Harmonized Cross-Sectional Surveys Focused on Fluid Intake in Children, Adolescents and Adults: The Liq.In7 Initiative

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In the adult surveys of UK, Poland, Japan and Argentina, hot beverages were the highest contributor to TFI. The fluid intake of children and adolescents in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay was characterized by a contribution of juices and sweet beverages that was as important as the contribution of water to TFI.

Conclusion: Given that a relatively high proportion of subjects, especially children and adolescents, failed to meet the recommended AI of water from fluids and that water intake was not the highest contributor to TFI in all countries, undertaking actions to increase water intake are warranted.

Introduction

In the last decade, epidemiological evidence has linked total fluid intake (TFI, the sum of drinking water and all other beverages) and the intake of water and/or other beverages to different health outcomes. Preliminary evidence indicated that increased consumption of water has the potential to reduce energy intake and the risk of obesity [1,
Fluid Intake of Children, Adolescents and Adults

Participants were provided with a fluid-specific record to collect information related to their intakes of all fluid types during 7 consecutive days. The information included the type of beverage, the volume consumed and where and when the fluid was consumed. An identical 7-day fluid-specific record was completed either online or on paper. To increase the reported accuracy of the volume of fluid consumed by the participants, a photographic booklet of standard fluid containers was provided. All the 15 surveys used this method to assess the fluid intake and were referred to as liquid intake across 7 days (Liq.In7).

Fluids were classified as water (tap and bottled water), milk and milk derivatives, hot beverages (coffee, tea and other hot beverages), juices, sweet beverages (carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks, energy drinks, sports drinks and other sugared soft drinks), diet beverages (diet carbonated soft drinks, diet non-carbonated soft drinks and other diet soft drinks), alcoholic drinks and other beverages. In the children and adolescent sample, as well as in the adult samples of UK, Poland, Indonesia and Japan, the intake of diet beverages was very small; therefore, during the first data treatment, they were included in the sweet beverage category. In Argentina, Iran and Indonesia, alcoholic beverages were not recorded, and in Belgium, hot beverages were not recorded. TFI was defined as the sum of all these categories. To evaluate the adequacy of fluid intake, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) age- and gender-specific adequate intakes (AIs) for total water intake were used, after subtracting 20% estimated to correspond to water intake from foods [25].

Results

Figure 1 describes the mean total water intake for all age groups by country. On an average, children (mean age 8 ± 2 years) consumed the recommended amount of TFI (1.3 liters/day), with the exception of France (1,018 ml/day), China (966 ml/day) and Belgium (839 ml/day). Combining both genders, fluid intake by adolescents (mean age 13 ± 2 years) failed to meet the recommended AI (1.7–2 liters/day for boys and 1.5–2 liters/day for girls) in Mexico (1,509 ml/day), France (1,253 ml/day), Belgium (948 ml/day), Poland (1,476 ml/day), Iran (1,320 ml/day) and China (1,153 ml/day). Adult participants (mean age 40 ± 14 years) met the recommended AI of water (2.0 liters/day for males and 1.6 liters/day for females) apart from in France (1,545 ml/day). For the entire sample (data not shown), the mean TFI was 1.2 liters/day in children, 1.2 liters/day in adolescents and 1.8 liters/day in adults. Only 39% of children, 25% of adolescents and 53% of adults met the EFSA AI of water from fluids.

Figure 2 illustrates the contributions of water and the different beverages to TFI, per country and age group. In 8 out of the 15 countries, water represented half or more (44–79%) of TFI in all age groups. In the adult samples of Poland, UK, Argentina and Japan, hot beverages were the main contributors to TFI. In the children and adolescent...
Fig. 1. Mean TFI (ml/day) and intakes (ml/day) of water and other beverages according to age group and country. a The mean TFI of each demographic group is shown numerically; b hot beverages were not recorded in the Belgian sample. y = Years.
Fig. 2. Contribution (%) of each fluid type to TFI according to age group and country. y = Years.
samples of these 4 countries, the contribution of hot beverages was lower than in adults, yet juices and sweet beverages combined to contribute equally or more than water to the TFI. This also existed in the children and adolescent samples of Uruguay, Brazil and Mexico, where the highest contribution to TFI came from beverages containing sugar (i.e., juices and sweet beverages).

Figure 3 presents the overall contribution of water and different beverages to TFI, in the entire combined sample categorized by age groups. By far, water was the greatest single contributor to overall fluid intake, ranging from 40% of intake in adults to 57% in adolescents. With increasing age, the contribution of milk and derivatives, juices and sweet beverages significantly decreased, while the contribution of hot beverages and alcoholic beverages significantly increased (all values p < 0.0001).

Discussion and Conclusion

Our large, cross-sectional survey of 15 countries presented important aspects of habitual fluid intake by approximately 12,000 children and adolescents and 16,300 adults, using a similar fluid-specific record. The initial finding was that, on an average, a considerable proportion of participants in all age groups failed to meet the EFSA recommended adequate fluid intake [25]. Looking at the whole population, 47% of adults, 60% of children aged 4–9 years and 75% of adolescents fell short of the recommended mean intake specific to their age group. While we recognize that we did not collect any marker of hydration status in this population, the fact that the reported intake was below the recommended intake raises a note of caution for public health policies, aimed at promoting the needs and benefits of sufficient daily fluid intake for all demographic groups.

A second finding, which has been repeatedly reported in other reviews [12], involves the wide variation found among fluid consumption by similar population age groups, across different countries. In our study, however, this difference may not be attributed to differences in the methodology to assess fluid intake, as has been the case in other published studies. We believe that these findings actually reveal different patterns of consumption, some of which may be explained by environmental differences,
some of which respond to lifestyle and some of which may be due to differences in the diet and culture. These factors, in turn, also affect the type of beverages consumed by the population. Understanding the pattern of beverage consumption by different age groups within specific countries is a key element in fostering consumption of healthier beverages [13, 26].

The field of epidemiological descriptions of fluid intake at a population level is relatively new in the literature and presents several limitations. Our study was no exception, and we acknowledge the following limitations that should be addressed in future surveys using Liq.In7 methodology. Fluid and water consumption, as well as food and nutrition surveys, are subject to sampling bias that reflects the underlying characteristics of the populations who respond to surveys. Furthermore, there are biases in self-reported data that require validation using biological markers [27]. Not all age groups are present in all surveys, in particular at-risk groups at the extremes of the age distribution; both young children and senior adults have been recognized to be at particular risk of inadequate fluid intake. Given that total water intake represents the sum of TFI and water present in foods and is subject to age, gender, body composition and diet/behavior/culture, it is suggested that the overall diet should be assessed to properly assess total water intake. Yet a potential risk, when recording food intake, is that subjects might be more focused on meals and omit drinking acts outside of meals. The evaluation of the contribution of free sugars present in beverages to overall energy consumption is still difficult, as reflected by the difficulties in assessing sugar added by hand to beverages, as well as the lack of updated fluid composition data in every country. In addition to difficulties in estimating overall energy intake from the diet and adequacy of energy intake, anthropometric data should be collected to look at energy balance.

Considering these limitations, we consider that our data contribute important information to the study of fluid consumption among populations. To the best of our knowledge, this is the largest study to collect information with a homogenized fluid-specific survey in a large sample of children, adolescents and adults. As such, the data offer a more robust picture of patterns of fluid consumption and types of beverages consumed across a wide spectrum of demographic groups. Understanding drinking behavior is the first step in the use of evidence to guide policies and programs, aimed at the promotion of healthier life styles.

Disclosure Statement


References