

# Lowering your phosphate levels

**This leaflet is for people with kidney disease** who have been advised to follow a low phosphate diet by their dietitian, doctor or nurse. **It tells you why it is important to lower the level of phosphate in your blood and suggests ways you can do this. If you have any further questions, please contact us using the details given at the end of this leaflet.**

## Why do I need to lower my phosphate levels?

Phosphate is a mineral found in your body and in many foods. The kidneys normally help to control the level of phosphate in your blood. If your kidneys are not working properly, phosphate is not adequately removed and the phosphate levels in your blood increase. High levels of phosphate in your blood can cause weak bones and can build up in your blood vessels, joints or muscles, causing them to harden.

Reducing your intake of phosphate-rich foods and taking phosphate-binding tablets can help to lower the level of phosphate in your blood.

The following tables show foods that are high in phosphate that you should avoid or limit. Suitable alternatives are also given.

Dairy	Allowances
Milk	180ml ( $\frac{1}{3}$ pint) per day This includes milk in drinks, cereals, puddings and sauces
Cheese	110g (4oz) per week (1oz is the size of a small matchbox) Choose cream cheese or cottage cheese where possible
Yoghurt	Two small cartons per week
Eggs	Four per week

Avoid	Choose instead
Dried milk and tinned milks, such as evaporated milk	180ml ( $\frac{1}{3}$ pint) fresh milk per day (as stated in allowances).
Hard or processed cheese, such as cheddar, Dairy Lea, Primula or Laughing Cow	Up to 110g (4oz) per week of cheeses such as brie, camembert, mozzarella, cream cheese, cottage cheese, ricotta cheese.
Nuts and all products containing nuts	Plain biscuits*, cakes* and cereals*
Milk-based or yoghurt-based drinks such as Nutrament, Horlicks, hot chocolate	Tea, fruit squashes*, fizzy drinks*, flavoured water* and plain water

\*Some of the foods listed may not be suitable for people with diabetes.

## Phosphate binders

Phosphate binders are medicines that help to lower the level of phosphate in your blood. They work by reducing the amount of phosphate absorbed by your body from food, and are therefore taken with meals. Many different phosphate binders are available and your doctor will prescribe the one most suitable for you. Examples of the available preparations include calcium carbonate (Adcal<sup>®</sup> or Calcichew<sup>®</sup>), calcium acetate (Phosex<sup>®</sup>), sevelamer (Renagel<sup>®</sup>), and lanthanum carbonate (Fosrenol<sup>®</sup>).

## Remember

- Take the **full dose** of phosphate binders that has been prescribed for you.
- Phosphate binders need to be taken around mealtimes – your pharmacist or dietitian will give you specific advice on how to take the one that you are prescribed.
- If you do not eat anything, you do not need to take a phosphate binder.

## Contact us

If you have any questions, please contact the **renal dietitians** on **020 7188 4128** (9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday).

If we are unable to take your call please leave a message on our answer phone and we will call you back.

## Pharmacy Medicines Helpline

If you have any questions or concerns about your medicines, please speak to the staff caring for you or call our helpline.

**t:** 020 7188 8748 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday

## Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)

To make comments or raise concerns about the Trust's services, please contact PALS. Ask a member of staff to direct you to the PALS office or:

**t:** 020 7188 8801 at St Thomas'    **t:** 020 7188 8803 at Guy's    **e:** [pals@gstt.nhs.uk](mailto:pals@gstt.nhs.uk)

## Language Support Services

If you need an interpreter or information about your care in a different language or format, please get in touch using the following contact details.

**t:** 020 7188 8815    **fax:** 020 7188 5953