

Nutrition for Stage 3 Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

Learn about how to manage your health and nutrition when living with Stage 3 CKD.

Make lifestyle changes to delay the damage to your kidneys:

- Lowering your blood pressure
- Having healthy cholesterol levels
- Controlling your blood sugars
- Staying at a healthy weight

Remember the 3 P's: Protein, Phosphorus, and Potassium

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Protein: Limiting how much protein you eat is important to slow down the effects of kidney failure. Follow a low protein diet. The amount of protein you eat during each meal should be no bigger than the size of a deck of cards.

Good sources of **lean protein** include:



Skinless chicken



Fish



Turkey

Consider eating more **plant-based proteins**:



Beans



Lentils



Nuts



Tofu



Quinoa

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***Phosphorus:** Watching the amount of phosphorus foods you eat is important for preventing bone damage. Limit the amount of processed and packaged phosphorus foods with additives and preservatives, such as dairy foods (milk, cheese, and yogurt) to 1 per day.

If possible, **avoid** eating these foods:



Bottled
iced tea



Processed meats
(deli meats)



Instant puddings
and sauces



Spread cheeses
(cream cheese)

***Potassium:** Too much potassium can be harmful to your heart. Limit the amount of high potassium foods you eat.

Here is a list of **high and low potassium foods** to select in your diet:

High potassium foods to limit:

Acorn squash	White potatoes
Banana (1/2, whole)	Sweet potatoes
Cantaloupe	Salt substitute (if you use KCL ingredient "NuSalt")
Dates	Pre-made frozen foods
Dried fruit	Brown rice
Grapefruit/juice	Tomatoes
Beets	Granola
Honeydew	Swiss chard
Kiwi	Spinach
Mango	Beet greens
Orange/juice	Pretzels
Papaya	Chips
Pomegranate/juice	Crackers
Prune/juice	Whole wheat bread
Raisins	

Low potassium foods to enjoy:

Apple/juice	Watermelon (1 cup only)
Applesauce	Kale and Lettuce
Apricots (canned)	Mixed veggies
Blackberries	Mushrooms, raw (1/2 cup)
Blueberries	Onions
Raspberries	Parsley
Strawberries	Green peas
Cherries	Peppers
Cranberries	Radish
Fruit cocktail	Watercress
Grapes/juice	Yellow, zucchini squash
Mandarin	White bread
Pears and plums	Asparagus
Pineapple/juice	Celery
Tangerine (1)	Green beans

What is Leaching?

Leaching is a way to pull potassium out of some high potassium veggies. It won't pull out all potassium, so you will still need to limit the amount you eat. To leach potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, beets, winter squash, and rutabagas:

1. Peel and place the veggies in cold water so they won't darken.
2. Slice veggies into 1/8-inch thick pieces (small pieces).
3. Rinse in warm water for a few seconds.
4. Soak for at least 2 hours in warm water. Use 10 times the amount of water to the amount of veggies.
5. Rinse again under warm water for a few seconds.
6. Cook veggies with 5 times the amount of water to the amount of veggies.

***Always check with your doctor to see what your phosphorus and potassium levels are to watch the amount of phosphorus and potassium you are eating through food.**