Online Supporting Material

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1: Fractional absorption of zinc measured in studies with zinc fortified foods using the DITR technique

Study	Studied population	Fortified food	Phytate content of test meal	Phytate:zinc molar ratio	Zn compound	Zn content of test meal ¹	Zn tracer ²	FAZ
			mg			mg	mg	%
Herman et al. 2002 (20)	Children, 4-8 y, healthy	White wheat flour dumplings	29	1.64	Zn sulfate Zn oxide	0.25 (native) 0.25 (native)	1.5 (⁶⁷ Zn) 1.5 (⁶⁷ Zn)	23.7 24.1
Avalos et al. 2004	Children, 6-9 y,	Multiple micronutrient fortified beverage <i>alone</i>	0	NA	Zn gluconate	3.75 (native)	2.0 (⁶⁷ Zn)	22.8
(23)	healthy	Multiple micronutrient fortified beverage with a test meal	NA	NA	Zn gluconate	4.85 (native) ³	0.4 (⁷⁰ Zn)	24.5
de Romana et al. 2005 (21)	Children, 3-4 y, stunted	Wheat biscuits and noodles as breakfast and lunch (tracer in accompanying water)	399	6.4 low Zn group 3.2 high Zn group	Zn sulfate Zn sulfate	5.9 (2.9 native + 3.0 fortified Zn) 11.9 (2.9 native + 9.0 fortified Zn)	0.3 (⁷⁰ Zn) 0.3 (⁷⁰ Zn)	23.7 13.3
Hotz et al. 2005 (22)	Women, 19-44 y, healthy	Maize tortillas	564	17	Zn oxide Zn sulfate Zn oxide + EDTA NaZnEDTA	2.3 (native) 2.3 (native) 2.3 (native) 2.3 (native)	1 (⁶⁷ Zn) 1 (⁶⁷ Zn) 1 (⁶⁷ Zn) 1 (⁶⁷ Zn)	10.8 10.0 12.7 12.7

¹Excluding tracer ²All studies used the same chemical form for the tracer as in the fortified foods

³Unlabeled zinc was added to reach the same total zinc content as in test drink alone for the sum of native, unlabeled and labeled zinc FAZ (Fractional absorption of zinc), NA (Not available)