Webinar 4: Innovations and Special Considerations in Assessing Dietary Intake During Pregnancy and Ages 2-11 Years

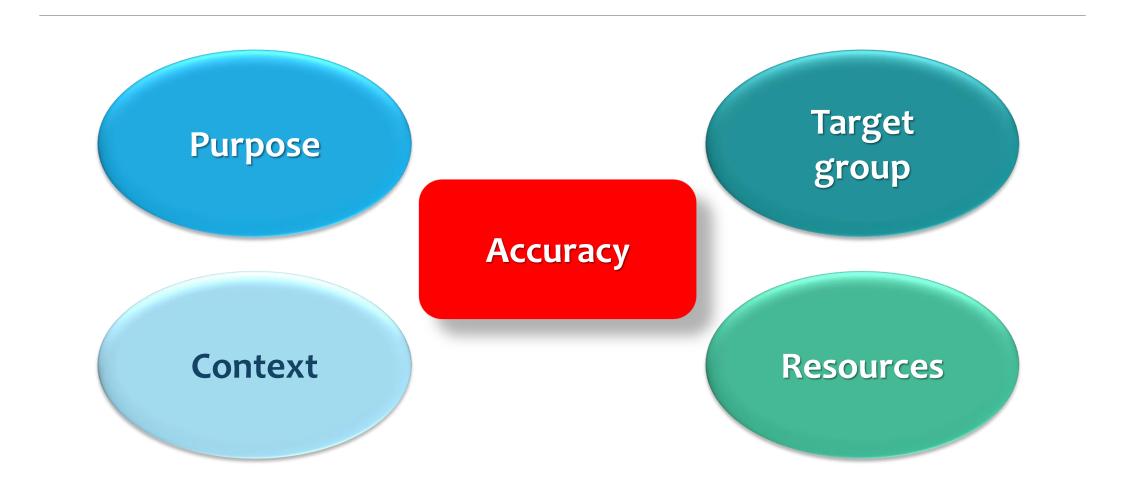
Health Literacy, Diversity, Access and other Considerations when Developing and Implementing Methods for Dietary Assessment

Carmen Pérez-Rodrigo MD, PhD

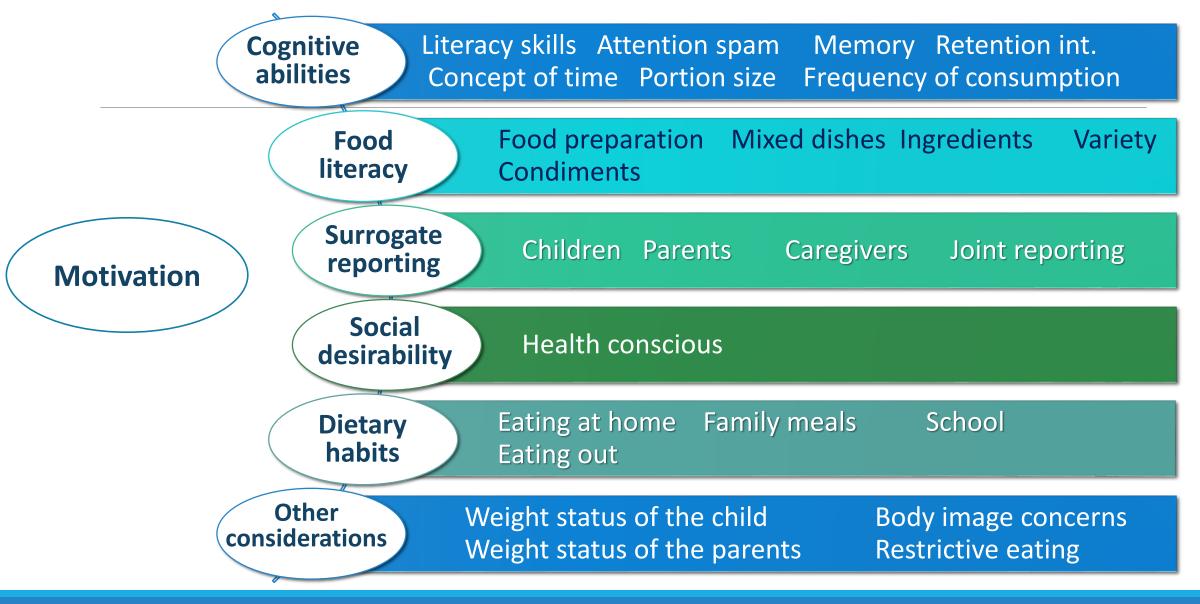
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May 24, 2021

Issues to consider...



Issues to consider...



Misreporting

Under-reporting

Over-reporting

• WHO? Age

Gender

Socioeconomic level

Area of residence

Education

Ethnicity

BMI

Depression

WHAT? Core foods – non core foods

 WHY? Intentional Unintentional Methodological issues can avoid or minimize misreporting

Qualitative research needed

More accurate descriptions of foods Minimize subject burden Avoid low response rates

Reporting status related to ethnicity and weight status

(Forestel S. Met Child Nut. 20)

(Forestal S. Mat Child Nut, 2011)

Diversity

Age
Gender
Socioeconomic level
Area of residence
Education
Ethnicity

Access

Culture

Food literacy



J Food Compost Anal. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2018 December 01.

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J Food Compost Anal. 2017 December; 64(Pt 1): 112–118. doi:10.1016/j.jfca.2017.04.012.

Collecting wrappers, labels, and packages to enhance accuracy of food records among children 2–8 years in the Pacific region: Children's Healthy Living Program (CHL)¹

Kim M. Yonemori^a, Tui Ennis^b, Rachel Novotny^c, Marie K. Fialkowski^c, Reynolette Ettienne^c, Lynne R. Wilkens^a, Rachael T. Leon Guerrero^d, Andrea Bersamin^e, Patricia Coleman^f, Fenfang Li^c, and Carol J. Boushey^{*,a}

Country- food culture diverse and ageappropriate and tested or validated portion size measurement aids

Relevant food list - recipes Food composition DB

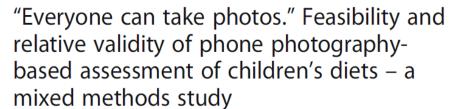
Names of foods Names of recipes - ingredients

Diversity

Age
Gender
Socioeconomic level
Education
Ethnicity

Access Language
Literacy
Culture Food
literacy

RESEARCH Open Access





Åsa Norman¹, Karin Kjellenberg¹, Diana Torres Aréchiga¹, Marie Löf^{2,3} and Emma Patterson^{1,4*}

Original

Rev Esp Nutr Comunitaria 2013;19(2):76-87

Proyecto PERSEO: Diseño y metodología del estudio de evaluación

Javier Aranceta Bartrina¹, Carmen Pérez Rodrigo¹, Jesús Campos Amado², Vicente Calderón Pascual², en nombre del grupo colaborativo PERSEO*

Participation rate

Plate waste: food served vs food consumed



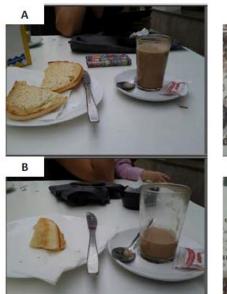


Nutrients 2020, 12, 1641; doi:10.3390/nu12061641

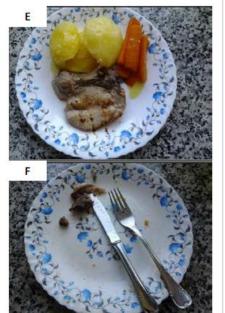
rticle

Plate Waste Generated by Spanish Households and Out-of-Home Consumption: Results from the ANIBES Study

Teresa Partearroyo ¹, Ma de Lourdes Samaniego-Vaesken ¹, Emma Ruiz ^{2,3,4}, Javier Aranceta-Bartrina ^{5,6,7}, Ángel Gil ^{7,8}, Marcela González-Gross ^{7,9}, Rosa M. Ortega ¹⁰, Lluis Serra-Majem ^{7,11,12} and Gregorio Varela-Moreiras ^{1,4,*}







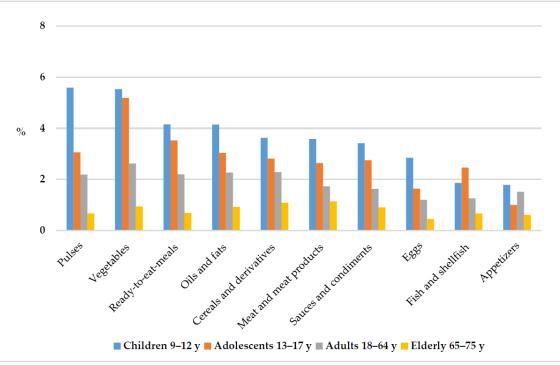


Figure 6. Food and beverage groups (%) contributing to plate waste across different age groups from the ANIBES study population.



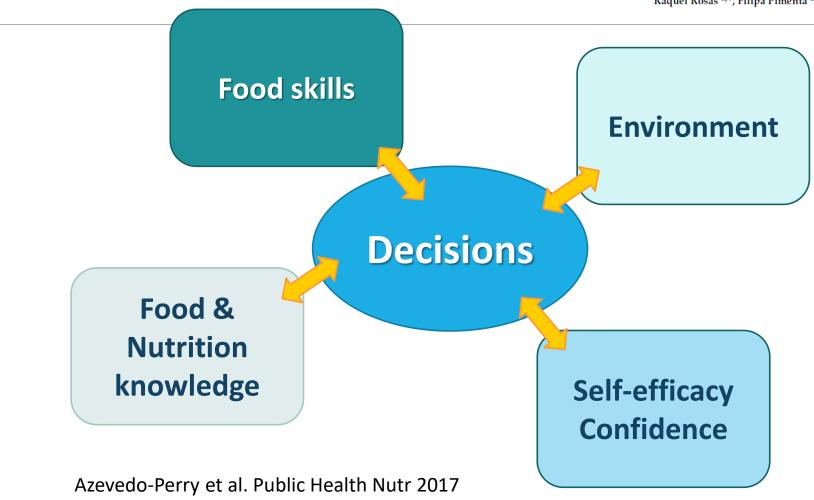


Nutrients 2020, 12, 88; doi:10.3390/nu12010088

Article

FOODLIT-PRO: Food Literacy Domains, Influential Factors and Determinants—A Qualitative Study

Raquel Rosas 1,*, Filipa Pimenta 10, Isabel Leal 10 and Ralf Schwarzer 2,30



Health & food literacy

Food preferences

- Screening usual consumption by asking likes/dislikes
- Reported food liking correlates with reported intake, biomarkers of intake and/or adiposity in children and adults.
- Less demanding





Nutrients 2019, 11, 1641; doi:10.3390/nu11071641

Article

Pediatric-Adapted Liking Survey (PALS): A Diet and Activity Screener in Pediatric Care

Kayla Vosburgh ¹, Sharon R. Smith ², Samantha Oldman ¹, Tania Huedo-Medina ¹ and Valerie B. Duffy ¹,*

Conclusions

- Consider specific features of the group that influence reporting about dietary behaviors.
- Methodological issues can avoid or minimize misreporting.
- Sociodemographic characteristics are associated to misreporting.
- Studies conducted on diverse groups: food literacy and culture sensible.
 Adequate food lists, food recipes, food composition databases, age group validated food portion size aids.

Conclusions

- Consider language, literacy and accessibility barriers; explore adequate solutions to ensure participation of difficult-to-reach groups.
- Health and food literacy influence food behavior as well as talking about food and eating.
- Food preferences, likes and dislikes correlate with reported intake. In specific contexts, diet quality screeners and proxy indicators to dietary intake can be valuable options.