COMMENTARY

We appreciate that the WHO has conducted a scoping review to summarize the available studies assessing the association between low-sodium salt substitutes (LSSS) intake and health outcomes through the review and evaluation of recent systematic reviews. However, we are concerned that the scoping review covers literature up to September 2021, which may exclude valuable scientific papers published afterwards. Notable papers published after 2021 include:

Papers on health outcomes of LSSS:


Papers on new perspectives of LSSS:

- Umami: An Alternative Japanese Approach to Reducing Sodium While Enhancing Taste Desirability
Shuhei Nomura, Aya Ishizuka, Shiori Tanaka, Daisuke Yoneoka, Hisayuki Uneyama,
Considering these post-2021 scientific papers, we hope that the WHO will review and consider these analysis results in addition to the commissioned Cochrane review. In particular, the development of reduced-sodium products without sacrificing taste is currently being pursued worldwide, with the core technologies being the validity of using KCl as an LSSS and taste compensation techniques when using KCl for salt reduction. It is necessary for general consumers to properly understand that there is no impact on cardiovascular toxicity of KCl at regular intake levels. Without this correct understanding, the global salt reduction efforts, which have not progressed for more than 30 years, may continue to stagnate. We sincerely hope for appropriate judgment and information provision in this LSSS guideline.