

Salz und kardiovaskuläres Risiko: Evidenz aus epidemiologischen Studien

Sel et risque cardiovasculaire: évidence des études épidémiologiques

Literatur / Références

1. Cook, N.R., et al., Joint effects of sodium and potassium intake on subsequent cardiovascular disease: the Trials of Hypertension Prevention follow-up study. *Arch Intern Med*, 2009. 169(1): p. 32–40.
2. Strazzullo, P., et al., Salt intake, stroke, and cardiovascular disease: meta-analysis of prospective studies. *BMJ*, 2009. 339: p. b4567.
3. Taylor, R.S., et al., Reduced dietary salt for the prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2011(7): p. CD009217.
4. Bochud, M., et al., [Population reduction of salt consumption: opportunities, impact and strategies]. *Rev Med Suisse*, 2012. 8(348): p. 1443–7.
5. Danon-Hersch, N., et al., Prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of high blood pressure in a Swiss city general population: the CoLaus study. *Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil*, 2009. 16(1): p. 66–72.
6. Lewington, S., et al., Age-specific relevance of usual blood pressure to vascular mortality: a meta-analysis of individual data for one million adults in 61 prospective studies. *Lancet*, 2002. 360(9349): p. 1903–13.
7. Lawes, C.M., S. Vander Hoorn, and A. Rodgers, Global burden of blood-pressure-related disease, 2001. *Lancet*, 2008. 371(9623): p. 1513–8.
8. Cook, N.R., et al., Long term effects of dietary sodium reduction on cardiovascular disease outcomes: observational follow-up of the trials of hypertension prevention (TOHP). *BMJ*, 2007. 334(7599): p. 885–8.
9. Alderman, M.H., H. Cohen, and S. Madhavan, Dietary sodium intake and mortality: the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I). *Lancet*, 1998. 351(9105): p. 781–5.
10. Yang, Q., et al., Sodium and potassium intake and mortality among US adults: prospective data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Arch Intern Med*, 2011. 171(13): p. 1183–91.
11. Cohen, H.W., M. Aldermann, and N. Graudal, Reanalysis of NHANES III data on sodium association with mortality: appropriate adjustment for potassium not performed. *Arch Intern Med*, 2011. 171(22): p. 2063; author reply 2064.
12. Cohen, H.W., S.M. Hailpern, and M.H. Alderman, Sodium intake and mortality follow-up in the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III). *J Gen Intern Med*, 2008. 23(9): p. 1297–302.
13. He, J., et al., Dietary sodium intake and subsequent risk of cardiovascular disease in overweight adults. *JAMA*, 1999. 282(21): p. 2027–34.
14. Tuomilehto, J., et al., Urinary sodium excretion and cardiovascular mortality in Finland: a prospective study. *Lancet*, 2001. 357(9259): p. 848–51.
15. Tunstall-Pedoe, H., et al., Comparison of the prediction by 27 different factors of coronary heart disease and death in men and women of the Scottish Heart Health Study: cohort study. *BMJ*, 1997. 315(7110): p. 722–9.
16. Cohen, H.W., et al., Sodium intake and mortality in the NHANES II follow-up study. *Am J Med*, 2006. 119(3): p. 275 e7–14.
17. Geleijnse, J.M., et al., Sodium and potassium intake and risk of cardiovascular events and all-cause mortality: the Rotterdam Study. *Eur J Epidemiol*, 2007. 22(11): p. 763–70.
18. O'Donnell, M.J., et al., Urinary sodium and potassium excretion and risk of cardiovascular events. *JAMA*, 2011. 306(20): p. 2229–38.
19. Stolarz-Skrzypek, K., et al., Fatal and nonfatal outcomes, incidence of hypertension, and blood pressure changes in relation to urinary sodium excretion. *JAMA*, 2011. 305(17): p. 1777–85.
20. Alderman, M.H., et al., Low urinary sodium is associated with greater risk of myocardial infarction among treated hypertensive men. *Hypertension*, 1995. 25(6): p. 1144–52.
21. Appel, L.J., et al., Effects of reduced sodium intake on hypertension control in older individuals: results from the Trial of Nonpharmacologic Interventions in the Elderly (TONE). *Arch Intern Med*, 2001. 161(5): p. 685–93.