4-2012

Empty Calories: Know the Limits on Salt (Sodium)

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The human body needs only a small amount of salt (sodium). It is used to regulate body fluids and muscle contractions and to help pass on nerve impulses. Only about 200 milligrams of sodium is needed for the body to work. This is the amount of sodium in about \( \frac{1}{10} \) teaspoon of salt! Most of the time, we consume much more than this.

Salt is often added to foods. Only about 11 percent of the sodium in the average U.S. diet comes from adding salt or condiments to foods at home. About 12 percent of the sodium in our diets is in our foods naturally. Most sodium, about 77 percent, comes from eating processed foods such as canned vegetables, cured meats, and purchased sauces.

**Find the Sodium**

Taste alone is not a good guide to the sodium content of foods. Salt on the outside of food, such as a cracker, tastes salty but the food may not be high in sodium. A biscuit may not taste salty, but it can contain 350 miligrams of sodium. The best way to find out the sodium content is to read the Nutrition Facts labels on product packaging. Certain items in the ingredient list can also let you know the food is high in sodium. Look for:

- Monosodium glutamate (MSG)
- Baking soda
- Baking powder
- Disodium phosphate
- Sodium alginate
- Sodium nitrate
Medicines can be a source of sodium. Antacids, laxatives, and some anti-inflammatory drugs may contain large amounts of sodium.

**Cut It Out!**
Here are some tips for reducing the sodium in your diet:

**Eat more fresh foods and fewer processed foods.**
The following processed foods are generally high in sodium:
- Canned soups
- Prepared sauces and sauce mixes
- Prepared gravies and gravy mixes
- Frozen entrees
- Frozen casseroles
- Boil-in-bag meals
- Meal kits
- Seasoned potato, rice, and noodle mixes
- Quick breads

Fresh fruits and vegetables are usually low in sodium. Salt is added during canning. Fresh meats are lower in sodium than luncheon meat, cured meats and sausages.

**Limit use of high-sodium condiments.**
The following condiments are high in sodium:
- Catsup
- Mustard
- Salad dressings
- Sauces
- Dips
- Relish
- Pickles
- Olives

**Use herbs, spices, and other flavorings to enhance foods.**
The following are low-sodium flavorings that can be used in place of salt:
- Fresh or dried herbs
- Spices
- Peppers
- Lemon juice
- Zest from lemons or other citrus fruits
- Vinegar
- Onion
- Garlic

Some people use sea salt instead of table salt to season their food. Sea salt contains approximately the same amount of sodium as table salt.

**Remove salt from recipes whenever possible.**
You can leave out the salt in many recipes without affecting the quality. Soups, stews, casseroles, and other main dishes are often just as tasty without added salt or with less salt. However, omitting salt from baked goods may affect the quality of the product.

**Purchase lower sodium products.**
You can buy reduced-sodium foods. Reduced-sodium soups, broth, canned vegetables and vegetable juices, processed lean meats, and some condiments can be purchased. Check the Nutrition Facts label to see how much sodium a product contains.
Here is an example of how sodium easily adds up:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Milligrams Sodium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breakfast</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrambled eggs (2 large)</td>
<td>342 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork sausage, 2 links</td>
<td>336 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole wheat bread, 1 slice</td>
<td>148 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, 2 teaspoons</td>
<td>54 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, 8 ounces</td>
<td>126 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sodium for meal 1,006 mg</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Soup, 1 cup</td>
<td>911 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear (1 cup) and cottage cheese (½ cup) Salad</td>
<td>468 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda crackers, 4</td>
<td>156 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cola, 12 ounces</td>
<td>21 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sodium for meal 1,556 mg</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dinner</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ounces catfish, fried</td>
<td>238 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashed potatoes, ½ cup</td>
<td>182 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole slaw, ¾ cup</td>
<td>267 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbread, 3-inch square</td>
<td>467 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, 2 teaspoons</td>
<td>54 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple pie (1 slice) with ice cream (½ cup)</td>
<td>374 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, 8 ounces</td>
<td>126 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sodium for meal 1,708 mg</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sodium for day 4,270 mg</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following people should eat no more than 1500 milligrams of sodium daily:

- Adults ages 51 and over
- African Americans ages 2 and over
- People over age two with high blood pressure, diabetes, or chronic kidney disease

This includes half the total population of America.

A Note:

When buying salt, look for iodized salt. This salt has been prepared with iodine to prevent goiter.

**Good News**

Having a taste for salt is learned. It can be changed. To break the salt habit, reduce salt in your diet slowly. Most people find that, after a few weeks of eating less salt, they no longer miss it.

Written by Jackie Walters, MBA, RD, LD, Extension Specialist for Nutrition Education Programs
