



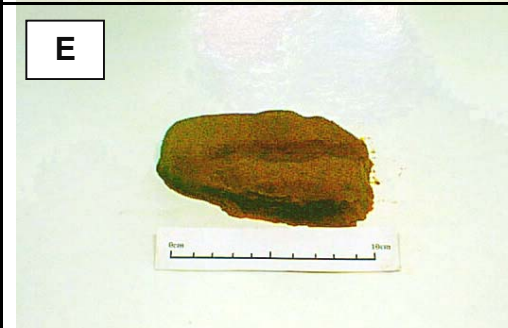

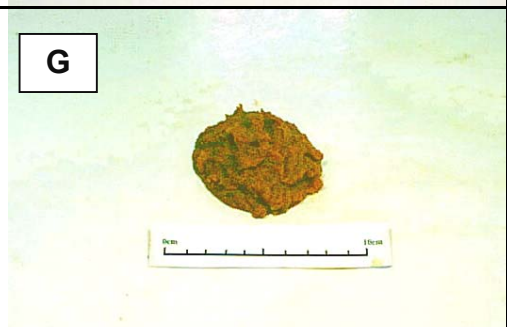
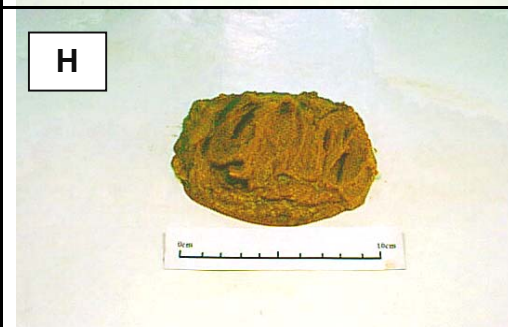

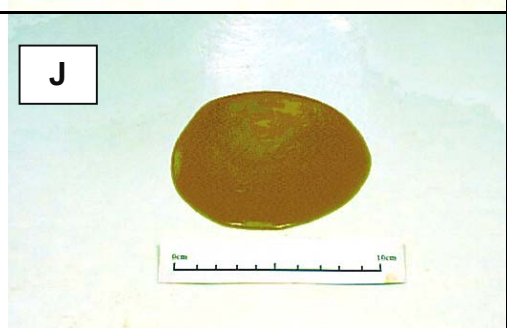
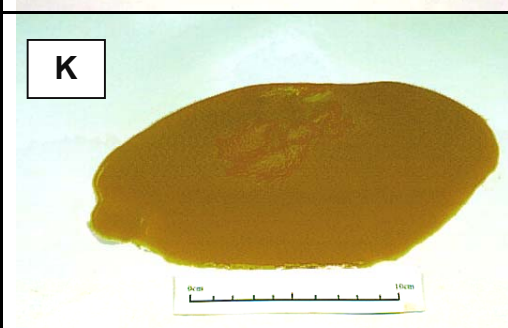
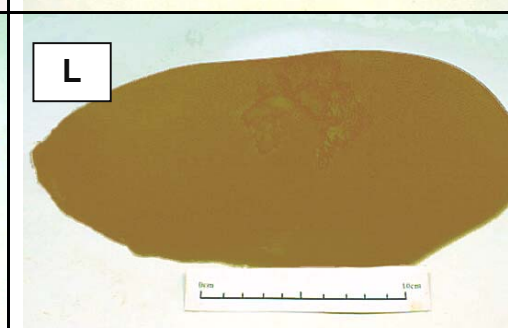


	Less than 100g	Between 100 – 200g	More than 200g
<b>Hard &amp; Formed</b> - hard or firm texture - retains a definite shape - like a banana a cigar or marbles	<b>A</b> 	<b>B</b> 	<b>C</b> 
<b>Soft &amp; Formed</b> - retains general shape - like peanut butter	<b>D</b> 	<b>E</b> 	<b>F</b> 
<b>Loose &amp; Unformed</b> - lacks any shape of its own - may spread easily - like porridge or thick milkshake	<b>G</b> 	<b>H</b> 	<b>I</b> 
<b>Liquid</b> - runny - like water	<b>J</b> 	<b>K</b> 	<b>L</b> 

# King's Stool Chart

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www.kcl.ac.uk/stoolchart

Whelan K, Judd PA, Taylor MA (2004) Assessment of faecal output in patients receiving enteral tube feeding: validation of a novel chart. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition* **58**:130-137.

Whelan K, Judd PA, Preedy VR, Taylor MA (2004) Enteral feeding: the effect on faecal output, the faecal microflora and short-chain fatty acid concentrations. *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society* **63**:105-113.

Whelan K, Judd PA, Taylor MA (2003) Defining and reporting diarrhoea during enteral tube feeding: do health professionals agree? *Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics* **16**:21-26.

## Instructions for use

1. First, consider the **consistency** of the faecal sample by comparison with both the verbal and photographic descriptors.
2. Then, consider the **weight** of the faecal sample by comparison with the photographic descriptors. Compare the size of the sample, using the life size 10cm scale, and compare it to the 10cm scale on each photographic descriptor.
3. Record the **frequency** of faecal output over a 24 hour period.
4. Any **other characteristics** of faecal output which are considered to be important must also be recorded e.g. incontinence, colour etc.