

Factors associated with dietary patterns in adolescents: A school-based study in Cuiabá, Mato Grosso

Fatores associados a padrões alimentares em adolescentes: um estudo de base escolar em Cuiabá, Mato Grosso

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Abstract

Objective: To identify dietary patterns among adolescents and to assess their association with socioeconomic and lifestyle characteristics and nutritional status. **Methods:** A probabilistic clustered two-stage sample of students between 14 and 19 years old from public and private high schools from Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil, was investigated (n = 1.139). A self-administered food frequency questionnaire was used to obtain information on food intake. Nutritional status was classified according to the Body Mass Index (BMI = weight/height²) z-score. Socioeconomic status was inferred by the education level of head of household and by the presence of electrical appliances in the household. Dietary patterns were identified by applying exploratory factor analysis (extraction method: principal component analysis) and their relationship with socioeconomic conditions, lifestyle variables, and nutritional status was estimated by mutually adjusted multilinear regression models. **Results:** “Western”, “traditional” and “mixed” dietary patterns were identified. Studying in the morning hours and reporting the intake of alcoholic beverages were associated with greater adherence to the “Western” pattern. Male low-income students from public schools who have a BMI in the normal range preferred the “traditional” pattern. The “mixed” pattern was adopted by boys from public schools reporting physical activity. **Conclusion:** Several factors were associated with dietary patterns of adolescents and the Brazilian traditional diet was associated with normal weight.

Keywords: Dietary patterns. Factor analysis. Socioeconomic condition. Lifestyle. Nutritional status. Adolescents.

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Resumo

Objetivo: Identificar padrões alimentares de adolescentes e sua associação com características socioeconômicas, estilo de vida e estado nutricional. **Métodos:** Investigou-se amostra probabilística de estudantes entre 14 a 19 anos de idade do ensino médio público e privado de Cuiabá/Mato Grosso (n = 1.139). Os dados foram coletados em sala de aula utilizando-se questionário autoaplicado. Para a obtenção de dados de consumo alimentar, aplicou-se questionário de frequência alimentar semiquantitativo. O estado nutricional foi classificado pelo escore z do Índice de Massa Corporal (IMC = peso/estatura²). Para a classificação socioeconômica considerou-se a escolaridade do chefe da família e a presença de bens e equipamentos no domicílio. Os padrões alimentares foram identificados por meio da análise fatorial exploratória (método de extração: análise de componentes principais) e sua associação com as características socioeconômicas, estilo de vida e estado nutricional foi estimada por modelos de regressão linear múltipla mutuamente ajustados para os outros padrões. **Resultados:** Foram identificados três padrões alimentares: “ocidental”, “tradicional” e “misto”. Estudar no turno vespertino e consumir bebidas alcoólicas foram associados (p < 0,05) a maior aderência ao padrão “ocidental”. Meninos de escolas públicas, com menor poder aquisitivo e IMC na faixa de normalidade aderiam ao padrão “tradicional”. O padrão “misto” foi adotado pelos meninos, estudantes de escolas públicas e que relataram prática de atividade física. **Conclusão:** Em adolescentes, vários fatores se associam aos padrões alimentares, mas destacamos que o consumo dos alimentos tradicionais da dieta brasileira associou-se ao IMC na faixa de normalidade.

Palavras-chaves: Padrões alimentares. Análise fatorial. Nível socioeconômico. Estilo de vida. Estado nutricional. Adolescentes.

Introduction

The traditional approach to food intake assessment for investigating the isolated effect of nutrients or foods prevents a good understanding of the relationship between dietary intake and health outcomes.¹ People usually do not eat isolated foods or nutrients² but combinations of several foods, nutrients and other components that can interact with each other,³ making human diet a complex and dynamic exposure factor.⁴

Dietary patterns has been a focus of studies that aimed to explore the complex relationship between diet and health outcomes.^{5,6} This alternative approach helps overcome the limitations in the analysis of diet-disease³ as it seeks to examine food intake globally.⁶⁻⁸

Cutler et al.⁹ have suggested that dietary pattern analysis can provide results that are more relevant to public health actions, especially in the formulation of dietary recommendations and guidelines.

Dietary patterns among adolescents have been assessed in several countries.^{4-6,8,9,16-18} In Brazil dietary patterns have been identified in adults¹⁰⁻¹⁵ but there are few studies approaching adolescents dietary patterns.

The current study aimed to identify dietary patterns among adolescents of Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil and to assess their association with socioeconomic and lifestyle characteristics and nutritional status.

Methods

A cross-sectional school-based study was conducted with both female and male adolescents between 14 to 19 years old attending public and private high schools in the urban area of the city of Cuiabá, state of Mato Grosso, in the Central-Western region of Brazil, in 2008. According to the 2006 students' census, 30.584 14 to 19 years-old adolescents were enrolled in the city's schools: 22.082 in state public schools, 1.085 in federal public schools, and 7.417 in private schools.

To estimate the sample size, we used a 95% confidence level, sampling error of 3% and an expected eating disorders prevalence of 0.50, totaling 1.067 adolescents. There was an addition of 20% to the sample size given the likelihood of losses and/or refusals, totaling 1.280 adolescents.

A two-stage cluster sampling design was applied. In the first stage every one of the 62 high schools of Cuiabá was considered a cluster to guarantee the representativeness of each type of school. Based on the total number of adolescents attending each school, 10 schools were selected: seven state public schools, one federal public school and two private schools. In the second stage, the classes were randomly drawn up until to complete a minimum of 128 students per school. Pregnant or breast-feeding adolescents and those with any physical or mental condition that could prevent them from completing data collection were not eligible for the study.

An informed consent form was signed by all adolescents over 18 or parents / legal guardians of those under 18. Permission for data collection was also obtained from all school principals. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee from Júlio Muller University Hospital, Federal University of Mato Grosso (protocol no. 459/CEP-HUJM/07).

The study was conducted by a trained team of nutritionists. The students in the classroom were given a self-administered questionnaire comprising standard questions about demographic, socioeconomic and lifestyle characteristics and a semi-quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ). The questionnaire was previously tested in a similar group of adolescents from a school not included in this study in order to evaluate whether the questions were easily understood, correct possible mistakes and standardize the instrument for data collection. To reduce the non-response rate, all schools were visited at least three times in an attempt to meet students who have been absent in previous visits.

Self-reported weight and height in adolescents have been validated by Brener et al.¹⁹ and Farias-Júnior²⁰ for epidemiological studies. Brener et al.¹⁹ found correlations coefficients of 0.90 and 0.93 between self-reported and measured weight and height, respectively, and an intraclass correlation coefficients over 0.90 for female and male adolescents (between 15 to 18 years old).²⁰

Body Mass Index (BMI = kg/m²) was estimated to classify the nutritional status of adolescents according to the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations.²¹ Adolescents with BMI/age \leq +1 z-score were classified as normal weight; those with BMI/age $>$ +1 z-score were classified as excess body weight including overweight and obesity.

Information on type, frequency and duration of physical activity practiced in a typical week was gathered. The time (in minutes) of each physical activity was multiplied by the weekly frequency and total activity time was then assessed by adding up time spent on each activity. Adolescents were classified according to the level of physical activity as proposed by Currie et al.²² in: (a) sedentary (lack of physical activity); (b) insufficiently active (up to 299 minutes of physical activity per week); and (c) active (\geq 300 minutes of physical activity per week).

Information on alcoholic beverages intake (beer, wine and/or spirits) was obtained from the FFQ for the six months preceding the study. Adolescents were classified as alcoholic beverage reporters (regardless of the amount, frequency and type) and non-reporters. Smoking was assessed according to WHO criteria,²³ and smokers were those who reported having smoked at least one day in the last 30 days.

The families' socioeconomic level was categorized according to the Brazilian Marketing Research Association (Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Pesquisa, ABEP) criteria.²⁴ These criteria include the number of home appliances, cars and paid maids, and head of household education level. The families were categorized, according to their

scores, from grade A (highest) to E (lowest).

Food consumption was assessed using a modified version of the FFQ that was developed and validated for adults in Cuiabá.²⁵ The modifications were based on a FFQ developed and validated for adolescents in the city of Rio de Janeiro²⁶ to include food items commonly consumed by adolescents. The original FFQ consisted of 81 food items, eight were excluded and three were included (cereal-based foods and breakfast cereals, omelet, and wine). The final FFQ used in this study included 76 food items. The FFQ provides eight response options (from more than 3 times a day to never or almost never) for reporting frequency of consumption and up to three choices of servings for 72 food items. The options of frequency consumption were defined based on a FFQ developed for adults²⁷ and adolescents,²⁶ both in Rio de Janeiro. Only the frequency of consumption was recorded for garlic, onions, peppers and guarana powder.

Identification of dietary patterns

Food items listed in the FFQ were grouped into 22 food groups (Table 1) according to their nutritional characteristics and frequency of consumption. The four items for which the amount consumed was not reported were not included in this analysis. Some food items were analyzed separately because they were either representative of some dietary patterns (e.g., milk and coffee) or were regional traditional foods (rice, beans, bread, fish and fried banana).

Dietary patterns were identified based on the frequency of consumption of each of the 22 food groups using exploratory factor analysis. First, the Bartlett Test of Sphericity (BTS) and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) were used to assess data adequacy for factor analysis. The factor analysis model was appropriate as KMO was greater than 0.6 and the BTS showed a $p < 0.05$.² A correlation matrix was then constructed.

For extraction of factors a principal

component analysis with orthogonal (Varimax method) rotation (orthogonal transformation of factors) was used for creating independence between factors and thus enhancement of data interpretability.²

The Cattell's scree plot was used to determine the number of factors to be extracted. It is derived by plotting the eigenvalues against the number of factors in their order of extraction. Any values to the left of the inflection point were retained.²⁸ The first model was test without setting the number of factors (patterns); the number of retainable factors was determined by the Cattell's Scree Plot method. Then, a second a second model was tested setting the number of patterns to be retained according to that indicated in the plot.

Food groups with factor loadings greater than 0.30 and communality over 0.20 were retained in the patterns identified. The internal consistency of extracted factors was assessed using Cronbach alpha index, and values above 0.60 were considered acceptable.²⁹ Dietary patterns were named based on interpretability and characteristics of the items retained in each pattern.

Data analysis

Continuous variables were tested using the Kolgomorov-Smirnov to assess symmetry of distributions. In the univariate analysis, the chi-square test was used assess the association between independent variables and dietary patterns. The factor scores of each pattern were categorized into quartiles, and the intermediate quartiles were combined to facilitate the interpretation of associations.

Multivariate linear regression models were used to assess the association between socioeconomic and lifestyle characteristics and nutritional status and dietary patterns. Each model was mutually adjusted for other patterns. The dependent variables were factor scores (continuous variables) of food patterns and the independent variables included variables with $p < 0.20$ in the univariate analysis.

Table 1 – Food groups from the Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) used in factor analysis. with respective medians and interquartile range of servings consumed (g or mL) by adolescents (n=1.139) from Cuiabá. Mato Grosso. 2008.

Tabela 1 – Agrupamentos dos alimentos do Questionário de Frequência Alimentar (QFA) utilizados na análise fatorial. com respectivas medianas e intervalos interquartílicos das porções diárias consumidas (g ou mL) por adolescentes (n = 1.139) de Cuiabá. Mato Grosso. 2008.

	Foods	Daily portion median (Interquartile range) (in grams)
Rice		
Beans	Rice	112.5 (75.0 – 281.3)
Breads	Beans	107.5 (67.9 – 215.0)
Cakes, cookies, crackers	French roll, loaf of bread	118.5 (50.0 – 150.0)
Processed foods	Plain cake, cake with filling and topping, with preserved fruits, cookies, crackers, filled cookies, salty crackers	97.8 (45.3 – 243.4)
Pasta	Breakfast cereals and canned vegetables	4.1 (1.1 – 15.0)
Tubers and roots	Pasta	25.2 (12.6 – 90.0)
Milk	Baked, mashed potato, sweet potato, yam, manioc, manioc flour, farofa [toasted cassava flour], manioc mush	37.2 (19.3 – 99.0)
Dairy products	Milk	240.0 (67.2 – 480.0)
Beef	Cheese, yogurt, curd	45.0 (15.6 – 198.5)
Other meats	Beef	73.1 (36.6 – 134.3)
Fish	Chicken, pork and sausages	69.9 (30.0 – 128.4)
Deli meats	Fresh fish	11.2 (0.0 – 28.0)
Eggs	Cold cuts (bologna, ham, fatty ham, salami, frankfurter) and smoked meats (bacon, pork loin, beef jerky)	12.0 (3.9 – 28.0)
Fruits	Eggs and omelet	14.0 (3.5 – 43.0)
Green vegetables and legumes	Orange, tangerine, banana, papaya, apple, watermelon, pineapple and mango	463.8 (209.1 – 907.4)
Coffee	Lettuce, cabbage, kale arugula, watercress, cauliflower, broccoli, tomato, cucumber, chayote, gherkin, eggplant, squash, zucchini, carrots, beets, okra	105.7 (48.2 – 218.7)
Sugar-sweetened beverages	Coffee	7.0 (0.0 – 50.0)
Fast-food	Soft drinks, fruit juices or pulp, guaraná soft drink syrup, tea, mate tea	853.2 (480.0 – 1556.4)
Fried banana	Pizza, hot dogs, hamburgers, French fries, chips, cheese rolls, appetizers (fried turnover, kibbeh, fried pastry, chicken croquette, sfíha), salty snacks, mayonnaise, popcorn	153.9 (77.6 – 308.7)
Sweets	Fried banana	4.2 (0.0 – 14.7)
Butter and margarine (g)	Condensed or flavored milk, candy, jelly, chocolate bar, chocolate powder, ice cream, popsicles, sugar	103.3 (55.3 – 195.1)
Manteiga e margarina	Butter and margarine	2.5 (1.1 – 5.0)

Results

Of all adolescents eligible to participate in the study (n=1.344), a total of 1.296 (96.4%) were examined. Eighty-seven

students with missing information on demographic characteristics, date of birth or socioeconomic classification as well as 70 who reported an implausible energy intake (above or below 2 standard deviations [SD])

of the mean energy intake) were not included in the analysis. Thus, the final sample comprised 1.139 adolescents (84.7% of all eligible). Table 2 shows the characteristics of the sample studied. Nearly 78% were public school students, 46% belonged to lower social classes (C and D), the mother was head of household in 34%, and 17% were overweight.

The KMO (0.86) and BTS tests ($p < 0.01$) showed that the data was adequate for factor analysis. The Cattell's scree plot indicated the retention of three factors (patterns). The three identified patterns were named as "Western", "traditional", and "mixed"; together they explained 35.3% of the dietary intake variance (Table 3). The "Western" pattern explained 21.5% of the model variance and was characterized by high intakes of cakes and cookies, processed foods, dairy products, deli meats, sugar-sweetened beverages, fast foods, fried banana and sweets; the "traditional" pattern explained 7.8% of the model variance and was characterized by high intakes of rice, beans, bread, milk, beef, coffee, butter and margarine; finally, the "mixed" pattern was characterized by the consumption of pasta, tubers and roots, other meats, fish, eggs, fruits and green vegetables and legumes and explained 6.1% of the model variance.

All food groups had positive saturation in at least one of the three dietary patterns retained and only three groups had communalities below 0.20 (processed foods, pasta and coffee). However, it was decided that these items should remain in the model as they were representative of the local culture and allowed to differentiate the dietary patterns identified. The internal consistency values of the factors (Cronbach's alpha index) were acceptable (close to 0.6) (Table 3).

Table 4 presents the factors associated with the quartiles of factor scores of "Western," "traditional," and "mixed" dietary patterns in the univariate analysis. The "Western" pattern was associated to adolescents under 15 years-old, going to the school in the afternoon shift, being from higher socioeconomic category, and

reporting the intake of alcoholic beverages. The "traditional" pattern was chosen by males, from public schools, low socioeconomic level, physically active, and with normal weight. The "mixed" pattern was associated to males, from public schools, going to the school in the morning shift, non whites, reporting alcoholic beverages intake, which were physically active.

In the multiple linear regression analysis, the "Western" pattern was associated to the afternoon school shift and to the report of alcoholic beverages intake. Male low-income students from public school with normal weight showed greater adherence to the "traditional" dietary pattern. Also the "mixed" pattern was associated with physically active male adolescents from public schools. Increasing levels of physical activity, from sedentary to insufficiently active and then to active, was associated with a 10% increase in the "mixed" pattern scores (Table 5).

Discussion

The principal component analysis identified three dietary patterns among adolescents living in the city of Cuiabá, namely: "Western," "traditional," and "mixed." The "Western" pattern, characterized by high consumption of energy-dense foods such as fast foods, sweets and sugar-sweetened beverages, was associated with the afternoon school shift and to the report of alcoholic beverages intake. The "traditional pattern," mainly consisting of typical Brazilian foods including rice and beans, had greater adherence among normal weight adolescents. In contrast, the "mixed" dietary pattern, characterized by high intake of roots and tubers, meat, and fish, was positively associated with the increase in physical activity.

Other studies with adolescents have also identified a dietary pattern similar to the "Western" pattern, including fast foods, soft drinks, sweets, cakes, cookies, French fries, refined grains, high-fat foods, dairy products, processed red meat, sauces, and salty snacks.^{4,6,8,9,16-18} These foods have been

Table 2 - Distribution of adolescents according to socio-economic, demographic, and lifestyle variables and nutritional status, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, 2008 (n = 1,139).

Tabela 2 – Distribuição dos adolescentes segundo as variáveis socioeconômicas e demográficas, estilo de vida e estado nutricional, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, 2008 (n = 1.139).

Variables	N (%)
Gender	
Male	506 (44.4)
Female	633 (55.6)
Age	
≤ 15 years	396 (34.8)
> 15 years	743 (65.2)
Type of school	
Private	249 (21.9)
Public	890 (78.1)
Grade	
1st year	504 (44.2)
2st year	384 (33.7)
3st year	251 (22.0)
School time	
Morning	800 (70.2)
Afternoon	339 (29.8)
Skin color	
White	338 (29.7)
Non-white	801 (70.3)
Socioeconomic level*	
A + B (high-income)	618 (54.3)
C + D (low-income)	521 (45.7)
Head of household	
Father	663 (58.2)
Mother	381 (33.5)
Other person	95 (8.3)
Smoking	
Yes	66 (5.8)
No	1073 (94.2)
Alcoholic beverage report	
Yes	431 (37.8)
No	708 (62.2)
Physical activity level**	
Sedentary	229 (20.1)
Insufficiently active	449 (39.4)
Active	461 (40.5)
Nutritional status	
Normal weight (BMI <25 kg/m ²)	950 (83.4)
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m ²)	189 (16.6)

*Segundo os critérios da Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Pesquisa²⁴ que classifica as famílias segundo as categorias econômicas, A e B são os grupos com maior poder aquisitivo, C e D incluem classe média e classe média baixa.

* According to criteria of the Brazilian Association of Research Companies²⁴ which classifies households according to economic categories, A and B are groups with high purchasing power, C and D include the middle class and lower middle class.

**A atividade física foi avaliada combinando o tempo e a frequência com que foram realizadas tais atividades, sendo que o tempo de atividade acumulada foi quantificado somando-se o tempo gasto com essas atividades nos últimos sete dias.²²

** Physical activity was assessed by combining the time and frequency of exercising, and accrued physical activity time was calculated by summing the time spent on these activities in the past seven days.²²

Table 3 - Rotated factorial matrix, factor loads and communalities (h^2) estimated for the three dietary patterns identified among adolescents, Cuiaba, Mato Grosso, 2008 (n = 1,139).

Tabela 3 – Matriz fatorial rotada, cargas fatoriais e comunalidades (h^2) estimadas para os três padrões alimentares identificados em adolescentes, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, 2008 (n = 1.139).

Food groups	Factor loads			Communalities
	Patterns			
	"Western"	"Traditional"	"Mixed"	
Fast-food	0.69			0.53
Sweets	0.63			0.44
Deli meats	0.57			0.41
Cakes, cookies, crackers	0.56			0.39
Sugar-sweetened beverages	0.55			0.36
Fried banana	0.47			0.25
Dairy products	0.42			0.22
Processed foods	0.36			0.14
Rice		0.67		0.54
Bean		0.64		0.54
Breads		0.62		0.54
Butter and margarine		0.59		0.47
Coffee		0.38		0.15
Milk		0.37		0.24
Beef		0.37		0.20
Tubers and roots			0.60	0.39
Fishes			0.59	0.36
Other meats			0.53	0.36
Fruits			0.52	0.50
Green vegetables and legumes			0.52	0.32
Eggs			0.45	0.28
Pasta			0.33	0.16
Eigenvalues	4.72	1.72	1.34	
% of explained variance	21.45	7.80	6.09	
% of accumulated explained variance	21.45	29.25	35.34	
Cronbach alpha index	0.58	0.46	0.48	

associated with sedentarism⁶, increased risk of metabolic disorders,^{8,18} increased weight gain^{8,18} in both male and female adolescents, as well as high waist circumference among female¹⁸ and smoking among male adolescents.⁶

The association of the "Western" pattern with the afternoon school shift may be reflecting the influence of social and cultural factors on eating habits. Possibly, adolescents attending the school in the afternoon are likely to have more opportunities to have out-of-home eating, favoring the choice of the convenience foods included in the "Western" pattern. This assumption is supported by Bezerra and Sichieri³⁰ who

found that in Brazil out-of-home eating is strongly associated with the consumption of soft drinks, fried snacks, and sweets (POF 2002-2003).

The current study found that normal weight adolescents had greater adherence to the "traditional" dietary pattern. These results are consistent with other studies on dietary patterns among Brazilian adults that also observed a protective effect on body weight related to the "traditional" pattern.^{10,14} Since this dietary pattern was also associated with lower socioeconomic condition, the association with normal weight can be linked to a less varied diet and lower exposure to more expensive

Table 4 – Distribution (%) of adolescents according to the scores of dietary patterns classified in quartiles and to socio-demographic and lifestyle characteristics, and nutritional status, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, 2008 (n = 1,139).

Tabela 4 – Distribuição (%) dos adolescentes segundo os escores dos padrões de consumo alimentar categorizados em quartis e as características sociodemográficas, de estilo de vida e estado nutricional, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, 2008 (n = 1.139).

Variables	"Western" pattern (%)				"Traditional" pattern (%)				"Mixed" pattern (%)			
	Q1	Q2+Q3	Q4	p-value*	Q1	Q2+Q3	Q4	p-value*	Q1	Q2+Q3	Q4	p-value*
Scores	(≤-0.67)	(-0.67 – 0.50)	(≥0.50)		(≤-0.79)	(-0.79 – 0.65)	(≥0.65)		(≤-0.64)	(-0.64 – 0.40)	(≥0.40)	
Gender												
Male (n=506)	28	49	23	0.09	14	50	37	< 0.01	21	49	29	< 0.01
Female (n=633)	23	51	27		34	50	16		28	51	22	
Age												
≤ 15 years (n=396)	19	53	28	0.01	28	50	22	0.06	29	47	24	0.06
> 15 years (n=743)	28	48	24		23	50	27		23	51	26	
Type of school												
Private (n=249)	21	56	23	0.11	33	49	18	< 0.01	32	48	20	0.01
Public (n=890)	26	48	26		23	50	27		23	51	26	
Grade												
1st year (n=504)	21	52	27	0.08	26	51	23	0.91	29	47	24	0.08
2st year (n=384)	27	49	24		25	49	26		22	51	27	
3st year (n=251)	29	49	22		24	50	26		23	54	23	
School time												
Morning (n=800)	27	51	22	0.01	25	50	25	0.73	23	51	26	0.02
Afternoon (n=339)	21	48	31		24	50	26		30	48	22	
Skin color												
White (n=338)	22	54	23	0.15	28	49	23	0.26	33	44	23	< 0.01
Non-white (n=801)	26	48	26		23	51	26		22	52	26	
Socioeconomic level **												
A + B (n=618)	20	54	26	< 0.01	28	48	24	0.01	27	49	24	0.12
C + D (n=521)	31	45	24		21	53	26		22	51	27	
Head of household												
Father (n=663)	23	52	25	0.26	26	49	25	0.49	24	50	26	0.43
Mother (n=381)	25	49	26		25	50	25		25	49	26	
Other person (n=95)	34	44	22		18	58	24		30	52	18	
Smoking												
Yes (n=66)	29	48	23	0.74	20	57	23	0.43	23	60	17	0.16
No (n=1073)	25	50	25		25	50	25		25	49	26	
Alcoholic beverage report												
Yes (n=431)	17	54	29	< 0.01	26	51	23	0.49	21	52	27	0.03
No (n=708)	30	47	23		24	50	26		27	49	24	
Physical activity level ***												
Sedentary (n=229)	26	53	21	0.22	26	56	18	< 0.01	30	47	23	< 0.01
Insufficiently active (n=449)	27	48	25		23	54	23		28	52	20	
Active (n=461)	22	51	27		26	43	31		20	50	30	
Nutritional status												
Normal weight (n=950)	24	50	26	0.48	23	50	27	< 0.01	26	50	24	0.06
Overweight (n=189)	27	51	22		34	48	18		19	51	30	

*Teste do Qui-quadrado / *Chi-square test.

**Segundo os critérios da Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Pesquisa²⁴ que classifica as famílias segundo as categorias econômicas, A e B são os grupos com maior poder aquisitivo, C e D incluem classe média e classe média baixa.

***According to the criteria of the Brazilian Association of Opinion Poll Companies²⁴ which classifies households according to economic categories, A and B are groups with high purchasing power, C and D include the middle class and lower middle class.

***A atividade física foi avaliada combinando o tempo e a frequência com que foram realizadas tais atividades, sendo que o tempo de atividade acumulada foi quantificado somando-se o tempo gasto com essas atividades nos últimos sete dias.²²

*** Physical activity was assessed by combining the time and frequency of exercising, and the accrued physical activity time was calculated by summing the time spent on these activities in the past seven days.²²

Table 5 - Multiple linear regression models for factors associated with dietary patterns scores in adolescents, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, 2008 (n = 1,139).

Tabela 5 – Modelos de regressão linear múltipla* para fatores associados aos escores dos padrões alimentares de adolescentes, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, 2008 (n = 1.139).

"Western" pattern ¹			
	β	95%CI **	p-value
School time [morning (reference category) / afternoon]	0.22	0.09; 0.34	< 0.01
Alcoholic beverage report [Yes (reference category) / No]	- 0.23	- 0.35; - 0.11	< 0.01
"Traditional" pattern ²			
Gender [male (reference category) / female]	- 0.68	- 0.79; - 0.57	< 0.01
Type of school [private (reference category) / public]	0.29	0.15; 0.43	< 0.01
Socioeconomic status [A+B (reference category) / C+D]***	0.14	0.02; 0.26	0.02
Nutritional status [Non-overweight (reference category) / Overweight]	- 0.40	- 0.55; - 0.26	< 0.01
"Mixed" pattern ³			
Gender [male (reference category) / female]	- 0.19	- 0.32; - 0.06	< 0.01
Type of school [private (reference category) / public]	0.22	0.08; 0.36	< 0.01
Physical activity [sedentary (reference category) / insufficiently active / active]****	0.10	0.02; 0.19	0.02

*Os modelos multilíneares foram desenvolvidos como: escore do padrão alimentar (variável contínua) = intercepto + (coeficiente) * variáveis explanatórias.

*The multilinear models were developed as: dietary pattern scores (continuous variables) = intercept + (coefficients) * explanatory variables.

**Intervalo de Confiança de 95% / **95% Confidence Interval.

***Segundo os critérios da Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Pesquisa²⁴, que classifica as famílias segundo as categorias econômicas, A e B são os grupos com maior poder aquisitivo; C e D incluem classe média e classe média baixa.

***According to the criteria of the Brazilian Association of Opinion Poll Companies²⁴ which classifies the families according to economic categories, A and B are groups with high purchasing power; C and D include the middle class and lower middle class.

****A atividade física foi avaliada combinando o tempo e a frequência em que foram realizadas tais atividades, sendo que o tempo de atividade acumulada foi quantificado somando-se o tempo gasto com essas atividades nos últimos sete dias.²²

****Physical activity was assessed by combining the time and frequency of exercising practices, and the accrued physical activity time was calculated by summing the time spent on these activities in the past seven days.²²

¹Ajustado por sexo, idade, tipo de escola, série, turno, cor da pele, categoria socioeconômica, consumo de bebidas alcoólicas, padrão misto e padrão tradicional.

¹Adjusted by sex, age, type of school, grade, shift, ethnicity, social class, alcohol consumption, mixed pattern and traditional pattern.

²Ajustado por sexo, idade, tipo de escola, categoria socioeconômica, atividade física, estado nutricional, padrão ocidental e padrão misto.

²Adjusted by sex, age, type of school, social class, physical activity, nutritional status, western pattern and mixed pattern.

³Ajustado por sexo, idade, tipo de escola, série, turno, cor da pele, categoria socioeconômica, tabagismo, consumo de bebidas alcoólicas, atividade física, estado nutricional, padrão ocidental e padrão tradicional.

³Adjusted by sex, age, type of school, grade, shift, ethnicity, social class, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, nutritional status, western pattern and traditional pattern.

high-energy density foods. This pattern included cheaper foods contrasting with the "Western" pattern that included more expensive processed foods. Although this pattern also included butter and margarine and beef, these foods had smaller factor loadings (0.59 and 0.37, respectively) compared to rice and beans (0.67 and 0.64, respectively). Story et al.³¹ have claimed that differences in food consumption between social classes can be explained by several interacting factors, for example, the availability and access to a larger variety of foods⁴.

Our study also found that the dietary pattern including healthy foods, such as fruits, vegetables and fish, also included pork, sausage and pasta; therefore, it was

named as a "mixed" pattern. Nevertheless, the association between the "mixed" dietary pattern and increased levels of physical activity may be reflecting healthy food choices. While no other studies have identified a "mixed" dietary pattern among adolescents, other studies with adults have also identified dietary patterns similar to the "mixed" pattern described in this study, which were commonly characterized by high consumption of cereals, meat, eggs, fruit, fish, caffeinated beverages and vegetables.^{10,14,32,33} They also found an inverse association of the "mixed" pattern with the body mass index (BMI),^{32,33} blood pressure, and waist and abdominal circumference.³³

The current study was limited by the

use of a cross-sectional design, the use of self-reported weight and height, and by the constraints observed in the methods used for food intake assessment and in the analysis of dietary data.

The purpose of a cross-sectional design study is to examine associations between variables, but it does not allow to making inferences on causal relationships. Thus, the apparent protective effect against excess weight of the “traditional” pattern needs to be further explored in longitudinal studies. The use of self-reported weight and height has been validated in adolescents, including in Brazil²⁰. This alternative can be used to estimate BMI in epidemiological studies when these measures cannot be easily taken³⁴. However, some differences between self-reported and measured weights and heights still can be observed³⁴.

The FFQ is a largely used method designed to estimate usual food intake, but it has some limitations, including the fact that its understanding and interpretability. In addition, individual food preferences and availability can affect the retrospective report of food consumption.³⁵ On the other hand, the FFQ is a useful tool in epidemiological studies, as it is a low-cost field method and allows an easy data analysis process; moreover, it is not subject to the within-subject variability.

Factor analysis have been the most widely used technique to identify dietary patterns.³⁶ However, its application requires making arbitrary decisions, though based on scientific knowledge on nutrition and

diet, such as grouping food items, determining retention patterns, and interpreting results. Thus, the comparison of dietary patterns of different populations is limited because the patterns identified are specific to the population studied.

Final considerations

The three dietary patterns identified in adolescents of the city of Cuiabá were internally consistent and comparable to those identified in similar studies conducted in Brazil. This study showed that the “Western” pattern, characterized by high intake of energy-dense foods, fats, sugars and sodium, explained in most the variation in food consumption among adolescents. These findings point out to the need for healthy life style promotion actions targeted to Brazilian adolescents, including healthy eating, since these foods are associated with adverse outcomes such as metabolic disorders, hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

The main finding of this study was the protective effect against excess weight of the “traditional” dietary pattern characterized mainly by high intake of a combination of rice and beans, which are typical Brazilian staple foods. This same effect was previously seen in adults, and it stresses the importance of actions aimed at encouraging Brazilians to maintain traditional healthy eating habits, which has been being replaced by globalized dietary habits, especially among adolescents.

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