

socioeconomic inequalities, diet cost and diet quality

Gepubliceerd: 25-09-2018 Laatste bijgewerkt: 13-12-2022

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

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Anders
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON20557

Bron

NTR

Aandoening

Dietary quality, DHD15-index, DASH diet

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: University Medical Center Utrecht

Overige ondersteuning: Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS), ZonMw, European Commission, Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), World Cancer Research Fund

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

DHD15-index, DASH diet

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

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.

Doel van het onderzoek

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

Onderzoeksopzet

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.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

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.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

Jody Hoenink
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Location VUmc | F015 | De Boelelaan 1089a

Amsterdam 1081 HV
The Netherlands

Wetenschappelijk

Jody Hoenink
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Location VUmc | F015 | De Boelelaan 1089a

Amsterdam 1081 HV
The Netherlands

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

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.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Missing FFQ, implausible energy intake

Onderzoekopzet

Opzet

Type: Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel: Anders
Controle: N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland
Status: Anders
(Verwachte) startdatum: 01-04-2018
Aantal proefpersonen: 9000
Type: Onbekend

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies
Datum: 25-09-2018
Soort: Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

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

Resultaten