Does salt addiction exist?

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ABSTRACT

Background
Salt consumption activates the brain reward system, inducing cravings and the search for salted food. Its excessive intake is associated with high blood pressure and obesity. The high quantity of salt in processed food is most likely a major cause of the global pandemic of hypertension (HT).

Objective
To review the current information on the topic of salt addiction and the health consequences this has.

Method
A search in PubMed, ScienceDirect, and EBSCOhost databases was conducted with the keywords “salt”, “salt addiction”, and “food addiction”. Articles with information relative to the topic of interest were checked, as were references of those articles and historical and culturally complementary information.

Results
We described the historical relationship between man and salt, the physiology of salty taste perception, its role in the reward system and the health consequences of a high sodium diet.

Discussion and conclusion
There is physiological and behavioural evidence that some people may develop a true addiction to food. Among these people, salt addiction seems to be of great importance in the development of obesity, HT and other diseases. Sodium is present in high quantities in processed food as salt and monosodium glutamate (MSG), used as flavour enhancers and food preservatives, including in non-salty foods like bread and soft drinks.

Key words: Salt, salt addiction, food addiction.

RESUMEN

Antecedentes
El consumo de sal activa el sistema de recompensa cerebral, induciendo el deseo y búsqueda de alimentos salados. Su ingesta excesiva se asocia a presión arterial elevada y obesidad. La gran cantidad de sal en los alimentos procesados ha permitido que la hipertensión (HT) se instale hoy día como una pandemia.

Objetivo
Revisar la bibliografía existente en el tema de adicción a la sal y sus consecuencias en la salud.

Método
Se realizó una búsqueda en bases de datos PubMed, EBSCOhost y ScienceDirect con las palabras claves “salt”, “salt addiction”, “food addiction”; se revisaron los artículos que contuvieran información relativa al tema de interés así como referencias en estos mismos artículos e información histórica y cultural complementaria.

Resultados
Describimos la relación histórica entre el hombre y la sal, los mecanismos fisiológicos de percepción del sabor salado, su acción sobre el sistema de recompensa y las consecuencias en la salud de una dieta alta en sodio.

Discusión y conclusión
Existe evidencia fisiológica y comportamental de que las personas pueden desarrollar una verdadera adicción a la ingestión de alimentos. Entre estas personas la adicción a la sal juega un papel muy importante para el desarrollo de obesidad, hipertensión y otras enfermedades. El sodio está presente en altas cantidades en los alimentos procesados en forma de sal y glutamato monosódico (MSG), usados como conservadores o aditivos alimentarios, incluso en alimentos no salados como harinas y refrescos dulces.

Palabras clave: Sal, adicción a la sal, adicción a los alimentos.

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BACKGROUND

Salt or sodium chloride is probably the oldest spice used by man. Its extraction, distribution, and possession led to commercial trades and wars, to the point that it was known as “white gold”. It is possible that primitive man found the properties of salt when he established contact with thin salt deposits left on the beach by the sea water. After that, he created his own sea water ponds that would leave small amounts of salt when water was evaporated by the sun; just as happens naturally in places far from the sea where the salt source was probably springs where briny water rose and left some salt when evaporated. In this way he could supply his own needs. These were also excellent places for hunting because different animal species gathered there with the same urge.1

When more advanced instruments were developed, early civilizations extracted “halite”: the solid sedimented form of salt, from mines. Man also created commercial routes to distribute it to a large number of human sites where salt could be well traded for its weight in gold. In Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire, salt could be used to buy slaves, for tax payment, and as a part of the labour payment, which was called salarium and originated the word ‘salary’.1,3

Ancient civilizations took advantage of salt’s ability to dry out and cure food so that it could then be transported over long distances and rehydrated for consumption; this played a significant role in aiding long-distance travel and exploration.2

Nowadays salt is used as a meat tenderiser, agglutinating agent, and food additive to give a more attractive taste to food in general. In baking, it is used to correct flavour and control dough fermentation. In dairy products, it controls fermentation and enhances the colour, texture and flavour of preparations.

In industrial areas salt is used to produce chlorine (Cl-), caustic soda, and in the manufacture of plastic, colorants, pesticides, and drugs. It has been used in leather because of its disinfectant properties and in energy source exploration, such as oil, gas, and water treatment.

In the human body, sodium is important to maintain fluid balance and blood pressure, muscle contraction, nerve cell transmission, and most cell functions. Its consumption is so extended that it is added to other nutrients with lesser dietary distribution such as iodine, to avoid its deficiency in the general population.1,2

Suggested sodium intake and actual consumption

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international bodies, the Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL, the highest daily nutrient intake that is not likely to pose a health risk) is 5 grams of salt—one tea-

Table 1. Daily sodium recommended intake according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Daily sodium intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–3 years old</td>
<td>1,000 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–8 years old</td>
<td>1,200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–50 years old</td>
<td>1,500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51–70 years old</td>
<td>1,300 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;71 years old</td>
<td>1,200 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010 USDA.

spoon—or less than 2,300 mg of sodium per day (1 gram of salt = 390 mg of pure sodium) for the general population and less than 1,500 mg of sodium for those who have hypertension (HT), diabetes, chronic kidney disease, and for black ethnic groups.4,7

On the other hand, the Adequate Intake of sodium is smaller and depends upon age (Table 1), being higher in people between 9-50 years old (1,500mg of sodium) and declining as age increases.8 (Adequate Intake, or AI, is the recommended daily intake of a nutrient based on the amount needed to meet the sodium needs of healthy and moderately active individuals, including sodium sweat losses in those exposed to high temperatures).

Studies like Health Canada and INTERSALT were conducted to calculate the amount of dietary sodium in different communities, and even though the salt intake percentages varied between groups, every one of them exceeded the limit for daily ingestion. On the basis of the INTERSALT study, which measured urinary excretion of sodium in 24 hours in men and women between 20-59 years old around the world, it was found that almost 50% of women had 5.9-8.8 grams of salt per day and more than 50% of men consumed 8.8-11.7 grams per day.4,9 The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report an average daily sodium intake of 3,400 mg in the North American diet.5

Main salt sources

The proportion of salt in the diet is as follows: 12% comes naturally in food and only 11% is added by seasoning during cooking or at the table.5,10 Therefore, more than 75% of salt comes from processed food.

In a modern diet, the major proportion of sodium comes from industrialised and processed food (instant soups, junk food, canned and frozen food, sausages, crackers, cereals, sweet beverages, salted meat, pickled foods),10 so adding salt while cooking elevates its already high levels.

The food category with the highest sodium content (Table 2) is processed meat (with an average content of 1,100mg of sodium per 100 grams of meat)11 but the largest amount of sodium in diet comes from food that might not even taste salty: grain-based foods (soups, pastas, breads, cakes, cookies, and crackers) from which the most daily calories are consumed, followed by meats.12
A part of dietary sodium is also found as monosodium glutamate (MSG), which has the property of enhancing food flavour. It is found naturally in animal products and in a lesser proportion in some vegetables. It is widely used by the food industry in soups and broths, sauces and gravies, and canned or frozen meats, poultry, vegetables, and combination dishes. MSG contains 12.3% of sodium, and as the usual MSG use is around one tenth of that of salt, MSG contributes to 7-8% of dietary sodium. Its chronic consumption has been associated to β-amyloid accumulation in the brain, neuropsychiatric disorders, and neuronal loss, while acute ingestion has been related to vomiting, headache, nausea, and chest pain among other symptoms sometimes known as “Chinese restaurant syndrome”, but evidence is not totally clear.

**Salt perception in the gustatory system**

Through chemoreceptors located in taste buds, the tongue is responsible for perceiving flavours along with the olfactory system. The receptor for salty taste is activated by food with ionized salts, especially sodium. The umami (“delicious flavour” in Japanese) taste is perceived by receptors for amino acids like glutamate (MSG), which has the property of enhancing food perception of tastes.19

The chorda tympani branch of the facial nerve (cranial nerve VII, CNVII) innervates the anterior two thirds of the tongue, which is the zone with highest sensitivity to sodium because of its large amount of receptors. The glossopharyngeal nerve (cranial nerve IX, CNIX) innervates the posterior third, which is less sensitive to salt. The vagus nerve (cranial nerve X, CNX) innervates taste receptors in the epiglottis epithelium, responsible for regulating diuresis and plasma tonicity. Even though the anterior two thirds are more sensitive to salt, when NCVII is sectioned, the posterior third gets a higher sensitivity to salt perception through neuronal plasticity mechanisms, so salt consumption is always regulated.

**Physiological aspects of salt addiction**

Flavour information from cortical taste areas exerts strong influence on the lateral hypothalamus (LHT), which has a role in the generation of autonomic responses associated with ingestion and digestion. The taste cortex also projects directly to the amygdala and ventral striatum (nucleus accumbens, NA). Therefore, salt intake (as with fat, sugar or caffeine intake) induces activation of LHT that releases dopamine and glutamate in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and in turn it stimulates the NA and other limbic system structures provided with dopamine, endogenous opioids, and cannabinoid receptors. Limbic structures feed back to the medial prefrontal cortex and OFC, a pathway traditionally recognised for its role in reward, pleasure, consolidation of habits, learning, and memory (Figure 1). These observations correlate with the lack of addictive behaviour for food when naloxone or neuroleptics (antagonists of opioid and dopamine receptors respectively) are administered.

Substance-related obsessive thoughts and compulsion to consume are important characteristics of food and drug addictions. The activity of OFC has been implicated in impulsivity and the pathology of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Many authors are now using the term “food addiction” because of the similarity of this response and the mechanisms stimulated by drugs of abuse such as amphetamines and cocaine, which explain or support the hypothesis of an addiction produced by chronic consumption of savoury food. It seems clear that food cravings can occur in the absence of a nutritional deficit and flavour seems to be an important factor in the satisfaction of food cravings. Also, it has been found that repeated consumption of a certain food when hungry –but not when satiated– produces cravings for that substance after its withdrawal, suggesting that the gustatory system and learning processes are directly implicated in food addiction.

Concurrently, excessive ingestion of these foods and obesity are associated with lower expression of dopami-
Although sodium intake shares neuronal networks and pathways with drugs of abuse, it is important to classify salt as a substance of abuse through clinical features in the same way as psychoactive drugs. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 (DSM-5) identifies substance abuse and dependence as "Substance Use Disorders" (SUDs) and points out that it is necessary to accomplish two or more of 11 criteria within a 12-month period to diagnose it. In most cases, salt consumption fulfils at least seven of these (Table 3).

One of the most important SUD criterion is abstinence that dependent people present when salt is withdrawn.
Table 3. Behavioural criteria for Substance Use Disorder (SUD) that compares cocaine and salt consumers according to DSM-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>Salt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tolerance</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Abstinence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Consumption in large amounts and prolonged time</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Inability to quit or control its use</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Excessive inversion of time to get, use or recover from its effects</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Absence from social or recreational activities</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. To keep use even being aware of its consequences</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Craving</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Neglected major roles because of its use</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Use in hazardous situations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Social/interpersonal problems related to use</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health consequences of salt addiction

A high sodium intake increases urinary calcium excretion and bone resorption markers in plasma which is associated with bone loss and a lower bone density, an effect that is more evident in those with a low calcium diet.50,51

Another result of high sodium ingestion is a major consumption of liquids and other nutrients such as carbohydrates and fats, leading to obesity, which is accompanied with a rise in leptin (a satiety inducer hormone) and insulin concentrations.52,53

Insulin and leptin resistance results in an increased salt sensitivity that predisposes a rise in BP due to high sodium intake, probably due to sympathetic and adrenal dysregulation.54-57 Many studies have demonstrated a clear link between high salt intake and increased BP: The INTERSALT study showed a relation between salt and increase in BP, demonstrating that in subjects who ate more than 6 grams of salt per day for more than 30 years, systolic BP was 9 mmHg higher than in people with lower salt intake.9 Another meta-analysis proved that a restriction of salt consumption to less than 6 grams decreased systolic BP in 4-7 mmHg in hypertensive patients and 2-4 mmHg in normotensive patients.10

Lowering dietary sodium is an important part of treatment in HT and helps to decrease the risk of cardiovascular disease such as left ventricle hypertrophy, peripheral arterial damage, cerebrovascular disease and heart failure.5,8

Renal function, responsible for regulating the concentration and intravascular volume of sodium, is impaired in response to large loads of sodium by the effects of angiotensin II, aldosterone, growth factors, reactive oxygen species (ROS), sympathetic hyperactivity, and direct vascular damage due to HT. This has effects throughout the kidney economy (vessels, tubules, juxtaglomerular apparatus, myocytes) impairing its autoregulatory capacity, evidenced by proteinuria, HT and renal fibrosis, becoming a positive feedback pathophysiology.58-60 This is why high sodium diets increase the risk of developing kidney disease, and independently increases mortality rates in patients with kidney disease, and low sodium diets decrease proteinuria in patients with HT.61,62

Salt addiction as a public health problem

The modern world involves a faster pace of life and therefore an increase eating fast food and industrialised food. These are filled with large amounts of sodium and are directly related to an increase in obesity rates, especially in high-income countries.11,63,64 Taking into account the addictive effect, neuronal changes, and other health consequences chronic salt consumption can produce, it can be catalogued as a pandemic.

Excessive salt intake contributes to 10% of cardiovascular disease, it is one of the main causes of increased BP and causes more deaths than other food-related factors, compared to high trans-fat consumption, alcohol ingestion, and low intake of fruits and vegetables.65-67 It is also common for young people to prefer salty food, resulting in a major development of HT and other conditions at an early age which, when coupled with the global tendency of greater life expectancy, translates as an important problem for international economy and health professionals.41,68,69
Due to its relation to addictive behaviour, obesity, HT and other conditions, governments around the world and global organisations should give the population clear and practical recommendations about sodium consumption and closely regulate the food industry about salt and monosodium glutamate use, distribution and labelling.69

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

There is certainly a need to go into depth about the mechanisms implied in reward pathways that may turn food into addictive substances and methods to effectively stop or revert them.

Currently an important number of researchers consider excessive sodium consumption an addiction.30-33 It is important to assume that salt is categorically an addictive substance just as psychotropic drugs, as they share cerebral pathways that perpetuate their excessive consumption. Salt intake implicates more than just a preference for salty taste but further studies must be conducted in the future to clinically define the precise concept of salt addiction.

The large number of patients with obesity, cardiovascular disease, and renal substitutive treatment is an important warning, because if these diseases do not get appropriate treatment and control, they will continue causing incapacity and death all around the world.

Accomplishing dietary sodium recommendations is a challenge: the population at large is exposed to large amounts of salt and people ignore the amount of sodium in their diet, because most of it is previously added during processing and hidden in non-salty foods like breads, desserts and soft drinks.

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Conflicts of interests

No author of this paper has a conflict of interest, including specific financial interest, relationships and/or affiliations relevant to the subject matter included in this article.

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