



A guide to...

Low Fibre Diet Patient Information

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What is fibre?

Dietary fibre (also known as roughage) can be found in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, breakfast cereals, and pulses. There are two types of fibre:

- **Soluble fibre**: dissolves in water to form a gel-like substance, this substance holds water during digestion and softens the stool. It also helps us to feel full for a longer time by slowing down the digesting process.
- **Insoluble fibre**: doesn't dissolve in water and passes through your small intestine without breaking down. It adds bulk to your stool and helps move food quickly through your stomach and intestines, keeping your gut clean.

What is a low-fibre diet?

A low-fibre diet avoids foods high in insoluble fibre to relieve bowel symptoms. In most cases, a low-fibre diet is required only temporarily, although some people may need to follow it indefinitely. Your doctor or dietitian will follow your progress and advise you on your next step of treatment.

Why do I need a low-fibre diet?

The general public is usually advised to follow a high-fibre diet. However, fibre (especially insoluble fibre) can further aggravate symptoms in some gastrointestinal conditions.

You may need to follow a low fibre diet if you:

- Have high stoma output
- Have slow gastrointestinal transit
- Have bowel adhesions or narrowing of the colon
- Are experiencing diarrhoea, abdominal pain, excessive wind and bloating
- Are experiencing active flare-ups of Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, bowel inflammation, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), and diverticulitis.

You may also need to follow a low-fibre diet:

- Before and/or after abdominal surgery
- Before colonoscopy or colonography
- After the insertion of a colonic stent

Your diet should continue to be varied and you should include foods from all the food groups. The tables below will give you an idea of what foods you can freely have and which ones you should avoid for the next weeks:

Starchy foods

	Foods to choose	Foods to avoid
Bread, flour	 White only bagels, baguettes, bread, brioche, chapatti, croissants, crumpets, naan, pitta, rolls, scones, tortillas wraps Corn starch, rice flour, potato starch, white flour, cassava flour, yam flour 	 Wholemeal, wholegrain, granary, rye, seeded bagels, baguettes, bread, brioche, chapatti, croissants, crumpets, naan, pitta, rolls, scones, tortillas wraps Malted bread (Soreen®) Chickpea flour, bran, granary flour, millet flour, wholemeal flour, wholegrain flour, wheat germ
Crackers	 Plain: cream crackers, biscuits, bread sticks, crispbread, crisps, melba toast, pretzels 	 Wholemeal crispbreads and crackers Ryvita, Hovis biscuits
Biscuits and cakes	 Biscuits, cakes, and pastry made with white flour. Muffins, sponge cakes, short bread, rich tea, bourbon 	 Biscuits, cakes and pastry made with wholemeal flour, oats, seeds, nuts, dried fruits Danish pastry, digestives, fig rolls, flapjacks, fruit cake, Garibaldi, Hobnobs, mince pies, oat cakes
Cereals	 Coco Pops, Cheerios, Cornflakes, Frosties, Rice Krispies, Special K (without berries) Rice Krispies Cereal Bars, Coco Pops Cereal Bars 	 Cereal containing dried fruit, seed or nuts All Bran, Bran flakes, Fruit n Fibre, granola, Muesli, porridge oats, Special K with berries, Sultana Bran, Weetabix Alpen cereal bars, Nature Valley oat bars, Nutri-Grain Bars
Rice and pasta	 White rice pasta, noodles (egg, instant, ramen, rice vermicelli, udon) Tapioca, sago, semolina White couscous Plain hashbrowns Yorkshire puddings 	 Brown rice, wholemeal rice Wholegrain pasta, wholegrain noodles (egg, instant, ramen, rice vermicelli, udon) Spelt Wholewheat couscous, pearl barley, quinoa Hashbrowns with onion

Vegetables & Fruits

	Foods to choose	Foods to avoid
Vegetables	 Flesh only – no seeds, stalks, skin Well-cooked root vegetables (carrots, parsnips, swede, beetroot), spinach, cauliflower, broccoli, marrow, aubergine, zucchini, butternut squash, pumpkin Boiled potato, sweet potato, plantain, yam Pepper, cucumber, shredded iceberg Tomato passata, tomato puree Smooth vegetable soup 	 Avoid vegetables with seeds, stalks, skin Asparagus, artichokes Brussel sprouts, celery, corns, kale, okra Beans (French, green, runner, edamame) Leeks, lemongrass, onions, spring onion, shallots, garlic, ginger Pickled onions, gherkins, olive
Fruits	 Flesh only – no seeds and skin Melon, watermelon, banana (ripe), mango, seedless grapes Peeled/ canned/ stewed apricot, apple, lychee, nectarine, pear Fruit juice (no bits) 	 Avoid fruits with skin and seeds Berries (blueberry, black berry), citrus fruits (grapefruit, mandarin, orange), rhubarb Canned pineapples, prunes Dried fruits Fruit juice with bits, smoothies

Dairy

	Foods to choose	Foods to avoid
Dairy	 All types of milk and cream, sour cream, crème fraiche, cottage cheese All types of milk alternatives (nut milks, soy milk, oat milk) Yoghurt, ice cream, sorbet (without fruits or nuts) 	 Cheese, ice cream, sorbet, yoghurt (with nuts, seeds, whole fruit/dried fruit)

Meat, fish, poultry, eggs

	Foods to choose		Foods to avoid
Meat, fish,	All types of tender and soft	•	Skin and bones of fish (sardines)
poultry, eggs	chicken, fish, meat	•	Coarse pâté made with onions
	• Eggs	•	Convenience items that contain
	Smooth pâté or liver sausage		whole grains and vegetables for
	• Tofu		example, onions, peppers
	Quorn products		

Pulses, nuts, and seeds

	Foods to choose	Foods to avoid
Pulses, nuts, and seeds	 Limit daily intake to 25g/day Smooth hummus, nut butters Smooth lentils/chickpea (without skins) puree 	 All pulses (soy, lentils, chickpeas, yellow split peas) All nuts and seeds Crunchy nut butters Hummus with whole chickpeas Plant based protein powders (pea protein, flaxseed protein)

Miscellaneous

	Foods to choose	Foods to avoid
Miscellaneous	 Seedless jam, marmalade, butter, margarine Boiled sweets, caramel, chocolate, fudge, honey, marshmallow, sugar, syrup, toffee (without fruits and nuts) Salt, pepper, herbs, spices in moderation Gravy, ketchup, salad cream, smooth chutneys, smooth mustard, soy sauce, tamari Marmite, Bovril, Oxo, Miso 	 Chutneys Pickles and relish Stems and leaves of fresh herbs Wholegrain mustard

Useful tips

- Digestion begins in your mouth, therefore eat in a relaxed atmosphere, and take time to chew your food well.
- Aim for a minimum of 8-10 cups of fluid a day. This can be any liquid including tea, coffee, water, juice, milk, squash, or cold milkshakes.
- Consider taking a multivitamin and mineral tablet daily if you need to follow a low-fibre diet for more than one to two weeks.
- You may also be advised to avoid excessive caffeine, alcohol, fizzy drinks, large amounts of milk, spicy foods, and fatty or gristly meat, as these can worsen gastrointestinal symptoms.
- Some people need medication to prevent constipation whilst on a low-fiber diet. Consult with your doctor if necessary.
- If you notice weight loss, speak to your dietitian about ways to increase your calorie and protein intake to ensure adequate nutrition.

Reintroduction of foods containing fibre

The dietitian or your doctor will discuss with you when to start reintroducing foods containing fibre and how to do it. This may take up to five weeks. It is advised to:

- Introduce **one food at a time** and monitor symptoms for one to two days before trying the next food.
- Add foods from the 'avoid list' gradually, one serving* per day.
- It may help to keep a '**food and symptoms diary'** over the period of reintroduction, to identify those foods that are not well tolerated.
- ✓ You can start trying boiled potato with the skin on and one tablespoon of other cooked vegetables from the 'avoid list' (cooked celery, kale, leek).
- ✓ Then, introduce raw fruits and vegetables (apple, pear, peach, tomato, cucumber)
- ✓ If this is well tolerated, add wholegrain cereal/ pasta/ rice/ bread into one of your main meals and gradually return to a normal diet by introducing the foods from the 'avoid list'
- ✓ Leave onions, sweet corn, peas, beans, lentils, and any not well-tolerated food until you are fully recovered.
- * A serving is roughly the amount that fits in the palm of your hand: one large fruit or vegetable like a tomato or apple, a handful of berries, two to three tablespoons of cooked vegetables, beans, pasta, or rice, one to two slices of bread, or a tablespoon of nuts or dried fruit.

Menu Ideas

Breakfast

- Low fibre cereal with milk and banana
- Plain yoghurt with tinned peaches
- Scrambled egg with toast (white bread)
- Stewed apple and cinnamon
- White toast with butter and honey or jam

Meal Ideas

- Beef stew with dumplings and swede
- Butter chicken with white basmati rice/ white naan
- Cheese omelette
- Chicken casserole with potatoes (no skin) and carrots
- Cottage pie
- Grilled salmon with boiled potatoes and roasted butternut squash
- Jacket potato (no skin) with tuna mayo
- Pasta with carbonara sauce and prawns
- White roll/bread with spread and ham/cheese/egg mayo with crisps
- Soy glazed tofu and noodles/rice with steamed carrots

Puddings and Snacks Ideas

- Skinless stewed apple or pear with custard
- Rice pudding with stewed peach (no skin)
- Cheese and crackers
- Peeled ripe pear
- Biscuits
- Tortilla chips and cheese dip