

Diet Guidelines for Damp & Phlegm

In Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM for short), Dampness and Phlegm are created when digestion and fluid metabolism are not functioning properly. To address this through diet, foods that contribute to dampness are avoided or modified and foods that support healthy digestion are emphasized.

For optimum digestion, it is best to consume fresh foods that are slightly cooked. Food that is lightly prepared helps to ensures that nutrients are preserved and are more readily digested and absorbed. General dietary recommendations include eating smaller meals more frequently, enjoying meals by sitting down to relax while you eat and chewing thoroughly to savor flavors.

30 - 40% of meals should consist of complex carbohydrates, especially rice, rye, barley and millet. 40 - 50% of the diet should be comprised of cooked vegetables and proteins should comprise only about 10% of the diet.

Pungent flavours including onion, garlic, turnip, ginger, mint and basil are beneficial in dispersing congested fluids, while overly rich, oily or heavy foods should be avoided because they can overwhelm the digestive system. Cold foods such as raw fruits and vegetables, tofu, and ice cream should also be avoided since they will slow down the digestion process and make the body work harder.

Below is a list of recommended foods. You should not limit your diet to only these foods. Instead follow the guidelines above of the optimum ratios of carbohydrates, vegetables and proteins, and add the recommended foods from the list below within your meals. Wherever possible choose organically grown foods.

Specific foods for Dampness and Phlegm

cooked whole grains — esp. rice, toasted oats, barley, rye, millet, buckwheat, sourdough breads asparagus, cucumber, celery, pumpkin, squash, carrots, corn, parsnips, peas, onions, shallots, leeks, garlic, turnip, radish, mustard greens, chrysanthemum leaves, day lily bulbs, waterchestnuts, mushrooms including oyster & shitake adzuki beans, chick peas, black beans, kidney beans, fava beans, cowpeas chicken, Chinese black chicken, quail, lean meats, goose, rabbit, frog clam, seaweeds, mackerel, tuna, anchovy, perch, eel, catfish, crab, oyster black pepper, fresh ginger, mustard, nutmeg, cloves, cardamon, nutmeg, thyme, basil, fennel, horseradish, chili peppers, jasmine, rose rice syrup, barley malt, dates, figs & sugar cane; all sweeteners in moderation stewed fruit- esp. pears, persimmons, kumquats, grapefruit, cherries



Foods to restrict or avoid

salads, raw fruits and fruit juices, wheat, sprouts, wheat grass, raw vegetables, avocados tofu, dairy (except for goat milk products), nut butters, pork, duck and other fatty foods, eggs, soy milk overly sweet foods, refined sugars, high doses of vitamin C, chocolate, cold foods like ice cream or smoothies, iced drinks including ice water

References:

Clinical Handbook Of Internal Medicine, Vol. 2. MacLean & Lyttleton. University of Western Sydney: Australia. 2002.

Chinese Dietary Therapy. Liu, J. Churchill Livingston: Edinburgh. 1995. The Healing Cuisine of China. Zhao & Ellis. Healing Arts Press: Vermont. 1998.

Disclaimer

This factsheet is not intended to diagnose or assess. The information provided is not to be considered a substitute for consultation with a qualified health care practitioner.