

Patient information

lleostomy and Diet

Nutrition and Dietetics Department

What is an ileostomy?

An ileostomy is a surgical created opening of the abdominal wall. The end of the ileum (the lowest portion of the small intestine) is brought through the abdominal wall to form a stoma.

An ileostomy can be permanent or temporary depending on the reason for surgery. It is usually performed when a diseased or injured colon cannot be treated by other methods. The digestive remnants pass out of the body through the stoma into a pouch (stoma bag) which is worn at all times.

Please note that this advice is not suitable for those with a short bowel or intestinal failure.

Should I be on a special diet?

After surgery it is important to have a well-balanced diet to support your recovery. If your appetite is poor, aim for more nourishing foods and drinks, and have smaller meals high in energy and protein with snacks in-between. You may also be prescribed nutritional supplements by your dietitian if needed.

Initially after surgery (for six to eight weeks), you should follow a diet which avoids spicy food and is low in insoluble fibre otherwise known as a low residue diet. These foods can leave a 'residue' within the bowel causing issues such as irritation or a blockage if not chewed properly. By following a low residue diet, this will allow you to heal and swelling to settle. See the table below for guidance on appropriate choices;

Food Group	Recommended	Avoid
Breads/Starches	Breads, starches and cereals made from white (refined) flour or Semolina/Cornflour. For example: White bread White rolls White bagels White wraps Plain naan bread, plain chapati, poppadoms White Pittas White rice Crumpets White pasta Plain noodles Cous Cous Gnocchi Tapioca	Any bread / starch product made from wholegrain / wholemeal flour, bran, rye, nuts, seeds or dried fruits, including wholemeal, granary or malt bread. For example: Wholemeal / wholegrain breads / barms / wraps / bagels / pittas White versions with added fibre e.g. "best of both" Breads/Starches with added nuts, fruit or seeds. Whole wheat pasta Brown rice or wild rice.
	Plain muffins Pancakes Waffles Plain scones and pastries Cream crackers Crisp breads Rice cakes	Fruit muffins, scones, teacakes and pastries Ryvita Wholemeal crackers Rye crispbread Flapjacks

Food Group	Recommended	Avoid
Cereals	Rice Krispies Cornflakes Frosties Sugar Puffs Coco Pops Ready Brek Porridge	All Bran Bran flakes Wheat biscuits Shredded wheat Fruit and Fibre Muesli Granola and cereals with added fruit or nuts.
Fruit Please note: you can have any fruit, from both	The following without skins, pips, peels and seeds:	Fruits with stalks, skins, seeds, stones and pips: Berries

the recommended and avoid column, in a smoothie/juice as long as it is smooth without skin, pips, seeds or pulp.	Apples Ripe pears Plums Nectarines Peaches Apricots Melon Bananas Tinned fruit Fruit juices without pulp	Grapes Kiwi fruit Figs Oranges Rhubarb Pineapple Prunes Coconut Pomegranate Dragonfruit Passion fruit Mango Dried fruit including raisins,
		Dried fruit including raisins, sultanas and prunes.

Food Croup	Doommandad	Avoid
Food Group Vegetables Please note: you can have any vegetable, from both the recommended and avoid column, in a smoothie/juice as long as it is smooth without skin, pips, seeds or pulp. Strained vegetable juices with no pulp are also allowed.	Recommended The following tender, well-cooked vegetables with no skin, seeds or stalks: Carrot Swede Turnip Butternut squash Parsnip Beetroot Courgette (peeled and deseeded)	Avoid All vegetable stalks, skins, seeds and peel. Examples include: Those with skins, seeds or stalks. Sweet corn Broad beans Runner beans Mange tout Sugar snap peas Spinach Mushrooms
	deseeded) Potatoes and sweet potatoes with no skin. Skinned and deseeded tomatoes Cauliflower and broccoli florets (no stalks) Avocado Aubergine and courgette (both deskinned) Sieved tomato sauces including passata and tomato puree. Well-pureed hummus, lentil soup sieved to	Mushrooms Peas Peppers Celery Lettuce/Salad leaves Brussels sprouts Cabbage Onions Radishes Artichokes Cauliflower Broccoli Leeks Skins of jacket potatoes. Beans, pulses, lentils,
	remove skins.	chickpeas and pearl barley. Soup with pieces e.g. minestrone. Vegetable juices with pulp.

Meat/Poultry/Fish/Alternatives	All meat and fish products are allowed.	Well-cooked/tough meat Bones and gristle should be avoided.
	Tofu Meat alternatives Soya mince	
	Smooth patés	

Food Group	Recommended	Avoid
Milk and Dairy	All types of milk cows,	Yoghurts containing nuts,
Products	goats, sheep's, soya, rice, oat and cream.	cereal, seeds or fruit.
	Yoghurts with no fruit or pips. All cheese and cream cheese.	Cheeses that contain nuts, dried fruit or seeds.
	Butter and margarine.	
	Custard	
Sweet Treats	Plain and Milk chocolate (without dried fruit and nuts)	Cakes made with wholemeal or wholegrain flour or with dried fruit and nuts.
	Boiled sweets Cakes made with white flour (without dried fruit or nuts) Plain biscuits e.g. Rich tea Jelly (without fruit) Toffee, Jelly sweets, Marshmallows and	Wholemeal and wholegrain biscuits e.g. Digestives Biscuits containing dried fruit e.g. fig rolls Cereal bars containing dried fruit and nuts Jelly made with fresh berries Chocolate with nuts and dried fruit
	Smooth nougat Ice-cream Milk puddings Yogurt coated rice cakes	
Savoury Treats	Crisps Plain bread sticks Cheese straws Mini cheddars or TUC® sandwich biscuits Smooth dips e.g. smooth guacamole	Nuts Popcorn Bombay Mix Dips that contain whole tomatoes, cucumbers, onions e.g. salsa, tzatziki Hash browns made with onion

Food Group	Recommended	Avoid
Condiments	Seasoning and spices Honey Smooth nut butters. Lemon curd, marmalade and jam without seeds or rind. Tomato ketchup, tomato puree, passata, mayonnaise and salad cream. Cooking oils Gravy, marmite and Bovril	Jam and marmalade with seeds or rind Coleslaw, relishes and horseradish Pickles and chutneys Crunchy nut butters.

After six to eight weeks after your operation, and if your stoma has settled, you may be able to start to reintroduce some foods containing insoluble fibre. Please ensure that such foods are well cooked and well chewed to aid their digestion. Increase fibre gradually and introduce one food at a time.

What should my diet consist of?

Please aim for a varied and well-balanced diet for good health. Try to develop a regular eating pattern. Aim to take your time when eating and chew your food well. Late evening meals may increase nighttime ileostomy output and so you may benefit from not eating too much too late in the day.

Protein rich foods are essential for health and repair of body tissue. This is especially important following surgery. Aim to include two-three portions of these foods each day;

- Meat; beef, pork, bacon, lamb, liver, kidney
- Poultry; chicken, turkey
- Fish
- Eggs
- Nut products such as smooth nut butters (please avoid chunky nut butters for the first six-eight weeks)
- Meat alternatives; textured vegetable protein, quorn, tofu
- Dairy products; milk, cheese, yoghurt

Starchy foods (also referred to as carbohydrates) should be the basis of our meals as they contain energy, vitamins and fibre. See guidance on options above under breads/starches and cereals.

Fruits and vegetables provide fibre, vitamins and minerals which are essential for good health. See guidance above.

Fats can provide valuable energy to the diet and allow the uptake of fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, E & K). A small amount of fat is in healthy balanced diet. Monounsaturated fats and LUHFT

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polyunsaturated fats are deemed healthy fats and include foods such as olive oil-based spreads, avocados and oily fish. These are preferred over saturated fats which are deemed unhealthy. Saturated fat containing foods include butter, lard, ghee, fat on meats, fried foods and processed foods such as cakes, biscuits and pastries.

Fluids and salt. It can take time for your ileostomy to adapt and you may experience a loose, liquid output for several weeks. During this time you may be losing more fluid and salt than normal and therefore be at risk of becoming dehydrated. To prevent this you should aim to have an adequate fluid and salt intake:

- Aim for at least eight-ten cups of fluid per day (1.5-2 litres) including water, tea, coffee and squashes.
- Add extra salt to your meals to help your body absorb this fluid

It is important to look out for signs of dehydration:

- Decreased urine output
- Dry mouth
- Dark-coloured urine
- Muscle cramps
- Nausea or vomiting

If your stoma output increases to over 1 litre repeatedly you may have a high output ileostomy. Increased output can be a result of a variety of things, such as a stomach bug, stress, antibiotics, or spicy foods. In such cases, you should seek medical advice from your colorectal team, GP, stoma nurse or dietitian. You may be asked to take extra salt rather than extra fluid to prevent dehydration. You could try adding extra salt to food, eating foods which are naturally salty (cheese, bacon, smoked fish), tinned foods like spaghetti or ravioli, salted crisps/crackers. Salty drinks may also be beneficial for example oxo or Bovril. If you become dehydrated please consult a medical professional who may recommend oral rehydration solutions (Dioralyte or St Mark's Electrolyte mix)

Common stoma issues

Wind:

Immediately after your surgery you may pass more wind, but this usually reduces quite soon after.

How can I reduce the wind from my bag?

- Eat regular meals in a relaxed environment
- Eat slowly and chew foods carefully
- Let fizzy drinks go flat
- Avoid drinking through a straw
- Avoid chewing gum
- Avoid long periods without food

- Avoid smoking
- Avoid talking or drinking when eating
- Go for low fibre alternatives such as white bread, rice and pasta
- Reduce your intake of pulses and vegetables, fruits especially skins, nuts and seeds
- Peppermint water, or tea may help

Odour:

Certain foods cause more odour than others (asparagus, baked beans, broccoli, sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, eggs, fish, garlic, green vegetables, onions, peanut butter, some spices, and strong cheese). You may wish to avoid some of these foods if your stoma odour is of concern to you. Vinegar added to fish dishes may help eliminate the traditional fishy odour and parsley is a natural odour eater. You can also try ostomy deodorant sprays and drops – ask your stoma nurse for more information.

Stoma bag output:

Your output should be like porridge in consistency. Certain foods may help thicken your output:

- Cheese
- Smooth peanut butter
- Banana
- Pasta
- White rice
- Bagels, bread, toast

You are unlikely to get constipated when you have an ileostomy. If this should occur then please seek assistance from your GP.

Feedback

Your feedback is important to us and helps us influence care in the future.

Following your discharge from hospital or attendance at your outpatient appointment, you will receive a text asking if you would recommend our service to others. Please take the time to text back, you will not be charged for the text and can opt out at any point. Your co-operation is greatly appreciated.

Further information

Contacts and support

Dietitians Royal Liverpool Hospital

Tel: 0151 706 2120

Dietitians Aintree Hospital

Tel: 0151 529 3473

Stoma nurses Royal Hospital

Tel: 0151 706 2132

Stoma nurses Aintree Hospital

Tel: 0151 529 3736

Resources:

Crohn's and Colitis UK (see eating and drinking): living with a stoma; https://crohnsandcolitis.org.uk/info-support/information-about-crohns-and-colitis/surgery-and-complications/living-with-a-stoma

Coloplast; what food and drink you can have with a stoma; https://www.coloplast.co.uk/Stoma/people-with-a-stoma/living-with-a-stoma/food-and-beverage/

Nutrition with an ostomy; https://colorectalcancer.org/resources-support/resources/living-well-colorectal-cancer/ostomy/nutrition-ostomy

Support groups; Inside Out Stoma Support Group

Ileostomy and internal pouch association Tel; 0800 0184 724 https://iasupport.org

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All Trust approved information is available on request in alternative formats, including other languages, easy read, large print, audio, Braille, moon and electronically.

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