

# Dietary potassium

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✓ Meets Patient's **editorial guidelines**

Est. **4 min** reading time

Potassium is a mineral found naturally in many foods. It is needed in the body for the normal functioning of the heart, nerves and muscles. High potassium levels can lead to dangerous heart rhythms. Low potassium levels can cause muscle weakness and problems with the heart rhythm too. Long-term low levels of potassium has been linked to **high blood pressure**, **heart disease**, and **stroke**. Low potassium is particularly likely to raise your blood pressure if you have a high intake of salt (sodium chloride).

Potassium relaxes the walls of the blood vessels, lowering blood pressure. It also protects against muscle cramping.

## At a glance

- Potassium is a mineral important for good health.
- Low potassium can cause tiredness, sickness, and high blood pressure.
- High potassium can be caused by kidney problems or some medications.
- Many fruits, vegetables, and other foods contain potassium.
- Adults should aim for at least 3510 mg of potassium daily.

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## What are normal levels of potassium?

### What can cause low potassium levels?

Having low levels of potassium in the blood is known as **hypokalaemia**. It can be caused by the following risk factors:

- If you lose a lot of fluid in **diarrhoea** and through being sick (**vomiting**).
- With excessive sweating – for example, in very hot countries.
- If you have **anorexia nervosa** (this is due to a combination of being sick and taking too many **laxatives**, resulting in loss of fluids).
- After eating too much liquorice, or if high doses of liquorice-containing herbal medicines are taken.
- As a side-effect of medication, especially 'water' tablets (diuretics). This is the most common cause of low potassium.

A diuretic is a medicine which increases the amount of urine you pass out from your kidneys. There are different types of diuretic tablets and some, particularly loop diuretics and thiazide diuretics, can cause too much potassium to be lost with the extra urine passing out of the body. This can make the potassium levels very low, which can be quite dangerous. **Potassium-sparing diuretics** can prevent this from happening.

### What are the symptoms of low potassium?

Low levels of potassium can make you feel tired and sick (nauseous) and can cause high blood pressure. Very low levels can result in muscle weakness, swelling (**oedema**) and dangerous heart rhythms.

### What can cause high potassium levels?

High potassium in the blood is known as **hyperkalaemia**. It can be caused by the following risk factors:

- **Sudden kidney injury or severe chronic kidney disease, due to the inability of the kidneys to remove potassium from the body.**



- Some medications – most commonly **angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors**.

If you need to follow a **low-potassium diet** because of kidney problems (such as kidney stones), you should be referred to a specialist dietician who will be able to advise you.

But for most people, eating potassium-rich foods is important to maintain a healthy diet. A reasonably high potassium intake helps to reduce blood pressure, which in turn reduces the risk of **strokes** and **heart attacks**.

## How much potassium do you need per day?

The World Health Organization recommends that adults should eat at least 3510 mg of potassium daily. However, studies looking at potassium intake and stroke risk have found that very few people meet that target.

## Which foods are high in potassium?

Potassium is present in many different foods, particularly in fruit and vegetables. Therefore, making sure that you have at least five portions of fruit and vegetables daily is very important.

Processed foods tend to contain lower levels of potassium. For example, wholemeal bread and brown rice have higher levels of potassium than their white equivalents.

Salt substitutes, such as potassium chloride, are made from potassium, and using these instead of salt will increase your potassium intake. However, it is probably healthier to get used to food tasting less salty than to replace salt with this alternative.

## Vegetables

Some vegetables which contain high levels of potassium are:

- Medium baked potato (skin on) 925 mg.
- Medium baked sweet potato (skin on) 450 mg.
- Medium raw tomato 290 mg.



- Half an avocado 490 mg.

Dark green leafy vegetables are also rich in potassium.

## Fruits

Fruits which contain high levels of potassium include:

- Medium banana 425 mg.
- ¼ cup of raisins 270 mg.
- Small orange 240 mg.
- Medium pear 200 mg.

Other tropical fruits that are also rich in potassium include mango, papaya, kiwi and melon.

## Proteins

Protein foods which contain high levels of potassium include:

- Salmon (80 g portion) 534 mg.
- ½ cup of lentils 365 mg.
- Turkey (80 g portion) 250 mg.
- 2 tablespoons of peanut butter 210 mg.

Other pulses and beans are also good sources of potassium.

## Dairy

Dairy foods rich in potassium:

- Small pot of yoghurt 350 mg.
- 1 cup of milk 360 mg.



These are just examples of potassium-rich foods but most fresh foods contain quite high levels of potassium. So a normal healthy diet containing a variety of fruit and vegetables will provide enough potassium for most people. However, you should seek medical advice if you are experiencing severe symptoms from high or low potassium intake.

- As a side-effect of medication, especially 'water' tablets (diuretics).

## Frequently asked questions

### When might I need to follow a low-potassium diet?

You might need to follow a low-potassium diet if you have kidney problems, such as kidney stones. In such cases, it is important to be referred to a specialist dietician who can provide tailored advice.

### Can processed foods affect my potassium intake?

Yes, processed foods generally contain lower levels of potassium compared to fresh, whole foods. For example, wholemeal bread and brown rice have higher potassium levels than their white equivalents. Eating fresh fruits and vegetables is a good way to ensure sufficient potassium intake.

### Are there any specific fruits that are particularly rich in potassium?

Many fruits are rich in potassium. Examples include bananas, oranges, pears, and raisins. Tropical fruits like mango, papaya, kiwi, and melon are also good sources of potassium. Aiming for at least five portions of fruit and vegetables daily helps ensure a good intake.

### What protein sources are good for increasing potassium levels?

Several protein foods can contribute to your potassium intake. Good sources include salmon, lentils, turkey, and peanut butter. Other pulses and beans are also beneficial for increasing your potassium levels.



## How can daily dairy intake contribute to my potassium levels?

Dairy products like a small pot of yoghurt and a cup of milk are rich in potassium. Incorporating these into your diet can help you reach your recommended daily potassium intake.

*These questions and answers have been generated from the information in this article.*

### Further reading and references

- Vinceti M, Filippini T, Crippa A, et al [\[ \]](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=27792643) ([http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=27792643](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=27792643)); Meta-Analysis of Potassium Intake and the Risk of Stroke. J Am Heart Assoc. 2016 Oct 6;5(10). pii: JAHA.116.004210. doi: 10.1161/JAHA.116.004210.
- Newberry SJ, Chung M, Anderson CAM, Chen C, Fu Z, Tang A, Zhao N, Booth M, Marks J, Hollands S, Motala A, Larkin J, Shanman R, Hempel S [\[ \]](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=30125063) ([http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=30125063](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=30125063)); Sodium and Potassium Intake: Effects on Chronic Disease Outcomes and Risks [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 2018 Jun. Report No.: 18-EHC009-EF.
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [\[ \]](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=30844154) ([http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=30844154](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=30844154)); Health and Medicine Division; Food and Nutrition Board; Committee to Review the Dietary Reference Intakes for Sodium and Potassium; Dietary Reference Intakes for Sodium and Potassium. Oria M, Harrison M, Stallings VA, editors. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2019 Mar 5. PMID: 30844154.
- Can eating too much black liquorice be bad for you? [\[ \]](https://www.nhs.uk/common-health-questions/food-and-diet/can-eating-too-much-black-liquorice-be-bad-for-you/) (<https://www.nhs.uk/common-health-questions/food-and-diet/can-eating-too-much-black-liquorice-be-bad-for-you/>); NHS



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- **Guideline: sodium intake for adults and children** [🔗](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241504836)  
(<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241504836>); World Health Organization (December 2012)
- **Guideline: potassium intake for adults and children** [🔗](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241504829)  
(<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241504829>); World Health Organization (December 2012)

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