

Observou-se uma correlação negativa fraca significativa entre o nutriscore e o número de AA ($p = -0,18$, $p=0,005$) e ainda, uma associação negativa entre a utilização de edulcorantes e o nutriscore, i.e., a odds de um produto ter edulcorante diminui 58,5% com o aumento de 1 unidade de score (OR: 0,415; IC95%: 0,332–0,519).

CONCLUSÕES: Produtos classificados favoravelmente pelo nutriscore poderão contribuir para uma maior exposição a AA, nomeadamente de edulcorantes. A ampla utilização de AA em iogurtes e similares, aliada ao aumento do seu consumo parece aumentar o risco de exposição a AA, reforçando a importância da sua monitorização.

CO19. UNDERSTANDING THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS ON DIETARY EXPOSURE TO HETEROCYCLIC AMINES AMONG THE PORTUGUESE POPULATION

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INTRODUCTION: Chronic dietary exposure to heterocyclic amines (HAs) has been linked to increased risk of several types of cancer in epidemiological studies. Understanding the role of socioeconomic and behavioural factors in this exposure through epidemiological studies is a crucial step to defining intervention strategies.

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the associations between socioeconomic and behavioural factors and dietary exposure to HAs in the Portuguese population.

METHODOLOGY: The weighted sample included participants from the National Food, Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (IAN-AF-2015-2016; 3-84 years; n=5005). Socioeconomic and behavioural factors were obtained through a structured questionnaire. Food consumption data resulted from 2-nonconsecutive 1-day food diaries/24h recalls. The HAs occurrence data were extracted from the literature. These two datasets were merged using the FoodEx2 exposure hierarchy to estimate the average daily exposure to HA in the Portuguese population. Associations were estimated through logistic regression models expressed as Odds Ratio (OR) and respective confidence intervals (95%CI) in crude, adjusting for energy intake (model 1) and for energy intake, sex, age group and educational level (model 2).

RESULTS: In the final model, women presented lower odds of being exposed to HAs than men (OR=0.82;95%CI:0.70-0.97), whilst children presented higher odds compared to adults (OR=1.34;95%CI:1.02-1.79). Higher educational level was related to higher odds of HAs exposure (Higher education: OR=1.92;95%CI:1.53;2.42). Individuals living in 'Predominantly rural areas' have higher odds of exposure than those living in 'Predominantly urban areas' (OR=1.34;95%CI:1.02-1.77). Food insecurity individuals presented lower odds of being exposed to HAs (OR=0.65;95%CI:0.51-0.85) Following a 'restaurant' meal pattern is associated with higher odds of HAs food consumption than following the 'home' meal pattern (OR=1.31;95%CI:1.05-1.63).

CONCLUSIONS: Sex, age group, level of education, geographical region type, eating out of home, and food insecurity seems to influence dietary exposure to HAs and should be considered in planning future interventions.

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CO20. A INFLUÊNCIA DO INSTAGRAM NAS ESCOLHAS ALIMENTARES

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INTRODUÇÃO: As publicações sobre alimentação estão entre as mais frequentes no Instagram. Esta tendência pode ter influência no comportamento e nas escolhas alimentares dos utilizadores.

OBJETIVOS: Compreender se as publicações sobre alimentação no Instagram têm influência sobre as escolhas alimentares dos utilizadores e se sim de que forma e quais os fatores e características que contribuem para esta influência.

METODOLOGIA: Estudo quantitativo dedutivo, através de inquérito por questionário. Amostra por conveniência, não probabilística, constituída por 1022 indivíduos, utilizadores de Instagram que seguem publicações sobre alimentação nesta mesma rede social.

RESULTADOS: 64% da amostra considera que as publicações sobre alimentação no Instagram influenciam as suas escolhas alimentares: 70% da amostra considera que influencia o consumo de alimentos diferentes do habitual, 66% considera que influencia a uma alimentação mais saudável e 59% que influencia a cozinhar mais. O tipo de conta mais seguido no que respeita à alimentação é o dos nutricionistas (73%), seguido dos influencers (54%), dos chefs de culinária (51%), dos amigos (47%) e das marcas (34%). Os nutricionistas são aqueles que apresentam melhor avaliação no que respeita à aparência, equilíbrio nutricional e credibilidade. Verificou-se que os indivíduos que seguem contas de nutricionistas são mais favoráveis a alterar os seus hábitos para uma alimentação mais saudável ($p<0,001$).

CONCLUSÕES: As publicações sobre alimentação no Instagram têm influência nas escolhas alimentares dos utilizadores, nomeadamente no que respeita à experimentação de alimentos, adoção de escolhas alimentares saudáveis e práticas de culinária. A aparência e o equilíbrio nutricional da publicação, assim como a credibilidade do autor parecem ser características preponderantes na influência sobre as escolhas alimentares. No que respeita à alimentação, as contas de nutricionistas são as mais seguidas e as melhor avaliadas. Os indivíduos que as seguem parecem ser mais favoráveis a alterar os seus hábitos para uma alimentação mais saudável.

CO21. ADHERENCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DIETARY PATTERN AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND LIFESTYLES DETERMINANTS IN A CONVENIENCE SAMPLE OF THE PORTUGUESE POPULATION

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INTRODUCTION: Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet (MD) is positively related to life quality and health outcomes.

OBJECTIVES: To assess the adherence to MD and its relationships with sociodemographic and lifestyles characteristics, namely physical activity, sleep duration, tobacco and alcohol consumption.

METHODOLOGY: Cross-sectional observational study with 488 participants from adolescence to elderly. Sociodemographic and lifestyles characteristics

were assessed by a questionnaire. MD adherence was assessed with the Portuguese version of the Prevention with Mediterranean Diet tool (PREDIMED). The relationships between sociodemographic and lifestyles characteristics and MD adherence were analyzed through logistic regression analysis and univariate ANOVA.

RESULTS: The overall adherence to MD was 15%. Regarding age, only olive oil and pulses are not positively related to compliance with MD recommendations. Men had lower odds of fulfilling the MD criteria related to vegetables (0.59; p=0.02), fruits (0.57; p=0.007), nuts (0.47; p=0.002), and white meat (0.59; p=0.02). Concerning education, education level below 3rd cycle is always less likely to meet the DM criteria for nuts (p<0.005). Those who practice physical activity are more likely to meet the DM criteria for vegetables (1.50; p=0.046), fruits (1.78; p=0.006), red meat (1.57; p=0.007), sweet beverages (1.64; p=0.021), pulses (1.56; p=0.029) and nuts (1.66; p=0.028). Compliance with the MDP criteria for wine tends to increase with tobacco (3.03; p=0.006) and alcohol (5.36; p<0.001) consumption. When analyzing the adherence to MD as a whole, stands out, in a descending order, the influence of age, physical activity and sex (p_{eta}2=0.095, 0.026, 0.015, p<0.005 respectively).

CONCLUSIONS: Less than a sixth of this sample adheres to MD. In these results it stands out the relevance of considering sex, age and physical activity to help planning measures to promote MD adherence.

CO22. ARE EARLY LIFE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPETITE IN INFANCY? - A STUDY IN THE BITWIN COHORT

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INTRODUCTION: Appetitive traits seem to play a role in weight gain and growth in infancy. However, it is unclear which environmental factors affect the development of appetite during this period.

OBJECTIVES: To identify early life factors associated with appetitive traits, at 3 and 12 months of age, and its stability.

METHODOLOGY: Participants are from a Portuguese birth cohort (BiTwins). Appetitive traits at 3 months were assessed using the Baby Eating Behavior Questionnaire (n=347) and at 12 months with the Children's Eating Behavior Questionnaire for toddlers (n=325), validated at these ages. Stability was evaluated using correlations. The association of early life factors (weight for gestational age, mode of feeding, prematurity, smoking during pregnancy, maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI), gestational weight gain, and diabetes mellitus diagnosis) with appetitive traits was estimated by multivariable linear regression models.

RESULTS: Appetitive traits at 3 and 12 months of age were moderately correlated ($r=0.279-0.331$). Associations with early life factors differed by age. Mothers with higher BMI had infants with lower Satiety Responsiveness at 3 months. Excessive gestational weight gain was linked to a more avid appetite at both ages. In contrast, infants small for gestational age showed higher Satiety Responsiveness at 3 months ($\beta=0.241$; 95%CI: 0.056, 0.425) and lower Food Responsiveness (i.e., eating in response to external stimuli) at 12 months ($\beta=-0.297$; 95%CI: -0.523, -0.072). Infants fed exclusively with formula milk showed lower scores on Enjoyment of Food ($\beta=-0.145$; 95%CI: -0.270, -0.019) and Food Responsiveness at 3 months ($\beta=-0.415$; 95%CI: -0.618, -0.212) and, conversely, lower scores on Slowness in Eating at 12 months (i.e., eating faster) ($\beta=-0.252$; 95%CI: 0.451, -0.054).

CONCLUSIONS: Appetitive traits showed moderate stability, suggesting that early life factors may contribute to the development of appetite in infancy. Factors associated with these traits were different at 3 and 12 months of age.

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CO23. ESTIGMA DA OBESIDADE PELOS NUTRICIONISTAS – UM APELO À EMPATIA PARA DIMINUIR DESIGUALDADES EM SAÚDE

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INTRODUÇÃO: Pessoas com obesidade sofrem frequentemente do estigma da obesidade (EO), ou seja, uma percepção negativa estereotipada associada ao excesso de peso. Este estigma está regularmente presente nos cuidados de saúde (CS) devido à responsabilização do indivíduo como estratégia motivadora para a ação, o que cria uma barreira à procura de apoio e leva a piores cuidados e indicadores de saúde física e mental.

OBJETIVOS: Descrever a percepção dos nutricionistas relativamente à presença e às consequências do EO nos cuidados de saúde, em Portugal.

METODOLOGIA: Os dados foram recolhidos entre 1 de novembro e 15 de dezembro de 2021, através de um questionário online composto por 17 perguntas direcionado a nutricionistas portugueses, utilizando uma amostragem não probabilística por bola de neve. Análise estatística através do SPSS.

RESULTADOS: A amostra (n=84) foi constituída maioritariamente por nutricionistas do sexo feminino (96,4%). Apesar de 96,4% afirmar conhecer o EO, 95,2% acreditam que existe nos CS e 96,7% considerar que pode impedir a adoção de comportamentos saudáveis, 48,8% acredita não comprometer o acesso a CS e 32,1% a sua qualidade. Adicionalmente, 66,6% considera que pode ter estigmatizado, inconscientemente, pessoas com obesidade, 96,6% consideram importante a educação dos pares relativamente ao EO e 97,6% mostra-se sensível à criação de campanhas de sensibilização sobre o tema, dos quais 78,6% estão disponíveis para colaborar no seu desenvolvimento.

CONCLUSÕES: Considerando as consequências do EO e a percepção dos nutricionistas relativamente à sua presença nos CS, torna-se fundamental promover um ambiente positivo, motivador, empático e sem julgamento. De realçar que, contrariamente ao que diz a literatura recente, uma elevada percentagem dos nutricionistas portugueses acredita que o EO não compromete o acesso e a qualidade dos CS. É por isso essencial realizar campanhas de sensibilização dirigidas aos mesmos para que retenham alguns comportamentos não estigmatizantes que devem passar a adotar.

CO24. INTERVENTION TO DECREASE SALT INTAKE AND INCREASE ADHERENCE TO SALT RECOMMENDATIONS USING AN INNOVATIVE DEVICE TO MONITOR AND CONTROL SALT USE WHEN COOKING AT HOME

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