

Middle Tennessee Nephrology

Potassium is a mineral that helps muscles and nerves work the right way. It is especially important for the heart muscle. Too much potassium affects heart rhythm or can cause cardiac arrest without warning. Some patients with kidney disease are not able to get rid of potassium well enough in their urine, and need to limit the potassium in their diet.

Your doctor may ask to to make some or more changes depending on your level of kidney function and your tendency to develop high potassium. In general we recommend potassium intake of 2-4 grams/day (51 to 102 meq/day).

High Potassium Fruits:	Choose Instead:
Bananas	 Apples
Oranges and orange juice	 Applesauce
Nectarines	 Grapes
Apricots	 Peaches
Avocado (Guacamole)	Pears
Cantaloupe	 Plums
Honeydew melon	 Fruit cocktail
Papaya	 Pineapple
Mango	 Strawberries
• Dates	 Raspberries
Dried fruits	 Blueberries
Kiwi	 Tangerines
	 Grapefruit

High Potassium Vegetables:	Choose Instead:
White and sweet potatoes	 Green beans
Tomatoes and tomato juice	 Green peas
Tomato sauce and paste	 Cucumbers
Beet greens	 Onions
• Spinach	 Cauliflower
Dried peas	 Cabbage
Dried beans	 Summer squash
Nuts and peanut butter	 Green peppers
Winter squash	 Eggplant
Broccoli	 Celery

Other High Potassium Foods:	Choose Instead:
• Milk	Non-dairy creamer
Yogurt	• Sherbet
Ice cream	• Sorbet
Caramel and chocolate	 Clear sodas
Sports drinks	• Apple
Salt substitute	Grape juice
Bran breads	Mrs. Dash
Cereal	 No-salt seasoning blends
	 White breads
	 Croissants
	• Bagels



