Insufficient time to check out recently published articles in nephrology nutrition? In an effort to help keep our RPG members current, we reviewed the following articles from a variety of publications. We hope you find this list helpful and, as always, would appreciate your feedback and suggestions!


In a single center study of 97 patients, intensive dietary reduction and cooking modifications resulted in hyperphosphatemia improvement in peritoneal dialysis patients. After six months of intervention, binder need and dosage also significantly decreased.


Keto acid diet supplementation is of interest in the CKD population as a method of reducing kidney metabolic load and possible delay of dialysis. This article reviews available studies on this topic as well as suggests that more research is needed, specifically with keto acid supplements and higher protein intake.


One hundred outpatient hemodialysis patients in five different countries were included in this prospective observational study to determine if an algorithm could determine patients at risk, guide nutrition intervention for those identified and track outcomes over a three month period of time. Findings from the study showed a positive response to the algorithm with potential use in future research.


In an online survey directed towards outpatient renal dietitians, 30 regular job activities were ranked based on most important or time consuming vs. least important and time consuming. Overall, diet assessment and nutrition education were considered the most important roles in this group.


Using a metabolic research ward, thirteen dialysis patients with stable weights were assessed to determine if three day food records were accurate in comparison to the patient’s actual intake. Conclusions suggest that dietitian three day food recalls are lower than actual energy intake.


This review article offers insight into available research supporting the identification and treatment of calciphylaxis, a condition typically seen in patients with chronic kidney disease. Multidisciplinary team recommendations are included for uremic and nonuremic calciphylaxis.


Nutrition is an important component in the successful treatment of the chronic kidney disease patient. Since it plays such a vital role, caregivers need to consider and discuss patient barriers to recommended diet guidelines such as income, education, and availability of healthy foods. This article looks more specifically at socioeconomic status and its effect on the patient.