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Development of a short-item diet quality questionnaire for Indigenous mothers and their young children: the Menzies remote short-item dietary assessment tool (MRSDAT)

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Author contributions

AR, JB and LMB contributed to the design of the study; AR and LM collected and analysed data; AR, JB and KOD developed the tool; AR and ET drafted the manuscript; all authors approve of the final manuscript and accept responsibility for its content.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest

Introduction

The importance of a healthy diet in facilitating optimal childhood development and preventing chronic disease cannot be overstated. Despite this, unhealthy food patterns frequently occur as early as 9 months of age and continue through childhood. Australian Bureau of Statistics data indicate Indigenous Australian children to have particularly concerning dietary patterns, with children aged 2-3 years three times more likely to consume carbonated sugary drinks than their non-Indigenous counterparts (18% versus 5.8%). Early intervention to prevent or improve obesity related behaviours can have a positive impact. The ability to improve dietary outcomes depends primarily on an accurate assessment of dietary intake. Data reliability and compliance issues common in dietary assessment are exacerbated when working with Indigenous Australians living remotely due to existing tools using inappropriate language, being resource intensive, and not incorporating culturally diverse foods and serving methods. The aim of this research was to develop a short-item questionnaire to assess the dietary quality of mothers and their young children (2-4 years) in the remote Indigenous community (RIC) setting for the Pregnancy and Adverse Neonatal Diabetes Outcomes in Remote Australia (PANDORA) longitudinal birth cohort study.² PANDORA participants are Northern Territory women (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous) with and without diabetes in pregnancy and their babies.

Participants, methods and results

Questionnaire development

The 14-item Mediterranean Diet Adherence Score³ (MDAS) was used as a base for the short-item diet quality questionnaire (henceforth the 'Menzies remote short-item dietary assessment tool' [MRSDAT]). The MDAS was chosen as a base as it has been validated against health outcomes (including and especially relevant to Indigenous Australians, the development of type 2 diabetes) and found to be significantly more useful than a 137-item food frequency questionnaire in adult populations. The MDAS was modified through the omission and reformulation of questions and responses, and the addition of questions and responses from the National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey, the Short Food Frequency Questionnaire⁴ and the Australian Recommended Food Score⁵. A table documenting all modifications with justifications is available from the authors upon request. Modifications were necessary to capture key aspects of the Australian dietary guidelines and consumption of wild harvested and procured foods and energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods to enhance relevance to the RIC setting. Briefly, questions assessing consumption of traditional food, offal, dairy food, confectionery and take-away meals were added. Illustrative food serving images

were also collated into a booklet (the 'supporting images', available upon request) to assist with respondent estimation of serving size and consumption frequency.

Preliminary testing and test-retest methods

An early version of the MRSDAT was administered to 20 mothers by PANDORA researchers who provided feedback on ease of use. The questionnaire was then revised with the help of a senior Indigenous leader and other experts with extensive experience in nutrition research in RICs, and tested for face validity and reliability. Face validity and test-retest reliability testing involved administering the MRSDAT with the supporting images to 10 Indigenous women originally from RICs but temporarily residing in the Darwin region. A researcher (AR) and a senior Indigenous leader (LM) attended the participants' home or location of choice to administer the MRSDAT. This procedure was repeated after a two week interval by the same researcher(s). The test-retest reliability was analysed (Kappa). Questions 1 and 2 (Table 1) were not assessed due to a lack of responses.

Preliminary testing results

All twenty mothers reported their child's intake (aged 18 to 54 months) and the early version MRSDAT took an average time of 12.05±2.5 minutes to complete when administered by staff. PANDORA staff reported that the early version took more time than anticipated and conveying concepts such as serve sizes and frequency of consumption was problematic among remote Indigenous participants (n=7). All participants found the supporting images useful. The questionnaire was revised, a standard protocol and script were made available and training sessions were conducted to assist staff with administering the MRSDAT.

Test-retest results

The readability and clarity of the items were well accepted by Indigenous mothers, and the test-retest analysis showed good to very good agreement between participant responses for 20 of the 24 items tested (0.63-0.88). The 4 items that showed weak agreement (0.13-0.50) were for questions regarding homemade freshly squeezed juice, red meat serve size, offal consumption and the frequency of consuming confectionery (chips, chocolates and ice-creams). The MRSDAT was then modified to address these issues. Additionally, as all participants responded 'yes' to consuming sugary drinks on a daily basis, a question to estimate frequency and amount of sugary drinks consumed was added. Likewise, a sub-question regarding whether sweetened or unsweetened yoghurt was consumed was also added for prompting diet quality. The final version of the MRSDAT can be found in Table 1.

Comment

The 26-item MRSDAT can be used as an acceptable alternative for complex dietary tools when working with Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians in remote settings. The MRSDAT comprises 12 Mediterranean Diet Adherence Score questions and 18 additional questions that capture consumption of discretionary foods, breads and cereals, wild hunted and harvested foods and dairy foods. Testing indicated that questions and response categories were acceptable and 83% of questions and responses were reliable. A validation study is needed to establish construct and content validity with Indigenous mothers and their children, and one is being planned for children aged <2 years living in East Arnhem Land. While the MRSDAT was developed for the purpose of the PANDORA study, it can be applied efficiently across a large sample to provide an assessment of dietary quality and identify dietary patterns in populations ranging in age from young children to adult.

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Table 1. The Menzies remote short-item dietary assessment tool (MRSDAT)

Questions		Re	sponses	
1.	Is your child still being breastfed?		Yes No	
2.	What do you usually use as your main cooking fat/oil?			
3.	Which of these vegetables do you usually eat?		Potato	
			Sweet corn/yam	
			Green coloured vegetables	
			Orange/yellow/red coloured	
		ve	getables	
			Other coloured vegetables	
4.	How often do you eat vegetables?	L	Every day or nearly every day	
			A few times a week	
			Once a week	
			Once a fortnight	
		L	Once a month	
		L	I don't eat vegetables	
5.	When you eat vegetable, how much do you usually eat?	Ļ	1 serve or less	
		L] 2 serves	
		L] 3 serves	
		L] 4 serves	
		L	5 serves or more	
			I don't eat vegetables	
6.	How often do you eat fruits? (Includes freshly squeezed	L	Every day or nearly every day	
	homemade juice)	F	A few times a week	
		F	Once a week	
		H	Once a fortnight	
		F	Once a month	
7	M/h on view out first have revealed a view reveally out?	늗	I don't eat fruits	
7.	When you eat fruit, how much do you usually eat?	F	1 serve or less	
		F] 2 serves] 3 serves	
		\vdash] 4 serves	
		H	5 serves or more	
		H	I don't eat fruits	
8.	How often do you usually drink sugar sweetened drinks	┢	Every day or nearly every day	
ο.	like soft drink, fruit drinks, added sugar fruit juice, cordials	H	A few times a week	
	or sports drinks?	H	Once a week	
	or sports armiks:	F	Once a fortnight	
		F	Once a month	
		F	I don't drink sugar sweetened	
		∟ dr	inks	
(8.b) How much do you usually drink?				
	How often do you usually drink flavoured milk?	Γ	Every day or nearly every day	
•		F	A few times a week	
		T	Once a week	
		F	Once a fortnight	
		F	Once a month	
		F	I don't drink flavoured milk	
10.	How often do you have cheese or yoghurt?		Every day or nearly every day	
	. , , ,		A few times a week	

	Once a week
	Once a fortnight
	Once a month
	I don't eat cheese or yoghurt
(10.b) If you have yoghurt, is it usually sweetened or	Sweetened
unsweetened?	Unsweetened
11. Do you drink plain milk nearly every day? (includes milk	Yes
added with cereal)	No
12. How many serves of red meat (steak, lamb, sausages or	less than 1 serve
ham) do you usually eat <u>per day</u> ?	1 serve or more
	☐I don't eat meat
13. When you eat/cook red meat, do you usually cut the fat	Yes
off?	□No
	☐I don't eat meat
14. When you eat/cook chicken do you usually take the skin	Yes
off?	□No
	☐I don't eat meat
15. What do you eat more often; white meats like chicken,	White meat
turkey OR red meats like steak, lamb, pork, hamburgers,	Red meat
hamper or sausages?	☐I don't eat meat
16. Do you usually eat offal meat (such as kidney, liver, heart,	Yes
brain etc.)?	□No
	☐I don't eat meat
17. How much butter, margarine or cream do you usually eat	None
per day?	less than 1 serve
	1 serve or more
18. How much baked beans, three beans mix, cooked lentils,	None
split peas or dried beans do you usually eat per week?	less than 1 serve
	1- 2 serves
	3 or more serves
19. How much fish including wild harvested fish and seafood	None
including turtle, oysters, crab etc. do you usually eat <u>per</u>	less than 1 serve
week? (excluding fish fingers or fish patties)	1- 2 serves
	3 or more serves
20. How many times <u>per week</u> do you usually eat traditional	None
food (native fruits, berries, nuts, other wild plants, meats	less than 1 time
(like fish, kangaroo, goose, goanna etc.)?	1- 2 times
	3 or more times
21. How many times per week do you usually eat unsalted	None
nuts?	less than 1 time
	1- 2 times
	3 or more times
22. How many times <u>per week</u> do you usually eat pastries such	None
as cookies/biscuits or cake?	less than 1 time
	1- 2 times
	3 or more times
23. How many times per week do you usually eat chips,	None
pretzels, lollies, chocolates or ice creams?	less than 1 time
	1- 2 times
	3 or more times

24. How many times per week do you usually eat meals or	None
snacks from take-away such as pizza, burgers, fries, pies	less than 1 time
etc.?	1- 2 times
	3 or more times
25. How many times per week do you usually use a tomato	None
based sauce as a seasoning for vegetables, pasta, rice, or	less than 1 time
other dishes?	1 time
	2 or more times
(25.b) Is the sauce homemade or a commercial product?	☐ Home made
	Commercial product
26. What type of bread do you usually eat?	None
	White
	Multigrain/rye/wholemeal