Low Oxalate Diet

Low Oxalate Diet May Help Prevent Kidney Stones

Kidney stones are a common disorder of the urinary tract.

Kidney stones are pieces of stone-like material that form on the walls of the kidney. They are caused by a buildup of minerals in urine.

Most stones are so small that they pass through the urinary system without pain. However, a large enough stone can cause extreme pain or urinary blockage. This is very painful, and requires treatment or surgery.

In the United States, about 1 million people get kidney stones every year. Stones usually affect people between the ages of 20 and 40. They affect men more often than women. You may also be at risk if you have a family history of kidney stones.

Some people have kidney stones made from calcium oxalate (OX-uh-layt). For these people cutting back on high-oxalate foods and salt may help prevent kidney stones.

On a low oxalate diet, you should limit your oxalate to 40 to 50 mg each day.

Oxalate is found in many foods.

The following charts will help you avoid foods high in oxalate. They will help you eat foods low in oxalate. This may help prevent kidney stones.

Be sure to drink plenty of fluids. People likely to get kidney stones should drink 8 to 13 cups of fluid each day.

Your body may turn extra vitamin C into oxalate. Avoid high doses of vitamin C supplements (more than 2,000 mg of vitamin C per day)

In the following charts, food and drink serving sizes are 3.5 ounces (100 grams), unless otherwise noted.

Avoid these High-oxolate Foods and Drinks

High-oxolate foods have more than 10 mg of oxalate per serving

 Drinks Dark or "robust" beer Black tea Chocolate milk Cocoa Instant coffee Hot chocolate Juice made from high oxalate fruits (see below for high oxalate fruits) Ovaltine Soy drinks 	Dairy Chocolate milk Soy cheese Soy milk Soy yogurt
	Meat

Fats, Nuts, Seeds	None
 Nuts Nut butters Sesame seeds Tahini Soy nuts 	
 Starch Amaranth Buckwheat Cereal (bran or high fiber) Crisp bread (rye or wheat) Fruit cake Grits Pretzels Taro Wheat bran Wheat germ Whole wheat bread Whole wheat flour 	Fruit Blackberries Blueberries Carambola Concord grapes Currents Dewberries Elderberries Figs Fruit cocktail Gooseberry Kiwis Lemon peel Lime peel Orange peel Raspberries Rhubarb Canned strawberries Tamarillo Tangerines
Vegetables	Vegetables continued
 Beans (baked, green, dried, kidney) Beets Beet greens Beet root Carrots Celery Chicory Collards Dandelion greens Eggplant Escarole Kale 	 Leeks Okra Olives Parsley Peppers (chili and green) Pokeweed Potatoes (baked, boiled, fried) Rutabaga Spinach Summer squash Sweet potato Swiss chard Zucchini
Condiments	Miscellaneous
Black pepper (more than 1 tsp.)MarmaladeSoy sauce	 Chocolate Parsley

Limit these Moderate-oxalate Foods and Drinks

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You should have **no more than two or three servings** of these foods per day. Moderate-oxalate foods have 2 to10 mg of oxalate per serving

Drinks	 Draft beer Carrot juice Brewed coffee Cranberry juice Grape juice Guinness draft beer Matetea tea Orange juice Rosehip tea Tomato juice Twining's black currant tea
Dairy	Yogurt
Fats, nuts, seeds	FlaxseedSunflower seeds
Fruit	 Apples Applesauce Apricots Coconut Cranberries Mandarin orange Orange Fresh peaches Fresh pear Pineapples Purple and Damson plums Prunes Fresh strawberries
Meat	LiverSardines
Starch	 Bagels Brown rice Cornmeal Corn starch Corn tortilla Fig cookie Oatmeal Ravioli (no sauce) Spaghetti in red sauce Sponge cake Cinnamon Pop tart White bread
Vegetables	 Artichoke Asparagus Broccoli Brussel sprouts Carrots (canned) Corn Fennel Lettuce lima beans Mustard greens Onions Parsnip Canned peas Tomato Tomato soup Turnips Vegetable soup Watercress
Miscellaneous	 Ginger Malt Potato chips (less than 3.5 oz.)

Enjoy these Low-oxalate Foods and Drinks

Eat as much of these low-oxalate foods as you like. Low-oxalate foods have less than 2 mg of oxalate per serving.

Drinks	 Apple cider Apple juice Apricot nectar Bottled beer Buttermilk Cherry juice Cola Grapefruit juice Green tea Herbal teas (see below) Lemonade Lemon juice Lime juice Milk Oolong tea Pineapple juice Wine
Herbal Teas	 Celestial Seasonings (Sleepytime, Peppermint, Wild Forest Blackberry, Mandarin Orange Spice, Cinnamon, Apple Spice) R.C. Bigelow (Cranberry Apple, Red Raspberry, I Love Lemon, Orange and Spic, Mint Medley, Sweet Dreams) Thomas J. Lipton (Gentle Orange, Lemon Soothe, Chamomile flowers, Stinging Nettle)
Dairy	 Cheese Buttermilk Milk
Fats, nuts, seeds	 Butter Margarine Mayonnaise Salad dressing Vegetable oil
Fruit	 Avocados Bananas Cherries (bing and sour) Grapefruit Grapes (green and red) Huckleberries Kumquat Litchi/Lychee Mangoes Melons Nectarines Papaya Passion fruit Canned peaches Canned pears Green and yellow plums Raisins (1/4 cup)
	 Bacon Beef Corned beef

Meat	 Fish (except sardines) Ham Lamb Lean meats Pork Poultry Shellfish
Starches	 Barley Cereals (corn or rice) Cheerios Chicken noodle soup Egg noodles English muffin Graham crackers Macaroni Pasta (plain) White rice Wild rice
Vegetables	 Cabbage Cauliflower Chives Cucumber Endive Kohlrabi Mushrooms Peas Radishes Water chestnut
Condiments	 Basil Cinnamon Corn syrup Dijon mustard Dill Honey Imitation vanilla extract Jelly made from low oxalate fruits Ketchup (1 Tbsp.) Maple syrup Nutmeg Oregano Peppermint Sage Sugar Vinegar White pepper
Miscellaneous	 Gelatin (unflavored) Hard candy Jell-O Lemon balm Lemon juice Lime juice

For more help and information, visit the UPMC Nutrition Services contact us page.

For help in finding a doctor or health service that suits your needs, call the UPMC Referral Service at 412-647-UPMC (8762) or 1-800-533-UPMC (8762). Select option 1.

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