

PATIENT INFORMATION

Healthy Eating Guidelines: Lower Sodium (Salt)

Eating foods lower in sodium is an excellent way for you and your family to stay healthy and feel your best. Low sodium eating can lower your risk of high blood pressure, stroke, heart disease, and kidney disease.

Most of the salt (sodium) in our diet is from canned, processed, or convenience foods.

Steps you can take:

- 1. Choose whole or minimally processed foods using the table below.
- 2. Read and understand the food label when buying packaged foods.
 - a. Use the Percent Daily Value (%DV) on the Nutrition Facts Table (NFT) to decide if a food has a little or a lot of salt. Take note of the serving size on the Nutrition Facts Table.

5% DV (120mg) or less is "a little", 15% DV (360mg) or more is "a lot"

- 3. Add flavor to your meals without adding salt (sodium). Try making your own soups, sauces, and salad dressings.
- 4. When eating out, look for nutrition information before you order.

Most restaurants have nutrition information available in store or online.

Make small changes such as asking for no salt on fries, sauces, gravies, or dressings on the side, and choosing items that are whole or minimally processed.

Eat more foods lower in sodium	Eat less/avoid foods higher in sodium
Vegetables and Fruit	Vegetables and Fruit
Vegetables – canned, no salt added or	Pasta or tomato sauce – store bought
rinsed well	Pickles and other pickled vegetables
Vegetables – fresh or frozen, not	Tomato and vegetable juices
packaged in sauce	Instant potato mixes
Vegetable juices – low sodium or salt	
free	Meats and Alternatives
Fruits – fresh, frozen, or canned	Smoked, salted, or koshered meats
	(sausages, hot dogs, bacon, ham,
Meats and Alternatives	pickled fish or eggs, canned meats)
Meat, fish, or poultry – fresh or frozen	Deli meats or cold cuts such as
Nuts or seeds – unsalted	bologna, turkey breast, ham
Peanut butter or other nut butters –	Frozen foods such as lasagna, TV
regular or unsalted	dinners, pizza, hamburgers, French
	fries or breaded meat, fish, or chicken
	Nuts and seeds – salted

Eat less/avoid foods higher in sodium Eat more foods lower in sodium Tuna or salmon – canned, low sodium **Grain Products** Pancake, waffle, pasta, rice, muffin, or rinsed well Legumes (kidney beans, chickpeas, and bread mixes Instant hot cereals lentils) – dried or canned (rinse well) Crackers – salted **Grain Products** Crackers – unsalted Milk Products Buttermilk Popcorn – unsalted Whole grain breads Processed sliced cheese, cheese Cereals - cooked spreads and sauces Dry cereals with less than 200mg Cottage cheese sodium per serving Rice, barley, quinoa, couscous, bulgur, Other kasha or millet - without sauces Soups or broths – canned/packaged Spaghetti, macaroni, pastas with 400mg or more sodium per serving Bouillons – cubed, powdered, Milk Products Milk, soy milk, yogurt concentrated liquid Cheese – hard or block Steak sauces Cottage cheese – low sodium or Snacks such as pretzels, chips, salted reduced sodium crackers Ricotta cheese Restaurant and take out foods **Gravy** mixes Other Garlic salt, onion salt, celery salt, sea Soups (homemade) or salt, meat tenderizers canned/packaged with less than 400mg Dips made from dehydrated mixes Bread stuffing – packaged sodium per serving Baked beans – canned Herbs, spices for seasoning No Salt Seasonings (Mrs. Dash®) Salad dressings or dips, homemade Ketchup, mustard, relish, BBQ sauce (limit to 1Tbsp per day) Soy sauce – reduced sodium or low

References: Health Canada, 2019, Sodium in Canada; Dietitians of Canada, 2016, Food Sources of Sodium; Dietitians of Canada, 2012, Healthy Eating Guidelines for Lower Sodium (Salt) Eating; Hamilton Health Sciences, 2006, Tips to help you eat less salt

sodium