

# IUNS 21<sup>st</sup> ICN International Congress of Nutrition “From Sciences to Nutrition Security”



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# Conflict of Interest Disclosure

I have no conflict of interest to report in relation to this presentation.

**Physical Activity and Health: New Knowledge in Research and Technologies**

# **Diet and Physical Activity: Using contextual data to improve assessment**

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Recognition to **Richard P Troiano** for  
providing physical activity content

# Outline

- Accelerometer benefits
- Temporal Dietary Patterns
- Contextual information to enhance dietary assessment
- Relevant methodological issues

Outline: Accelerometer benefits

## Stronger Associations with Biomarkers

Biomarker	Self-report		Accelerometer	
	Beta (SE) <sup>1</sup>	Adj. Wald F	Beta (SE) <sup>1</sup>	Adj. Wald F
SBP	0.01 (0.03)	0.23	-0.43 (0.14)	8.89**
BMI	-0.04 (0.01)	14.95***	-0.77 (0.08)	86.71****
HDL (mg/dL)	0.10 (0.03)	8.54**	1.41 (0.27)	27.77****
Glycohemoglobin	-0.004 (0.001)	7.91**	-0.05 (0.01)	47.11****
Glucose	0.01 (0.07)	0.06	-1.67 (0.30)	30.77****
Insulin (μU/mL)	-0.08 (0.03)	10.15**	-1.11 (0.12)	81.53****

\*\* p < 0.01

\*\*\* p < 0.001

\*\*\*\* p < 0.0001

<sup>1</sup>Minutes in bouts, Beta per 10 min unit

Outline: Accelerometer benefits

## Take away...

Findings suggest:

- Self-reported and objectively measured PA may capture distinct aspects of PA associated with biomarkers of health
- Objectively measured PA demonstrates significantly stronger associations
- Both self-reported and objective PA measures are useful for examining the effects of PA behavior on health outcomes

Outline: Accelerometer benefits

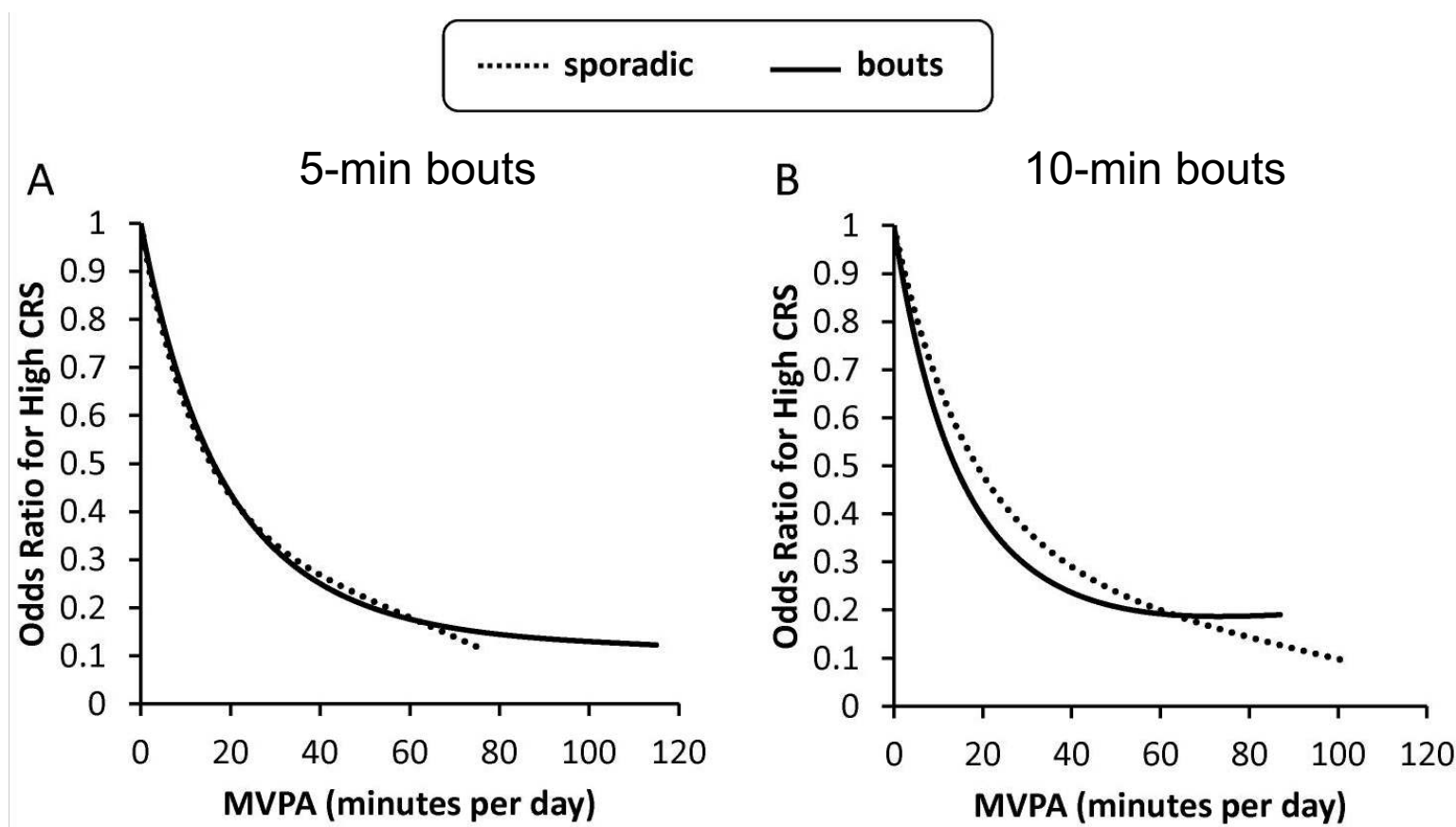
## Do Activity Bouts Matter?

Does the fractionalization of daily physical activity (sporadic vs bouts) impact cardiometabolic risk factors in youth?

- NHANES 2003-2006
- Ages 6-19 y
- Cardiometabolic risk score (CRS):
  - Waist circumference
  - Non-HDL cholesterol
  - C-reactive protein
  - Systolic blood pressure

Outline: Accelerometer benefits

# Sporadic vs. Bouts of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA)





Outline: Accelerometer benefits

## Take away...

Findings suggest:

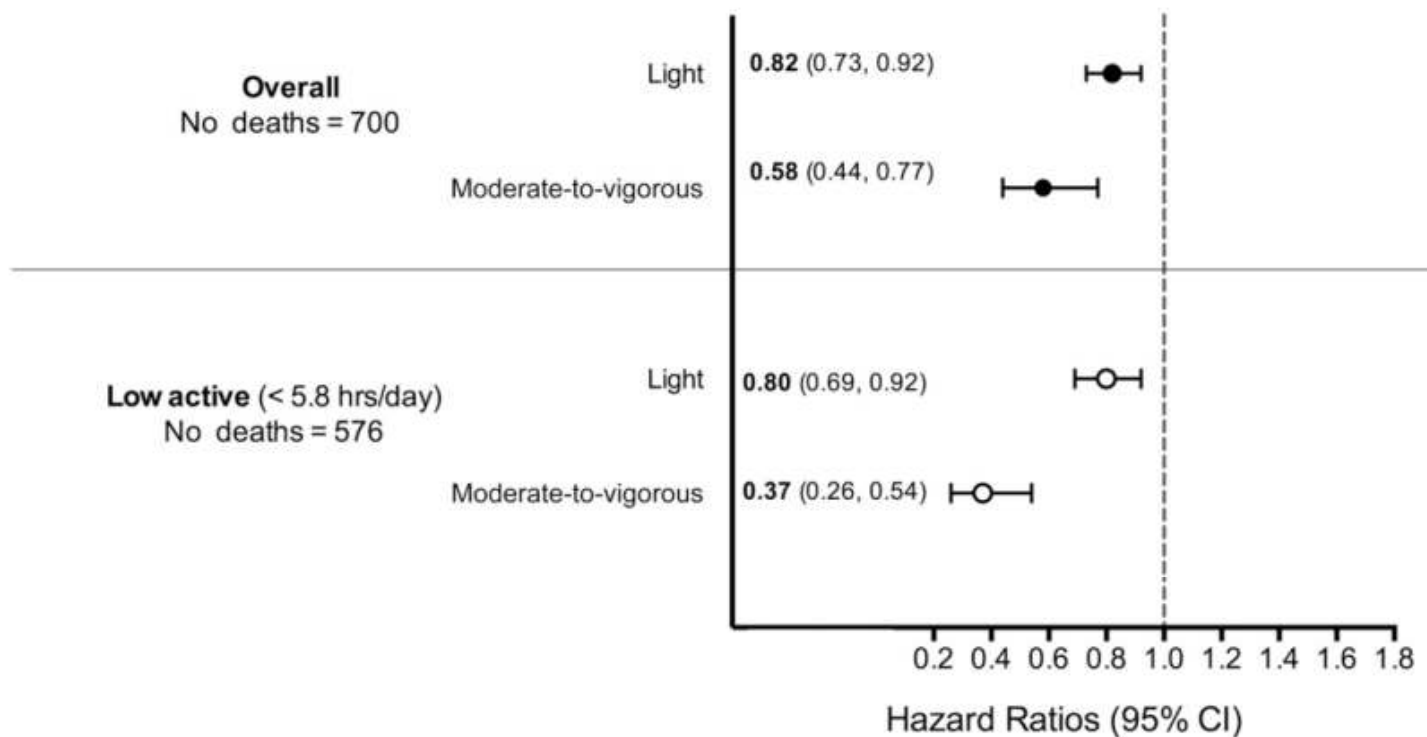
- Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) is related to cardiometabolic risk factors within children and youth
- These relationships are comparable for equivalent doses of sporadic MVPA and bouts of MVPA

Outline: Accelerometer benefits

## Does benefit accrue if sedentary time is replaced with light activity?

- Accelerometer-measured dose-response for physical activity and sedentary time and mortality using NHANES and mortality follow-up data.

Mortality associations for replacing 1 h of sedentary time with light- and moderate-to-vigorous–intensity activity in all participants and in the low-active group.



Adjusted for age, race, education, sex, smoking status, alcohol use, BMI, and a history of the following conditions: diabetes, coronary artery disease, stroke, mobility limitation, and cancer

Outline: Accelerometer benefits

## Take away...

Findings suggest:

- Whereas, health promotion efforts for physical activity have mostly focused on moderate-to-vigorous activity.
- Increasing light-intensity activity and reducing sedentary time are also important, especially for inactive adults.

Outline: Temporal dietary patterns

## Temporal Diet Patterns

- Goal: To determine relationship of energy consumption, time, and diet quality over one 24-hour day
  1. Define feature vectors by quantizing time and determining proportion of energy consumed for each eating occasion
  2. Find an appropriate distance metric for clustering feature vectors
  3. Perform clustering procedure
  4. Evaluate differences among temporal dietary patterns

Khanna N, et al., IEEE International Symposium on Multimedia, 2011; Eicher-

Miller HA et al J Acad Nutr Diet 2016

Outline: Temporal dietary patterns

## Relationship of Time to Diet

- Times and proportional amounts consumed may be associated with health or diet quality
- NHANES 1999-2004
- 1-day 24-hour dietary recall
- Participants 20-65 y (n=9,326)
- Diet Quality indicated by 2005 Healthy Eating Index (HEI)

Khanna N, et al., IEEE International Symposium on Multimedia, 2011; Eicher-

Miller HA et al J Acad Nutr Diet 2016

Outline: Temporal dietary patterns

## Distance Metric: Dynamic Time Warping

- Distance between two eating events  $m_1 = (t_1, v_1)$  and  $m_2 = (t_2, v_2)$ ,  $t$ =time,  $v$ =ratio of energy

$$d(m_1, m_2) = (v_1 - v_2)^2 + 2v_1v_2 \left( \frac{|t_1 - t_2|}{24} \right)^\alpha$$

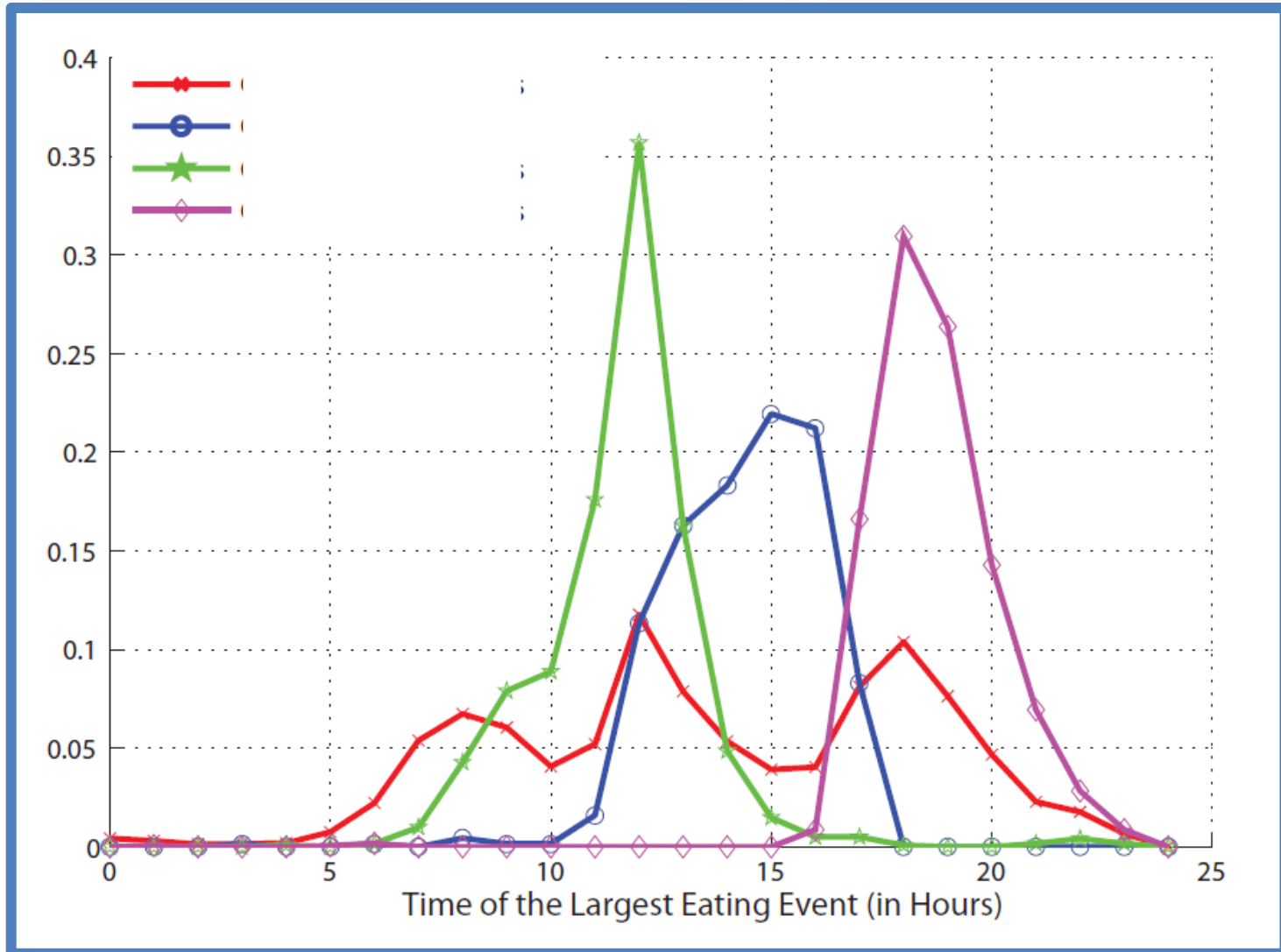
- Distance between two “24-hour diets”,  $D_1$  and  $D_2$ ,
  - A “24-hour” diet consists of a collection of multiple eating events, the distance between them is estimated by appropriately “aligning” the two diets

$$d(D_1, D_2) = \underset{j}{\text{minimize}} \sum_i d(m_i^1, m_{j(i)}^2)$$

subject to  $j(i) = 0$  or  $j(i) > j(i - 1)$ ,

Outline: Temporal dietary patterns

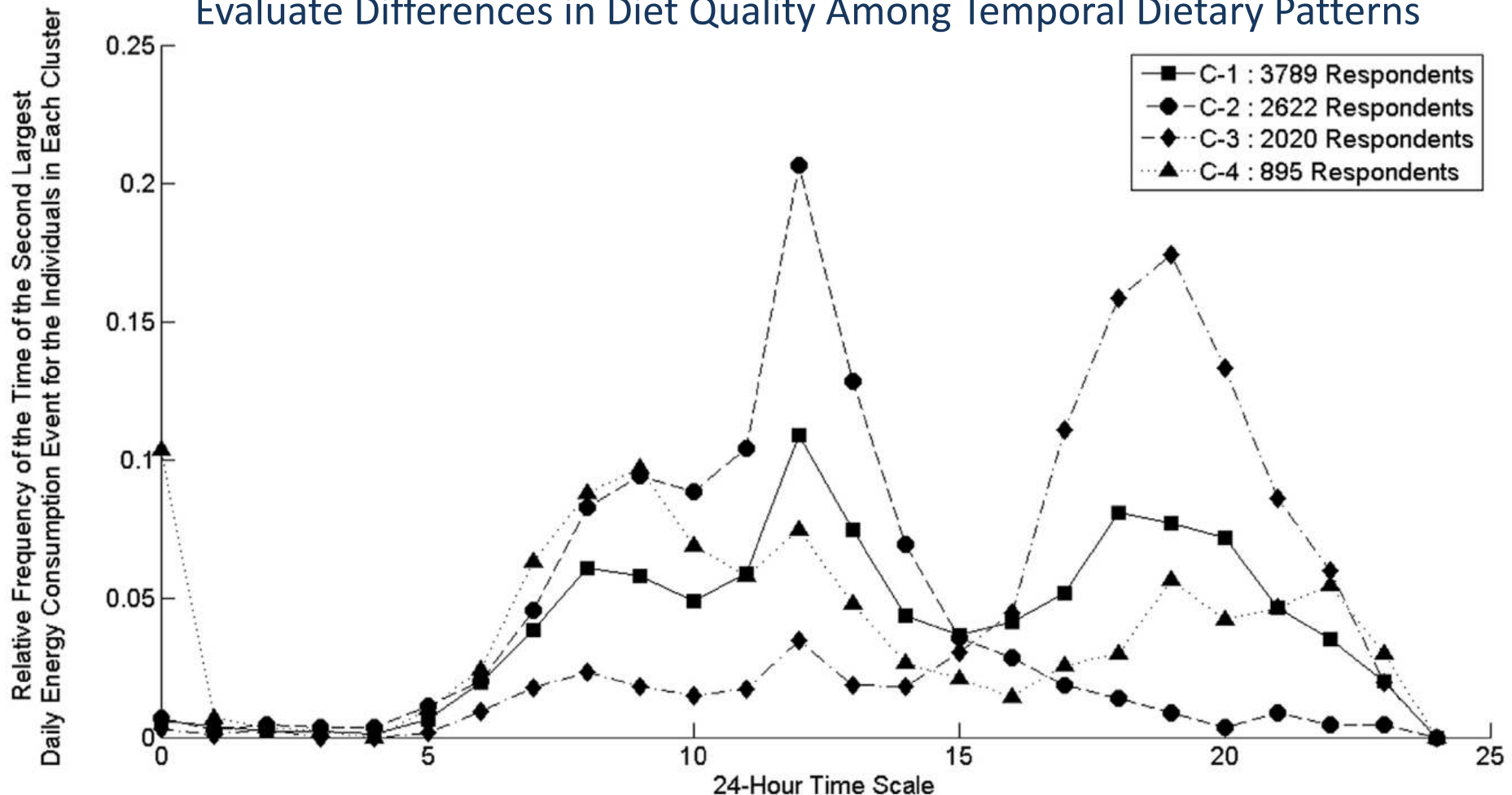
# Kernal K=4 selected as the optimal number of cluster





Outline: Temporal dietary patterns

Evaluate Differences in Diet Quality Among Temporal Dietary Patterns



**Figure 2.** Temporal dietary patterns of the second largest daily energy consumption event for clusters (C) of US adults aged 20 to 65 years from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999-2004 (N=9,326).

Outline: Temporal dietary patterns

Evaluate Differences in Diet Quality Among Temporal Dietary Patterns

Total HEI-2005 Score

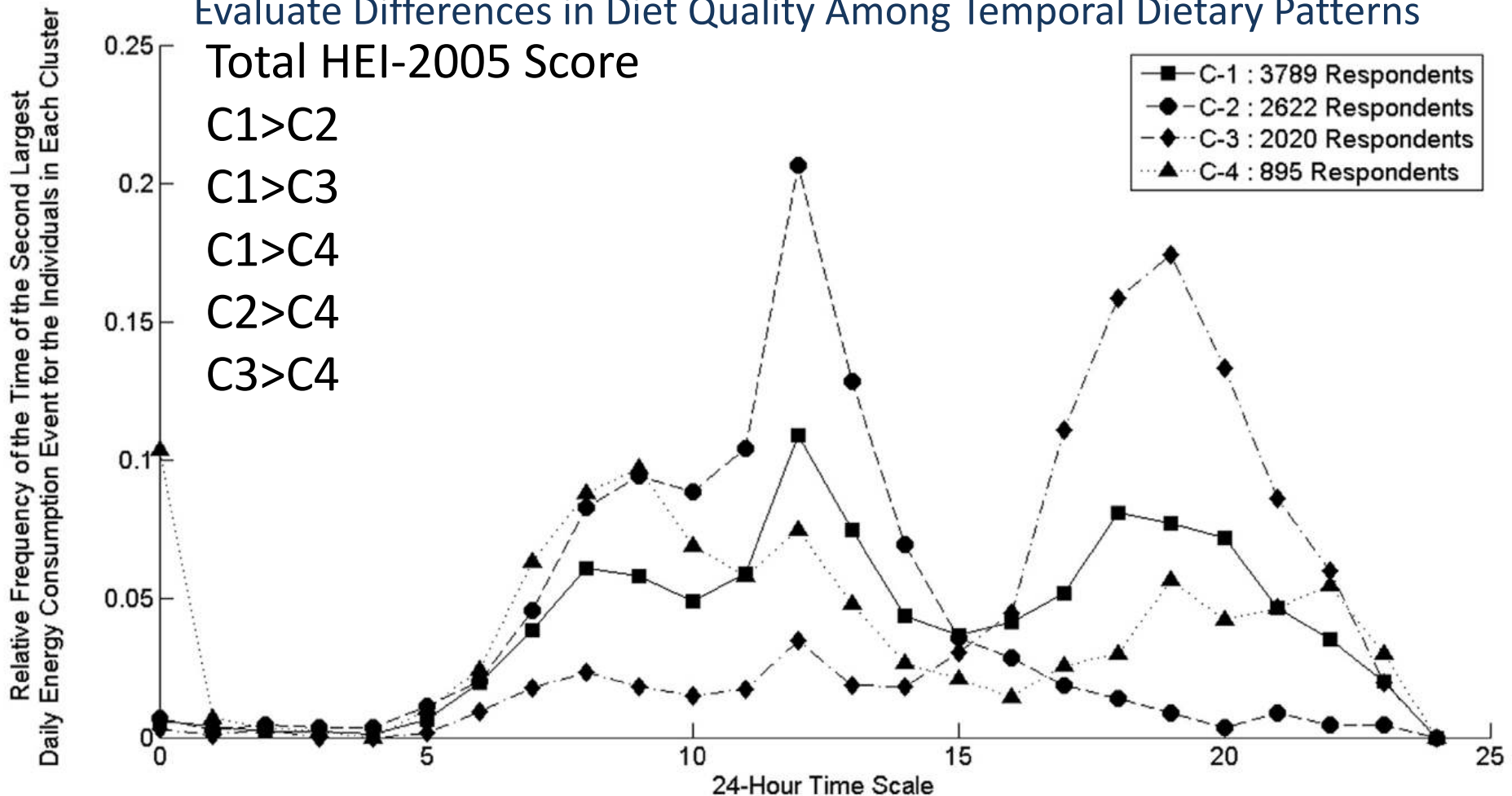
C1 > C2

C1 > C3

C1 > C4

C2 > C4

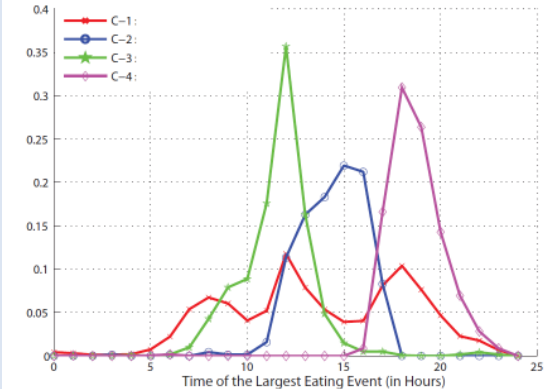
C3 > C4



**Figure 2.** Temporal dietary patterns of the second largest daily energy consumption event for clusters (C) of US adults aged 20 to 65 years from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999-2004 (N=9,326).

# Take away...

- The temporal dietary pattern exhibiting proportionally similar energy consumption throughout a 24-hour day had significantly greater mean HEI 2005 compared with the other patterns.
- Temporal dietary patterns can be used to identify differences in diet quality and enhance understanding of the complicated interplay of time and dietary intake.
- Use of pattern recognition techniques, were found to be useful for identifying temporal dietary patterns.



# Capturing & using contextual information to improve dietary assessment



Outline: Contextual information

# Contextual Information

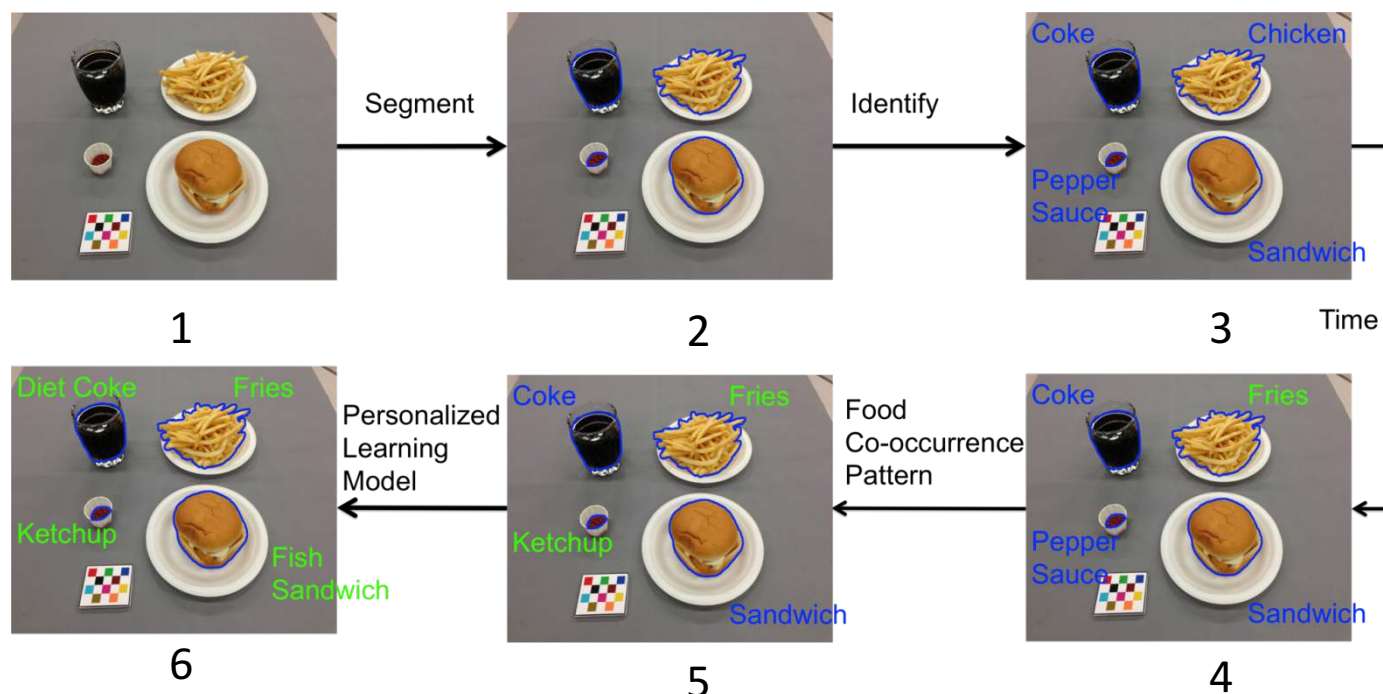
- Definition: contextual dietary information refers to any information that is not directly produced by the visual appearance of an object in the scene
- Types of context
  - Food co-occurrence
  - Temporal information
  - Geo-location
  - Accelerometer
  - Outdoor or indoor
  - Temperature or weather conditions
  - User input

# Use of Contextual Information

3 → 4: From temporal information gathered with the original image, the classifier knows the person does not usually eat chicken in the morning. Thus, the food label is modified to “Fries”

4 → 5: From food co-occurrence patterns, instead of pepper sauce, people are more likely to consume ketchup with fries

5 → 6: The Personalized Learning Model informs us that the person only drinks diet coke



Outline: Contextual information

# Food Co-occurrence Patterns

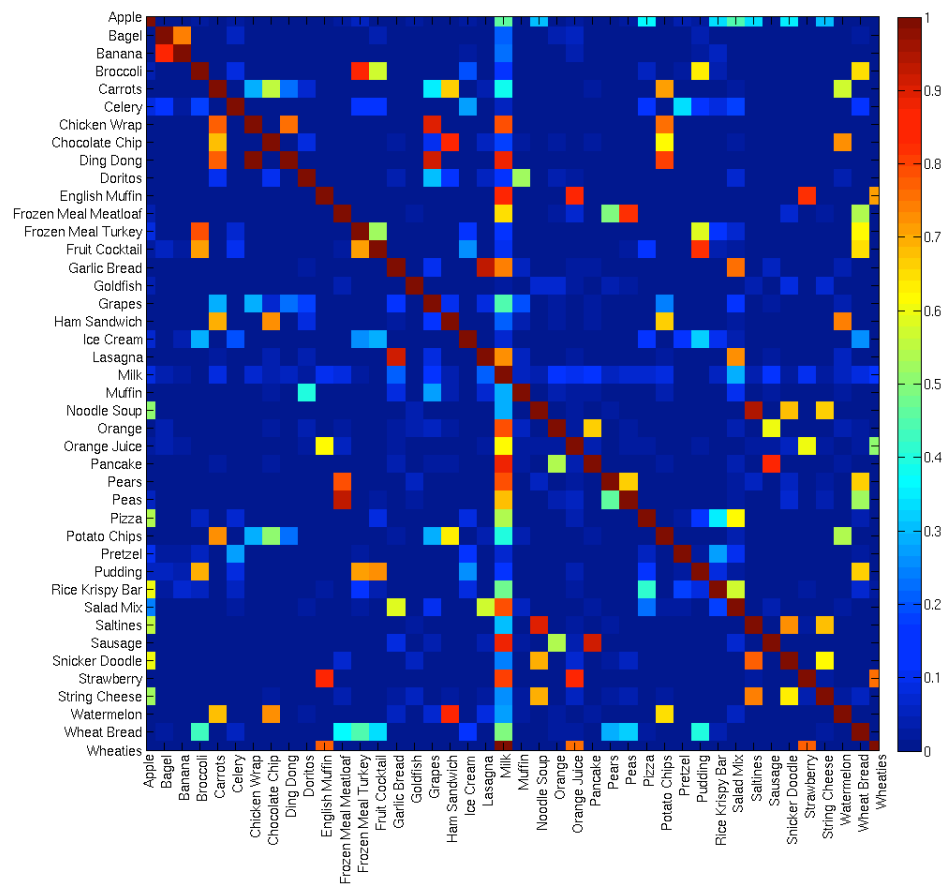
- Do you eat peanut butter with bagels?
- Or do you eat sausage with pancakes?



Outline: Contextual information

# Food Co-Occurrence Patterns

- The likelihood of food combinations --- their mutual probability of existing together in a single eating occasion
- A post-processing stage to promote agreement between the segment labels

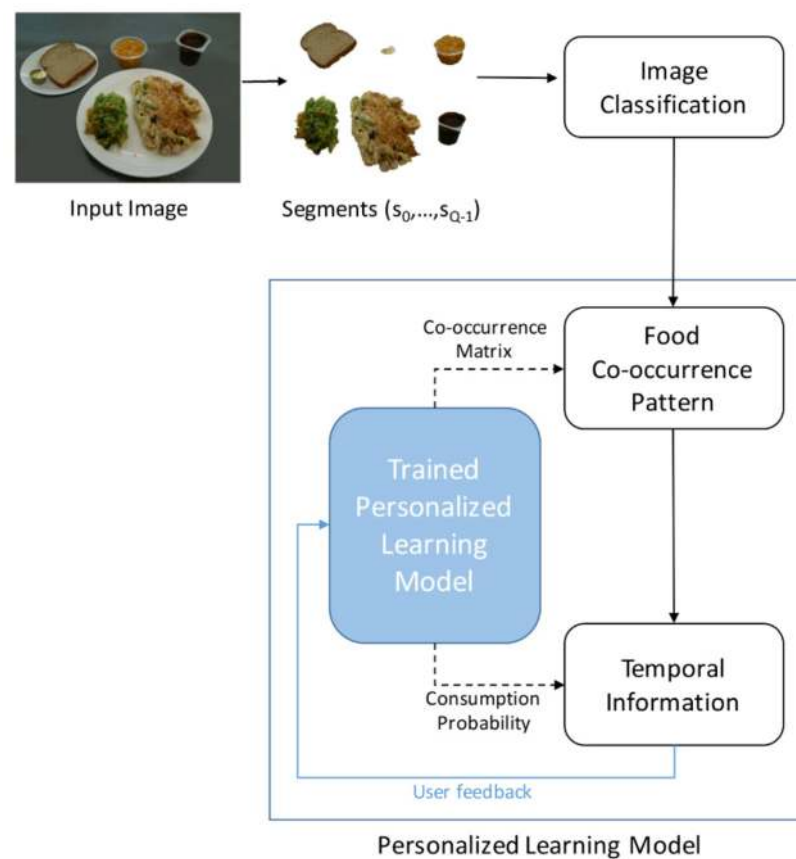




Outline: Contextual information

# Personalized Learning Model

- The goal of a personalized learning model is to improve food classification by using dietary preferences
- The personalized learning model takes into account both temporal dietary information and food co-occurrence for an individual

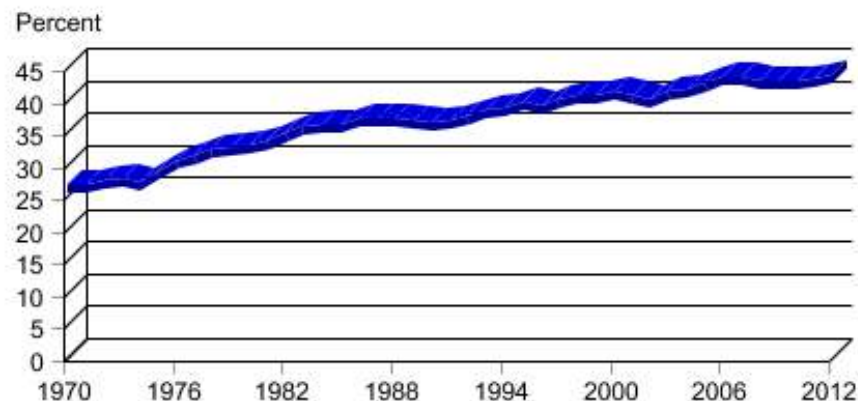


Outline: Contextual information

# Geolocation

- Dining at home or away from home?
- GPS data captured at the time meal images are taken can identify location.

Food away from home as a share of household food expenditures has risen steadily since 1970, reaching its highest level of 43.1 percent in 2012



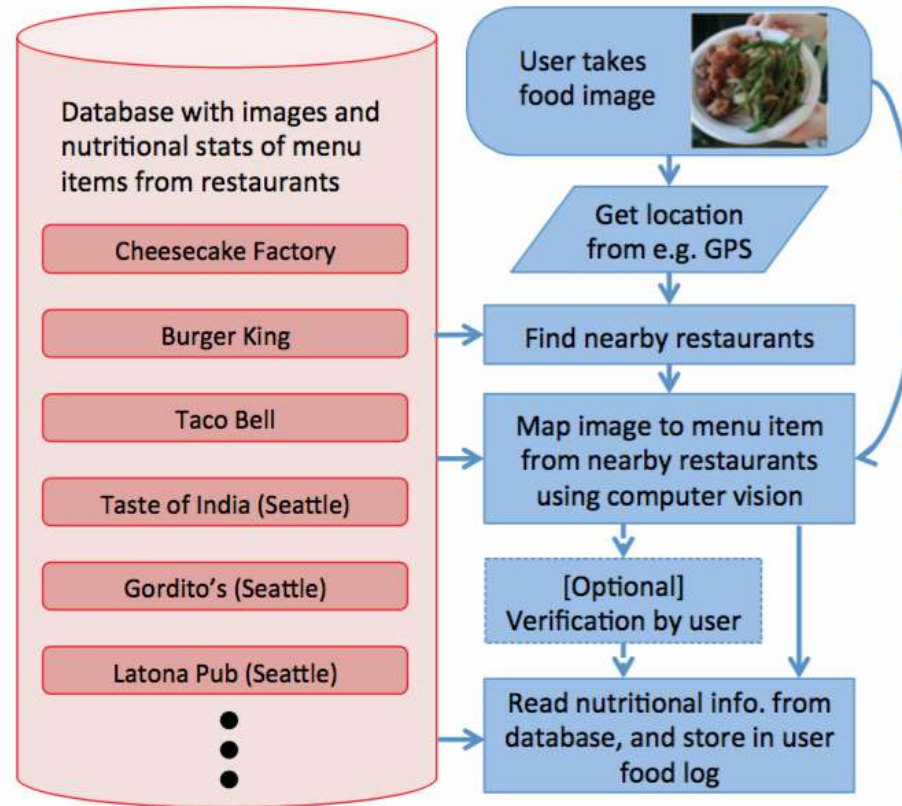
Food away-from-home expenditures divided by total food expenditures, for all families and individuals.

Total expenditures on food away from home include expense-account meals, food furnished to inmates and patients, and food and cash donated to schools and institutions. These items are not included in expenditures on food away from home for all families and individuals.

Source: Economic Research Service (ERS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food Expenditures  
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-expenditures.aspx>

Outline: Contextual information

# Geolocation



Outline: Contextual information

## Take away...

Contextual information is important

- People often do not realize how surrounding factors influence food choices and the amount of food consumed. [1]
- Contextual information helps to infer an individual's activity level and an individual's well-being
- Contextual information can improve food recognition accuracy using computer vision techniques

[1] Cohen D and Babey S. "Contextual influences on eating behaviours: heuristic processing and dietary choices." *Obesity Reviews*, pp. 766-779, 2012



# Different approaches to enhance dietary assessment with images

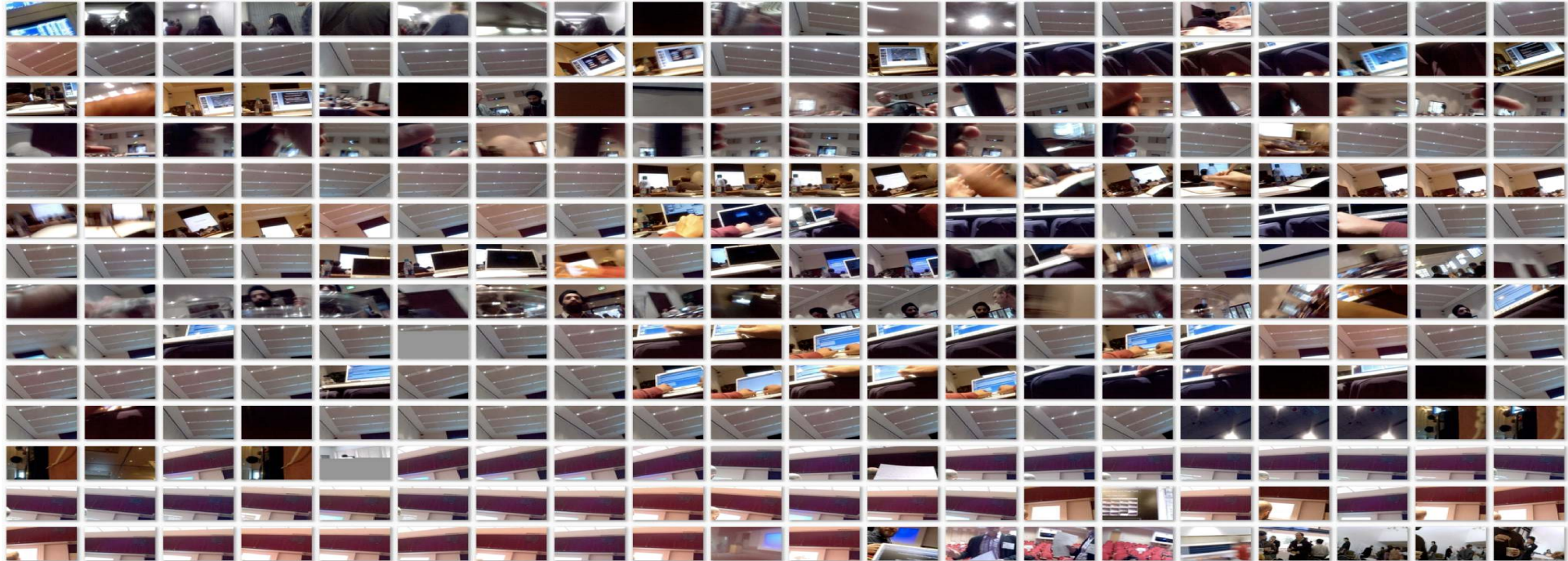
- Passive
  - Wearable camera/other devices
  - Lots of images/data collected
  - Users do not need to be “engaged”
  - Need to detect eating events
  - Images can be used for other things
  - Privacy issues
- Active
  - Use mobile telephone
  - Focused images
  - Users are “engaged”
  - Useful contextual information
  - Better quality images



# Passive Approach

- Passive Approach
  - ~ 1 image/5 sec → 400,000 images/day – most not related to food
- Active approach
  - ~ 6-12 images/day

# Passive Approach



Time elapsed 24 minutes

# Active Approach

Time elapsed 24 hours

Example of 1-day images captured with the mobile food record showing the eating occasions and time for a woman

BMI = 32.8

Eating Occasions = 8



06:36



10:14



13:03



15:13



17:54



18:28



18:54



21:35



# One Eating Occasion

Passive

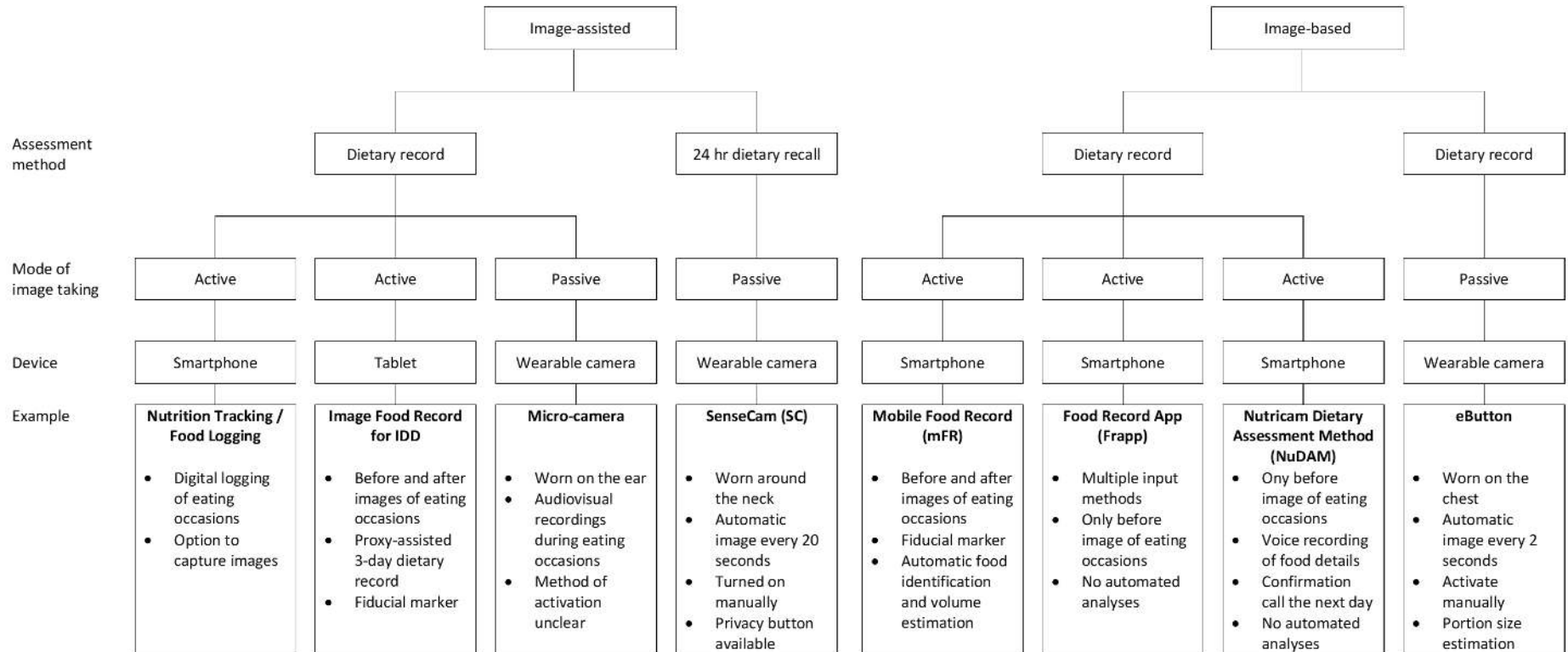


35 images from ~ 180 images over a 15 minute eating occasion

Active



# Strategies using images for dietary assessment organized by terminology



Left to right: Image Assisted - Painter SL, et al. J Med Internet Res 2017; Ptomey LT, et al. Disabil Health J 2015; Pettitt C, et al. Br J Nutr 2016; Gemming L, et al. Br J Nutr 2014. Left to right: Image Based - Ahmad Z, et al. MADiMa Oct 2016, Casperson SL, et al. JMIR Mhealth Uhealth 2015; Rollo ME, et al. Nutrients 2015; Beltran A, et al. Proceedings of Measuring Behavior 2016 ([www.measuringbehavior.org](http://www.measuringbehavior.org)). Also see Boushey CJ, et al. Proc Nutr Soc 2016.

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