

THE IRISH NATIONAL FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEYS: APPLICATION AND USES

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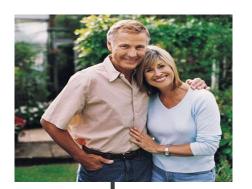
Established in 1993 via a memorandum of understanding by the heads of participating universities

www.iuna.net





Irish National Food Consumption Surveys









NTFS - 13-17yrs 2007

NCFS - 5-12yrs 2005

NPNS - 1-4yrs 2012

Adults - 18+yrs

- INNS Irish National Nutrition Survey 1990
- NSIFCS North South Irish Food Consumption Survey 2001
- NANS National Adult Nutrition Survey 2011



Recent Surveys – NANS & NPNS



- Conducted by University College Dublin and University College Cork with input from University of Ulster and Teagasc.
- Funded by the Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine as part of a €5 million project

Users of data: FSAI, Safefood, HSE, DOH, industry

Recent Surveys – NANS & NPNS



- Population
 - NANS; n = 1500 (740 men, 760 women) aged 18-90y
 - NPNS; n = 500 (249 girls, 251 boys) aged 1-4y
- Response rate ~ 60%
- Demographically representative of the Irish population age, gender, social class, urban/rural.
- Fieldwork (Seasonally Balanced):
 - NANS Oct 2008 Apr 2010
 - NPNS Oct 2010 Sept 2011
- Completed by trained fieldworkers from University College
 Dublin and University College Cork.



Dietary assessment



4/7 day food record



Intake collected at brand



Intake recorded per meal per day



Eating location



Recipe database



Food Record

- 4 consecutive days
 - Include I weekend day
- Fieldworker will make 3 visits to respondent
 - Training visit
 - 24/36 hours into recording period
 - Final visits I-2 days post completion



Food Record

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 - 24/36 hours into recording period
 - Final visits 1-2 days post completion
- Quantification methods
 - Weighing (all respondents provided with scales)
 - Food photographs
 - Manufacturer information
 - Household measures
 - Food portion sizes



Analysis of dietary data

- Software:
 - WISP: Weighed intake software programme (Tinuviel)
 - Each single food consumed by each respondent entered into WISP
 - UK Food composition data (McCance & Widdowson FSA UK)
 - Irish food composition data
 - Questionnaires: Q-Builder (Tinuviel)



Analysis of dietary data

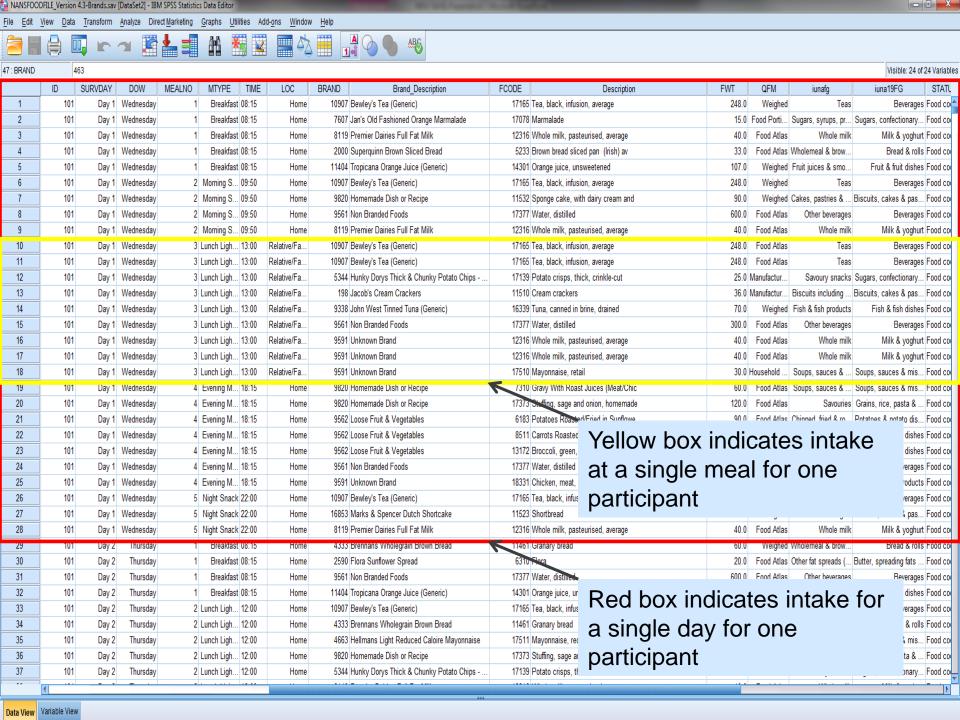
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Data analysis:

- Output from WISP SPSS
- Data at food-code level
 i.e. single eating events per meal per day per subject
- Food-codes grouped into 68 & 19 food categories





INFID – IRISH NATIONAL FOOD & INGREDIENT DATABASE

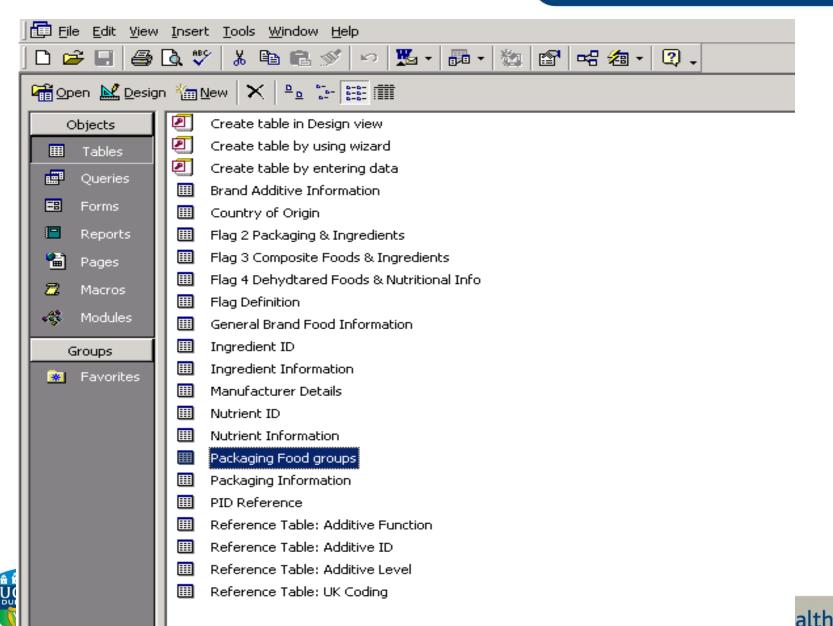


INFID

- Microsoft Access:
 - General Information
 - Ingredient Table (combines Additive data)
 - Nutrient Table
 - Packaging Table
 - Manufacturer Details
- Samples for future reference.
- Up to Date Information



Microsoft Access Database



Reference Digital Library





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INFID: Major uses

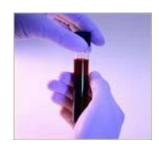
- INFID unique as it links
 - Detailed food ingredient data
 - Brand data
 - Food intake data
- Examples of applications:
 - I. FSAI: Dioxin crisis

 INFID used to find sources of dietary pork in risk assessment process
 - 2. Food additive exposure assessment



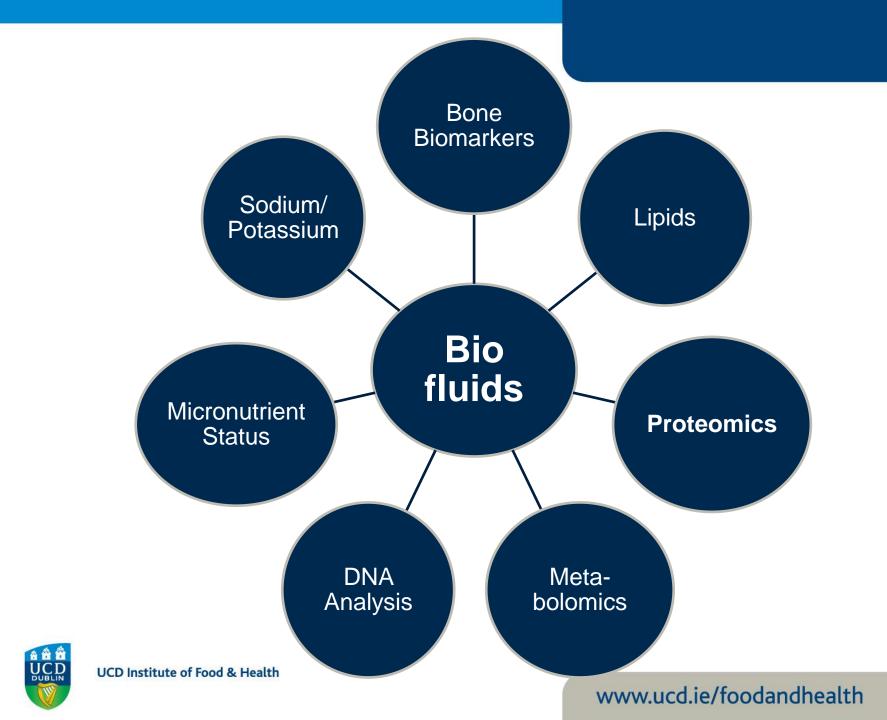
Biofluid collection

- Blood sample
 - 39ml
 - Fasting
 - Qualified phlebotomist
 - Clinical setting
 - Analysed central lab
- Urine sample
 - 50ml
 - First void
 - Chilled (ice bag)









NANS Databases

- NANS Food File
- NANS Questionnaire Database
- NANS Core Analytes Database
- NANS Protein Database
- NANS Fatty Acid Database
- NANS Metabolomics Data

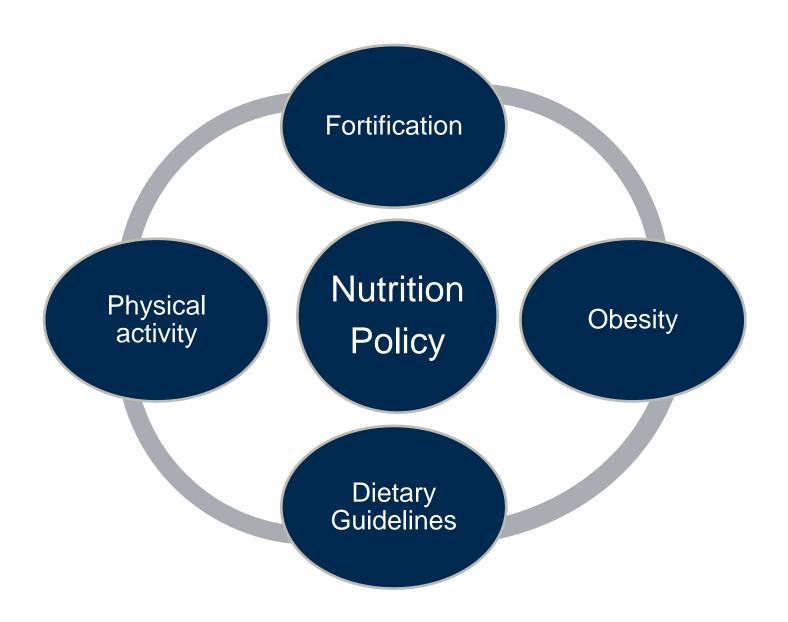
All databases are connected using a unique participant ID i.e. NA0101



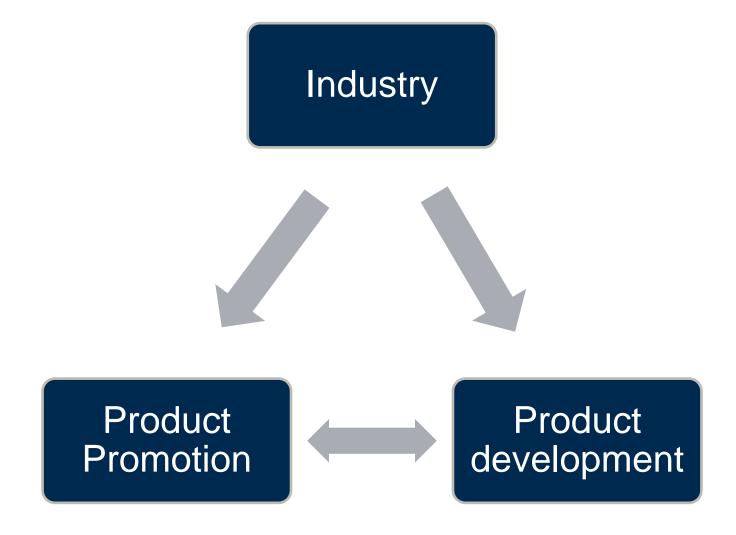
National Surveys Applications



National Surveys Applications



National Surveys Applications





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Example – Folic acid Fortification

Stage 1

- Dietary intakes of folic acid intakes
 - Distinguishing between natural & synthetic sources

Stage 2

- Biochemical status of B vitamins and homocysteine
 - Assessing adequacy & the impact of fortification

Stage 3

Modelling the potential impact of various mandatory folic acid



Current Research Areas

- University College Dublin
 - Dietary intakes & pattern cluster analysis
 - Nutrient intake & status iodine/iron/folate/vitamin E/fatty acids
 - Wholegrain intakes & relationship with health
 - CVD risk pattern analysis
 - Under-reporting
 - Food chemical intake (e.g. additives, pesticides)
 - Genetics, diet and obesity
 - Epigenetics and diet
 - Physical activity patterns
- University College Cork
 - Energy density
 - Food portion sizes
 - Food fortification
 - Micronutrient adequacy/inadequacy
 - Vitamin D / vitamin K / sodium / potassium analysis
 - Blood pressure determinants

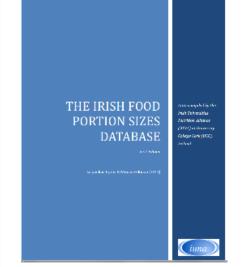




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<u>IUNA Teams</u> involved at University College Dublin & University College Cork (www.iuna.net)

Funding: Department of Agriculture and Food and the Health Research Board under FHRI



National Pre-School Nutrition Survey

Summary Report on:

Food and Nutrient Intakes, Physical Measurements and Barriers to Healthy Eating

Summary Report edited by Dr Janette Walton

Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, Page 1 of 11 © The Authors 2014 doi:10.1017/SD029665114000056

The Nutrition Society Irish Section Meeting was held at the Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland on 19-21 June 2013

Conference on 'Childhood nutrition and obesity: current status and future challenges'

Symposium 1: Current status

Diet, lifestyle and body weight in Irish children: findings from Irish Universities Nutrition Alliance national surveys

Janette Walton¹⁴, Breige A. McNulty², Anne P. Nugent², Michael J. Gibney² and Albert Flynn¹ School of Food and Navitional Sciences, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland ²UCD Intitute of Food and Hallith, University College Dubble, Belfield Dubble 4, Ireland

Childhood obesity is an issue of public health concern globally. This review reports on a level of overweight and obesity in fash children and cramines some appears of their diet and life-style proposed to promote or protect against increasing body fatness in children. While there is all some debate with regard to the most appropriate out off points to use when assessing body fatness in children, approximately one in five leich hildren (aged 2-17 years) have been classified as overweight finalting does just of the protection of the control of the protection of the control of the protection of the pr