Evaluation of Knowledge and Consumption of diet and Light/Zero Foods in Adolescents

Avaliação do Conhecimento e do Consumo de Alimentos Diet e Light/Zero em Adolescentes

Nayara Soares da Silva*; Luana Padua Soares; Grazieli Benedetti Pascoal

*Federal University of Uberlândia, Medicine School, MG, Brazil.
*E-mail: nayarasds14@gmail.com
Recebido em: 19/10/2018
Aprovado em: 01/03/2019

Abstract

In recent years has increased consumption of diet and light/zero foods by adolescents due to concern about body image. But adolescents are unaware of the indications and differences of these products, consuming them without medical and/or nutritional guidance. The study aimed to evaluate the knowledge and consumption of diet and light/zero foods in adolescents enrolled at public and private schools in Tupaciguara, MG, Brazil. Cross-sectional study which weight and height of the adolescents were used for assessing the nutritional status. Dietary intake and knowledge about diet and light/zero foods were evaluated by a questionnaire. Statistical analysis comprised a descriptive analysis, Qui-square test and Fisher’s exact test. The consumption of diet and light/zero foods was higher in female adolescents (50.9%), in the private school (67.4%), with a family income corresponding to or higher than five minimum wages (50.9%) and weight excess (54.3%). The knowledge of the diet foods was higher in female adolescents (57.4%) and the knowledge of the light/zero foods was the same in both genders (56.0%). The knowledge of the diet and light/zero foods was higher in the private school (76.1%), with family income corresponding to or higher than five minimum wages (60.0%) and 81.0% of normal weight female adolescents had knowledge of diet food and 80.1% of the light/zero foods. In conclusion, the adolescents usually consumed indiscriminately and incorrectly the diet and light/zero foods because of the lack of knowledge about their differences and recommendations.

Keywords: Adolescent. Diet Fads. Food Consumption. Nutritional Status.

I Introduction

Feeding in adolescence can be influenced by several factors, such as the search for identity, need for acceptance into groups, lack of concern for the health and the overvaluation of body image, which can lead to inadequate habits.

In general, adolescents have little healthy feeding habits, performing some inappropriate feeding practices, such as the exclusion of breakfast, the replacement of main meals for snacks, the preference for foods with high energy density (rich in sugars and saturated fats) and the exclusion of fruits and vegetables. Thus, the bad habits and the changes in their lifestyle have significantly contributed to the increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity in this age range.

On the other hand, adolescents are also increasingly concerned with their body image, seeking “ideal of beauty” and slim body. Consequently, there was an increase in the use of “diets and fads” by adolescents, as well as the consumption of diet and light foods /zero to assist in loss and/or maintenance of body weight. However, the majority of the population, including the adolescents, ignores the differences between the food diet and light/zero and believes that such foods are synonyms, due to the difficulty understanding the statements contained in the labelling.
Diet products as classified as dietary foods for special purposes, which may present severe reduction or even exemption of certain nutrient (carbohydrates, proteins, lipids or sodium), in their formulation. Thus, diet foods are indicated in differentiated diets, taking into account the needs of people in physiological conditions and/or metabolic disorders, such as diabetes mellitus, obesity, hypertension, among others. There are two other types of diet products: the nominees to replace a meal; and those who have control of sugars in their composition, i.e., they do not have sugar added, but rather, the sugars already derived from the raw materials of the product.

The light products are conventional foods, regulated by the DRC 54/12 and have a minimum reduction of 25% of the energy value and/or carbohydrates, fats or sodium (comparative criterion) or must meet specific quantitative requirements in the energy value and the same nutrients (absolute criterion). It is worth mentioning that the attribute zero is synonymous of “Does not contain”, “free”, “without”, “devoid of a certain nutrient” and it is present in most of times in light products.

In recent years there has been an increase of indiscriminate consumption of diet and/or light/zero food by adolescents, being required new studies on this subject, because adolescents are unaware of the differences and indications of such products, consuming them inappropriately, without medical prescription and/or nutritional status. Within such context, the study aimed to evaluate the knowledge and consumption of diet and light/zero foods in adolescents enrolled at public and private schools in Tupaciguara, MG, Brazil.

2 Material and Methods

A nutritional epidemiological cross-sectional study was conducted, in the period from April to May 2014 in two schools, one state public network and the other private, in a small town in Minas Gerais.

The study population comprised adolescents of both sexes, aged 15 to 19 years, who attended during the morning period, because it is the only period to present adolescents in the age range defined for the study. All students were invited to participate in the study, being 46 of private school and 300 of public schools.

All adolescents from private schools participated in the survey. In the public school, data were collected from 270 students, since that 20 did not take the Informed Consent Form signed and 10 adolescents were absent on the day of data collection. Thus, the population of the study comprised 316 students.

The nutritional status of adolescents was assessed using the self-reported weight and height. The diagnosis of nutritional status was performed by means of the Body Mass Index, which was classified according to the curve of distribution in the form of percentiles by age and sex for each individual, drawn up by the World Health Organization. The percentiles used were: < percentile 3 = thinness; ≥ 3 percentile and ≤ 85 percentile = eutrophic; > percentile 85 = weight excess.

For the evaluation of knowledge and consumption of diet and light foods /zero of adolescents, a structured questionnaire was used, developed by the researchers in charge of it, composed by objective questions, addressing the following data: date of birth, gender, parents’ income (in minimum wages); data on the consumption of diet and light/zero foods were evaluated through some questions, such as, for example, if the adolescent is a consumer of diet and light/zero foods (diet or light/zero or diet and light/zero or none); various foods found in the diet versions and/or light/zero were cited and the adolescents reported the most consumed by them; they were also questioned about the reasons for the use of diet and light/zero products (to lose weight, keep fit, habit and for being healthier). And the knowledge about these products was evaluated by means of questions concerning the correct concept of diet and light food, the questions had three alternatives, being only a correct and two incorrect, another question was about the information regarding the diet and light/zero products (TV, newspaper, magazine, nutritionist, internet, books, doctor and others).

The adolescents answered the questionnaire in the classroom, with the supervision of the responsible researcher and the average time was 15-20 minutes.

Descriptive analysis of data was performed to verify frequencies, as well as mean and standard deviation. The Chi-square test and Fisher’s exact test were used to compare prevalence rates. The data were analyzed with the use of the software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17, with a significance level of 5% when tested the hypotheses.

The project was approved by the Research Ethics of the Federal University of Uberlândia (Legal Opinion number 571.260). In addition, the data collection was only performed after the consent of the directors of schools and parents and/or guardians, after having received accurate and detailed information about the research project.

3 Results and Discussion

316 adolescents were evaluated from 15 to 19 years (16.6 ± 1.1), who studied in public schools and private schools, in Tupaciguara-MG.

Most of the population was female, public school and with family income lower than five minimum wages. Regarding the nutritional status, most of the interviewed adolescents were eutrophic (Table 1). The weight ranged from 36.0 to 97.0 kg (59.0 ± 10.7) and the height from 1.30 to 1.95m (1.67 ± 9.13).
In relation to the consumption of diet and/or light/zero food, 127 (40.2%) of adolescents reported consuming them. Of these, 53 (41.7%) consume only the light/zero foods, 15 (11.8%) consumed only diet food and 59 (46.5%) consumed both.

In the present study, 40.2% of adolescents interviewed reported consuming diet and/or light/zero food. In the study of Branco et al[10], with 941 adolescents from 14 to 19 years, it was observed that 50.2% of adolescents consumed diet and/or light food. Santos and Miquelanti[11], upon evaluating 155 adolescents, being 96 of two private schools and 59 of two public schools, found that 47.7% of adolescents consumed diet and/or light food.

In a study conducted by Rorato et al.[12] in the city of Curitiba, with consumers of diet and light food aged between 15 and 44 years, it was found that the majority of the interviewees (58%) ate light food, 33% consumed both and 10% consumed only the diet food. Similar results were found by Perin and Uchida[13], since 46% of the respondents consumed the light products, 40% consumed the diet and light foods and 14% consumed only the diet food.

Corroborating the findings above, in the study of Perin and Uchida[13] diet food were less consumed by the adolescents (11.8%). However, differently from the literature, in the present study, the majority of students (46.5%) ate not only the light food, but both (diet and light/zero).

The most consumed diet and light/zero by the adolescents interviewed were soda, cereal bars and cookies (Figure 1A). The adolescents reported that the main reasons that led to the consumption of diet and light /zero foods were the habit and keep fit (Figure 1B).

Table 1 - Distribution of adolescents according to sex, school, income and nutritional status, Tupaciguara.

| Variables                  | % (n)     |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Sex                        |           |
| Female                     | 53.5 (169)|
| Male                       | 46.5 (147)|
| School                     |           |
| Public                     | 85.4 (270)|
| Private                    | 14.6 (46) |
| Income                     |           |
| < 5 minimum wages          | 63.9 (202)|
| ≥ 5 minimum wages          | 36.1 (114)|
| Nutritional Status         |           |
| Thinness                   | 5.1 (16)  |
| Eutrophic                  | 83.9 (265)|
| Excessive weight           | 11.0 (35) |
| Total                      | 100 (316) |

Source: Research data.
that such foods are exempted from energy and/or sugars. However, the diet and light/zero foods may have exemption and/or reduction of certain nutrients, but not necessarily with significant reduction of energy value.

As shown in Figure 1 (1B), the most frequently reported reasons for the consumption of diet and/or light/zero foods were the habit (31.5%) and keep fit (26.8%). Different results were found in studies of Santos and Miquelanti11, since the majority of the interviewees (50.9%) reported consuming these products by believing that they are healthier. In a study conducted by Meira et al18, 23.0% of the adolescents surveyed reported consuming the diet and light food because they considered them healthy. Thus, it is worth highlighting that they are usually unaware of the purposes of diet and light/zero foods, consuming them without need19.

Concerning knowledge about diet and light/zero foods, 168 (53.2%) answered correctly on the definition of diet food and 176 (55.7%) answered correctly on the definition of light food.

In a study conducted in Caxias do Sul-RS with 150 consumers of diet and light products, when asked about the differences between the diet and light food, the majority (56%) related the concept of diet food only with the absence of sugar. About the knowledge of light food, 38.7% responded to be the food that presents a minimum reduction of 25% of one of the components19.

The present study showed similar results in relation to light products, in that the majority of adolescents (55.7%) responded that they had energy, sugars, fats and salt reduced by at least 25% when compared to the traditional product. Knowledge was proved to be different about the diet products, when 53.2% responded that they have negligible quantity or even exemption of some nutrients, such as for example, carbohydrates, proteins, fats and salt.

Different results were found in the research of Branco et al.10, because approximately 40% of the adolescents answered that the diet food is reduced in energy and 20% responded that the light food does not have sugars, fats and energy.

When asked about the information obtained from the diet and light products, the majority of adolescents interviewed (41.8%) answered that obtained such information through television. This result is similar to that found by Meira et al.18, who found the percentage of 31.5% of adolescents who have obtained the information through television.

It is important to emphasize that the mass media, especially television, have a direct influence on change and/or acquisition of habits in adolescence, because the media encourages the use of strategies (diets and/or the use of diet products) to reach the level of beauty imposed, i.e., slender and slim body for female adolescents and strong and muscular for male adolescents20,21.

As shown in Table 2, the female adolescents were the ones that most consumed light/zero food (43.2%) and diet food (31.4%). Similar results were found by Friberg et al.22 thus reflecting the constant preoccupation with weight control and body image among the girls.

![Table 2 - Consumption of light/zero and diet foods, by sex, school, income and nutritional status among adolescents from Tupaciguara.](image)

**Source:** Research data.

Regarding the consumption of light/zero food among the adolescents of public schools and private schools, it was observed in this study that 67.4% of adolescents who were studying in a private school reported consuming these foods. The same result was observed by Santos and Miquelanti11 and by Santos et al.23, since the highest food consumption of light food is among the private schools.

The differences between the consumption of light/zero foods among the adolescents according to income were also analyzed. The adolescents who had family income equal to...
or higher than five salaries (48.2%) were those that most consumed light/zero food. Also, in the research of Rorato et al., the diet and light products were the most consumed by people who had high family income, above six minimum wages. These results showed the expected, since the diet and light/zero products found on the market are more expensive than conventional foods, so they are more accessible to people with higher family income.

In the present study, upon associating the knowledge about the diet food and the knowledge about the light/zero food among adolescents of public schools and private schools it was observed that adolescents from private school (76.1%) had more knowledge about the diet food and also about the light/zero food, when compared to the public school (Table 3). This result was expected, since in the private school surveyed there was a nutritionist who performed several studies to clarify the differences among those foods.

Table 3 - Knowledge of diet and light/zero foods by sex, school, income and nutritional status.

| Variables          | Knowledge Diet | Knowledge Light/Zero |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
|                    | Yes % (n)      | No % (n)             | p-Value*       | Yes % (n) | No % (n) | p-Value* |
| Sex                |                |                      |                |           |          |          |
| Female             | 57.4 (97)      | 42.6 (72)            | 0.115**        | 55.6 (94) | 44.4 (75) | 1.000**  |
| Male               | 48.3 (71)      | 51.7 (76)            |                | 55.8 (82) | 44.2 (65) |          |
| School             |                |                      |                |           |          |          |
| Public             | 49.3 (133)     | 50.7 (137)           | 0.001**        | 52.2 (141)| 47.8 (129)| 0.003**  |
| Private            | 76.1 (35)      | 23.9 (11)            |                | 76.1 (35)| 23.9 (11)|          |
| Income             |                |                      |                |           |          |          |
| < 5 minimum wages  | 49.5 (100)     | 50.5 (102)           | 0.100**        | 53.0 (107)| 47.0 (95) | 0.238**  |
| ≥ 5 minimum wages  | 59.6 (68)      | 40.4 (46)            |                | 60.5 (69)| 39.5 (45)|          |
| Nutritional Status |                |                      |                |           |          |          |
| Thinness           | 68.7 (11)      | 31.3 (5)             | 0.275**        | 62.5 (10)| 37.5 (6) | 0.107**  |
| Eutrophic          | 51.3 (136)     | 48.7 (129)           |                | 53.2 (141)| 46.8 (124)|          |
| Excessive weight   | 60 (21)        | 40 (14)              |                | 41.6 (25)| 58.4 (35)|          |

*Chi-square test or Fisher’s Exact Test
***p-value <0.05.
Source: Research data.

In this study, the association between the variables consumption and knowledge about diet and light/zero foods showed that 64.6% of adolescents who consumed these foods had knowledge about the diet food and 63.8% had knowledge about the light food. As there is no study in the literature that associates the knowledge to the consumption of diet and light/zero foods, it was not possible to compare these results.

The limitations encountered in this study was the absence of a questionnaire validated in the literature to assess the knowledge and the consumption of diet and light/zero foods and the great disparity in relation to the number of students enrolled in secondary education in public and private schools. In addition, due to existing few studies on the subject and also different profiles of populations studied, there was a difficulty for the discussion of the results.

4 Conclusion

More than 60% of adolescents consumers of diet and light/zero foods had knowledge about these foods, however, it is known that a large part of the interviewees are unaware of the differences and indications of such foods, consuming them without need. Educational projects should be implemented in schools, in order to clarify the adolescents about the correct concept of diet and light/zero foods, as well as their purposes.

The diet and light/zero products are considered as popular in the Brazilian market, however, the scientific research on this subject, mainly involving adolescents are still scarce in the literature, being necessary more studies on the subject.

References

1- Santos GG, Sousa JB. Hábitos alimentares e estado nutricional de adolescentes de um centro de juventude da cidade de Anápolis. Rev Ensaios Ciênc 2011;15(1):141-51.
2- Moreno LA, Rodríguez G, Fleta J, Bueno-Lozano M, Lazaro A, Bueno G. Trends of dietary habits in adolescents. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr 2010;50(2):106-12. doi: org/10.1080/10408390903467480
3- Godoy-Matos AF. Management of obesity in adolescents: state of art. Arq Bras Endocrinol Metab 2009;53(2):252-61. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0004-27302009000200017
4- Meira CC, Tertuliano AF. Estado nutricional e consumo de alimentos diet e light entre adolescentes de escola privada do Município de João Pessoa- PB. Rev Ensaios Ciênc 2010;14(1):65-81.
5- Vieira ACP, Cornélio AR. Produtos light e diet: o direito a informação ao consumidor. RDC 2004;530(9):300-10.
6- Portaria nº 29, de 13 de janeiro de 1998, Diário Oficial da União; Poder Executivo, de 30 de março de 1998.
7- Resolução RDC nº54, de 12 de novembro de 2012, Diário Oficial da União, Poder Executivo, de 12 de novembro de 2012.
Evaluation of Knowledge and Consumption of diet and Light/Zero Foods in Adolescents

8- Branco LM, Hilário MO, Cintra IP. Relação entre o consumo de alimentos dietéticos e light com a condição nutricional, a percepção e a satisfação da imagem corporal em adolescentes. Nutrire 2006; 31(3):27-36.

9- WHO - World Health Organization. Grow reference 5-19 years.2007.

10- Branco LM, Fisberg M, Passos MA, Fortes J, Cintra IP, Almeida EC, Rodrigues AM. Conhecimento e consumo de alimentos diet e light por adolescentes. Rev Nutr Pauta 2005;73:20-4.

11- Santos VS, Miquelanti VP. Estado nutricional e consumo de alimentos diet e light em adolescentes de escolas públicas e privadas de Patos de Minas, MG. Rev Mineira Ciênc Saúde 2009;1(1):101-20.

12- Rorato F, Gáspari CH, Mottin F. Avaliação do nível de conhecimento de consumidores de produtos diet e light que frequentam um supermercado de Curitiba. Uningá 2006;7(1):11-6. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.5380/acad.v7i1.9011

13- Perin AD, Uchida NS. Perfil dos consumidores de produtos diet e light nos supermercados varejistas de Campo Mourão, PR. Uningá 2014;41(4):15-9.

14- Estima CCP, Philippi ST, Araki EL, Leal GVS, Martinez MF, Alvarenga MS. Consumo de bebidas e refrigerantes por adolescentes de uma escola pública. Rev Paul Pediatr 2011;29(1):41-5.

15- Tebaldi, P. Conhecimento e Consumo de diet e light por adolescentes matriculados em um colégio estadual de Corbélia-PR. Corbélia: FAG; 2006.

16- Oliveira ANC, Santos EP, Silva MC, Vieira TPR, Silva SM. O impacto do consumo de refrigerantes na saúde de escolares do colégio Gissoni. Rev Eletr Novo Enfoque 2011;12(12):68-79.

17- Campos LF, Almeida JZ, Campos FF, Campos LA. Prática alimentar e de atividade física em adolescentes obesos de escolas públicas e privadas. Rev Bras Prom Saúde 2014;27(1):92-100. doi: 10.5020/3163

18- Meira CC, Tertuliano AF, Rodrigues FL, Liberali R, Coutinho VF. Estado nutricional e consumo de alimentos diet e light entre adolescentes de escola privada do município de João Pessoa-PB. Rev Cient Am Latina 2010;14(1):66-81.

19- Nunes ST, Gallon CW. Conhecimento e Consumo dos produtos diet e light e a compreensão dos rótulos alimentares por consumidores de um supermercado do município de Caxias do Sul- RS, Brasil. Nutrire 2013;38(2):156-71.

20- Leal, GVS. Fatores associados ao comportamento de risco para transtornos alimentares em adolescentes na cidade de São Paulo. São Paulo: Faculdade de Saúde Pública; 2013.

21- Hara, C.M. O perfil do consumidor de produtos light e diet no mercado de varejo supermercadista de Campinas. Rev Técnica 2003;3(1):39-48.

22- Novaes JF, Franceschini SC, Priore SE. Utilização de dietas e consumo de alimentos diet e light entre adolescentes de escola privada do município de Viçosa-MG. Nutrire 2004; 28(2):25-35.

23- Santos DP, Barbosa ML, Delboni JV, Weber ML. Adolescentes e alimentos diet e light: definição, frequência e razões para o consumo. Demetra 2015;10(4):919-32.