### Hidden Gut Issues



# Rethinking Food Choices and Meals for the Person with Prader-Willi Syndrome

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Researchers are discovering important problems in the gastrointestinal systems in persons with Prader-Willi syndrome (PWS). We have always known that persons with PWS of all ages can have problems with swallowing, choking, stomach issues and chronic constipation. Until recently, there had only been a few research publications to help us understand why this is happening.

Recent research studies have documented low production of saliva (6); a high risk of choking (7), high prevalence of constipation in adults with PWS (1), slow stomach emptying (gastroparesis) and gastric rupture (2, 3, 4). Dr. Roxann Gross, PhD. and her team at The Children's Institute of Pittsburgh published important information in 2016 – the first research into swallowing, which revealed a high incidence of serious swallowing abnormalities in persons with PWS. None of the 30 subjects were aware of food still in their throats after "swallowing" – which is a risk for choking and pneumonia.

We know that persons with PWS have low muscle tone. **Poor muscle tone can affect the entire gastrointestinal system** – **mouth, esophagus, stomach and intestines**. With this new knowledge, we need to rethink food choices, timing and food preparation practices for the person with PWS. Any person with PWS who is already experiencing problems with their gastrointestinal system, should be promptly evaluated by a health care professional and if needed, referred to a gastroenterologist (physician who specializes in the digestive system). Even if your loved one with PWS is not currently experiencing symptoms such as choking or difficulty swallowing, we recommend caution and a few simple adjustments.

## What can be done to prevent or manage digestive problems for the person with PWS?

Smaller quantities

Softer consistency

More moisture

Less fiber

Gastroparesis is a condition where the movement and digestion of food in the stomach is slowed or stopped. Contractions in the stomach help crush the food and move it onto the small intestine, where further digestion and absorption of nutrients takes place. A person with gastroparesis may have food remain in their stomach for a very long period of time, which can support abnormal bacterial growth and the forming of a mass (called a bezoar) which can cause blockage or obstruction. Changing the diet to include food that are easier to digest, plus making meals smaller in size are recommended as the first treatment for slow stomach emptying.

Foods high in fat and fiber require more work and more time for the stomach to digest; and should be avoided. In most cases, fluids can pass through the stomach at a normal rate – even when gastroparesis is present. Smaller-sized meals, foods that are semi-liquid or liquid and low fat, put less stress on the stomach and help the stomach to empty faster. A soft, lower fiber diet may be safer, which is a change from the high fiber recommendation for constipation, which can be treated other ways.

Low production of saliva decreases the amount of moisture and lubrication needed for smooth passage of food from the mouth to the stomach. This issue, along with poor muscle tone contributes to problems with food lodging in the throat. Staying hydrated between meals, along with good dental health, can help to minimize the problems of low production of saliva. Adding more moisture to food may help to prevent choking.

In the past, a low calorie, high fiber diet was the mainstay in management for both the child and adult with PWS. A low calorie diet should continue, of course, but fiber should be reduced when slow gastric emptying is diagnosed or suspected. Since nutritional recommendations will vary based on age and other health issues of the person with PWS, it is important to receive specific dietary advice from a dietician or from PWSA (USA) nutritional publications. These new recommendations can be adapted for any individual plan such a low carb, lactose free or vegetarian.

#### More Suggestions:

- 1. Small, frequent meals. Avoid the three large meals per day; recommend three small meals and two snacks.
- 2. Liquids during and between meals. Encourage water or fluids between bites of food and after the meal.
- AVOID: RAW vegetables and fruits, nuts and salads.

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- 4. <u>DO PROVIDE</u>: Well-cooked vegetables (softened) and/or mashed, fruits in softer form applesauce, canned fruits in natural juice, cooked cereal, smoothies, and soups.
- 5. Probiotic foods: Daily (yogurt, kefir, sauerkraut) to restore and maintain healthy bacteria in the stomach.
- 6. Ground or cut up meat. Turkey, chicken and/or beef
- 7. Eggs Scrambled, fried or baked as quiches.
- 8. Schedule the last meal as early in the evening as possible to allow time for food to be digested before bedtime.
- 9. Stay upright after eating; schedule a walk or other activity to improve digestion.
- 10. Work with your dietician to follow calorie, carbohydrate and other nutrient goals.

Sample Planning for Meals/Snacks – 1000 Calories  This plan is not specific to any certain diet or nutritional choices you may make. Not designed for person with diabetes.						
(Check calories on individual products you purchase)						
Breakfast	0	Chopped Hard-boiled egg (70)	0	1 cup unsweetened cereal (100)	0	½ cup light Activia yogurt (60)
Goal: 225	0	1 slice light bread - toast (45)	0	½ cup unsweetened plain almond	0	½ lite English muffin (50)
doan 223	0	½ TBSP margarine (25)		milk (15)	0	1 TBSP light cream cheese
	0	3 oz. Dan-Active Probiotic drink	0	1 light cheese stick (60)		(30)
		(80)	0	½ cup light apple sauce (50)	0	1 cup V8 juice (50)
_	0	1 cup flavored water / coffee	0	1 cup flavored water / Coffee	0	1 cup flavored water /Coffee
AM Snack	•	1 light string cheese (60)	•	1 cup light Activia Greek yogurt (80)	•	1 tortilla (80) with 1 TBSP
Goal: 125	•	3 crackers (60)	•	½ cup light fruit (45)		light cream cheese (30)
	•	1 cup flavored water	•	1 cup flavored water	•	1 cup flavored water
Lunch	0	WRAP - 1 tortilla (80), 3 oz.	0	Egg salad sandwich using light	0	2 slices ham lunch meat (30)
		turkey lunch meat (50), 1 TBSP		mayo & light bread (70+30+90)		w/ 1 slice light cheddar
Goal: 225		light mayo (20)	0	1 cup cooked broccoli (30)		cheese (50) on 1 bagel thin
	0	½ cup cooked green beans (20)	0	1 dill pickle (0)		(100) w/ 1 tsp mustard (0)
	0	½ cup light Activia yogurt (60)	0	1 cup flavored water	0	1½ cup cooked cauliflower
	0	1 cup flavored water				(50)
					0	½ cup SF Jell-O (0)
					0	1 cup flavored water
PM Snack	•	½ sandwich – 1 slice light bread	•	½ cup light Activia yogurt (60)	•	1 light cheese stick (60) -
		(45), 2 slices ham (30)	•	½ cup light fruit cup (50)		wrap w/ham lunch meat (15)
Goal: 125	•	½ cup light fruit cup (50)		1 cup flavored water	•	½ cup light fruit cup (50)
	•	1 cup flavored water		·	•	1 cup ice tea
Supper	0	1 cup chili soup -Ground Turkey,	0	Tacos – 1 tortilla (80) topped with 2	0	Grilled tuna melt sandwich –
		crushed tomatoes, chopped		ounces ground beef (80) w/ taco		2 slices light bread (90) w/ ¼
Goal: 300		celery, chili seasoning (200)		seasoning (10)		cup tuna (50) mixed with 1
	0	1 cup unsweet plain almond		Top with ¼ cup salsa (25), ¼ cup		TBSP light mayo (30)
		milk (30)		light shredded cheese (70), small	0	1 cup Vegetable Soup (90)
	0	1 cup cooked cauliflower (30)		amount shredded lettuce	0	1 cup unsweetened plain
	0	½ cup lite pears (50) (warm &	0	1 cup unsweet plain almond milk		almond milk (30)
		season with cinnamon)		(30)		(= -,
		,	0	½ cup SF Jell-O (0)		

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