The Low FODMAP Diet



What are FODMAPs?

FODMAPs are short-chain carbohydrates that are indigestible or poorly absorbed by the gut. They can trigger abdominal pain, constipation, gas, bloating, diarrhea and urgency when they reach the colon and are fermented by gut bacteria.

- F Fermentable
- O Oligosaccharides
- **D** Disaccharides
- M Monosaccharides
- **A** And
- P Polyols

What is the low FODMAP diet?

The low FODMAP diet is a three-phased approach to identify food triggers for those with Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS). It is used to develop a personalized diet to control symptoms long-term.

1. Elimination

Phase one of the diet involves elimination of high FODMAP foods for 2-6 weeks. If symptoms improve move to the second phase; if they do not, add back FODMAP foods and trial other interventions.

2. Reintroduction

The second phase involves systematic reintroduction of high FODMAP foods to learn personal trigger foods and tolerated amounts.

3. Personalization

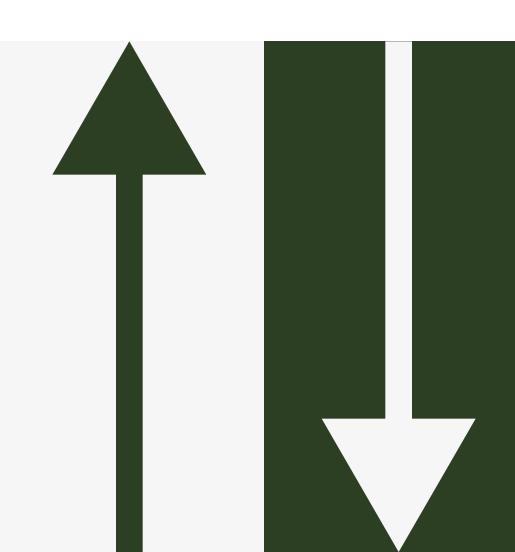
Long-term, the low FODMAP diet will be a personalized, well-balanced eating pattern that restricts only your individual triggers.

High FODMAP foods to limit while assessing symptoms

Fructan	GOS	Lactose	Fructose	Polyols
Artichoke Banana Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Chicory Root, Inulin Corn Dried Fruit Garlic, Onion Honeydew Pomegranate Scallion, Shallot Squash (Acorn, Delicata, Kabocha, Pumpkin) Sweet Potato	Almond Beans Beet Cassava Cashew Chickpeas Falafel Kale Lentils Peas Pine Nuts Pistachio Silken Tofu Soy Milk (Soy Bean) Taro	Buttermilk Condensed Milk Cream Cream Cheese Cottage Cheese Custard Goat Milk Goat Cheese Haloumi Ice Cream Kefir Milk Powdered Milk Ricotta Sour Cream	Agave Asparagus Bell Pepper (Red, Orange, Yellow) Butternut Squash Figs Fruit Juices High Fructose Corn Syrup Grapes Grapefruit Honey Mango Pear Raisins	Apple Apricot Artificial Sweeteners Avocado Blackberry Celery Cherry Coconut Date Mushroom Nectarine Peach Plum Prune Rutabaga
Wheat, Rye, Barley Zucchini	Tomatillo Walnuts	Queso Fresco Yogurt	Soda Tomato	Turnip Watermelon

Benefits of Low FODMAP

- Relief of IBS symptoms, such as pain, bloating, gas, diarrhea and constipation
- Improved bowel regularity



Potential Risks

- Nutritional and energy deficiencies
- Food anxiety and social isolation
- Higher food costs
- Microbiome disruption

Simpler than the low FODMAP diet

While a low FODMAP diet helps manage IBS, the diet is complex, financially and socially burdensome and may have negative health and psychological consequences. It should be followed with a dietitian. Digestive enzymes targeting FODMAPs like FODZYME® can help control symptoms with less dietary restriction.



FODZYME® FODMAP-targeted enzymes provide digestive relief without dietary restriction









New foods, unlocked with FODZYME®

FODZYME® is a unique enzyme powder that breaks down FODMAPs troublesome fermentable carbs— right in your food, making meals more digestible. Unlike capsules or pills, which take time to dissolve, FODZYME® works on fructans, GOS and lactose immediately upon contact, ensuring faster and more effective breakdown before these FODMAPs reach your gut.



Bloating and Gas Constipation

Abdominal Discomfort Diarrhea



** FODZYME® significantly reduces fructan (a FODMAP) in wheat, barley and rye products, not gluten. Fructan is often the real trigger in individuals with non-celiac gluten sensitivity.

FODZYME® Home Kit

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LOW FODMAP