

P-05-D-04

ENERGY INTAKE ASSESSED BY THREE DIFFERENT DIETARY ASSESSMENT METHODS IN REGARD TO SEX, AGE, BODY MASS INDEX AND SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

Straßburg A.¹, Krems C.¹, Hoffmann I.¹

¹Max Rubner-Institut, Institut für Ernährungsverhalten, Karlsruhe, Deutschland

Background: A comparison of energy intake assessed by three different dietary assessment methods (diet history interviews [DHI], 24h-recalls [24HR] and weighing food records [WR]) used in the German National Nutrition Survey (NVS) II showed no significant differences in energy intake. In the following it is examined whether energy intake assessed by three different dietary assessment methods differs with sex, age, body mass index or socio economic status (SES).

Methods: Data were collected within a subgroup of 677 participants of the NVS II (2005-2007, 14-80 years of age) who completed all three dietary assessment methods. Body height and weight were measured at study centres. SES was determined as an index based on the income of the household, employment status of the household's principle earner, and education level of the participant. Energy intake was calculated with the German Nutrient Database (BLS 3.02). The Multiple Source Method was used to estimate population distributions of usual intakes based on two 24HR. Confidence intervals were calculated on basis of bootstrapping samples.

Results: Men showed a higher energy intake assessed with DHI in comparison to 24HR. Regarding age groups only adolescents (14-18 years) showed a higher energy intake assessed by DHI in comparison to 24HR and WP. No differences in energy intake between dietary assessment methods could be shown considering body mass index or SES.

Conclusions: Energy intake measured by three dietary assessment methods differs with sex and age. Accordingly, the population group to be investigated should be taken into account when choosing the best suitable dietary assessment method for nutrition studies.



13. JAHRESTAGUNG DER DGEpi ABSTRACT BOOK



26. – 28. SEPTEMBER 2018, BREMEN
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Epidemiologie

www.dgepi2018.de