# LOW FAT DIET 

## Purpose

For a regular healthy diet, it is recommended that of the total calories eaten, no more than $30 \%$ should come from fat. However, certain diseases and medical conditions can make it difficult for the body to tolerate even that much fat, so a low-fat diet may help people with these conditions.

Gallbladder Disease: Bile secreted from the gallbladder helps the body break down and absorb fats. When gallstones or gallbladder diseases are present, a low-fat diet is often used to prevent complications.

Delayed stomach emptying (Gastroparesis) is a condition in which the stomach empties food into the intestine too slowly. This can cause bloating, nausea, and even vomiting. Normally, fat in foods delays stomach emptying, so fats make gastroparesis worse.

Diarrhea can be caused by many conditions. When it occurs, it can be aggravated by eating fatty foods.

Malabsorption of nutrients: Absorption is the transfer of nutrients into the bloodstream from the intestine. In some diseases of the pancreas and small intestine, patients have trouble absorbing nutrients from the diet, including fat. A low-fat diet may help to control symptoms until the cause of malabsorption can be diagnosed.

Fatty Liver: For a number of reasons, fat may accumulate in the liver. Fat is not normally stored in the liver, and in some cases this can cause damage to the liver. A low fat diet and weight reduction may be helpful.

## Nutrition Facts

In most cases, this diet provides all the nutrients required by the National Research Council's Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA). In some cases, however, the physician may prescribe supplements. Women of childbearing age and those people with malabsorption may need to take certain vitamin and/or mineral supplements.

## Special Considerations

1. Be careful how foods are prepared. Trim all visible fat from meats. Bake, steam, or broil meats and fish instead of frying. Toppings for potatoes and pastas should contain no fat above the three allowed daily servings.
2. This low-fat diet should be used until the underlying medical condition is controlled or corrected. The physician will give any individual instructions, and
tell you when you no longer need to use the low-fat diet.

## Food Groups

$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Group } & \text { Recommend } & \text { Avoid } \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { skim milk, evaporated skim milk, } \\ \text { skim buttermilk, nonfat sour cream, }\end{array} & \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Milk }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { yogurt made with skim milk (3 gms } \\ \text { products } \\ \text { (2 or more } \\ \text { cups } \\ \text { daily) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { or/day), fat-free cheeses, low-fat } \\ \text { cottage cheese, part skim mozzarella } \\ \text { cheese, part skim or skim ricotta } \\ \text { cheese }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { whole milk, cream, sour cream, non- } \\ \text { dairy creamer, whole milk cheese, } \\ \text { cheese spreads }\end{array}\right]$
poultry (without skin); veal; lean beef trimmed of fat (USDA good or choice cuts of round, sirloin, flank, and tenderloin); fresh, canned, cured, or boiled ham; Canadian bacon; lean pork (tenderloin, chops, cutlet); fish (fresh, frozen, canned in water); eggs (boiled, scrambled without added fat); luncheon meat at least $95 \%$ fat free
any fried, fatty, or heavily marbled meat, fish, or poultry; beef (USDA prime cuts, ribs, ground beef, corned beef); pork (spareribs, ham hocks); fish (canned in oil); eggs (fried in butter, oil, or margarine); luncheon meat less than $95 \%$ fat free

| (4 to 6 cups or more daily) | decaffeinated or regular coffee or tea, cocoa made with skim milk, fruit juices, soft drinks, water | beverages made with high fat dairy products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soups | fat-free broths, consommés, bouillon; soups made with fat-free broth, skim milk, evaporated skim milk | cream soups, soups with added oils or meat fats, soups made from stocks containing meat fat |
|  | avocado 2 Tbsp or $1 / 8$ medium, margarine 1 tsp,diet margarine 2 tsp,salad dressing 1 Tbsp,diet salad dressing 2 Tbsp, vegetable oils 1 |  |
| Fats \& oils (3 servings daily, each | tsp,nuts (raw or dry roasted):almonds 6, peanuts 20 small or 10 large, whole walnuts 2 , whole pistachios 18 , sesame seeds 1 | any fat in excess |
| listed is <br> one <br> serving) | Tbsp, sunflower seeds 1 Tbsp,saturated fats: bacon 1 strip, butter 1 tsp, dried coconut 2 Tbsp, cream cheese 1 Tbsp, sour cream 2 Tbsp, other fats: olive oil 1 tsp, peanut oil 1 tsp, large olives 10 , peanut butter 2 tsp |  |
| Sweets \& desserts (servings depend on caloric needs) | sherbet made with skim milk, nonfat frozen yogurt, fruit ice, gelatin, angel food cake, vanilla wafers, ginger snaps, graham crackers, meringues, puddings made with skim milk, tapioca, fat-free cakes and cookies, fruit whips made with gelatin or egg whites, hard candy, jelly beans, jelly, jams, marmalades, maple syrup | ice cream, pastries, cakes, cookies, pies, doughnuts, pudding made with whole milk, cream puffs, turnovers, chocolate |

## Sample Menu

## Breakfast

grapefruit $1 / 2$
dry cereal 3/4
cup
banana 1/2
whole wheat toast 2 slices
margarine 2
tsp
jelly or jam 1
Tbsp
skim milk 1 cup
coffee 3/4 cup

## Lunch

fat free vegetable soup 1 cup
lean hamburger 2 oz
mozzarella cheese made with skim milk 1 oz
hamburger bun
sliced tomato
lettuce
fresh fruit salad $1 / 2$ cup
angel food cake 1 slice
skim milk 1 cup
coffee 3/4 cup

This Sample Diet Provides the Following
Calories
Protein
Carbohydrates

| 2060 | Fat | 50 gm |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 110 gm | Sodium | 4000 mg |
| 299 gm | Potassium | 4245 mg |

## Dinner

tomato juice $1 / 2$ cup
broiled chicken breast without skin 3 oz
herbed rice $1 / 2$ cup
broccoli $1 / 2$ cup with low fat cheese sauce $1 / 4$ cup
hard dinner roll
margarine 1 tsp
carrot/raisin salad $1 / 2$ cup
low fat frozen strawberry yogurt 1/2 cup
skim milk 1 cup

