

1 litre fluid restriction and no added salt diet



Why have you been put on a fluid restriction?

When your kidneys are not working properly they cannot get rid of the extra fluid in your body through your urine.

The fluid can build up in your body causing swelling to your ankles, legs, tummy and face. This can make you breathless and raise your blood pressure. This can put a strain on your heart and can increase your chances of having a stroke.

What counts as fluid?

All fluids and semi-solid foods count towards your fluid restriction, for example: tea, coffee, water, squash, nutritional supplement drinks, milk in cereal, yoghurts, soups, porridge and milky puddings.

What does not count as fluid?

Fruit and vegetables do not need to be counted as part of your fluid restrictions as long as you are not having more than 4 portions per day.

You do not need to count foods cooked in water, such as rice and pasta within your allowance.

What else helps?

Following a diet that is low in sodium (salt).

What is Sodium (Salt)?

Sodium is another name for salt. Sodium is found in many canned, packaged, and fast foods. It is found in many sauces and seasonings.

Why is Sodium Important for People with CKD

Eating less sodium helps lower blood pressure and may slow down progression of your kidney disease. Try to keep your blood pressure to an acceptable target agreed with your doctor.

One of the kidneys' important jobs is to filter sodium out of the body and into the urine. Damaged kidneys cannot do this as well as healthy ones. This can cause sodium to stay in your body and make your blood pressure go up. Taking a lot of salt or salty foods makes you thirsty and this can be a problem if you need to follow a fluid restriction.

How much Sodium Should I Eat Every Day?

Most people need to eat less salt/sodium than they are eating. Currently UK average is 9-12g salt per day. This is too much. Aim for 4-6g of salt each day. Much of the sodium/salt you eat comes not just from a salt shaker but from everyday foods you eat. It is added to the prepared foods you buy in the supermarket e.g. ready meals, fast foods, canned/packet or bottled foods.

Foods lower in sodium

- ❖ Fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables
- ❖ Plain rice and noodles
- ❖ Fresh beef, lamb, pork and chicken
- ❖ Fresh, unsmoked fish, fish tinned in sunflower oil or spring water
- ❖ Unsalted nuts (watch if you need to be careful with your phosphate or potassium)
- ❖ Plain popcorn
- ❖ Herbs and spices
- ❖ Couscous, pasta, rice and potatoes
- ❖ Eggs
- ❖ Emmental, mozzarella, ricotta
- ❖ Plain cheese spreads
- ❖ Plain cottage cheese
- ❖ Pulses (peas, beans, lentils)
- ❖ Fresh fish not smoked
- ❖ Fresh meat and poultry
- ❖ Yogurt, fromage frais



Foods higher in sodium

- ❖ Bacon, corned beef, ham, hot dogs, luncheon meat, sausage
- ❖ Canned and instant soups
- ❖ Canned meats, beans
- ❖ Smoked meat and fish
- ❖ Salami, pastrami
- ❖ Olives, pickles
- ❖ Canned tomato products e.g. baked beans
- ❖ Ready made/ frozen meals with high salt contents
- ❖ Coated chicken e.g. chicken nuggets, chicken kiev
- ❖ Cheese
- ❖ Chips if salt added
- ❖ Gravy granules
- ❖ Noodle snack pots
- ❖ Anchovies, capers
- ❖ Ham
- ❖ Pretzels, crisps, salted and dry roasted nuts
- ❖ Packet sauces
- ❖ Soy sauce, bottled sauces, marinades
- ❖ Some cereals, breads
- ❖ Salt and salt seasoning, like garlic salt
- ❖ Yeast extract e.g. marmite
- ❖ Stock cubes and bouillon
- ❖ Soy sauce, chilli sauce and tomato ketchup or use sparingly

How Do I Lower the Sodium In My Diet?

- ❖ Buy fresh foods more often
- ❖ Cook foods from scratch, instead of eating prepared foods, “fast foods”
- ❖ If using ready made meals check the salt content and try and choose ones lower in salt see below
- ❖ Use herbs, spices, pepper, vinegar, lime, wine, lemon juice, apple, cranberry and mint sauce to flavour foods rather than salt
- ❖ If using stock cubes try ½ stock cube to a pint of water or low salt ones but still try and use ½ stock cube to one pint water
- ❖ Low salt stocks, gravies and sauces but better still make your own

Look Out For ‘Salt’ Or Sodium On The Label

Most labels now give the salt and or sodium the food contains with either per 100g or by portion/serving.

- ❖ Always read the label to compare foods
- ❖ The salt content should be ideally 1.0g salt per 100g or less
- ❖ The sodium content should be ideally 0.3g sodium per 100g or less
- ❖ On the label it should tell you what amount of salt or sodium is in it per 100g

How much salt?

Per 100g

less than 0.3g salt
less than 0.1g sodium

Per 100g

between 0.3g → 1.0g salt
0.1g → 0.4g sodium

Per 100g

1.1g → 1.5g salt
0.4g → 0.6g sodium

Per 100g

More than 1.5g salt
More than 0.6g sodium

Per portion/serving

More than 1.8g salt
More than 0.7g sodium

If you buy a food that has all or mostly **greens** on the label, you know this is a healthier choice.

Amber means neither high or low, so you can eat foods **amber** foods on the label most of the time but any **red** on the label is too high and these foods should be cut down on. Try and eat these foods less often and in smaller amounts.

Looking at the labels:

Each 100g serving contains:

Energy 248 kcal 12%	Fat Med 3.8g 5%	Sat Fat High 8.1g 41%	Sugar Med 9.1g 10%	Salt Low 0.2g 3%
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Food Comparisons	Salt Content Per 100g
Bread Branded label Supermarkets own label	1.18g 0.7g
Cornflakes Branded label Supermarkets own label	1.8 0.5
Rice Krispies Branded label Supermarkets own label	1.6 Trace

Remember salty ingredients can add up in a meal so try to choose options that add up to less than 2g salt per meal

Check the Ingredient Label for Added Sodium	
❖ Salt (sodium chloride)	❖ Sodium sulfite
❖ Monosodium glutamate or MSG	❖ Sodium phosphate
❖ Baking soda (sodium bicarbonate)	❖ Sodium benzoate
❖ Baking powder	❖ Sodium hydroxide
❖ Sodium nitrate	❖ Sodium propionate
	❖ Sodium alginate

Did You Know?

Ingredients are listed in order of the amount in the food. The food has the most of the first ingredient on the list and the least of the last ingredient on the list.

Please note do not use salt substitutes such as lo salt. This is potassium chloride and can make your blood potassium level go high which is dangerous.

Tips to help with fluid restriction

- ❖ Spread your fluid out over the day
- ❖ Use small cups or half cups, not mugs
- ❖ Plan your fluid intake for the day, especially if you are going out
- ❖ Use chilled fruit pieces during the day, for example a satsuma or a few grapes out of the fridge or freezer can refresh your mouth
- ❖ Use boiled sweets, peppermint or chewing gum to freshen your mouth.
- ❖ Ice cubes are useful if you are thirsty instead of having a drink
- ❖ Artificial saliva products such as pastilles or sprays may help with a dry mouth or thirst- these are available from your GP
- ❖ Make sure you follow a no added salt diet
- ❖ You should try and measure your fluid every day
- ❖ Brush your teeth, or try rinsing your mouth with an alcohol-free mouth wash or ice cold water

The table below is an example of a 1 litre fluid restriction

Fluid plan for 1 litre fluid restriction per day

Breakfast	Cereal with 100ml milk And cup of tea or juice (150ml)
Mid-morning	½ cup of fluid (75ml)
Lunch	cup of tea or juice (150ml)
Mid-afternoon	½ cup of tea or juice (75ml)
Dinner	Pudding 150ml and cup of tea or juice (150ml)
Supper	½ cup of tea or juice (75ml)

Extra 100ML allowed per day for tablets

Please keep to the above, until you are told otherwise from your doctor or dietician.

As a rough guide:

- ❖ 150ml is ¼ pint
- ❖ 300ml is ½ pint
- ❖ 600ml is 1 pint
- ❖ 1000ml is 1 1/2 pint
- ❖ Teacup 150ml
- ❖ 1 bowl of soup 200ml
- ❖ 1 glass 200ml
- ❖ Canned drink 330 ml
- ❖ Ladle 150 ml
- ❖ Ice cream 1 scoop 50 ml
- ❖ Bowl of milk pudding 200ml
- ❖ Ice cube 20ml
- ❖ 1 bowl of porridge 200ml

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