11.
- Skrabanja V, Liljeberg-Elmståhl HGM, Kreft I, Björck IME. Nutritional properties of starch in buckwheat products: studies in vitro and in vivo. J Agric Food Chem 2001;49:490–6.
- Brand-Miller JC, Wang B, McNeil Y, Swan V. The glycaemic index of more breads, breakfast cereals and snack products. Proc Nutr Soc Aust 1997;21:144 (abstr).
- 18. Packer SC, Dornhurst A, Frost GS. The glycaemic index of a range of gluten-free foods. Diabet Med 2000;17:657–60.
- Granfeldt Y, Björck I, Drews A, Tovar J. An in vitro procedure based on chewing to predict the metabolic response to starch in cereal and legume products. Eur J Clin Nutr 1992;46:649–60.
- 20. Otto H, Niklas L. Differences d'action sur la glycemie d'aliments contenant des hydrated de carbone: consequences pour le traitment dietetique du diabete sucre. (Differences in the action of foods containing carbohydrates on blood glucose levels: implications for the dietetic treatment of diabetes mellitus.) Cited by: Jenkins DJA, Wolever TMS, Jenkins AL. Starchy foods and glycemic index. Diabetes Care 1988;11:149–59.
- Jenkins DJA, Wolever TMS, Jenkins AL, et al. Low glycemic response to traditionally processed wheat and rye products: bulgur and pumpernickel bread. Am J Clin Nutr 1986;43:516–20.
- Wolever TMS, Jenkins DJA, Josse RG, Wong GS, Lee R. The glycemic index: similarity of values derived in insulin-dependent and non-insulin dependent diabetic patients. J Am Coll Nutr 1987;6: 295–305.
- Schauberger G, Brinck UC, Guldner G, Spaethe R, Niklas L, Otto H. Exchange of carbohydrates according to their effect on blood glucose. Cited by: Jenkins DJA, Wolever TMS, Jenkins AL, Josse RG, Wong GS. The glycaemic response to carbohydrate foods. Lancet 1984:1:388–91.
- Brand JC, Foster KA, Crossman S, Truswell AS. The glycaemic and insulin indices of realistic meals and rye breads tested in healthy subjects. Diabetes Nutr Metab 1990;3:137–42.
- 25. Perry T, Mann J, Mehalski K, Gayya C, Wilson J, Thompson C. Glycaemic index of New Zealand foods. N Z Med J 2000;113:140–2.
- Jenkins DJA, Wolever TMS, Kalmusky J, et al. Low glycemic index carbohydrate foods in the management of hyperlipidemia. Am J Clin Nutr 1985;45:604–17.
- Skrabanja V, Kova B, Golob T, et al. Effect of spelt wheat flour and kernel on bread composition and nutritional characteristics. J Agric Food Chem 2001:49:497–500.
- Crapo PA, Kolterman OG, Waldeck N, Reaven GM, Olefsky JM.
 Postprandial hormonal responses to different types of complex car-



- bohydrate in individuals with impaired glucose tolerance. Am J Clin Nutr 1980;33:1723–8.
- Walker ARP, Walker BF. Glycaemic index of South African foods determined in rural blacks—a population at low risk of diabetes. Hum Nutr Clin Nutr 1984;38C:215–22.
- Jenkins DJA, Wolever TMS, Jenkins AL, et al. The glycaemic index of foods tested in diabetic patients: a new basis for carbohydrate exchange favouring the use of legumes. Diabetologia 1983;24:257–64.
- 31. Giacco R, Brighenti F, Parillo M, et al. Characteristics of some wheat-based foods of the Italian diet in relation to their influence on postprandial glucose metabolism in patients with type 2 diabetes. Br J Nutr 2001;85:33–40.
- Donduran S, Hamulu F, Çetinkalp S, Çolak B, Horozoglu N, Tüzün M. Glycaemic index of different kinds of carbohydrates in type 2 diabetes. Eating Weight Disord 1999;4:203–6.
- 33. Frati Munari AC, Benitez Pinto W, Ariza CR, Casarrubias M. Lowering glycemic index of food by acarbose and *Plantago psyllium* mucilage. Arch Med Res 1998;29:137–41.
- Golay A, Schneider H, Temler E, Felber JP. Effect of trestatin, an amylase inhibitor, incorporated into bread, on glycemic responses in normal and diabetic patients. Am J Clin Nutr 1991;53:61–5.
- Liljeberg H, Björck I. Delayed gastric emptying rate may explain improved glycaemia in healthy subjects to a starchy meal with added vinegar. Eur J Clin Nutr 1998;52:368–71.
- Goñi I, Valdivieso L, Garcia-Alonso A. Nori seaweed consumption modifies glycemic response in healthy volunteers. Nutr Res 2000; 20:1367–75.
- Hoebler C, Karinthi A, Chiron H, Champ M, Barry JL. Bioavailability of starch in bread rich in amylose: metabolic responses in healthy subjects and starch structure. Eur J Clin Nutr 1999;53:360–6.
- Jenkins DJA, Wolever TMS, Jenkins AL, Lee R, Wong GS, Josse R. Glycemic response to wheat products: reduced response to pasta but no effect of fiber. Diabetes Care 1983;6:155–9.
- Ross SW, Brand JC, Thorburn AW, Truswell AS. Glycemic index of processed wheat products. Am J Clin Nutr 1987;46:631–5.
- Ayuo PO, Ettyang GA. Glycaemic responses after ingestion of some local foods by non-insulin dependent diabetic subjects. East Afr Med J 1996;73:782–5.
- d'Emden MC, Marwich TH, Dreghorn J, Howlett VL, Cameron DP. Postprandial glucose and insulin responses to different types of spaghetti and bread. Diabetes Res Clin Pract 1987;3:221–6.
- 42. Mehio Z, Hwalla Baba N, Habbal Z. Glycemic and insulinemic responses of normal subjects to selected meals commonly consumed in the Middle East. J Nutr Environ Med 1997;7:275–86.
- 43. Chaturvedi A, Sarojini G, Nirmala G, Nirmalamma N, Satyanarayana D. Glycemic index of grain amaranth, wheat and rice in NIDDM subjects. J Plant Foods Hum Nutr1997;50:171–8.
- Holt S, Brand J, Soveny C, Hansky J. Relationship of satiety to postprandial glycaemic, insulin and cholecystokinin responses. Appetite 1992;18:129–41.
- Potter JG, Coffman KP, Reid RL, Krall JM, Albrink MJ. Effect of test meals of varying dietary fiber content on plasma insulin and glucose response. Am J Clin Nutr 1981;34:328–34.
- Granfeldt Y, Eliasson A, Björck I. An examination of the possibility of lowering the glycemic index of oat and barley flakes by minimal processing. J Nutr 2000;130:2207–14.
- 47. Brand JC, Nicholson PL, Thorburn AW, Truswell AS. Food processing and the glycemic index. Am J Clin Nutr 1985;42:1192–6.
- 48. Brand-Miller J, Pang E, Bramall L. Rice: a high or low glycemic index food? Am J Clin Nutr 1992;56:1034–6.
- Wolever TMS, Wong GS, Kenshole A, et al. Lactose in the diabetic diet: a comparison with other carbohydrates. Nutr Res 1985;5: 1335–45.
- Shukla K, Narain JP, Puri P, et al. Glycaemic response to maize, bajra and barley. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol 1991; 35:249–54.
- Crapo PA, Reaven G, Olefsky J. Postprandial plasma-glucose and insulin responses to different complex carbohydrates. Diabetes 1977; 26:1178–83.

- Crapo PA, Insel J, Sperling M, Kolterman OG. Comparison of serum glucose, insulin and glucagon responses to different types of complex carbohydrate in non-insulin-dependent diabetic patients. Am J Clin Nutr 1981;34:184–90.
- 53. Le Floch JP, Baudin E, Escuyer P, Wirquin E, Nillus P, Perlemuter L. Influence of non-carbohydrate foods on glucose and insulin responses to carbohydrates of different glycaemic index in type 2 diabetic patients. Diabet Med 1992;9:44–8.
- 54. Dilwari JB, Kamath PS, Batta RP, Mukewar S, Raghavan S. Reduction of postprandial plasma glucose by bengal gram dhal (*Cicer arietnum*) and rajmah (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). Am J Clin Nutr 1981;34:2450–3.
- Mourot J, Thouvenot P, Antoine JM, Debry G. Glycaemic and insulinaemic indices of four starchy foods. In: Leff S, ed. Advances in diet and nutrition. 2nd ed. London: John Libbey & Co, 1988.
- Rahman M, Malik MA, Mubarak SA. Glycaemic index of Pakistani staple foods in mixed meals for diabetics. J Pak Med Assoc 1992; 42:60–2.
- Kanan W, Bijlani RL, Sachdeva U, et al. Glycaemic and insulinaemic responses to natural foods, frozen foods and their laboratory equivalents. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol 1998;42:81–9.
- 58. Gatti E, Testolin G, Noè D, et al. Plasma glucose and insulin responses to carbohydrate food (rice) with different thermal processing. Ann Nutr Metab 1987;331:296–303.
- 59. Wolever TMS, Jenkins DJA, Kalmusky J, et al. Comparison of regular and parboiled rices: explanation of discrepancies between reported glycemic responses to rice. Nutr Res 1986;6:349–57.
- 60. Wolever TMS, Nuttal FQ, Lee R, et al. Prediction of the relative blood glucose response of mixed meals using the white bread glycemic index. Diabetes Care 1985;8:418–28.
- Larsen HN, Christensen C, Rasmussen OW, et al. Influence of parboiling and physico-chemical characteristics of rice on the glycaemic index in non-insulin dependent diabetic subjects. Eur J Clin Nutr 1996;50:22–7.
- 62. Larsen HM, Rasmussen OW, Rasmussen PH, et al. Glycaemic index of parboiled rice depends on the severity of processing: study in type 2 diabetic subjects. Eur J Clin Nutr 2000;54:380–5.
- Holt SHA, Brand Miller J. Increased insulin responses to ingested foods are associated with lessened satiety. Appetite 1995;24: 43-54.
- 64. Matsuo T, Mizushima Y, Komuro M, Sugeta A, Suzuki M. Estimation of glycemic and insulinemic responses to short-grain rice (*Japonica*) and a short-grain rice-mixed meal in healthy young subjects. Asia Pac J Clin Nutr 1999;8:190–4.
- Kurup PG, Krishnamurthy S. Glycemic index of selected foodstuffs commonly used in South India. Int J Vitam Nutr Res 1992;62: 266–8.
- Rasmussen OW, Gregersen S. Influence of the amount of starch on the glycaemic index to rice in non-insulin-dependent diabetic subjects. Br J Nutr 1992;67:371–7.
- Rasmussen OW, Gregersen S, Dørup J, Hermansen K. Blood glucose and insulin responses to different meals in non-insulin-dependent diabetic subjects of both sexes. Am J Clin Nutr 1992;56: 712–5.
- Kavita MS, Prema L. Glycaemic response to selected cereal-based South Indian meals in non-insulin dependent diabetics. J Nutr Environ Med 1997;7:287–94.
- Mani UV, Pradhan SN, Mehta NC, et al. Glycaemic index of conventional carbohydrate meals. Br J Nutr 1992;68:445–50.
- 70. Buclossi A, Conti A, Lombardo S, et al. Glycaemic and insulinaemic responses to different carbohydrates in type II (NIDDM) diabetic patients. Diabetes Nutr Metab 1990;3:143–51.
- Bukar J, Mezitis NHE, Saitas V, Pi-Sunyer FX. Frozen desserts and glycaemic response in well-controlled NIDDM patients. Diabetes Care 1990;13:382–5.
- Östman EM, Elmståhl HGM, Björck IME. Inconsistency between glycemic and insulinemic responses to regular and fermented milk products. Am J Clin Nutr 2001;74:96–100.



- Chan HMS, Brand-Miller JC, Holt SHA, Wilson D, Rozman M, Petocz P. The glycaemic index values of Vietnamese foods. Eur J Clin Nutr 2001;55:1076–83.
- Gregersen S, Rasmussen O, Larsen S, Hermansen K. Glycaemic and insulinaemic responses to orange and apple compared with white bread in non-insulin-dependent diabetic subjects. Eur J Clin Nutr 1992;46:301–3.
- 75. Ha MA, Mann JI, Melton LD, Lewis-Barned NJ. Relationship between the glycaemic index and sugar content of fruits. Diabetes Nutr Metab 1992;5:199–203.
- Lunetta M, Di Mauro M, Crimi S, Mughini L. No important differences in glycaemic responses to common fruits in type 2 diabetic patients. Diabet Med 1995;12:674

 –8.
- Ercan N, Nuttall FQ, Gannon MC, et al. Plasma glucose and insulin responses to bananas of varying ripeness in persons with noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. J Am Coll Nutr 1993;12: 703–9.
- Hermansen K, Rasmussen O, Gregersen S, Larsen S. Influence of ripeness of banana on the blood glucose and insulin response in type 2 diabetic subjects. Diabet Med 1992;9:730–43.
- Thorburn A. Digestion and absorption of carbohydrate in Australian Aboriginal, Pacific Island and Western Foods. PhD thesis. Human Nutrition Unit, University of Sydney, Australia, 1986.
- Guevarra MT, Panlasigui LN. Blood glucose responses of diabetes mellitus patients to some local fruits. Asia Pac J Clin Nutr 2000;9: 303–8
- Wolever TMS, Jenkins DJA, Thompson LU, et al. Effect of canning on the blood glucose response to beans in patients with type 2 diabetes. Hum Nutr Clin Nutr 1987;41C:135–40.
- Vorster HH, van Tonder, Kotzé JP, Walker ARP. Effects of graded sucrose additions on taste preference, acceptability, glycemic index, and insulin response to butter beans. Am J Clin Nutr 1987;45: 575–9.
- Panlasigui LN, Panlilio LM, Madrid JC. Glycaemic response in normal subjects to five different legumes commonly used in the Philippines. Int J Food Sci Nutr 1995;46:155–60.
- 84. Jenkins DJA, Wolever TMS, Wong GS, et al. Glycemic responses to foods: possible differences between insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent diabetics. Am J Clin Nutr 1984;40: 971–81.
- 85. Fitz-Henry A. In vitro and in vivo rates of carbohydrate digestion in Aboriginal bushfoods and contemporary Western foods. BSc thesis (Honours). Human Nutrition Unit, University of Sydney, Australia, 1982
- 86. Wolever TMS, Cohen Z, Thompson LU, et al. Ileal loss of available carbohydrate in man: comparison of a breath hydrogen method with direct measurement using a human ileostomy model. Am J Gastroenterol 1986;81:115–22.
- 87. Chew I, Brand-Miller JC, Thorburn A, Truswell AS. Application of glycemic index to mixed meals. Am J Clin Nutr 1988;47:53–6.
- Indar-Brown K, Norenberg C, Madar Z. Glycemic and insulinemic responses after ingestion of ethnic foods by NIDDM and healthy subjects. Am J Clin Nutr 1992;55:89–95.
- Sugiyama M, Tang AC, Wakaki Y, Koyama W. Glycemic index of single and mixed meal foods among common Japanese foods. Eur J Clin Nutr (in press).
- Edes TE, Shah JH. Glycemic index and insulin response to a liquid nutritional formula compared with a standard meal. J Am Coll Nutr 1998;17:30–5.
- 91. Foster KA. Glucose and insulin responses to legumes, pastas and rye breads. BSc thesis (Honours). Human Nutrition Unit, Department of Biochemistry, University of Sydney, Australia, 1987.
- 92. Granfeldt Y, Björk I, Hagander B. On the importance of processing conditions, product thickness and egg addition for the glycaemic and hormonal responses to pasta: a comparison with bread made from 'pasta ingredients'. Eur J Clin Nutr 1991;45:489–99.
- 93. Wolever TMS, Jenkins DJA, Kalmusky J, et al. Glycemic response

- to pasta: effect of surface area, degree of cooking and protein enrichment. Diabetes Care 1986;9:401-4.
- 94. Rasmussen O, Winther E, Arnfred J, Hermansen K. Comparison of blood glucose and insulin responses in non-insulin-dependent diabetic patients. Studies with spaghetti and potato taken alone or as part of a meal. Eur J Clin Nutr 1988;42:953–61.
- 95. Bornet FRJ, Cloarec D, Barry JL, et al. Pasta cooking time: influence on starch digestion and plasma glucose and insulin responses in healthy subjects. Am J Clin Nutr 1990;51:421–7.
- Pelletier X, Hanesse B, Bornet F, Debry G. Glycaemic and insulinaemic responses in healthy volunteers upon ingestion of maltitol and hydrogenated glucose syrups. Diabetes Metab 1994;20: 291–6.
- Riestra A, Cubas G, Amado JA. Effect of the ingestion of nougat on glycemia and insulinemia in healthy volunteers. Nutr Hosp 1995; 6:354–7.
- Frati-Munari AC, Roca-Vides RA, Lopez-Perez RJ, de Vivero I, Ruiz-Velazco M. The glycaemic index of some foods common in Mexico. Gac Med Mex 1991;127:163–70.
- 99. Hertzler S. Glycemic index of "energy" snack bars in normal volunteers. J Am Diet Assoc 2000;100:97–100.
- 100. Lee BM, Wolever TMS. Effect of glucose, sucrose and fructose on plasma glucose and insulin responses in normal humans: comparison with white bread. Eur J Clin Nutr 1998;52:924–8.
- 101. Vuksan V, Sievenpiper JL, Koo VYY, et al. American ginseng (*Panax quinqefolius* L.) reduces postprandial glycemia in nondiabetic subjects and subjects with type 2 diabetes. Arch Intern Med 2000;160:1009–13.
- 102. Braaten JT, Wood PJ, Scott FW, et al. Oat gum lowers glucose and insulin after an oral glucose load. Am J Clin Nutr 1991;53: 1425–30.
- 103. Sharma RD. Hypoglycemic effect of gum acacia in healthy human subjects. Nutr Res 1985;5:1437–41.
- 104. Ionescu-Tirgoviste C, Popa E, Sintu E, Mihalache N, et al. Blood glucose and plasma insulin responses to various carbohydrates in type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes. Diabetologia 1983;24: 80–4.
- 105. Natah SS, Hussien KR, Tuominen JA, Koivisto VA. Metabolic response to lactitol and xylitol in healthy men. Am J Clin Nutr 1997; 65:947–50.
- 106. Wolever TMS, Kalmusky J, Giudic S, et al. Effect of processing/preparation on the blood glucose response to potatoes. Can Inst Food Sci Technol J 1985;18:35–6.
- 107. Soh NL, Brand-Miller J. The glycaemic index of potatoes: the effect of variety, cooking method and maturity. Eur J Clin Nutr 1999;53: 249–54.
- 108. Thomas DE, Brotherhood JR, Brand-Miller JC. Carbohydrate feeding before exercise: effect of glycemic index. Int J Sports Med 1991; 12:180–6.
- 109. Brakohiapa LA, Quayo KE, Amoah AGB, et al. Blood glucose responses to mixed Ghanaian diets in healthy adult males. West Afr J Med 1997;16:170–3.
- 110. Mani UV, Prabhu SS, Damie SS, Mani I. Glycemic index of some commonly consumed foods in Western India. Asia Pac J Clin Nutr 1993;2:111–4.
- 111. Sumathi A, Vishwanatha S, Malleshi NG, Rao SV. Glycemic response to malted, popped and roller dried wheat-legume based foods in normal subjects. Int J Food Sci Nutr 1997;48:103–7.
- 112. Urooj A, Puttaraj S. Glycaemic responses to cereal-based Indian food preparations in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus and normal subjects. Br J Nutr 2000;83:483–8.
- 113. Batra M, Sharma S, Seth V. The glycaemic index of fermented and non-fermented legume based snack foods. Asia Pac J Clin Nutr 1994;3:151–4.
- 114. Pathak P, Srivastava S, Grover S. Development of food products based on millets, legumes, and fenugreek seeds and their suitability in the diabetic diet. Int J Food Sci Nutr 2000;51:409–14.
- 115. Feldman N, Norenberg C, Voet H, et al. Enrichment of an Israeli

- ethnic food with fibres and their effects on the glycaemic and insulinaemic responses in subjects with non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. Br J Nutr 1995;74:681–8.
- 116. Brand JC, Snow BJ, Nabhan GP, Truswell AS. Plasma glucose and insulin responses to traditional Pima Indian meals. Am J Clin Nutr 1990;51:416–20.
- 117. Payne Y. The glycaemic index of six foods traditionally consumed by the Pima Indian tribe. Masters of nutrition and dietetics research essays. Vol 3, section 12. Human Nutrition Unit, University of Sydney, Australia, 1992.
- 118. Semprún-Fereira M, Ryder E, Morales LM, Gómez ME, Raleigh X. Glycemic index and insulin response to the ingestion of precooked corn flour in the form of "arepa" in healthy individuals. Invest Clin 1994;35:131–42.
- 119. Granfeldt Y, Drews A, Björck I. Arepas made from high amylose corn flour produce favorably low glucose and insulin responses in healthy humans. J Nutr 1995;125:459–65.
- 120. Noriega E, Rivera L, Peralta E. Glycaemic and insulinaemic indices of Mexican foods high in complex carbohydrates. Diabetes Nutr Metab 2000;13:13–9.

