



Intra-day, inter-day and year-on-year trends in sodium intake using the National Diet & Nutrition Survey Rolling Programme

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Sodium and blood pressure



- High sodium consumption is a significant predictive risk factor for hypertension ¹
- WHO guidelines recommend not to exceed 2000 mg/d²
- The potential effect of timing of sodium intake on disease risk is unknown
- Knowledge of diurnal and weekly patterns of sodium intake may also be helpful in designing practical nutrition guidelines.
- Food diaries collected from adults participating in the UK NDNS RP specifically measure timings of food intake; subsequently converted to sodium

'US Research

Mente A, et al. Assessment of Dietary Sodium and Potassium in Canadians Using 24-Hour Urinary Collection. Can J Cardiol 2016;32(3):319–26.
 World Health Organization. WHO global sodium benchmarks for different food categories. 2021



NDNS Rolling Programme

- The National Diet & Nutrition Survey Rolling Programme (NDNS RP)
- The rolling programme started in 2008³
- ~1000 individuals per year across all the regions in the UK
- NDNS surveys food consumption & demographic data and collects blood & urine samples to determine nutritional status of the UK population
 - Times of food consumption, categorised into seven predefined time periods
 - Food consumption categorised in week & weekend
- <u>Of particular interest</u>: clinical BP, sociodemographic data and anthropometric measurements



3. Whitton C et al. Br J Nutr. 2011 Dec;106(12):1899–914.



Research Aims

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Using 10 consecutive years NDNS (2008-2018):

1. Intra-day patterns of sodium intake (across the day)

2. Inter-day patterns of sodium intake (weekday v weekend)

3. Trends in dietary sodium intake in the UK across a ten-year period (2008-2018)







Methods



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- Request submitted to UK Data Service to access NDNS files
- Extracted raw data sets as SPSS files
- Data required to match participant energy and body composition data were in different files and merge function in SPSS was used





Specific measurements......

Data extracted from the database included:

• Sodium intake measured by 3- or 4-day food diaries

- Time period in which food was consumed
- Valid weight and height data





Reliability of dietary data

- Misreporting is common in dietary assessment ⁴
- Misreporting of energy intake was assessed using an adaptation of the Goldberg cut off technique ⁵

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{CV^2_{wEI}}{d} + CV^2_{wB} + CV^2_{tP}}$$

Lower cut off (> PAL x EXP(-2 x S/100 $\sqrt{1}$) Upper cut off (> PAL x EXP(2 x S/100 $\sqrt{1}$)

• All unreliable reporters were excluded from analyses

Black AE. Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord. 2000 Sep;24(9):1119–30.
 Goldberg, 1998 & EFSA 2018



Data & statistical analysis

- 1. Intra-day
- Diurnal changes in sodium intake are presented as trend data across the

24-hour day

- 2016/2017 2018/2019
- Split by sex

2. Inter-day

- Weekday sodium intake was
 compared to weekend sodium
 intake (paired samples t-test)
- Cohens D values were
 employed to show the effect
 size
- 2016/2017 2018/2019
- Split by age group and sex



3. Year-to-year

- Sodium intake across the tenyear period is presented as trend data by year
- One-Way ANOVA to assess significance of year-on-year trends
- 2008/2009 2018/2019
- Total (Male + Female)





Results



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Intra-day patterns of sodium intake





■ ◆ ■ Male ■ ◆ ■ Female

Figure 1: Diurnal variation in sodium intake in UK adults (2016/2017 -2018/2019)





Inter-day patterns of sodium intake



Figure 2: Comparison of sodium intakes between weekend and weekdays across sex groups in the age group 19-64 years

Figure 3: Comparison of sodium intakes between weekend and weekdays across sex groups in the age group 65+ years







Figure 4: Trends in sodium intake from 2008-2019





Discussion





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Key findings

1. Intra-day

 Lunchtime and evening meals combined accounted for half of all sodium consumed by males, while the contribution was 58% in females.

2. Inter-day

 Sodium intake was <u>not</u> significantly different in either males or females between weekdays and weekends.



3. Year-to-year

Sodium intake has

 decreased significantly
 from (2314 ± 872
 mg/d) in 2008 to (1955
 ± 756 mg/d) in 2018.

target sodium reduction

target sodium reduction patterns

Monitor of progress of recent salt reduction campaigns led by FSA



Secondary analysis of NDNS



- Significant level of resource & investment → food diaries, urine collection, anthropometrics
- Public money used to generate primary data is being used to further interrogate trends and patterns of dietary analysis and non-communicable disease
- Enables hypotheses testing and trend analysis using diet, body composition and blood & urine markers





Covid-19; comparisons of past & present data

- Covid-19 Pandemic (2020 2022)
- Change of data collection method
- Interpretation of results





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