

# socioeconomic inequalities, diet cost and diet quality

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Other
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Observational non invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON20557

### Source

NTR

### Health condition

Dietary quality, DHD15-index, DASH diet

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** University Medical Center Utrecht

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS), ZonMw, European Commission, Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), World Cancer Research Fund

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

DHD15-index, DASH diet

### Secondary outcome

None

# Study description

## Background summary

The current study aims to investigate the mediating role of dietary costs in the association between educational level and diet quality in a Dutch study population. This will be investigated using the macro Process by Hayes.

## Study objective

We hypothesize that socioeconomic inequalities in diet quality are partly explained by differential dietary costs.

## Study design

Age, sex, study center and educational level were measured at baseline (between 1993 and 1997). In 2015, respondents to the 2011 questionnaire on electromagnetic radiation who were still alive, living in the Netherlands and who gave informed consent (n=13,421) were invited to fill out a second food-frequency questionnaire.

## Intervention

The mediating role of dietary cost in the association between (household) educational level and adherence to the DHD15-index and DASH diet was assessed using multiple linear regression analyses. This was done using the macro PROCESS developed by Hayes. Firstly, the total effect was estimated by assessing the associations between the independent variables educational level and household educational level and the dependent variables adherence to the DHD15-index and the DASH diet (c-path) separately. Secondly, the association between the independent variables and the potential mediator dietary cost (a-path) was assessed. Thirdly, the associations between the potential mediator dietary cost and the dependent variables, adjusted for the independent variables (b-path), were assessed separately. Lastly, the direct effect was estimated by assessing the associations between the independent variables and the dependent variables, adjusted for the mediator dietary cost (c'-path), separately for the two dependent variables. In order to assess whether dietary cost indeed mediated the association between SES and adherence to the DHD15-index and the DASH diet, the indirect effect and the corresponding 95% confidence interval were assessed. The indirect effects were calculated by multiplying the regression coefficient of the a-path with the regression coefficient of the b-path (a-path x b-path). The bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals around the indirect effects were based on 1234 seeds and 5,000 bootstrap resamples. Statistical significance of the indirect effects were determined if the upper and lower bound of the bias corrected 95% bootstrap confidence intervals did not contain zero.

## Contacts

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## Eligibility criteria

### Inclusion criteria

The EPIC-NL study consists of two cohorts: the MORGEN cohort and the Prospect cohort. The MORGEN cohort consists of men and women aged 20 – 65 years selected from random samples of the Dutch population in three towns in the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Doetinchem, Maastricht). The Prospect cohort consists of women, from the Dutch town Utrecht or its vicinity, who participated in a breast cancer screening program.

### Exclusion criteria

Missing FFQ, implausible energy intake

## Study design

### Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other

**Control:** N/A , unknown

## Recruitment

NL  
Recruitment status: Other  
Start date (anticipated): 01-04-2018  
Enrollment: 9000  
Type: Unknown

## Ethics review

Positive opinion  
Date: 25-09-2018  
Application type: First submission

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

### Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL7298
NTR-old	NTR7507
Other	WOM-93/090 : MEC-TNO-93/01

## Study results