

#### Implementation and evaluation of a smartphone dietary assessment application among 15-year-olds in Sweden

Åsa Svensson Supervisors: Christel Larsson och Lauren Lissner



### Aims

- To evaluate a smartphone applications' ability to assess EI, TEE, nutrient intake and food intake among adolescents
- To investigate individual factors that affect the reporting accuracy of EI among adolescents when using the smartphone application





- Register as a user
  - -Name
  - -Telephone number
  - -E-mail address
  - -Date of birth
  - -Gender
  - -Height
  - -Weight
  - -Parents' highest education
  - -Born in Sweden
  - -Special diet





- Search the National Food Agency's food database to record foods
  - Date and time
  - Type of meal
  - Food
  - Amount





- Register "questions in the evening"
  - Physical activity during the day (5 levels)
  - How much of the consumed food that was recorded
  - Dietary intake and physical activity compared with the average day
  - Stress
  - Anxious/depressed
  - Nutritional supplements
  - Tried to change weight





- Save meals
- Get reminders to record
- Photograph meals



- Feedback about the dietary intake, per meal, day or several days
  - EI, TEE, macronutrients, fruits and vegetables, dietary fibre, calcium, iron, vitamin C, vitamin D, folic acid, BMI
     In relation to NNR



### Recruitment

- Spring and autumn terms 2013
- Adolescents in grade 9 in Gothenburg and neighbouring municipalities
- Adolescents from 12 of 136 contacted schools participated
- A total of 389 adolescents in 28 classrooms recieved information about the study
- 148 adolescents (38%) were recruited, 85 girls och 63 boys



## **Data collection**

• Methods:



- Weight, height, questionnaire
- 3-day FR with the smartphone application,
  + questions in the evening
- SenseWear Armband on the same 3 days
- During spring term also 3 days web-based FR, and SenseWear Armband
- Focus group interviews



### **Research questions**

- How well did the smartphone application capture EI of the adolescents compared with TEE measured by SenseWear Armband? n=81
- Which individual factors affected the accuracy of reported EI? n=81 (n=15 had some imputed data)
- How well did the smartphone application capture TEE of the adolescents compared with TEE measured by SenseWear Armband? n=69
- How much of the nutrient intake and food intake did the smartphone application capture compared with the web-based FR? n=15



• Results under publication.



#### Learnings

- Development in collaboration with the adolescents might have improved study participation and validity of the application
- Use a better reference method such as DLW in a subsample
- Develop the application for iPhone