



食物特征



<u>谁适合吃第七级食物原状的食物?</u> 能够咬和咀嚼所有质地的食物,而 不容易感到疲劳的人。



什么是"双重质地"或"混合质地"的食物?

- 既有食物硬块又有液体的食物(例如酱汁或汤)
- 当咀嚼食物时,液体可能会流向喉咙的后部,从 而增加哽咽的危险。
- 例子包括谷类食品配牛奶、汤面、珍珠奶茶、和
 西瓜。



MOH EatSafe SG. Version 1, 25 July 2024

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食物特征



- 吃较硬或不易嚼烂的食物时感到困难或痛楚
- 咬和咀嚼软质食物时不会感到疲劳

第七级容易咀嚼的食物例子



软质蔬菜(除掉太多 软质鱼片 纤维的蔬菜茎)



软质鸡丝



- 什么是"双重质地"或"混合质地"的食物?
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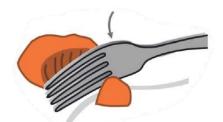




需要避免的食物:

食物种类	例子
高纤维的食物	橙子、四季豆、空心菜
带皮的水果或蔬菜	葡萄、苹果、长豆
松脆或易碎的食物	烘烤面包、酥饼、印度圈饼 (Murukku)
带有嚼劲或粘稠的食物	笋粿、粽子、肉干
坚硬的食物	坚果、牛扒
滑溜的食物	果冻、仙草冻、豆花、豆腐、鱼丸

如何检查食物的质地?



用餐叉侧面或汤匙就可 轻易分开或切断



为了确保食物足够柔软,用餐叉底部 按压食物,直到拇指指甲泛白。食物 应该完全被压扁,不会恢复原状。



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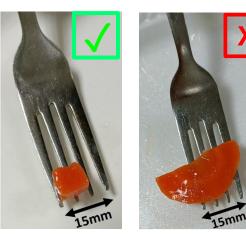
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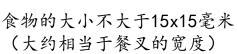


<u>需要避免的食物:</u>

食物种类	例子
高纤维的食物	橙子、四季豆、空心菜
带皮的水果或蔬菜	葡萄、苹果、长豆
松脆或易碎的食物	烘烤面包、酥饼、印度圈饼 (Murukku)
带有嚼劲或粘稠的食物	笋粿、粽子、肉干
坚硬的食物	坚果、牛扒
滑溜的食物	果冻、仙草冻、豆花、豆腐、鱼丸
"双重质地"或"混合质 地"的食物	多汁的水果(例如西瓜和橙子)、汤 面、稀米粥、薄饼、豆爽

如何检查食物的质地?







为了确保食物足够柔软,用餐叉 底部按压食物,直到拇指指甲泛 白。食物应该完全被压扁,不会 恢复原状。

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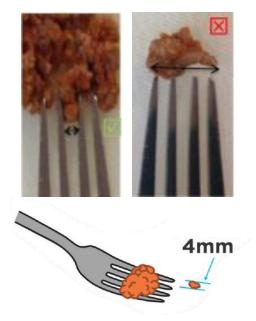
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<u>需要避免的食物:</u>

食物种类	例子
高纤维的食物	橙子、四季豆、空心菜
带皮的水果或蔬菜	葡萄、苹果、长豆
松脆或易碎的食物	烘烤面包、酥饼、印度圈饼 (Murukku)
带有嚼劲或粘稠的食物	笋粿、粽子、肉干
坚硬的食物	坚果、牛扒
滑溜的食物	果冻、仙草冻、豆花、豆腐、鱼丸
"双重质地"或"混合质 地"的食物	多汁的水果(例如西瓜和橙子)、汤 面、稀米粥、薄饼、豆爽

如何检查食物的质地?





可以轻易压碎(拇指指甲 不会泛白)

食物的大小不大于4x15毫米 (大约相当于餐叉缝隙之间 的宽度)

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不粘口





不需要咬合或咀嚼

推适合吃第四级糊状的食物? 没有咀嚼或咬合的能力 咀嚼或吞咽时感觉疼痛或疲倦 舌头控制能力和力量明显减弱 缺少牙齿或配戴不合适假牙 第四级糊状的食物例子 鸡肉 燕菜

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<u>需要避免的食物:</u>

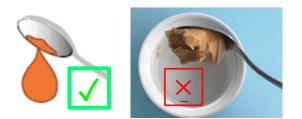
通常可以将食物搅拌成第四级糊状。但是,尽量避免搅拌以下类型的食物,因为即使搅拌后,它们仍可能有小块或纤维。

食物种类	例子
高纤维的食物	橙子、四季豆、空心菜
带皮的水果或蔬菜	葡萄、苹果、长豆
带筋的肉块	某些部位的肉块
坚硬的食物	坚果、南瓜子

如何检查食物的质地?



质地顺滑,不含团块。



在汤匙上保持形状,不硬也不 粘。倾斜汤匙时食物很容易滑 落,极少食物残留在汤匙上。

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在餐叉上可以堆成型。少量食物可能从叉缝间流出来形成尾 巴状,但不会持续流下或滴落。









- 质地顺滑,不含团块
- 可用汤匙食用或用杯饮用



比第四级糊状的食物更加流质

谁适合吃第三级糊状的食物?

- 没有咀嚼或咬合的能力
- 舌头控制能力和力量不佳
- 嚼或吞咽时感觉疼痛或疲倦
- 缺少牙齿或配戴不合适假牙

<u>第三级流质的食物例子</u>

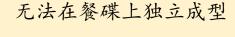


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无需经过口腔处理或咀嚼, 可以直接吞咽





需要避免的食物:

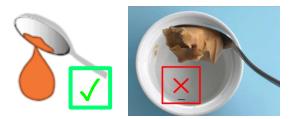
通常可以将食物搅拌成第三级流质。但是,尽量避免搅拌以下类型的食物,因为即使搅拌后,它们仍可能有小块或纤维。

食物种类	例子
高纤维的食物	橙子、四季豆、空心菜
带皮的水果或蔬菜	葡萄、苹果、长豆
带筋的肉块	某些部位的肉块
坚硬的食物	坚果、南瓜子

如何检查食物的质地?



质地顺滑,不含团块。



食物不硬也不粘。倾斜汤匙时 食物很容易滑落,极少食物残 留在汤匙上。



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

SINGAPORE

食物可以从叉缝间流 出来慢慢滴下。

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