

ealthy**living**NT

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Dietary Fibre

Why should we aim for a diet high in fibre?

There are many health benefits which come from consuming foods high in dietary fibre:

- A diet high in soluble fibre is shown to decrease cholesterol levels
- Fibre is good for our gut health and helps manage constipation
- Digestion of fibre is slower, which makes us feel fuller for longer and helps stabilise our blood glucose levels, regulating appetite and weight

Recommendation: Adults should aim to consume 25-30g fibre/day

Different types of fibre from our food give us different health benefits:

Types of Fibre	FOOD SOURCES
Insoluble: Indigestible part of plant foods	Wholegrains, seeds, nuts, bran, skins on fruit and vegetables
Soluble: Partially digestible part of plant foods	Oats, legumes, psyllium, barley, flesh of fruits and vegetables
Resistant starch: Promotes healthy bacteria in the gut	Unripe bananas, cooked and cooled potato, rice and pasta, whole grains, legumes

Make some simple swaps to increase the fibre in your diet:

LOW FIBRE OPTION	GRAMS OF FIBRE	HIGHER FIBRE OPTION
Fruit with skin off (apple)	2.5g -> 4g	Fruit with skin on (apple)
White bread (2 slice)	2g → 6g	Wholegrain bread (2 slice)
Chips (30g packet)	1g → 3g	Nuts (30g serve)
Cornflakes (½ cup)	0.7g → 6g	Oats (½ cup)

^{*}When increasing dietary fibre, do it gradually to minimise gut irritation such as bloating, wind, loose bowel movements. Drink plenty of fluid, preferably water.

TIPS TO TAKE TO HEART:

- Aim for 2 serves fruit and 5 serves vegetables a day
- Consume edible skins on fruit and vegetables, ensure thoroughly washed first
- ✓ Add salad vegetables to your sandwiches
- ✓ Add legumes (chickpeas, lentils) to soups, salads, casseroles and curries
- ✓ Choose multigrain/wholegrain breads and crackers
- ✓ Eat high fibre cereals such as porridge, muesli, bran or wheat biscuits
- Use hummus, tahini or natural nut butters as a spread
- When label reading choose:
 Dietary Fibre: more than 5g per 100g

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