

# FOLLOWING AN ADAPTED PROTEIN DIET

For people with chronic kidney disease (CKD), a switch \_\_\_\_\_ WATCH YOUR PROTEIN to a reduced protein diet is highly recommended. By limiting the amount of protein in your daily meals, your kidneys are not overworked. And when combined with ketoanalogue therapy, a protein-adapted diet may slow down your CKD progression.<sup>1</sup>

A diet change does not have to be boring or tasteless. With some creativity an adapted protein diet can be enjoyable and yummy.

To help you stay consistent, keep in mind that there are some essential rules when preparing food or eating out.

Rhee CM, Ahmadi SF, Kovesdy CP et al. J Cach. Sarc. Mus. 2018; 9: 235-245 DOI: 10.1002/jcsm.12264

- INTAKE e.g. limit meats, eggs, legumes, dairy products, soy products, nuts and seeds
- / CONSUME LOW AMOUNTS OF SODIUM e.g. salt, processed food
- MINIMIZE PHOSPHATE AMOUNTS e.g. found in seafood, cereals, chocolate, processed food
- MAINTAIN SUFFICIENT CALORIES TO GET YOU THROUGH THE DAY





### ENJOY THESE FOODS

## LIMIT THESE FOODS

Values shown below represent protein (g)/100 g serving

DAIRY PRODUCTS cottage cheese (9.4), gouda (25.3), parmesan (36.2), yogurt plain (5.7)

Chicken breast (32), beef (29.1), pork (33.9)

FISH & SHELLFISH (BAKED) tuna (24 g), prawn (19 g), salmon (20 g)

EGGS

scrambled (14.6)

#### LESS IS MORE.

bean (8.8), pea (6.9), lentil (7.6), chickpea (8.4)

#### MUTS





SEEDS pumpkin seeds (24.4), pine (14), sunflower (19.8)

SOY PRODUCTS tofu (8.1), soy milk 100 ml (2.4)