Diet quality indices and their associations with health-related outcomes in children and adolescents: an updated systematic review

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Abstract

Background: To describe a-priori diet quality indices used in children and adolescents, appraise the validity and reliability of these indices, and synthesise evidence on the relationship between diet quality and physical and mental health, and growth-related outcomes.

Methods: Five electronic databases were searched until January 2019. An a-priori diet quality index was included if it applied a scoring structure to rate child or adolescent (aged 0–18-years) dietary intakes relative to dietary or nutrient guidelines. Diagnostic accuracy studies and prospective cohort studies reporting health outcomes were appraised using the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Quality Criteria Checklist.

Results: From 15,577 records screened, 128 unique paediatric diet quality indices were identified from 33 countries. Half of the indices' scores rated both food and nutrient intakes (n = 65 indices). Some indices were age specific: infant (< 24-months; n = 8 indices), child (2–12-years; n = 16), adolescent (13–18 years; n = 8), and child/adolescent (n = 14). Thirty-seven indices evaluated for validity and/or reliability. Eleven of the 15 indices which investigated associations with prospective health outcomes reported significant results, such as improved IQ, quality of life, blood pressure, body composition, and prevalence of metabolic syndrome.

Conclusions: Research utilising diet quality indices in paediatric populations is rapidly expanding internationally. However, few indices have been evaluated for validity, reliability, or association with health outcomes. Further research is needed to determine the validity, reliability, and association with health of frequently utilised diet quality indices to ensure data generated by an index is useful, applicable, and relevant.

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Keywords: Diet quality, diet index, pediatrics, Child, Infant, Adolescent, Nutrition assessment, Child development, Non-communicable diseases, Systematic review
Background
The prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), cardiovascular disease (CVD), and chronic respiratory disease experienced by children and adolescents aged 0 to 18-years is increasing [1, 2]. Four hundred new cases of T2DM are diagnosed annually in Australians aged 10–24-years [3]. Hypertension, a risk factor of CVD, is present in 6–7% of children and adolescents in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America (USA) [4–6]. Of concern, NCDs adversely affect growth, development, and maturation in childhood and adolescence [7], leading to compromised adult health and reduced life expectancy [8]. Hence, the prevention of NCDs in childhood is a global priority, requiring a multi-pronged approach to address major NCD risk factors [9]. These risk factors include diet quality, healthcare access, and substance abuse, which affect physical growth and mental development [10], with poor diet quality identified as one of the largest contributors to the global burden of NCDs [11].

Diet quality is broadly defined as a dietary pattern or an indicator of variety across key food groups relative to those recommended in dietary guidelines [12]. High diet quality thereby reflects achieving more optimal nutrient intake profiles and a lower risk of diet-related NCDs [13]. Diet quality can be influenced by confounding factors, including cultural and food environment, socio-economic status, child and family food preferences, and nutrition recommendations relevant to age, sex, country, and/or culture of the individual [14]. Diet Quality Indices (DQIs) are assessment tools that can be used to quantify the overall quality of an individual’s dietary intake by scoring food and/or nutrient intakes, and sometimes lifestyle factors, according to how closely they align with dietary guidelines [12]. There are a variety of DQIs which utilise a range of scoring matrices. Some use frequency of food or food group consumption, others use nutrient intakes which require estimation prior to scoring, and some include both.

Due to the link between dietary intake in childhood and NCDs in both childhood and adulthood, the accurate measurement of paediatric diet quality is essential both to understand current intakes as well as evaluate the effect of interventions [15, 16]. Reflecting this need, the use of DQIs is increasing not only in research and epidemiology, but also in community health and clinical settings where DQIs may form part of dietary education and self-monitoring interventions [14, 17–20]. A systematic review of paediatric DQIs which included papers published up until October 2013 identified 80 individual DQIs used in paediatric population samples, some of which identified cross-sectional associations with growth and health outcomes such as body weight, early onset puberty, and blood pressure [14].

Given the increasing number of DQIs identified in the previous review used or created for research, the diversity in the tools, and the different settings, age groups, and countries they are used amongst, there is a need to update the previous systematic review to identify valid DQIs and their associations with health outcomes [14]. Therefore, the aims of this systematic review update are to; 1) summarise a-priori DQIs used in child and adolescents; 2) appraise the validity and reliability of paediatric diet quality indices; and 3) synthesise the evidence on the relationship between diet quality and physical health, mental health, and growth-related outcomes among paediatric samples.

Methods
Study design
A systematic literature review was conducted and reported according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines [21] and registered prospectively with the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO number: CRD42018107630).

Search strategy
The search was designed as an update of the 2014 systematic review [14]. Medline (PubMed) and CINAHL were searched from 31 October 2013 to 11 January 2019. To broaden the search, the current review also searched Embase, Web of Science, and CENTRAL from database inception to 11 January 2019. The strategy used both controlled-vocabulary and keywords, and was designed for PubMed and translated for use in other databases using Polyglot Search Translator [22]. The translated search strategies were checked for accuracy by a librarian, and two authors (PD and SM), then further adapted for each database after examination of sensitivity and specificity by using a target of one eligible study per 100 records retrieved, with an estimated 150 eligible studies (Appendix). To support the systematic search update, snowball searching of reference lists of identified papers was conducted and the previous review [14] was examined to include any eligible studies the current search strategy didn’t identify.

Eligibility criteria
Table 1 describes the eligibility criteria used to identify studies to answer the research questions; a study was included if it addressed one or more of the research questions. Studies published in English and Mandarin (translated to English by colleagues) were included. Studies published in other languages were included if they could be translated using Google translate [23]. For this review, a DQI was defined as any assessment tool which applied a quantitative score to food (i.e., frequency of consumption) or nutrient intake, where the scoring system reflected pre-defined national dietary or nutrient guideline/s (i.e., the DQI scoring system was developed a-priori). Diversity and variety indices that score or count the variety of foods consumed without regards to a dietary
standard were excluded. Excluded lifestyle indices were any scoring system which had ≥2 scoring components on behaviours such as exercise, sedentary activities, or smoking.

Study selection and data extraction

Identified records were de-duplicated using Systematic Review Assistant-Deduplication [24] followed by a manual search in Endnote [25]. Titles and abstracts of papers were screened independently to assess their potential eligibility by two researchers (PD and SM) using Covidence [26], which further removed duplicates. The full texts of potentially eligible records were acquired and screened for eligibility by two researchers independently (PD and SM), with disagreements managed by consensus. Data were extracted from included papers by one researcher (PD) into three standardised tables; with random quality checks by a second researcher (SM). For studies which measured prospective health-related outcomes, data were reported in their standard international units at baseline and follow-up, as well as mean change over time where possible.

Health-related outcomes

Any prospective outcome related to physical health, mental health, or growth was included if the variable was reported relative to DQI score or categories. Health-related outcomes used to describe the sample, but not linked to a DQI score were not considered. Health-related outcomes in adults were considered if they were related to a DQI assessment when the sample was aged <18 years. In order to assess the ability of the DQI to predict health-related outcomes, outcomes were considered from 1-week after the DQI assessment with no further restriction on timeframe of follow-up. Health-related outcomes reported as the result of an intervention study were not considered as outcomes are likely to reflect the intervention rather than baseline diet quality.

Study quality

Any study which reported on the validity of a paediatric DQI or health-related outcomes was critically appraised using The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Quality Criteria Checklist (QCC) [27], independently by two authors (PD, SM, TB, or CC). Studies which reported the use of a DQI but didn’t report validity, reliability, or health-related outcomes were not critically appraised as study quality was not relevant to research question 1. Any disagreements in study quality were settled by consensus. The Academy QCC is a critical appraisal tool suitable to evaluate the risk of bias for any study design, including diagnostic, intervention, or observational. The QCC rates the quality of the study as positive, negative, or neutral reflecting risk of bias in participant selection, generalisability, data collection, and analysis [27]. Studies found to have negative study quality were not excluded.

Results

Of 15,577 records identified in the search, 4896 were duplicates. After title and abstract screening, 312 full texts were assessed against the eligibility criteria, with 132 papers included, including 22 identified through snowball searching (Fig. 1). The main reasons for exclusion were use of a non-a-priori diversity or variety index (n = 127), study design (n = 48), or study outcomes (n = 48). From the 132 included studies, 81 diet quality indices were identified by the current search strategy in addition to those identified in the original systematic review [14].

Table 1 Eligibility criteria of original studies included in this review according to the population, indicator, comparator, outcomes, and study design (PICOS) format.

| Inclusion criteria | Exclusion criteria |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Population         | DQI applied to household or menu |
| Indicator          | DQI reflecting only part of a guideline (e.g. fruit/vegetables only), DQI was not a-priori (e.g. diet diversity scores or food variety scores which do not score according to a pre-established diet or nutrient guideline), or lifestyle indices. |
| Comparator         | Not applicable |
| Outcomes           | Physical health, mental health, or growth-related outcomes measured cross-sectionally |
| Study design       | Review studies, abstracts, and non-peer reviewed papers. |

Inclusion criteria:
1) Any original research study design
2) Concurrent, predictive, or content validity
3) Reported prospective health-outcomes according to an a-priori DQI

Exclusion criteria:
1) Reported the development of an a-priori DQI
2) Assessed the validity or reliability of an a-priori DQI, and/or
3) Reported prospective health-outcomes according to an a-priori DQI
4) Reported the development of an a-posteriori DQI
5) Assessed the validity or reliability of an a-posteriori DQI, and/or
6) Reported prospective health-outcomes according to an a-posteriori DQI
7) Excluded lifestyle indices were any scoring system which had ≥2 scoring components on behaviours such as exercise, sedentary activities, or smoking.

Indicator, Outcomes, and Study design are different for each research question (1, 2, and 3 respectively).

It should be acknowledged that there is overlap between these two eligibility criteria. Prospective health outcomes are frequently used as a measure of predictive validity. Any instance where prospective health outcomes were examined for the purposes of evaluating predictive validity was eligible for inclusion in aim 2 and included in this study as assessing DQI validity.
Records identified through database searching
\( (n = 15,577) \)
PubMed \((n = 2,076)\)
Embase \((n = 4,754)\)
Web of Science \((n = 3,858)\)
CINAHL \((n = 814)\)
Central \((n = 4,325)\)

Duplicates removed
\( (n = 4,896)\)

Records screened
\( (n = 10,681)\)

Records excluded
\( (n = 10,369)\)

Full-text articles excluded, with reasons
\( (n = 205)\)
127 Non-a-priori Variety or Diversity Index
48 Wrong study design
17 Wrong outcomes
10 Wrong population
2 Could not be translated to English
1 Database record error

Full-text articles assessed for eligibility
\( (n = 312)\)

Studies included in qualitative synthesis
\( (n = 132)\)

Full-text articles included, from snowball searching
\( (n = 25)\)

Fig. 1 PRISMA flow diagram demonstrating selection of studies.

original review [14], 47 were eligible in the current review update and were primarily identified from the current search strategy but was supported by the snowball search (Fig. 1), leading to a combined total of 128 unique indices designed for and/or used among children and adolescents. Of these, 39 included papers had evaluated the validity and/or reliability of 37 DQIs, while 12 evaluated the association of 12 DQIs with prospective health outcomes.

Characteristics of diet quality indices developed for or used in paediatric samples

The 128 DQIs were developed across 33 countries, with most being designed for the USA \((n = 23)\), Australia \((n = 16)\), Germany \((n = 11)\), and Brazil \((n = 8)\) (Table 2). There were 23 DQIs created outside of the USA such as Australia, Belgium, Canada, and Gaza with scoring methods based on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (Table 2). Very few indices were identified in developing countries \((n = 7)\) [262]. Those identified were from India, Indonesia, and Guatemala [134, 138, 141] and were typically brief tools more appropriate for field work, assessing frequency of consumption or dietary patterns and used dietary guidelines from other countries such as the USA to assess diet quality [134, 138, 141]. Thirteen (10%) DQIs were adaptations of the Diet Quality Index (DQI) [250], and 22 (17%) were adaptations of the Health Eating Index (HEI) [227]. These adaptations reflected changes to the scoring system to be more applicable to different countries or age groups. Four identified DQIs were designed for adults and subsequently used among children and adolescents without being adapted [89, 106, 127, 250].

Most indices were scored by considering both food and nutrient intakes \((n = 64)\) DQIs, while 34% \((n = 44)\) DQIs scored by considering food intake alone, and 6% \((n = 7)\) DQIs [111, 114, 115, 117, 146, 148, 189]) scored using nutrient intake data alone (Table 2). In addition, 10% \((n = 13)\) DQIs [46, 73, 75, 80, 121, 128, 165, 195, 214, 224, 235, 248, 258]) assessed a single behaviour (e.g. physical activity levels) as well as food and/or nutrient intake. The most common methods of collecting dietary data in studies which reported the development of DQIs were 24-h dietary recalls \((n = 44)\) and food frequency questionnaires (FFQ) \((n = 43)\); while some studies used both methods \((n = 18)\), others used
### Table 2: Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| Menzies remote short-item dietary assessment tool (MRSDAT) (derives DGI-CA score); Tonkin et al. (2018) [28] | Food | Australia (Remote Aboriginal Communities) | 1) 24-h recalls | Reflects adherence to Australian Dietary Guidelines [29] and traditional food consumption | 8 components, (6 food groups + breast feeding & consumption of traditional foods). Scoring not described | Young children (6-36m) | Yes |
| Menzies remote short-item dietary assessment tool (MRSDAT) (derives DGI-CA score); Rohit et al. (2018) [30] | Food | Australia | 1) 24-h recalls | Reflects adherence to Australian Dietary Guidelines [29] and traditional food consumption | 8 components, (6 food groups + breast feeding & consumption of traditional foods). Scoring not described | Young children (2-4y) | Yes |
| Dietary Risk Score (DRS); Bell et al. (2014) [31] | Food | Australia | 1) TDQ© | Adherence of Toddlers dietary patterns to the Australian Dietary Guidelines [29] | 3 components, scored 0–336 (then converted to 0–100), calculated proportionally on intake/recommendation | Young children (12-36m) | Yes |
| Australian Recommended Food Score for Preschoolers (ARFS-P); Burrows et al. (2014) [19] | Food & nutrient | Australia | 1) FFQ - Australian Eating Survey Pre-schooler Version (AES-P) | Reflects dietary variety within recommended food groups from the Australian Dietary Guidelines [29] | 8 components, scored 0–73, points awarded & summed | Young children (2-5y) | Yes |
| Healthy Preference Index (HPI); Russell et al. (2007) [32] | Food | Australia | 1) Food preferences & appetite traits questionnaire | Reflects food preferences & adherence to the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating for children & adolescents [29] | 10 components, scored 1–100, points awarded & summed | 2–5 | No |
| Australian Child & Adolescent Recommended Food Score (ACARFS); Marshall et al. (2012) [33] | Food | Australia | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the 2003 Australian Dietary Guidelines for Children & Adolescents [29] | 8 components, scored 0–73, points awarded & summed | 6-14y | No |
| Unnamed healthy dietary score; Gasser et al. (2017) [34] | Food | Australia | 1) 24-h recall | Reflects adherence to the 2013 Australian Dietary Guidelines [29] | 7 components, scored 0–14, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Dietary Guideline Index for Children & Adolescents (DGI-CA); Golley et al. (2011) [35] | Food | Australia | 1) 24-h recall | Reflects adherence to the 2003 Australian Dietary Guidelines for Children & Adolescents & 1998 Australian Guide to Healthy Eating [29] | 11 components, scored 0–100, calculation by nutrient analysis. | Not specified | Yes |
| Dietary Guideline Index (DGI); Lioret et al. (2014) [36] | Food & nutrient | Australia | 1) FFQ | Reflecting adherence to the 2003 Australian Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents [29] | 10 components, scored 0–10, points awarded and summed for a total score of 0–100. | Not specified | No |
| Healthy and Unhealthy Diet score, Jacka et al. (2010) [37] | Food | Australia | 1) 14-item dietary questionnaire | Adherence to Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia [29] | Healthy diet core: 4 components, scored 0–4, points awarded and summed. Unhealthy diet score: 4 components, scored 5–30, points awarded and summed | Not specified | No |
| Raine Eating Assessment in Toddlers (EAT) score; Meyerkort et al. (2012) [38] | Food & nutrient | Australia | 1) 24-h recalls 2) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia [29] | 7 components (5 healthy, 2 unhealthy), scored 0–70 points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|------------|
| The Diet Score; Nyaradi et al. (2015) [39] | Food & nutrient | Australia | 1) Modified 24-h dietary recall | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia [29] | 7 components (healthy and unhealthy), scored 0–70, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Unnamed Diet Quality Index; Li et al. (2012) [40] | Food & nutrient | Australia | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating [29] and Nutrient Reference Values for Australia & NZ [41] | 15 components, scored 20–150, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings. | Not specified | No |
| Core Food Variety Score (CFVS); Scott et al. (2012) [42] | Food | Australia | 1) 24 h recall | Reflects adherence to the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating [29] | 6 food groups, scored 0–34, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Fruit and Vegetable Variety Score (FVVS); Scott et al. (2012) [42] | Food | Australia | 1) 24 h recall | Reflects adherence to the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating [29] | 6 food groups, scored 0–16, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Obesity Protective Dietary Index (OPDI); Spence et al. (2013) [43] | Food | Australia | 1) 24 h recall | Reflects adherence to a non-obesogenic diet (with non-core food groups) based on dietary guidelines for Americans [44] | 3 food groups, scored 0–30, based on quantile ranking & summed | Not specified | Yes |
| Short Food Frequency Questionnaire Diet Quality Index (sFFQ-DQI); Kunaratnam et al. (2018) [45] | Food & nutrient | Australia | 1) short food frequency questionnaire (sFFQ) 2) 3-day food records (3d-FR) | Reflects adherence to the 2013 Australian dietary guidelines for children and adolescents [29] | 13 components, scored 0–5, points awarded and summed, for a total score of 0–65. | 2-5y | Yes |
| Diet Quality Index for Preschool Children (DQI-CH); (Huybrechts et al. (2010) [46] | Food & behaviour | Belgium | 1) Food diary/record 2) FFQ | Reflects compliance with Flemish Food-Based Dietary Guidelines [47] | 4 components, scored 25 - 100 calculated as percentage of food group intakes | 2 – 6y | Yes |
| Daily Diversity Index (DDI); Sabbe et al. (2008) [48] | Food | Belgium | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the 2000 American Food Guide Pyramid [49] | 5 components, scored 0–5, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Healthy Eating Index for Brazilians (HEI); Rauber et al. (2014) [50] | Food & nutrients | Brazil | 1) 24-h dietary recall | Reflects adherence to US Department of Agriculture dietary guidelines [44] with some modifications to meet recommendations of the Brazilian dietary guidelines [51] | 10 components, scored 0–100, calculated based on adherence to dietary guidelines, points awarded & summed | Children (3-8y) | Yes |
| Índice de Alimentação do Escolar (ALES – School Child Diet Index); Molina et al. (2010) [52] | Food | Brazil | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to recommended national dietary guidelines [51] | 15 components, scored −1, 0 or 1, points awarded and summed for a total score of −9–14. | Not specified | No |
| Adapted Healthy Eating Index (adHEI) Conceicao et al. (2018) [53] | Food & nutrient | Brazil | 1) 24-h dietary recall | Reflects adherence to dietary guidelines for Brazilian children [51] | 10 components, scored 0–10, points awarded and summed. | Not specified | No |
| Brazilian Healthy Eating Index (BHEI) [Índice de Qualidade da dieta (IQD)]; Fisberg et al. (2004) [54] | Food and nutrients | Brazil | 1) 24-h dietary recall | Adherence to The Adapted Food Pyramid for Brazilians [55] | 10 components, scored 0–10, points awarded & summed for a total score of 0–100 | Not specified | Yes |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| The Revised Brazilian Healthy Eating Index (BHEI-R), Previdelli et al. (2011) [56] | Food and nutrients | Brazil | 1) 24-h dietary recall | Reflects adherence to the Brazilian dietary guidelines [51] recommendations and the measurement of dietary risk factors for chronic diseases | 12 components, scored 0–5, 0–10 or 0–20 for the % of total energy value, with all components summed | Not specified | Yes |
| Brazilian food habits (BHEI-R); Rodrigues et al. (2016) [57] | Food & nutrients | Brazil | 1) FFQ 2) 24-h recalls | Reflects adherence to the Brazilian dietary guideline’s recommendations [51] | 12 components, scored 0–5, 0–10 or 0–20, point awarded and summed. | Not specified | No |
| The Diet Quality Index associated with the Digital Food Guide (DQI-GAD) or "Índice de Qualidade da Dieta Associado ao Guia Alimentar" (IQD-GAD) | Food & nutrients | Brazil | 1) 24-h recall 2) Food records | Reflects adherence to US healthy eating guidelines, dietary reference intakes and food pyramid [44] | 12 components, 1–4 based on moderation, 5–12 based on adequacy, scored 0–100, points awarded and summed. | Not specified | No |
| Revised Diet Quality Index (IQD-R); Wendpap et al. (2014) [60] | Food & nutrients | Brazil | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to recommendations of the 2006 Food Guide for the Brazilian Population [51] | 11 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | Not specified | No |
| Canadian Healthy Eating Index (HEI-C); and Healthy Eating Index-2009 (HEIC-2009); Woodruff et al. (2010) [66] | Food & nutrient | Canada | 1) 24-h recall | Reflects adherence of adequacy and moderation to the 2007 Canada’s Food Guide [63] | 11 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | ≥ 2y | No, Validated in adults (Jessri et al. 2017) |
| Canadian Healthy Eating Index (HEI-C); Glanville et al. (2006) [64] | Food & nutrient | Canada | 1) 24 h recall 2) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the 1993 Canada’s Good Guide to Healthy Eating & 1990 Canadian Nutrient Recommendations [65] | 9 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings. | ≥3y | No |
| Canadian Health Eating Index-2009 (HEIC-2009); Woodruff et al. (2010) [66] | Food & nutrient | Canada | 1) 24-h recall 2) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the 2007 Eating Well with Canada’s Food Guide [63] | 9 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | ≥3y | No |
| Canadian Healthy Eating Index (HEI-C); Wang et al. (2015) [67] | Food & nutrient | Canada | 1) 24-h recalls | Reflects adherence to the 2007 Eating Well with Canada’s Food Guide [63] | 9 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | 9-13y | No |
| School Healthy Eating Index (School-HEI), Tugault-Lafleur et al. (2017) [68] | Food & nutrient | Canada | 1) computer-assisted 24-h dietary recall | Dietary compliance with Canadian dietary guidance from the 2007 version of Canada’s Food Guide [63] | 2 subsections; scored 0–100, Adequacy: 8 components, scored 0–60. Moderation: 3 components scored 0–40, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Unnamed diet quality index; Absolon et al. (1988) [69] | Food & nutrient | Canada | 1) 24-h dietary recall | Adherence to Canada’s Food Guide and Recommended Nutrient Intakes for Canadians [63] | 5 components, scored 0–8, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|------------|
| Protudjer et al. (2012) Protudjer et al. (2012) | Food & nutrient | Canada | 1) FFQ | Assesses dietary adherence to the United States’ Department of Agriculture’s Dietary Guidelines for Americans [44] | 10 components, scored 0–85, point awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Chinese Healthy Eating Index (CHEI); Yuan et al. (2017) | Food & nutrient | China | 1) 24-h recalls | Reflects adherence to the updated Dietary Guidelines for Chinese (DGC-2016) [72] | 17 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | ≥2y | No, Validated among adults, Yuan et al. (2018) |
| The Chinese Children Dietary Index (CCDI); Cheng et al. (2016) | Food, nutrient & behaviour | China | 1) 24-h recalls | Reflects adherence to Chinese Dietary Guidelines and Dietary Reference Intakes [72] | 16 components, scored 0–160, calculated based on intake/ recommendations points awarded & summed | Not specified | Yes |
| Healthy nutrition score based on food intake for pre-schoolers (HNSP), Peng et al. (2015) | Food & nutrient | China | 1) 24-h recalls 2) 3-day food records | Adherence to Chinese Dietary Guidelines [72] for preschool children to detect vitamin A deficiencies | 10 components, scored 0–100, points awarded and summed | Not specified | Yes |
| Foods E-KINDEX; Lazarou et al. (2009) | Food & behaviour | Cyprus | 1) FFQ | Reflects risk of being overweight or obese based on adherence to the Mediterranean dietary pattern [76] | 13 components, scored 0–37, unspecified scoring method | Not specified | No, (previously validated in children) |
| Adapted diet quality index; Knudsen et al. (2012) developed in adults, Rohde et al. (2016) | Food | Denmark | 1) 4-d diet record | Compliance of children’s diet with the Danish national guidelines [79] | 6 components, scored 0–6, calculated as a ratio of reported intake to recommended intake. | Not specified | No |
| Complementary Feeding Utility Index (CFUI); Coyley et al. (2012) | Food & behaviour | England | 1) FFQ & 2) independent questionnaire | Reflects adherence to complementary feeding guidelines in Australia [81], NZ [82] USA [83] and UK [84] | 14 components, scored 0–1, calculated by summation of probability functions | Not specified | No |
| Unnamed Diet Quality Score (DQS); Okubo et al. (2015) | Food & nutrient | England | 1) FFQ | Describe compliance with the Japanese Spinning Top Guide [86] | Calculated using reported intake & recommendations results split into tertiles, scored 0–8. | Not specified | No |
| NutricheQ Tool, Rice et al. (2015) | Food | European countries | 1) Food diary/record | Based on suggestions from family paediatricians, the user-requirements of European nutrition experts, and evidence from the literature [87] | 3 components, each of the 18 questions has a minimum of 0 and maximum of 3 points, points awarded & summed | Young children (2–12 y) | Yes |
| The Diet Quality Index for Adolescents (DQI-A); Vyncke et al. (2013) | Food | European countries | 1) 24-h recalls | Reflects adherence to Adolescent Flemish food based dietary guidelines [47] | 3 components, dietary diversity, quality and equilibrium calculated. | Adolescents (12.5–17.5 y) | Yes |
| Healthy Diet Indicator (HDI); Huijbrechts et al. (1997) | Food & nutrient | European countries | 1) Diet history 2) food diary/record | Reflects WHO guidelines to prevent chronic disease [90] | 9 components, scored 0–9, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| Healthy Dietary Adherence Score (HDAS); Arvidsson et al. (2017) [91] | Food | European countries| 1) FFQ | Reflect adherence to healthy dietary guidelines common for all eight countries participating in the IDEFICS study [92] | 5 components, scored 0–10, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| The Healthy Plate Variety Score (HPVS), Oliveira et al. (2015) [93]. Also referred to Healthy Food Variety Index (HFVI) by Jones et al. (2015) [44] | Food | European countries| 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the US Health Eating Guidelines recommendations and variety [44] | 5 components, scored 0–1, points calculated and summed. | Not specified | No |
| The Diet Quality Index for Adolescents (DQI-A), De Vriendt et al. (2012) [95] | Food | European countries| 1) 2-day dietary recall | Reflecting dietary diversity, quality and equilibrium related to Flemish dietary guidelines [96] | Dietary Diversity: The extent of food groups consumed, scoring not described. Dietary Quality: 3 components, each food item scored: 1, 0, −1, points awarded, summed and divided by the number of foods consumed. Dietary Equilibrium: Indicates adherence to portion sizes, scoring not described. Scores were summed for overall DQI-A score from −33.3 and 100%. | Not specified | No |
| Ideal Diet Score, also referred to as Healthy Diet Score, Lloyd-Jones et al. (2010) [97] developed in adults, Henriksson et al. (2017) [98] used among children | Food & nutrient | European countries| 1) 24-h recalls | Adherence to American Heart Association guidelines for primary prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease beginning in childhood [99] | 5 components, points awarded based on cut-off values and summed for a total score of 0–5. | Not specified | No |
| Children’s Index of Diet Quality (CIDQ); Röyttö et al. (2015) [100] | Food & nutrient | Finland | 1) Food Consumption Questionnaire 2) 7-d food recall | Reflects adherence to Finnish nutrition recommendations, based on the Nordic nutrition recommendations [101] | 14 components, calculated intake compared to recommendations, scored 0–21, points awarded & summed. | Children (2-6y) | Yes |
| Baltic Sea Diet Score (BSDS); Kanerva et al. (2013) [102] developed in adults, Haapala et al. (2017) [103] used in children | Food | Finland | 1) 4-day food record | Assess dietary pattern reflecting the Baltic Sea Diet Pyramid [101] | 8 components, calculated ratio of reported intake to recommended intake, points awarded. | Not specified | No |
| Finnish Children Healthy Eating Index (FCHI); Kyytäälä et al. (2014) [104] | Food & nutrient | Finland | 1) 3-d food records | Reflects adherence to the Nordic dietary guidelines [101] | 5 components, scored according to food groups and ages, points awarded and summed for a total score of 0–34/41/42 depending on age. | Not specified | Yes |
| Dietary Adequacy Score (DAS); Guthrie et al. | Food | Unknown | 1) 24 h recall; 2) FFQ | Reflects adequacy of (unknown) | 4 components, scored 0–16, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|------------|
| (1981) [105]            |               |                   |                          |         |         |                        |            |
| Dietary Adequacy Score (DAS); Shatenstein et al. (1996) [106] |               | Gaza              | 1) FFQ                   | Recommended Dietary Allowances for an unknown population | summed |                      |            |
| PANDiet score; Developed by Verger et al. (2012) among ≥18y, Verger et al. (2016) [107] | Food & nutrient | UK                | 1) 24-h recal           | Reflects adequacy of Recommended American Dietary Guidelines [44] | 2 components (adequacy and moderation) are calculated, and the mean of the two sub-scores are then calculated ranging from 0 to 100. | Infants & young children (12-18 m) | Yes |
| PANDiet score; Schoen et al. (2017) [109] | Food & nutrient | Germany           | 1) 3-d weighed food record | Reflects adherence to national reference values for nutrient intake in children based on UK dietary reference values [110]. | 12 components, scored 0–12, points awarded & summed | Infants & young children (9-24 m) | No |
| Unnamed Dietary Quality Index (DQI), Alexy et al. (2003) [111] | Nutrient      | Germany           | 1) Dietary survey including 3d weighed dietary record. | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for an OMD for Children & Adolescents and comparison to reference values for nutrient intakes [112] |         | ≥2y                    | Yes |
| Healthy Nutrition Score for Kids & Youth (HuSKY); Kleiser et al. (2009) [113] | Food          | Germany           | 1) FFQ                   | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for an OMD for Children & Adolescents [112] | 11 components, scored 0–100, calculated as ratio of food group intakes |            | No |
| Recommended Food Group Change Score (RFS); Alexy et al. (1999) [114] | Food          | Germany           | 1) Food diary/record     | Reflects average change in amounts of deviation from the OMD food groups based on individualised recommendations [112] | Number of components change depending on individualised recommendations, scored as a negative or positive percentage of change, servings summed | Not specified | No |
| Total Food Group Change Score (TFS); Alexy et al. (1999) [114] | Food          | Germany           | 1) Food diary/record     | Reflects average change in amounts of deviation from all OMD food groups [112] | 11 components, scored as a negative or positive percentage of change, servings summed | Not specified | No |
| Nutrient Improvement Score (NIS); Alexy et al. (1999) [114] | Nutrient      | Germany           | 1) Food diary/record     | Reflects average change in dietary intake of German reference values for nutrient intakes [112] | 16 components, scored as a ‘+’ or ‘-’ percentage of change, scored by nutrient analysis | Not specified | No |
| Nutrition Quality Index (NQI) Gedrich et al. (2001) [115] | Nutrient      | Germany           | 1) Food diary/record     | Reflects adequacy as compared the 2002 German, Austrian & Swiss Dietary Reference Values [116] | 13–17 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis | Not specified | No, Validated in adults |
| Nutrition Quality Index (NQI), Cheng et al. (2010) [117] | Nutrient      | Germany           | 1) 3-d weighed food diary/record | Reflects the extent to which a child meets the nutritional recommendation for particular nutrients | Components scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis. | Not specified | No |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|------------|
| Diet Quality Score; Kohlboeck et al. (2012) [120] | Food | Germany | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the OMD food groups based [112] | 11 components, scored 0–11, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| The Preschoolers Diet–Lifestyle Index (PDL-index); Manios et al. (2010a) [121] | Food & behaviour | Greece | 1) 24-h dietary recalls 2) Weighed food records Or Food diaries | Reflects adherence to American Food Guide Pyramid [49] & Canadian Food Guide [65] | 11 components, scored 0–44, points awarded & summed | 2-5y | Yes |
| Food Index (FI); Magriplis et al. (2015) [122] | Food | Greece | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to food recommendations–dietary guidelines (USDA data [123] and the Mediterranean Food Pyramid guidelines [76]). 2 sections: 6 obesogenic and 8 non-obesogenic components. 14 components scored 16–64, calculated with a weighting of 1 or 1.5 for non-obesogenic foods | Not specified | 9-13y | Yes |
| Unhealthy Food Choices Score (UFCS); Yannakoulia et al. (2004) [124] | Food | Greece | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to a number of Greek [125] & US Dietary Guidelines [126] | 9 categories, scored 9–45, negative & positive points awarded & summed | 11–15y | No |
| Mediterranean Diet Score (MDS); Trichopoulou et al. 1995 [127] | Food & nutrient | Greece | 1) FFQ, 2) food diary/record | Reflects adherence to the Mediterranean dietary pattern [76] | 8 components, scored 0–8, points awarded and summed | Not specified | No |
| E-KINDEX; Lazarou et al. (2008) [128] | Food & behaviour | Greece | Unclear | Reflects risk of being overweight or obese from the CYNDS study [129] | Composed of 3 indices with a total of 30 components, scored 1–87 | Not specified | No |
| Healthy Lifestyle–Diet Index (HLD-Index); Manios et al. (2010b) [130] | Food | Greece | 1) 24-h dietary recalls | Adherence to guidelines reflecting Mediterranean dietary patterns [131] and US Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s My Pyramid [49] | 10 components, each scored 0–4, points awarded and summed with a total score of 0–40. | Not specified | Yes |
| Revised Healthy Lifestyle Index (R-HLD-Index); Manios et al. (2015) [132] | Food | Greece | 1) 24-h dietary recalls | Adherence to the updated dietary recommendations for children proposed by the USDA's 'Choose My Plate' [133] | 12 components, each scored 0–4, points awarded and summed with a total score of 0–40. | Not specified | No |
| USAID Dietary Diversity Score (DDS); Enneman et al. (2009) [134] | Food | Guatemala | 1) 24 h recall | Indicates diet diversity, quality and quantity of complementary foods based on a publication of USAID (US Agency for International Development) [135] and Guatemalan dietary guide [136] | 8 components, scored 0–8, servings summed | Not specified | No |
| Cooking Pot Dietary Diversity Score (DDS); Enneman et al. (2009) [134] | Food | Guatemala | 1) 24 h recall | Indicates diet diversity in adherence with the Guatemalan dietary guide translated [136] | 6 components, scored 0–6, servings summed | Not specified | No |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validateda |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| INCAP Papers Dietary Diversity Score (DDS); Enneman et al. (2009) [134] | Food | Guatemala | 1) 24 h recall | Indicates diet diversity in adherence with INCAP protocol [137] | 25 components, scored 0–25, servings summed | Not specified | No |
| Adolescent Micronutrient Quality Index (AMQI); Chiplonkar et al. (2010) [138] | Food | India | 1) 24 h recall | Reflects adherence to the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Indians [139] & the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans [140] | 13 components, scored 0–100, points awarded & summed, unspecified scoring method | Not specified | No |
| Expected Food Pattern (FFH) also called Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) score; Prasetyo et al. (2013) [141] | Food & nutrient | Indonesia | 1) 24-h recall | Dietary quality indicator Reflects adequacy and diversity of diet compared to Indonesian recommendations [142] | 9 components, scored 1–30. Calculated from reported intake compared to recommendations, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH)-style diet score; Fung et al. (2008) [143] developed in women; Asghari et al. (2016) [144] used in children | Food and nutrients | Iran | 1) FFQ | Reflects foods and nutrients emphasized or minimised in DASH dietary pattern [145] | 8 components, scored 8–40, points awarded and summed. | Not specified | No |
| Nutrient Adequacy Ratio (NARs), Rouhani et al. (2012) [146] | Nutrient | Iran | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to dietary recommended intake [147] | 10 components, divide daily reported intake by recommended intake (DRI) for each nutrient. | Not specified | No |
| Mean Adequacy Ratio (MAR), Azadbakht (2014) [148] | Nutrient | Iran | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to dietary reference intake [147] | Calculated as the ratio of the sum of NAR to the number of nutrients (n 10) | Not specified | No |
| Modified Healthy Eating Index ‘mHEI, Hooshmand et al. (2018) [149] | Food & nutrient | Iran | 1) FFQ | Reflects the USDA food guide pyramid and dietary guideline [150] | 10 components, scored 0–10, points awarded and summed. | Not specified | No |
| Modified revised children’s diet quality index (M-RCDQI), Keshani et al. (2018) [151] | Food & nutrient | Iran | 1) FFQ | Based on two previous studies [73, 152] Reflects adherence to the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans [140] and recommendations adjusted to better reflect the Iranian dietary patterns. | 13 components, scored 0–90, points awarded & summed | Not Specified | No |
| Dietary Guidelines for Americans Adherence Index (DGAI); Fogli-Cawley et al. (2006) [153] developed in adults, Mohseni-Takalloo et al. (2016) [154] used in adolescents. | Food | Iran | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans [140] | 20 components, scored 0–20, calculated reported intake/ recommended intake, points awarded and summed. | Not specified | No |
| Un-weighted Diet Quality Score (DQS), Perry et al. (2015) [155] | Food & nutrient | Ireland | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to Irish guidelines and guided by Food Safety Authority of Ireland recommendations [156] | 20 components, ‘healthy’ [157] & ‘unhealthy’ [6] components scored −5–25, points awarded & summed | Not Specified | No |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country \((n=128 \text{ indices})\) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| Mediterranean diet quality index (M-DQI); Gerber (2006) [158] developed in adults; Tarabusi et al., (2010) [159] Used in children | Food and nutrient | Italy | 1) 24-h dietary recall 2) FFQ | Reflects adherence to Dietary recommendations from the 1989 National Academy of Sciences publication [160], adherence to the 1989 Recommended Dietary Allowances [161] with Mediterranean diet adaptations of adolescent’s diets to the Mediterranean diet [162]. | 7 components, scored 0–14, calculated as a percentage of adherence to the Mediterranean diet, points awarded and summed. | Not specified | No, (validated among adults, Gerber, 2016) |
| Food-based diet quality score; Nishimura et al. (2015) [163] developed in adults; Kuriyama et al. (2016) [164], developed modified score in adolescent/adult; | Food | Japan | 1) diet history questionnaire (DHQ) | Assessed the adherence to the food-based Japanese dietary guidelines [86] | 6 components, scored 0–10, the score was calculated proportionately between 0 and 10 and summed | 18y & adults | No |
| Korean Dietary Action Guides for Children Adherence Index (KDAG CAI); Choi et al. (2013) [165] | Food & behaviour | Korea | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the Korean Dietary Action Guides for Children [166] | 19 components, scored 1–5, scores averaged for a total score of 1–5. | Children (3-12y) | No |
| Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) & Dietary Diversity Score (DDS-R); Moursi et al. (2008) [167] | Food | Madagascar | 1) 24 h recall | Relation of diet diversity [168] to micronutrient density based on recommended nutrient intakes from FAO/WHO recommendations [169] except for calcium [170] and zinc [171] | 7 components, scored 0–7, points awarded & summed (fats and oils excluded) | Infants (6-23 m) | No |
| Unnamed Diet quality index for multi-ethnic Asian toddlers, Chen et al. (2018) [172] | Food | Malaysia | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the Singapore Dietary Guidelines for toddlers [173] | 7 components, scored 0–65, calculated as a ratio of reported intake/recommended intake, points awarded & summed | Toddlers (1-2y) | Yes |
| Healthy Eating Index for Malaysians; Lee et al., (2011) [174] developed in adults, Rezali et al. (2015) [175] used in adolescents | Food and nutrient | Malaysia | 1) 2-day Dietary Recall | Assessed degree of compliance with recommended Malaysian Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents [176] | 9 components, scored 0–10, points awarded and summed and a composite score in percentage was calculated. | Not specified | Yes |
| Diet quality score for preschool children; Voortman et al. (2016) [177] developed for preschool children, van der Velde et al. (2018) [178] used in school-aged children | Food & nutrient | Netherlands | 1) FFQ | Adherence to the dietary recommendations for children from the Dutch Guidelines for a Healthy Diet of 2015 [179] | 10 components, scored 0–10, calculated the ratio of reported & recommended intake, ratios summed. | 8y | Yes |
| Diet Quality Score for Preschool Children; Voortman et al. (2015) [177] | Food & nutrient | Netherlands | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to national and international guidelines: The Netherlands [180], | 10 components, scored 0–10, points awarded and summed | Not specified | Yes |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|------------|
| Dietary Index for a Child’s Eating (DICE), Delshad et al. (2018) [189] | Nutrient | New Zealand | 1) 4-d estimated food record | Reflects adherence to the recommended NZ Food and Nutrition guidelines [190] and meeting nutrient reference values for Australia and New Zealand [191] | 13 components, scored 0–100, points awarded & summed | Children (2-18y) | Yes |
| Diet Quality Index for NZ adolescents (NZDQI-A); Wong et al. (2013) [192] | Food & Nutrient | New Zealand | 1) Food questionnaire 2) 4-day food record | Reflecting adherence of adequacy and variety to the New Zealand Food and Nutrition Guidelines for Healthy Adolescents [193] | 5 components, scored 0–100, calculated from adequacy x variety, points awarded & summed | Adolescents (14-18y) | Yes |
| Healthy Dietary Habits Score for Adolescents (HDHS-A); Wong et al. (2014) [194] | Food & Nutrient | New Zealand | 1) 24-h recalls 2) DHQ | Reflecting adherence for NZ Food and Nutrition Guidelines for Healthy Children and Young People [190] | 5 components, scored 0–68, points awarded & summed | Adolescents (15-18y) | Yes |
| Norwegian Adolescent Diet Score; Handeland et al. (2016) [195] | Food & behaviour | Norway | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to Norwegian dietary recommendations [196] | 8 components, scored 0–8, (7 food, 1 physical activity) scored 0 or 1 calculated from cut off values, points summed | Adolescents (14-15y) | Yes |
| Dietary Diversity Score (DDS); Kennedy et al. (2007) [197] | Food | Philippines | 1) 24 h recall, 2) FFQ | Indicates diet diversity in adherence with development & analysis guidelines for developing countries (Arimond et al., 2005; Kennedy & Nantel 2006) | 10 components, scored 1–9, servings summed | Not specified | No |
| Healthy Eating index (HEI); Vilela et al. (2014) [198] | Food & nutrient | Portugal | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the WHO food and nutrition policy [199] | 7 components, scored 7–28, quartiles calculated for each and scored/reverse scored. | Young children (2y & 4-5y) | No |
| Diet Quality Index Score (DQIS); Rios et al. (2016) [200] | Food | Puerto Rico | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to age-specific dietary guidelines by WIC [201], WHO [202] and the American Academy of Paediatrics [203]. (0-24 m not included in national dietary guidelines) | 9 components, score 0–55, calculated from adequacy of intake, point awarded & summed | Infants and toddlers. (0-24 m) | Yes |
| Diet Quality Score; Crombie et al. (2009) [204] | Food | Scotland | Unclear | Reflects adherence to the Caroline Walker Trust recommendations | 5 components, dichotomous scoring for each component | 2-5y | No |
Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (n = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|------------|
| Mediterranean dietary pattern (MDP); Trichopoulou et al. (2003) [206] developed in adults, Mariscal-Arcas et al. (2010) [207] used in children - Also referred to as Mediterranean-diet scale | Food & nutrient | Spain | 1) FFQ 2) 24-h recall | Reflects the degree of adherence to the traditional Mediterranean diet [76] | 9 components, calculated from intakes and recommended intakes | No | No |
| Mediterranean Diet Quality Index International (Med DQI-I); Mariscal-Arcas et al. (2007) [208] | Food & nutrient | Spain | 1) 24 h recall & FFQ | Reflects worldwide adherence to dietary food & nutrient recommendations and included use of Spanish recommended daily intakes [213] with specific Mediterranean adaptations | 4 major components each with sub-components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis | Not specified | No |
| Mediterranean Diet Quality Index for children & adolescents (KIDMED); Serra-Majem et al. (2004) [214] | Food & behaviour | Spain | 1) 24 h recall & FFQ, 2) independent questionnaire, 3) FFQ & independent questionnaire, 4) 24 h recall | Reflects adherence to the Mediterranean Diet Model [76, 215] | 16 components, scored 0–12, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Breakfast Quality Index (BQI); Monteagudo et al. (2012) [216] | Food & nutrient | Spain | 1) FFQ | Adherence to guidelines of the US [217–219], China [211, 212] Mediterranean dietary patterns [76] | 10 components, scored 0–10, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Youth Healthy Eating Index-Taiwan (YHEI-TW); Chiang et al. (2011) [220] used, not described; Lee et al. (2012) [221] used in youth. | Food & nutrient | Taiwan | 1) 24-h dietary recall 2) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans [222] | 11 components, points awarded and summed for a total score of 0–90. | Not specified | No |
| Youth Healthy Eating Index-Taiwan Revised (YHEI-TwR-90); Chen et al. (2018) [223] | Food & nutrient | Taiwan | 1) 24-h dietary recall 2) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans [150] | 10 components, scores calculated from nutrient analysis and summed, for a total score of 0–90. | Not specified | No |
| Youth Healthy Eating Index-Taiwan Revised (YHEI-TwR-70); Chen et al. (2018) [223] | Food & nutrient | Taiwan | 1) 24-h dietary recall 2) FFQ | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans [150] | 8 components, scores calculated from nutrient analysis and summed, for a total score of 0–70. | Not specified | No |
| Infant & Child Feeding Index (ICFI); Ruel et al. (2002) [224] | Food & behaviour | Designed in the USA for use in Latin America | 1) 24 h recall & FFQ, 2) 24 h recall, 3) 7d recall | Reflects adequacy of the 1998 WHO [225] & the 1999 Academy of Educational Development complementary feeding recommendations [226] | 5 components, scored 0–12, points awarded & summed | 6–36 m | No |
| Healthy Eating Index (HEI); Kennedy et al. | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) 24 h recall & food diary/ | Reflects adherence to the Dietary Guidelines | 10 components, scored 0–100, calculated by | 22y | Yes |
| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|------------|
| Healthy Eating Index-2010 (HEI-2010); Guenther et al. (2013) [228] | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) 24-h recalls, 2) food diary/record | Reflects adherence to the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans [185] and the accompanying USDA Food Patterns [229] | 12 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings & summed | ≥2y | No, (Later validated by Guenther et al. 2014) |
| Healthy Eating Index-2005 (HEI-2005); Britten et al. (2006) [230] developed in abstract, not described, Guenther et al. (2008) [231] | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) 24-h recalls, 2) food diary/record | Reflects adherence to the 2005 dietary guidelines [140] MyPyramid Food Guidance System [232] | 12 components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis | 2–18y | No |
| Children's Diet Quality Index (C-DQI); Kranz et al. (2004) [233] | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) 24 h recall | Reflects adherence to the 1998 Food Guide Pyramid for 2–6y for components relevant to public health [234] | 8 components, scored 0–70, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | 2–5y | No |
| Revised Children's Diet Quality Index (RC-DQI); Kranz et al. (2006) [235] | Food, nutrient & behaviour | USA | 1) 24 h recall, 2) Food diary/record | Reflects adequacy of nutrients & food group intakes which are of a public health concern [140, 236, 237] | 13 components, scored 0–95, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | 2–18y | No |
| Food Variety Index for Toddlers (VIT), Cox et al., 1997 [238] | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) 24 h recalls, 2) Food diary/records | Reflects dietary adequacy and adherence to food groups in the Food Pyramid [150] dietary guidelines recommendations and food groups. | 5 components, ratio calculated from 0.00–1.00 for each, then a total VIT score was averaged. | ≥24-36 m | No |
| Food Variety Index for children (VIC), Skinner et al., 1999 [239] | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) 24 h recalls, 2) Food diary/records | Reflects dietary adequacy and adherence to food groups in the Food Pyramid [150] dietary guidelines recommendations and food groups. | 5 components, ratio calculated from 0.00–1.00 for each, then a total VIT score was averaged. | ≥24-60 m | No |
| The Healthy Eating Preference Index (HEPI); Sharafi et al. (2015) [240] | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) Preschool-Adapted Liking Survey (PALS), and healthy variety score | Reflects adherence to Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010 [185] | Scored – 250-250, foods categorised into liking groups and healthy variety score calculated, then conceptual weights were assigned to foods and adherence to dietary guidelines assessed. | Pre-school (3-5y) | Yes |
| Nutrient Rich Foods index (NRF); Drewnowski et al. (2009) [241] | Food & Nutrient | USA | 1) 24 h recall | Reflects adherence to Dietary Guidelines for Americans and consumption of nutrient rich foods [242] | NRF 0.3 12 components, constructed from 9 encouraged nutrients minus 3 discouraged nutrients, calculated from percentage of reference intake | ≥24y | No |
| Alternative Healthy Eating Index (AHEI); Chiuve et al. (2012) [243] developed in adults, Harris et al. (2016) [244] used in adolescents | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) FFQ (HS-FFQ) | Reflects dietary patterns to lower risk of chronic disease [218] and US dietary Guidelines [222] based on validation of the index in previous studies [245–247] | 9 components, scored 2.5–87.5, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | 13-18y | No |
| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Youth Healthy Eating Index (YHEI); Feskanich et al. (2004) [248] | Food & behaviour | USA | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to American Dietary Guidelines [249] | 13 components, scored 0–100, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Alternative Healthy Eating Index (AHEI); McCullough et al. (2002) [245] | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) FFQ | Reflects dietary patterns to lower risk of chronic disease [218] and US dietary Guidelines [219] Indicates diet diversity in adherence with development & analysis guidelines for developing countries [216, 217] | 9 components, scored 2.5–87.5, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | Not specified | No |
| Diet Quality Index (DQI); Patterson et al. (1994) [250] | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) 24 h recall, 2) 24 h recall & food diary/record | Reflects adherence to the 1989 Recommended Dietary Allowances [161] | 8 components, scored 0–16, points awarded & summed | Not specified | No |
| Diet Quality Index-International (DQI-I); Kim et al. (2003) [251] developed in adults, Setayeshgar et al. (2017) [252] used in Canadian children | Food & nutrient | Designed in USA to be of international use | 1) FFQ, 2) 24 h recall & FFQ | Reflects worldwide (WHO [209], USA [150, 210] & China [211, 212] adherence to dietary food & nutrient recommendations | 4 major components with sub-components, scored 0–100, calculated by nutrient analysis & servings | Not specified | No |
| Grain, Fruit, Vegetables, Dairy & Mild (GFVDM) Variety Score; Falciglia et al. (2009) [253] | Food | USA | 1) 24 h recall | Reflects adherence to the 1992 Food Guide Pyramid food groups [150] | 5 food categories, servings summed | Not specified | No |
| Grain, Fruit & Vegetable (GFV) Variety Score; Falciglia et al. (2009) [253] | Food | USA | 1) 24 h recall | Reflects the 2000 Dietary Guidelines for variety [249] | 3 food categories, servings summed | Not specified | No |
| Modified KIDMED (M-KM); Wang et al. (2015) [67] abstract not described, Martin-Calvo et al. (2016) [254] | Food | USA | 1) FFQ (YAQ) | Adherence to Mediterranean dietary pattern (MDP) [255] | 16 components, scored 1, 0 or −1, points awarded and summed for a total score of −4 to 12. | Healthy diet score:3 components, scored 0–6, points awarded and summed. Unhealthy diet score: Scored 0–24 points awarded & summed. | Not specified | No |
| Healthy Diet Score, Anderson et al. (2015) [256] | Food | USA | 1) FFQ | Assesses healthy/unhealthy components of the diet independently. Binary variables based on US dietary recommendations for pre-schoolers [257]. | 13 components, scored 0–13, by calculating the probability functions, then summed. | Healthy diet score:3 components, scored 0–6, points awarded and summed. Unhealthy diet score: Scored 0–24 points awarded & summed. | Not specified | No |
| Adapted Complementary Feeding Utility Index (aCFUI); Au et al. (2018) [238] | Food & behaviour | USA | 1) 24-h dietary recall | Reflects adherence to complementary feeding guidelines and the USDA infant nutrition and feeding guidelines [201] | 13 components, scored 0–13, by calculating the probability functions, then summed. | Not specified | No |
| A Priori Diet Quality Score (APDQS); Mursu et al. (2013) [259] developed in women, Hu et al. (2016) [260] used in adolescents | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) FFQ (YAQ) | Reflects adherence to the Mediterranean dietary pattern (without alcoholic items) [255] | 34 components, 13 beneficial, 12 adverse and 9 neutral, calculated as the sum of quintile scores 0–4 for beneficial foods plus scores in the reverse order (4–0) for adverse foods. | Not specified | No |
alternative methods such as study specific questionnaires or multiple day food diaries or records (*n* = 23) (Table 2). A number of studies utilised information from the same datasets, such as data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) prospective population surveillance in the USA, or the Healthy Lifestyle by Nutrition in Adolescence (HELENA) in Europe [263, 264].

The quality and strength of papers identified
Of the 39 papers assessing validity and/or reliability of 37 DQIs, 22 papers had positive study quality, while 17 papers had neutral study quality (Table 3). Of the papers assessing the relationship with health-related outcomes, 10 papers had positive study quality and two papers had neutral study quality (Table 4). None of papers evaluated had a negative study quality. The most prevalent reasons for papers to be downgraded to neutral study quality was due to authors not reporting the eligibility criteria of participants, sampling method, or reasons for attrition.

The validation of diet quality indices
Only 28% (*n* = 37) of the DQIs identified were evaluated for validity (*n* = 35) and/or reliability (*n* = 11) (Table 3). Validity was assessed by construct validity (*n* = 21), concurrent or convergent validity (*n* = 8), relative validity (*n* = 8), content validity (*n* = 4), predictive validity (*n* = 4), or comparative validity (*n* = 1), and eight DQIs were assessed for more than one type of validity [46, 107, 152, 177, 192, 240, 268, 272]. Reference standards used to evaluate the validity of indices were other validated tools, serum biomarkers (*n* = 9) [45, 50, 74, 80, 88, 130, 194, 265, 266], food intake (*n* = 18) [19, 33, 45, 69, 73, 74, 80, 87, 88, 107, 121, 130, 152, 172, 175, 177, 178, 265, 266], nutrient intake (*n* = 30) [19, 33, 43, 45, 46, 53, 69, 73, 74, 80, 87, 88, 104, 107, 121, 130, 151, 152, 172, 175, 177, 178, 189, 192, 194, 240, 265, 266, 270–272] and energy intake (*n* = 9) [43, 69, 73, 104, 107, 172, 194, 200, 240, 272]. Cross-sectional health markers including blood pressure (*n* = 1) [80], weight (*n* = 3) [45, 87, 122], BMI (*n* = 11) [33, 45, 73, 80, 87, 121, 122, 200, 240, 270, 271], and waist circumference (*n* = 1) [271], percent body fat (*n* = 2) [122, 270] were used to evaluate validity (Table 3). Although assessed, the Modified revised children’s diet quality index (M-RCDQI) [151] and the Revised Brazilian Healthy Eating Index (BHEI-R) [266] were found to require further research to test the validity and reliability of these tools before they could be considered valid or reliable.

Health-related outcomes
Only 12 DQIs were evaluated for association with prospective health outcomes (*n* = 12 studies). Measured outcomes from these 12 studies included nutrient biomarkers (*n* = 7) [74, 88, 269, 273], IQ scores (*n* = 1) [269], blood pressure (*n* = 2) [269, 273], plasma cholesterol (*n* = 2) [269, 273], risk of metabolic syndrome (*n* = 1) [149], mental health (*n* = 1) [275], pre and post-menopausal breast cancer (*n* = 1) [244], and timing of puberty (*n* = 1) [117] (Table 4). Anthropometric values examined included BMI (*n* = 7) [38, 74, 85, 88, 252, 254, 269], changes in BMI or fat mass (*n* = 2) [117, 252], changes in weight (*n* = 1) [74], and body composition at onset of puberty (*n* = 1) [117].

Significant associations were found between high diet quality and serum vitamin D (*β* = 0.005, 95% CI = 0.002, 0.008, *p* < 0.0001), holo-transcobalamin (an indicator of B12) (*β* = 1.005, 95% CI = 1.002, 1.007, *p* = 0.0002), n-3 FS status (*β* = 0.376, 95% CI = 0.105, 0.646, *p* < 0.007) [88], and serum vitamin A (*r* = 0.128, *p* = 0.004) [74]. In adjusted models there

### Table 2 Description and purpose of diet quality indices which have been designed for use or used in paediatric populations presented alphabetically by country (*n* = 128 indices) (Continued)

| Index & original author | Type of index | Country of origin | Dietary assessment method | Purpose | Scoring | Age group designed for | Validated* |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet score; Günther et al. (2009) | Food & nutrient | USA | 1) FFQ | Reflects adherence to DASH dietary pattern [145] and the dietary guidelines for Americans [140] | 8 components, scored 0–80, calculated by reported intake/recommendations, points awarded and summed | Not specified | No |

*d day, DHQ Dietary Habits Questionnaire, FFQ Food frequency questionnaire, g gram, HS-FFQ High school food frequency questionnaire, h hour, INCAP Institute of Nutrition of Central America & Panama, m month, OMD Optimised mixed diet, NZ New Zealand, UK United Kingdom, USA United States of America, USAID United States Agency for International Development, USDA United States Department of Agriculture, WHO World Health Organisation, WIC Women, Infants, and Children Nutritional Supplementation Program, y year, YAF Youth and Adolescent Food Frequency Questionnaire

*Described as validated by the authors of the paper

**Toddler dietary questionnaire

*Finland, Italy, and Netherlands

*Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Sweden

*Ireland and Italy

*Portugal, UK, France, and Greece

*Ghent, Belgium; Stockholm, Sweden; Vienna, Austria; Pecs, Hungary; Athens, Greece; Zaragoza, and Spain

*Vienna in Austria, Ghent in Belgium, Lille in France, Dortmund in Germany, Athens and Heraklion in Greece, Pecs in Hungary, Rome in Italy, Zaragoza in Spain and Stockholm in Sweden

Spain, France, Germany Hungary, Greece, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Sweden, and United Kingdom

*Nutrient Rich Foods Index (NRF) can range from 5 to 15 nutrients
Table 3: Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices (n = 37).

| Index                                                                 | Study                                                                 | Validation and reliability                                                                                   | Academy QCC rating |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Australian child and adolescent recommended food score (ACARFS)     | Marshall et al. (2012) [33]                                           | • Validity: Relative.                                                                                      | ⌀                   |
|                                                                       | • Reference standard: nutrient intakes and core food groups and demographics                                          | • Reliability: none.                                                                                       |                     |
|                                                                       | • Significant result (p < 0.001): ACARFS demonstrated statistically significant positive correlations with all vitamins and minerals tested. The strongest correlations were with vitamin C, β-carotene and fibre. ACARFS also had a moderately strong positive correlation with total energy. When the ACARFS was correlated with macronutrients adjusted for energy intake there was a positive correlation with protein. Weak negative correlation was found with total fat (P = 0.003) and SFA (P < 0.001).  |                     |
|                                                                       | • The percent energy intake from SFA gave the least overall agreement of all the nutrients (κ = 0.13) and demonstrated 'slight' agreement, followed by riboflavin (κ = 0.36) which showed 'fair' agreement. Vitamin C (κ = 0.64), fibre (κ = 0.62) and β-carotene (κ = 0.62) had the strongest 'substantial' agreement. All other nutrients showed 'moderate' agreement (κ = 0.42–0.56). Within quartiles, fibre, vitamin C and β-carotene had the lowest percentages grossly misclassified. The strongest agreement amongst the quartiles was quartile one. |                     |
|                                                                       | • No association found between the ACARFS and percent energy intake from MUFA, PUFA, carbohydrate and sugar intake.  | • Reference standard: nutrient intakes and core food groups and demographics                                      |                     |
|                                                                       | • The percent energy intake from SFA gave the least overall agreement of all the nutrients (κ = 0.13) and demonstrated 'slight' agreement, followed by riboflavin (κ = 0.36) which showed 'fair' agreement. Vitamin C (κ = 0.64), fibre (κ = 0.62) and β-carotene (κ = 0.62) had the strongest 'substantial' agreement. All other nutrients showed 'moderate' agreement (κ = 0.42–0.56). Within quartiles, fibre, vitamin C and β-carotene had the lowest percentages grossly misclassified. The strongest agreement amongst the quartiles was quartile one. |                     |
|                                                                       | • No association found between the ACARFS and percent energy intake from MUFA, PUFA, carbohydrate and sugar intake.  | • Reference standard: nutrient intakes and core food groups and demographics                                      |                     |
|                                                                       | • The percent energy intake from SFA gave the least overall agreement of all the nutrients (κ = 0.13) and demonstrated 'slight' agreement, followed by riboflavin (κ = 0.36) which showed 'fair' agreement. Vitamin C (κ = 0.64), fibre (κ = 0.62) and β-carotene (κ = 0.62) had the strongest 'substantial' agreement. All other nutrients showed 'moderate' agreement (κ = 0.42–0.56). Within quartiles, fibre, vitamin C and β-carotene had the lowest percentages grossly misclassified. The strongest agreement amongst the quartiles was quartile one. |                     |
|                                                                       | • No association found between the ACARFS and percent energy intake from MUFA, PUFA, carbohydrate and sugar intake.  | • Reference standard: nutrient intakes and core food groups and demographics                                      |                     |
| 2 Australian Recommended Food Scores for Pre-schoolers (ARFS-P)       | Burrows et al. (2014) [19]                                            | • Validity: Construct                                                                                     | +                   |
|                                                                       | • Reference standard: nutrient intakes and core food groups, adjusted for total energy intakes and demographics                                | • Reliability: none                                                                                       |                     |
|                                                                       | • Significant result (p < 0.05): positive association with protein, cholesterol, dietary fibre, vitamin A, beta-carotene, niacin equivalent, folate, vitamin C, Ca, Mg, K, P, Zn, vegetables, fruit, meat, and meat alternatives; and a negative association with carbohydrate, sugar sweetened drinks, packaged snacks, confectionary, take-away, and processed meats. |                     |
|                                                                       | • No association found with saturated fat, sugars, retinol, thiamine, riboflavin, Fe, Na, grains, dairy, baked sweet products, condiments, or sweet breakfast cereal. | • Reference standard: nutrient intakes and core food groups, adjusted for total energy intakes and demographics                                |                     |
| 3 Dietary Guideline Index for Children and Adolescents (DGI-CA)       | Golley et al. (2015) [265]                                            | • Validity: Concurrent/convergent                                                                          | +                   |
|                                                                       | • Reference standard: plasma dietary biomarkers and serum lipid concentrations via separate simple and multiple linear regression models, adjusted for demographic data | • Reliability: none                                                                                       |                     |
|                                                                       | • Significant results (p < 0.05): Diet quality assessed by DGI-CA was a significant positive predictor of a-carotene, β-carotene, and n−3 FAs. Diet quality was inversely associated with lycopene and stearic acid (18:0) concentrations. | • Reference standard: plasma dietary biomarkers and serum lipid concentrations via separate simple and multiple linear regression models, adjusted for demographic data |                     |
|                                                                       | • No association was found between diet quality                                                                   | • Reliability: none                                                                                       |                     |
Table 3: Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices (n = 37). (Continued)

| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 4 Obesity Protective Dietary Index (OPDI) | Spence et al. (2013) [43] | • Validity: Construct
• Reference standard: Energy and nutrient intakes
• Reliability: none
• Significant results (P < 0.01): OPDI was positively correlated with intakes of energy (0.18), dietary fibre (0.55), β-carotene (0.51), and vitamin C (0.40).
• No associations found between OPDI and intakes of saturated fat (20.02) or sodium (0.03).
• When adjusted for energy intake, the correlations altered only for saturated fat (2019) and sodium (2011) and both were significant (P < 0.05). | Ø |
| 5 Short Food Frequency Questionnaire Diet Quality Index (sFFQ-DQI) | Kunaratnam et al. (2018) [45] | • Validity: Comparative
• Reference standard: sFFQ-DQI and the 3d-FR-DQI
• Reliability: test-retest
• Significant results (p < 0.05): There was a weak, but significant positive correlation between the sFFQ-DQI scores and 3d-FR-DQI scores. A positive mean difference occurred between sFFQ-DQI scores and 3d-FR-DQI scores and a significant positive trend indicating some bias between scores. Test-retest reliability of sFFQ-DQI scores and found no significant difference (p = 0.06) between mean total DQI scores. There was a high correlation between scores, Intraclass correlation (p < 0.001). | Ø |
| 6 Adapted Healthy Eating Index (adHEI) | Conceicao et al. (2018) [53] | • Validity: Construct
• Reference standards: adHEI components, diet quality, dietary energy, demographics
• Reliability: internal consistency
• Significant results (p < 0.05): The scores for adapted HEI components presented low correlations with energy intake, and correlation with individual food types was moderate, except in the case of milk and milk products. The correlations were negative for total fat, saturated fats, sodium, and cholesterol. The scores for the adapted HEI indicated a high positive correlation with dietary variety and vegetable consumption. For the other components of the index, the correlations ranged from moderate to low. | Ø |
| 7 The Brazilian Healthy Eating Index-Revised (BHEI-R) | Toffano et al. (2018) [266] | • Validity: Construct
• Reference standard: BHEI-R dietary intake components, serum biomarkers and demographics
• Reliability: none
• Significant results (p < 0.04): Found between whole grains and 5 methyl tetrahydrofolate, vegetable and legumes intake were positively correlated with seven metabolites (LA, ALA, ARA, EPA, DHA, β-carotene and creatine). Dark green and orange vegetables (DGVO) and legumes were positively correlated with ALA, retinol, β-carotene, creatine DHA, retinol, β-carotene and 5-adenosylhomocysteine. Intake of total fruits positively correlated with LA, ALA, ARA, EPA, DHA and β-carotene. Whole fruits were only positively correlated with β-carotene and riboflavin. Milk and dairy were positively correlated with retinol and pyridoxal. Meat, eggs and legumes were positively correlated with ALA, DHA, and creatine. Negative significant correlations were found between saturated fat and retinol, and with α-tocopherol. | + |
| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 8     | Healthy nutrition score based on food intake for pre-schoolers (HNSP)* | Peng et al. (2015) [74]  
- Country: China  
- Age: pre-school children  
- Sex: Not specified  
- Data collected: food and nutrient intakes, serum biomarkers  
- Data measurement: Development and diagnostic study | • No significant associations (p ≥ 0.09): After adjusting results obtained for saturated fat with total cholesterol, no correlation was found for retinol or α-tocopherol.  
• Validity: Construct  
• Reference standards: HNSP scores, nutrient intakes, serum nutrient levels and biochemical indicators  
• Reliability: none  
• Significant results (P ≤ 0.001): HNSP scores were positively associated with calcium, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin B1, vitamin B2 and vitamin C.  
• The Cronbach's alpha score for the HNSP = 0.86, indicating good internal consistency. Inter-rater reliability and reproducibility, assessed via Cohen's Kappa coefficient, scored 0.61, which indicates HNSP score had good reproducibility.  
• No significant results were seen between HNSP score and physical mass, BMI, age or age z-scores, blood biochemical indicators including haemoglobin or concentration of haemoglobin in red blood cells. | Ø |
| 9     | Preschool dietary lifestyle index (PDL-index) | Manios et al. (2010) [121]  
- Country: Greece  
- Age: 2-5y  
- Sex: f 48.5%  
- Data collected: BMI (OW & OB), food and nutrient intake  
- Data measurement: Development & validation study | • Validity: Construct  
• Reference standards: PDL index score and BMI score to validate associations between PDL-index score and BMI classifications.  
• Reliability: none  
• Significant results (P < 0.001): Consumption of vegetables, fruits, fish/seafood, unsaturated fats and white meats/legumes was significantly higher in participants belonging to the third tertile of the PDL-Index compared to those belonging to the lowest tertile. Red meat, sweets and grains was significantly lower in the third tertile compared to the first tertile. Total and saturated fat intake was significantly lower, while the protein and carbohydrate intake were significantly higher in the third compared to the first tertile. Participants who belonged to the third tertile of the PDL-Index were less likely to be OW or OW/OB compared to those who belonged to the first tertile.  
1/44 unit increase in score was associated with 5 and 3% lower odds of being OB and OW/OB, respectively.  
No significant difference was detected in total energy intake across the tertiles of the index. No significant difference was detected in monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fat intake across the tertiles of the PDL-Index. The PDL-index was not strongly associated with fibre, zinc and riboflavin intake. | + |
| 10    | Healthy dietary-lifestyle index (HDL-index) | Manios et al. (2010) [130]  
- Country: Greece  
- Age: 10-12y  
- Sex: Not specified  
- Data collected: food and nutrient intake, medical examination including serum biomarkers of health (fasting glucose & fasting insulin)  
- Data measurement: Cross-sectional study | • Validity: Construct  
• Reference standard: diet quality, nutrient intake & insulin resistance and demographics  
• Reliability: none  
• Significant results (p < 0.001): Higher HLD-Index score was associated with lower proportion of children having intakes lower than EAR. Mean intake of fibre, calcium and vitamin K was significantly higher among schoolchildren in 3rd tertile of the index. Saturated fat intake was significantly lower among children with higher HLD-Index score (p = 0.029). 1/40 unit increase in the HLD-Index score was associated with almost 7% lower odds of being insulin resistant. The likelihood of being insulin resistant was almost 60% lower among participants with high HLD-Index score (3rd tertile) compared | Ø |
Table 3: Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices (n = 37). (Continued)

| Index                  | Study                                                                 | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 11 NutrixeQ Tool       | Rice et al. (2015) [87]                                               | • No significant difference was detected in total, monosaturated and polyunsaturated fat, carbohydrate and protein intake across the tertiles of index. | +                  |
|                        | • Country: Ireland                                                    | • Validity: Concurrent     |                    |
|                        | • Age: 12-36 m                                                       | • Reference standard: NutrixeQ scores, nutrient density, anthropometrics and food group via analysis of covariance and demographics. |                    |
|                        | • Sex: f 50%                                                         | • Reliability: test-retest |                    |
|                        | • Data collected: food and nutrient intake and anthropometric measures | • Significant results (p ≤ 0.05): Correlation analysis for section 1 revealed statistically significant, negative correlations between NutrixeQ scores and seven nutrients (iron, vitamin D, zinc, thiamine, vitamin C, fibre, and saturated fat) and vegetables, the strongest correlation being for iron and vitamin D. Correlation analysis for section 2, statistically significant correlations were obtained for 14 nutrients (protein, fibre, SFA, non-milk sugars, Fe, Zn, Ca, riboflavin, folate, thiamine, P, K, carotene, and retinol) and for fruit and vegetables. When scores were combined (i.e. total score), similar statistically significant, weak correlations were maintained except for saturated fat and vitamin C. Analysis of energy-adjusted dietary intakes across the groups showed significant differences in mean daily intakes of most nutrients. Nutrient density was significantly lower for those with higher NutrixeQ scores, i.e. differences between the lowest and highest scoring groups were observed for dietary fibre, iron, vitamin D, and carotene patterns were supported by food group analysis where children in the highest scoring groups ate significantly less vegetables and vegetable dishes, fish/fish dishes and meat, and more non-milk beverages, processed foods and ‘sugars, confectionery, preserves and savoury snacks. |                    |
|                        | • Data measurement: Validation study                                 | • Levels of agreement for sensitivity SN and SP across a range of NutrixeQ scores, ROC curves were generated based on high and moderate risk ratings, with an AUC for high risk of 85%, whereas the AUC for moderate risk was 76%. |                    |
|                        | Aramouny et al. (2018) [267]                                        | • Cronbach’s alpha subsequently returned a relatively low score of 0.5; however, it has been reported that values of 0.5 are satisfactory. | Ø                  |
|                        | • Country: Lebanon                                                   | • Validity: Concurrent     |                    |
|                        | • Age: μ: 22.2 m                                                     | • Reference standard: NutrixeQ questionnaire, average daily intake of nutrients |                    |
|                        | • Sex: f 45%                                                        | • Reliability: none       |                    |
|                        | • Data collected: DQI scores with age, gender, weight and BMI       | • Significant results (P < 0.05): Caffeine was positively associated with the NutrixeQ score; the number of high-fat meats also was positively associated with the score. EPA was negatively associated with score, DHA was negatively associated with score, Fluoride and chromium were positively associated with the total score. Molybdenum was positively associated with risk score, soluble fibre was negatively associated with the score, lactose was positively associated with risk score. Lysine was negatively associated with risk score fatty acid was positively associated with the score and fat was positively associated with total score. | Ø                  |
| 12 Healthy Eating Index for Malaysians (HEI-m) | Rezali et al. (2015) [175]                                           | • Validity: Content       | Ø                  |
|                        | • Country: Malaysia                                                 | • Reference standards: composite score of the HEI |                    |
| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 13    | Diet quality score for preschool children | Voortman et al. (2016) [177] | Validity: Construct and predictive + |
|       | Age: 13-16y | Sex: Not specified | Data collected: DQI score, food and nutrient intakes | Data measurement: Development and validation study |
|       | Country: Netherlands | Age: 12-19m | Sex: Not specified | Data collected: DQI score, food and nutrient intakes |
|       | Data measurement: Validation study | Validation and reliability: none | Significant results (P < 0.05): The composite score of the HEI was significantly and positively correlated with adequacy of protein, calcium, thiamine, riboflavin, vitamin A, and vitamin C intakes, indicating that it can be used to assess diet quality. |
| 14    | Diet quality score for school aged children | van der Velde et al. (2018) [178] | Validity: Construct + |
|       | Age: mean 8y | Sex: Not specified | Data collected: diet quality score, food and nutrient intakes | Data measurement: Validation study |
| 15    | Dietary Index for a Child’s Eating (DICE) | Delshad et al. (2018) [268] | Validity: Relative and construct Ø |
|       | Age: 2-8y | Sex: Not specified | Data collected: dietary scores and nutrient intakes | Data measurement: Validation study |
|       | Country: New Zealand | | Validation and reliability: none | Significant results (P < 0.05): A significant positive correlation was observed between the total scores for DICE and the 4DFR. The weighted k-statistic demonstrated moderate agreement (κ = 0.49) between DICE and the 4DFR. Spearman’s correlation coefficients showed significant positive correlations between the DICE and 4DFR for servings of fruit, servings of vegetables, variety of vegetables, servings of bread and cereals, consumption of whole grain products, servings of milk and milk products, servings of meat and its alternatives, number of meals and snacks, and fluid consumption. A significant and inverse correlation was found for low fat foods/snacks/drinks consumption. Higher intake of fibre, vitamin C,
### Table 3  
Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices ($n = 37$). (Continued)

| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 16 Complementary Feeding Utility Index (CFUI) | Golley et al. (2012) [80] | • Vitamin A, vitamin D, folate ($p < 0.05$), and calcium ($p < 0.001$) were associated with increasing tertiles of the DICE total score.  
• There was no bias between the two methods; that is the difference in intake between the DICE and 4DFR did not alter across the mean intake  
• Non-significant results: The variety of foods, low salt and low sugar foods/snacks/drinks components were not significantly correlated with the same components scores from the 4DFR.  
• Validity: Concurrent/convergent  
• Reference standards: CFUI, dietary intake, feeding behaviour  
• Reliability: none  
• Significant results ($p < 0.01$): Higher CFUI scores were associated with higher energy-adjusted intakes of polyunsaturated fat, carbohydrate, total sugar (including fruit sugar), fibre, non-starch polysaccharide, and folate.  
• Higher index scores were also associated with lower energy-adjusted intakes of protein, calcium, and iodine. | + |
| | Golley et al. (2013) [269] | • Country: UK  
• Age: 7-8y  
• Sex: f 48.3%  
• Data collected: food and nutrient intakes, anthropometry, BP, lipids  
• Data measurement: observational prospective cohort and validation study  
• Validity: Predictive  
• Reference Standards: CFUI score, dietary patterns, BP, blood cholesterol and demographics.  
• Reliability: none  
• Significant results ($p < 0.001$): Greater adherence to complementary feeding guidelines (i.e., higher CFUI score) was negatively associated with the processed dietary pattern and positively associated with the health-conscious dietary pattern at 7y.  
• In the unadjusted models, CFUI score was negatively associated with BMI and waist circumference however, in fully adjusted model, the point estimates for both associations were attenuated by about one-half and only a weak association with waist circumference remained ($p = 0.046$). Results were consistent when stratified by gender. Similar inverse associations were observed between CFUI score and both systolic and diastolic BP ($p < 0.05$).  
• Non-significant associations: CFUI score was not associated with total cholesterol or cholesterol fractions in either the unadjusted or fully adjusted models or the gender-stratified analyses. CFUI score was not associated with the traditional dietary pattern. Stratified for gender, CFUI was weakly associated with the traditional dietary pattern in boys ($p = 0.008$) but not girls ($p = 0.91$). | + |
| 17 Healthy Eating Index-2005 (HEI-2005) | Kranz et al. (2013) [152] | • Validity: Content and construct  
• Reference standards: HEI-2005, nutrient intakes  
• Reliability: none  
• Significant results ($p < 0.05$): associations were seen between: dairy and whole grains, dairy and fruit, whole grains and total grains, whole grains and fruit, total grains and vegetables, and total grains and fruit. The RC-DQI Analysis of the correlation between component scores in the RC-DQI showed that all comparisons were positive. The correlations between the identical components, that is, RC-DQI dairy and HEI 2005 dairy, were positive.  
• Non-significant results: association between dairy and total grains, vegetables or whole grains and vegetables, and vegetables and fruit. | + |
| Index                                                                 | Study                                                                 | Validation and reliability                                                                 | Academy QCC rating |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 18 Healthy Eating Index (HEI) & Youth Healthy Eating Index (YHEI)    | Hurley et al. (2009) \[270\]                                         | Validity: Concurrent<br>Reference standards: HEI, YHEI and health indicators<br>Reliability: none | +                 |
|                                                                      | • Country: USA (African American Adolescents)                         | • Significant results (p < 0.05): Both HEI and YHEI, had significant positive correlations between index scores, micronutrients and total energy intake. In the Challenge sample, the magnitude of the correlation was significantly higher for the HEI vs. YHEI for iron. Among Challenge participants, higher percent body fat and abdominal fat were associated with a lower overall HEI score. |                   |
|                                                                      | • Age: 11-16y                                                          | • Non-significant results: BMI and total HEI or YHEI scores were not significantly associated. However, the directions of the associations were consistent with our hypothesis. |                   |
|                                                                      | • Sex: f 49%                                                          | • Significant results (p < 0.05): Both HEI and YHEI, had significant positive correlations between index scores, micronutrients and total energy intake. |                   |
|                                                                      | • Data collected: DQI score, nutrient intake, BMI, %BF                 | • Data measurement: Validation study                                                        |                   |
| 19 Diet Quality Index for Preschool Children (DQI-CH)                | Huybrechts et al. (2010) \[46\]                                      | Validity: Construct and relative<br>Reference standards: DQI scores, nutrient intakes and 3d estimated diet records<br>Reliability: test-retest | Ø                 |
|                                                                      | • Country: Belgium                                                    | • Significant results (p < 0.05): The dietary diversity score was positively associated with vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, Na, K, Ca, P, Mg and Zn intakes, total water, fibre, protein and SFA intakes. Dietary quality score is negatively associated with energy, MUFA and carbohydrate intakes, while it was positively associated with thiamine, riboflavin, K, Ca, P and Mg intake, and protein, water and fibre intakes. Dietary equilibrium score was inversely correlated with energy, total fat, carbohydrate, MUFA and PUFA intakes, while it was positively correlated with protein, fibre, water, riboflavin, Ca, P, Mg and Zn intakes. The meal index was positively associated with energy, PUFA, complex carbohydrates, fibre, Na, Fe and Mg intakes. |                   |
|                                                                      | • Age: 2.5–6.5y                                                       | • No significant differences in mean DQI scores for preschool children were found between repeated measurements in the reproducibility study |                   |
|                                                                      | • Sex: Not specified                                                  | • The validity correlation for the DQI score corrected for within-individual variability was 0.82. Pearson correlations varied among the four main components of the DQI (from 0.39 to 0.74) |                   |
|                                                                      | • Data collected: DQI scores, nutrient intakes                        | • Data measurement: Validation and reproducibility study                                    |                   |
| 20 Modified revised children’s diet quality index (M-RCDQI)          | Keshani et al. (2018) \[151\]                                        | Validity: Content<br>Reference standards: M-RCDQI diet quality components<br>Reliability: test-retest | +                 |
|                                                                      | • Country: Iran                                                      | • Significant results (p < 0.03): Adolescents’ diet quality had positive significant association with HBM constructs, cues to action and self-efficacy. For every unit increase in cues to action score, a 0.19 unit increase in M-RCDQI was predicted, holding all other variables constant. Evaluating the relationships between cues to action and M-RCDQI components, we found a positive, significant association between cues to action and fruit consumption. A negative significant association was observed between cues to action and total fat intake and linoleic acid. For every unit increase in cue to action score, a 0.62 unit decrease in fat intake was predicted, holding all other variables constant. Furthermore, self-efficacy had a direct significant association with dairy intake. |                   |
|                                                                      | • Age: 13-15y                                                        | • Data collected: DQI score & nutrient intakes                                             |                   |
|                                                                      | • Sex: f 46.7%                                                       | • Data measurement: cross sectional                                                        |                   |
| 21 Finnish Children Healthy Eating Index (FCHEI)                     | Kyttälä et al. (2014) \[104\]                                        | Validity: Relative<br>Reference standards: diet quality score and                           | +                 |
|                                                                      | • Country: Finland                                                  | • Data measurement: Validation study                                                        |                   |
Table 3  Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices \( (n = 37) \). (Continued)

| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|---------------------------|---------------------|
|       |       |                           |         |
| 22    | Electronic Kids Dietary Index (E-KINDEX) | Lazarou et al. (2011) [271] | Ø |
|       |       | • Country: Cyprus          |         |
|       |       | • Age: 9-13y               |         |
|       |       | • Sex: f 58.64%            |         |
|       |       | • Data collected: DQI scores, nutrient intake and body composition |         |
|       |       | • Data measurement: Development study |         |
|       |       | nutrient intakes           |         |
|       |       | • Reliability: none        |         |
|       |       | • Significant results \( (p < 0.001) \): Each 1 SD increase in the E-KINDEX score was associated with a 2.31 ± 0.23 kg/m² decrease in BMI, a 2.23 ± 0.35 decrease in calculated %BF, and a 2.16 ± 0.61 cm decrease in WC. Significant and consistent inverse associations between the E-KINDEX score and BMI, %BF, WC, and generalized Obesity were observed in all models. |         |
|       |       | • Overall, the diagnostic ability of the score appears more effective in screening for OB than for OW status in this sample. Compared with children belonging to the lowest E-KINDEX category those with scores in the second, third, and fourth categories had, on average, a 73, 76, and 85% decreased likelihood of being OW/OB, respectively. Children with scores that fell into the second, third, and fourth categories were, respectively, 62, 78, and 86% less likely to exhibit WC ≥ 75th percentile. Being classified in the highest scored category was associated with an 84% decreased likelihood of an increase in BMI greater than 3 kg/m² in 1 year \( (OR, 0.16; 95\% CI, 0.04–0.74) \). |         |
| 23    | Food Index (FI) | Magriplis et al. (2015) [122] | + |
|       |       | • Country: Greece          |         |
|       |       | • Age: 10-12y              |         |
|       |       | • Sex: Not specified       |         |
|       |       | • Data collected: DQI scores, weight, BMI, %BF |         |
|       |       | • Data measurement: Cross-sectional study |         |
|       |       | • Validity: Construct      |         |
|       |       | • Reference standards: FI score, percentage of body fat %, fat mass, BMI |         |
|       |       | • Reliability: none        |         |
|       |       | • Significant results \( (p < 0.05) \): A difference was found in the gender’s mean BMI, WC and in total Energy intake. Difference was found assessing BMI categories between boys and girls, ~ 57% of boys versus 60% of girls being under- or normal-weight; 30% boys versus 29% girls were OW; and 13% boys versus 11% girls were OB. A borderline difference between BMI categories and age groups was found. |         |
### Table 3: Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices (n = 37), (Continued)

| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 24 Infant and Child Feeding Index (ICFI) | Moursi et al. (2009) [272] | - Associations were found between total food score and BMI, and their WC, in a crude analysis. When stratified by gender, the association remained significant for both genders for BMI (boys: −0.058 ± 0.03, 95% CI: −0.012, −0.001; girls: −0.06 ± 0.04, 95% CI: −0.016, −0.004) but only for girls in the case of WC (boys: −0.075 ± 0.04, 95% CI: −0.158, 0.008; girls: −0.098 ± 0.01, 95% CI: −0.177, −0.019). With every unit increase in the FI score the children were −0.057 times less likely to be OW or OB and 0.08 less likely to have a high WC. The strength of the association remained significant in both the cases, when adjusted for confounders. BMI category increases the total FI score is lower than the median FI score. Gender, age and inactivity provided significant results. Sensitivity analysis that tested the probability of children being OW/OB with the total FI score showed that as the FI total increases in the 25% randomly selected GRECO sample, the probability of OW/OB decreases significantly. | + |
| | | Non-significant results: Total energy intake is entered BMI categories have no significant association with the dichotomized FI score. | |
| | Data collected: DQI scores, nutrient intake, energy intake, Length-for-age score, | | |
| | Data measurement: validation study | | |
| 25 Healthy Eating Index (HEI) for Brazilians | Rauber et al. (2014) [50] | - Validity: Concurrent and construct | Ø |
| | | - ICFI scores, mean micronutrient density adequacy and energy intake | |
| | | - Reliability: none | |
| | | - Significant results (p < 0.0001): Complementary food energy intake increased with age. MMDA also increased with age. Both energy intake from complementary food and mean micronutrient density adequacy were positively correlated with ICFI across all age groups. Contrastingly, mean ICFI decreased with age and was the lowest for children between 12 m and 24 m of age. Both energy intake from complementary food and MMDA were positively correlated with ICFI across all age groups. Breastfeeding was overall significantly associated with LAZ with a 0.16 z-score difference in favour of non-breast-fed children. Dietary diversity was associated with LAZ when all age groups were combined with higher dietary diversity translating into better mean LAZ. There was a strong difference of 0.45 z-score when moving from medium to high frequency of feeding in 9–11 m children (P<0.01), but differences became marginally significant when all age groups were combined. | |
| | | - Non-significant results: There was no association between either WAZ or WLZ and ICFI after adjustment for specific confounders. Although statistically significant associations occurred between the ICFI and LAZ in the univariate analysis (P<0.002), it did not remain significant after adjustment | |
| | | - The exception to that was the 6–8 m age group for which there was a 0.65 LAZ difference for children with high ICFI compared to those with low ICFI (P<0.02). | |
### Table 3 Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices (n = 37). (Continued)

| Index Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| - Data measurement: Development and validity study | groups and dietary variety increased across the HEI score quartiles (from the lowest to the highest), except for the milk group, whereas intake of total fat, saturated fat, and sodium decreased. At 7-8y, food groups and dietary variety increased across the HEI score quartiles, whereas total fat, saturated fat, and sodium intake decreased. Contrary to expectations, cholesterol intake was positively correlated to the HEI score. The selected nutrients correlated to the HEI score, except for vitamin B12 at 3-4y, energy and carbohydrates at 7-8y, and calcium in both age groups. | + |
| 26 Diet Quality Index Score (DQIS) Rios et al. (2016) [200] | - Country: Puerto Rico - Age: 0-24 m - Sex: f 46% - Data collected: DQI score and BMI - Data measurement: Cross-sectional study | - Validity: Relative - DQIS categories and weight status and demographics - Reliability: none | + |
| 27 Menzies remote short-item dietary assessment tool (MRSDAT) Rohit et al. (2018) [30] | - Country: Australia (remote aboriginal communities) - Age: 18-54 m - Sex: Not specified - Data collected: ability and ease of completing index & DQI scores - Data measurement: development and validation study | - Validity: None - Reference standards: Diet scores and nutrient intakes - Reliability: Test-retest - Significant results: Test–retest analysis showed good-to-very good agreement between participant responses for 20 of the 24 items tested (0.63–0.88). The four items that showed weak agreement (0.13–0.50) were for questions regarding homemade freshly squeezed juice, red meat serve size, offal consumption and the frequency of consuming confectionery (chips, chocolates and ice creams). The MRSDAT was then modified to address these issues. | Ø |
| 28 Menzies remote short-item dietary assessment tool (MRSDAT) Tonkin et al. (2018) [28] | - Country: Australia (remote aboriginal communities) - Age: 6-24 m - Sex: f 50% - Data collected: DQI score from MRSDAT - Data measurement: Validation study | - Validity: Relative - Reference standards: MRSDAT scores, 24-h recalls - Reliability: none - Significant results: Relative to the 24-h recalls, the MRSDAT had higher estimates across all food groups, except fruit. While the median reported intakes for vegetables differed by only 0.04 servings between the two methods, and breads and cereals differed by 1.19 servings per day, Wilcoxon signed-rank test only showed the meat and vegetable intakes to be significantly different (p < 0.001 and p = 0.04, respectively). - Significant results (p < 0.05): Small bias reflects that the MRSDAT-estimated DGI-CA scores were both higher and lower to a similar degree compared with those derived from 24-h recalls. Secondary analyses showed that the MRSDAT-estimated DGI-CA scores were higher compared with 24-h recalls for all participants. Secondary analyses of individual dietary indicators showed significantly higher scores for meat and wholegrain indicators, and significantly lower dietary variety scores, when estimated by the MRSDAT compared with scores derived from 24-h recalls. For the meat indicator score, this bias was proportional; with the increasing indicator score, the difference between the MRSDAT and 24-h recalls scores was reduced. | Ø |
Regression for the wholegrain indicator showed a borderline-significant proportional bias in the opposite direction and this was also the case for the breads and cereals indicator; with increasing indicator scores, the difference between MRSDAT and 24-h recall derived scores increased. Given discretionary indicator is negatively scored, lower MRSDAT discretionary indicator scores are consistent with the MRSDAT, tending to estimate higher intakes of all foods. Kappa showed there was moderate agreement between methods for determining whether a child is still breastfed.

| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 29 | Children’s Index of Diet Quality (CIDQ). | | + |
| Röyttö et al. (2015) [100] | • Country: Finland  
• Age: 2–6  
• Sex: f 52%  
• Data collected: DQI scores  
• Data measurement: development and validation study | • Validity: Concurrent  
• Reference standards: CIDQ cut off scores and nutrient intake values  
• Reliability: none  
• Higher CIDQ scores were related to higher proportions of energy from protein ($P = 0.001$) and carbohydrates ($P = 0.005$) and lower proportions of energy from fat ($P = 0.001$), SFA ($P = 0.001$) and saccharose ($P = 0.007$). Higher intake of fibre ($P = 0.001$) and decreased intake of cholesterol ($P = 0.001$) were also associated with greater index scores and thus a good-quality diet. Of the several calculated intakes of different vitamins and minerals, higher intakes of Fe ($P = 0.02$), vitamin C ($P = 0.001$), vitamin E ($P = 0.02$) and folate ($P = 0.001$) were related with higher CIDQ points. Intakes of Ca and vitamins C and E increased from the lowest index group to the moderate and further to the highest group, which reflected healthier diet quality. The intake of SFA (E%) decreased when moving from the lowest group to the moderate and highest groups. Intake of MUFA did not change according to the three diet quality categories.  
• Analysis of the biochemical markers demonstrated that higher CIDQ scores were associated with clinical biomarkers that are connected with health, such as cholesterol ($P = 0.008$) and vitamin C ($P = 0.008$) concentrations. The children in the highest CIDQ group, which described good diet quality, had the lowest serum total cholesterol ($P = 0.008$) and LDL cholesterol ($P = 0.02$) concentrations and these concentrations increased significantly when moving down to moderate and low diet quality index scores. However, the same was detected also for HDL cholesterol ($P = 0.01$) concentrations. Vitamin C concentration increased significantly from the lowest to the highest diet quality category ($p = 0.008$).  
• Children’s BMI was not associated with the CIDQ score ($r = 0.03$, $P = 0.65$). The proportion of children with overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m2) was 22.8%, 20.3% and 20.0% in the CIDQ score categories of poor (< 10 points), moderate (100–139 points) and good (≥14 points) diet quality, respectively ($P = 0.86$). No association was observed between the number of fulfilled criteria of healthy diet and overweight. The proportions of children with overweight was 24.1%, 20.4% and 18.9% when zero to two, three or four, or five or six criteria were fulfilled, respectively ($P = 0.70$). | |
| 30 | The Healthy Eating Preference Index (HEPI) | | Ø |
| Sharafi et al. (2015) [240] | • Country: USA  
• Age: 2-5y | • Validity: Construct, predictive and concurrent  
• Reference standards: components of HEPI and energy intake and demographics | |
Table 3: Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices (n = 37). (Continued)

| Index Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| - Sex: f 48% | - Reliability: Internal consistency | - |
| - Data collected: DQI scores, nutrient intake, energy intake and BMI | - Significant results (p < 0.05): All HEI components showed weak-to-strong significant associations with energy intake, except nonsignificant associations for whole and refined grains. PCA analysis of HEPI components showed multiple dimensions with adequate internal consistency (a = 0.74). HEI only approached adequate internal consistency (a = 0.45). Liking/intake discordance for high-fat/sweet/salty foods also predicted BMI percentiles. Highest percentiles were observed in the high/low group, whereas the lowest percentiles were in the low/low group. ANCOVA showed significant effects of ratio group on BMI percentiles. Pre-schoolers in the highest ratio grouping had the lowest BMI percentiles. Ratio groupings also predicted carotenoid status pre-schoolers liking a healthy diet equal or above the pleasurable activities had the highest carotenoid status versus those liking a healthy diet half as much as the pleasurable activities. Similarly, the ratio groupings were formed for liking of high-fat/sweet/salty foods to pleasurable activities (each group included at least 20% of pre-schoolers), with a significant main effect on BMI percentiles. When HEPI and HEI were combined into a latent dietary quality variable, the best model fit with stronger associations was observed. Hierarchical regression analysis showed that only the HEPI significantly explained BMI percentile as an alternative or added-value predictor. Although the HEPI and HEI were significantly correlated, discord was observed in 40% of pre-schoolers. A similar pattern of association and discord was noted for high-fat/sweet/salty foods. | |
| - Data measurement: Validation | - Non-significant results: HEPI components showed associations with energy intake (Pearson’s rs, < 0.12). HEI did not significantly predict BMI percentiles. | |
| - Country: UK | - Validity: Content and construct | + |
| - Age: 12-18 m | - Reference standards: PANDiet score and its components | |
| - Sex: f 49.4% | - Reliability: none | |
| - Data collected: DQI scores, food intake, nutrient intake and energy intake | - Significant results (p < 0.05): The mean probabilities for avoiding excessive Na and SFA intakes were very low: 0.13 (SE 0.01) and 0.12 (SE 0.01), respectively. The Spearman correlation between the PANDiet score and energy intake was very weak. The lower the PANDiet score, the higher the intake of whole milk, sugar, preserves and confectionery, burgers, kebabs, sausages, meat pies and pastries, biscuits and soft drinks and the lower the intakes of vegetables, fruits, and formula. PANDiet scores were significantly different across the four groups but energy intakes did not differ. Compared with other groups, the children in the YCF+/CIF− and YCF+/CIF+ groups had better nutrient adequacy for SFA, PUFA, vitamin D, Zn, Fe and Cu. The intakes of vegetables, fruit, fish and water were not significantly different between the four groups. | |
| - Data measurement: validation study | - Validity: Construct | + |
| 31 Probability of adequate nutrient intake (PANDiet) score | - Reference standards: DQI-A score, food and nutrient intakes, serum biomarkers and nutritional status | |
| Verger et al. (2016) [107] | - Reliability: none | |
| - Country: ten European cities b | - Validity: Construct | + |
| - Age: 12.5–17.5y | - Reference standards: DQI-A score, food and nutrient intakes, serum biomarkers and nutritional status | |
| - Sex: f 52.3% | - Reliability: none | |
| - Data collected: DQI scores, food and nutrient | | |
### Table 3: Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices (n = 37). (Continued)

| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
|       |       | Significant results (p > 0.0005): A strong positive association between the DQI-A score and water intake was observed. Soft drinks, fruit juices and alcoholic beverages had significant negative associations with the DQI-A. DQI-A score and bread/cereals had a positive association. Milk and cheese were positively associated with the DQI-A score, and animal fat and vegetable fat showed a small, however, significant positive association with DQI-A. No significant relation was present with meat, fish, eggs and substitutes. All non-recommended (energy-dense and low-nutritious) foods showed a significant negative association with the DQI-A score. A positive association was observed between the DQI-A and water and fibre intake, and a negative relationship was found with total energy intake. Polysaccharides were positively related to the dietary quality, whilst intake of mono- and disaccharides showed a negative relationship. Minerals Na, K, Cl, Ca, Mg, Zn, F, I, P, Mn were positively associated with the DQI-A score. Intake of vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, pyridoxine, biotin, folic acid, cobalamin, retinol equivalents, vitamin D and vitamin K showed a significant positive association with the calculated index. |
|       |       | Non-significant results: but no significant association between DQI-A and potatoes and grains. No significant association was seen between DQI-A and protein intake or fat intake. Fe and Cu were not associated with the DQI-A score. Vitamins niacin, vitamin C and vitamin E, did not show a significant positive association with the calculated index. |

#### 33. Diet Quality Index for NZ adolescents (NZDQI-A)
- **Wong et al. (2013)** [192]
  - **Country:** New Zealand
  - **Age:** 14-18y
  - **Sex:** f 61%
  - **Data collected:** DQI scores, nutrient intakes
  - **Data measurement:** Development and validation
- **Validity:** Construct and relative
- **Reference standards:** NZDQI-A, nutrient intakes and 4DFR
- **Reliability:** test-retest
- **Significant results (p < 0.05):** Comparing nutrient intakes across the thirds of NZDQI-A score, those in the top third had higher intakes of iron and lower intakes of total fat, SFA and MUFA. Higher total scores were also associated with higher total sugars and fructose in the trend analysis. NZDQI-A had a fair internal consistency in measuring diet quality. The NZDQI-A total score derived from the repeated FQs showed good reproducibility, with reliability coefficients ranging from 0.32 to 0.67 for the individual components. Test-retest reliability was highest for fruit, but lowest for the meat component.

#### 34. Healthy Dietary Habits Score for Adolescents (HDHS-A) ratios
- **Wong et al. (2014)** [194]
  - **Country:** New Zealand
  - **Age:** 15-18y
  - **Sex:** f 53%
  - **Data collected:** DQI scores, nutrient intakes, nutrient outputs, anthropometric data and serum biomarkers
  - **Data measurement:** development and validation
- **Validity:** Construct
- **Reference standards:** HDHS-A scores, 24-h nutrient intakes, nutritional biomarkers and demographics.
- **Reliability:** Internal
- **Significant results (p < 0.05):** HDHS-A score was negatively associated with energy intake; all nutrients were adjusted for total energy intake. Higher relative intakes of protein, dietary fibre, PUFA, and lactose and lower intakes of sucrose were associated with increasing thirds of HDHS-A. Associations in the expected directions were also found with most micronutrient intakes, urinary sodium excretion, and whole-blood, serum, and RBC folate.
Table 3  Studies evaluating the validity and/or reliability of paediatric a-priori diet quality indices (n = 37). (Continued)

| Index | Study | Validation and reliability | Academy QCC rating |
|-------|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 35 Norwegian Adolescent Diet Score | Handeland et al. (2016) [195] | • Validity: None | + |
|       |       | • Reference standards: diet score and components | |
|       |       | • Reliability: test-retest | |
|       |       | • Significant results (p < 0.001): The real percentage agreement for the Diet Score (87.6%) and the indicators (74.0–91.6%) exceeded expected agreement for all parameters, and Cohen’s k was > 0.4 for all parameters, except red meat (k = 0.249). | |
| 36 Unnamed Diet quality index for multi-ethnic Asian toddlers | Chen et al. (2019) [172] | • Validity: Construct | + |
|       |       | • Reference standards: DQI scores, National recommended food group scores, food intake and demographics | |
|       |       | • Reliability: none | |
|       |       | • Significant results (p < 0.001): Those in the high DQI tertile were more likely to meet the recommended servings of the basic food groups, as compared with those in the low score tertile; significant for all basic food groups, except total milk and dairy products (p = 0.26). Increasing trends of participants meeting recommendation for whole grains intake and moderation of foods high in sugar across tertiles. Those in the high score tertile tended to meet the RDA of dietary fibre, protein, calcium and vitamin A, compared to the low tertile, but no significant association was observed for the AMDR of macronutrients (carbohydrates, total fat and saturated fat) and RDA of iron. When nutrients were modelled as continuous variables, we observed that toddlers in the high score tertile had a lower proportion of energy intake from carbohydrates and a higher proportion of energy intake from protein. When DQI was modelled as a continuous variable for the abovementioned analyses, similar associations were observed. Both FFQ and 24-h recall data, we observed higher DQI-24 h score across tertiles of DQI-FFQ score. Macronutrient intakes estimated from 24-h recall, toddlers in the high DQI-FFQ score tertile had a lower proportion of energy intake from carbohydrates and a higher proportion of energy intake from protein. | |
|       |       | • Non-significant results: No significant associations observed for dietary fats (total, saturated, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fat), iron and calcium. High DQI tertile did not meet the recommended servings for total milk and dairy products, as compared with those in the low score tertile; significant for all basic food groups, except (p = 0.26). There was no significant association observed for toddlers in the high DQI-FFQ score tertile and the proportion of energy from total dietary fats. | |
| 37 The Chinese Children Dietary Index (CCDI) | Cheng et al. (2016) [73] | • Validity: Relative | + |
|       |       | • Reference standards: CCDI score, BMI, inactivity and dietary intake and demographics: | |
|       |       | • Reliability: none | |
|       |       | • Significant results (p < 0.05): Positive correlations of concentrations. The items in the HDHS-A had low intercorrelations. Correlations between individual items with the total score were highest for intake of potato and root vegetable fries, followed by item soft drink/energy drink consumption. Overall indicating the HDHS-A index had good internal reliability. | |
were significant positive associations between CFUI score and total IQ ($\beta = 1.92 [1.38, 2.47], p < 0.001$), verbal IQ ($\beta = 1.92 [1.37, 2.48], p < 0.001$), and performance IQ ($\beta = 1.33 [0.74, 1.92], p < 0.001$) [269].

In adjusted models, significant inverse associations were found between diet quality and waist circumference ($\beta = -0.15 [-0.31, -0.002], p = 0.046$), diastolic blood pressure ($\beta = -0.15 [-0.31, -0.002], p < 0.001$) [269] and incidence of metabolic syndrome (OR: 0.35, 95%CI = 0.13,0.98, p < 0.005) [149] (Table 4). Significant inverse associations were found between diet quality and HbA1c levels in youth with type 1 diabetes ($\beta = -0.2, SE = 0.07, p = 0.0063$). There was no association between diet quality and HbA1c in youth type 2 diabetes; however, there was a significant association for improved systolic blood pressure ($\beta = -2.02, SE = 0.97, p = 0.0406$) [273, 274].

Diet quality was positively associated with mental health-related quality of life [275] (Table 4). Female children and adolescents with the top three quintiles of diet quality and followed into adulthood had decreased risk of premenopausal breast cancer (HR: 0.78, 95%CI = 0.63,0.97; HR: 0.86, 95%CI = 0.69,1.07; and HR: 0.84, 95%CI = 0.67,1.04 respectively); but no association was found between AHEI score and pre- or postmenopausal breast cancer (Table 4) [244].

In addition to the above; three studies used prospective health outcomes to evaluate the predictive validity of DQIs (Table 3). The CFUI was associated with improved BMI, waist circumference, and blood pressure [269]; the E-KINDEX was associated with improved BMI, total body fat, and waist circumference [271]; and the Diet Quality Score for Preschool Children was associated with improved fat-free mass and fat mass [177].

**Discussion**

This review summarises 128 unique a-priori DQIs used in children and adolescents internationally; however, only 30% were assessed for validity and reliability, from which two were found to require refinement [151, 266] to achieve suitable accuracy and reliability. Additionally, only 15 DQIs were tested for association with prospective health outcomes; finding associations between high diet quality and improved nutrient status, IQ, body composition, risk of metabolic syndrome, blood pressure, HbA1C, mental-health related quality of life, and premenopausal breast cancer.

This systematic review update identified 81 novel paediatric a-priori DQIs (from 157 publication), a 172% increase over 7 years from the 47 identified in the original systematic review [14]. This steep increase in the development and use of DQIs demonstrates that this approach to assessing diet quality is well-utilised within research in children and adolescents internationally. The USA, Australia, Germany, and Brazil appear to be leading the development of paediatric DQIs, together producing 45% of all paediatric DQIs. Beyond these four countries, the vast majority of other DQIs were from other developed countries, possibly reflecting this review’s eligibility criteria. Dietary assessment in developing countries are often focused on assessing growth in an environment characterised by a high prevalence of undernutrition, and and is assessed using non-a-priori diet diversity indices (DDIs), diet diversity scores (DDSs), and food variety scores (FVs) [14, 138, 167, 224] of which there were 127 excluded from this review (Fig 1).

There were significant variations in DQIs methods. Simpler scoring methods awarded and summed points for foods which were or were not consumed over a specific frequency. This simple food-based scoring method reduces burden on both researchers, clinicians, and individual users as they can be easily applied to clinical practice. Food-based DQIs included the KIDMED, DGI-CA and ACARFS [33, 35, 214]. More complex DQI scoring methods involved quantification of nutrient intakes from reported food intakes which then undergoes a further step of calculating nutrient intakes.
Table 4 Association of diet quality indices with prospective health-related outcomes in paediatric populations (n = 12).

| Index                                                                 | Study                                                                 | Setting                                                                 | Study quality | Health-related results                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Diet Quality Index for Adolescents (DQI-A)                           | Vyncke et al. (2013) [88]                                            | - Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden. | +            | Anthropometry: No significant association. Nutritional biomarkers: Adjusted models: DQI-A scores positively associated with plasma 25(OH)D nmol/l (β = 0.005, 95% CI = 0.002, 0.008, p < 0.0001) and holo-transcobalamin pmol/l (indicator of B12) (β = 1.005, 95% CI = 1.002, 1.007, p = 0.0002) and n-3 FA status μmol/l (β = 0.376, 95% CI = 0.105, 0.646, P < 0.007). |
| Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet score            | Barnes et al. (2013) [273]                                           | - USA                                                                   | +            | Anthropometry: No significant association. Blood pressure: DASH score negatively associated with SBP (β = -2.02, SE = 0.97, p = 0.0406) in T2DM sample. HbA1c: DASH score negatively associated with HbA1c% (β = -0.2, SE = 0.07, p = 0.0063) in T1DM sample. Lipid profile: No significant association. |
| Healthy nutrition score based on food intake for pre-schoolers (HNSP)| Peng et al. (2015) [74]                                              | - China                                                                | Ø            | Anthropometry: No significant association. Nutritional biomarkers: HNSP scores significantly associated with plasma retinol (r = 0.128, p = 0.004). No other significant associations. |
| Complementary Feeding Utility Index (CFUI)                           | Golley et al. (2013) [269]                                           | - UK                                                                    | Ø            | Anthropometry: Simple model: CFUI score was negatively associated with BMI (β = -0.13 [-0.20, -0.07], p < 0.001) and WC (β = -0.31 [-0.45, -0.17], p < 0.001). Adjusted models: CFUI score was negatively associated with BMI (β = -0.15 [-0.31, -0.002], p = 0.046). Blood pressure: Simple models: CFUI score was negatively associated with SBP (β = -0.66 [-0.95, -0.38], p < 0.001) and DBP (β = -0.42 [-0.63, -0.21], p < 0.001). Adjusted models: CFUI score was negatively associated with DBP (β = -0.15 [-0.31, -0.002], p < 0.001). Stratified by gender, CFUI score was associated with SBP in girls (p = 0.018), but not boys (p = 0.84). IQ scores: Simple model: CFUI score positively associated with total, verbal, and performance IQ scores. Adjusted models: CFUI score positively associated with total IQ (β = 1.92 [1.38, 2.47], p < 0.001), verbal IQ (β = 1.92 [1.37, 2.48], p < 0.001) and performance IQ (β = 1.33 [0.74, 1.92], p < 0.001). Lipid profile: No significant association. |
| Healthy and unhealthy diet score                                     | Jacka et al. (2011) [275]                                            | - Australia                                                             | +            | Mental health: Adjusted models: Healthy diet score positively associated with PedsQL scores (β = 0.29, 95%CI 0.17, 0.43, p < 0.001). Unhealthy diet scores negatively associated with PedsQL scores (β = -0.17, 95%CI -0.28, -0.05, p < 0.004). Premenopausal breast cancer: Adjusted models: Top third, fourth and fifth quintiles of diet quality negatively associated with premenopausal breast cancer incidence (HR: 0.78, 95%CI = 0.63,0.97; HR: 0.86, 95%CI = 0.69,1.07; HR: 0.84, 95%CI: 0.67,1.04 respectively). Postmenopausal breast cancer: No significant association. |
| Alternative Health Eating Index (AHEI)                               | Harris et al. (2016) [244]                                          | - USA                                                                   | +            | Anthropometry: Simple models: NQI score positively associated with FFMI Z-score (−0.2 95%CI = −0.4, 0.1, p = 0.04). RC-DQI negatively associated with BMI Z-score (−0.1 95%CI = −0.3, 0.2, p = 0.04) and FMI Z-score (−0.1 95%CI = −0.3, 0.2, p = 0.04) at the onset of puberty growth spurt. Adjusted models: no significant association. Timing of puberty: Adjusted models: scores positively associated with timing of puberty (9.2, 95% CI 9.0, 9.4, p = 0.02). RC-DQI score not associated with other significant associations. |
| Nutrition Quality Index (NQI) and Revised Children’s Diet Quality Index (RC-DQI)| Cheng et al. (2010) [117]                                          | - Germany                                                               | +            | Anthropometry: No significant association. Nutritional biomarkers: Adjusted models: RC-DQI scores positively associated with plasma 25(OH)D nmol/l (β = 0.005, 95% CI = 0.002, 0.008, p < 0.0001) and holo-transcobalamin pmol/l (indicator of B12) (β = 1.005, 95% CI = 1.002, 1.007, p = 0.0002) and n-3 FA status μmol/l (β = 0.376, 95% CI = 0.105, 0.646, P < 0.007). |

Data set: SEARCH for Diabetes in T2DM: μ−T2DM: μ−T1DM: μ−USA

- Dataset: The Nurses Health Study II
- Dataset: The DONALD Study
- Dataset: Birth cohort from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC)
- Dataset: It
- Dataset: The DONALD Study
- Dataset: The Nurses Health Study II

Anthropometry: No significant association. Nutritional biomarkers: Adjusted models: DQI-A scores positively associated with plasma 25(OH)D nmol/l (β = 0.005, 95% CI = 0.002, 0.008, p < 0.0001) and holo-transcobalamin pmol/l (indicator of B12) (β = 1.005, 95% CI = 1.002, 1.007, p = 0.0002) and n-3 FA status μmol/l (β = 0.376, 95% CI = 0.105, 0.646, P < 0.007).

Blood pressure: DASH score negatively associated with SBP (β = -2.02, SE = 0.97, p = 0.0406) in T2DM sample. HbA1c: DASH score negatively associated with HbA1c% (β = -0.2, SE = 0.07, p = 0.0063) in T1DM sample. Lipid profile: No significant association.

Anthropometry: No significant association. Nutritional biomarkers: HNSP scores significantly associated with plasma retinol (r = 0.128, p = 0.004). No other significant associations.

Anthropometry: Simple model: CFUI score was negatively associated with BMI (β = -0.13 [-0.20, -0.07], p < 0.001) and WC (β = -0.31 [-0.45, -0.17], p < 0.001). Adjusted models: CFUI score was negatively associated with BMI (β = -0.15 [-0.31, -0.002], p = 0.046). Blood pressure: Simple models: CFUI score was negatively associated with SBP (β = -0.66 [-0.95, -0.38], p < 0.001) and DBP (β = -0.42 [-0.63, -0.21], p < 0.001). Adjusted models: CFUI score was negatively associated with DBP (β = -0.15 [-0.31, -0.002], p < 0.001). Stratified by gender, CFUI score was associated with SBP in girls (p = 0.018), but not boys (p = 0.84). IQ scores: Simple model: CFUI score positively associated with total, verbal, and performance IQ scores. Adjusted models: CFUI score positively associated with total IQ (β = 1.92 [1.38, 2.47], p < 0.001), verbal IQ (β = 1.92 [1.37, 2.48], p < 0.001) and performance IQ (β = 1.33 [0.74, 1.92], p < 0.001). Lipid profile: No significant association.

Mental health: Adjusted models: Healthy diet score positively associated with PedsQL scores (β = 0.29, 95%CI 0.17, 0.43, p < 0.001). Unhealthy diet scores negatively associated with PedsQL scores (β = -0.17, 95%CI -0.28, -0.05, p < 0.004).

Premenopausal breast cancer: Adjusted models: Top third, fourth and fifth quintiles of diet quality negatively associated with premenopausal breast cancer incidence (HR: 0.78, 95%CI = 0.63,0.97; HR: 0.86, 95%CI = 0.69,1.07; HR: 0.84, 95%CI: 0.67,1.04 respectively). Postmenopausal breast cancer: No significant association.

Anthropometry: Simple models: NQI score positively associated with FFMI Z-score (−0.2 95%CI = −0.4, 0.1, p = 0.04). RC-DQI negatively associated with BMI Z-score (−0.1 95%CI = −0.3, 0.2, p = 0.04) and FMI Z-score (−0.1 95%CI = −0.3, 0.2, p = 0.04) at the onset of puberty growth spurt. Adjusted models: no significant association. Timing of puberty: Adjusted models: scores positively associated with timing of puberty (9.2, 95% CI 9.0, 9.4, p = 0.02). RC-DQI score not associated with other significant associations.
Table 4 Association of diet quality indices with prospective health-related outcomes in paediatric populations (n = 12). (Continued)

| Index                                      | Study                                      | Setting                                      | Study quality | Health-related results |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Modified Healthy Eating Index (mHEI)       | Hooshmand et al. (2018) [149]              | Iran                                         | +             | the onset of pubertal growth spurt. |
|                                            |                                            | Baseline: μ13.6y(SD: 3.7y);57%F               |               |                        |
|                                            |                                            | Dataset: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS) |               |                        |
|                                            |                                            | Baseline (1999–2001), surveys II (2002–2005), IV (2006–2008), and IV (2009–2011). |               |                        |
| Modified Mediterranean Diet Quality Index for children and adolescents (m-KM) | Martin-Calvo et al. (2016) [254]        | USA, Australia                               | +             | Anthropometry: Simple model: m-KM score was negatively associated with BMI (β = 0.04 95%CI 0.07, 0.02, p = 0.001). Adjusted model: m-KM score was negatively associated with BMI (p < 0.001). |
|                                            |                                            | Range: 6-15y; 55%F                           |               |                        |
|                                            |                                            | Dataset: The ongoing Growing Up Today Study (GUTS) II cohort (est. 2004, follow up: 2006, 2008, 2011) |               |                        |
| Raine Eating Assessment in Toddlers (EAT) score | Meyerkort et al. (2012) [38]          | Australia                                    | +             | Anthropometry: Simple model: The EAT score at 1y associated with BMI at 5y (p = 0.009), 8y (p = 0.003), 10y (p = 0.001), 14y (p = 0.001) and 17y (p = 0.001). Adjusted models: EAT score at 1y associated with BMI at 5y (p = 0.025), 8y (p = 0.019), 10y (p = 0.013). |
|                                            |                                            | Range: mid gestation-17y (follow up at: 3, 5, 8, 10, 14 or 17 y); 49%F |               |                        |
|                                            |                                            | Dataset: The Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study (1989–1991) |               |                        |
| Unnamed dietary score                      | Okubo et al. (2015) [85]                  | UK, 6 m, 12 m, 3y & 6y; 44.9%F               | +             | Anthropometry: Simple model: score associated with fat mass at 6 yrs. (P < 0.001). Adjusted models: score negatively associated with fat mass at 6 yrs. (P = 0.01). |
|                                            |                                            | Dataset: The Southampton Women’s Survey study |               |                        |
| Diet Quality Index International (DQI-I)   | Setayeshgar et al. (2017) [252]           | Canada                                       | +             | Anthropometry: Adjusted models: DQI-I score was negatively associated with lower gain in CFMI (β = −0.08; 95% CI −0.17, −0.003) and %BF (β = −0.55; 95% CI −1.08, −0.002). |
|                                            |                                            | Baseline: 8–10y                              |               |                        |
|                                            |                                            | μ9.6(SD: 0.9) Follow up: μ 11.8(SD: 0.9); 45%F |               |                        |
|                                            |                                            | Dataset: QUALITY (Québec Adipose and Lifestyle Investigation in Youth) study |               |                        |

BF Body fat, BMI Body mass index, BP Blood pressure, Ca Calcium, CBF Central body fat, CFMI Central fat mass index, CI Confidence interval, Fe iron, FFQ Food frequency questionnaire, FMI Fat mass index, FPG Fasting plasma glucose, Hb Haemoglobin, HDL High-density lipoprotein, HDQ High diet quality, HR Hazzard ratio, IQR Interquartile range, LDL Low-density lipoprotein, m months, mCHG mean corpuscular haemoglobin, MetS Metabolic Syndrome, MDP Mediterranean dietary pattern, Min., max minimum and maximum for continuous variables, OR Odds ratio, PedLSQ Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory, SBP Systolic blood pressure, SD Standard deviation, SDQ Strength and difficulties questionnaire, SEIFA Socio-economic Indexes for Areas, TC Total cholesterol, TG Triglycerides, TIDM Type 1 diabetes mellitus, TIDM Type 2 diabetes mellitus, WC Waist circumference, Zn Zinc

relative to age-specific dietary guidelines or energy intake, which make such scores less applicable to the clinical setting or for individual use [141]. DQIs with complex nutrient-based scoring approaches included the NIS [114] and the NQI [115], with DQIs which used a combination of food and nutrient-based scoring methods being more common, such as the ARFS-P [19] and the DGI [36], which embody the same limitations as nutrient-only scoring methods.

Of concern, only 29% of the 128 unique DQIs identified were evaluated for validity and/or reliability, and only 12% evaluated associations with prospective health outcomes. Of the 35 DQIs which were evaluated for validity, 34 were stated to be validated tools by authors; however, due to inconsistent methodological approaches the validity of the DQIs could not be consistently evaluated. Only five DQIs (5%; DQI-A [88], diet quality score for preschool children [177], CFUI [269], E-KINDEX [75] and HNSP [74]) were both evaluated for validity and found to be positively associated with prospective nutrient biomarkers, blood pressure, IQ, and body composition. This suggests these DQIs are the most rigorous in terms of accuracy, reliability, and relevance to health. While the use of DQIs to measure the diet quality of children and adolescents is a highly utilised assessment method, further research is required to address the current paucity of evaluation studies of currently available tools.

Further, the large number of new yet non-validated paediatric a-priori DQIs suggests new DQIs are developed prior to evaluating existing DQIs, and therefore may have been unnecessary. The use of DQIs which have not been rigorously developed and evaluated may compromise the research in which they were used and lead to inaccurate and/or unreliable results. This is particularly the case for DQIs which were developed specifically to evaluate outcomes of a particular study, where the development of the tool was minimally described and not intended for re-use or replication; therefore, limiting confidence in the study results.
Approximately half of the identified DQIs were modified forms of the DQI or HEI [227, 250]. However, only 16 of these modified DQIs were validated in the new population (e.g. age, culture, country) group, where the remaining studies assumed validity based upon the tool being valid in the original population. Non-validated tools, even if adapted from a valid tool, should be used with caution as the modified DQI may not accurately assess diet quality or be appropriately extrapolated to the diet and cultural context of the new population sample. This is particularly the case for modified DQIs in which the scoring system was still based on national dietary guidelines of the original country (e.g. The USA), and not the new population (e.g. Brazil, Canada) [50, 59, 70]. Similar cautions should apply for DQIs such as the Healthy Diet Indicator and the Alternative Healthy Eating Index used in paediatric populations that were designed for adults as these indices may not accurately assess children and adolescent’s diet quality [89, 245].

A factor that varied between papers was the method of dietary data collection, with some DQIs able to be calculated using a variety of dietary assessment methods such as the Diet Quality Index – International [252]. This variety is a strength as it allows flexibility in the application of DQIs in future research and clinical practice. A 24-h recall was the most frequently used dietary assessment tool; however, it is unclear if the 24-h recalls were repeated over several days to improve its accuracy in reporting usual intake. Although most remaining DQIs used FFQs, a substantial number of papers did not use validated methods to collect dietary data [39]. There should also be a caution for the use of single 24-h recalls in studies with small sample sizes or in clinical practice as this one-off measure does not accurately represent usual dietary intake. Although a DQI may be valid, the method of dietary intake assessment must also be accurate and relevant if results are to be interpreted with confidence.

Limitations and future directions

The present review may be limited by publication bias, particularly in the fields of a null or negative result relating to the validity of DQIs and their association with health-related outcomes; however, publication bias was unable to be assessed as funnel plots were not able to be generated. Although this review reported validity, reliability, and associations with health-related outcomes; it did not evaluate other aspects of assessment tool utility such as sensitivity to change and participant burden nor did it evaluate the validity and reliability of dietary intake assessment methods.

Limitations in the existing literature highlight the need for future research to validate existing paediatric a-priori DQIs and to test their associations with prospective health-related outcomes. This will allow determination of the effect of diet quality during childhood and adolescence on physical health, mental health, and growth which is of increasing importance as the prevalence of diet-related NCDs continues to rise. The application of any DQI should appropriately assess dietary intake using validated methodology and researchers developing new DQIs should ensure that tools reflect indicators of alignment with an appropriate national dietary guideline or nutrient target specific to the culture, country, and age-group of the intended population, and rigorously describe the tools development, scoring method, and validation procedures. Researchers should consider applying existing valid DQIs to their data and undertaking reliability and validity studies in their population groups. For research reporting associations with health-related outcomes, researchers should fully describe the demographic and medical characteristics of the sample, information about dataset used, and transparently detail the results.

Implications for practice

DQIs present an important opportunity to measure the quality of the total diet of individuals and groups. The current review can be used as a resource to assist health professionals in identifying relevant and valid DQIs for their clinical setting. When selecting a DQI, health professionals should consider: i) whether the DQI demonstrated validity and/or reliability, ii) does the DQI reflect a nutritional reference standard which is relevant to the population in which it will be applied, iii) can the DQI be easily calculated in the clinical setting, and finally iv) can the DQI be calculated by a dietary assessment method which can be performed efficiently in the clinical setting? Although it would be ideal to select a DQI which is associated with prospective health outcomes; due to the paucity of research in this area, this is not yet a feasible consideration.

Conclusion

Research examining diet quality among children and adolescents is of increasing interest globally. However, few indices have been evaluated for validity or reliability or examined for a relationship with prospective health outcomes. Rigorously developed DQIs which have been evaluated have shown good validity, reliability, and association with a range of physical and mental health outcomes. Longitudinal studies are needed to determine the ability of diet quality indices to predict optimal growth and diet-related health-related outcomes among children and adolescents.
### Appendix

**Table 5** Full systematic search strategy and search results implemented across five electronic databases

| DATABASE | SEARCH TERMS                                                                 | HITS |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| PubMed   | ((IDQI:Title/Abstract) OR “Healthy Eating Index”[Title/Abstract] OR HEI[Title/Abstract] OR YHEI[Title/Abstract] OR “Recommended Food Score”[Title/Abstract] OR RFS[Title/Abstract] OR “variety score”[Title/Abstract] OR “variety index”[Title/Abstract] OR “variety indices”[Title/Abstract] OR “dietary quality”[Title/Abstract] OR “diversity index”[Title/Abstract] OR “diversity indices”[Title/Abstract] OR DDI[Title/Abstract] OR ACARFS[Title/Abstract] OR KIDMED[Title/Abstract] OR “DGI CA”[Title/Abstract] OR FVI[Title/Abstract] OR DGI[Title/Abstract] OR AMQI[Title/Abstract] OR “diet quality”[Title/Abstract] OR “dietary quality”[Title/Abstract] OR “diet quality”[Title/Abstract]) AND ((Child*[Title/Abstract] OR child*[Mesh] OR infant*[Title/Abstract] OR infant*[Mesh] OR toddler*[Title/Abstract] OR adolescent*[Title/Abstract] OR minor*[Title/Abstract] OR minor*[Mesh] OR youth*[Title/Abstract] OR teen*[Title/Abstract] OR pre-teen*[Title/Abstract] OR kid*[Title/Abstract])) | 2076 |
| CINAHL   | (MH “Child*”) OR (MH “Infant*”) OR (MH “adolescent*”) OR (MH “minors*”) OR (TI Child* OR TI infant* OR TI toddler* OR TI adolescent* OR TI minor* OR TI youth* OR TI teen* OR TI pre-teen OR TI kid* OR AB Child* OR AB infant* OR AB toddler* OR AB adolescent* OR AB minor* OR AB pre-teen OR AB kid*) AND TI DQI OR TI DQI-I OR TI “Healthy Eating Index” OR TI HEI OR TI YHEI OR TI “Recommended Food Score” OR TI RFS OR TI “variety score” OR TI “variety index” OR TI “dietary quality” OR TI “dietary quality” OR TI “dietary variety” OR TI “dietary variety” OR TI DGI CA OR TI FVI OR TI KIDMED OR TI AMQI OR TI “diet quality” OR TI “dietary quality” OR TI “dietary quality” | 814  |
| Embase   | ‘Child’/exp. OR ‘Infant’/exp. OR ‘adolescent’/exp. OR ‘minor (person)’/exp. AND (Child*:ab,ti OR infant*:ab,ti OR toddler*:ab,ti OR adolescent*:ab,ti OR minor*:ab,ti OR youth*:ab,ti OR teen*:ab,ti OR pre-teen*:ab,ti OR kid*:ab,ti) AND (DQI:lab,ti OR DQI-I:lab,ti OR “Healthy Eating Index”:lab,ti OR HEI:lab,ti OR YHEI:lab,ti OR “Recommended Food Score”:ab,ti OR RFS:ab,ti OR “variety score”:ab,ti OR “variety index”:ab,ti OR “diversity index”:ab,ti OR “diversity quality”:ab,ti OR DGI CA:ab,ti OR FVI:ab,ti OR AMQI:ab,ti OR “diet quality”:ab,ti OR “dietary quality”:ab,ti OR “dietary variety”:ab,ti) | 4754 |
| CENTRAL  | ((Child*:ti,ab OR [mh child] OR infant*:ti,ab OR [mh infant] OR toddler*:ti,ab OR adolescent*:ti,ab OR [mh adolescent] OR minor*:ti,ab OR [mh minors] OR youth*:ti,ab OR teen*:ti,ab OR pre-teen*:ti,ab OR kid*:ti,ab)) AND ((DQI:ti,ab OR DQI-I:ti,ab OR “Healthy Eating Index”:ti,ab OR HEI:ti,ab OR YHEI:ti,ab OR “Recommended Food Score”:ti,ab OR RFS:ti,ab OR “variety score”:ti,ab OR “variety index”:ti,ab OR “diversity index”:ti,ab OR “diversity quality”:ti,ab OR DGI CA:ti,ab OR FVI:ti,ab OR KIDMED:ti,ab OR AMQI:ti,ab OR “diet quality”:ti,ab OR “dietary quality”:ti,ab OR “dietary variety”:ti,ab)) | 4329 |
| Web of Science | (Child* OR child OR infant* OR infant OR toddler* OR adolescent* OR adolescent OR minor* OR minors OR youth* OR teen* OR pre-teen OR kid*) AND (DQI OR DQI-I OR “Healthy Eating Index” OR HEI OR YHEI OR “Recommended Food Score” OR RFS OR “variety score” OR “variety index” OR “diversity index” OR DGI CA OR FVI OR KIDMED OR AMQI OR “diet quality” OR “dietary quality” OR “dietary variety”) | 3581 |

### Abbreviations

CVD: Cardiovascular disease; DDIs: Diet diversity indices; DDGs: Diet diversity scores; DQIs: Diet quality indices; DQI: The diet quality index (a version of diet quality indices); EDNPs: Energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods; FFQ: Food frequency questionnaire; FVSs: Food variety scores; HEI: Healthy eating index; IQ: Intelligence quotient; NCD: Non-communicable diseases; QCC: Quality criteria checklist; T2DM: Type 2 diabetes mellitus

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### Authors’ contributions

PD led the design of the study, data extraction, and manuscript drafting. PD and SM performed record screening. All authors contributed to assessment of the risk of bias and revision of the manuscript. The author(s) read and approved the final manuscript.

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