

Help Your Patients Enjoy Dairy Again



Most people with lactose intolerance say they are open to dairy solutions as long as they can avoid the discomfort associated with consuming them.⁷

And research shows that people like lactose-free milk more than non-dairy alternatives.⁸

Many health authorities agree that low-fat and fat-free milk and milk products are an important and practical source of key nutrients for all people – including those who are lactose intolerant.^{1,2,3,4,5,6}

It's valuable for health and nutrition professionals to encourage and educate individuals with lactose intolerance to consume dairy foods first, before non-dairy options, to help meet key nutrient recommendations.

A Solutions-Focused Approach

People who are lactose intolerant should know that when it comes to dairy foods, practical solutions can help them enjoy the recommended three servings of low-fat and fat-free dairy foods every day*, without experiencing discomfort or embarrassment:

- Gradually reintroducing milk back into the diet by trying small amounts of it with food or cooking with it.
- Try drinking lactose-free milk, which is real milk just without the lactose, tastes great and has all the nutrients you'd expect from milk.
- Eating natural cheeses, which are generally low in lactose, and yogurt with live and active cultures, which can help the body digest lactose.

Visit nationaldairycouncil.org for more information, management strategies and patient education materials.



NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL



These health and nutrition organizations support 3-Every-Day™ of Dairy, a science-based education program encouraging Americans to consume the recommended three daily servings of nutrient-rich low-fat or fat-free milk and milk products, to help improve overall health.



1 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture. Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2005. 6th Edition, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 2005.

2 National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference Statement. NIH Consensus Development Conference: Lactose Intolerance and Health. Draft statement, issued at 7:47 p.m. ET on February 24, 2010. http://consensus.nih.gov/2010/images/lactose/lactose_draftstatement.pdf

3 American Academy of Pediatrics, Lactose intolerance in infants, children, and adolescents. Pediatrics. 2006; 118 (3):1279-1286.

4 USDA, FNS. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children: Revisions in the WIC Food Package, Interim Rule; 7 CFR, Part 246.

5 National Medical Association. Lactose Intolerance and African Americans: Implications for the Consumption of Appropriate Intake Levels of Key Nutrients. Journal of the National Medical Association. Supplement to October 2009; Volume 101, No. 10.

6 Wooten, WJ and Price, W. Consensus Report of the National Medical Association: The Role of Dairy and Dairy Nutrients in the Diet of African Americans. Journal of the National Medical Association 2004; 96:15-315.

7 NPD Group. Fluid Milk Concept Test for Dairy Management Inc. November, 2007.

8 Palacios OM, et al. Consumer Acceptance of Cow's Milk Versus Soy Beverages: Impact of Ethnicity, Lactose Tolerance And Sensory Preference Segmentation. Journal of Sensory Studies, 2009; 24:5.

* The 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommend 3 servings for individuals 9 years and older, and 2 servings for children 2-8 yrs.