



Low Fibre (Low Residue) Diet

A patient's guide

What is a low fibre (low residue) diet?

Dietary fibre is the part of plants which is not digested but continues to pass through the gut without being absorbed.

Your doctor or dietitian may recommend following a low fibre diet, as this can help to:

- Reduce the volume and frequency of stools
- Lengthen the time taken for food to pass through the gut.
- Reduce the bulk of the stool, making it easier for the stool to pass through any narrowed part of your bowel (stricture)
- Reduce the amount of gas produced in the large bowel and so help to reduce symptoms such as bloating and stomach discomfort.

It may also be recommended for bowel preparation before undergoing bowel investigations to ensure the bowel is 'cleared out'.

What foods are low fibre?

Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese, milk and smooth yoghurts/fromage frais, butter/margarine and oils do not contain fibre and can be eaten as usual.

	Low fibre foods allowed	High fibre foods to avoid
Bread and	White bread, white flour, pastry	Wholemeal, granary, rye, brown, 'High
flour	made white flour	Fibre', '50/50' flours and breads.
Breakfast	Cornflakes, Rice Krispies, Special K,	Wholegrain breakfast cereals, e.g.
cereals	Sugar Puffs, Cocopops	Weetabix, All Bran, Bran Flakes, Ready
		Brek, muesli and porridge
Pasta and rice	White rice and pasta	Brown rice and whole-wheat pasta
Biscuits and	Biscuits and crackers made with	Wholegrain biscuits and biscuits
crackers	white flour, e.g. Rich tea, custard	containing dried fruit, e.g. Digestives,
	creams, short bread, cream crackers, rice cakes	Hobnobs, flapjacks, fig rolls, oatcakes.
Cakes and	Cakes made with white flour, milk	Cakes containing wholemeal flour, dried
desserts	puddings, custard, jelly, ice cream, mousse.	fruit or nut. High fibre fruit yoghurt or yoghurt containing muesli.

Fruit and vegetables	Try not to eat all fruit and vegetables at one meal – spread them out across the day. Limit to 1-2 portions.	Fruits with skin on, fruits with seeds (e.g. berries), citrus fruit, coconut, rhubarb, dried fruit.
	Bananas, mango, papaya, pineapple, melon, fruit with skin removed) e.g. peeled apples and peaches), pureed or cooked fruit, tinned fruit. Fruit juice – no bits (150ml/day	Fruit juice – with bits, smoothies
	Carrots, cauliflower, swede, turnip, cooked onion and garlic, mushrooms, cucumber, tinned tomatoes, leeks, peppers, radish, cress. Peeled white or sweet potato.	Cabbage, broccoli, sprouts, sweetcorn, green beans, aubergine, unpeeled potatoes.
Pulses	None.	All pulses, including peas, beans and lentils.
Nuts and seeds	None.	All nuts and seeds, coconut.
Snacks	Potato crisps, plain chocolate, sweets.	Popcorn, tortilla chips, Bombay mix, Twiglets®, cereal bars chocolates or sweets containing dried fruit/nuts/coconut.
Spreads	Jam, marmalade, honey, marmite, lemon curd	Hummus and nut butters (including peanut butter).

Aim to have a regular meal pattern and include foods from all food groups.

It is important to follow this diet for as long as your doctor or dietitian recommends. If you follow this diet for longer than two weeks you may need to take a vitamin and mineral tablet to ensure your body is getting all the nutrients it needs (consult with your doctor or dietitian to discuss whether a vitamin or mineral tablet is needed).

Patient advice and liaison service (PALS)

If you have a compliment, complaint or concern please contact our PALS team on 020 7288 5551 or whh-tr.whitthealthPALS@nhs.net

If you need a large print, audio or translated copy of this leaflet please contact us on 020 7288 3182. We will try our best to meet your needs.

Twitter.com/WhitHealth Facebook.com/WhittingtonHealth

Whittington Health NHS Trust Magdala Avenue London N19 5NF Phone: 020 7272 3070

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For further information please contact: **Nutrition and Dietetic Services,** The Whittington Hospital, Magdala Avenue, London, Tel: 020 7288 5552

