



Ask Leyla: I've been diagnosed with diverticulosis—what foods should I avoid?



Q: I have recently been diagnosed with diverticulosis. I am researching which foods to avoid and which to eat, however, I'm getting conflicting information.

Can you help shed some light on the subject for me?

A: Diverticulosis is very common, especially in those over the age of 50. Typically discovered during colonoscopy for colon cancer screening, it is the formation of pockets or pouches in the colon usually caused by a lifetime of low fiber intake—a cause of constipation. High pressure is created in the large intestine which over many years can cause stretching and ballooning of weak spots in the colon wall resulting in diverticuli.

A high fiber diet can lower the risk of developing diverticulosis. A bulky stool, which is desirable, helps to lower pressure in the colon and ease the passage of stool. Another benefit of a high fiber diet is the inclusion of prebiotic foods such as onions, garlic, leeks, asparagus, Jerusalem artichoke and dandelion greens, which help feed the health-promoting beneficial bacteria in the gut. Prebiotics are helpful in maintaining bowel regularity as they feed beneficial bacteria in the gut.

Having diverticulosis in and of itself is not a serious condition. It's when those pockets become infected that *diverticulitis* occurs which is a painful and sometimes serious condition that may require a hospital stay with complete bowel rest and a mostly liquid diet until the condition subsides. Your doctor may also prescribe antibiotics.

In my practice, I have found the most success in preventing repeated bouts of diverticulitis with the Specific Carbohydrate Diet. The elimination of fermentable carbohydrates which have the potential to feed bad bacteria in the gut is critical to reducing and even *eliminating* future flares.

In an attempt to prevent possible progression to diverticulitis, physicians often advise those with diverticulosis to avoid certain foods such as nuts, seeds, popcorn and other seed-containing foods such as berries, figs, tomatoes, cucumbers and zucchini, which may get trapped inside colon pockets and cause infection. However, this has been met with controversy as studies show those who ingest fiber-containing foods such as nuts and seeds have less diverticular disease.

To your health!

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Email your questions to RadioProgram@aol.com.