The trends in total energy, macronutrients and sodium intake among Japanese: findings from the 1995–2016 National Health and Nutrition Survey – CORRIGENDUM

Aki Saito, Shino Imai, Nay Chi Htun, Emiko Okada, Katsushi Yoshita, Nobuo Yoshiike and Hidemi Takimoto

In the second paragraph on the third page of Saito et al. (1), there was a minor duplication of text from an article by Murakami et al. (2). The authors apologise for this error.

Original Text (1):
The utility of this household-based dietary record to estimate food and nutrient intakes at the individual level has been examined in Japanese subjects (14). Dietary intakes among thirty-two young female dietetic students estimated by this 1-d household dietary record by their mothers were compared with those estimated by a 1-d weighed dietary record, which was independently conducted by the young students themselves. Mean differences between intakes estimated by the two methods were 6.2 % for energy, 5.7 % for protein, 6.7 % for fat and 6.3 % for carbohydrate, whereas Pearson’s correlation coefficients were 0.90 for energy, 0.89 for protein, 0.91 for total fat and 0.90 for carbohydrate.

Revised text:
The usefulness of the household-based dietary record method applied in the NNS and NHNS has been examined previously in young Japanese women (14). Dietary intakes were recorded by 32 female dietetic students and compared to 1-d household-based dietary records completed by their mothers. The mean differences between intakes estimated by the two methods were 6.2 %, 5.7 %, 6.7 % and 6.3 % for energy, protein, fat and carbohydrate, respectively. Pearson correlation coefficients were energy 0.90, protein 0.89, fat 0.91 and carbohydrate 0.90.

References