THANK YOU

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TAKE-HOME POINTS

- Pregnancy is a vulnerable time period and women are willing to make dietary changes
- Age 2-5 is a time of life when establishing food preferences that affect health across the lifecourse
- Age 6-11 is a transitional age group with heterogeneity in cognitive capacity for reporting

TAKE-HOME POINTS

Considerations:

- evolving market for foods, beverages, supplements necessitates flexibility in approach
- usefulness for proxy/multiple informants contribute to measurement error and missing data
- challenges with unobserved intake, waste, forgotten foods, portion size determination, social desirability bias
- No ideal tool choice depends on effort and resources, research question, burden, level of accuracy desired, diversity, literacy, disadvantages willing to tolerate, and resources available
- **Interdisciplinary partnerships** to increase precision in assessment eg, engineers, anthropologists

TAKE-HOME POINTS

- Rapid changes in new technologies may eventually make selfreport unacceptable
- Multidimensionality framework to address research questions
 eg, deviations from health food patterns, supplements
- Harmonizing intake from supplements remains a challenge given level of variability in composition
- **User-friendly platforms** for repeated measures across studies that can fit sophisticated analytic models
- Sharing and integration of data to answer questions across databases for these life stages requires an open source, common data model that can be put on a platform usable by scientific community -standardized, data dictionary, meta data

TAKE-HOME POINTS

- **Determine bioavailable amounts** of nutrients
- To understand nutrient status, combine dietary assessment with measures of metabolic status
- No tool is perfect error/noise is inherent to any data collection effort

