

# Adherence To Low Salt Diet In CKD Patients Following Dietary Consultation In a Community Nephrology Clinic

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## Background

Despite existing guidelines, dietary sodium intake among patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) often exceeds the recommended limit. Dietary sodium may have a significant effect on proteinuria, hypertension control, efficacy of antiproteinuric therapy, the maintenance of optimal volume status and CKD progression. This study evaluated the long-term effect of dietary recommendations on salt reduction in CKD patients.

## Methods

Thirty-one patients with CKD 1 to CKD 4 were retrospectively tested over a period of 3 years. Patients were included if they had a baseline urine collection before dietary consultation, and at least 2 urine collections during the first 2 years following the dietary consultation. A single dietary consultation towards lowering sodium intake was given by a nephrology-specialized dietitian, with emphasis on the sodium content of processed food products.

## Results

There were 27 males and 4 females. The average age was 70.3±10.8 years. eGFR (MDRD) was 53.3±34.2 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>.

Mean urine sodium excretion at baseline was 223.8±74.0 meq/24 hrs, corresponding with 5.3 gr sodium. At 4.3±2.4 months following the dietary consultation, urine sodium excretion decreased by 24% to 166.2±50.6 meq/24 hrs (p<0.0001 compared with baseline). At 11.1±5.2 months urine sodium excretion was 156.0±59.5 meq/24 hrs (p<0.0001 vs. baseline) ( Fig 1)

Mean BMI decreased from 31.2±5.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup> to 30.7±4.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (p=0.007) at 4 months and to 30.3±4.2 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (p=ns) at 11 months (Fig 2).

eGFR (Fig3) and normalized Protein Nitrogen Appearance (nPNA) did not change (Fig 4).

## Results

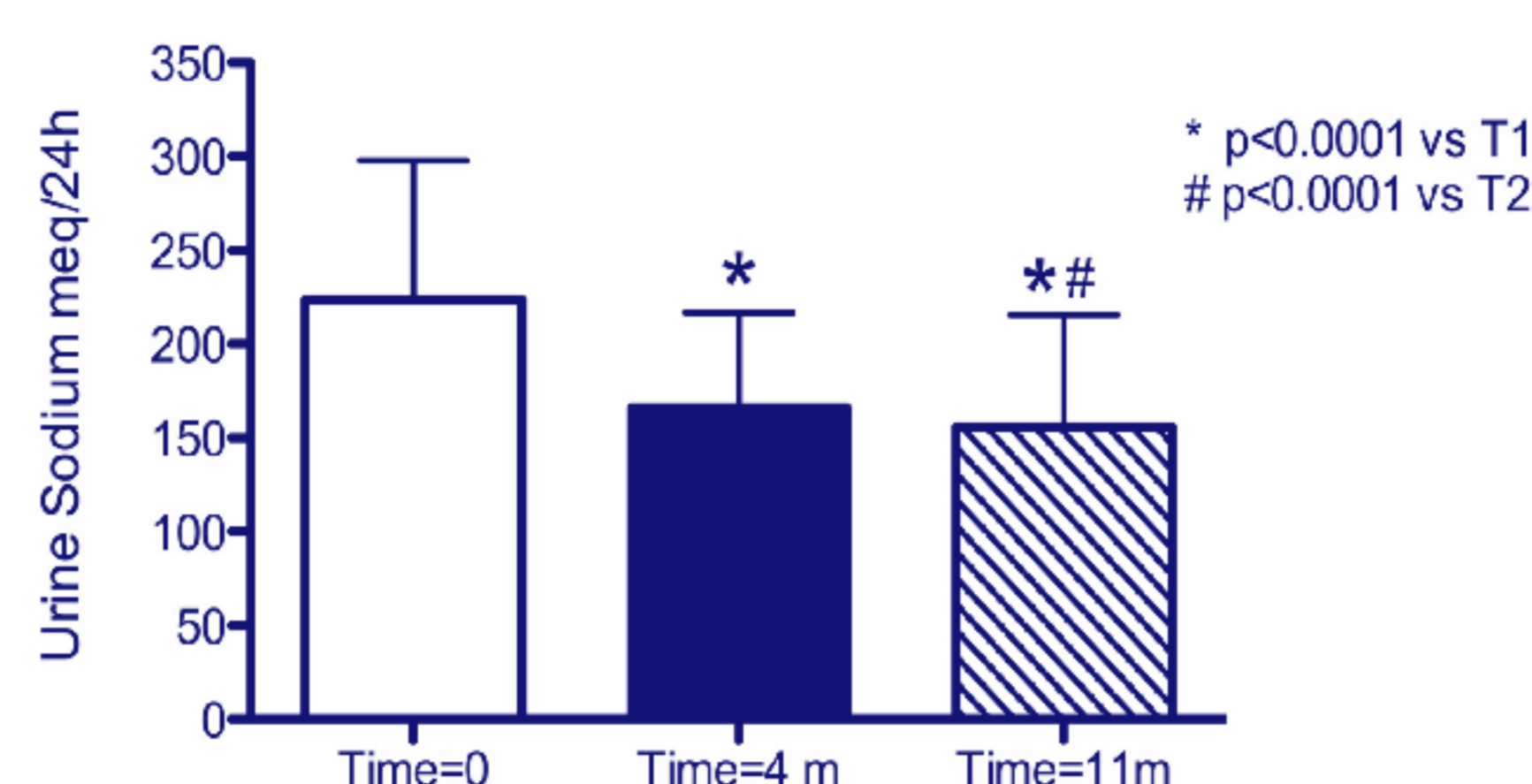


Fig 1. Urinary Sodium Excretion

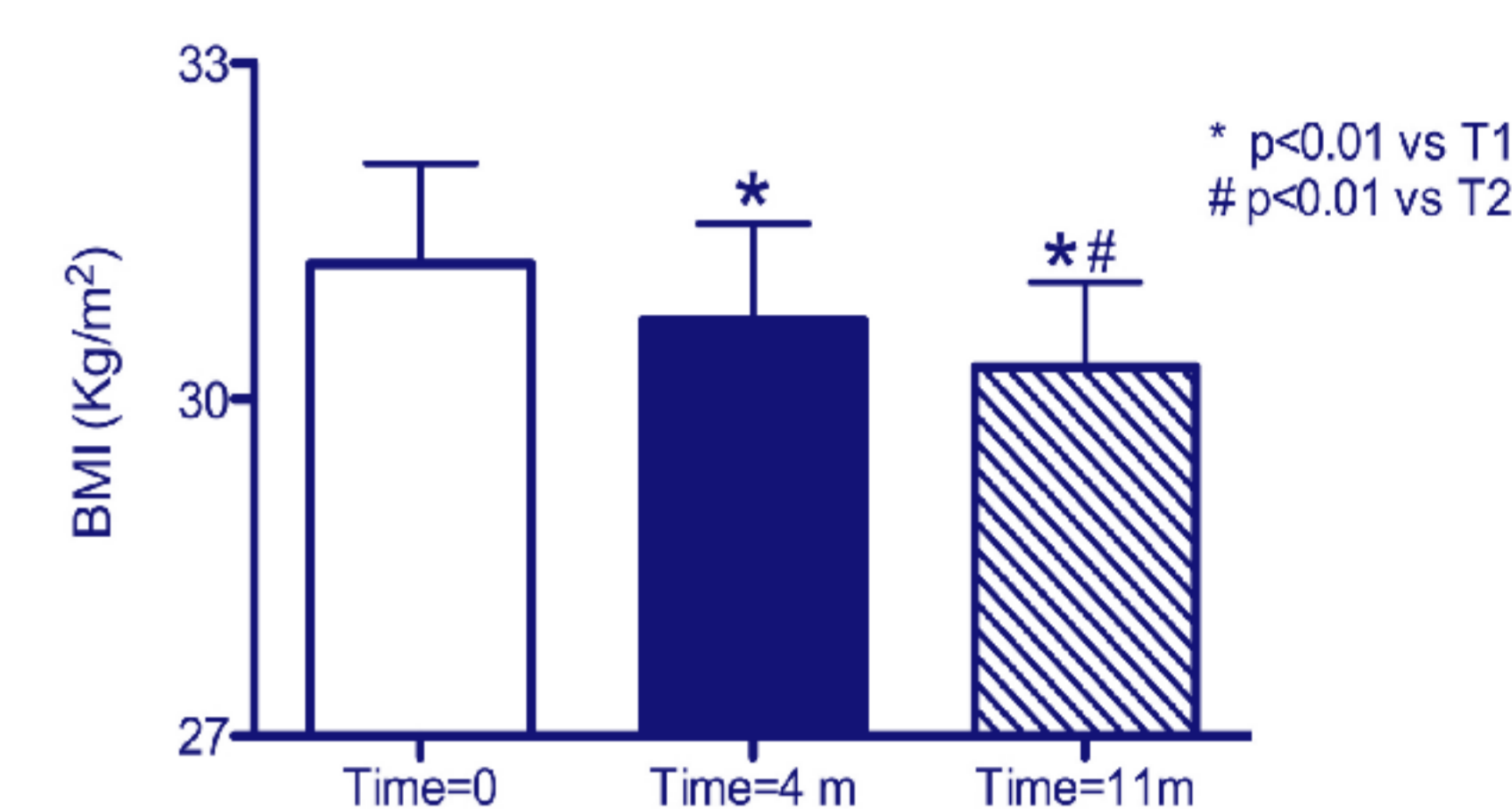


Fig 2. Body Mass Index (BMI)

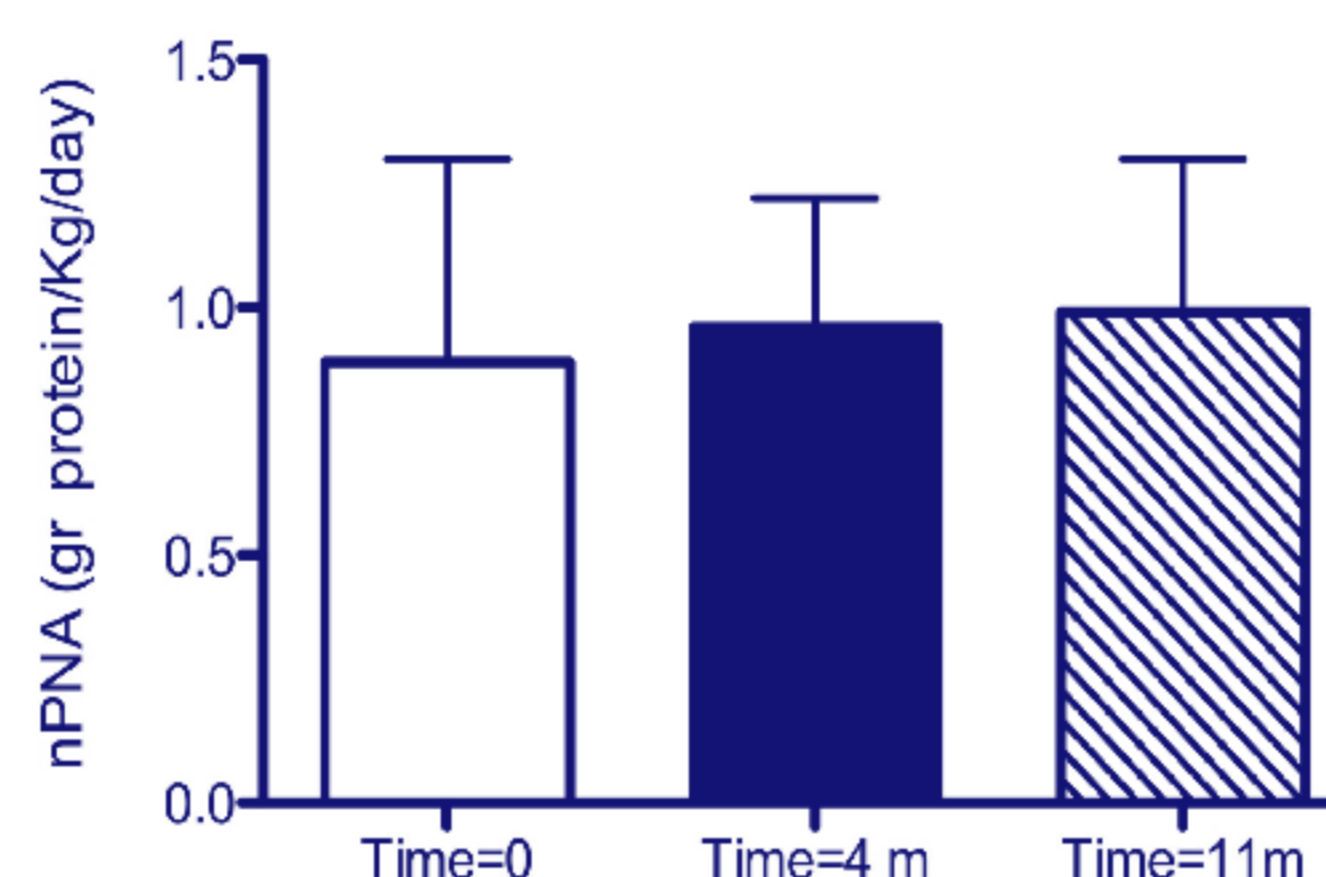


Fig 3. normalised Protein Nitrogen Appearance (n PNA)

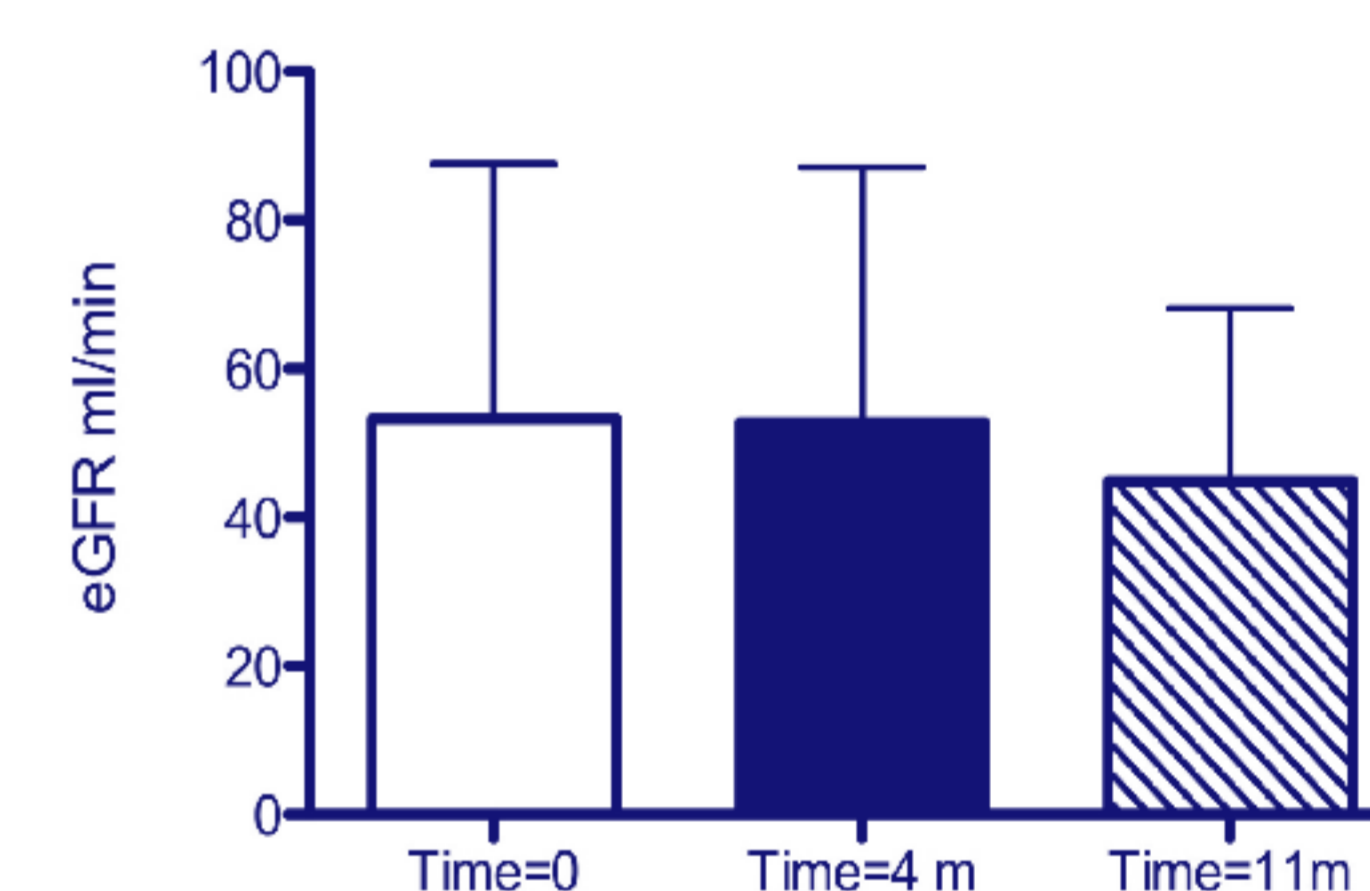


Fig 4. Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (e GFR)

## Conclusion

A long-term adherence to low sodium diet may be achieved in CKD patients following one intervention by a nephrology-specialized dietitian.

