

Development and validation of a Semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire among older people in north of Iran

Ali Bijani (MD)¹
Haleh Esmaili (MSc)¹
Reza Ghadimi (MD, PhD)^{1*}
Atekeh Babazadeh (BSc)²
Reyhaneh Rezaei (MSc)³
Robert G Cumming (MB BS, MPH, PhD)⁴
Seyed Reza Hosseini (MD, MPH)¹

1. Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Health Research Institute, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran

2. Mobility Impairment Research Center, Health Research Institute, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran

3. Cancer Research Center, Health Research Institute, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran

4. School of Public Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

* Correspondence:

Reza Ghadimi, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Health Research Institute, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran.

E-mail: rezaghadimi@yahoo.com

Tel: 0098 1132190557

Fax: 0098 1132197667

Received: 7 Aug 2017

Revised: 14 Oct 2017

Accepted: 11 Dec 2017

Abstract

Background: The study was conducted to assess reliability of modified semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (SQFFQ) as a part of the Amirkola Health and Aging Project (AHAP).

Methods: The study was carried out in a sample of 200 men and women aged 60 years and older. A 138-item SQFFQ and two 24-hour dietary recalls were completed. The reliability of SQFFQ was evaluated by comparing eighteen food groups, energy and nutrient intakes derived from both methods using Spearman and Pearson's correlation coefficients for food groups and nutrients, respectively. Bland-Altman plots and Pitman's tests were applied to compare the two dietary assessment methods.

Results: The mean (SD) age of subjects was 68.16 (6.56) years. The average energy intake from 24-hour dietary recalls and the SQFFQ were 1470.2 and 1535.4 kcal/day, respectively. Spearman correlation coefficients, comparing food groups intake based on two dietary assessment methods ranged from 0.25 (meat) to 0.62 (tea and coffee) in men and from 0.39 (whole grains) to 0.60 (sugars) in women. Pearson correlation coefficients for energy and macronutrients were 0.53 for energy to 0.21 for zinc in male and 0.71 for energy to 0.26 for vitamin C in females. The Pitman's test reflected the reasonable agreement between the mean energy and macronutrients of the SQFFQ and 24-hour recalls.

Conclusions: The modified SQFFQ that was designed for the AHAP was found to be reliable for assessing the intake of several food groups, energy, micro-and macronutrients.

Keywords: Reliability, Semi quantitative food frequency questionnaire, Cohort study, Elderly.

Citation:

Bijani A, Esmaili H, Ghadimi R, et al. Development and validation of a Semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire among older people in north of Iran. Caspian J Intern Med 2018; 9(1):78-86.

Dietary intake is a crucial modifiable risk factor for many diseases and also has an important role in the management of chronic diseases (1-3). Therefore the accuracy and reliability of information related to people's diet is fundamental for examining and monitoring nutritional status, identifying dietary risk factors and food insecurity (4, 5). Among the various methods that assess dietary intake, the food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) has been proposed as the most common and acceptable dietary instrument to obtain the usual and long term food intake in epidemiological studies among all age groups (6, 7). However, FFQ only collects information on the frequency of food consumption, and so a better dietary assessment method is the semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (SQFFQ) that relies on questions about frequency and portion sizes (8). Although, the SQFFQ has own weaknesses, its strength and advantages include being easy to use, inexpensive and reflecting usual long term (8). One of the main weaknesses of SQFFQ is that the standard version is not usable in different parts of the world, even for different regions of a country, because of food diversity, variation of food habits and food choices in different geographic areas, ethnic groups and cultures (9). So, it is necessary to develop, modify and adapt the questionnaire to cover and reflect individual's usual food intake in particular regions.

Hence, evaluation of a modified SQFFQ's is the foundation of community and epidemiological nutrition studies (10-13). Dietary assessment among older people can be particularly difficult because of fading memory, attention disorder and difficulty to recalling food portion sizes (14, 15). We developed and adapted a validated SQFFQ for using in a cohort study of older people in the North of Iran (16). The aim of this study described in this paper was to develop modified SQFFQ that accounts for usual foods in Northern Iran and to compare the findings of the SQFFQ with the data from two 24-hour dietary recalls. The study was done as a part of the Amirkola Health and Aging Project (AHAP).

Methods

Study design and population: The subjects of the present study were a part of the AHAP cohort study, conducted in Amirkola, Mazandaran, in the North of Iran (17, 18). In this study, 15 out of 215 elders were excluded because they did not complete SQFFQ or/and two 24-hour dietary recalls. Therefore, the current study was carried out between December 2016 and March 2017 on 200 community dwelling older adult participants, aged 60 years and older by simple random sampling from the AHAP cohort.

Dietary assessment: The SQFFQ that was developed for this study was modified from a Willet format FFQ for Iranian populations that was validated for people who live in Tehran (19, 20). Initially, the SQFFQ included 168 single national food items based on the most frequent food items eaten by older people in the study area as reported by experienced nutritionists familiar with the local diet. For instance, turkey, duck and goose are commonly consumed by local elders and so were added in the questionnaire. The frequency of consumption and serving size was recorded on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. In the second step, to prevent elders' hesitation and boredom, the number of food items were reduced to 138 by aggregating some similar foods which share both nutritional content and serving, for example mixed vegetables that are added to rice, stuffed chicken or fish and some other Iranian dishes. Because of subjects' limitation of knowledge of food portions and conceptualization skills, the food interview was conducted by trained interviewers in the study center. Furthermore, to obtain accurate information, some portion sizes (for example, rice, milk, fruit juice, tomato paste) were illustrated with pictures or by using household measures (glass, plate,

spoon, and bowl) and others were recorded in natural units as small, medium or large size (for example fruits, tomato, cucumber). For assessing the reliability of SQFFQ, two 24-hour recalls were used as references for each participant. This questionnaire was done face-to-face and recorded all foods and beverages consumed in the previous day from the time of waking in the morning to going to sleep at night. Detailed information about food recipes, preparation methods and ingredients, quantity and venue of food intake were considered.

In addition, because of the diverse methods used to prepare mixed dishes, the exact ingredients were recorded according to subjects' reports; for instance, some stews have different ingredients according to families' food habits. To improve precision of estimation, for the subjects (men and/or women) with poor memory or inability to prepare their own food, we asked a person who lived with them, and was aware from their dietary intake and/or prepared their food to participate in the interview.

Food analysis: The reported frequency for each food item in the SQFFQ was converted to gram per day according to measurement of household Iranian foods (21). The weight of seasonal foods, especially some fruits and vegetables (for instance, citrus fruits, peach, pear, and pumpkin) was calculated based on the number of seasons or months during which they were available. For each person, data from the SQFFQ and the mean intake of from the two 24-hour recalls were entered into Nutritionist Software Version IV to calculate the daily energy and nutrient intakes. In addition, the food items on the SQFF and 24-h recalls were categorized into 18 food groups based on their similarities in nutrient contents (table 1) (22, 23).

Statistical analysis: Data were entered into SPSS Version 21 and STATA Version 12. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to assess the normality of mean food and nutrient intakes. Differences between the SQFFQ and the mean of the two 24-hour recalls were obtained using the Wilcoxon test for food groups and paired t-test for macro and micro nutrients.

In addition for analysis, the Spearman and Pearson's correlation were calculated to determine the correlation between the amounts of food groups and nutrient intakes as determined by each method. Additionally, Bland-Altman plots and Pitman's tests were applied to compare the two dietary assessment methods. P-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Table 1. Food groups used in the study of reliability of the food frequency questionnaire developed for the AHAP

Food groups (n=18)	Food items (n=138)
Whole grains	Barbari, Sangak, oat, dark toasted bread
Refined grains	Taftoon, Lavash, rice, white toasted bread, Baguette
Dairy products	High and low fat dairies (milk, yogurt, cheese, curd, dough) and ice cream
Vegetables	Raw and cooked, lettuce, celery, green pea, spinach, mushroom, tomato, cucumber, squash, eggplant, carrot, garlic, onion, green pepper, turnip, green chilies green bean, Cruciferous vegetables Pumpkin, mixed vegetable (used in Persian cuisine).
Fruits	Pear, apricot, apple, cherry, peach, nectarine, green plum, fig, grapes, kiwi, grapefruit, orange, tangerine, persimmon, tangerine, pomegranate, dates, cherry, prune, sour cherry, strawberry, banana, sweet lemon, lime lemon, mulberry, Cantaloupe, Persian melon, watermelon dried fruits, fresh juice.
Legumes	Red, white, kidney, black eye beans, chickpea, broad bean, soy bean, split bean, mung and lentil.
Nuts and seeds	Cashew, almond, pistachio, peanut, hazelnut, sesame, pumpkin and sunflower seeds
Solid fat	Hydrogenate oil, butter, margarine, animal oil and tallow
Liquid oil	Vegetable oil (canola, olive, sunflower, etc.)
Meats	Red meat (Lamb, veal, beef), ground meat, organ meat (brain, tongue, feet, tripe and head, liver, kidney, and heart), sausage, hamburger.
Poultry	Chicken, geese, turkey, duck, rooster and their organs (gizzard, heart and liver)
Fish	All kinds of fish (fresh, freeze and canned)
Egg	Egg (all preparation)
Soft drinks	All soft and sweet drinks, non-alcoholic beer, syrup and canned fruit juices
Sugar	White and brown sugar, candy, nohl
Honey and jam	Honey and all kind of jam
Snack and dessert	All kinds of cake, muffins, chips, chocolates, pastries (non-cream and creamy), all biscuits, gaz, sohan, popcorn, cheese puffs
Tea and coffee	All kinds of tea (green, red, white), coffee

Results

A total of 200 older people (100 men and 100 women) completed the SQFFQ and two 24-hour recalls. Selected characteristics of study participants are shown in table 2. The mean (SD) age of subjects was 68.16 (6.56) years. The mean (SD) energy intake from the two 24-hour dietary recalls was 1470.2 (481.2) kcal/day, and from the SQFFQ, it was 1535.4 (473) kcal/day, which was significantly higher (p=0.01). The daily average intake of 18 food groups, according to gender, as measured by at least two 24-hour dietary recalls and by the SQFFQ are reported in table 3. The medians on the SQFFQ were significantly higher for whole grains, dairy products, vegetables, fruits, sugar, egg and tea and coffee for both genders (p<0.05), while poultry was significantly underestimated by the SQFFQ in both males and females (p<0.05). A significant difference in liquid oil and soft drink was observed only in men, whereas snack and dessert intake was significantly different only in women.

Table 2. Characteristics of study population (200 subjects)

Characteristics	n (%)
Gender	
Male	100(50)
Female	100(50)
Marital Status	
Married	179(89.5)
Single	21(10.5)
Occupation	
Housewife	92(46)
Farmer	22(11)
Labor	2(1)
Business	29(14.5)
Retired	47(23.5)
Unemployed	8(4)
Education	
Uneducated	119(59.5)
Secondary school	50(25)
High school and higher	31(15.5)

*single includes unmarried, widow and divorced

Spearman correlation coefficients were high and statistically significant for whole grains, nuts, liquid oil, sugar and tea among males and for refined grains in women ($r > 0.4$, $p < 0.05$). Dairy products, sugar, tea and coffee and solid oil were significantly correlated in both males and females ($r > 0.4$, $p < 0.05$). Table 4 shows the mean values and correlation coefficients for energy, macro- and micro nutrients for the mean of two 24-hour recalls and the SQFFQ. Mean carbohydrate intakes for both genders, as estimated by the SQFFQ were significantly higher than the intake estimated by the 24-hour and recalls the SQFFQ. Intake of total fat in males was significantly lower by the SQFFQ (table 4). The mean intake of most micronutrients was not significantly different between two dietary assessment methods, with the exception of manganese (table 4). Energy, protein, carbohydrate and total fat by the SQFFQ were statistically significantly correlated with intakes on the 24-hour dietary recalls. In addition, of the eight vitamins assessed, six showed significant correlations (vitamins A, B1, B2, B3, C and A-tocopherol) and of nine minerals (K, Ca, P, Se, Fe, Zn, Mg, Mn, and Cu), only Fe was not

statistically significantly correlated between methods. In males, correlation coefficients were high for energy ($r = 0.53$) and carbohydrate ($r = 0.52$) and low for vitamin A ($r = 0.22$) and Zn ($r = 0.21$). In females, correlation coefficients were high for energy ($r = 0.71$), carbohydrate (0.69) and vitamin B1 ($r = 0.67$) and low for dietary fiber ($r = 0.19$) and vitamin C ($r = 0.26$). Generally, correlation coefficients were higher in females than in males, except for dietary fiber and manganese. Figure 1 shows the Bland-Altman plots for total energy, protein, carbohydrate and fat intake estimated from the SQFFQ and from the 24-hour recalls. Limits of agreement for total energy were between -684.236 to 814.753, for total protein intake between -36.902 to 32.039, for carbohydrate between -115.756 to 163.363 2.19 and for fat between -32.190 to 28.664. In the plots, the spread around the mean for energy, carbohydrates, protein and fat spread show consistent variations across all levels of intake and only a few participants fell outside the limit of agreements. For all measurements, the mean differences were not associated with the means of the two methods, confirming an acceptable and level of agreement (figure 1).

Table 3. Median intake and correlation coefficient for 18 food groups measured by SQFFQ and mean of two 24-h dietary recalls, according to gender.

Food groups (g)	Male			Female		
	SQFFQ Median(IQR)	24-h recall Median(IQR)	r	SQFFQ Median(IQR)	24-h recall Median(IQR)	r
Whole grains	195(141.0-312.2)***	177.1(107.2-240.9)	0.44***	141.0(94.0-188.0)***	108.4(58.8-152.8)	0.39***
Refined grains	264.7(250.0-400.0)	284.6(215-395)	0.33**	250.0(119.0-262.3)	193.8(119.1-266.7)	0.41***
Dairy products	150(83.0- 265.9)**	121.3(30.0-254.4)	0.43***	122.5(45.9-240.5)***	72.5(18.0-148.2)	0.48***
Vegetables	203.7(138.7-270.1)†	166.6(65.3-258.8)	0.33***	184.0(124.0-248.8)†	146.6(72.6-234.9)	0.36***
Fruits	283.6(222.9-434.2)**	227.4(110.8-390.4)	0.25*	273.6(172.7-390.4)**	204.6(97.9-327.3)	0.35***
Legumes	18.1(8.8-37.9)	0.0 (0.0-45.9)	0.06	12.8(4.0-29.4)	0.0(0.0-30.2)	0.15
Nuts and seeds	1.2(0.0- 6.0)	0.0 (0.0-6.0)	0.40***	1.4(0.0-6.0)	0.0(0.0-5.0)	0.36
Solid fat	0.7(0.0-3.9)	0.0(0.0-4.8)	0.50***	0.6(0.0-5.4)	0.0(0.0-7.0)	0.53***
Liquid oil	4.8(0.3-6.0)†	4.5(1.1-10)	0.40***	3.0(0.0-6.0)	3.0(0.5-7.5)	0.21*
Meat	8.8(3.8-18.0)	0.0 (0.0-32.5)	0.25*	4.9(1.6-9.3)	0.0(0.0-13.5)	0.13
Poultry	20(10.2-30.0)**	30.2(1.1-56.1)	0.18	14.5(7.9-27.3)**	27.0(0.5-42.8)	0.25**
Fish	5.3(2.7-12.7)	0.0 (0.0-40.0)	0.06	4.0(1.3-6.7)	0.0(0.0-14.6)	0.15
Egg	21.9(12.4-34.9)†	3.6(0.0-27.5)	0.17	13.2(7.5-23.6)**	0.0(0.0-18.0)	-0.01
Soft drinks	0.0 (0.0-9.3)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.10	0.0(0.0-0.0)	0.0(0.0-0.0)	0.14
Sugar	11.8(2.0-21.4)	9.8(2.8-15.0)	0.42***	5.5(0.7-13.1)***	4.0(0.0-9.0)	0.60***
Honey and jam	2.4(0.0-9.6)	0.0(0.0-10.0)	0.38***	2.2(0.0-8.5)	0.0(0.0-5.0)	0.25*
snacks	1.0(0.0-6.2)	0.0(0.0-7.1)	0.07	0.0(0.0-5.0)†	0.0(0.0-12.4)	0.16
Tea and coffee	600(360-1080)**	480.0(315.0-720.0)	0.62***	540.0(480.0-720.4)***	450.0(335.0-600.0)	0.53***

IQR: interquartile range, r: spearman's rho. Wilcoxon test (SQFFQ vs. 24 dietary recalls): † $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ and in Spearman correlation: * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ was considered as significance

Table 4. Mean intake and correlation coefficient for nutrients were measured by SQFFQ and mean of two 24-h dietary recalls according to gender.

Nutrients	Male			Female		
	SQFFQ	24-h recall	r	SQFFQ	24-h recall	r
	Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)		Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)	
Energy (kcal)	1760.5(487.6)	1715.9(489.7)	0.53 ^{***}	1310.4(332.8) ^{††}	1224.4(322.1)	0.71 ^{***}
CHO (g)	308.8(90.7) ^{††}	283.8(89.7)	0.52 ^{***}	224.5(60.3) ^{†††}	201.9(56.7)	0.69 ^{***}
Protein (g)	62.04(18.0)	65.9(20.1)	0.39 ^{***}	44.58(12.0)	45.4(13.5)	0.55 ^{***}
Total fat(g)	33.6(15.8) [†]	37.2(16.4)	0.49 ^{***}	28.4(13.7)	28.3(13.2)	0.46 ^{***}
SFA(g)	9.7(4.3)	10.4(5.3)	0.44 ^{***}	8.2(3.6)	7.8(3.9)	0.46 ^{***}
MUFA(g)	9.9(6.7) ^{†††}	10.6(6.0)	0.24 ^{**}	8.2(5.0)	7.7(4.1)	0.11
PUFA(g)	7.9(4.8)	9.9(5.8)	-0.10	7.2(5.6)	8.0(5.5)	-0.01
Cholesterol(mg)	185.6(91.9)	187.5(130.3)	0.25 ^{**}	63.5(6.3)	114.4(80.3)	0.13
Dietary fiber (g)	15.7(7.8)	14.6(7.2)	0.25 ^{**}	12.1(4.3)	12.1(4.9)	0.19 [*]
Calcium (mg)	668.0(249.0) [†]	595.8(243.8)	0.25 [*]	504.5(205.1)	435.5(184.7)	0.41 ^{***}
Phosphor(mg)	719.2(320.1)	754.4(331.1)	0.34 ^{***}	543.7(214.4)	537.7(185.0)	0.55 ^{***}
Potassium(mg)	2159.5(980.8)	2109.0(797.8)	0.28 ^{***}	1771.3(636.1)	1752.1(592.5)	0.51 ^{***}
Magnesium(mg)	191.7(126.2)	180.9(74.6)	0.36 ^{**}	147.4(56.6)	144.0(46.9)	0.55 ^{***}
Iron (mg)	12.7(5.0)	13.9(5.9)	0.15	9.7(4.4)	10.3(6.2)	0.10
Zinc (mg)	5.5(2.4)	5.9(2.6)	0.21 [*]	4.1(1.5)	4.1(1.4)	0.31 ^{**}
Selenium(mg)	0.08(0.03)	0.08(0.03)	0.29 ^{**}	0.06(0.03)	0.06(0.03)	0.49 ^{***}
Copper(mg)	0.98(0.55)	1.02(0.48)	0.29 ^{**}	0.76(0.28)	0.79(0.28)	0.31 ^{**}
Manganese (mg)	3.05(1.52) [†]	2.71(0.93)	0.46 ^{***}	2.6(1.1) ^{†††}	2.22(0.79)	0.31 ^{**}
Vitamin A	493.7(272.7)	454.6(374.7)	0.22 [*]	428.2(239.0)	374.9(307.6)	0.16
Vitamin B1(mg)	2.05(0.58)	1.94(0.60)	0.45 ^{***}	1.46(0.4) [†]	1.33(0.3)	0.67 ^{***}
Vitamin B2(mg)	1.24(0.45)	1.16(0.41)	0.34 ^{***}	0.95(0.3) [†]	0.85(0.2)	0.57 ^{***}
Vitamin B3(mg)	17.5(5.4) [†]	18.9(6.1)	0.30 ^{**}	12.4(3.5) [†]	13.3(4.8)	0.46 ^{***}
Vitamin C (mg)	133.2(77.3) [†]	111.9(86.5)	0.26 ^{**}	107.8(56.1)	106.2(73.6)	0.26 ^{**}
Vitamin E	3.28(2.24)	2.89(2.02)	-0.38	2.64(1.67) [†]	2.20(1.3)	0.05
Folate (mg)	229.7(113.4)	214.5(139.6)	0.16	187.8(109.7)	177.4(100.3)	0.17
Vitamin B12 (mg)	1.9(1.3)	2.2(1.5)	0.10	1.3(0.6)	1.3(0.9)	0.40 ^{***}
Vitamin B6(mg)	0.9(0.3)	0.9(0.3)	0.09	0.7(0.2) ^{††}	0.8(0.3)	0.34 ^{***}
α-Tocopherol (mg)	3.9(2.6)	4.1(2.4)	0.27 ^{**}	3.3(1.8)	3.3(2.2)	0.32 ^{**}

CHO (carbohydrate), SFA (saturated fatty acid), MUFA (mono unsaturated fatty acid), PUFA (poly unsaturated fatty acid).r:

Pearson's correlation. Mean difference Paired t-test: [†]p<0.05; ^{††}p<0.01, ^{†††}p<0.001 and in Pearson correlation: ^{*}p<0.05; ^{**}p<0.01; ^{***}p<0.001 was considered as significance.

Discussion

In the present study, we assessed the reliability of a 138-item SQFFQ adapted for dietary intake of older people in the North of Iran. The participants were a sub-sample of the cohort study of Amirkola Health and Aging Project (AHAP) population. Since, the 24-h dietary recall has a better quality response, and illustrates the normal food choice and habits of population rather precisely (24), in the current study the 2-day dietary recalls were selected and applied as the reference

to assess reliability of relative validated SQFFQ. We found relatively good correlation ($r>0.4$) between SQFFQ and dietary recalls for most food groups in both genders. The higher correlations for dairy products, solid oils, sugar and tea may be due to high intakes of these food items in this region. The results showed overestimation of some food groups using the SQFFQ compared with 24-hour dietary recalls. These over and under estimation of food groups can be related to the social beliefs on healthy and unhealthy foods and diet (22).

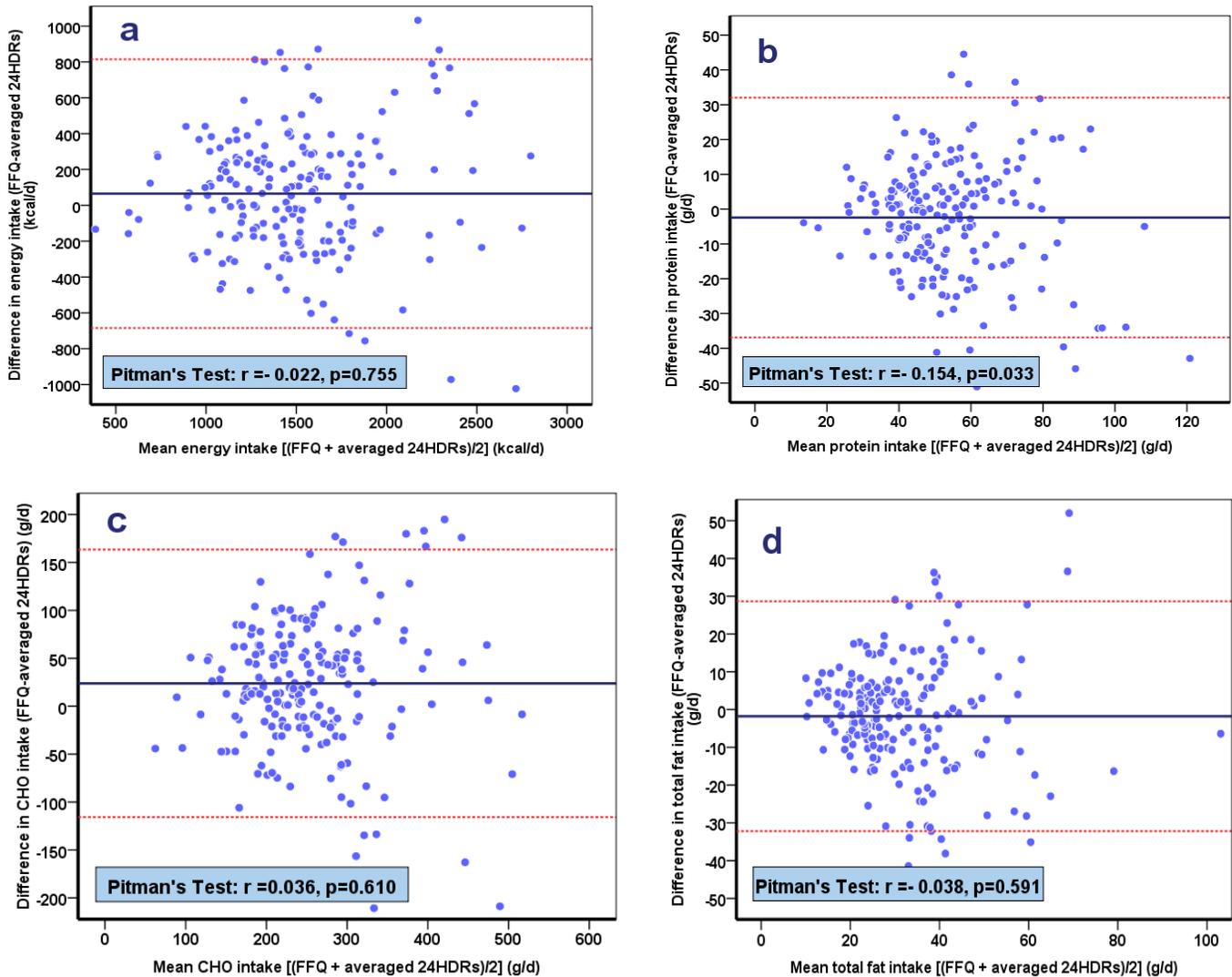


Figure 1. Bland-Altman plots for agreement between the SQFFQ and the average of two 24-hour recalls for (a) energy, (b) protein, (c) carbohydrate, and (d) fat intake.

Additionally, frequent odontostomatological and masticatory problems are the other reasons that can decrease some food consumption like high fiber vegetables, whole grains or nuts. Also, the problems of exact amount of food record during the last year can lead to weak correlation in food groups between two methods. Furthermore, change of elderly's appetite in different days due to effect of medicine, mental and physical health status-which is common among them- and also seasonal dietary intakes, may cause lower correlations between the dietary assessment methods. The difference between correlation coefficients of food items in our study and other studies is related to different in food habits, dietary patterns and agriculture and food availability

in this part (23, 25-27). In the current study, acceptable correlations were observed between our SQFFQ compared to the average of two 24-hour dietary recalls, with the exception of folate, B6, B12 and Fe. The instability of physical health status, accessible or/and affordable issues to provide nutrient resources can be reasons of insignificant correlation of these nutrients between two questionnaires. The present study found relatively correlation coefficients for most micronutrients ($r > 0.4$) (28), especially for elderly that have some degrees of cognitive problems compared with young adults (14, 24, 29). The values of correlation coefficients were not the same between both genders for several nutrients, This may be related to the variations of

portion size and frequency of food items consumed by males and females (30). Generally, unlike other studies the SQFFQ of our study did not overestimate nutrient intake (24, 29). Moreover, the different reference methods to collect dietary information like the number of days that dietary recalls recorded and the number of SQFFQs is another reason of discrepancy in correlation coefficients between nutrients and food groups in different studies (22). In the current study, the Bland-Altman plots shows good agreement between methods for intakes of energy and macronutrients, similarly shown in some other studies even though a few studies identified inverse results on adults and old ages (31-35).

To our knowledge, this study is the second study (the first study was done in Golestan province) from the North of Iran which has investigated the reliability of SQFFQ. The reliability of SQFFQ for nutrients and food groups has been done before among adults in Tehran and Golestan* (22, 24, 29), but in our study Amirkola is the first to evaluate SQFFQ among the older people. Our study had several strengths. First, we asked participants to come to the diet interview with a person who lived with them, aware of their dietary intakes and/or who prepared their meals. Second, this study takes into consideration the frequency and the amount of each food group eaten by older people with the ability to separate values by gender. Errors in dietary assessment in studies of older population can be due to ability to estimate usual frequency food intake and portion size and fatigue because of lengthy questionnaire (35, 36). Therefore, we simplified the SQFFQ and used pictures and household measurements to better estimate the portion size.

A limitation of our study was the relatively the small sample size. Moreover, the study used only one SQFFQ and two 24-hour dietary recalls which are not sufficient to prevent the daily and seasonal food differences in our population. In conclusion, the SQFFQ developed for the elderly population in AHAP is acceptable for this population. Using a combination of nutrients and food groups, our SQFFQ is sufficiently reliable to be used to estimate dietary intake of older people in the North with reasonable reliability, agreement and correlation.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the authorities of Babol University of Medical Sciences, the AHAP collaboration and the elderly participants of this project.

Funding: This study has been financially supported by the Research and Technology Deputy of Babol University of Medical Sciences and mostly to the Health and Medical Education the Islamic Republic of Iran, with grant numbers 9440021 and 954255.

Conflict of Interest: None declared.

References

1. Foroughi M, Akhavanzanjani M, Maghsoudi Z, et al. Stroke and nutrition: a review of studies. *Int J Prev Med* 2013; 4: S165-79.
2. Hu FB. Diet and lifestyle influences on risk of coronary heart disease. *Curr Atheroscler Rep* 2009; 11: 257-63.
3. Darani Zad N, Mohd Yusof R, Esmaili H, Jamaluddin R, Mohseni F. Association of dietary pattern with biochemical blood profiles and bodyweight among adults with Type 2 diabetes mellitus in Tehran, Iran. *J Diabetes Metab Disord* 2015; 14: 28.
4. Bountziouka V, Bathrellou E, Giotopoulou A, et al. Development, repeatability and validity regarding energy and macronutrient intake of a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire: methodological considerations. *Nutr Metabol Cardiovasc Dis* 2012; 22: 659-67.
5. Dehghan M, Jaramillo PL, Dueñas R, et al. Development and validation of a quantitative food frequency questionnaire among rural-and urban-dwelling adults in Colombia. *J Nutr Educ Behavior* 2012; 44: 609-13.
6. Willett W. *Nutritional epidemiology*. 3rd ed. USA: Oxford University Press; 2012.
7. Vazquez C, Alonso R, Garriga M, et al. Validation of a food frequency questionnaire in Spanish patients with familial hypercholesterolaemia. *Nutr Metabol Cardiovasc Dis* 2012; 22: 836-42.
8. Coates J, Colaiezzi B, Fiedler JL, et al. Applying dietary assessment methods for food fortification and other nutrition programs. *Food Nutr Bulletin* 2013; 33: S146-156.
9. Molag ML, de Vries JH, Ocké MC, et al. Design characteristics of food frequency questionnaires in relation to their validity. *Am J Epidemiol* 2007; 166: 1468-78.
10. Kremmyda LS, Papadaki A, Hondros G, Kapsokefalou M, Scott JA. Differentiating between the effect of rapid dietary acculturation and the effect of living away from home for the first time, on the diets of Greek students studying in Glasgow. *Appetite* 2008; 50: 455-63.

11. Dernini S, Berry EM. Mediterranean diet: From a healthy diet to a sustainable dietary pattern. *Front Nutr* 2015; 2: 15.
12. Papazian T, Hout H, Sibai D, et al. Development, reproducibility and validity of a food frequency questionnaire among pregnant women adherent to the Mediterranean dietary pattern. *Clin Nutr* 2016; 35: 1550-6.
13. Athanasiadou E, Kyrkou C, Fotiou M, et al. Development and validation of a mediterranean oriented culture-specific semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire. *Nutrients* 2016; 8: 522.
14. Fernández-Ballart JD, Piñol JL, Zazpe I, et al. Relative validity of a semi-quantitative food-frequency questionnaire in an elderly Mediterranean population of Spain. *Br J Nutr* 2010; 103: 1808-16.
15. Dumartheray EW, Krieg MA, Cornuz J, et al. Validation and reproducibility of a semi-quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire for use in elderly Swiss women. *J Hum Nutr Diet* 2006; 19: 321-30.
16. Esmailzadeh A, Entezari M, Paknahad Z, Safavi M, Jalali M, Ghiasvand R, et al. Identification of diet-disease relations through dietary pattern approach: a review. *J Res Med Sci* 2008; 13: 337-48.
17. Hosseini SR, Cumming RG, Kheirkhah F, et al. Cohort profile: The Amirkola health and ageing project (AHAP). *Int J Epidemiol* 2013; 43: 1393-400.
18. Bijani A, Ghadimi R, Mikaniki E, et al. Cohort Profile Update: The Amirkola Health and Ageing project (AHAP). *Caspian J Intern Med* 2017; 8: 205-12.
19. Willett WC, Sampson L, Stampfer MJ, et al. Reproducibility and validity of a semiquantitative food frequency questionnaire. *Am J Epidemiol* 1985; 122: 51-65.
20. Kimiagar M. National food consumption survey. National Nutrition and Food Technology Research Institute: Tehran 1995. [in Persian]
21. Ghaffarpour M, Houshiar-Rad A, Kianfar H. The manual for household measures, cooking yields factors and edible portion of foods. Tehran: Nashre Olume Keshavarzy Publishing 1999; p: 213. [in Persian]
22. Esfahani FH, Asghari G, Mirmiran P, Azizi F. Reproducibility and relative validity of food group intake in a food frequency questionnaire developed for the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *J Epidemiol* 2010; 20: 150-8.
23. Esmaili H, Mohd Yusof R, Abu Saad H, Ghaemian A, Darani Zad N. Association of dietary patterns with sociodemographic and health-related factors among Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) patients. *Ecol Food Nutr* 2015; 54: 4-19.
24. Malekshah A, Kimiagar M, Saadatian-Elahi M, Pourshams A, Nouraie M, Gogiani G, et al. Validity and reliability of a new food frequency questionnaire compared to 24 h recalls and biochemical measurements: pilot phase of Golestan cohort study of esophageal cancer. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 2006; 60: 971-7.
25. Date C, Fukui M, Yamamoto A, et al. Reproducibility and validity of a self-administered food frequency questionnaire used in the JACC study. *J Epidemiol* 2005; 15: S9-23.
26. Johansson I, Hallmans G, Wikman Å, Biessy C, Riboli E, Kaaks R. Validation and calibration of food-frequency questionnaire measurements in the Northern Sweden Health and Disease cohort. *Public Health Nutr* 2002; 5: 487-96.
27. Azadbakht L, Mirmiran P, Azizi F. Variety scores of food groups contribute to the specific nutrient adequacy in Tehranian men. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 2005; 59: 1233-40.
28. Cade JE, Burley V, Warm D, Thompson R, Margetts B. Food-frequency questionnaires: a review of their design, validation and utilisation. *Nutr Res Rev* 2004; 17: 5-22.
29. Mirmiran P, Esfahani FH, Mehrabi Y, Hedayati M, Azizi F. Reliability and relative validity of an FFQ for nutrients in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *Public Health Nutr* 2010; 13: 654-62.
30. Marks GC, Hughes MC, van der Pols JC. Relative validity of food intake estimates using a food frequency questionnaire is associated with sex, age, and other personal characteristics. *J Nutr* 2006; 136: 459-65.
31. Smith W, Mitchell P, Reay EM, Webb K, Harvey PW. Validity and reproducibility of a self-administered food frequency questionnaire in older people. *Aust N Z J Public Health* 1998; 22: 456-63.
32. Gunes FE, Imeryuz N, Akalin A, et al. Development and validation of a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire to assess dietary intake in Turkish adults. *J Pak Med Assoc* 2015; 65: 756-63.
33. Cantin J, Latour E, Ferland-Verry R, et al. Validity and reproducibility of a food frequency questionnaire focused on the Mediterranean diet for the Quebec population. *Nutr Metabol Cardiovasc Dis* 2016; 26: 154-61.

34. Pakseresht M, Sharma S. Validation of a quantitative food frequency questionnaire for Inuit population in Nunavut, Canada. *J Hum Nutr Diet* 2010; 23: 67-74.
35. Klipstein-Grobusch K, Den Breeijen JH, Goldbohm RA, et al. Dietary assessment in the elderly: validation of a semiquantitative food frequency questionnaire. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 1998; 52: 588-96.
36. Lee HJ, Park SJ, Kim JH, et al. Development and validation of a computerized semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire program for evaluating the nutritional status of the Korean elderly. *Korean J Comm Nutr* 2002; 7: 277-85.