## DIET IN CONSTIPATION

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## **CONSTIPATION**

- infrequent or irregular defecation (less than three times/week)
- hardened stool that's difficult to pass
- decreased stool volume or stool retention
- feeling of incomplete bowel evacuation

## TYPE--PRIMARY

#### Caused by problems that affect the bowels

- immobility
- low-fiber diet
- inadequate fluid intake
- lack of regular exercise
- pregnancy

- overuse of laxatives
- ignoring urge to defecate
- changes in routine
- stress

## **TYPE--SECONDARY**

- endocrine disorders (hypothyroidism)
- disease (irritable bowel sydrome, diverticulitis)

# DIETARY AND LIFE STYLE MANAGEMENT

- Lifestyle changes
  - Exercise
  - Establishing regular bowel pattern
  - Early rising from bed
- Diet
  - High fibre (20-35 g/day including both soluble
  - and insoluble components)
  - † Fluid intake

- CONSUMPTION OF PAPAYA
- LUKEWARM WATER IN THE MORNING
- DATES AND RAISINS IN THE NIGHT
- JAGGERY

- whole grains, such as whole wheat bread and pasta, oatmeal, and bran flake cereals
- legumes, such as lentils, black beans, kidney beans, soybeans, and chickpeas

- fruits, such as berries, apples with the skin on, oranges, and pears
- vegetables, such as carrots, broccoli, green peas, and collard greens
- nuts, such as almonds, peanuts, and pecans

- Plenty of water
- drink water and other liquids,
- such as naturally sweetened fruit and vegetable juices and clear soups,
- to help the fiber work better.

- Drinking enough water and other liquids is also a good way to avoid dehydration
- Staying hydrated is good .
- Overall a regular habit of daily morning routine is a must
- And finally avoiding HURRY, WORRY
  AND CURRY may be a great help to relive from constipation

# references

- Antia F P ,Clinical dietetics and nutrition
- Srilakshmi, dietetics
- Robinson, clinical and therapeutic nutrition.

