

USEFUL CONTACTS

SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPY

Acute Speech and Language Therapy Service (adults)

Covering the Alexandra Hospital, Redditch and Worcester Royal Hospital.

Tel No: 01905 760 475

Email: wah-tr.SpeechLanguageTherapy@nhs.net

Worcestershire Adult Speech and Language Therapy Service (adults)

Covering the community; including rehabilitation wards and places of residence, e.g. home, nursing/care homes.

Tel No: 01905 681 049

DIETITIAN

Acute Service

Covering the Alexandra Hospital, Redditch, Worcestershire Royal Hospital and Kidderminster Hospital.

Tel No: 01905 760 136

Email: wah-tr-dietetics@nhs.net

Community Dietitian

Tel No: 0300 123 8098

Produced by:
The Speech & Language Therapy Department
and
The Nutrition & Dietetic Department
Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust

Updated: October 2019

LIQUIDISED

Level 3

**THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION
ABOUT YOUR EATING AND DRINKING.**

It is designed to give you practical guidance to help you follow the advice you have been given by the Speech & Language Therapist and Dietitian.

For the use of Worcestershire Acute Hospitals Trust and
Worcestershire Health and Care Trust

INTRODUCTION

This booklet is designed to give you practical guidance to help you follow the advice you have been given by the Speech & Language Therapist and/or Dietitian.

WHAT ARE SWALLOWING PROBLEMS?

Swallowing problems are known as **dysphagia** which can affect the ability to eat and drink.

You may have been assessed by a Speech and Language Therapist and they have recommended that you have **liquidised** food.

The Dietitian can give you advice on how to achieve a balanced diet.

Changing food and drink consistency

- Modified textures (also called consistencies) may help you to swallow more easily and safely. A speech therapist may assess your swallow and let you know the most beneficial consistencies of food and drink for you.
- This reduces the likelihood of food going the 'wrong way' and entering the lungs (aspiration), rather than the stomach. This can result in coughing, choking and/or chest infections.

Where to find more information about creating modified texture diets:

- Altered food and drink consistencies are given labels called 'Levels' with a number (e.g. Level 1, Level 3) to help you know exactly what type of food and drink is safest. This labelling system is called IDDSI.
- The IDDSI website has more information about how to check food is the right consistency, including information for people who are preparing the food. You can find out more at this link: <https://iddsi.org/>

USEFUL INFORMATION—some options for food suppliers



Simply Puree

Tel: 0191 456 0456

info@simplypuree.co.uk



Apetito

Tel: 0808 223 2960

<http://www.apetito.co.uk/>



NH Case Ltd

Tel: 01963 828900

<http://www.nhcase.com/>



Oak House Foods

Tel: 0333 370 6700

<https://www.oakhousefoods.co.uk/>



Wiltshire Farm Foods

Wiltshire Farm Foods

Tel: 0800 077 3100

<https://www.wiltshirefarmfoods.com/>



Mrs Gills Kitchen

Tel: 020 8807 6584

<https://mrgills.co.uk/>

How to have a healthy balanced diet

- Fruit and vegetables: aim to have 5 portions per day, includes fresh, frozen or tinned.
- Milk and dairy foods: aim to have 3 servings per day.
- Protein: (meat, fish, eggs, beans and other non-dairy sources of protein), aim to have 2-3 servings per day.
- Carbohydrates: (bread, rice, pasta, potatoes and other starchy foods), aim to have 3-5 servings per day.
- Food and drink high in fat and/or sugar: if overweight, limit these foods, if underweight these foods can help you gain weight, therefore include more in your diet.

Supplements

If you have tried food fortification and are still losing weight or are unable to gain weight, you may need to trial oral nutritional supplements.

These can be purchased from a chemist or pharmacy (e.g. Complan, Meritene or Aymes soups/shakes) but please be cautious if you are on thickened fluids as these over the counter supplements may not be appropriate for the level you are on. Please speak to your GP, Dietitian or Speech and Language Therapist for further information regarding this.

IDDSI picture (page 4) from: http://ftp.iddsi.org/Documents/Complete_IDDSI_Framework_Final_31July2019.pdf

ADVICE TO ENCOURAGE SAFER EATING AND DRINKING

Mouth Care

- Your mouth should be clean and moist. If you usually have a dry mouth, discuss this with your Doctor and/or Speech and Language Therapist.
- If you have dentures, they should be worn while eating (provided they fit well). You may wish to consider dental fixative. Dentures should be clean.

Positioning

- Preferably sit out in a chair to eat or drink.
- If in bed, sit so you are not leaning to the side or slumped over. Use pillows, if needed, to support you and maintain a straight upright position.
- Your head and chin should be in a central position, not tipped sideways, backwards or forwards. Unless otherwise specified by your SLT.

Pacing

- Take the time you need, do not rush.
- Swallow each mouthful before taking the next. Don't overfill your mouth.
- Take a single sip at a time. Don't gulp the drink.

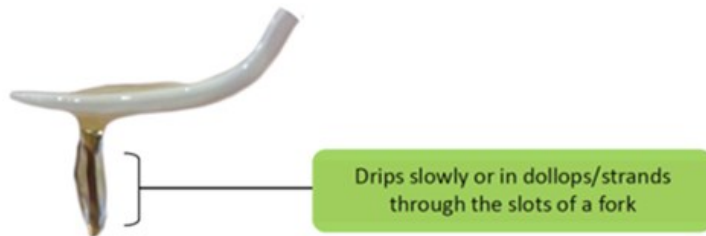
Utensils

- Use normal cups and beakers unless otherwise recommended. Your Speech & Language Therapist may advise you whether it is appropriate to use straws, spouted cups or adapted drinks containers.
- You may benefit from equipment that makes eating and drinking easier (e.g. plate guards, adapted cups and cutlery, non-slip mats). This equipment can be bought online, or you may wish to consult an Occupational Therapist about what equipment might help.

Liquidised diet : level 3

- Food is of a smooth texture.
- No bits or lumps (fibres, bits of shell or skins, husk, particles of gristle or bone) – you may need to sieve the food to achieve this.
- Does not need chewing.
- Cannot be piped, layered or moulded on a plate.
- Cannot be eaten with a fork because it drips slowly in dollops through the prongs.
- Can be eaten with a spoon or drunk from a cup
- Do not give pre-packaged baby food as the only source of nutrition as it does not contain the correct nutritional content for an adult.

Fork Drip Test:



What to do if you are losing weight or underweight?

- Use full fat products, e.g. whole milk instead of skimmed or semi-skimmed.
- Try 'little and often' – aim for 3 small meals a day and 3 snacks.
- Have nourishing snacks between meals.
- Have nourishing drinks between meals (fortified full fat milk, hot chocolate, malted milk drinks).

Food fortification:

You can fortify foods to boost the nutritional content to help prevent weight loss or promote weight gain

- Fortified full fat milk - add 2-4 tablespoons of skimmed milk powder to 1 pint of full fat milk (this can be used in cooking e.g. in mashed potatoes, sauces, porridge and puddings or to drink).
- Add grated cheese to foods like mashed potatoes, scrambled eggs, soups before liquidising.
- Add double cream to foods before liquidising e.g. soups, potatoes, porridge.
- Add honey/jam/sugar/syrup to foods before liquidising.
- Add butter/spread or oil such as olive/rapeseed oil to foods before liquidising e.g. potatoes, vegetables, scrambled eggs.

If you continue to lose weight your GP may refer you to a Dietitian.

How to improve flavours:

The taste of your food is important, here are some ideas to make your food more appetising:

Savoury	Sweet
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salt/pepper• Curry powder• Herbs/spices• Garlic• Lemon• Tomato sauce/puree• Cheese or parsley sauce• Gravy granules• Worcester sauce	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coffee• Cocoa/drinking chocolate• Honey• Seedless jam• Lemon curd• Fruit syrups• Squash• Cinnamon• Nutmeg• Ginger



How to prepare liquidised food:

- Use a hand blender, liquidiser, or food processor.
- Food can also be sieved to achieve a smooth texture.
- Cook food as usual and cut into small pieces to aid blending.
- You can add extra moisture to food to help make a smooth texture when blending (e.g. white sauce, cheese sauce, gravy, tomato based sauce, milk, cream, custard, apple sauce, butter).
- Thickener, flour or cornflour can be added to maintain thickness.
- Avoid stringy foods such as celery or runner beans and foods with a tough skin e.g. beans, peas or sweetcorn—these foods do not liquidise well.

Alternatively, pre-prepared food can be purchased from suppliers such as those listed on page 11. However, they only supply pureed food, you will need to add additional liquid/sauces such as stock, gravy, milk/cream etc. to make the food into a liquidised consistency.



Liquidised diet : level 3

Meal Suggestions	
Breakfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yoghurt (smooth) or fromage frais. • Smoothie (no bits). • Fruit or vegetable juices. • Liquidised overnight oats. • Liquidised porridge or Ready Brek. • Liquidised scrambled egg and liquidised beans.
Main Meals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth soups or broths (no bits). • Liquidised curry (meat/vegetable/lentil) with a sauce. • Liquidised casserole/stew. • Liquidised cottage/shepherd's pie. • Liquidised cauliflower cheese or macaroni cheese. • Liquidised tinned pasta e.g. ravioli, spaghetti. • Liquidised fish pie with a thick sauce, e.g. cheese. • Liquidised tinned refried beans or hummus thinned with stock. <p>Meals can be served with liquidised potatoes - can add cheese, butter, cream, gravy, cream/soft cheese.</p> <p>All meals can be served with liquidised vegetables, e.g. carrot, swede, broccoli, parsnips, cauliflower. They can either be blended together or separately as per your preferences.</p>

Liquidised diet : level 3

Meal Suggestions	
Desserts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth yogurt (no bits) or fromage frais. • Mousse. • Instant whip. • Liquidised rice pudding or semolina. • Liquidised fruit with cream or custard. • Cake (finely blended) into custard or milk. <p>You can also have jelly and ice-cream/frozen yogurt as long as you have not been recommended to have thickened fluids as these turn into a thin fluid in the mouth.</p>
Snacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoothie (no bits). • Smooth soup (no bits). • Milkshakes. • Hot drinks e.g. hot chocolate, Bovril. • Liquidised avocado. • Smooth soups with no bits.

You may find it easier to 'batch' cook, producing several portions at the same time and storing appropriately (e.g. freeze) to use at a later date.

Be careful of excess liquid when food items are defrosted and ensure this is mixed into the food thoroughly or removed.