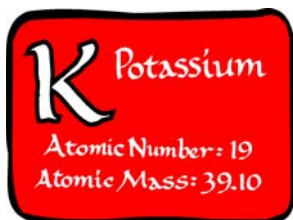


## Facts about Potassium<sup>1</sup>

R. Elaine Turner and Linda B. Bobroff<sup>2</sup>

### Why do we need potassium?



Potassium is a mineral found inside body cells. It is one of several minerals known as *electrolytes*. These minerals (potassium, sodium, and chloride) are found in the fluids inside and outside of body cells.

Potassium is important because it helps:

- regulate fluid and electrolyte balance
- maintain normal blood pressure
- transmit nerve impulses
- control muscle contraction, including the heart
- maintain healthy bones

### What happens if we don't get enough potassium?

Potassium deficiency is rare. People with kidney problems, excessive diarrhea or vomiting, and those who use laxatives could have low potassium levels. Symptoms of low potassium in the body include weakness, poor appetite, nausea, and fatigue. Low potassium intake has been linked to hypertension and osteoporosis.

### How much potassium do we need?

The following table lists recommended daily intakes of potassium.

Life Stage	Potassium (mg/day)*
Men, ages 19+	4700
Women, ages, 19+	4700
Pregnancy	4700
Breastfeeding	5100
*mg = milligrams	

### What does potassium have to do with high blood pressure?

Studies show that eating the recommended level of potassium can help maintain normal blood pressure. The best results occur when sodium intake is kept low.



Eating enough potassium can also reduce risk for stroke, and may reduce bone loss. A potassium-rich diet can also reduce the risk for kidney stones.

1. This document is FCS8805, one of a series of the Department of Family, Youth, and Community Sciences, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: November 2006. Please visit the EDIS Web site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
2. R. Elaine Turner, PhD, RD, associate dean, and Linda B. Bobroff, professor, Department of Family, Youth, and Community Sciences, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

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## How can we get enough potassium?

Potassium is readily available in our food supply, especially in unprocessed foods. Fruits and vegetables are the best sources. Dry beans and peas, nuts, and seeds are also good sources of potassium.



Here are some foods and the amount of potassium they contain.

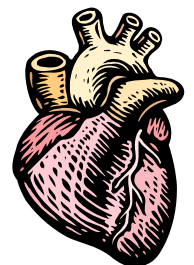
Food	Potassium (mg/serving)*
Potato, baked with skin, 1 medium	930
Spinach, cooked, 1 cup	840
Pinto beans, cooked, 1 cup	750
Lentils, cooked, 1 cup	730
Plantain, cooked, 1 cup	720
Prunes, dried, 10	615
Banana, 1 large	490
Orange juice, 1 cup	470
Cantaloupe, pieces, 1 cup	430
Papaya, pieces, 1 cup	360
*mg = milligram	

## What about supplements?

Because potassium is widely available in foods, supplements aren't usually needed. Some people who take diuretic medication for blood pressure control may need to get more potassium but this isn't true for all types of diuretics. Check with your doctor before taking a potassium supplement or using a salt substitute that contains potassium chloride.

## How much is too much?

People who take diuretic medications or who have kidney disease should check with their doctor about proper potassium intake. Consuming more than five times the suggested amount of potassium can lead to *hyperkalemia* - high levels of potassium in the blood. Hyperkalemia can cause a heart attack and be fatal.



## Where can I get more information?

The Family and Consumer Sciences (FCS) agent at your county Extension office may have more written information and nutrition classes for you to attend. Also, a registered dietitian (RD) can provide reliable information to you.

Reliable nutrition information may be found on the Internet at the following sites:

<http://solutionsforyourlife.ufl.edu>

<http://www.nutrition.gov>

<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov>

<http://americanheart.org>

