

Table 3. Average 24-hour sodium or potassium excretion by study and completion status based on *para*-amino benzoic acid (PABA) recovery criteria.

Study	Group	24-Hour Urine Sodium Excretion, mmol/d ^a							
		N ^b	Mean ^c	Complete ^d		Incomplete		Analyte recovery ^e	P ^f
				N	Mean	N	Mean		
Fu ^{18,G}	Total	681	151 ± 67	438	158 ± 71	243	138 ± 60	20	0.0002
Murakami et al ^{20,G}	Total	654	147 ± 56	604	149 ± 56	50	118 ± 49	30.5	<0.001
Bingham et al ²⁵	Total	63	125 ± 51	45	134 ± 51	18	103 ± 51	31	0.033
Leclercq et al ²¹	Total	257	136 ± 56	135	137 ± 60	122	134 ± 52	3.1	0.658
Williams and Bingham ¹⁹	Men	75	167 ± 49	63	174 ± 52	12	131 ± 31	42.8	0.078
	Women	51	127 ± 39	42	125 ± 38	9	140 ± 43	-15.0	0.302
Study	Group	24-Hour Urine Potassium Excretion, mmol/d							
		N ^b	Mean ^c	Complete ^d		Incomplete		Analyte recovery ^e	P ^f
				N	Mean	N	Mean		
Subar et al ²⁴	Men	505	85	394	87	NR	NR	NA	NA
	Women	436	68	324	67	NR	NR	NA	NA
Murakami et al ^{20,G}	Total	654	45 ± 16	604	46 ± 16	50	35 ± 16	10.7	<0.001
Bingham et al ²⁵	Total	63	61 ± 18	45	63 ± 19	18	56 ± 13	7	0.157
Williams and Bingham ¹⁹	Men	75	74 ± 23	63	75 ± 24	12	66 ± 15	8.9	0.215
	Women	51	59 ± 17	42	60 ± 16	9	54 ± 21	5.5	0.372

Abbreviations: N, number of 24-hour urine collections; NA, not applicable; NR, not reported

^aSodium conversions were derived from Institute of Medicine. Dietary reference intakes for water, potassium, sodium chloride, and sulfate. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2004. Studies with sodium reported in mmol were converted to mg of sodium by multiplying the number of mmol of sodium by 23.

^bTotal number of collections was calculated by combining complete and incomplete collections.

^cMean analyte excretions were calculated assuming independent populations derived from Arsham. H. Pooling Means and Variances. 2014. < <http://home.ubalt.edu/ntsbarsh/Business-stat/otherapplets/Pooled.htm>>. The following formula was used where $\bar{x}(i)$ is the mean of the sample i , n is the sample size i . Pooled Mean = $[\sum n(i)\bar{x}(i)]/[\sum n(i)]$. The pooled standard deviation was calculated using: $\text{SQRT}[(\sum n(i)-1*(s(i))^2)/\sum n(i)]$.

^dCompletion was defined by PABA recovery >85% recovery using either using colorimetry or HPLC in all studies with the exception of Subar and colleagues. Subar defined completion based on having colorimetry results >70% or HPLC results >78%.

^eDifference in analyte recoveries was calculated by subtracting the mean recovery of the analyte for complete urine collections by mean recovery for incomplete urine collections based on PABA recovery criteria

^fStudents unpaired t -test, assuming equal variances, was used to assess if difference in means by complete versus incomplete urine collections were significant, assessed at 0.05

⁹Fu¹⁸ and Murakami et al²⁰ reported analyte excretions in mg/d. For comparison purposes, both sodium and potassium values were converted to mmol/d from results reported in the study. Sodium values were divided by 23 g/mol, while potassium was divided by the molar mass 39.1 g/mol.^{14,16}