**JIR-78 text replacement**

‘… a study of hypertensive patients by Longworth et al., 37% (30/82) of outpatients manifested increases of mean blood pressure ranging from 1 [*mm Hg*] to 25 mm Hg when dietary NaCI [*salt*] was mildly restricted from 197 mEq/day [*4531 mg of sodium*] to 70 mEq/day [*1610 mg of sodium*].29 … Weinberger et al., observed that roughly 58% (219/375) of normotensive [*participants*] and 33% (64/192) of hypertensive [*participants*] were SR [*salt resistant*] [*a decrease of blood pressure of 5 mmHg or less with salt restriction, our insertion*] ...30 In a study of predominantly young white men, Sullivan and Ratts observed SR (< 5% increase of mean blood pressure on high *v* [*versus*] low NaCI) in approximately 84% (77/92) of normotensive and 71% (46/65) of hypertensive [*participants*].31 Kotchen and colleagues reported significantly greater supine and seated diastolic blood pressure in 12 normotensive men during a low [*230 mg/day*] *v* a high [*5750 mg*] sodium diet.32 Another report confirms the observation of higher seated diastolic blood pressure during a low *v* high-salt diet and extends these observations to both black and white hypertensive and normotensive [*participants*]33’.22