Easy to chew diet



What is an easy to chew diet?

An easy to chew diet has foods that are soft and easy to chew. It includes many regular foods. Your child cannot eat foods that are hard, sticky, tough or crunchy.

Why does my child need it?

Children who have trouble chewing or swallowing hard or tough foods often need a soft diet. It can help:

- Decrease the risk of food going into your child's windpipe (trachea). This helps prevent your child from choking.
- Your child easily and safely eat so they are able to:
 - Chew food well.
 - Move food easily from their tongue to their teeth.

How do I prepare easy to chew foods?

- Many foods we eat are already in the form that your child can eat. This includes baked fish, French fries and soft breads.
- Cut all of your child's foods into bite-sized pieces.

What foods and drinks can my child have?

Some foods and drinks that your child may and may not have are listed in the chart. Please talk with your child's feeding therapist for food suggestions based on your family's dietary needs and culture. Your child's feeding therapist or doctor can give you information about your child's special needs.

Food group	Foods allowed	Foods not allowed
Milk and other	If your child may have liquids, they must be the	Follow instructions from your
drinks	thickness advised by your feeding therapist or	child's feeding therapist or
	doctor. It might be one of these:	doctor
	Thin	
	Slightly thick	
	Mildly thick	
	Moderately thick	
Meats and meat	Soft meats that are cut into small pieces,	Tough meats (steak,
substitutes	no larger than one-quarter (1/4) inch.	pepperoni or salami)
	Most deli meats, tender chicken or fish	Fried meat or fish
	Moist meatloaf	 Peanut butter

Easy to chew diet, continued

Food group	Foods allowed	Foods not allowed
Meats and meat substitutes (continued)	 Moist hamburger with soft bun Chicken, egg or tuna salad without added raw vegetables Sloppy Joe sandwich Poached, scrambled or soft-cooked eggs Tofu Well-cooked, moistened and mashed dried beans, peas and other legumes Baked beans Cheese slices Soft, moist lasagna Tuna-noodle casserole Soft tacos Soft quesadillas 	 Hot dogs Bacon Hard shell tacos
Breads and cereals	 Hot cereals, such as oatmeal, Cream of Wheat and grits Pancakes and French toast Slightly moistened dry cereals with little texture, such as corn flakes and puffed rice Soft breads and rolls Moist muffins 	 Breads, crackers or muffins that have dried fruit, nuts or seeds Bagels English muffins French bread
Starches and potatoes	 Well-cooked pasta in sauce Casseroles Well-cooked, moistened boiled, baked or mashed potatoes Macaroni and cheese Soft French fries with ketchup Rice with gravy 	 Dry or crunchy rice Potato chips Granola Potato skins
Fruits	 Soft fruits like bananas and strawberries Applesauce Baked apples without skin 	 Dried fruits Apples Grapes Raisins Fresh, canned or cooked pineapple
Vegetables	 Cooked vegetables without seeds or skins, chopped into small pieces Shredded lettuce 	Raw, crunchy vegetablesCornSalads

Easy to chew diet, continued

Food group	Foods allowed	Foods not allowed
Soups Desserts	 Cream and broth based soups. Soup liquid must be the thickness advised by your feeding therapist or doctor – thin, slightly thick, mildly thick or moderately thick. Chili 	Soups with tough meats Hard or very chewy
Desserts	 Pudding (banana, vanilla or chocolate) Custard Soufflé Cheesecake Soft cookies dunked in milk Moist cakes Yogurt with or without chunks of fruit Pies 	 Hard or very chewy cookies Dry, coarse cakes Anything with nuts, seeds, coconut, pineapple or dried fruits Candy Chewing gum The following items are thin liquids. Your child may not have them if they are not allowed to have thin liquids: Frozen malts Milkshakes Frozen yogurt Ice cream Jell-O Any other foods that get watery at room temperature

What else do I need to know?

- Use gravies or sauces to add flavor and increase moisture of foods.
- Thicken all liquids as advised by your child's feeding therapist or doctor.
- Follow all other advice given by your child's feeding therapist or doctor.

Who should I call if I have questions about my child's diet?

Call your child's feeding therapist or doctor if you have any questions.

This teaching sheet contains general information only. Talk with your child's doctor or a member of your child's healthcare team about specific care of your child.

In case of an urgent concern or emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.