

89. Di Iorio B, Bellasi A, Russo D. Mortality in kidney disease patients treated with phosphate binders: a randomized study. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2012;7:487–493.
90. Di Iorio B, Molony D, Bell C, et al. Sevelamer versus calcium carbonate in incident hemodialysis patients: results of an open-label 24-month randomized clinical trial. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2013;62:771–778.
91. Jamal SA, Vandermeer B, Raggi P, et al. Effect of calcium-based versus non-calcium-based phosphate binders on mortality in patients with chronic kidney disease: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet*. 2013;382:1268–1277.
92. Palmer SC, Gardner S, Tonelli M, et al. Phosphate-binding agents in adults With CKD: a network meta-analysis of randomized trials. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2016;68:691–702.
93. Patel L, Bernard LM, Elder GJ. Sevelamer versus calcium-based binders for treatment of hyperphosphatemia in CKD: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2016;11:232–244.
94. Sekercioglu N, Thabane L, Diaz Martinez JP, et al. Comparative effectiveness of phosphate binders in patients with chronic kidney disease: a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *PLoS One*. 2016;11:e0156891.
95. Floege J, Covic AC, Ketteler M, et al. A phase III study of the efficacy and safety of a novel iron-based phosphate binder in dialysis patients. *Kidney Int*. 2014;86:638–647.
96. Van Buren PN, Lewis JB, Dwyer JP, et al. The phosphate binder ferric citrate and mineral metabolism and inflammatory markers in maintenance dialysis patients: results from prespecified analyses of a randomized clinical trial. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2015;66:479–488.
97. Lewis JB, Sika M, Koury MJ, et al. Ferric citrate controls phosphorus and delivers iron in patients on dialysis. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2015;26:493–503.
98. Ohlsson C, Darelid A, Nilsson M, et al. Cortical consolidation due to increased mineralization and endosteal contraction in young adult men: a five-year longitudinal study. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2011;96:2262–2269.
99. Berger C, Goltzman D, Langsetmo L, et al. Peak bone mass from longitudinal data: implications for the prevalence, pathophysiology, and diagnosis of osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res*. 2010;25:1948–1957.
100. Darelid A, Ohlsson C, Nilsson M, et al. Catch up in bone acquisition in young adult men with late normal puberty. *J Bone Miner Res*. 2012;27:2198–2207.
101. Denburg MR, Kumar J, Jemielita T, et al. Fracture burden and risk factors in childhood CKD: results from the CKiD cohort study. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2016;27:543–550.
102. El Borolossy R, El Wakeel LM, El Hakim I, et al. Efficacy and safety of nicotinamide in the management of hyperphosphatemia in pediatric patients on regular hemodialysis. *Pediatr Nephrol*. 2016;31:289–296.
103. Block GA, Rosenbaum DP, Leonsson-Zachrisson M, et al. Effect of tenapanor on serum phosphate in patients receiving hemodialysis. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2017;28:1933–1942.
104. Karavetian M, de Vries N, Elzein H, et al. Effect of behavioral stage-based nutrition education on management of osteodystrophy among hemodialysis patients. *Lebanon. Patient Educ Couns*. 2015;98:1116–1122.
105. Lou LM, Caverni A, Gimeno JA, et al. Dietary intervention focused on phosphate intake in hemodialysis patients with hyperphosphatemia. *Clin Nephrol*. 2012;77:476–483.
106. Liu Z, Su G, Guo X, et al. Dietary interventions for mineral and bone disorder in people with chronic kidney disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2015;CD010350.
107. Calvo MS, Park YK. Changing phosphorus content of the U.S. diet: potential for adverse effects on bone. *J Nutr*. 1996;126:1168S–1180S.
108. Russo D, Miranda I, Ruocco C, et al. The progression of coronary artery calcification in predialysis patients on calcium carbonate or sevelamer. *Kidney Int*. 2007;72:1255–1261.
109. Zeller K, Whittaker E, Sullivan L, et al. Effect of restricting dietary protein on the progression of renal failure in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med*. 1991;324:78–84.
110. Anderson JJB, Sell ML, Garner S, Calvo MS. Phosphorus. In: Bowman BA, Russell RM, eds. *Present Knowledge of Nutrition*. Washington, DC: ILSI Press; 2001.
111. Sherman RA, Ravella S, Kapoian T. The phosphate content of prescription medication: a new consideration. *Ther Innov Regul Sci*. 2015;49:886–889.
112. Benini O, D'Alessandro C, Gianfaldoni D, et al. Extra-phosphate load from food additives in commonly eaten foods: a real and insidious danger for renal patients. *J Ren Nutr*. 2011;21:303–308.
113. Sherman RA, Mehta O. Phosphorus and potassium content of enhanced meat and poultry products: implications for patients who receive dialysis. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2009;4:1370–1373.
114. Calvo MS. Dietary considerations to prevent loss of bone and renal function. *Nutrition*. 2000;16:564–566.
115. Caldeira D, Amaral T, David C, et al. Educational strategies to reduce serum phosphorus in hyperphosphatemic patients with chronic kidney disease: systematic review with meta-analysis. *J Ren Nutr*. 2011;21:285–294.
116. Sullivan C, Sayre SS, Leon JB, et al. Effect of food additives on hyperphosphatemia among patients with end-stage renal disease: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2009;301:629–635.
117. Durose CL, Holdsworth M, Watson V, et al. Knowledge of dietary restrictions and the medical consequences of noncompliance by patients on hemodialysis are not predictive of dietary compliance. *J Am Diet Assoc*. 2004;104:35–41.
118. Evenepoel P, Bover J, Urena Torres P. Parathyroid hormone metabolism and signaling in health and chronic kidney disease. *Kidney Int*. 2016;90:1184–1190.
119. Oksa A, Spustova V, Krivosikova Z, et al. Effects of long-term cholecalciferol supplementation on mineral metabolism and calcitropic hormones in chronic kidney disease. *Kidney Blood Press Res*. 2008;31:322–329.
120. Chue CD, Townsend JN, Moody WE, et al. Cardiovascular effects of sevelamer in stage 3 CKD. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2013;24:842–852.
121. Lemos MM, Watanabe R, Carvalho AB, et al. Effect of rosuvastatin and sevelamer on the progression of coronary artery calcification in chronic kidney disease: a pilot study. *Clin Nephrol*. 2013;80:1–8.
122. Coyne D, Acharya M, Qiu P, et al. Paricalcitol capsule for the treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism in stages 3 and 4 CKD. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2006;47:263–276.
123. Coburn JW, Maung HM, Elangovan L, et al. Doxercalciferol safely suppresses PTH levels in patients with secondary hyperparathyroidism associated with chronic kidney disease stages 3 and 4. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2004;43:877–890.
124. Nordan KP, Dahl E. Low dose calcitriol versus placebo in patients with predialysis chronic renal failure. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 1988;67:929–936.
125. Hamdy NA, Kanis JA, Beneton MN, et al. Effect of alfacalcidol on natural course of renal bone disease in mild to moderate renal failure. *BMJ*. 1995;310:358–363.
126. Fishbane S, Chittineni H, Packman M, et al. Oral paricalcitol in the treatment of patients with CKD and proteinuria: a randomized trial. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2009;54:647–652.
127. Wang AY, Fang F, Chan J, et al. Effect of paricalcitol on left ventricular mass and function in CKD—the OPERA trial. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2014;25:175–186.
128. Thadhani R, Appelbaum E, Pritchett Y, et al. Vitamin D therapy and cardiac structure and function in patients with chronic kidney disease: the PRIMO randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2012;307:674–684.
129. Li XH, Feng L, Yang ZH, et al. The effect of active vitamin d on cardiovascular outcomes in predialysis chronic kidney diseases: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Nephrology (Carlton)*. 2015;20:706–714.
130. Xu L, Wan X, Huang Z, et al. Impact of vitamin D on chronic kidney diseases in non-dialysis patients: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *PLoS One*. 2013;8:e61387.
131. Coyne DW, Goldberg S, Faber M, et al. A randomized multicenter trial of paricalcitol versus calcitriol for secondary hyperparathyroidism in stages 3–4 CKD. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2014;9:1620–1626.
132. Riccio E, Sabbatini M, Bruzzese D, et al. Effect of paricalcitol vs calcitriol on hemoglobin levels in chronic kidney disease patients: a randomized trial. *PLoS One*. 2015;10:e0118174.
133. Kovessy CP, Lu JL, Malakauskas SM, et al. Paricalcitol versus ergocalciferol for secondary hyperparathyroidism in CKD stages 3 and 4: a randomized controlled trial. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2012;59:58–66.
134. Moe SM, Saifullah A, LaClair RE, et al. A randomized trial of cholecalciferol versus doxercalciferol for lowering parathyroid hormone in chronic kidney disease. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2010;5:299–306.
135. Sprague SM, Crawford PW, Melnick JZ, et al. Use of extended-release calcifediol to treat secondary hyperparathyroidism in stages 3 and 4 chronic kidney disease. *Am J Nephrol*. 2016;44:316–325.
136. Hahn D, Hodson EM, Craig JC. Interventions for metabolic bone disease in children with chronic kidney disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2015;CD008327.
137. Kubo Y, Sterling LR, Parfrey PS, et al. Assessing the treatment effect in a randomized controlled trial with extensive non-adherence: the EVOLVE trial. *Pharm Stat*. 2015;14:242–251.