



NATIONAL KIDNEY
FOUNDATION®

THE CARIBBEAN KIDNEY-FRIENDLY PLATE

A VISUAL GUIDE TO HELP YOU ENJOY CARIBBEAN FOODS
WHILE BUILDING BALANCED, KIDNEY-FRIENDLY MEALS

1/2 Vegetables:

Fill half your plate with vegetables

Examples:

- Chayote
- Cabbage
- Okra
- Jicama

TIP:

Add a variety of
colors and textures



1/4 Protein:

Fill a quarter of your plate with proteins

Examples:

- Grilled or baked fish
- Chicken
- Eggs
- Lean pork or goat
- Beans, lentils, or pigeon peas in portions that fit your kidney diet
- Tofu

TIP:

Choose kidney-
friendly proteins in
moderate portions

1/4 Grains or Starches:

Fill a quarter of your plate with grains or starches

Examples:

- Rice
- Rice with pigeon peas
- Cornmeal

TIP:

Choose lower sodium
and lower phosphorus
grain options

Fruit on the Side:

Choose fresh fruits

Examples:

- Pineapple
- Tangerine
- Watermelon
- Golden apple



Add Flavor

Choose kidney-friendly
proteins in moderate portions

Examples:

- Lime
- Garlic
- Onion
- Hot peppers
- Fresh herbs
- Salt-free spice blends
- Sofrito without tomato



Fluids

Follow your kidney
dietitian's advice about the
right amount of fluid for you



Key Reminders:

- Choose fresh foods most often
- Limit sodium
- Read labels and watch portion sizes
- Work with a kidney dietitian for plan that works for you

Your needs may change based on your stage of CKD, lab results, medicines, and whether you are on dialysis. Always check with your kidney dietitian for help

Kidney-friendly eating is not the same for everyone. The nutrients below can affect your kidneys, heart, bones, and muscles, so ask your doctor or dietitian which ones matter most for you.

Nutrient	What It Does	Why It Matters in CKD	Food Sources to Limit	Food Sources to Include
SODIUM (Salt)	Helps maintain fluid balance and support nerve and muscle function.	Too much sodium can cause fluid retention, swelling, and high blood pressure.	Processed foods, canned soups, deli meats, salty snacks	Fresh foods, home cooked meals, herbs and spices
POTASSIUM	Helps nerves, muscles and heart work properly.	High potassium can cause dangerous heart rhythms (hyperkalemia).	Bananas, oranges, potatoes, tomatoes, dried fruit	Apples, berries, grapes, green beans, cabbage
PHOSPHORUS	Important for strong bones and cells.	Too much phosphorus can weaken bones, cause itching, and damage blood vessels.	Dark colas, processed cheese, packaged foods with phosphate additives	Fresh foods, rice milk not enriched, fresh fruits and vegetables
PROTEIN	Builds and repairs tissues and supports immune function.	Too much protein can increase waste buildup. Too little can cause muscle loss and weakness.	Large portions of meat, organ meats	The right portion of eggs, fish, chicken, beans, or tofu based on your care plan
FLUIDS	Helps maintain blood pressure, supports digestion, and removes waste.	Too much fluid can cause swelling, high blood pressure, and shortness of breath.	Large amounts of beverages, soups, ice cream if fluid restricted	The amounts of fluid recommended by your care team

Questions to Ask:

- What stage of CKD do I have?
 - Can you refer me for Medical Nutrition Therapy?
 - How much protein should I eat each day?
 - What is my daily sodium goal?
- Are my potassium and phosphorus levels in range?
 - Do I need a fluid limit?
 - How should I change my plate if I start dialysis or receive a transplant?
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For more information, contact the National Kidney Foundation

Toll-free help line: 855.NKF.CARES or email: nkfcares@kidney.org

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