

Kidney Disease and Potassium

What is potassium and why is it important?

Potassium is a mineral found in many foods. When it's at the correct level in your body, potassium helps your muscles work properly and keeps your heart beating evenly.

How does kidney disease affect potassium?

Potassium usually stays at the right level if your kidneys are healthy. Unfortunately, kidney disease can cause you to have too much potassium in your body. Here's why:

- With kidney disease, your kidneys don't excrete enough potassium.
- Some medications that treat kidney disease may cause your potassium level to go up.

What happens if I have too much potassium in my body?

Too much potassium can be dangerous. It can cause:

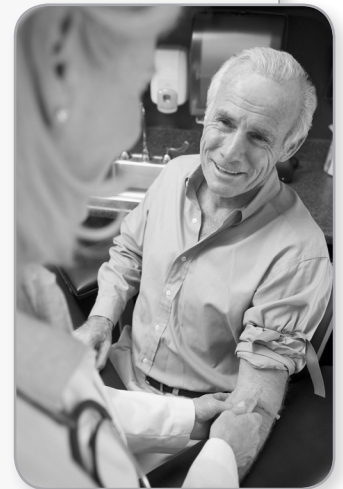
- Muscle weakness
- Numbness or tingling
- A slow or irregular heartbeat
- Sudden death due to a stopped heart

If you have kidney disease, you'll need regular blood tests to check the potassium in your blood. If your potassium is too high, you'll need treatment to lower it. See the "Potassium zones" box for more information.

Potassium zones

You'll have regular blood tests to check the potassium in your blood. Your healthcare provider will tell you which zone you're in and what to do.

- **SAFETY zone:**
3.5 to 5.0 mmol/L. In this zone, limit high potassium foods to keep your potassium levels from getting too high.
- **CAUTION zone:**
5.1 to 6.0 mmol/L. In this zone, along with limiting high potassium foods, you might need medication changes or medical treatments.
- **DANGER zone:**
over 6.0 mmol/L. In this zone, you will need urgent treatment, often including a hospital stay.



How can I manage potassium?

To keep your body's potassium at a healthy level — or to lower it if your level is too high:

- **Talk to your doctor about ALL the medications you take, including over-the-counter meds, supplements, and herbal remedies.** Some of these, including over-the-counter pain relievers and vitamins, might increase your potassium.
- **Limit high potassium foods in your diet.** See the next page for tips on how to do this, and see pages 3 and 4 to discover the levels of potassium in many common foods.

- **Watch serving sizes.** Even with low-potassium foods, an extra-large serving can give you too much potassium.
- **Read the labels on salt substitutes and “low salt” packaged foods.** If potassium isn’t listed on the “Nutrition Facts” section, check the ingredients list. Some are high in potassium. If they have more than 200 mg potassium in a serving or if potassium is one of the first few ingredients, avoid them.

Tips on limiting potassium

Sometimes a low-potassium diet can feel complicated. Here are some practical tips for how to follow a low-potassium diet:

- **Focus most on limiting very high potassium foods** (see pages 3 and 4). Most foods have some potassium, but avoiding or limiting these high-potassium foods is an important strategy.
- **Limit milk and dairy items** to 1 cup each day.
- **If you eat canned fruit**, don’t drink the juice in the can. Drain the juice from all canned fruits and vegetables, and don’t cook canned vegetables in their juice.
- **Set reasonable limits.** If your potassium level is less than 5 mmol/L, it’s okay to have one or two higher potassium foods. Just have a very small amount. For example:
 - Have a few small chunks of cantaloupe in a fruit salad, but don’t eat a full slice of cantaloupe.
 - Have a thin slice of tomato on a sandwich, but don’t have a tomato sandwich.
- **Don’t “stack” several high potassium foods in one meal or one day.** For example, don’t have orange juice, bran cereal, and a banana for breakfast.

Help from a registered dietitian (RD)

Talk with your doctor about whether seeing a registered dietitian would be helpful for you.

A registered dietitian can help you create an eating plan based on your diet restrictions and what you like to eat. Help from an RD may be especially useful if you’re on several dietary restrictions.



To learn more and contact an RD, visit: intermountainhealthcare.org/nutrition



Can my potassium ever get too low?











If you have kidney disease it’s uncommon to have potassium that’s too low, but it’s possible. For example, your potassium can get too low if you don’t eat enough, if you vomit or have diarrhea for an extended period, or if you’re taking certain medications such as diuretics or steroids.

If blood tests show that your potassium level is too low, your healthcare provider will tell you what to do. You can usually add high-potassium foods back into your diet, at least until your potassium levels are back to normal.

Potassium in common foods

Limit foods that are high in potassium and **choose** foods that are low in potassium. The tables on these pages show the potassium levels in common foods. A serving is **1/2 cup**, unless a different serving size is listed. The foods listed in **bold** have the lowest potassium — less than 100 mg per serving — so these are the best choices.

Category	 Very high potassium (Over 400 mg — LIMIT these)	 High potassium (200-400 mg — watch portions)	 Lower potassium (Less than 200 mg)
Fruits and fruit juices (Don't drink the juice of canned fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bananas Honeydew melon Orange juice Papaya Prunes and prune juice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apricots (fresh, canned) and apricot nectar Apricots (dried, 1/4 cup) Cantaloupe Dates (1/4 cup) Figs (dried) (1/4 cup) Kiwi (1 fruit) Mango Nectarine Orange Pomegranate and pomegranate juice Raisins (1/4 cup) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apples, applesauce, and apple juice Berries: blackberries, blueberries, cranberries (craisins), raspberries, strawberries — and berry juices Cherries and cherry juice Figs (fresh) Fruit cocktail Grapefruit and grapefruit juice Grapes and grape juice Lemons and lemon juice Mandarin oranges Peaches (fresh or canned) Pears (fresh or canned) Pineapple Plums Rhubarb Tangerines Watermelon
Vegetables and vegetable juices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avocado Bamboo shoots, raw Beans: canned or dried white beans, black beans, garbanzos, kidney beans, pinto beans Chinese cabbage Potatoes: white and sweet potatoes, french fries, and potato chips Squash: winter squashes like hubbard or acorn Tomato products: tomato paste, marinara sauce, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artichoke Beets and beet greens Brussels sprouts Celery (cooked) Chili peppers Greens: spinach (cooked), chard (cooked), beet greens Lentils Mushrooms (canned) Pumpkin Root vegetables: parsnips and rutabaga Tomatoes or tomato juice Vegetable juice cocktail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus Bamboo shoots, canned Broccoli Carrots Cauliflower Cabbage Celery (fresh) Cucumber Eggplant Endive Green beans Green peppers Leafy greens: chard (fresh), collards, kale, turnip, mustard, spinach (fresh) Iceberg lettuce Mushrooms (fresh) Onions and radishes Peas (including snap peas, snow peas) Sprouts: alfalfa, bean Squash: zucchini, yellow squash Water chestnuts

Category	Very high potassium (Over 400 mg — LIMIT these) 	High potassium (200-400 mg — watch portions) 	Lower potassium (Less than 200 mg) 
Dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cream and half-and-half • Ice cream made with chocolate or nuts (1 cup) • Milk: regular, skim, 2%, chocolate, buttermilk (1 cup) • Soymilk, chocolate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soymilk, vanilla or plain (1 cup) • Yogurt (1 cup) • Ice cream with NO chocolate or nuts (1 cup) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottage cheese (1 cup)  • Hard cheese and processed cheese (1 ounce)  • Rice milk (unenriched)
Meats and meat substitutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dried peas and beans • Canned beans: white beans, pinto beans, etc. • Lentils • Nuts and seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meat: beef, pork, veal (3 ounces) • Poultry: chicken, turkey (3 ounces) • Fish (3 ounces) • Peanut butter (2 Tbsp) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggs (2)  <div data-bbox="1247 422 1576 575" style="border: 1px solid gray; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> A salt shaker by an item means it's high in sodium (salt). To reduce sodium, limit those foods.</p> </div>
Breads and grains		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bran, bran cereals, breads made with bran • Granola 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread, crackers, noodles, pasta, or tortillas made with white (refined) flour • Bread, crackers, noodles, pasta, or tortillas made with whole wheat flour <i>(These are a little higher in potassium, but they're important in a heart-healthy diet)</i> • Air-popped popcorn • White rice
Fats and oils		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salad dressings (some) — read the label and ingredient list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butter, margarine, and oils • Mayonnaise and mayo-like spreads
Sweets, desserts, and sweeteners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chocolate • Candy with chocolate or nuts • Ice cream made with chocolate or nuts (1 cup) • Nuts (1/2 cup) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice cream made with no chocolate or nuts (1 cup) • Molasses (1 tablespoon) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cakes, cookies, and pies made without chocolate, or high-potassium fruits or vegetables • Candy: hard candies, gumdrops, jelly beans • Ice pops • Jam and jelly • Jello • Maple syrup • Sugar (white), corn syrup, honey
Drinks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot chocolate (1 cup) • Milk and other dairy drinks 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbonated drinks • Drinks from powdered crystals • Lemonade • Coffee or tea (1 cup)
Spices, flavorings, misc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-sodium baking powder • Salt substitutes (some) — check the label • Low-sodium soups and sauces (some)—check the label 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornstarch, regular baking powder  • Herbs and spices • Mustard  • Sauces and sauce mixes  • Vanilla and other flavorings • Vinegar