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Table 2. Characteristics of acute studies included in the analyses

| First author (year) | Age | n = | Habitual Ca ²⁺ intake (mg·d ⁻¹) | BMI (kg·m ²) | Sex | Type of study | Measurement period | Subgroup | Condition | Ca ²⁺ intake (mg) | Outcome |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|--|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Ping-Delfos <i>et al.</i> 2011 | 54 | 11 | Not reported | 31.0 | 4 M, 7 F | Randomised, single-blind crossover. | 4 h | Breakfast | CN | 248 | Less postprandial suppression of FO vs. CN following breakfast and standard lunch ($P = 0.02$). |
| | | | | | | | | | DA | 543 | |
| | | | | | | | Second meal (standardized Ca ²⁺ content) | CN | 248 | | |
| | | | | | | | | DA | 543 | | |
| Cummings <i>et al.</i> 2006 | 54 | 8 | Not reported | 32.5 | 6 M, 2 F | Randomised, single-blind crossover. | 6 h | - | CN Ca ²⁺ DA | 176 575 531 | Less postprandial suppression of FO with CA and DA vs. CN ($P < 0.005$). |
| Gunther <i>et al.</i> 2005 | 20 | 10 | 643 | 20.2 | F | Randomised, crossover. | 4 h | Baseline low DA group (1) | CN | <100 | No significant effect on FO with DA vs. CN ($P > 0.05$). |
| | | | | | | | | Post- low DA group (2) | DA | >500 | |
| | Baseline high DA group (3) | CN | <100 | | | | | | | | |
| | Post- high DA group (4) | DA | >500 | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | 9 | 663 | 24.0 | | | | Baseline high DA group (3) | DA | >500 | |
| | | | | | | | Post- high DA group (4) | CN | <100 | | |
| | | | | | | | | Post- high DA group (4) | DA | >500 | |