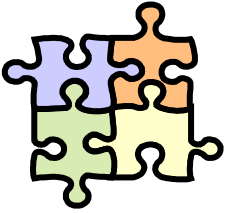


**Help for
children with
extreme
faddy eating**

Introduction



Many children go through phases of refusing to eat certain foods or at times refusing to eat or drink anything at all. This is particularly common in young children but can occur at any time. It is often a child's way of showing independence and is a normal part of growing up.

This common '**faddy eating**' is often stressful for parents, but rarely causes any serious nutritional, medical or growth problems, and is a phase that is grown out of.

Some children have eating habits which are much more than common faddy eating. Professionals call these eating habits **extreme faddy or fussy eating, selective eating, perseverant eating, restrictive eating or autism-like selective eating.**

Extreme faddy eating can continue for much longer than common toddler faddy eating - sometimes even into adulthood. It is common in children with social communication disorders such as autism, but also sometimes occurs in children with no other developmental problems. Extreme faddy eating can cause growth problems, nutritional deficiencies (particularly if a whole food group is avoided), severe dental decay, dehydration and severe constipation. Mealtimes can be extremely stressful.

This booklet is intended to give ideas to help a child with extreme faddy eating. It includes strategies and tips that parents of children with extreme faddy eating have found useful. **This booklet is not intended to help with common faddy eating in young children.**

What can I do and where to start?

This booklet aims to take you through strategies to help with extreme faddy eating, step by step, and also tells you where and when to get more help. A recommended plan is:

1. Take a good look at your child's diet:

Keeping a food diary or a log of exactly what your child is eating can be a helpful first step to help you to determine how balanced their diet is and see if there is any pattern to their eating. Example pages are included at the back of this leaflet (pages 17-19).

2. Try to understand what, where and how your child prefers to eat (pages 4-5)

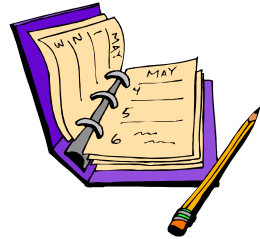
3. Try some of the strategies described on pages 6-15

4. Seek further help from other professionals (see page 15)

NB - although this booklet refers mainly to children, much of it is also relevant to young people and adults with extreme faddy eating

Looking for patterns in your child's diet

Understanding your child's preferences for foods and eating environments can help you to choose the best times, places and ways to offer foods and which new foods your child might be most willing to try:



- **What time of day** and in **what situations** does your child eat best?
 - Some children eat better at school or at other people's houses while some eat better at home.
 - Some children are really distracted by bright lighting, loud noises, other people eating or other people's food smells
 - Some prefer to be distracted by music or videos whilst eating
 - Some will eat best with certain cutlery or with their hands
- Does your child prefer foods of certain **colours, textures, smells, tastes or shapes**?
 - Some children prefer bland food
 - Some prefer foods with strong tastes
 - Some prefer food in symmetrical shapes
 - Some prefer foods of particular colours
 - Some will only eat food from particular plates or cups
 - Some hate bits and lumps

- Some hate sloppy foods
- Some love dry, crunchy food
- Some prefer sloppy foods with uniform textures
- Some will only choose foods of certain brands or with certain types of packaging

Try writing down your child's preferences:

Mealtime environment (seating arrangements, plates and cutlery, distractions, any routine preferred before meals):

Types of food (texture, taste, smell, appearance, arrangement of food on plate):

Strategies that may help:

Many parents of children with extreme faddy eating find that the standard advice for faddy eaters is not enough to help their child. This is not their fault; it is just that they need to develop a range of skills and techniques that other parents might not need.



The following are **hints and tips** that other parents of children who are selective eaters have found useful - some of which contradict the standard advice given for toddlers with faddy eating.

It is important to remember that some of these things have worked for some children, but they may not all work for your child. A **flexible approach** is recommended, pick a couple to try then introduce one at a time, **be patient and persevere!**

Create a structured daily eating routine:

Serve 3 meals and planned snacks at similar times each day to help to establish a routine. Make sure your child knows what this routine is and remind them after each meal or snack when the next meal or snack time is going to be. Try to stick to this routine as rigidly as possible.

Use visual supports

Supporting spoken instructions with visual supports can be very powerful for some children - especially those with social communication difficulties.

Examples of visual supports:

- **Visual timetables** that show the sequence of daily routine e.g. line symbol pictures to show: get out of bed→breakfast→ brush teeth→ catch bus
- **Visual schedules** that break down activities into steps e.g. line-drawing steps for hand washing put next to the bathroom sink or instructions for the steps for tasting a new food
- The Picture Exchange Communication System (**PECS**) uses cards with simple line drawing pictures of objects with its name written underneath as a means to teaching children communication e.g. to request an activity or food
- **Choice boards** - a board with a number of picture symbols attached e.g. by Velcro for a child to choose a food or activity
- **Social stories** - stories written to specific guidelines devised by an education specialist to describe to a child how to react to an event or situation. Books of standard stories are available covering areas such as eating at the table, eating out, cleaning teeth and many aspects of daily routine. Trained special needs teachers may also be able to construct individual social stories for a child. The story may be read to the child, with the child following the words and pictures, at least daily for one to two weeks.

For more information on visual supports:

- National Autistic Society Information Sheets (www.nas.org.uk 0845 070 4004)
- PECS (01273 609 555 www.pecs.org.uk)
- Widgit software - easy to use software to print off a large range of picture symbols. Available to buy from - www.widgit.com 01926 885303 (not cheap)
- Do to learn - a website with ready-to-print free picture cards and tips for creating schedules www.do2learn.com
- Official website for Social Stories, sells books of stories and describes their use www.thegraycenter.org

Make your child's eating environment comfortable:

If you have realised that your child is distracted by their eating environment, do what you can to make them more comfortable e.g.

- use favourite plate, cutlery, chair
- dimmed lights
- providing a quiet place to eat with no distractions
- distracting your child whilst eating - playing relaxing music or their favourite video, reading a book to them or just talking to them (please note this is the opposite to the advice usually given for faddy toddlers)



Encourage your child to sit still at the table:

If your child finds it hard to sit still for any activities including eating - set realistic goals e.g. sitting for 5 minutes, use a **timer** and **praise** for good sitting. If your child sits still for other activities but not for eating, try removing their plate from them calmly if they try to leave the table, and praise them for returning to the table and sitting and eating well - don't chase your child around the room.

Try to refuse constant demands for favourite foods

Some children express a need to eat constantly or constantly demand their favourite foods such as sugary fizzy drinks, sweets or crisps.

Remember that they are unlikely to be physically in need of food if they have eaten in the last couple of hours, and if they refused their last meal or snack, giving in to their demands in between scheduled eating times is not going to help to establish a routine in the long term. Giving in to demands for fatty or sugary foods in between scheduled meal and snack times can also increase the risk of dental problems and excessive weight gain.

Try some the following:

- Stick to your set **regular mealtimes** and snack times, and back up with **visual supports** - refer to these if your child demands foods in between
- Keep undesirable favourite foods **out of sight** and out of reach (or out of the house)
- Don't let your child help themselves to food or drinks - make sure they have to **request** it from you first

- Some parents find it necessary to fit **locks** onto the kitchen cupboards and fridge, or on the kitchen door, or to use burglar alarm sensors to alert them to their child trying to enter the kitchen e.g. at night (www.nichelocks.com 01922 476243 are an example of discrete secure magnetic cupboard locks)
- Instead of allowing a favourite undesirable food at a meal or snack time, try encouraging your child to choose from 2 or 3 foods you would like them to eat using a **picture choice board**.

Helping your child feel comfortable trying new foods:

It may take **months** of offering a new food for a child with extreme faddy eating to readily accept it, so be prepared to **persevere**.

Introduce only **one new food at a time**, set **small goals** in stages to allow child to move step by step - e.g. first encouraging to accept a small piece of a new food on their plate or on a small plate next to theirs (e.g. one pea), then moving on to 2 or 3, etc, before even trying to put it in their mouth. At this stage encourage them to touch it, then sniff it, then lick it, then put it in their mouth but spit it out, etc

When **choosing a new food to try**, use findings from your food diary - consider trying a food from already accepted food groups - e.g. a different type of bread, or a food that is similar in colour, texture and taste to your child's preferred foods.

Give your child **choice** by not absolute control e.g. compare "Which of these 3 foods will you try this week" with "Will you try a new food this week"

Try **creating visual supports** to encourage the trying of new foods e.g.:

- A **menu sheet** stuck on the wall or fridge - saying in words or pictures which foods your child will have at each meal today. Each meal could include their preferred food plus a section to put a picture or to write "Today I'm going to try....".



- A "My Food" or "**Eat it up**" **book** - a scrap book in which you or your child can stick pictures of, draw or write all the foods they like at the front and foods that you would like them to try at the back. Your child can help choose which ones will move forward to a "foods to try" section.

Playing with food:

If your child gets very upset at trying new foods, try introducing them outside meal times as a **play activity**.

First make sure your child is comfortable having the food in the same room of them then try different activities to encourage them to touch the food:



Key rules for food play sessions:

- Try to keep sessions calm and relaxed
- **Play alongside** your child rather than coaxing to try things e.g. "Look I'm squeezing the jelly" rather than "You squeeze the jelly"
- Keep sessions **brief and fun**

- Remember food safety and hygiene - wash any toys and hands well before and after a session

Ideas for **playing with dry foods**:

- Put some dry food in a tray with a rim, and then encourage your child to pick up and squeeze the food, to post it through food shapes, to fill and empty containers, to find hidden toys in it and to make hand prints. Sweet foods to use include breakfast cereal, sultanas, raisins, sugar and biscuits. Savoury foods could be rice, rice cakes, cheese cubes, cheese biscuits or vegetables
- Build towers to a counting song with cheese cubes, rice cakes or biscuits
- Encourage your child to post food pieces through different shape sorter holes. Try using cheese cubes, vegetable cubes, fruit cubes, biscuit pieces, crisps
- Make a food picture by sticking pieces of food onto paper using toothpaste, jam or honey
- Cut food into shapes with pastry cutters e.g. bread, cheese slices, thin meat slices

Ideas for **playing with soft, wet foods**:

- Squeeze fruit into containers
- Stir wet food with utensils, hands and fingers
- Paint and draw with food or make hand print pictures with ketchup, mayonnaise, jam or spread
- Post fruit and vegetables through shape sorters
- Set a toy in jelly and encourage your child to get it out

- Use smooth cheese or marzipan as play dough

Motivating your child:

Focus on motivating your child to **change one thing at a time** - for example, whilst trying a new food, ignore poor table manners.

The best motivator is **consistent rewards** for even the **smallest steps** towards the desirable change - e.g. touching the food or allowing it on or next to their plate.



Best rewards are those that are not food related - such as **praise, star charts** or treats such as **comics, stickers**, watching a favourite **TV** programme, or staying up later. Some carers use a small amount of their favourite food if really necessary.

Using a **sticker or star chart** is a popular reward - make sure you are clear as to which specific behaviours get a star or sticker, and offer a bigger reward e.g. a bigger sticker when a certain number of smaller rewards have been won. You could make a chart by hand, on the computer or use a template from the internet, or buy ready made charts - some examples of these are:

- www.dltk-cards.com (free custom printable charts with popular cartoon characters under *Chore chart/star chart*)
- www.activityvillage.co.uk (under *free printables*)
- www.rewardcharts.com 01223 560 598

- Good Little Trading Company www.gltc.co.uk 0870 850 6000
- Victoria Chart Company www.vchart.co.uk 01732 760034

Some children who don't seem to be motivated well by rewards can sometimes respond to **withholding activities** they particularly enjoy - e.g. if your child likes to watch his favourite cartoon whilst eating, turn it off for a **timed period** such as a minute (try using a digital kitchen timer to make this visual and clear). If they are not eating their food, increase the withholding time by a minute at a time.

Other creative ways parents have found to motivate their child with extreme faddy eating include:

- **Counting** mouthfuls eaten
- Giving food new **names** like "Tubby Custard" or "Yummy Soup"
- Cutting food into **shapes** such as dinosaurs using biscuit or pastry cutters
- Making up **songs** or **stories** while eating
- Using story telling or reading a **favourite book where characters are eating**. e.g. Hungry caterpillar book
- Using **favourite characters** - e.g. feeding one for Thomas, one for James, . ".....is eating a banana, lets take a picture of/ cut out a picture of for your scrap book/ copy doing this." or saying that "I thinkwill have just eaten a banana before going on the computer / watching TV"

Where to get further help with extreme faddy eating

Health visitor Your health visitor can usually offer first line advice and support on eating problems.



Education services Your child's school, pre-school, portage or behaviour management workers may be able to offer support in making meal-time and eating changes, and to help decide which behavioural strategies might work best for your child.

Specialist feeding services Your dietitian or paediatrician may refer your child to a Speech and Language Therapist if your child has difficulty using the muscles in their mouth, or if they are extremely sensitive to things put in their mouth. An Occupational Therapist may also be involved to help with sensory difficulties surrounding food. They may also ask for help from a psychologist from the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) for additional behavioural support.

Useful books, leaflets, and websites

How to Get Your Kids to Eat...But Not Too Much

by Ellyn Satter. Published by Kodansha Europe, 1987, ISBN: 0915950839. Written by a registered dietitian and psychotherapist. Includes chapters on toddler food battles and on feeding children with special needs, but doesn't specifically cover ASD or social communication difficulties

Can't Eat, Won't Eat - Dietary Difficulties and Autistic Spectrum Disorder

by Brenda Legge. Published by Jessica Kingsley Publishers, 2002. ISBN: 1853029742. Some of the tips in this leaflet were adapted from this excellent book written by a mother of a child with selective eating and ASD. The book has chapters on the approaches taken by a feeding team psychologist at Great Ormond Street, and the results of a survey the author conducted of strategies other parents found useful.

www.eatwell.gov.uk The government's Food Standards Agency's website that covers healthy eating for all ages.

Parentline: Support line and website for parents. Runs support groups and workshops on different issues.

www.parentlineplus.org.uk 0808 800 2222

Food diary for **Date**.....

Time	Food offered and amount eaten	Other notes e.g. where eaten/ response to food

Food diary for **Date**.....

Time	Food offered and amount eaten	Other notes e.g. where eaten/ response to food

Food diary for **Date**.....

Time	Food offered and amount eaten	Other notes e.g. where eaten/ response to food

Downloaded from www.NutritionNutrition.com/fussy_1.html - please visit [NutritionNutrition.com](http://www.NutritionNutrition.com) for more information and advice on nutrition and diet

Written and produced by Zoe Connor, Dietitian in June 2006 with help from members of Dietitians' Autism Group - a subgroup of the Paediatric Group of the British Dietetic Association.

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Dietitians hold the only legally recognised graduate qualification to promote well-being, treat disease and prevent health problems through nutritional therapy. Dietitians are registered by the Health Professions Council (www.hpc-uk.org) and work within an agreed statement of conduct.

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