

# Nutrition Intake of Children at the Caribou Child Care Centre

FNH 370 Group 14: Nutrition For Kids  
Methods: Dietary and Ecological

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# Caribou Child Care Centre

Children: around 17 preschoolers (3-5yrs) and 13 toddlers (1-3yrs)

Number of staff: 7 (full-time/part-time)

Long hour daycare with 2 snacks provided each day (9:30AM and 3:30PM)

Children and staff involved in snack Preparation

Children bring their own lunch

Portion size determined by each child



# Assumptions

- Children have met their nutritional intake while outside of care centre (breakfast, lunch and dinner)
- Children are spending the whole day at the care centre
- Increased food intake with age



# Nutrition Care Process

Assessment - Dietary/Ecological, questionnaire

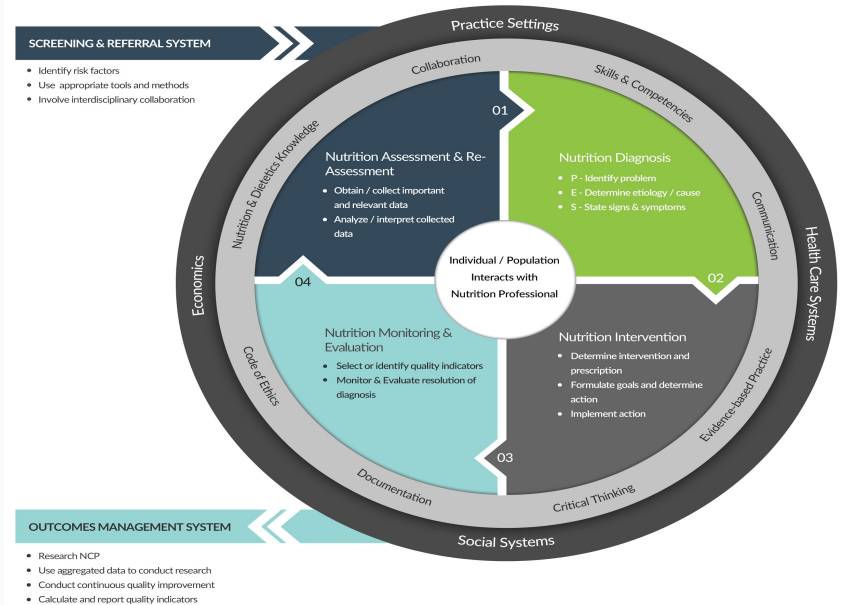
Diagnosis - Unevenly distributed macronutrient intake

Intervention - Provide dietary guidelines for meals

Monitoring - Three day food record and observation

Evaluation - Eventual in depth FFQ

## THE NUTRITION CARE PROCESS MODEL



# Assessment - Ecological

Response rate: 4/7

- Education: varying levels of education
- Convenience: 1 person buys food; 15 minutes preparing food
- Budget: no budget; wider option for meal planning
- Children: generally open to trying new foods

# Assessment - Dietary

Types of snacks provided\*:

CHO	FAT	PRO
Pasta Rice Pizza Cheerios/cereal Banana bread Apple crumble Toast Oatmeal Crackers Fruits (daily) Vegetables	Pasta Pizza	Cheese Milk Yogurt Pasta Pizza

\*represent usual snack options

Data Obtained Through:

- Nutrition Questionnaire
- Direct Observation



# AMDR Values

	1-3 yr olds	4-5 yrs olds
CHO	45-65%	45-65%
FAT	30-40%	25-35%
PRO	5-20%	10-30%

DRI, dietary reference intakes: The essential guide to nutrient requirements. Washington, D.C: National Academies Press.

- At least  $\frac{1}{3}$  of calories from fat
- About  $\frac{1}{5}$  of calories from protein

Why use AMDR?

- Focus on balance between different macronutrients

# Diagnosis

PES Statement: Risk of unevenly distributed macronutrient intake related to common snacks served focusing on high carbohydrate and low protein/fat as evidenced by the results of the nutrition questionnaire.

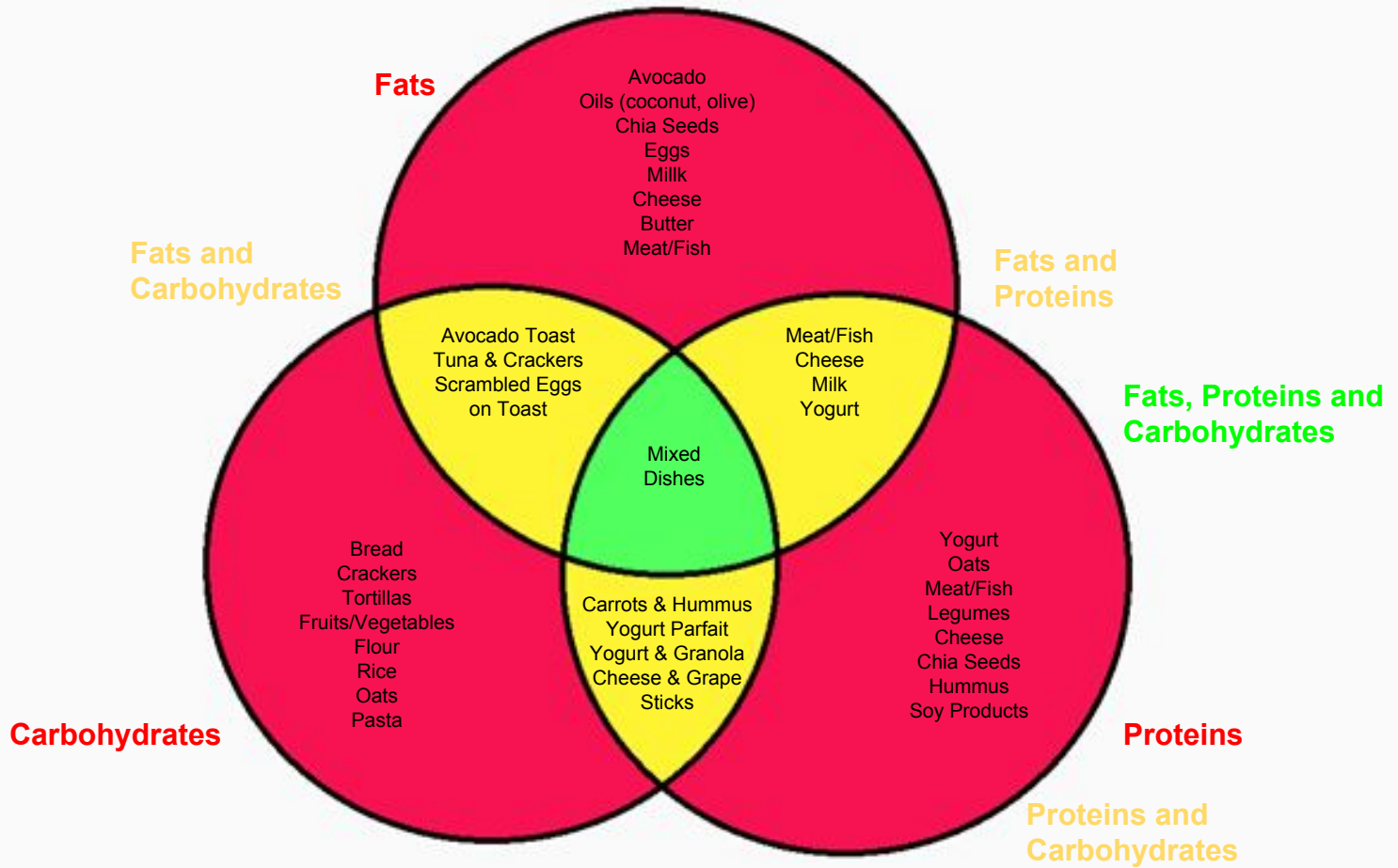




# Intervention

**Encourage the implementation of a weekly meal plan.**

Planning ahead ensures that food with a higher fat and protein content are available for the staff to use when preparing snacks for the children.



# Macronutrient Breakdown

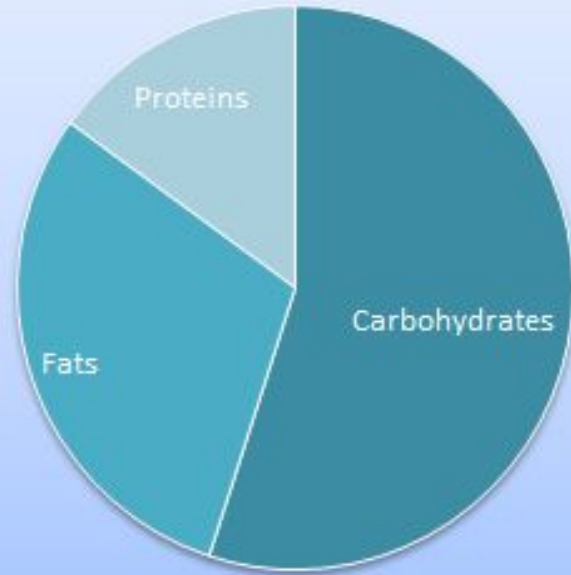
Try making mixed dishes/snacks that include CHO, FAT and PRO.

Fried Rice - rice, eggs and peas

Pasta Salad - pasta, cheese, and beans

Banana Bread - flour, banana, coconut oil and chia seeds

Smoothies - berries, milk, yogurt



# Monitoring & Evaluation

## 1-6 Months

- Three day food record every month

## 6+ Months

- FFQ (with 50 items or less); administered every 4 months validated with 3 day food record/ 24-hour recall (Bell et al., 2013)

# Limitations

- No information obtained on brands/ingredients/quantitative information on the common snacks served
- Inter-individual variability of intake
- Not enough time for staff to complete questionnaire
- No information provided on nutrient intake of meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner)

# Summary

In summary, our case study...

# Critical Questions

- 1) What would change with our assessment if we were able to determine what type of food the children were eating outside of the day care centre?
- 2) How do you determine portion sizes and how do you reflect recommendations without knowing the exact food proportions?

# Citations

- FAO Corporate Document Repository. (1973). *Energy and protein requirements: Report of a joint FAO-WHO ad hoc expert committee*. Rome;Lanham;: Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- Otten, J. J., Hellwig, J. P., & Meyers, L. D. (2006). *DRI, dietary reference intakes: The essential guide to nutrient requirements*. Washington, D.C: National Academies Press.
- Bell, L. K., Golley, R. K., & Magarey, A. M. (2013). Short tools to assess young children's dietary intake: a systematic review focusing on application to dietary index research. *Journal of Obesity*. Retrieved from <http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/ps/i.do?p=HRCA&sw=w&u=ubcolumbia&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA368282597&sid=summon&asid=5a60f10989d078e7280ab5c187098bd9>



