| **Study** | **Participants** | **Exposure** | **IntakeStatus Ascertainment** | **Results** |
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| Fang, 2000131Location: USSetting: CommunityDesign: Prospective Cohort studyStudy Name:NHANES I. | Study of: AdultsN: NR% Male: 38.2Mean Age/Range/Age at Baseline: NRRace: 83.5 whiteSystolic BP: NRDiastolic BP: NRMagnesium: NRCalcium: NROther Minerals: NRMean BMI: NR% with Hypertension: NR% with history of CVD: NR% with Type 2 diabetes: NR% with Kidney disease: NR% with history of Kidney stones: NRInclusion: NHANES I survey participants aged between 25-74 during baseline examination.Exclusion: Excluded those with missing potassium intake data. Excluded those with unknown vital status, and excluded those not being either black or white. Excluded the extreme 1% in both tails of the 24 hour dietary potassium intake. Excluded those with a history of myocardial infarction and/or stroke. | Exposure Type: Dietary potassium intakeExposure Unit: mg/dDuration: NRExposure to Follow Up Time: up to 22 yearsDose format: rangeT1, Dose: <1508T2, Dose: 1508-2207T3, Dose: >2207 | Sodium, Method of Validation: 24-hour "diet recall"Best potassium measure recorded: one 24 hour dietary recallMortality Outcomes-Method of Ascertainment: Interview, tracing, national death index searches, deaths confirmed from death certificates | Stroke death (Stroke deaths were determined by ICD-9 codes 430 to 438) (mg/d/Outcome):Average 16.7 years FUT1 cases: 30, total: NR, T2 cases: 24, total: NR, T3 cases: 22, total: NRAdjustment: Age, raceAmong nonhypertensive subjects (n 7632), after age/race adjustment, the sex-specific stroke mortality by dietary potassium intake was not significantly different between dietary potassium intake groups among men. |