



Reliability and validity of an FFQ for South American children and adolescents from the SAYCARE study

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to analyse the reliability and validity of a semi-quantitative FFQ to assess food group consumption in South American children and adolescents.

Design: The SAYCARE (South American Youth/Child cArteriovascular and Environmental) study is an observational, multicentre, feasibility study performed in a sample of 3- to 18-year-old children and adolescents attending private and public schools from six South American countries. Participants answered the FFQ twice with a two-week interval and three 24-h dietary recalls. Intraclass and Spearman's correlations, weighted Cohen's kappa (κ_w), percentage of agreement and energy-adjusted Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated.

Setting: Seven cities in South America (Buenos Aires, Lima, Medellín, Montevideo, Santiago, Sao Paulo and Teresina).

Subjects: A sample of 200 children and 244 adolescents for reliability analyses and 252 children and 244 adolescents for validity analyses were included.

Results: Depending on the food group, for children and adolescents, reliability analyses resulted in Spearman's coefficients from 0.47 to 0.73, intraclass correlation coefficients from 0.66 to 0.99, κ_w coefficients from 0.35 to 0.63, and percentage of agreement between 72.75 and 83.52%. In the same way, validity analyses resulted in Spearman's coefficients from 0.17 to 0.37, energy-adjusted Pearson's coefficients from 0.17 to 0.61, κ_w coefficients from 0.09 to 0.24, and percentages of agreement between 45.79 and 67.06%.

Conclusion: The SAYCARE FFQ achieved reasonable reliability and slight-moderate validity for almost all food groups intakes. Accordingly, it can be used for the purpose of ranking the intake of individuals within a population.

Keywords
Dietary recalls
Children
Adolescents
Research Method
Dietary assessment

Dietary intake is an important determinant of nutritional status and health in children and adolescents. An accurate assessment of food intake is essential for monitoring nutritional status, identifying diet-related behaviours in youth,

and conducting epidemiological and clinical research to optimize current and future health⁽¹⁾.

The most common dietary methodologies used to assess dietary intake are diet history, food diaries (dietary

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records), food recalls and FFQ⁽²⁾. FFQ are the most frequently used tool applied in large cross-sectional and cohort studies and nutritional related studies^(3,4), as they capture usual dietary intake over longer periods of time compared with other methods and can be collected from a large number of participants in a relatively short time frame^(2,5). FFQ are practical, easy-to-administer and inexpensive tools that question the frequency of intake from a previously defined list of foods over a specific period of time. This method can be self- or interview administered and is a potentially valuable tool to assess habitual dietary intake among children and adolescents^(3,5). Despite the suggestion that overestimation may occur when the FFQ had many food items⁽⁴⁾, these questionnaires are appropriate tools to explore factors associated with changes in the dietary patterns of a population and have been demonstrated to be useful tools for investigating the association between diet and metabolic and CVD⁽⁶⁾.

There are additional challenges concerning self-reporting while assessing food intake in youths through the use of food questionnaires. Children may have limitations regarding an adequately developed concept of time, memory and attention span and may lack knowledge of food names, preparation, and portion size^(3,7). In adolescents, issues of motivation, body image and difficulty reporting portion sizes can hinder the willingness to report^(7,8). Although the FFQ reproducibility and validity have been assessed in children and adolescents as well as in adults^(8,9), measuring energy and food intake at an early age is particularly challenging because there are few valid tools for the younger population⁽³⁾. Due to these limitations, it is essential to select the appropriate method in accordance with the study design, target population and outcome of interest⁽¹⁰⁾.

Several multicentre studies regarding lifestyle and cardiovascular health in European children and adolescents have used standardized reliable and valid methods to assess food intake^(11–13). To allow comparisons between countries, this appears to be the best strategy. Validation studies are necessary to indicate the effect of measurement error and to prevent incorrect estimations⁽⁴⁾. Currently, there are no validated tools to assess food intake among South American children and adolescents. Given the increasing prevalence of childhood obesity worldwide, and also in South America, it seems necessary to have a tool that can be applied in epidemiological studies to help understand the origin of the non-communicable diseases related to lifestyle in children and adolescents. Therefore, in spite of the great challenge that implies working with a young population, from different countries with different culture and language, among other aspects, this study aimed to analyse the reliability and validity of an FFQ to assess food group consumption in this population.

Methods

Study design

The SAYCARE (South American Youth/Child cARdiovascular and Environmental) study is a observational, multi-centre, feasibility study performed in a convenience sample of 3- to 18-year-old children and adolescents attending private and public schools from the following seven cities in six South American countries: Buenos Aires (Argentina), Lima (Peru), Medellin (Colombia), Montevideo (Uruguay), Santiago (Chile) and Sao Paulo and Teresina (Brazil). Random sampling was conducted by using student lists and each sex was represented by 50% of participants. All parents/guardians signed an informed consent form, and a signed assent form was obtained from children/adolescents to indicate their approval to participate in the study. The exclusion criteria were inability to complete the questionnaires and pregnancy. Data collection occurred between 2015 and 2016. A detailed description of the SAYCARE study has been published elsewhere⁽¹⁴⁾. The study was performed in accordance with the ethical standards of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of each city involved.

Data collection

Participants were enrolled in the SAYCARE study for approximately 4 weeks. All SAYCARE questionnaires were answered by the children's caregivers (3–10 years), while adolescents (11–18 years) answered it themselves. Participants answered the FFQ twice and three 24-h dietary recalls (24HDR) (Fig. 1). Caregivers or adolescents received verbal and written instructions on how to complete these questionnaires. The instructions incorporated standardized examples and a coloured food photo booklet, which contained photographs of commonly consumed food (including country-specific foods) and their standard portion sizes, to facilitate accurate recordings⁽¹⁵⁾. Data for this study were analysed in March 2017. Total energy intake was calculated from FFQ1 data using the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)⁽¹⁶⁾ food composition databases and a food composition database⁽¹⁷⁾ from each SAYCARE country when local foods were not found in the USDA database.

Reliability and validity of the FFQ

We developed a semi-quantitative FFQ for children and adolescents from South America, as described elsewhere⁽¹⁵⁾. Depending on the city and their country-specific foods included in the FFQ, the questionnaire had different numbers of items: for Buenos Aires, the FFQ had a total of 63 items, Lima had a total of 61 items, 63 items for Medellin, 59 items for Montevideo, 57 items for Santiago, 67 items for Sao Paulo, and 69 items for Teresina. To assess FFQ reliability, all participants answered the FFQ twice with a two-week interval between assessments (FFQ1 and FFQ2)

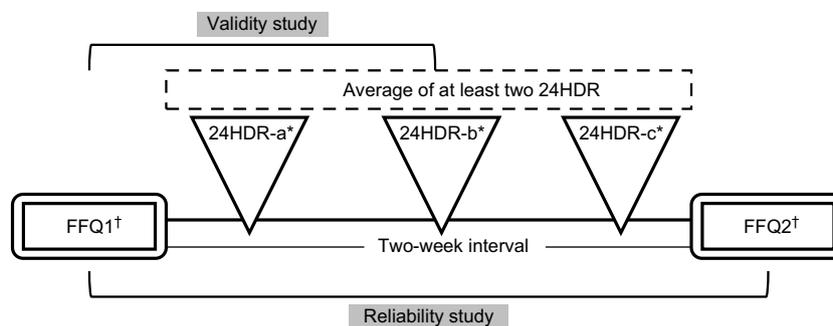


Fig. 1 Design of the reliability and validity analyses among children and adolescents of the SAYCARE study. *First 24HR with a nutritionist; included one weekend day. †Referred to the last 3 months (24HDR, 24 h dietary recall; FFQ1, first FFQ application; FFQ2, second FFQ application)

(Fig. 1). Data from the FFQ1 and FFQ2 were entered in the SAYCARE platform⁽¹⁴⁾. This is a secured web-based system that facilitates data collection, entry, management and analysis of the SAYCARE data⁽¹⁴⁾. Our FFQ asked the frequency and portion size of each food item⁽¹⁵⁾. Each frequency was transformed into a daily frequency with each portion recorded in grams or millilitres. Therefore, portion sizes were multiplied by their respective frequencies to obtain total intake of each food item in grams or millilitres per day. Subsequently, food items were summed into food groups according to the FAO⁽¹⁸⁾ as follows: (i) Cereals; (ii) Tubers; (iii) Vegetables; (iv) Fruits; (v) Oils; (vi) Meat and Derivatives, Fish and Eggs; (vii) Milk and Dairy products; (viii) Legumes; (ix) Beverages; (x) Sugar products; and (xi) Miscellaneous. For adolescents, we assessed the ninth group, 'Beverages', with and without alcoholic drinks as a different group.

Additionally, in three non-consecutive 24HDR (two weekdays and one weekend day), caregivers and adolescents had to describe all foods consumed during the previous day, qualitatively and quantitatively using household measures (Fig. 1). This questionnaire was structured into six daily eating occasions. Children caregivers and adolescents answered the first 24HDR in school with a trained dietitian, and the second and third 24HDR were answered at home with the support of the food booklet used for the FFQ. In Buenos Aires and Lima, caregivers answered the three 24HDR at home (except in special situations such as non-literate caregivers who needed help to respond to the questionnaires and they did it in school with the help of a trained dietitian). Data from 24HDR were entered into computer-based food software developed to evaluate energy and nutrient intake from Ibero-American food consumption surveys. The food composition databases included in it are the Spanish Food Composition Database (Bedca); the National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference Release (USDA); and the Ibero-American Foods Database. Moreover, some typical Brazilian foods were inserted into this software, considering the Brazilian Food Composition Table (TACO). Food

items from this software were exported to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and checked by a trained nutritionist. Recorded food items in the 24HDR were matched to the items as defined by the FFQ. An example of this was 'bread' or 'rice' from the 24HDR. This was assigned to the corresponding item in the FFQ and then to the FAO group 'cereals'. Each ingredient in a composite dish was assigned with a proportion size of meal and then allocated to the respective food group. For instance, a 'ham and cheese sandwich' was proportionally recorded in the three corresponding food groups in FFQ as follows: 'cereals', 'meat and derivatives' and 'milk and dairy products'. Data obtained from at least two 24HDR, in grams (or millilitres per day for beverages), were summed, and the mean was calculated to provide average daily intakes. Finally, food items from the 24HDR were summed into food groups according to the FAO as previously described to enable a direct comparison between FFQ1 and the 24HDR (validity analysis).

For the reliability analysis, sample size was calculated using $k = 0.70$, $\alpha = 5\%$ and $\beta = 80\%$. For the validity analysis, $k = 0.40$, $\alpha = 5\%$ and $\beta = 80\%$ were used. The estimated sample size was 146 participants for the reliability analysis and 40 for the validity analysis. Anticipating potential sample losses, a 25% greater sample size was recruited in each city, which was equally divided by sex and public/private schools. These sample sizes were considered appropriate according to our sample size calculations and according to Willett (2009) for studies validating dietary intake tools⁽²⁾.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using the statistical software package Stata version 14.0, they included all countries and were performed by age group. The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine variable distribution. Continuous non-normally distributed variables are presented in median and 95% CI. Categorical variables are shown as proportions (%). To assess differences between reported intakes between questionnaires

Table 1 Main characteristics of the SAYCARE population for reliability and validity analyses

	Reliability analyses (FFQ1 v. FFQ2)				Validity analyses (FFQ1 v. 24HDR)			
	Children (3–10 years) (n 200)		Adolescents (11–18 years) (n 244)		Children (3–10 years) (n 252)		Adolescents (11–18 years) (n 244)	
	Median	95 % CI	Median	95 % CI	Median	95 % CI	Median	95 % CI
Age (years)	5.90	6.03, 6.62	15.00	14.28, 14.82	5.65	5.88, 6.37	14.80	14.28, 14.83
Gender (%)								
Female	50.50		49.59		53.17		52.05	
Male	49.50		50.41		46.83		47.95	
Weight (kg)	21.67	22.45, 24.76	54.00	54.33, 57.58	21.22	22.01, 23.88	53.45	53.58, 56.83
Height (m)	1.15	1.14, 1.18	1.58	1.58, 1.60	1.15	1.13, 1.17	1.58	1.57, 1.60
BMI (kg/m ²)	16.4	16.56, 17.29	21.49	21.39, 22.44	16.26	16.56, 17.30	20.99	21.21, 22.29
School type (%)								
Public	61.50		38.93		59.13		44.76	
Private	38.50		61.07		40.87		55.33	
Maternal education level (%)								
Without education	0		1.64		0		1.30	
Low education	10.87		7.38		11.25		10.39	
Low secondary education	8.70		4.92		7.50		5.84	
High secondary education	10.87		22.95		13.75		24.68	
Technical education	10.87		13.93		12.50		10.39	
University degree	58.70		49.18		55.00		47.40	

Continuous non-normally distributed variables were presented in median and 95 % CI and categorical variables were presented as proportion (%).

Reliability analyses: First v. second FFQ application (FFQ1 v. FFQ2).

Validity analyses: First FFQ application (FFQ1) v. average of at least two 24-h dietary recalls (24HDR).

(FFQ1, FFQ2 and 24HDR), the Wilcoxon test was performed. We used the Spearman rank correlation coefficients (Spearman's rho) for continuous nonparametric data to assess FFQ reliability and validity. Pearson's correlation coefficients were then calculated and presented before and after to adjust for total energy intake⁽¹⁹⁾, for validity analysis. For all food group intakes, data were log-transformed (\log_{10}) prior to multilevel regression analyses to improve normality. Random or fixed effect models for each food group were used according to the Housman test. The multilevel analyses were performed with 'centre' as the contextual variable and total energy intake as the individual variable. Furthermore, for reliability, intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) were calculated since this analysis takes account of between- and within- subject variability in responses. Values of ICC less than 0.40 indicate poor reliability, values between 0.41 and 0.75 indicate fair to good reliability, and values greater than 0.75 indicate excellent reliability. Finally, tertiles of intake for each food group were calculated, and weighted Cohen's kappa (κ_w) coefficients were used (for categorical data) to evaluate the agreement in ranking. Values of κ_w over 0.80 indicate very good agreement, values between 0.61 and 0.80 indicate substantial (good) agreement, values from 0.41 to 0.60 indicate moderate agreement, values from 0.21 to 0.40 indicate fair agreement and values between 0 and 0.20 indicate slight (poor) agreement⁽²⁰⁾. Classification into the same or an adjacent tertile was subsequently calculated. Our sample size was estimated to guarantee statistical significance for correlation coefficients $r > 0.20$ ⁽²⁾. The significance level for all tests were set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

A total of 345 children and 357 adolescents answered the FFQ1, and 202 children and 247 adolescents answered the FFQ2. In addition, 86 children responded to two 24HDR and 323 children answered three 24HDR (being a total of 409 children who answered at least two 24HDR); in addition, 60 adolescents answered two 24HDR and 241 adolescents answered the three 24HDR (being a total of 301 adolescents who answered at least two 24HDR) (data not shown). Descriptive analyses are presented in Table 1 divided by reliability/validity analyses and age group. A total of 200 children (50.5 % female; median age 5.9 years) and 244 adolescents (49.6 % female; median age 15.0 years) were included in the reliability analyses, and a total of 252 children (53.2 % female; median age 5.6 years) and 244 adolescents (52.0 % female; median age 14.8 years) were included in the validity analyses.

Daily reported intakes from the FFQ and reliability results are shown in Table 2. When comparing intakes reported in both FFQ, FFQ1 provided higher intake estimates for cereals, vegetables and beverages in children and for cereals, milk and dairy products and both groups of beverages in adolescents. We found acceptable reliability in the food groups according to Spearman's ρ coefficients (ranging from 0.49 to 0.73 in children and from 0.47 to 0.67 in adolescents) and good to excellent reliability (ranging from 0.87 to 0.99 in children and from 0.66 to 0.99 in adolescents) according to ICC. According to classification into tertiles of intake, the percentage of agreement (children/adolescents classified in the same or adjacent tertile) ranged from 70.75 to 83.52 % in children, and from

Table 2 Reliability of the SAYCARE FFQ

Food groups in grams per day (except for beverages)*	Children (3–10 years)						Adolescents (11–18 years)											
	FFQ1			FFQ2			FFQ1			FFQ2								
	n	Median	95% CI	Median	95% CI	ρ	κw	% Agreement†	ICC	n	Median	95% CI	Median	95% CI	ρ	κw	% Agreement†	ICC
Cereals	200	176.02	219.21, 383.29	154.06	179.25, 343.50‡	0.53	0.35	70.75	0.97	244	235.63	275.15, 376.75	196.60	248.61, 416.64‡	0.56	0.44	75.41	0.94
Tubers	194	24.50	31.87, 67.33	28.00	35.17, 109.23	0.56	0.45	74.23	0.98	235	35.00	56.91, 115.10	35.00	50.47, 121.63	0.49	0.40	73.83	0.96
Vegetables	185	41.25	33.88, 123.25	28.50	27.87, 118.59‡	0.60	0.43	74.86	0.99	214	39.50	55.99, 80.90	30.11	54.88, 89.91	0.60	0.43	75.00	0.90
Fruits	192	120.00	179.22, 279.16	107.05	154.32, 248.70	0.58	0.49	77.60	0.87	227	120.00	183.00, 280.20	103.20	152.71, 239.34	0.66	0.57	80.84	0.67
Oils	184	5.00	8.13, 12.62	5.00	7.63, 11.21	0.58	0.47	76.09	0.90	221	6.45	10.09, 14.12	5.70	9.88, 14.18	0.57	0.48	77.15	0.79
Meat and derivatives, fish and eggs	197	151.70	146.50, 336.35	151.60	151.71, 355.90	0.57	0.41	74.11	0.99	238	168.47	208.28, 275.96	182.95	222.82, 339.09	0.63	0.53	79.20	0.91
Milk and dairy products	197	495.90	512.60, 621.49	430.22	477.19, 588.61	0.49	0.44	74.62	0.99	235	325.45	402.54, 528.33	285.00	316.17, 414.94‡	0.56	0.44	75.11	0.66
Legumes	176	22.80	37.31, 61.62	22.40	35.55, 62.94	0.73	0.63	83.52	0.98	220	30.00	43.02, 74.26	30.80	41.90, 123.64	0.67	0.52	78.86	0.99
Beverages	197	773.20	815.59, 1076.58	672.30	721.11, 963.58‡	0.58	0.49	76.90	0.96	234	1241.10	1146.95, 1340.78	1056.80	1048.56, 1284.15‡	0.47	0.35	71.58	0.92
Beverages§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	1248.35	1151.97, 1345.89	1056.80	1052.71, 1287.97‡	0.47	0.36	71.79	0.92
Sugar products	194	67.66	88.08, 190.61	67.29	76.91, 193.36	0.63	0.52	78.61	0.99	235	48.07	76.18, 130.19	59.42	91.56, 205.51	0.54	0.38	72.98	0.75
Miscellaneous	147	7.35	12.70, 22.99	8.40	12.36, 19.50	0.65	0.43	73.81	0.89	177	8.40	14.02, 24.49	8.40	14.70, 27.69	0.65	0.59	81.36	0.97

FFQ1, first FFQ application; FFQ2, second FFQ application; κw, weighted Cohen's kappa coefficient for tertiles comparison; ρ, Spearman rho coefficient; ICC, Intraclass correlation coefficient.

*Beverages in ml/d.

†Percentage of children/adolescents classified in the same or an adjacent tertiles.

‡P < 0.05 for the comparison between FFQ1 and FFQ2 intakes (Wilcoxon test). Spearman and κw coefficients in bold when P < 0.05.

§Beverages including alcohol.

71.58 to 81.36% in adolescents. Moreover, the κw coefficients demonstrated moderate agreement for all food groups except for cereals (fair agreement) and legumes (substantial agreement) in children, and tubers, sugar products and both groups of beverages in adolescents (fair agreement).

Table 3 presents the daily reported intakes from FFQ1 and average intakes from at least two 24HDR for those participants included in the validity analyses. When compared with the 24HDR reported intakes, the FFQ1 underestimates intake for cereals, tubers, vegetables, oils, meat and derivatives, fish and eggs, and miscellaneous, and overestimates intake for milk and dairy products, beverages and sugar products in children. In adolescents, FFQ1 underestimates intake for tubers and miscellaneous and overestimates intake for cereals, fruits, meat and derivatives, fish and eggs, milk and dairy products, sugar products and both groups of beverages. According to Spearman's ρ coefficients (Table 3), we found values higher than 0.20 for all food groups except for cereals, sugar products, oils, beverages and miscellaneous in children and for fruits, sugar products, miscellaneous and both groups of beverages in adolescents. In addition, the κw coefficients showed slight agreement for cereals, tubers, vegetables, meat and derivatives, fish and eggs, legumes and sugar products in children and for cereals, tubers, fruits, meat and derivatives, fish and eggs, and legumes in adolescents. Moreover, we found fair agreement for milk and dairy products in both children and adolescents and for fruits only in children. The energy-adjusted Pearson's coefficients were lower than 0.20 only for sugar products and beverages in adolescents. According to classification into tertiles of intake, the percentages of children/adolescents classified in the same or adjacent tertile ranged between 45.79 and 67.06% for children, and between 55.94 and 67.05% for adolescents.

Discussion

In the current study, the reliability and validity of a semi-quantitative FFQ was assessed by comparing two administrations of the FFQ over a two-week period and by comparing the FFQ against the 24HDR, respectively. Our results demonstrated a reasonable reliability and slight-to-moderate validity for almost all food groups intakes in children and adolescents.

In the reliability analyses, we found that our FFQ1 overestimated the intake of some food groups when compared to FFQ2. In the literature, some studies reported higher estimates in the first FFQ, and others reported higher estimates in the second FFQ^(21,22). Moreover, our analyses for children and adolescents shows Spearman's correlation coefficients ranging from 0.47 to 0.73, ICC ranging from 0.66 to 0.99 and κw coefficients ranging from 0.35 to 0.63. The proportion of participants classified in the same and adjacent

Table 3 Validity of the SAYCARE FFQ

Food groups in grams per day (except for Beverages)*	Children (3–10 years)										Adolescents (11–18 years)									
	FFQ1					24HDR					FFQ1					24HDR				
	n	Median	95% CI	Median	95% CI	ρ	κw	% Agreement†	r‡	r§	n	Median	95% CI	Median	95% CI	ρ	κw	% Agreement†	r‡	r§
Cereals	252	169.37	211.39, 343.12	232.89	253.76, 291.76	0.19	0.14	61.31	0.17	0.52	244	248.45	306.78, 453.97	236.23	253.96, 290.01	0.22	0.13	61.68	0.22	0.54
Tubers	174	26.50	36.13, 50.59	66.67	91.34, 120.01	0.25	0.11	58.91	0.17	0.20	147	42.00	45.21, 205.27	66.67	81.17, 105.30	0.28	0.16	62.59	0.29	0.51
Vegetables	208	28.50	36.83, 117.53	66.67	82.02, 106.47	0.22	0.17	63.22	0.24	0.38	179	43.00	49.79, 138.01	50.00	62.03, 88.57	0.20	0.10	59.22	0.23	0.34
Fruits	211	120.00	186.11, 261.92	151.67	167.74, 205.91	0.31	0.23	67.06	0.28	0.33	156	120.00	188.18, 326.71	93.17	108.81, 149.67	0.17	0.17	63.78	0.16	0.33
Oils	163	5.00	8.38, 13.35	11.20	11.59, 57.44	0.13	0.08	57.98	0.10	0.38	121	8.25	12.55, 21.67	10.00	12.38, 38.93	0.21	0.09	58.68	0.08	0.36
Meat and derivatives, fish and eggs	249	147.90	149.69, 300.86	181.17	213.66, 248.59	0.30	0.19	63.86	0.30	0.49	237	203.40	240.83, 397.82	183.33	186.62, 218.37	0.28	0.20	64.77	0.25	0.61
Milk and dairy products	243	499.10	515.90, 612.06	370.00	388.91, 466.12	0.29	0.21	64.81	0.21	0.26	217	335.85	411.44, 543.80	200.00	215.49, 270.45	0.36	0.24	67.05	0.32	0.43
Legumes	153	33.60	44.16, 71.09	46.67	56.08, 76.73	0.32	0.09	59.15	0.26	0.36	132	53.80	71.04, 172.13	53.33	63.30, 87.69	0.37	0.12	58.33	0.40	0.55
Beverages	249	678.50	784.37, 1003.82	539.33	560.97, 686.63	0.10	0.08	58.63	0.09	0.26	234	1267.50	1171.16, 1373.78	618.33	658.31, 777.22	0.12	0.06	58.97	0.09	0.19
Beverages†	204	60.89	82.94, 126.35	49.00	65.03, 90.52	0.19	0.13	61.03	0.15	0.51	160	43.52	70.33, 119.02	33.33	43.33, 58.96	0.09	0.002	55.94	0.09	0.17
Sugar products	107	6.45	10.86, 18.49	30.00	44.07, 68.96	-0.15	-0.17	45.79	0.14	0.37	71	7.35	11.63, 27.50	23.33	28.44–54.53	0.08	0.09	59.15	0.04	0.23
Miscellaneous																				

FFQ1, first FFQ application; 24HDR, mean of at least two 24-h dietary recalls; κw , weighted Cohen's kappa coefficient for tertiles comparison; ρ , Spearman rho coefficient.

*Beverages in ml/d.

†Percentage of children/adolescents classified in the same or an adjacent tertiles.

‡Unadjusted Pearson coefficient correlations from multilevel regression models after food group intakes were log-transformed.

§Pearson coefficient correlations from multilevel regression models after food group intakes were log-transformed and adjusted for total energy intake.

|| $P < 0.05$ for the comparison between FFQ1 and 24HDR intakes (Wilcoxon test). Spearman, Pearson and κw coefficients in bold when $P < 0.05$.

¶Beverages including alcohol.

tertiles, for children and adolescents, varied between 70.75 and 83.52%. In this sense, our FFQ shows an acceptable reliability for both children and adolescents. The correlation and κw coefficients for most food groups were comparable with those reported in other studies in the same population assessing food group reliability^(21–25). Moreover, the proportion of participants classified in the same and adjacent tertiles in our study were also similar to that of other studies^(21,23,24) in which this proportion is between 70 and 100%.

Our FFQ has a common core of 56 items for all SAYCARE cities, with the addition of typical food items in each centre, which resulted in a list of 65 items on average for each centre⁽¹⁵⁾. Additionally, as previously mentioned, we adopted a 2-week interval for reliability analyses in order to minimize variation in food intake responses due to true changes over time⁽²⁶⁾. The replication interval should not be too short or too long because in a short span, subjects may remember and repeat answers. On the other hand, a long time interval could be influenced by diet changes, for example changes due to seasonality⁽²⁷⁾. Although there is no consensus, previous studies have evaluated reliability with the same time interval of 2 weeks for children and adolescents^(23,24,26).

In the validation analyses, our FFQ overestimated intake for some food groups and underestimated intake for other groups. As previously reported in other studies^(21–23,28), higher intake estimates were reported on FFQ than on 24HDR. For both children and adolescents, our validation analyses demonstrated a Spearman's correlation ranging from 0.17 to 0.37, κw coefficients ranging from 0.09 to 0.24, and proportion of participants classified in the same and adjacent tertile ranging between 45.79 and 67.06%. Although we observed a non-significant κw coefficient or $\kappa w < 0.20$ (slight agreement) in several food groups, such as oils, beverages, sugar products, fruits or miscellaneous, we found percentages of children/adolescents correctly classified in the same or adjacent tertile ranging from 45.79 to 83.52%, similar to other studies^(21,23,24,28,29). Moreover, we found an acceptable correlation ($r > 0.20$)⁽²⁾ between FFQ1 and 24HDR in all food groups in children and in almost all food groups in adolescents (except for sugar products and beverages). Numerous studies have evaluated FFQ validity at the food level among children and adolescents, but the results were inconsistent^(21,28–30). The lack of agreement between methods is often due to several factors^(7,28), such as proxy reporting from parents, nature of dietary habits at the studied age, and lack of a 'perfect' gold standard tool, among others. As previously reported in a systematic review⁽⁸⁾, adolescents may forget what they have eaten, may remember other items although not consumed within the given time span, or some foods may not be recognized because they are part of a dish. Moreover, as mentioned previously, adolescents have difficulties in estimating portion sizes^(31,32), which may lead to over- or under-estimation of intake. In addition, parents/



guardians' educational level or social desirability could influence reporting, and parents/guardians are unreliable reporters of their children's food intake when out of the home⁽⁷⁾, leading to generally lower validity correlations⁽⁹⁾. Among South American children, it is common to have not only lunch but also breakfast or morning/afternoon snacks at school. In addition, correlation coefficients may be affected by the manner in which the questionnaire is administered, and the age, sex and ethnicity of population⁽²⁴⁾. Other factors affecting reported intakes and complicating the comparison among validation studies are the differences in the way the FFQ was developed, design characteristics such as number of items, inclusion of portion sizes or sample size, food groups examined, unit of estimation or statistical method used, use of a reference method and number of recorded days^(28,33). Although some authors suggest that the number of items included does not have an impact on validity⁽³⁴⁾, in a review it was suggested that an extensive list can lead to inaccuracy due to fatigue when filling out the questionnaire⁽⁹⁾. In this review, they found that studies in children and adolescents with the strongest validity correlations used medium length questionnaires, ranging from 19 to 63 items⁽⁹⁾.

Our study has some limitations. We used a convenience sample of children and adolescents⁽¹⁴⁾, although we included both private and public schools. Moreover, we used 24HDR as the reference method. Although 24HDR have acceptable validity in children and adolescents⁽²⁻⁴⁾ and are widely used as a gold standard^(8,9,23,35), they are not a perfect measure of dietary intake due to the high degree of intrapersonal variability and the fact that misreporting of energy intake is a common problem, especially in adolescents, which can affect validity results^(28,36). In order to mitigate this, in our study, trained dietitians assisted the participants. Preferably, biochemical markers, such as doubly labelled water⁽³⁷⁾ or several dietary biomarkers⁽²¹⁾, should be implemented in validation studies as they can be alternative reference methods to objectively assess energy and dietary consumption because their measurement errors are independent of those from FFQ^(21,37). However, although biochemical markers are valuable as reference methods as they are not affected by errors in recall or other issues, they are not available for all nutrients or for all food groups⁽²⁾. Moreover, these methods are expensive, require sophisticated laboratories and equipment and do not provide information on all food groups⁽³⁵⁾. Finally, the time span evaluated in our FFQ was 3 months⁽¹⁵⁾. In this sense, a review found that studies with shorter time span assessment periods (previous day or week) have better validity than those with longer periods (from one month to one year)⁽⁹⁾.

On the other hand, the current study has several strengths. First, we followed standardized and harmonized procedures during data collection of the SAYCARE study fieldwork⁽¹⁴⁾. Moreover, we assessed a large enough

sample of children and adolescents from seven South American cities and, according to Willett⁽²⁾, our sample size was optimal for validation studies. Second, our FFQ was developed specifically for children and adolescents. Both the FFQ and 24HDR covered the same time frame, and we developed a food photo booklet⁽¹⁵⁾ to facilitate accurate recordings. In some centres, as children have lunch or other meals at school, schoolteachers helped provide answers when necessary. Third, several studies in this field measured the reliability and validity of FFQ for children and adolescents in terms of nutrients intake. From our point of view, and in accordance with some intervention trials⁽³⁸⁾, whole foods rather than individual nutrients may best indicate the potential role of diet in disease prevention. Therefore, with the overconsumption of specific food groups associated with diseases (such as obesity in youths), assessing foods or food group intakes with validated methods is especially important⁽⁹⁾. In our study, participants answered the FFQ twice with a two-week interval between assessments, and they completed at least two 24HDR. The long recording periods and the repeated measures of the questionnaires may reduce accuracy due to increasing fatigue and boredom and potential alterations of dietary habits, which can increase the probability of drop-outs⁽²⁸⁾.

Conclusion

The SAYCARE food frequency questionnaire possesses satisfactory reliability. In addition, the questionnaire has slight-to-moderate validity for almost all food group intakes in South American children and adolescents. Accordingly, this questionnaire is appropriate for the purpose of ranking the intake of individuals within a population.

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