



La regresión de Poisson con varianza robusta vs logística en R: El caso de la dieta Mediterránea y alteración del procesamiento sensorial en el proyecto InProS

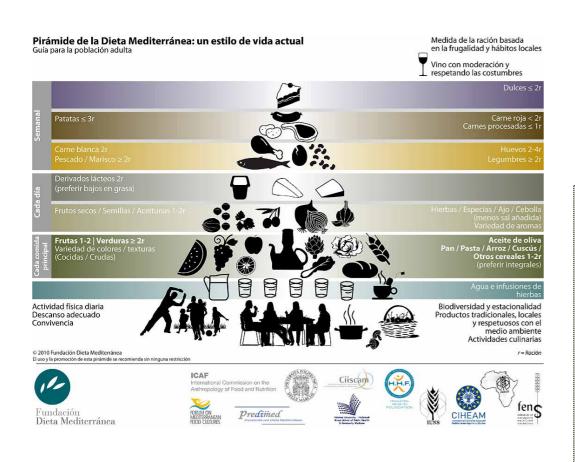
Eva María Navarrete-Muñoz (enavarrete@umh.es); Paula Fernández-Pires,

Miriam Hurtado-Pomares; Paula Peral-Gómez; Iris Juarez-Leal; Cristina Espinosa-

Sempere; Alicia Sánchez-Perez y Desirée Valera-Gran

Dieta Mediterránea y salud en adultos





European Journal of Clinical Nutrition (2018) 72, 30-43

Mediterranean diet and multiple health outcomes: an umbrella review of meta-analyses of observational studies and randomised trials

M Dinu¹, G Pagliai¹, A Casini^{1,2} and F Sofi^{1,2,3}

- ☐ Existe evidencia sólida para afirmar que la dieta Mediterránea reduce el riesgo de mortalidad total, enfermedad cardiovascular, enfermedad coronaria del corazón, infarto de miocardio, cáncer, enfermedades neurodegenerativas y diabetes.
- □ Para cáncer específicos (cáncer de vejiga, endometrio, ovario, otros) o niveles de colesterol la evidencia fue débil y son necesarios más estudios.

Dieta Mediterránea y niños



Nutrition, Metabolism & Cardiovascular Diseases (2017) 27, 283-299



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SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS AND META-ANALYSES

Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet in children and adolescents: A systematic review



P. Iaccarino Idelson a,*, L. Scalfi a, G. Valerio b

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KEYWORDS

Mediterranean Diet; Adherence; Children; Adolescents; Indexes; Score **Abstract** Background and aim: A decreased adherence to the Mediterranean Diet (MD) may be related to a rise in chronic non-communicable diseases from childhood onward. The aim of this systematic review was to summarize the available literature regarding MD adherence in children and adolescents, and focusing, more specifically, on the association of MD adherence with demographic and anthropometric variables, body composition, lifestyle, and diet adequacy.

Methods and results: A search of scientific literature was carried out on PUBMED, SCOPUS, Clinical Trials Results, Google Scholar, and British Library Inside for studies published in the last 20 years. Fifty-eight papers were finally included according to the following criteria: MD adherence evaluated through a quantifying score or index, age 2–20 years, sample size >200 participants, observational or intervention studies regarding the general population.

The KIDMED index was the most widely used scoring system. MD adherence widely varied within the Mediterranean countries for both children and adolescents, with also large differences among various European countries, while few data are available for non-Mediterranean countries. Most of the eligible studies showed that MD adherence was directly associated with physical activity (and possibly with diet adequacy) and inversely with sedentary behavior, while the results for gender, age, socioeconomic status and weight status were not consistent.

Conclusions: Further validation of MD indexes in terms of reproducibility and consistency with the MD is needed. At the same time, more prospective cohort and intervention studies may better elucidate the relationships of MD adherence with behavioral and health outcomes.

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^a Department of Public Health, School of Medicine, Federico II University of Naples, Naples, Italy

b Department of Movement Sciences and Wellbeing, Parthenope University of Naples, Naples, Italy

Dieta Mediterránea y niños





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Early problematic eating behaviours are associated with lower fruit and vegetable intake and less dietary variety at 4–5 years of age. A prospective analysis of three European birth cohorts

A. Oliveira^{1,2,*}, L. Jones³, B. de Lauzon-Guillain^{4,5}, P. Emmett³, P. Moreira^{2,6}, M. A. Charles^{4,5} and C. Lopes^{1,2}

European Journal of Clinical Nutrition (2007) 61, 846–855 © 2007 Nature Publishing Group All rights reserved 0954-3007/07 \$30.00 www.nature.com/ejcn

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Preschool children's eating behaviours are related to dietary adequacy and body weight

L Dubois, AP Farmer, M Girard and K Peterson

Procesamiento sensorial







Objetivo



Explorar la asociación entre la adherencia a la dieta Mediterránea (así como sus componentes) en las alteraciones del procesamiento sensorial en una muestra representativa de la provincia de Alicante en niños de 3 a 7 años.

Metodología



Febrero a Mayo 2016







3-7 AÑOS DE EDAD



21 escuelas seleccionadas al azar en la provincia de Alicante

1700 potenciales participantes → 620 niños devuelven la información (tasa de participación 37%)

Variables recogidas



PROCESAMIENTO SENSORIAL

11. Cuestionario sobre el perfil sensorial (Short Sensory Profile)

Por favor marque el cuadrito que mejor representa la frecuencia con la cual su hijo/a demuestra los siguientes comportamientos. Si no es posible responder a alguno de estos comportamientos, déjelo en blanco. Por favor no escriba en la sección *Resultado Bruto Total por Sección*.

Abreviaturas: S, Siempre; F, Frecuente; AV, A veces; CN, Casi nunca; N, Nunca.

| Sensibilidad táctil | s | F | ΑV | CN | N |
|--|----|---|----|----|---|
| Expresa angustia cuando le cortan el pelo y las uñas, o se le lava la cara (por ejemplo, llora o lucha). | | | | | |
| 2. Prefie <mark>re usar manga la</mark> rga cuando hace calo <mark>r o manga corta c</mark> uando hace frío. | | | | | |
| 3. Evita i <mark>r descalzo, espe</mark> cialmente en arena o <mark>hierba.</mark> | | | | | |
| 4. Reacc <mark>iona emocional o</mark> agresivamente cuan <mark>do lo tocan.</mark> | | | | | |
| 5. Se ale <mark>ja del agua que l</mark> e pueda salpicar. | | | | | |
| 6. Tiene <mark>dificultades para</mark> esperar en fila o cerc <mark>a de otra gente.</mark> | | | | | |
| 7. Frota <mark>o rasca el área d</mark> el cuerpo donde le han tocado. | | | | | |
| Resultado bruto total por sección | or | | | | |
| Sensibilidad gustativa/olfativa | s | F | ΑV | CN | N |
| Evita ciertos sabores u olores que habitualmente forman parte de las dietas de los niños. | | | | | |
| 9. Come solamente algunas comidas de ciertos sabores. (apunte:) | 0 | | | | 0 |

(Beaudry-Bellefeuille, 2015) (Román-Oyola, R, 2010)

DIETA MEDITERRÁNEA

Hábitos dietéticos. Índice de Calidad de la Dieta Mediterránea (KIDMED)

Por favor, piense en lo que habitualmente suele comer su niña/o e indíquenos si las siguientes afirmaciones son aplicables a su situación. Por favor marque una respuesta Verdadero (V) o falso (F) para cada afirmación.

| Toma una fruta o zumo de fruta todos los días |
|---|
| 2. Toma una segunda fruta todos los días |
| 3. Toma verduras frescas, crudas, en ensalada o cocinadas regularmente una vez al día |
| 4. Toma verduras frescas, crudas, en ensalada o cocinadas más de una vez al día |
| 5. Toma pescado con regularidad, por lo menos 2 o 3 veces a la semana |
| 6. Acude una vez o más a la semana a un centro de "fast food" tipo hamburguesería |
| 7. Le gustan las legumbres y las toma más de una vez a la semana. |
| 8. Toma pasta o arroz casi a diario (5 días o más a la semana) |
| 9. Desayuna cereales o derivados como el pan, etc. |
| 10. Toma frutos secos con regularidad, por lo menos 2-3 veces a la semana |
| 11. Consume aceite de oliva en casa |
| 12. No desayuna |
| 13. Desayuna un lácteo, como leche, yogur, etc. |
| 14. Desayuna bollería industrial |
| |

15. Toma 2 yogures y/o 40 gramos de queso cada día

16. Toma varias veces al día dulces y golosinas

(Serra-Majem, 2004)

Variables recogidas



ALTERACIÓN DEL PROCESAMIENTO SENSORIAL (PS)

| | Resultado bruto por subescala | No alteración PS | Alteración PS | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| Sensibilidad táctil | /35 | 35 – 30 | 29 – 7 | |
| Sensibilidad gustativa/ olfativa | /20 | 20 – 15 | 14 – 4 | |
| Sensibilidad al movimiento | /15 | 15 – 13 | 12 – 3 | |
| Búsqueda de sensaciones | /35 | 35 – 27 | 26 – 7 | |
| Filtrado auditivo | /30 | 30 – 23 | 22 – 6 | |
| Baja energía | /30 | 30 – 26 | 25 – 6 | |
| Sensibilidad visual y auditiva | /25 | 25 - 19 | 18 - 5 | |
| TOTAL | /190 | 190 - 155 | 154 - 38 | |

DIETA MEDITERRÁNEA

Adherencia por cada 2 puntos de incremento

Adherencia baja (0-6),

Adherencia media (7-9)

Adherencia alta (10-12)

Análisis estadístico



Estudio transversal

Asociación entre alteración del PS y dieta Mediterránea

Odds Ratio

Outcome
Yes No

Yes A B

No C D

 $OR = \frac{(A*D)}{(B*C)}$

Razón de Prevalencias

$$PR = \frac{OR}{(1 + p_1 * [OR - 1])}$$

editorial

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Considerations on the use of Odds Ratio versus Prevalence or Proportion Ratio

Albert Espelt*,**,***, Marina Bosque-Prous*****, Marc Marí-Dell'Olmo**,****

Análisis estadístico



Odds Ratio

Regresión logística binomial

(Cummings, 2009; Deddens et al., 2008)

(Barros et al., 2003; Coutinho et al., 2008; Deddens et al., 2008)

Razón de Prevalencias

Regresión logbinomial

No converge variables independientes continuas

Poisson regression models with robust variance, based on the Huber sandwich estimate,

Regresión logística



```
19 rm(list=ls())
20 library(sandwich)
21 library(lmtest)
22 library(epiDisplay)
23 setwd("C:/Users/emnav/Documents/Archivos/TO/InPros/Dieta Mediterranea y perfil sensorial")
24 load("dm_ps.RData")
25 #####Regresión logística
26 dm_ps$ssp_t_2ca<-car::recode(as.numeric(dm_ps$ssp_t_2c), "1=0;2=1")
27 modelo1<-glm(ssp_t_2ca ~ total_dm_3c+as.factor(sexo_n)+edad_n+edad_m+estudios_3c+pais_nac_m+suenoc_n_2c+tv_n, family=binomial(logit), data =dm_ps)
28 logistic.display(modelo1)
```

Análisis estadístico



```
sintaxis analisis con rp definitiva.R Untitled1*
 1 rm(list=ls())
 2 library (sandwich)
 3 library (lmtest)
 4 setwd("C:/Users/emnav/Documents/Archivos/TO/InProS/Dieta Mediterranea y perfil sensorial")
  5 load ("dm ps.RData")
 6 ######Poisson con errores robustos mediante la regla del sandwich
 7 dm ps$ssp t 2ca<-car::recode(as.numeric(dm ps$ssp t 2c), "1=0;2=1")
 8 modelo1<-glm(ssp t 2ca ~ total dm 3c+as.factor(sexo n)+edad n+edad m+estudios 3c+pais nac m+suenoc n 2c+tv n, family = poisson(), data =dm ps)</pre>
 9 coef <- coeftest (modelo1, vcov = sandwich)
 10 ###Adherencia media
 11 B <- coef["total dm 3c[T.Media]", "Estimate"]
 12 SE<-coef["total dm 3c[T.Media]", "Std. Error"]
 13 paste (round (exp(B), 2), "(", round (exp(B + gnorm(0.05 / 2) * SE), 2), "; ", round (exp(B - gnorm(0.05 / 2) * SE), 2), ")")
 14 ##Adherencia alta
 15 B1<-coef["total dm 3c[T.Alta]", "Estimate"]
16 SE1 <- coef["total dm 3c[T.Alta]", "Std. Error"]
17 paste (round (exp(B1), 2), "(", round (exp(B1 + qnorm(0.05 / 2) * SE1), 2), ";", round (exp(B1 - qnorm(0.05 / 2) * SE1), 2), ")")
```

original

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Applied Prevalence Ratio estimation with different Regression models: An example from a cross-national study on substance use research

ĀLBERT ESPELT*, ***, ****, *****; MARC MĀRÍ-DELL'OLMO***, *, ****; EVĀ PENĒLO**; MARINA BOSQUE-PROUS*, ****.

Association between adherence to the Mediterranean diet (MD) and prevalence and odds of atypical sensory processing using total and subscales scores of short sensory profile (SSP) in children aged 3–7 years from InProS Project, Alicante, Spain (n = 583)

| | Low (0-6 points) | Medium (7-9 points) | High (10-12 points) | 2 points increase |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | % cases | % cases | % cases | % cases |
| Total score (atypical; <155 points), % cases | 39.5 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 29.8 |
| PR ¹ (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.77 (0.54; 1.12) | 0.83 (0.62; 1.10) | 0.90 (0.80; 1.02) |
| OR ² (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.67 (0.39; 1.14) | 0.74 (0.48; 1.16) | 0.84(0.68; 1.03) |
| Tactile sensitivity (atypical; <30 points), % cases | 16.6 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 11.5 |
| PR ¹ (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.50 (0.25; 0.99) | 0.58 (0.34; 0.99) | 0.81 (0.64; 1.02) |
| OR ² (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.44 (0.19; 0.99) | 0.52 (0.27; 0.99) | 0.78 (0.59; 1.02) |
| Taste/smell sensitivity (atypical; <15 points), % cases | 24.2 | 13.1 | 7.3 | 15.3 |
| PR ¹ (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.57 (0.33; 0.99) | 0.33 (0.19; 0.60) | 0.71 (0.59; 0.85) |
| OR ² (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.49 (0.25; 0.95) | 0.27 (0.14; 0.53) | 0.64 (0.50; 0.82) |
| Movement sensitivity (atypical; <13 points), % cases | 28.7 | 19.8 | 24.4 | 22.8 |
| PR ¹ (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.77 (0.51; 1.17) | 0.84 (0.60; 1.18) | 0.91 (0.78; 1.06) |
| OR ² (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.70 (0.40; 1.22) | 0.78 (0.49; 1.25) | 0.87 (0.71; 1.08) |
| Underresponsive/seek sensation (atypical; <26 points), % cases | 54.8 | 45.3 | 53.7 | 49.1 |
| PR ¹ (95% CI) | 1.00 | 1.03 (0.83; 1.27) | 0.90 (0.75; 1.09) | 0.99 (0.92; 1.08) |
| OR ² (95% CI) | 1.00 | 1.03 (0.65; 1.66) | 0.80 (0.54; 1.21) | 0.98 (0.82; 1.19) |
| Auditory filtering (atypical; <23 points), % cases | 43.3 | 46.2 | 39.0 | 44.4 |
| PR ¹ (95% CI) | 1.00 | 1.11 (0.89; 1.39) | 0.88 (0.71; 1.09) | 1.02 (0.93; 1.11) |
| OR ² (95% CI) | 1.00 | 1.42 (0.93; 2.16) | 1.00 (0.56; 1.78) | 1.04 (0.86; 1.25) |
| Low energy/weak (atypical; <26 points), % cases | 20.4 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 12.3 |
| PR ¹ (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.37 (0.16; 0.83) | 0.79 (0.48; 1.29) | 0.80 (0.64; 0.99) |
| OR ² (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.30 (0.12; 0.75) | 0.74 (0.41; 1.36) | 0.76 (0.58; 1.00) |
| Visual/auditory sensitivity (atypical; <19 points), % cases | 30.6 | 25.3 | 20.7 | 26.1 |
| PR ¹ (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.88 (0.59; 1.30) | 1.16 (0.86; 1.56) | 0.96 (0.83; 1.11) |
| OR ² (95% CI) | 1.00 | 0.81 (0.79; 1.21) | 1.24 (0.79; 1.97) | 0.95 (0.77; 1.16) |

¹PR: Prevalence Ratio adjusted for children: sex (female; male), age (in years), sleep quality (good; poor) and TV watching (in hours/day), and for mother's characteristics: age (in years), educational level (primary or less; secondary; university studies), country of birth (Spain; other country);

²OR: Odds ratio adjusted for children: sex (female; male), age (in years), sleep quality (good; poor) and TV watching (in hours/day), and for mother's characteristics: age (in years), educational level (primary or less; secondary; university studies), country of birth (Spain; other country

Conclusión



Los resultados con ambos métodos de regresión muestran una reducción de las alteraciones del PS con una mayor adherencia a la DM; tanto para como algunas de las subescalas. Ante el posible sesgo de sobreestimación, cuando la prevalencia es superior al 20%, la RP resulta ser un mejor estimador que la OR.





Article

Association between Adherence to the Antioxidant-Rich Mediterranean Diet and Sensory Processing Profile in School-Aged Children: The Spanish Cross-Sectional InProS Project

Eva-María Navarrete-Muñoz 1,2,3,4,†①, Paula Fernández-Pires 1,†①, Silvia Navarro-Amat 1, Miriam Hurtado-Pomares 1, Paula Peral-Gómez 10, Iris Juárez-Leal 10, Cristina Espinosa-Sempere 10, Alicia Sánchez-Pérez 1,* and Desirée Valera-Gran 1,4,*⑥

Abstract: We assessed the association between adherence to the Mediterranean diet (MD) and sensory processing in 583 Spanish children aged 3-7 years from the InProS project in Alicante, Spain. Child sensory processing was measured using the short sensory profile (SSP); atypical sensory performance was defined as SSP total score <155; tactile sensitivity <30; taste/smell sensitivity <15; movement sensitivity <13; under-responsive/seeks sensation <27; auditory filtering <23; low energy/ weak <26; and visual/auditory sensitivity <19 scores. Adherence to the MD was measured using the Mediterranean diet quality index KIDMED. Multiple Poisson regression models with robust variance, based on the Huber sandwich estimate, were used to obtain prevalence ratios (PR). Our findings suggested that a lower prevalence of atypical tactile and taste/smell sensitivity were associated with having medium (PR = 0.50, 95% CI: 0.25; 0.99; PR = 0.57, 95% CI: 0.33; 0.99, respectively) and high adherence to the MD (PR = 0.58, 95% CI: 0.34; 0.99; PR = 0.33, 95% CI: 0.19; 0.60, respectively), and of atypical low energy/weak with having medium adherence to the MD (PR = 0.37, 95% CI: 0.16; 0.83). A two-point increase in adherence to the MD showed a general positive effect against atypical sensory performance, although it was statistically significant on taste/smell sensitivity (PR = 0.71, 95% CI: 0.59; 0.85) and low energy/weak (PR = 0.80, 95% CI: 0.64; 0.99) subscales. To our knowledge, this is the first study that shows a protective effect of adherence to the MD against prevalence of atypical sensory processing in school-aged children. Further research from longitudinal studies is required to confirm these findings.



Eva Mª Navarrete-Muñoz (enavarrete@umh.es)



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