

## CORRECTION

---

Anand SS, Hawkes C, de Souza RJ, Mente A, Dehghan M, Nugent R, Zulyniak MA, Weis T, Bernstein AM, Krauss RM, Kromhout D, Jenkins DJA, Malik V, Martinez-Gonzalez MA, Mozaffarian D, Yusuf S, Willett WC, Popkin BM

### Food Consumption and its Impact on Cardiovascular Disease: Importance of Solutions Focused on the Globalized Food System: A Report From the Workshop Convened by the World Heart Federation



**J Am Coll Cardiol 2015;66:1590–614**

The affiliation linked to the symbol ¶¶ should have been:

¶¶Departamento de Medicina Preventiva y Salud Publica, Universidad de Navarra-CIBEROBN, Pamplona, Spain

Under the section Dietary Sodium, the last few sentences should have read:

PURE study findings (263) are consistent with this evidence, with sodium excretion both >6 g/day and <3 g/day being associated with higher mortality and CVD events compared to 4.00 to 5.99 g/day, despite an overall positive association between sodium excretion and blood pressure (251,263). The increased risk of CVD events with higher sodium intake (>5 g/day) was most prominent in those with hypertension (263). However, methodological issues make studies of sodium intake particularly challenging (267). Additional large appropriately designed observational studies and RCTs are needed to provide further evidence on optimal sodium intake for preventing CVD events (249,268–270).

In the Central Illustration, “Sodium\*” should have been “Sodium (if high)”.

The authors apologize for these errors.

The online version of this paper has been corrected.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2015.09.052>