

Are You O-K+?

National **High Potassium** Awareness Day 5.1.21

FACT SHEET

What is Potassium?

Potassium is a naturally occurring mineral found in the foods we eat that helps your body function. Potassium helps your heartbeat regularly and your muscles work properly. K+ is the medical abbreviation for potassium.

What is High Potassium?

Hyperkalemia is also known as high potassium, a condition when the amount of potassium in your blood is higher than it should be. High potassium is generally considered to be 5.1 mEq/L (milliequivalents per liter) or higher. Potassium levels can be determined by a blood test.

Why do kidney patients need to know their Potassium Levels?

High potassium can develop for a number of reasons. One of the most common causes is chronic kidney disease (CKD). Excess potassium is normally removed by the kidneys. If your kidneys are not working properly, potassium can rise to dangerous levels and you could be at risk for serious health issues. These may include an irregular heartbeat, heart attack, temporary paralysis, or even death.

What are symptoms of High Potassium?

Symptoms of high potassium (hyperkalemia) can be vague or mild. High potassium is often discovered during routine blood work. Signs and symptoms may include: weakness, fatigue, tingling or numbing, irregular heartbeat, difficulty breathing, unable to move, nausea, and vomiting.

What can kidney patients do to lower or manage their Potassium Levels?

It is very important to talk to your healthcare team to discuss ways to limit your potassium intake if your kidneys are impaired. Dialysis patients should get all treatments and exchanges prescribed to help prevent high potassium.

Learn what foods have high potassium (such as bananas and avocados) and which have low potassium (such as apples and green beans). Read more about high and low potassium foods on the backside of this fact sheet.

Ask your doctor about which medications could be impacting your potassium levels as well as if medication is needed to help lower or manage your potassium level.

National High Potassium Awareness Day is 5.1.21- learn more! www.AreYouOK.org @areyouok5point1 #areyouok5point1





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Potassium and Food labels:

It is important to read food nutrition labels carefully. Good news for kidney patients: food companies are now required to list potassium content. Be sure to talk to your healthcare team about what to look for on food labels and in the ingredients list. Review the food label diagram below for some helpful tips.

Potassium and Salt Substitutes:

Although lowering sodium is extremely important for kidney patients, use caution with salt substitutes (including low sodium packaged foods) because many of them contain potassium.

High Potassium Foods (examples):

Avocados, Bananas, Beans (except green beans), Cantaloupe, Chocolate, Honeydew Melons, Mangoes, Milk, Nuts, Oranges, Papayas, Peanut Butter, Potatoes (try leaching), Spinach, Tomatoes, Winter Squash, Yogurt

Low Potassium Foods (examples):

Apples, Bell Peppers, Berries, Cherries, Coffee, Corn, Grapes, Green Beans, Lettuce, Onions, Pasta, Peaches, Pineapple, Plums, Rice, Raspberries, Strawberries, Summer Squash, Watermelons

Additional Resources:

The American Association of Kidney Patients (www.AAKP.org/shop) provides additional resources:

- Nutrition Counter: a pocket-sized brochure with nutritional values for more than 300 foods
- AAKP Delicious! Recipe Card Series: a kidneyfriendly recipe series created to help you cook healthy, delicious meals that fit your kidney diet.
- AAKP Kidney Friendly Recipes:

www.AAKP.org/recipes



Food Labels:

The nutrition facts label gives important information to all consumers. On a special diet, it can help you identify certain nutrients in your food. The following hints can help you learn how to label read.

Portion Size
Identify the
portion size of
each food item.
Consider the
nutrition content
in each portion
to stay within
your
recommended
dietary goals.

Tip: Check the ingredient list, along with the Nutrition Facts label. The ingredients listed first are present in higher quantities.

Potassium: Good news for kidney patients: food labels are now contain potassium amounts. Read food labels and limit the amount of potassium in your diet.

Nutrition Facts 8 servings per container Serving size 1 cu 1 cup (68g) **370 Calories Total Fat** 5g **7**% Saturated Fat 1g Trans Fat Og Cholesterol Omo 0% Sodium 150mg 6% Total Carbohydrate 48g 15% Dietary Fiber 5g 14% Total Sugars 13g Includes 10g Added Sugars 20% Protein 12g

Vitamin A 10mcg 20% Vitamin C 1mg 100% Vitamin D 1mcg 50% Riboflavin 5mcq 75% Folic Acid 200mcg 60% Thiamin 2mcg 35% Vitamin B12 5mcg 100% Zinc 7ma 50% Biotin 300mcg 100% Calcium 50mcg 25% Phosphorus 90mcg 90% Magnesium 400mcg 100% Chromium 75mcg 80% 100%

% Daily Value
The percentages
tell you if the
food contains a
small or large
amount of a
given ingredient.
Daily values are
based on a
2,000 calorie
diet

Limit total fat, cholesterol and sodium, as part of a healthy diet.

Phosphorus: Chronic kidney disease patients cannot remove phosphorus very well. High phosphorus levels can cause damage to your body.

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