





Rethink removing dairy

Good health and nutrition

Digestive discomfort

Digestive problems are leading people to unnecessarily cut out or limit dairy foods from their diet.

Common digestive complaints include bloating, cramping, gurgling, rumbling, the need to burp and erratic bowel movements. These symptoms can be caused by any number of factors, such as stress, medications, inadequate exercise and food intolerances¹.

Sometimes we make lifestyle changes without consulting a health professional in an attempt to relieve digestive symptoms. Some make the mistake of assuming dairy foods are the culprit, and limit or cut out dairy food intake.

By cutting out dairy, we may miss out on essential nutrients health benefits that come from enjoying dairy. This may potentially have negative follow on effects on our future health.

Dairy foods for health

Health benefits of dairy foods

The dairy food group is made up of milk, cheese, yoghurt and/or alternatives. This is one of the five food groups recommended for good health. Not only is the dairy food group a great source of calcium, but it contains other nutrients essential for our wellbeing. Milk, cheese and yoghurt also contain nutrients like protein, riboflavin, vitamin B12, vitamin A, potassium, iodine and phosphorus. The Australian Dietary Guidelines recommend consuming milk, cheese and yoghurt everyday as part of a balanced diet to protect us against heart disease, stroke, hypertension and some cancers. Dairy foods also help reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes and contribute to stronger bones².

Dairy foods in Australian diets

Approximately nine out of 10 Australian adults aren't meeting recommended intake for milk, cheese, yoghurt and/or alternatives³. Similarly, over 50 per cent of people are failing to get enough calcium in their diets⁴.

1 Bolin, TD and The Gut Foundation. Understanding Gas and Bloating. Randwick, NSW: Digestive Diseases Research, 2011.

- 3 Australian Bureau of Statistics. 4364.0.55.012 Australian Health Survey: Consumption of Food Groups from the Australian Dietary Guidelines, 2011–12. 2016. Available from: abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.012~2011-
- 4 Australian Bureau of Statistics. 4364.0.55.007 Australian Health Survey: Nutrition First Results Foods and Nutrients, 2011–12. 2015. Available from: abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~Calcium~714



² National Health and Medical Research Council. Australian Dietary Guidelines, Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia; 2013.

Reclaim the dairy you love

21-day milk-drinking intervention⁵

If you've cut out dairy foods from your diet and want to reintroduce them, try this 21-day intervention. You'll need to gradually reintroduce dairy to build up your tolerance.

How to do the 21-day milk challenge



Week one 1/2 cup of milk twice a day with meals



Week two ²/₃ cup of milk twice a day with meals



Week three One cup of milk twice a day with meals

People who complete this intervention tend to see an improvement in symptoms. They can go on to enjoy milk and other dairy foods as part of their meals and snacks.

Get balance back in your life

'Do dairy differently'

If you are limiting your intake of dairy due to digestive discomfort, these dietary strategies may help. Learn how to 'do dairy differently' to ensure you don't miss out on the health benefits of dairy foods.

How to 'Do Dairy Differently'



What about lactose intolerance?

How is lactose intolerance diagnosed?

It's important to discuss any digestive problems with a health professional such as a general practitioner. They can advise on any tests they need to undertake to confirm lactose intolerance. Remember, digestive problems can be caused by a number of different factors. It's important to avoid self-diagnosing lactose intolerance and eliminating dairy foods from your diet. There may be medical issues or lifestyle factors causing similar symptoms.

People with lactose intolerance can still enjoy dairy foods

Even for people with diagnosed lactose intolerance, the Australian Dietary Guidelines recommend the following:



5 O'Connor L, Eaton T, Savaiano D. Improving Milk Intake in Milk-Averse Lactose Digesters and Maldigesters. Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior. 2015;47(4):325-330.e1.

Disclaimer

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