| **Study** | **Participants** | **Exposure** | **Intake Status Ascertainment** | **Results** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lijie Shi, 2014133; Kruppe, 2014134; Kroke, 2004135; Krupp, 2015169  Location: Germany  Setting: Community  Design: Prospective Cohort study  Study Name: Dortmund Nutritional and Anthropometric Longitudinally Designed (DONALD) Study  . | Study of: Children N: NR  % Male: 51 Mean Age/Range/Age at Baseline: boys median 6 (IQR 4.0-8.0) girls median 6.0 (IQR 4.0- 7.0) Race: NR Systolic BP: boys median 97.1 (IQR 90.8 -1.04) girls median 97.0 (IQR 90.0- 102) Diastolic BP: boys median 57.0 (IQR 50-0 - 65.0) girls median 55.0 (IQR 49.6 -64.1) Magnesium: NR Calcium: NR Other Minerals: NR Mean BMI: boys median 15.7 (IQR 15.0 - 16.8) girls median15.3 (IQR 14.7 -16.4) % with Hypertension: NR % with history of CVD: NR % with Type 2 diabetes: NR % with Kidney disease: NR % with history of Kidney stones: NR  Inclusion: Children aged 4 -18 year old were included. Exclusion: Children who had taken BP-influencing drugs, regularly or on the day of BP measurements, or whose SBP or DBP data were implausible were excluded. | Exposure Type: Urinary sodium excretion Exposure Unit: mmol/MJ per day  Duration: NR Exposure to Follow Up Time: no data (approximately 10 years)  Dose format: continuous All, Dose: NR | Sodium measure: Multiple 24-hour urine analysis with validation Best sodium measure recorded: 3 yearly repeated 24-hour urine analysis  How was blood pressure measured? SBP and DBP had been measured according to standard procedures with a random zero sphygmomanometer until 1994 and with a standard mercury sphygmomanometer (Mercuro 300, WelchAllyn) thereafter. Appropriate cuff sizes were used according to arm circumferences. BP was measured in the right arm of the subjects after 5 min of rest. Two consecutive BP measurements were recorded on each measurement occasion, and the arithmetic mean of both readings was used in the analysis. | Diastolic blood pressure (BP was measured with a random zero sphygmomanometer until 1994 and with a standard mercury sphygmomanometer (Mercuro 300, WelchAllyn) after 1994.) (mmol/MJ per day/Outcome): All cases: NR, total: NR Adjustment: Age, age2, age3, sex, pubertal group, intra-individual change in Na excretion £ pubertal group and person-specific mean-Na excretion £ pubertal group. TEI, TEI £ pubertal group, BMI-SDS, height-SDS, growth velocity, full breast-feeding status, maternal diastolic BP, FVI, FVI £ pubertal group and Ca intake. In pubertal stage, a non-significant association between intra-individual increase in DBP and an intra-individual increase in Na excretion. In pubertal stage, no between-person effect observed for sodium excretion and DBP.  Systolic blood pressure (BP was measured with a random zero sphygmomanometer until 1994 and with a standard mercury sphygmomanometer (Mercuro 300, WelchAllyn) after 1994.) (mmol/MJ per day/Outcome): 7 years FU All cases: NR, total: NR Adjustment: Age, age2, age3, sex, pubertal group, intra-individual change in Na excretion £ pubertal group and person-specific mean-Na excretion £ pubertal group. total energy intake (TEI), TEI £ pubertal group, BMI-standard deviation scores (SDS), height-SDS, birth weight, full breast-feeding status, maternal systolic BP, fruit and vegetable intake (FVI), and FVI £ pubertal group. In pubertal stage, a non-significant association between intra-individual increase in SBP and an intra-individual increase in Na excretion. In pubertal stage, no between-person effect observed for sodium excretion and SBP. |