

Low residue diet

Nutrition and Dietetics Department Patient Information Leaflet

Why follow a low residue diet?

A low residue diet is recommended when people need to avoid foods that may irritate an inflamed bowel or obstruct narrowed parts of the bowel.

What is residue?

Residue is the fibrous part of food that is not fully digested by the body. It is found in high fibre foods, such as wholemeal bread and wholegrain cereals, and also in most fruit and vegetables. A low residue diet may be recommended:

- When experiencing diarrhoea, caused by a flare up of inflammatory bowel disease such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, or as a result of pelvic radiotherapy.
- To ease the passage of stools through the bowel when there is an obstruction or stricture.

How long will I be on the diet?

A low residue diet is usually only needed for a short period of time, until the affected bowel has settled down and your symptoms are better. However, there are sometimes occasions when a low residue diet may be needed permanently or for a longer length of time. This could be the case if the doctors suspect or have confirmed that you have a stricture or obstruction of your bowel. Your doctor will advise you on when you can return to a normal diet.

How will I need to change my diet?

You should still have regular, well-balanced meals but choose your foods from the 'allowed' list (see section on 'Foods to include and foods to avoid').

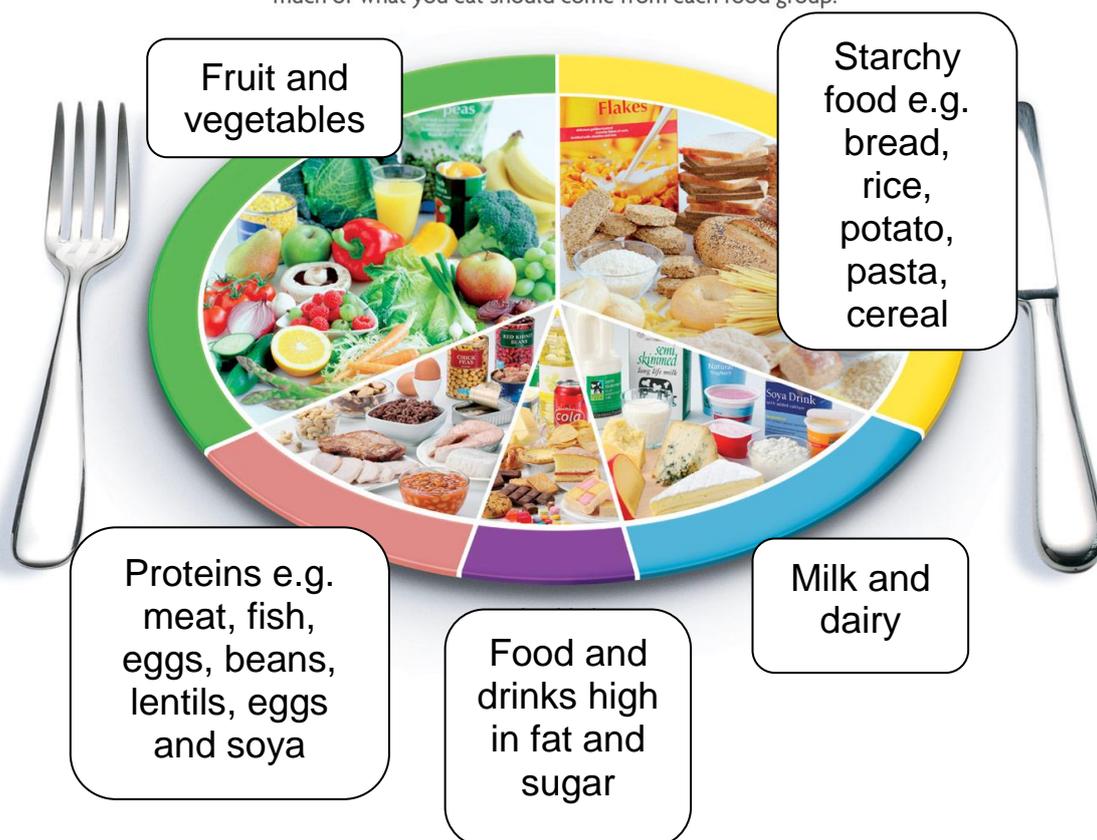
Steps that you can take

- Aim to have small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than one or two large meals, especially if your appetite has been poor.
- Have balanced meals. Choose a variety of foods from the low fibre food choices. You need foods from all of the food groups on the eatwell plate (see figure below).
- Cooking, chopping or blending food **does not** change the fibre content. Peeling and removing seeds or pith **does** lower the fibre content.
- Some of the low fibre food may not agree with you. If a food makes your symptoms worse, do not eat it for a while until you feel better.

The eatwell plate



Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.



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Foods to include and foods to avoid

Fibre is mainly found in whole grains, legumes (dried beans, peas and lentils) and fruit and vegetables. From the following lists, aim to choose foods from the 'Low fibre' category most often and avoid or limit foods from the 'Higher fibre' food list.

	Foods to include	Foods to avoid/limit
Food group	Low fibre foods (Less than 2g of fibre per serving)	Higher fibre foods
Cereals	All 'white' cereals e.g. Cornflakes, Frosties, Rice Krispies, Ricicles, Special K, Sugar Puffs, Ready Brek, porridge, Coco Pops, millet flakes.	High fibre cereals, e.g. Weetabix, Shredded Wheat, muesli, All Bran, porridge with added bran or nuts.
Bread	White or oatmeal bread, white rolls and plain buns including white bagels, biscuits, English muffins, waffles, pancakes, pita, flour tortilla, plain chapatti and poppadoms.	Any bread product made from wholegrain flour, bran, rye, nuts, seeds or dried fruits, including wholemeal, granary, high fibre, and currant or malt bread. Fruit muffins, scones and pastries.
Biscuits	All plain or cream biscuits e.g. arrowroot, Morning Coffee, Rich Tea, custard creams, wafers.	High fibre biscuits such as digestives or wholemeal crackers. Biscuits containing fruit or nuts e.g. Garibaldi, nut cookies, flapjacks.
Other grain products	White rice, white and green pasta e.g. spaghetti or lasagne, chow mein noodles, rice noodles. White millet flour.	Wheat bran, barley, whole wheat pasta, popcorn, wholemeal and brown pasta, wholemeal flour, brown rice and couscous.

	Foods to include	Foods to avoid/limit
Food group	Low fibre foods (Less than 2g of fibre per serving)	Higher fibre foods
Vegetables	<p>Eat flesh only (no seeds, peel, pith or stalks). Can include potatoes well boiled and mashed. Soft – well cooked ‘pulpy’ vegetables including mashed, pureed and creamed varieties such as mashed potato or mashed sweet potato, pureed squash or pureed swede.</p> <p>Sieved tomato sauces including passata and tomato puree.</p> <p>Smooth or sieved soup.</p> <p>Strained vegetable juices.</p>	<p>All vegetable seeds, peel, pith or stalks. Avoid raw or cooked ‘stringy’ vegetables including, cabbage, curly kale, celery, cucumber, fennel, leeks, okra, peppers, peas, pumpkin, spinach, sprouts and sweetcorn. Avoid large portions of raw salad at same meal.</p> <p>Pulses including baked beans, butter beans, kidney beans, chickpeas and lentils.</p> <p>Soup with pieces e.g. minestrone.</p> <p>Vegetable juices with pulp.</p>
Fruit	<p>Eat flesh only (no seeds, peel, pith or stalks). Can include tinned apricots, peaches and pears. Ripe fresh fruit without skins or seeds such as peeled apple or pear.</p> <p>All fruit juices and fruit-flavoured drinks without pulp.</p>	<p>All fruit seeds, peel, pith, stones or stalks, including all citrus fruits e.g. oranges, grapefruit, lemons etc., kiwi, raspberries and strawberries as they contain seeds. Pineapple and other ‘stringy fruits’ e.g. mango. All dried fruit.</p> <p>Smoothies, all fruit juices with pulp and prune juice.</p>
Meat, fish and alternatives	<p>All tender lean meat e.g. beef, lamb, pork, chicken, turkey, corned beef, ham, gammon, bacon, liver, kidney, veal and rabbit.</p> <p>Fish e.g. cod, haddock, plaice and salmon. They can be grilled, baked, poached or steamed.</p> <p>Eggs and tofu.</p>	<p>Grisly, tough or fatty meats and tough skin including meat pies, pasties, sausages and crackling.</p> <p>Fish with lots of small bones e.g. pilchards.</p>

	Foods to include	Foods to avoid/limit
Food group	Low fibre foods (Less than 2g of fibre per serving)	Higher fibre foods
Milk and milk products	All types of milk, cream, sour cream, crème fraiche, fromage frais, smooth yoghurt, butter, margarine and cheese.	Any milk product containing fruits, nuts, seeds or cereals, including yoghurt, cheese with added fruit or nuts.
Sweets and puddings	Custard, ice cream, milk puddings, clear jelly, smooth coconut milk, frozen yoghurt. All plain cakes e.g. Madeira cakes, Victoria sponge and iced buns. Hard candy, plain/milk/white chocolate, toffee, fudge, mints, fruit gums, pastilles, jelly sweets and marshmallows.	Ice cream containing fruit and nuts. Any cakes, puddings and pies including any of the following ingredients: wholemeal flour, dried fruit, nuts, dried coconut and any fruits that should be avoided. Chocolate with dried fruit, nuts or seeds.
Drinks	Water, soft drinks, wheat or herbal tea. Caffeine-free drinks. Alcohol (unless forbidden by doctor).	Caffeine-containing drinks such as espresso, energy drinks and cola (see section 'Useful tips' for more information about this).
Miscellaneous	Oils, salad dressings, ketchup, gravy, soy sauce, pepper, salt, herbs and spices in moderation (dried or finely chopped). Jelly-type jams (e.g. lemon curd), sugar, artificial sweeteners, honey, golden syrup, treacle. Plain pretzels (without sesame seeds), crisps.	Wholegrain mustard, pickles, relish, houmous, coleslaw, chutney, liquorice root. Jam or marmalade with skin, peel or pips, peanut butter, mincemeat. Popcorn, corn chips. All nuts and seeds including pumpkin, sunflower and sesame seeds.

Useful tips

- Chew food slowly and thoroughly.
- Avoid food that is too hot or too cold.
- Avoid large quantities of caffeine or alcohol as these may worsen your symptoms.
- Avoid fizzy drinks as they may worsen your symptoms.
- Be cautious with ready meals and pre-prepared pizza and pies as they may contain some of the ingredients known to make your symptoms worse.

Suggested meal plan example

Breakfast

- Low fibre cereal (from the 'Foods to include' section) with milk and sugar (if desired).
- White bread or toast with margarine or butter and honey, marmite or seedless jam.

Mid-morning snack

- Sweet or plain biscuit.
- Fruit (from the 'Foods to include' section) or plain yoghurt.

Lunch

- Meat, chicken, fish or eggs.
- White pasta, rice, bread, potato (no skin).
- Vegetables (from the 'Foods to include' section).

Mid-afternoon snack

- Sweet or plain biscuit.
- Fruit (from the 'Foods to include' section) or plain yoghurt.

Evening meal

- Meat, chicken, fish or eggs.
- White pasta, rice, bread, potato (no skin).
- Vegetables as allowed.

Evening snack

- Similar to mid-morning or mid-afternoon snack. You may wish to make these snacks appropriate for the time of day you will be eating them.

How do I return to a higher fibre diet?

Once advised by your doctor that you can return to a normal diet, it is best to slowly reintroduce the foods you have avoided back into your diet one at a time and in small amounts. If any particular food does not agree with you, avoid it and introduce it again at a later time.

How do I contact you?

If you have any questions about this diet, or are having any problems with your food e.g. lack of appetite, please do not hesitate to contact the dietitian (8.30am to 4.30pm, Monday to Friday). If we are unable to take your call, please leave a message and we will call you back.

Dietitian:

Telephone number: 01384 244017

If you have any questions, or if there is anything you do not understand about this leaflet, please contact:

Dietitian on 01384 244017 (8.30am to 4.30pm, Monday to Friday)

You can download or print this leaflet from:

<http://dudleygroup.nhs.uk/services-and-wards/gastroenterology/>

This leaflet can be made available in large print, audio version and in other languages, please call 0800 0730510

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