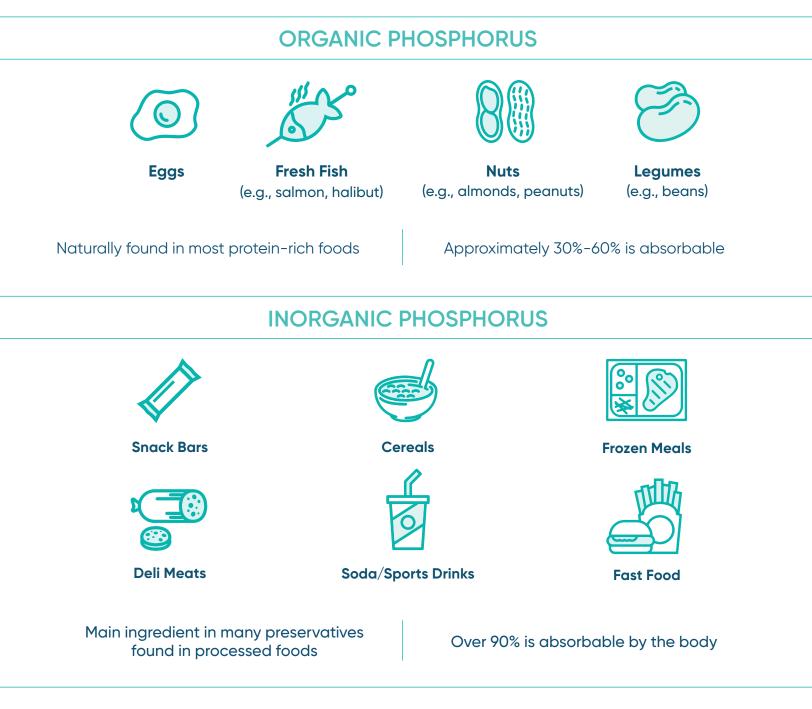
## If you have chronic kidney disease, It may be important to limit foods that are high in phosphorus



Phosphorus is a mineral found in many foods and drinks. If your kidneys can't function properly, too much phosphorus in your diet can build up in your blood and can damage your body.

The 2 main types of phosphorus in food are organic and inorganic. Try to limit both types in your diet–especially inorganic phosphorus, as more of it is absorbed by the body.

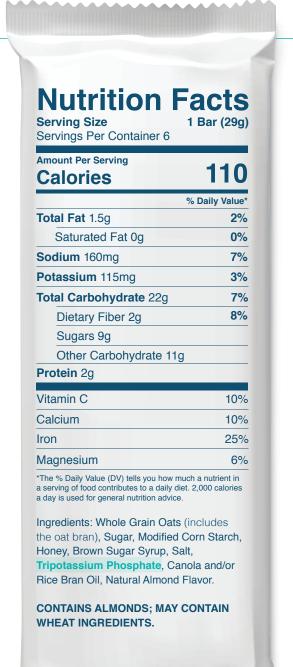


Please talk to your renal dietitian before making any changes to your diet

## Use nutrition facts labels to find hidden phosphorus in food



Remember to always check the ingredients at the bottom of the label to get the full picture of what you're about to eat





Phosphorus content isn't required on labels, so watch out for words containing "p-h-o-s" in the ingredient list. "P-h-o-s" can be located anywhere in the ingredient name.

TIPS

For example:	
Pyrophosphate	Hexametaphosphate
Phosphoric acid	Dicalcium phosphate
Sodium phosphate	Tricalcium phosphate



If phosphorus isn't listed, it does not mean it isn't there. Phosphorus may be listed as percent daily value, which you can use to help with your diet. Percentage for phosphorus is based on the Recommended Daily Allowances (RDAs). RDAs are a guideline for the needs of healthy adults. Your needs are different when you have chronic kidney disease (CKD).

**For example:** Phosphorus isn't always listed on chicken breast packaging. The estimated amount in ½ chicken breast (boneless and skinless) is 199 mg, Daily Value (DV), 28%.