

## Nutrition after your partial gastrectomy

People who have had a partial gastrectomy may have different nutritional problems. This handout will help you identify and manage common nutrition issues you may have after this surgery.

## Possible nutrition problems

Gastroparesis	What To Do
What is it? A condition where food moves through your stomach slower than normal and takes longer to digest.  This is most likely to occur within the first 4 to 6 weeks after your surgery.  Symptoms:  • nausea • bloating • vomiting • fullness • decreased appetite	Eat 6 to 8 small meals or snacks each day.  Chew food well.  Choose low fibre and easy to digest foods.  Avoid foods high in fibre, such as:  • legumes and beans such as chick peas, kidney beans and lentils  • whole grain breads and cereals  • nuts and seeds  • dried fruits  • popcorn  • raw fruits such as berries, cherries and grapes  • raw vegetables and salads  • high fibre vegetables such as corn, peas,
	Reduce intake of high fat, greasy or deep fried foods.  Choose lean proteins, such as:  • poultry and fish  • lean red meat  • eggs  • tofu  • dairy products (milk, cheese, cottage cheese and yogurt)  • nut butters  Choose liquid meal replacements, such as:  • high protein drinks or supplements  • fruit and vegetable smoothies  Try to sit upright for at least 1 hour after eating.

Dumping Syndrome	What To Do
Dumping Syndrome  Dumping syndrome is most likely to occur 4 weeks after the procedure.  There are two different types of dumping syndrome.  What is Early Dumping Syndrome?  Food and fluid passes too quickly into the small intestine. This happens 15 to 30 minutes after a meal.  Symptoms:  • flushing  • nausea  • dizzy or faint  • diarrhea  • weak  • stomach cramps  • bloating  • fast heart beat  • vomiting  • strong desire to lie down  What is Late Dumping  Syndrome?  Sugar is absorbed too quickly into the blood and can cause hypoglycemia (low blood sugar).  This happens 1 to 3 hours after a meal.	These tips apply to both types of dumping syndromes:  Eat 6 to 8 small meals or snacks each day.  Chew food well, and eat slowly.  Combine starch and protein foods to each meal or snack, such as:  • half a sandwich (such as egg salad, turkey, ham and cheese.)  • cheese and crackers  • pita and hummus  • yogurt with granola  • tuna and crackers  • English muffin with peanut butter  Drink liquids 30 to 60 minutes before or after eating:  • liquids empty faster than solids  • only sip small amounts of fluids (up to 4 oz or 125 ml) during meal times.  Avoid liquids high in sugar, such as:  • juice, regular pop, sports drinks, iced tea, Koolaid® and lemonade  Talk to your doctor about whether you need to take pancreatic enzymes.
This happens 1 to 3 hours	

Unintentional Weight Loss	What To Do
What is it? Losing weight without trying. This can occur because your body's energy and protein needs are high and your appetite may be low.  It is normal to have a lack of appetite after surgery, and therefore some weight loss is normal.  Symptoms:  • loose-fitting clothes  • low energy level	Eat 6 to 8 small meals or snacks each day.  Eat more when your appetite is good.  Include protein-containing foods at every meal or snack, such as:  • poultry, meat, and fish  • eggs  • tofu  • beans and legumes (hummus)  • cheese  • milk and yogurt  • nut butters (peanut, almond or cashew)  Eat protein-containing foods first.  Avoid filling up on drinks that are low in calories, such as:  • coffee, tea, diet pop, water  Drink fluids that contain calories, such as:  • milk  • fruit juice, and smoothies  • high protein drinks or supplements  Keep easy to prepare foods on hand, such as:  • frozen dinners, canned foods, eggs  Bring snacks when you are out, such as:  • cheese and crackers  • protein bars

## You may require vitamin or mineral supplementation after your surgery. Speak to your doctor or dietitian.

<sup>®</sup> Hamilton Health Sciences, 2019 PD 9994 - 03/2019 dpc/ptedPartialGastrectomyNutrition-trh.docx dt/March 13, 2019