

## A healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet in early life and aspects of child growth and development



# Neha Agnihotri A healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet in early life and aspects of child growth and development

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#### **Preface**

Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) once stated that "The world has enough for everyone's need, but not enough for everyone's greed." These words have stayed with me since a written assignment in earlier school years, and the relevance of this quote has indeed a place in the present as well. Over the years, starting from a bachelor's degree in Nutrition to a master's degree in Public Health Sciences, concerns regarding sustainability became an increasing part of the study field and also in the general public. In earlier years, idealism and more or less utopian perspectives dominated my viewpoints and opinions on how things ought to be in political and public health affairs. However, in 2012, I recall attending a seminar with the topic Sustainable diets, where one of the presenters particularly left me with a new understanding of the complexity and the challenges of sustainable diets, while still having an idealistic approach to the subject. This presenter, Elling Bere, turned out to be one of my supervisors in this project, several years later.

When I applied for the current PhD-position at the *Faculty of Health and Sports Sciences* at University of Agder, there was never any hesitation in my mind regarding having to move to Kristiansand for such an interesting project that was planned. Not only did the project address the issue of the environmental impact of diets, but it also concerned the importance of having a healthy diet from pregnancy and beyond for optimal child growth and development. The former research already conducted in this field by the team inspired me and made the decision very easy. At that point, I never knew how these years would turn out to be the most challenging and also the most enriching time of my life, both personally and professionally. It has been a highly educational and inspirational process, and a journey of self-development through setbacks and progress.

The current thesis stands as the result of the contribution, guidance and support of several people. First and foremost, I extend my utmost gratitude to my main supervisor, *Nina Cecilie Øverby*. You truly are the definition of the word *veileder*, by knowing how to guide one back on track when astray, and by seeing the potential and providing space and possibilities so one may become the best version of oneself. This work would have never been completed without your support, encouragement and guidance, and I am forever grateful for that.

The same words go for my co-supervisor and also head of department at *Department of Nutrition and Public health*, *Elisabet Rudjord Hillesund*. I have learned a great amount working close with you and I am deeply grateful for your valuable contributions and the knowledge and warmth shared. Together, you and Nina make an enthusiastic team which has been a joyful, inspiring and fun experience to be a part of, even throughout the hardships. To my co-supervisor, *Elling Bere*, thank you for the valuable contributions and for engaging yourself, me, and others in an important area of research. I have truly appreciated your support and our talks, and your keen interest in your field has been inspiring. I feel privileged to have worked with you all and I am immensely grateful for all the expertise, knowledge and experiences that have been exchanged. Thank you.

Several fellow colleagues and co-authors have contributed to the papers in this thesis. *Andrew K. Wills*, thank you for the valuable input and statistical guidance, and not at least, for the enlightening and interesting conversations on your Norway visits, which I have deeply appreciated. *Kristine Vejrup*, I have sincerely enjoyed and valued working with you and discussing our paper on "coffee-walks and talks" in Oslo during corona-times. I hope for continued contact with you both. Thank you, *Anne-Lise Brantsæter and Synnve Schjølberg*, for sharing your expertise as senior researchers and partners from the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study. *Marissa Leblanc*, I am thankful for your statistical guidance. It has been a pleasure and an honour to know you all.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the Faculty of Health and Sports Sciences and to former department leaders, *Geir Torstveit* and *Anne Ask*, for your assistance in challenging times and for making it possible to finish this work by providing workspace and other necessary accommodations throughout the years. A special thanks to *Eli Andås* in the PhD-programme for always meeting any inquiry with a gentle smile, and to *Rune Brynildsrud* for always helping out with any IT-related requests.

Heartfelt gratitude also goes to different people of the health-care system in Kristiansand. Thank you for doing your jobs, so that others may do theirs. I would also like to sincerely thank all participants of the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child cohort study. Without your valuable contributions and time, this research could not have taken place.

The time as a PhD-student has been made considerably more joyful with all my wonderful colleagues and fellow PhD-students I have gotten to know over the years, both at *Bygg 17* and in different floors at *I-bygget*. Thank you for all the cheering, encouragement and open-hearted conversations throughout the years. Special appreciation goes to *Shaista, Cecilie, Kaia, Lene, Sissel, Kristine, Ingrid, Ann-Christin, Wendy, Yannis* and *Agapi* for the good times spent together here in Kristiansand. *Marianne, Torunn* and *Synne*, I have sincerely enjoyed sharing office and conversations with you in the last year. I look forward to even more memories with you all.

Oslo-trips and contact with my close and dear friends there have become less with the years. To each and everyone of you, thank you so much for having faith in me and keeping up the friendships despite the physical distance. I am also very grateful to my whole extended family who have supported and cheered for me over the years. I am blessed to have you all in my life.

Finally, my deepest gratitude goes to my closest family. To my dearest parents, I am eternally grateful for your unconditional support in every way during these years. Thank you for teaching me to work hard and to never give up. To my dear brother *Ravi* and his wife *Shikha*, I am sincerely thankful for your always uplifting company, love and support. Lastly, to my dearest baby nephew *Vivek*, whose name means wisdom: the video calls and time spent with you have filled my days and nights with joy and smiles. Thank you for showing me the value of my efforts.

I will be forever grateful for the time spent at  $S\phi$  rlandet, and for the beautiful, nourishing and pleasant surroundings that have provided for the most cherished years in my life.

Thank you.

Kristiansand, February 2023

Neha Agnihotri



#### Summary

Healthy diets optimize our developmental potential starting from life in womb and can promote longevity, well-being and healthy lives. On the other hand, diets of poor quality were attributable to one in five deaths globally in 2017, mainly caused by cardiovascular disease followed by cancer and diabetes. Moreover, 39 million children under the age of five were overweight or obese in 2020, being at increased future risk of non-communicable diseases. Not only are unhealthy diets detrimental to public health, but more so, they negatively impact the global environment. What we eat directly impacts public health, food systems, environment, economy and the future. However, all healthy foods do not directly translate to being environmentally sustainable. Besides, our dietary habits tend to be influenced by culture, palatability, availability and affordability. Sustainable diets are defined as being health-enhancing with a low environmental impact, while also being culturally appropriate and economically viable. The *New Nordic Diet (NND)* has been proposed as a regionally appropriate and sustainable diet to the Nordic countries. Consequently, the potential health benefits of the NND have been increasingly investigated in different samples and populations, but there is as yet limited knowledge on the effects of adherence to the NND from fetal life through maternal diet and into childhood. The first 1000 days of life represent a vulnerable phase from the time of conception to child age two years. Healthy child growth and development resulting from a nutritionally adequate maternal and child diet during this phase and beyond, has the potential to impact both present and future health.

In the current thesis, we wanted to investigate whether a dietary pattern in line with the NND could be beneficial for aspects of growth and development in children, while also being healthy and potentially sustainable. Three research aims were put forth to investigate this overarching purpose, which also correspond to the three research papers included in this thesis. First, we aimed to develop child diet scores reflecting adherence to the NND, based on a maternal pregnancy NND-score comprising of ten subscales, which was developed in an earlier related project. The subscales of the score intended to capture foods with a Nordic identity that are locally available, traditionally consumed or have an importance as a food source in the Nordic countries, and that have a healthier potential compared to similar foods in the same food group. Second, we aimed to

assess potential associations with the NND-scores and weight status at eight years of age. Third, we wanted to investigate potential associations with the NND-scores and measures of child development up to five years of age.

The data material for this thesis was obtained from the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa). Dietary data was available from parentcompleted questionnaires at four time-points, resulting in *child NND-scores* operationalizing adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable child diet at age 6 months (n=89 715), 18 months (n=76,432), 3 years (n=58,884), and 7 years (n=35,978) (Paper I). The scores at 6 months and 3 years comprised of six subscales with a possible scoring range from 0-6, whereas the scores at 18 months and 7 years consisted of nine subscales, yielding a total scoring range between 0-9. Values of 0 or 1 were assigned for each subscale depending on whether the participant scored above or below the cohort-specific median. Receiving 1 point acknowledged a healthier food choice or behaviour. Higher total scoring indicated higher adherence to the NND. Participants were further categorized into low, medium, and high adherence groups for descriptive and analysis purposes. In paper II, logistic regression models were applied in a sample of 14,989 dyads to estimate crude and adjusted odds ratios for child overweight at 8 years with continuous and categorized maternal and child NNDscores. Linear and logistic regression were applied in paper III (n=83,800) to estimate crude and adjusted associations between maternal and child NNDadherence at 6 months, 18 months and 3 years and measures of child development at 6 months, 18 months, 3 and 5 years.

The main results from this thesis show that the developed child NND-scores could not fully resemble the maternal pregnancy NND-score, due to limited dietary information in the child questionnaires (Paper I). However, aspects of diet quality and features of a healthy and potentially sustainable diet in children could still be captured to some degree. There was no association with NND adherence and weight status at 8 years in adjusted analyses, which could be a true null-finding, or could partly be explained by the complexity of this relationship and that the MoBa-sample was healthier than the general population (Paper II). On the other hand, we did find a positive association between maternal and child NND-adherence with communication and motor skills, and with low and medium

adherence indicating higher odds for developmental delay at almost all measured timepoints in crude and adjusted analyses (Paper III).

Thus, a diet based on the NND during pregnancy and childhood, with key foods such as whole grains, fruits, vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, milk, oatmeal, fish, water, and being breast-fed and receiving homemade food as a toddler, can be beneficial for immediate and future child development, while also having an environmental-friendly potential. Although the developed scores may have shortcomings regarding validity, the findings in the current thesis contribute to the field with its prospective and longitudinal nature. The findings are relevant in terms of expanding the knowledge on the health effects of regional and sustainable diets from early life and onwards. Future research in this line is encouraged to encompass sustainability aspects in more sophisticated ways, as to continue to respond to the global call towards more sustainable diets.

### **Contents**

Pr	efac	e		v
Su	mm	ary		ix
Co	ntei	nts		xiii
Li	st of	f pape	rs	XV
Li	st of	f table	s and figures	xvi
Li	st of	abbro	eviations	.xvii
1	In	ıtrodu	ction	1
	1.1	Die	t, health and sustainability	2
	1.2	The	e (New) Nordic Diet	4
	1.3	Life	ecourse epidemiology and the developmental origins of health and	1
	dise	ase		7
	1.4	Bre	astfeeding and early child diet	8
	1.5	Die	t and child overweight and obesity	9
	1.6	Die	t and child development	11
	1.7	Cor	nceptualizing dietary intake in nutritional epidemiology	13
	1.	7.1	A glimpse into epistemological orientations of nutrition research	13
	1.	7.2	Observational study design and food frequency questionnaires	14
	1.	7.3	Dietary patterns and diet scores	15
	1.	7.4	The New Nordic Diet score	16
	1.8	Kno	owledge gaps	17
	1.9	Ain	ns and objectives	18
2	M	Iateria	als and methods	19
	2.1	Stu	dy design and sample	19
	2.	1.1	The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study	19
	2.	1.2	Study population and data material	21
	2.2	Die	tary assessment in MoBa and preparation of data material	22
	2.	2.1	Maternal dietary data	22
	2.	2.2	Child dietary data	23
	2.3	De	evelopment and rationale of the New Nordic Diet scores	24
	2.	3.1	Maternal NND score	24
	2.	3.2	NND score at 6 months	25
	2.	.3.3	NND score at 18 months	27
	2.	3.4	NND score at 3 years	30
	2.	3.5	NND score at 7 years	32

2.4	Outcome variables	34
2.4.1	Child overweight	34
2.4.2	Child development	35
2.5 Ot	her variables included in analyses	36
2.5.1	Paper I	36
2.5.2	Paper II	36
2.5.3	Paper III	37
2.6 S	atistical analyses	38
2.7.1	Paper I	38
2.7.2	Paper II	38
2.7.3	Paper III	39
2.7 Et	hical considerations	40
3 Result	s	41
4 Discu	ssion	45
4.1 M	ethodological considerations	45
4.1.1	Concept validity	45
4.1.2	Internal validity	49
4.1.3	External validity	51
4.1.4	Statistical validity	52
4.2 Di	scussion of the findings	54
4.2.1	Healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic child diet scores?	54
4.2.2	Characteristics of the high adherers	59
4.2.3	Child overweight and obesity – the complexity	60
4.2.4	Healthy child development as a result of diet quality	63
4.3 Pu	blic health relevance and final remarks	67
5 Concl	usion	71
References		73
Appendice	s	89

#### List of papers

#### Paper I

Agnihotri N, Hillesund ER, Bere E, Wills AK, Brantsaeter AL, Øverby NC. Development and description of New Nordic Diet scores across infancy and childhood in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa). Matern Child Nutr. 2021;17(3): e13150. doi: 10.1111/mcn.13150

#### Paper II

Agnihotri N, Øverby NC, Bere E, Wills AK, Brantsaeter AL, Hillesund ER. Childhood adherence to a potentially healthy and sustainable Nordic diet and later overweight: The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa). Matern Child Nutr. 2021;17(2): e13101. doi:10.1111/mcn.13101

#### Paper III

Vejrup K, Agnihotri N, Bere E, Schjølberg S, LeBlanc M, Hillesund ER, Øverby NC. Adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet is associated with child development in The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa). Nutr J. 2022;21(1):46. doi: 10.1186/s12937-022-00799-5

## List of tables and figures

<b>Table 1:</b> Overview of the ten aims of the New Nordic Cuisine	
and the ten proposed components of the New Nordic Diet	5
Table 2: Questionnaires from MoBa used in our study	20
<b>Table 3:</b> Available food and drink items and response options in	
Q4 (6 months)	. 25
Table 4: Available food and drink items and response options in	
Q5 (18 months)	. 27
<b>Table 5:</b> Available food and drink items and response options in	
Q6 (3 years)	. 30
<b>Table 6:</b> Available food and drink items and response options in	
Q7y (7 years)	. 32
<b>Table 7:</b> Age and gender specific cut-offs for child overweight	. 34
<b>Figure 1:</b> The FAO-Biodiversity international model of sustainable diets	3
<b>Figure 2</b> : Disease risk trajectories in a lifecourse perspective	7

#### List of abbreviations

ASQ Ages and Stages Questionnaire

CDI Child Development Inventory

CI Confidence interval

CVD Cardiovascular disease

DHA Docosahexaenoic acid

DXA Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry

EPA Eicosapentaenoic acid

FAO The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FBDG Food-based dietary guidelines

FFQ Food frequency questionnaire

GHG Greenhouse gas emissions

HCL Hopkins Symptoms Checklist

IQR Interquartile range

MBRN Medical Birth Registry Norway

MoBa The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study

NCD Non-communicable disease

NND New Nordic diet

NNR Nordic nutrition recommendations

OR Odds ratio

RCT Randomized controlled trial

SD Standard deviation

UN United Nations

WHO World Health Organization



#### 1 Introduction

"Eat to live, not live to eat", the Greek philosopher Sokrates (469-399 BC) stated more than 2000 years ago. Yet, from decades of improving global health and life expectancy through providing adequate nutritional status, we are currently witnessing a transition towards unhealthy diets which are high in calories, ultra-processed and are animal-based (1, 2). Not only do diets of low quality pose the largest global burden of disease (2), but they are also contributing to environmental degradation (3) with food production being the main cause of environmental changes globally (1). The consequences of low dietary quality are seen through undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, a rise in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and a global prevalence of 1.9 billion adults and 39 million children under the age of five who were overweight or obese in 2020 (4). From a perspective of sustaining public health and the global environment, a shift towards more healthy and sustainable diets is needed, with consumption of more local and regional plant-based foods.

When addressing diet to improve health and prevent diseases, one must acknowledge that nutrition and diet as an exposure already starts within the womb (5-7). The conditions of the fetal environment are affected by the mother's health, nutritional status and diet around conception, and is followed by another critical period of development where the first 1000 days after conception are recognized as a particularly sensitive window to target the child's future health (6). The field of lifecourse epidemiology embodies "the study of long-term effects on later health or disease risk of physical or social exposures during gestation, childhood, adolescence, young adulthood and later adult life." (p.778) (8).

Thus, by incorporating a life-course approach considering the origins of health and disease together with the call for a global shift towards healthy and sustainable diets, valuable investment in human and planetary health may be yielded for several generations.

#### 1.1 Diet, health and sustainability

Tilman & Clark (2014) describe diet as a direct link between environmental and human health (3). They further explain that the current global dietary transition from traditional diets towards processed and animal-based diets, could by 2050 significantly contribute to an approximately 80% increase in agricultural greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) stemming from food production and land clearing globally. Furthermore, diets of low quality have contributed to an increase in overall mortality and in NCDs, such as cardiovascular disease (CVD), type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancers (9).

In 2015, the General Assembly of United Nations (UN) launched 17 Sustainable Development goals with 169 targets aiming towards eradicating poverty, hunger and disease and promoting prosperity and equality in a manner that protects the planet and its natural resources and ensures a sustainable development in economic, social and environmental dimensions (10). Moreover, a tremendous focus has been shifted towards the environmental burden of unhealthy diets and food production. The EAT-Lancet Commission on Food, Planet and Health launched their report on healthy diets from sustainable food systems in 2019, communicating an urgent need of a global transformation of the food systems (1).

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) defined sustainable diets as "diets with low environmental impacts which contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy life for present and future generations. Sustainable diets are protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable, nutritionally adequate, safe and health; while optimizing natural and human resources."(p.7) (11). Figure 1 illustrates the key components of a sustainable diet.



**Figure 1:** The FAO-Biodiversity International model of sustainable diets (Retrieved from: Burlingame B, Dernini S. *Sustainable diets and biodiversity. Directions and solutions for policy, research and action.* Rome, Italy: FAO; 2010 (11))

A sustainable diet can only be sustainable if it also is healthy. Environmentally friendly foods with low GHG emissions do not directly translate to being healthy foods, such as prepared items high in sugars, fats or carbohydrates (12). Moreover, fruits and vegetables imported from warmer climates may not have a low carbon footprint, despite being healthy (12). Thus, a sustainable diet should cover required nutritional and energy intake adequately, as well as maintaining the socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and ecological dimensions (13). The EAT-Lancet Commission defined a global healthy reference diet which potentially would halve GHG emissions and prevent 11 million deaths yearly by 2050, compared to a continued status-quo scenario (1, 14). The proposed diet is predominantly plant-based with colourful fruits and vegetables, more wholegrains, plant-proteins from beans and pulses, some unsaturated oils, and very modest intake of dairy and animal proteins, which is also suggested to be optional (1, 13). Yet, to fully embody sustainability, local and regional adaptions based on seasonality, culture, availability, geography, and climate are essential (1, 14).

The Mediterranean diet has been extensively researched and is associated with lower total mortality, mortality from cardiovascular diseases and lower risk of cancer (15-17). Being characterized by a high intake of vegetables, legumes, fruits and nuts, cereals, fish, and olive oil, and low intakes of meat and dairy products (17), the sustainability potential of the Mediterranean diet has also been confirmed, given that it is consumed in its natural environment (18).

The Mediterranean diet pyramid, a way of defining the Mediterranean diet, has also recently been revised to incorporate sustainability aspects of the diet (19). Historically, adherence to the Mediterranean diet has been low in the Nordic countries (20) and given the potential health and environmental benefits of a more local and regional dietary pattern, the *Nordic diet* has been more thoroughly examined the last decades. The Nordic diet and the Mediterranean diet have been estimated to have a similar GHG emission impact (21).

#### 1.2 The (New) Nordic Diet

Meltzer et al. describe "the Nordic diet" as an umbrella term that has been widely used in the literature when defining a Nordic dietary pattern, which essentially encompasses the national Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG), in addition to include local, Nordic foods (12). On a general basis, the Nordic Nutrition Recommendations (NNR) of 2012 promotes an increase in plant-based foods, fish and seafood, exchanging refined cereals with wholegrains and high-fat dairy with low-fat dairy products, and limiting the consumption of processed and red meat, added sugar, salt and alcohol (22). The updated NNR, which is to be launched in late 2023, aims to integrate environmental sustainability into the FBDG (23).

Nevertheless, the idea of a palatable, regional and sustainable Nordic diet with foods that carry a Nordic identity was first introduced some years ago. In 2004, Nordic chefs launched a manifesto for the "New Nordic Cuisine" with ten specific aims listed in *Table 1* (24). This concept has, however, been described as a heuristic approach, as it was not evidence-based (12). It was later adopted by the Nordic Council of Ministers as the ideology of the New Nordic Food programme in 2005, which aimed to introduce the Nordic cuisine worldwide (25). In line with the tenth aim of the manifesto (joining forces with researchers) (24), Bere & Brug launched the idea of a theoretically defined environmentally-friendly and health-enhancing *New Nordic Diet* (NND), where six key ingredients were defined in 2008: i) native berries; ii) cabbage; iii) native fish and other seafood; (iv) wild and pasture-fed land-based animals; v) rapeseed oil; and vi) oat/barley/rye (26). This was followed by dietary guidelines and dietary composition for the NND defined by Mithril et al. in 2012, based on the key principles of the NND having a health-promoting and gastronomic potential,

carrying a Nordic identity and being potentially sustainable (25, 27). The overall guidelines for the NND were presented as a diet with: i) more calories from plant foods and less from meat; ii) more foods from the sea and lakes; (iii) more foods from the wild countryside (25). The proposed specific dietary components are presented in Table 1 next to the aims of the New Nordic Cuisine.

**Table 1:** Overview of the ten aims of the New Nordic Cuisine (24) and the ten proposed components of the New Nordic Diet (27).

Aims of the New Nordic Cuisine:	Dietary composition of the
	New Nordic Diet:
To express the purity, freshness, simplicity and	Fruits and vegetables, including berries,
ethics we wish to associate with our region.	cabbages, root vegetables and legumes
To reflect the changing of the seasons in the	Fresh herbs
meals we make.	
To base our cooking on ingredients and produce	Potatoes
whose characteristics are particularly excellent in	
our climates, landscapes and waters.	
To combine the demand for good taste with	Plants and mushrooms from the wild
modern knowledge of health and well-being	countryside
To promote Nordic products and the variety of	Whole grains
Nordic producers – and to spread the word about	
their underlying cultures	
To promote animal welfare and a sound	Nuts
production process in our seas, on our farmland	
and in the wild	
To develop potentially new applications of	Fish and shellfish
traditional Nordic food products.	
To combine the best in Nordic cookery and	Seaweed
culinary traditions with impulses from abroad.	
To combine local self-sufficiency with regional	Free-range livestock (including pigs and
sharing of high-quality products	poultry) and game
To join forces with consumer representatives,	Dairy products as per the Danish Food-Based
other cooking craftsmen, agriculture, the fishing,	Dietary Guidelines.
food, retail and wholesale industries, researchers,	
teachers, politicians and authorities on this	
project for the benefit and advantage of everyone	
in the Nordic countries.	

As a result of the increased focus on the Nordic diet as a regional alternative to the Mediterranean diet, a wealth of literature from intervention and prospective studies have emerged on the topic the last decades, particularly on examining the Nordic diet's association with health outcomes in pregnant women, children and adults. Favorable outcomes in pregnant women have been demonstrated with

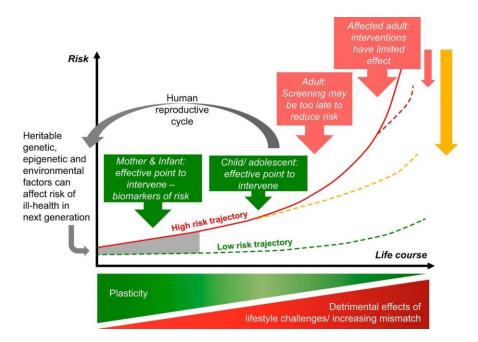
optimal gestational weight gain, improved fetal growth (28), long-term weight regulation after birth (29), and a lower risk of preeclampsia and preterm birth (30). In Denmark, school meals based on the NND was served for 6 months for school children aged 8-11 years and the findings showed improved dietary intake and nutrient levels (vit D and iodine) (31), improved school performance, reading comprehension and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) status (32). Still, an increase in inattention was also seen and there was no effect on concentration in the children (32, 33). Regarding adults, a recent review and meta-analysis has shown that a high adherence to a healthy Nordic diet may be associated with a lower risk of total mortality, CVD and cancer mortality and NCDs such as stroke, myocardial infarcts and type 2 diabetes (34). Other reviews have shown associations with lower blood pressure, improved risk profile for CVD (35) and a possible beneficial effect on low-grade inflammation (36). Long-term weight maintenance has been reported in a population study (37) and facilitation of weight loss in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) (38, 39). In seniors, adherence to a healthy Nordic diet in a 10-year follow up cohort study has shown to predict muscle strength (40) and to be associated with better overall physical performance in women (41), and protection against disability in men and women (42). Another study has displayed a possible positive association with cognition (43).

Research conducted on the Nordic diet and associated outcomes in infants and pre-school children, however, appears scarce. One Swedish intervention study in infants aged 4-6 months showed a higher intake of fruits and vegetables at 9 months in infants who were introduced to complementary foods based on a Nordic diet, compared to infants whose parents were advised to follow Swedish recommendations on complementary food (44). Thus, there are indications that an early life exposure of a NND may have potential health benefits beyond the conventional national dietary recommendations.

Overall, the current evidence suggests that a high adherence to a healthy and sustainable Nordic diet may be of benefit throughout the lifecourse, starting from maternal diet during pregnancy into adulthood and senior life. There is, however, yet limited information on the effects of the NND as an exposure in early life and throughout childhood.

# 1.3 Lifecourse epidemiology and the developmental origins of health and disease

A lifecourse perspective in epidemiology has been described to embody biological, physical, social and behavioral factors that may affect health and disease risk from preconception to adult life (8, 45). Nutrition is a factor that may cover all these aspects and concordantly carry the potential to shape individual or population health trajectories across generations (45). Four key concepts of life course theory have been presented: (I) today's exposures influence tomorrow's health (timeline), (II) health trajectories are particularly affected during critical periods (timing), (III) inequality in health reflects more than genetics and personal choice (equity), and (IV) the broad environment strongly affects the capacity to be healthy (environment) (46). The interactions between *timeline*, *timing* and *environment* are particularly well illustrated in *Figure 2*, showing the lifecourse view of NCD risk and the potential to shape future health trajectories by intervening early when plasticity is high and the accumulated detrimental effects of lifestyle is low (47).



**Figure 2**. Disease risk trajectory in a lifecourse perspective. Illustration of the nonlinear noncommunicable disease risk in a lifecourse perspective and the potential health-benefit of early intervention when plasticity is high. (Retrieved from: Hanson MA, Gluckman PD. *Early Developmental Conditioning of Later Health and Disease: Physiology or Pathophysiology?* Physiological Reviews, 2014) (47).

The illustration represents a recognized field of biomedical science and public health where the environmental conditioning during early human development and the following risk of chronic diseases later in life are concerned, known as "The Developmental Origins of Health and Disease (DOHaD) (47). The concept was initially known as a 'fetal origins of disease', or the 'Barker hypothesis', based on the observed relationship between low birth size due to malnutrition prenatally and the child's increased subsequent risk of developing CVD, poorer renal function and insulin resistance later in life (7, 48). There are also detrimental transgenerational effects as the offspring of these children have been reported to have increased neonatal adiposity at birth and poorer health later in life (49). Proposed mechanisms explaining the effects of preconception and prenatal experiences that may cause metabolic alteration in later life have been suggested to act through multiple pathways, which include genetic, fetal environment, gene-environment interaction, epigenetic conditioning and socioeconomic and lifestyle factors (50). The maternal diet during pregnancy is therefore undoubtedly critical for a healthy and optimal development of the fetus, both for the immediate embryonic development, organogenesis and neural development and for the long-term transgenerational impact (49, 51). Yet, the plastic phase of human development continues after birth, and the potential of environmental influences in infancy and early childhood affecting long-term health must be as well recognized (52, 53).

The first 1000 days of early life refers to the time from conception through the child's second birthday, emphasizing a particularly vulnerable window where adequate maternal and child nutrition is crucial for optimal growth and neural development and for preventing diseases (51). This window has been suggested as an important time frame to target by interventions that may promote healthy growth and enable children to maximize their cognitive and developmental potential (6).

#### 1.4 Breastfeeding and early child diet

The health benefits of breastfeeding are well-established, and the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends exclusive breastfeeding for at least 6 months followed by breast milk continuing to be part of the child diet during the first 2 years and for as long as it is suitable to the mother and child (54). According to the Norwegian guidelines, exclusive breastfeeding is recommended until 6

months if growth is satisfactory, and if the mother and child are content with it (55). Further, breast milk as part of the diet is endorsed for the first year of life or beyond (22, 55). Not only does human breast milk provide all energy and nutrients needed for adequate growth and optimal development during the first months of life, but it also protects against child infections, development of overweight and obesity, and improves intelligence (56, 57). Moreover, being breastfed provides a diversity of taste experiences from the maternal diet which can influence later acceptance for new foods (58). From the age of 6 months, the introduction of complementary feeding beyond breastfeed is necessary to meet the infant's increasing needs for nutrients and energy (54), which opens up a new exposure pathway for the child. During this weaning phase and in later infancy and early childhood, the foundations for establishing a healthy dietary pattern trajectory may be facilitated through the exposure of a diversity of healthy foods, flavours and textures (13, 59, 60). The importance of this phase is increasingly being emphasized as dietary patterns laid in infancy and early childhood have shown to track into adolescence and adulthood (61, 62).

#### 1.5 Diet and child overweight and obesity

According to the WHO, there has been a threefold increase of overweight and obesity among children and adolescents aged 5-19 years since 1975, translating to 340 million (18%) overweight or obese individuals in this particular age group in 2016 (4). Moreover, it has been estimated that 39 million children under the age of 5 years were overweight or obese in 2020 (4). Numbers from Norway suggest approximately the same prevalence – 15-20% of the Norwegian children suffer from overweight or obesity, however, a plateauing seems to be evident the last decade (63). Still, the plateau effects are mainly observed in developing countries (64), and with the current development, it is estimated that one third of the projected global population in 2030 may be overweight or obese (65). Reversing the growth of overweight/obesity once developed has not been deemed successful by any country yet (65), which emphasizes the importance of early prevention. The WHO ascribes the energy imbalance between the increased intake of energy-dense foods, rich in fat and sugars and the more sedentary everyday-life as the main cause of the current development (4). Yet, the origin of overweight/obesity is multifactorial and complex, and eventually a result of

being in an obesogenic environment that is conducive to unhealthy weight gain (66, 67).

The Commission on Ending Childhood Obesity (2014) has presented six main areas by which childhood obesity may be targeted: (I) intake of healthy foods, (II) physical activity, (III) preconception and pregnancy care, (IV) early childhood diet and physical activity, (V) health, nutrition and physical activity for school-age children, (VI) and weight management (67). They further stress the physical, psychological and economic consequences of childhood obesity, as it not only has an immediate effect on morbidities in and during childhood, but also is a strong predictor of adult obesity and adult health (67-69).

The Commission acknowledges the importance of targeting the obesity epidemic preconceptionally and through pregnancy care, as there are two main developmental pathways that may shape unfavourable processes in the developing fetus, making it particularly vulnerable to an obesogenic environment (67). The 'mismatch' concept refers to epigenetic alterations in the fetus and low birth size due to maternal or child undernutrition or placental dysfunction, which conditions the child and future offspring to be at higher risk of obesity and CVDs (47, 49, 67). The consequences of this pathway are of high relevance in developing countries where unhealthy foods have become more affordable and accessible for people, after experiencing scarcity. These countries are currently not only encountering a double-burden of malnutrition, with both large underweight and overweight/obese populations, but are also on a pathway of more children developing obesity as more people are lifted out of poverty, but into obesogenic environments (67, 70). The other developmental pathway is based on conditioning by overnutrition, where maternal obesity, excessive gestational weight gain or gestational diabetes mellitus may predispose the offspring to later risk of obesity and metabolic disease (47, 71).

Hence, maternal diet quality and weight management preconceptionally and during pregnancy is of utmost importance to prevent offspring overweight/obesity, followed by the introduction of and exclusive breastfeeding in the child's first 6 months of life (72). Any breastfeeding at all has been reported by the American Academy of Pediatrics to lower the risk of obesity by 24%, followed by an additional 4% decreased risk with every subsequent month

of breastfeeding in a dose-response manner (72-74). Infant formula feeding on the other hand is associated with rapid weight gain, which in turn increases the likelihood of being overweight or obese in later childhood (75). Appleton et al. suggest a variety of mechanisms and practices that may explain this association, for example the nutrient profile of formula (high protein content compared to breastmilk, although a reduction has been seen the last 10-15 years), higher energy intake in the first weeks after birth, being bottle-fed (regardless of its content), overfeeding (as opposed to self-regulation by the infant) and putting the baby to sleep with a bottle (75). Furthermore, the timing of introducing complementary feeding (76) and establishing unfavourable dietary patterns in infancy may also predispose for adverse weight status in early childhood (77). Being formula-fed particularly increases the risk of obesity if in combination with complementary feeding before four months of age, and it is also associated with unhealthier dietary patterns in infancy (76, 77). Other empirically derived dietary patterns in childhood with foods that are energy-dense, high in fats, and low in fibre have demonstrated to put children at risk for later obesity (78). Therefore, making healthy dietary and feeding choices from preconception and beyond into early childhood could be an effective pathway of facilitating a favourable growth development in children.

#### 1.6 Diet and child development

There are sensitive and critical time periods of fetal development where optimal nutritional status is crucial for normal neurodevelopment. For example, deficiency of the B-vitamin folate in pregnant women was since the 1960s suspected to be the cause of neural tube defects and for the last three decades (79), recommendations of folic acid supplementation for women of reproductive age have been estimated to reduce the risk for neural tube defects by 50% (45, 80). The time frame of where folate deficiency may predispose to neural tube defects is within day 21 to 28 after conception, referring to a *critical period* where development and performance may be altered permanently within a *sensitive* period (81, 82). A sensitive period describes a broader, but a vulnerable time frame where environmental circumstances can shape the developmental aspects. Adequate maternal intake of omega-3 fatty acids (DHA+EPA) is another critical factor, as they are an important and functional structure of cell membranes and the central nervous system, and have multiple roles in brain

tissue, among others signal processing and neural transmission (81, 83). Other nutrients that are important for optimal fetal development are carotenoids, choline, iodine, iron and vitamin D (51). Within the age of two years, 80% of the brain's weight development towards the adult brain has already occurred, and the brain size has reached 90% of its adult size by 5 years (81, 84, 85). The rapid neurological development that occurs in the first 1000 days of life and in early childhood is therefore dependent on a healthy diet that provides the needed macro- and micronutrients for optimal fetal and postnatal growth and development (51, 86).

The immediate effects of sufficient nutritional status during pregnancy for fetal neurodevelopment are well-researched, but there are also indications of a following impact on child development. In a meta-analysis including 18 studies, better maternal diet quality during pregnancy showed a small, but positive association with aspects of child neurodevelopment (87). Breastfeeding has also been associated with improved cognitive development, measured by intelligence tests in childhood and adolescence, with the effect still remaining after controlling for maternal intelligence (88). It should, however, be noted that cognitive development is measured by varying aspects and the relationship is also likely to be confounded by several variables (89). There is also evidence that diet quality, as measured by dietary patterns in infants and toddlers, has a small effect on IQ at 8 and 15 years (90, 91), and that healthy dietary patterns before the age of 5 years is associated with favourable cognitive outcomes in later childhood (92).

#### 1.7 Conceptualizing dietary intake in nutritional epidemiology

#### 1.7.1 A glimpse into epistemological orientations of nutrition research

Since the rise of humankind, nothing has been more certain than the fact that we depend on the availability, digestibility and palatability of food and nutrients to develop and survive. Despite an early awareness of the link between diet and health or sickness, the field of nutritional epidemiology is regarded a relatively new formal area of research (93). Traditionally, the epistemological direction in the nutritional field has been dominated by a reductionist approach, where the scientific aim is to reconstruct reality down to the smallest parts, and to seek linear cause-effect constructs, so that the whole can be explained by its parts (94). This perspective, mainly adapted from the predominating positivist medical field, ultimately lead to a paradigm where food was being researched as single nutrients or food compounds with a cause-effect association to a physiological process (95). Within a positivist paradigm in health sciences, one would view reality as fixed and argue that it is possible to achieve objective knowledge through rigorous methodology (96). Consequently, numerous essential nutrients have been identified during the last 200 years, as deficiencies of certain vitamin and minerals can result in specific diseases or deficiency syndromes (93). For instance, vitamin C-deficiency due to lack of fresh fruits and vegetables on ships was a common cause of death among millions of sailors in the earlier centuries, until Lind (1753) conducted one of the earliest controlled trials to cure scurvy (93).

Thus, the reductionist approach and the positivist paradigm have contributed to a significant knowledge development and advances within the field of nutrition, by preventing deaths and improving the nutritional status in the population through evidence-based nutritional recommendations, guidelines, and treatment.

Nevertheless, there has been a major paradigm shift during the last decades, namely towards a more *holistic* perspective of nutrition (94, 95). This would imply to first consider complex phenomena globally, and then to use a reductionist approach where necessary to explain a particular part, translating to a top-down perspective, rather than a bottom-up approach (95). Holism may be encompassed at many levels of nutritional research; from a reductionist approach of being exposed to nutrients, compounds, and food ingredients, to food, food groups, diet, dietary patterns over time, and even over to more global and

environmental perspectives by including food systems. The two approaches are, however, to be understood as complementary and interdependent perspectives (97). Studying dietary patterns could be understood as a holistic approach of examining the diet (98), while it also acknowledges and integrates the former rigorous research conducted on the health effects of various nutrients, foods and food groups (95). Moreover, including sustainability aspects of the diet have been described by Fardet & Rock (2015) as a direction towards "ethical paradigms" in preventive nutrition research (99).

#### 1.7.2 Observational study design and food frequency questionnaires

Satija et al. (100) describes the prospective cohort study as the strongest observational study design as it may be less conditioned by several biases, such as reverse causation, recall bias and selection bias. Additionally, potential confounding factors may be statistically adjusted for in regression models, and updated information on the participants may be provided throughout the longitudinal data collection (100). The most common method of dietary assessment in large studies has been food frequency questionnaires (FFQs), which have the advantage of assessing a wide and varied specter of foods over an extended period of time, although in a crude way (101). They commonly consist of a food list and a frequency response section where the subject reports how often the food is consumed and aims to rank individuals so subjects with high intakes may be separated from subjects with low intakes (101, 102). In comparison to methods where a subject must describe specific meals earlier consumed, reporting habitual food intake and frequency is considered to be less challenging; a concept referred to as *episodic* and *generic* memory, respectively (101).

FFQs are normally self- or parent-reported, easily administrated to many subjects at a low cost, and they have a low participation burden (101). In epidemiologic studies, FFQs were regarded as the primary method of measuring dietary intake over an extended time period, and the assessment method has made large prospective studies possible (101). Moreover, the method has made repeated assessments of the same subjects and large populations over time more feasible. Despite that FFQs has been among the primary instruments for dietary

assessment in large-scale studies between 1980 and 2010, they are subject to measurement error and several biases (103).

#### 1.7.3 Dietary patterns and diet scores

As formerly described, important advances have emerged from studying nutrients and food components and their associated relationship with disease development (104). However, this approach also presents some conceptual and methodological limitations as people do not eat isolated nutrients (105). Namely, the human diet is characterized by a variety of foods, drinks and food groups usually consumed as meals and it is likely that the complex combinations of micro- and macronutrients may interrelate through various interactions and synergies (106). Multiple single nutrients examined simultaneously in a model may also introduce a challenge as strongly correlated nutrients can confound each other, and their isolated effects cannot be differentiated (105, 107). Thus, examining dietary patterns is a conceptually broader approach and more close to real-life conditions as the joint effects of diet and nutrients on health may be investigated the way food normally is consumed (105). Additionally, addressing the diet as a whole may contribute to detect the cumulative health effect of multiple nutrients, which otherwise could be too small to detect when investigated as individual components (107). As such, the otherwise potential limitation of high level of collinearity between food variables may be considered an advantage when examining dietary patterns (105, 106).

Dietary patterns are commonly operationalized and quantified through diet scores. There are two main methodologies described for operationalizing dietary patterns, that is, theoretically defined dietary patterns and empirically derived dietary patterns (98, 106). The latter approach is considered 'a posteriori' as the eating patterns are statistically modelled through factor, cluster or principal component analysis and are derived from previously collected dietary data. On the other hand, theoretically defined dietary patterns are approached 'a priori', and are grounded in the current body of nutritional knowledge and occasionally includes cultural aspects of diet (98, 105, 107). In a priori analysis, adherence to a predefined healthy or unhealthy dietary pattern is quantified through diet scores or indices and exposure to certain foods or nutrients is measured (108), which in turn are tested against a specific health outcome (106).

Several a-priori indices have been developed to describe diet quality and adherence to various dietary patterns or dietary guidelines (109). Examples of these indices are the Diet Quality Index (110), Healthy Eating Index (111), Baltic Sea Diet Score (112), Danish Diet Quality Index (113) and the Mediterranean Diet Score (16), nearly all having been modified and revised over time. Some indices have been adapted to describe diet quality in pediatric populations (114-116). The Mediterranean Diet Score, first described by Trichopoulou et al. (1995) in a Greek cohort, is probably the most well-known index that operationalizes adherence to a traditional and regional Mediterranean dietary pattern (16). The score was originally composed of eight component characteristics (later modified to nine to include fish intake) (17), and sexspecific cut-offs by median intake were used to assign values of either zero or one to the participants, determined by if each of the included food components were presumed to be healthy and beneficial or unhealthy and detrimental (16, 17, 117). This would result in a 10-unit dietary score, where a higher score indicated higher adherence to a healthy Mediterranean diet, and a lower score was considered to be a diet of low quality, potentially associated with adverse health outcomes. Waijers et al. (2007) argue that as diet is culturally determined, the dietary habits of a population should be taken into account when selecting index items and choosing the cut-offs (98).

#### 1.7.4 The New Nordic Diet score

Hillesund et. al (2014) developed a maternal pregnancy NND score from dietary data collected around week 22 in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa) (28, 118). The score comprises of ten *a priori* defined subscales, each measuring aspects of a potentially healthy and sustainable diet inspired by and partly based on the NND guidelines by Mithril et al. (25). The food groups included in the score were Nordic fruits and berries, root vegetables and cabbages, potatoes, whole grain bread and oatmeal and foods from the wild countryside. In addition, milk, juice, sweetened beverages and water intake were addressed, as was meal frequency. The main principles behind the subscales were to reflect a diet with foods with a potential Nordic identity and foods that are traditionally consumed or have an importance as a food source in the Nordic countries (28, 118). Further, the possibility for the foods to be locally grown, caught or harvested, and having health-enhancing potential compared to similar foods within the same food group were also incorporated.

#### 1.8 Knowledge gaps

The link between diet, health and sustainability has increasingly been studied over the last decade, given the urgency and the global call of a transition towards more healthy and sustainable diets (1, 3). With that, the interest in the (New) Nordic diet as a healthy regional, local and sustainable dietary pattern also increased extensively, resulting in numerous studies and a wealth of literature confirming many health benefits of the Nordic diet in various forms. Although some studies have focused on benefits of the NND in school age, there is a gap in the literature regarding the potential health benefits of the NND on growth and development during infancy and in pre-school children. Moreover, a lifecourse approach of the NND starting from maternal diet to school age has, to our knowledge, not been applied in any studies and prospective studies on the NND also remain limited.

#### 1.9 Aims and objectives

Given the presented knowledge gaps, the overarching purpose of this project was to investigate maternal and child diet in a way that integrates aspects of human and planetary health, as well as acknowledging a lifecourse perspective of diet as an exposure in relation to aspects of child development.

To achieve this, the overall aim of this thesis was to develop child diet scores reflecting adherence to a healthy, regional and potentially sustainable Nordic diet during infancy and early childhood and to explore potential associations between the age-specific scores and subsequent weight status, language and motor development.

The specific research objectives were to:

- i) develop child diet scores at 6 months, 18 months, 3 years and 7 years capturing adherence to a healthy, local and potentially sustainable diet based on the NND and a previously developed maternal NND score within the MoBa.
- ii) examine the potential association between adherence to the NND during pregnancy, infancy and childhood, as measured by the developed diet scores, and the odds of child overweight at 8 years of age.
- iii) investigate the potential relationship between adherence to the NND during pregnancy, infancy and childhood, as measured by the developed diet scores, with child language and motor development up to 5 years of age.

# 2 Materials and methods

In this chapter, the sample and the applied methods in this thesis are presented in detail. The development of the child diet scores is also described here, although it also corresponds as the result to research objective I.

# 2.1 Study design and sample

# 2.1.1 The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study

The data material used in this study was retrieved from The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa), which is a large prospective pregnancy cohort study conducted in Norway (119). The primary goal of the cohort was to identify environmental and genetic factors in pregnancy and childhood for potential disease-risk and the prevention of these (119).

The study was initially planned partly by researchers from the Norwegian Institute of Public Health and partly by the Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN). The target population of the study was all women who gave birth in Norway from the time of recruitment in 1999 to 2008 and there were no exclusion criteria. All information material and questionnaires were, however, only available in Norwegian (120). Pregnant women were recruited through 50 of Norway's 52 hospitals with maternity units. The women received postal invitations along with the notice for a routine ultrasound scanning in week 17-18 of the pregnancy (119) (Appendix A). A written informed consent was to be submitted to participate in the study (Appendix B). During the recruitment period from July 1999 to December 2008, invitations were sent out to women in 277 702 pregnancies and the participation rate was 41% (120). The cohort now includes more than 114.500 children, 95.200 mothers and 75.200 fathers. Approximately 16 400 women participate with more than one child and around 1900 pairs of twins are born in the cohort. The fathers were included in the study after the initial phase of recruitment. The participants have responded to several questionnaires (Appendices C-L) at different time points which are described in Table 2.

The mothers participating in the MoBa differed from the general pregnant population (121). There was an overrepresentation of multivitamin and folic acid supplement users in MoBa. Furthermore, participating women were more likely

to be older (>25 years) and cohabitating, and less likely to be smoking, having more than two previous births, or having experienced stillbirths, compared to the general population. Paper I and II used data from version 8 of a quality-assured MoBa datafile. For paper III, access to a more recent dataset (version 12) was applied for in May 2020 and granted in August 2020. Data collection of Q8 was still not completed in version 8 of the datafile when the file was released.

**Table 2.** Questionnaires from MoBa used in our study (N provided by Elin Alsaker, MoBa, Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

Questionnaire		ection time oint	Topics included	N (preg/children) Version 8	N (preg/children) Version 12
MFR				114 275	114 143
Q1	Pregnancy	Week 15	Physical and mental health, lifestyle, work, education	102 265	102 151
Q2	Pregnancy	Week 22	Maternal diet during pregnancy	87 779	87 690
Q3	Pregnancy	Week 30	Physical and mental health	94 241	94 156
QFather	Pregnancy	Week 13-20	Physical and mental health, lifestyle, work life	77 260	77 242
Q4	Child age	6 months	Physical and mental health, birth- related health, child health, development and nutrition	89 715	89 655
Q5	Child age	18 months	Maternal and child health, development and nutrition/diet	76 432	76 404
Q6	Child age	3 years	Maternal and child health, development and nutrition/diet	58 844	58 838
Q5y	Child age	5 years	Child health, language, communication, development	32 841	41 617
Q7y	Child age	7 years	Child health, lifestyle, nutrition/diet	35 978	54 777
Q8y	Child age	8 years	Maternal mental health and lifestyle. Child mental/cognitive development	19 946	43 616

MoBa: the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study

MFR: Medical Birth Registry Norway, y: years.

N is given in number of pregnancies in Q1-Q3 and QFather, and in number of children from Q4-Q8y. Version 8 was used in Paper I and II, and version 12 in Paper III. The decline of participants in version 12 compared to version 8 is because of withdrawn consents from MoBa participation.

# 2.1.2 Study population and data material

#### Paper I

The study population in paper I included all children in the respective datasets. The questionnaires at child age 6 months (Q4), 18 months (Q5), 3 years (Q6) and 7 years (Q7y) were employed for the purpose of developing child diet scores. No children were excluded as to maximize data use and for representativeness in determining cut-offs for the child scores. The sample sizes at each age, comprised of n=89,715 at age 6 months, n=76,432 at 18 months, n=58,884 at 3 years and n=35,978 at 7 years. To explore socio-economic differences according to child diet, data from the maternal questionnaire (Q1) and paternal (QFather) questionnaire was also used, with n=102,265 and n=77,260 respectively.

#### Paper II

In paper II, the association between childhood adherence to a potentially healthy and sustainable diet and the odds of being overweight or obese at 8 years of age was examined. In this paper, data from seven MoBa questionnaires were used, and the dataset was also linked to a datafile from MBRN. The data material comprised of data from Q1 (at baseline, week 13–20 of the pregnancy), Q2 (week 22), Q4 (child age 6 months), Q5 (child age 18 months), Q6 (child age 3 years), Q7 (child age 7 years) and Q8 (child age 8 years). To be eligible for inclusion, the mothers had to have responded to Q1 and have data in the MBRN. Exclusion criteria were multiple pregnancies (n=1840), pregnancies where the child was no more alive or where the parents were no more present in Norway (n=1768), pregnancies with no dietary data from Q2 (n=14,231) and pregnancies with an implausible energy intake defined as <4500 kilojoule or >20,000 kilojoule (n=1360) (122). After careful consideration, a decision was made to only include the first child in the cohort to avoid use of multiple dependent observations, which excluded n=10 964 more pregnancies by the same mother. This resulted in a datafile comprising 71,648 mother and child pairs. From this sample, n=17,873 had responded to the follow-up questionnaire at 8 years. Furthermore, infants with birth weight beyond  $\pm 4SD$  (n=526), eight-year-olds with height, weight, and BMI beyond ±4SD (n=62), and children lacking information on height and/or weight at 8 years were excluded (n=2034). To maintain a homogenous age group, children in the dataset who were <7 years (84 months) or >9.5 years (114 months) at the time of completing Q8 were also excluded (n=262). This resulted in a final study sample of 14,989 dyads.

#### Paper III

In paper III, we examined the association between maternal and child adherence to the developed diet scores up to 3 years and child development at four measure points up to 5 years of age. The dataset was linked to the MBRN and data material from seven MoBa questionnaires (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 and Q5y) was used in this paper. The included participants had responded to Q1 and Q2 and were registered in MBRN with singleton births. An exclusion criterion was calculated energy intake outside the range of 4.5-20 megajoule/day. This resulted in a study sample of 83,800 dyads.

#### 2.2 Dietary assessment in MoBa and preparation of data material

The dietary assessment in MoBa was conducted through postal and some web questionnaires during pregnancy, and further at follow-up at different time points for the children. These are elaborated below.

# 2.2.1 Maternal dietary data

The first 8954 respondents in MoBa responded to a FFQ that was taken out of use in June 2001 due to an unsatisfactory ability to reflect research interests and because it was not validated for pregnant women (122). These respondents have not been included in any of the studies of this thesis. The succeeding FFQ was specifically developed for the MoBa and aimed to embrace both dietary components and the possibility to explore different dietary patterns or diet profiles. In total, the semi-quantitative FFQ comprised of 255 food items which were grouped according to a Norwegian meal pattern. The participating women received the questionnaire (Q2) during week 22 of gestation and reported their daily/weekly and/or monthly mean intake of the food items during the first 4 months of their pregnancy. The FFQ has been validated in pregnant women against a 4-day weight record and some biomarkers and provides reasonable valid intake estimates and is considered a valid tool to rank pregnant women according to low and high intakes of energy, nutrients and foods (123).

When collecting large amounts of dietary data, food items may often be left blank by the responders which contributes to missing values (107). This could potentially raise an issue when computing diet scores from a variety of food or drink items, as one missing item can lead to missing values of a whole subscale. Items that are left blank are assumed to reflect non-consumption, and a null imputation was therefore made in accordance with recommendations by Cade (124, 125).

#### 2.2.2 Child dietary data

Child diet was reported by the mothers in the questionnaires at child age 6 months (Q4), 18 months (Q5), 3 years (Q6) and 7 years (Q8). These dietary assessments aimed to capture the child's diet quality according to how frequently a variety of food and drink items were consumed on a weekly basis and the included items varied across the questionnaires. The number of food and drink items varied from 28 in Q4 to 47 in Q8. The dietary questionnaires for the children have not been validated against other dietary assessment methods or energy intake. Details about the available items in each questionnaire are elaborated in the tables under the description of the respective scores.

Imputation of missing values was done differently with the child diet scores, compared to with the maternal score. We observed the missing patterns within each dataset and decided to define respondents who had missing on all included items within the score as true missing. The remaining respondents had zero (never/seldom/no consumption) imputed to their missing items.

Spreads are usually eaten frequently, but in smaller amounts, and their reported frequency was therefore downweighed to a quarter of whole foods by being multiplied by 0.25. We used a formula (presented below) to get a relative measure of consumption in the subscales where consumption of a food group/beverage was compared to the consumption of another food group/beverage. The value of 0.1 was added to avoid zero in the denominator in cases where unpreferred foods were reported to be consumed never or seldom.

$$\frac{(\textit{Healthy food } 1 + \textit{Healthy food } 2 + \cdots)}{((\textit{Unhealthy food } 1 + \textit{Unhealthy food } 2 + \cdots) + 0.1)}$$

# 2.3 Development and rationale of the New Nordic Diet scores

The diet scores that were developed to operationalize adherence to the NND in children was based on the rationale of a previously developed NND score for the mothers in MoBa (see chapter 1.7.4 The New Nordic Diet Score) (28). The rationale for the selected food and drink items for this score is described in detail elsewhere (118). There was an overall intention to develop the child NND scores based on the maternal score and that the child scores would resemble the maternal score as far as possible, as described under aims. In the following text, the construction of the maternal score and the child NND scores are explained in detail. The child NND scores were developed with the same approach and method that was applied in the development of the maternal NND score, which is described below.

#### 2.3.1 Maternal NND score

Based on the previously described rationale of the NND score and the available FFQ-data in the MoBa-dataset, the subscales to be included in the maternal NND score were operationalized as following (28, 118):

- 1) Meal pattern: combined frequency of eating breakfast, lunch, dinner and evening meal.
- 2) Nordic fruits: frequency of eating apples, pears, plums and strawberries.
- 3) Root vegetables: frequency of eating carrots, rutabaga and various types of onions.
- **4**) Cabbages: frequency of eating kale, cauliflower, broccoli and Brussels sprouts.
- 5) Potatoes: frequency of eating potatoes relative to rice and pasta.
- **6**) Whole grain breads: frequency of consuming whole grain breads relative to refined breads.
- 7) Oatmeal porridge: frequency of eating oatmeal porridge.
- **8)** Foods from the wild countryside: frequency of eating game, fish, seafood and native berries.
- 9) Milk: frequency of consuming unsweetened milk relative to fruit juice.
- 10) Water: frequency of consuming water relative to sweetened beverages.

Each subscale was computed from a variety of food items, spreads or drinks which were available in the FFQ, except for the first subscale addressing meal

frequency. The food or drink items were recoded to reflect a weekly consumption. The subscales were further dichotomised by the median to yield a cohort-specific cut-off and assigned values of 0 or 1, where 1 indicated the preferable or favourable behaviour. In total, the score ranged from 0-10 points, where a higher score indicated a higher adherence to the NND. Lastly, a categorisation was applied to the score to yield three adherence groups: low (0-3 points), medium (4-5 points) and high (6-10 points). The NND score has shown acceptable test-retest reliability in a small sample of parents of toddlers in Southern-Norway (126), and a higher score has been associated with higher intake of certain healthy foods and nutrients (127).

#### 2.3.2 NND score at 6 months

The MoBa-questionnaire at 6 months comprised of 28 food and drink items, as presented in *Table 3*.

**Table 3.** Available food and drink items and response options in Q4 (6 months)

Question (as numbered in Q4)	Food list items	Response type/ response options
15. What did you give your	Breast milk, water, sugar water, formula, other,	Tick box
child to drink during the first	don't know/ remember	
week of life?		
<b>16.</b> What has your child been	Breast milk, Standard Collett formula w/omega	Tick box matrix
given to drink during the first	3, standard NAN formula, Nan HA1 formula,	Drink item and
6 months of his/her life?	other milk (specify), water, squash/juice.	child age when
		offered
		(0-6 months)
17. How often do you give	Breast milk; breast milk supplementation;	Never/seldom
your child the following to	normal sweet milk (any type); sour milk; organic	1-3 times a week
drink at the moment?	milk products; boiled water; tap water; bottled	4-6 times a week
	water; bottled baby cordial; other type of cordial	At least once a
	(sweetened); cordial artificially sweetened; juice;	day
	other.	
<b>18.</b> How often does your	Instant porridge: rice porridge, maize porridge;	Never/seldom
child eat the following at the	oatmeal porridge, different types; wheat	1-3 times a week
moment, and how old was	porridge, all types, rusk porridge.	4-6 times a week
your child when you started		At least once a
giving him/her this food?	Homemade porridge using: wheat flour	day
	(rough/fine) rusk, semolina, oats; iron-enriched	

wheat flour; Helios baby flour; millet.	Blank box to fill
	in age in months.
Snack/dessert:	
Homemade fruit puree; fruit/berry puree in a jar;	
rusks/biscuits/bread; other.	

We included 23 of the food and drink items to construct the score at 6 months. Additionally, two questions addressed breastfeeding duration and frequency. Exclusive breastfeeding duration, i.e. for how long the infant received breastmilk with no supplementary milk and/or solid food, was calculated from the question of duration of breastfeeding and/or other types of milk feeding and the question about time of introduction to various types of solid food.

Further, the questionnaire addressed the frequency of consuming different porridges, dinners and fruit purees. These were differentiated between homemade or commercially prepared foods or products. In compliance with the intended rationale of a potentially healthy, sustainable and local diet, we chose to favour serving homemade food to the child over commercially prepared baby foods (subscales 1-3). Based on the questions that were available in the questionnaire and as breast milk is a recommended food source for infants with many known health benefits (56), breastfeeding was valued as a healthy, environmentally friendly and sustainable alternative in the current score (128) and weighted in the score with two subscales (4 and 5). The last subscale (6) addressed consuming water relative to sweetened beverages, in line with the maternal score.

This resulted in a NND score at 6 months comprising of six subscales, presented with each included food item or response options in the brackets:

1) Homemade fruit puree relative to commercially prepared fruit puree (Homemade fruit puree relative to commercially prepared fruit/berry puree).

#### 2) Homemade dinners relative to commercially prepared dinners

(Homemade dinners from: potato/vegetable puree + fish and vegetables/potato + meat and vegetables/potato relative to commercially prepared meals from vegetables + vegetables/meat).

# 3) Homemade porridge relative to commercially prepared porridge

(Homemade porridge from: wheat flour (whole/refined) rusk, semolina, rolled oat + iron enriched wheat flour + Helios flour + millet relative to commercially prepared porridge from rice/corn + different types of oatmeal + wheat porridge/rusk porridge).

# 4) Being exclusively breast-fed for at least 4 months (yes/no).

# 5) Still being breastfed at the time of responding to the 6-months questionnaire

(yes/no).

# 6) Water relative to sweetened beverages

(Boiled water + tap water + bottled water relative to squash, sugared drinks (bottled) + other sweet beverages + artificially sweetened squash + juice).

The presented subscales were summarized into a 6-month NND score ranging from 0 to 6 points. The categorization applied to the score yielded three adherence groups: low (0-2 points), medium (3-4 points) and high (5-6 points).

#### 2.3.3 NND score at 18 months

In the MoBa-questionnaire at 18 months (Q5), the questionnaire food list comprised of 39 food items as presented in *Table 4*. We used 23 of the food items to construct the diet score at this age point. There were different versions of the questionnaire throughout the data collection period, and the response options for the first 5008 respondents differed to such a degree that we chose to exclude these in the construction of the diet score.

**Table 4.** Available food and drink items and response options in Q5 (18 months).

Question (as numbered in Q5)	Food list items	Response type/ response options
1. What type of milk has your	Breast milk; formula; formula in case of	Tick box
baby been given since he/she	lactose intolerance; whole milk; low-fat	Child age in months:
was 6 months old?	milk; extra low-fat milk; skimmed milk;	6-8, 9-11, 12-14, 15-18

		1
	yoghurt with active lactobacillus; other	
	yoghurt; other types of sour milk.	
A 11 C 1 .		NY.
2. How often do you give	Breast milk; formula; whole milk; low-fat	Never
your child the following to	milk; extra low-fat milk; skimmed milk;	Less than once a week
drink now that he/she is 18	yoghurt with active lactobacillus; yoghurt	1-3 times a week
months old?	natural; yoghurt with fruit; other types of	4-6 times a week
Select the frequency which is	sour milk; tap water; bottled water; cordial,	1-2 times in 24 hrs
most applicable on average.	sweetened; cordial artificially sweetened;	3-4 times in 24 hrs
	juice; fizzy drinks; diet fizzy drinks; other.	5 or more times in 24 hrs
3. Do you give your child the	Water; milk or cordial from a cup; milk or	Never/seldom
following to drink during the	cordial from a bottle; breast milk.	Now and then
night now that he/she is		Yes, most nights
roughly 18 months old?		, ,
,		
<b>4.</b> How often do you give	Liver paste sandwich; meat sandwich; fish	Less than once a week
your child the following to	sandwich (e.g., sardines, mackerel); cheese	1-3 times a week
eat now that he/she is 18	sandwich; jam/honey sandwich; sandwich	4-6 times a week
months old?	with other filling; baby porridge (instant);	1-2 times in 24 hrs
Select the frequency which is	homemade porridge; meat, sausages meat	3-4 times in 24 hrs
most applicable on average.	balls, etc; fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc;	3 or more times in 24 hrs
	pancakes; potatoes; pasta; rice; peas, beans;	
	other cooked vegetables; raw vegetables;	
	fruit; cakes/waffles/biscuits; chocolate;	
	other sweets, jelly beans, other	
	confectionery.	
<b>5.</b> Do you give your child a	confectionery.	Only homemade
		•
homemade dinner or		Mostly homemade
readymade (processed) baby		About half and half of
food in a jar?		each
		Mostly ready-made
		Only ready-made
<b>6.</b> How often do you give	Sweet milk; buttermilk/yoghurt;	Never
your child organic	vegetables/fruit; porridge/flour/bread; meat.	Sometimes
food/drink?		Often
		Almost always
	1	1

The score at this age (presented below) comprised of nine subscales, where three subscales are in line with the maternal score addressing the relative consumption of potatoes over rice/pasta (4), milk over fruit juice (7), and water over sweet beverages (8). One subscale (9) addresses the aspect of consuming homemade food relative to commercially prepared food, and another aiming to address to what degree homemade porridge was served compared to commercially prepared

porridge (5). There was no variety of fruits and vegetables specified in the current dietary assessment, and subscale 1 and 2 is therefore scoring a general consumption of fruits and vegetables above the median. The consumption of peas and beans is additionally included as a subscale (3). This resulted in a NND score at 18 months comprising of nine subscales, presented with included food items in the brackets:

- 1) **Fruits:** eating fruits more than 10.5 times a week (Fruit type not specified).
- 2) **Vegetables:** eating vegetables more than 5.5 times a week (Raw vegetables + Boiled vegetables).
- 3) **Peas and beans:** eating peas and beans more than 5 times a week.
- **4) Potatoes:** potatoes relative to rice and pasta (Potatoes / Rice, pasta).
- **5) Porridge:** homemade porridge/baby cereal relative to commercially prepared porridge/baby cereal.
- **6) Fish:** eating fish more than 2.13 times a week (Fish, fish balls, fish pudding + Bread with fish \*0.25).
- 7) **Milk:** milk relative to fruit juice (Whole milk + Low fat milk + Extra low-fat milk + Skimmed milk / Juice).
- 8) Water: water relative to sweetened beverages
  (Tap water + Bottled water / Squash, sugared + Squash, artificially sweetened + Soda + Light soda).
- **9) Homemade food:** homemade dinners relative to commercially prepared baby food.

Summarizing the subscales, the NND-score at 18 months consisted of nine subscales with a score range from 0-9 points. The categorization applied to the score yielded three adherence groups: low (0-3 points), medium (4-5 points) and high (6-9 points).

# 2.3.4 NND score at 3 years

In the questionnaire at 3 years (Q6), the questionnaire food list comprised of 37 items (Table 5), of which 14 were used in the construction of the score.

**Table 5.** Available food and drink items and response options in Q6 (3 years)

Question (as numbered in Q6)	Food list items	Response type/ response options
41. How often does your	Whole milk, sweet/sour; low-fat, extra low-	Seldom/less than once a
child drink or eat the	fat; skimmed milk, sweet/sour; yoghurt	week
following at the present?	natural; yoghurt/yoghurt drink with fruit,	1-3 times a week
	yoghurt with active Lactobacillus; juice;	4-6 times a week
	cordial/nectar/squash/fizzy drinks,	Once in 24 hrs
	sweetened; cordial/squash/fizzy drinks,	Twice in 24 hrs
	with artificial sweeteners.	3 times in 24 hrs
		4 or more times in 24 hrs
	Meat filling (liver paste, ham, etc.); fish	
	filling (mackerel, caviar, etc.); brown	
	cheese, brown cheese spread; other types of	
	cheese; jam, honey, chocolate spread, other	
	sweet spread; eggs, boiled, fried,	
	scrambled; other filling.	
	Fruit; raisins; ice cream; ice lolly; biscuits;	
	buns, cakes, waffles; chocolate; sweets,	
	jelly babies, etc; crisps, potato snacks.	
<b>42.</b> How many slices of		Blank box to fill in
bread/crispbread does your		number of slices.
child eat every day?		
		Blank box to fill in
How many of these include		number of fibre-rich
fibre-rich bread/crispbread		bread.
(e.g., rye bread, Fedons		
bread)		
<b>43.</b> How often does your	Meat, rissoles, sausages, etc.; oily fish	Once a month or less
child eat the following at	(salmon, herring, etc.); white fish (cod,	often
present?	coley, etc.); fish pudding, fish cakes, fish	2-3 times a month
	balls, etc.; soup; pancakes; potatoes; pasta,	Once a week
	spaghetti, noodles; pizza; rice; cooked	Twice a week
	vegetables; raw vegetables, salad.	3 times a week
		4 times a week
		5 or more times a week

The score at 3 years was composed of 6 subscales, as the dietary assessment at this age was less extensive compared to the other questionnaires. As there was no question addressing water intake in this questionnaire, there was no possibility to construct subscale 6 as a relative measure, as was done in the other scores. The subscale was therefore adjusted to score respondents who reported an intake of sweet beverages below the median. Whole grain bread consumption was unfortunately estimated by a poorly constructed item, which generated a lot of missing data (12.7%). This variable and subscale was therefore excluded in this score. There was no differentiation of various types of fruits and vegetables (subscale 1 and 2) in this questionnaire, apart from distinguishing between raw and boiled vegetables. The subscales of the score at 3 years are presented as following:

- 1) **Fruits:** Eating fruits more than 7 times a week (fruit type not specified).
- 2) **Vegetables:** eating vegetables more than 5 times a week (raw vegetables, salad + boiled vegetables).
- 3) **Potatoes:** potatoes relative to rice and pasta (Potatoes / Rice + Pasta, spaghetti, noodles).
- **4) Fish:** eating fish more than 2.12 times a week (Fat fish (salmon, herring) + Lean fish (cod, pollock) + Fish spread (mackerel, caviar spread) \*0.25).
- 5) Milk: milk relative to fruit juice (Whole milk + Low fat milk and skimmed milk / Juice).
- 6) Sweetened beverages: drinking sweetened beverages less than 2.5 times a week (Squash, nectar, soda (sugared) + Squash, soda, sweet drinks (artificially sweetened)).

After summarizing the subscales, the NND score at 3 years ranged from 0 to 6 points. The categorization applied to the scores yielded three adherence groups: low (0-1 points), medium (2-3 points) and high (4-6 points).

# 2.3.5 NND score at 7 years

At 7 years (Q7y), the questionnaire food list comprised 47 food and drink items (Table 6), of which 19 were used in the construction of the score.

**Table 6.** Available food and drink items and response options in Q7y (7 years)

Question	Food list items	Response type/	
(as numbered in Q7y)		response options	
<b>30.</b> How many slices of	White bread, medium refined grain bread,	Blank boxes to fill in	
bread/crispbread does your	whole grain, crispbread.	number of slices	
child usually eat per day?			
<b>31</b> . How often does your	Carrot; cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli;	Never/seldom	
child usually eat the	lettuce; potatoes; other vegetables; oranges,	1-3 times per month	
following?	clementines; apple, pear, grapes; banana;	1-2 times per week	
	other fresh fruit or berries; ecologically	3-4 times per week	
	grown fruits/vegetables; sliced meat, liver	5-6 times per week	
	pate, bologna or similar; fish spread,	1 time or more per day	
	including roe; cheese (white/brown), cheese		
	spread; jam; chocolate and nut spread;		
	peanut butter; cornflakes, Honeycorn,		
	Frosties or similar; muesli/oatmeal; yoghurt		
	(all types); egg; rice, spaghetti, pasta; fatty		
	fish (salmon, mackerel, herring); other fish		
	(cod, pollack or similar); fish balls/fish		
	pudding or similar; shellfish; pure meat		
	(chops, steak etc.); pizza; processed meats		
	(beef-patties, sausages, meat balls);		
	vegetarian dishes; pancakes; sweet		
	buns/waffles/cakes; ice cream and milk		
	based desserts; chocolate, sweets/candy;		
	peanuts; other nuts; potato crisps or similar.		
39. How often does your	Whole fat milk (sweet/sour); low fat- and	Never/seldom	
child usually drink the	skimmed milk; chocolate milk;	1-3 glass per month	
following?	Biola/cultured milk; orange juice, other	1-3 glass per week	
	juice; apple nectar/other nectar; diluting	4-6 glass per week	
	squash with added sugar; artificially	1-3 glass per day	
	sweetened diluting squash; sodas with	4 glass or more per day	
	sugar (coke or similar); diet sodas; water.		

As seen from Table 6, the dietary assessment at 7 years was the most extensive of all included child questionnaires and also provided information on a variety of fruits and vegetables. The subscales of this score were therefore constructed most similarly to the maternal NND score. The response option for bread consumption

yielded a certain amount of missing data, and many options were considered to utilise the data in the best possible way. Thus, respondents who reported no consumption of white/semi-white bread were scored (subscale 5), with the intention of potentially capturing a healthy behaviour of using whole-grain foods. The subscale assessing local fruits (1) included a variable which collectively reported the consumption of apple, pears and grapes altogether. We chose to still include this subscale, as it was the only item potentially identifying Nordic fruits.

This resulted in a NND score at 7 years comprising of nine subscales, presented as following:

- 1) Local fruits: eating apple, pear and grapes more than 3.5 times a week.
- 2) **Root vegetables:** eating carrots more than 1.5 times a week.
- 3) Cabbages: eating kale, cauliflower and broccoli more than 1.5 times a week.
- **4) Potatoes:** potatoes relative to rice and pasta (Potatoes / Rice + Spaghetti, rice and pasta).
- **5) Whole grain bread:** reporting no consumption of white bread (yes/no).
- 6) Oatmeal: eating muesli or oatmeal more than 1.5 times a week.
- 7) **Fish:** eating fish more than 2 times a week (Fat fish (salmon, mackerel, herring) + Other fish (cod, pollock) + Fish spread (incl. caviar) \*0.25).
- 8) Milk: milk relative to fruit juice (Whole milk + Low fat milk and skimmed milk / Juice).
- 9) Water: water relative to sweetened beverages (Water/ Squash with sugar + Squash, artificially sweetened + Soda with sugar + Soda, artificially sweetened + Nectar).

After summarizing the subscales, the NND score at 7 years had a possible scoring range from 0-9 points. The categorization applied to the scores yielded three adherence groups: low (0-3 points), medium (4-5 points) and high (6-9 points).

#### 2.4 Outcome variables

#### 2.4.1 Child overweight

In paper II, we investigated the child diet scores and their association to body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) at 8 years. Child overweight was computed from parent-reported child height and weight in the MoBa questionnaire filled in at 8 years (Q8y). We chose to only include observations within +/- 4 standard deviations of height, weight and BMI. The normal distribution of weight and BMI were skewed and were therefore logarithmically transformed before computing Z-scores. The BMI-cut offs used to assess overweight in the children were age and gender specific as recommended by Cole et al. (129). To include most children in the range of +/- 8 years, we chose inclusion from 7 years (84 months) to 9.5 years (114 months). The cut-off values by Cole (129) that were employed to assess overweight are presented in *Table 7*:

**Table 7:** Age and gender specific cut-offs for child overweight (129)

Age	Age and gender specific BMI cut-offs for overweight	
	Girls	Boys
7	17.75	17.92
7.5	18.03	18.16
8	18.35	18.44
8.5	18.69	18.76
9	19.07	19.10

# 2.4.2 Child development

Child development was the outcome of interest in paper III. There are four main domains by which child development is conceptualised (130):

- i) Motor development: covers both gross motor (walking, sitting, movement) and fine motor abilities (using the hands in different ways to eat, draw, play etc.). These milestones are usually attained in a clear and orderly sequence.
- ii) Language performance: encompassing articulation and language skills.
- iii) Adaptive/cognitive development: covers problem solving through intuition, perception and verbal/non-verbal reasoning, and applying learned information.
- iv) Personal/social development: covers responsiveness and interactions through forming and maintaining relationships. Self-help skills of daily life, such as feeding and dressing, are encompassed in personal development.

Different tools and instruments may be used to assess *developmental delay*, which describes the child reaching developmental milestones slower than what is estimated for the given age (130). In our study, this was measured by short versions of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) and the Child Development Inventory (CDI), which was partly included in many of the questionnaires in MoBa. The ASQ is a parent-completed developmental screening tool which covers several aspects of child development covering an age-range of 4 to 60 months (5 years) (131). The original questionnaire-series comprises of nineteen age-specific questionnaires which each consist of five sixitem scales where communication, gross motor, fine motor, problem-solving and personal-social skills are assessed. The possible response options are given as 'yes (most of the time)', 'sometimes' and 'not yet/rarely' which are scored as 10, 5 and 0 points respectively. Thus, a low sum score in the ASQ reflects developmental delay and/or disturbances. The ASQ has been validated for use in a Norwegian population (132).

In MoBa, there was only a selection of items from the original ASQ that were employed and not all items were selected from age appropriate ASQ-questionnaires. In each MoBa-questionnaire, one or two items from the preceding and subsequent ASQ-form were included, which means that the 6-months questionnaire (Q4) also comprises of ASQ-items from 4 and 10 months.

The rationale for this has been described by MoBa as to achieve a greater variation in the answers and to account for that the child could be older or younger than the appropriate questionnaire at the time of response. Information on motor and language development were available from ASQ at 6 months (Q4), 18 months (Q5) and 3 years (Q6). At 5 years, ASQ only covered language development. Therefore, the CDI was applied at 5 years to cover motor skills.

#### 2.5 Other variables included in analyses

#### 2.5.1 *Paper I*

In addition to presenting the construction and rationale of the child NND scores in paper I, we also described their relation to parental educational attainment, maternal age at delivery and child gender according to grouping/ranking within the respective child scores. Information on maternal and paternal educational attainment was measured by highest completed educational level and the categories were collapsed into a variable with three categories equating to  $\leq 12$  years, 13-16 years, and  $\geq 17$  years of education. This data was obtained from the MoBa baseline questionnaire (Q1) and information on maternal age and child gender was derived from the MBRN.

#### 2.5.2 Paper II

Many determinants of overweight and obesity are also associated with diet and dietary behavior and may therefore confound associations between diet and weight status if not controlled for (133). Based on previous studies, we included child gender, maternal educational attainment, maternal smoking during pregnancy, maternal age at delivery (years), parity, marital status, maternal prepregnant overweight computed from self-reported height and weight (BMI ≥25 kg/m²) and the maternal NND score during pregnancy. Child birth weight was used in a continuous form. Data on child gender, child birth weight, maternal age, parity and marital status was derived from the MBRN, and the remaining information was obtained from Q1.

# 2.5.3 Paper III

The covariates included in the analyses for paper III were decided upon a priori based on previous studies identifying potential confounders in the relationship between diet and child development (134-136). We thus included parity, maternal age at delivery, maternal education, pre-pregnancy BMI, smoking during pregnancy and a five-item short version of Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-25 (SCL-25), which measures symptoms of depression and anxiety. The short version (SCL-5) was used in MoBa and correlates well (r=0.92) with the original instrument (137). All data was collected during pregnancy in Q1.

The variables included parity (nulliparous vs multiparous), maternal age in 8 categories ( $\leq$ 17y, 18-19y, 20-24y, 25-29y, 30-34y, 35-39y, 40-44y,  $\geq$ 45y), maternal education ( $\leq$ 12y, 13–16y,  $\geq$ 17y), maternal pre-pregnancy BMI (<18.5, 18.5–24.9, 25.0–29.9,  $\geq$ 30.0 kg/m2). Smoking prior to pregnancy (no, occasional, daily), smoking during pregnancy (no smoking, smoking), exposure to passive smoking during pregnancy (yes vs. no). In addition, maternal alcohol consumption during pregnancy (yes vs. no), total energy intake (kcal, assessed concomitantly with acrylamide), were tested as potential confounders.

#### 2.6 Statistical analyses

All statistical analyses and handling of the data were performed using the IBM SPSS Statistics versions 24 and 25 and STATA/SE 16.1. A two-sided p-value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. In line with novel understanding of the p-value, the emphasis and phrasing in this thesis will be on discussing the presence or absence of evidence rather than statistical significance.

#### 2.7.1 Paper I

The statistical approach for the construction of the subscales and the scores have been described in detail under 2.3. The characteristics were presented using cross-tabulation according to low, medium, and high adherence groups within each score and the proportions or mean of parental and child characteristics presented accordingly. Interquartile ranges (IQR) were reported for each child score.

# 2.7.2 *Paper II*

We described how a number of selected variables were associated with the level of adherence to the NND score at 7 years with proportions (%) for categorical variables and as means with standard deviations (SD) for continuous variables. Differences in means and proportions across the low, medium and high categories were tested using Pearson's chi-squared test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), respectively. Next, we estimated the odds of being overweight at 8 years, according to maternal NND-scoring during pregnancy, and child scoring at 6 and 18 months and 3 and 7 years by performing binary logistic regression analyses with each of the diet scores as exposure. This was done for both the continuous and the categorical scores. For the former, we assessed the effect of a one-point increase in diet score at each age on odds of overweight at 8 years. For the latter, low NND adherence was used as the reference group, and odds ratios (OR) for overweight for the medium and high adherence group were assessed with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Three models (crude, model A and model B) were put forth to estimate crude and adjusted ORs. In model A, we included covariates that could affect the potential associations (child sex, maternal education, maternal age, parity, smoking during pregnancy, marital status, maternal prepregnant overweight and child birth

weight. Model B additionally included the maternal NND score to remove a potential independent effect of maternal diet during pregnancy. Further, we also investigated maternal prepregnant BMI and child sex for interaction between the diet scores and the odds of overweight, based on previous knowledge. Finally, a sensitivity analysis was performed excluding all preterm births (birth prior to 37 completed weeks), to observe the potential influence on the findings.

#### 2.7.3 Paper III

To explore the potential associations between the maternal and age-specific NND scores (6 months, 18 months and 3 years) and measures of child development (6 months, 18 months, 3 years and 5 years), linear and logistic regression analyses with robust standard errors were employed. Both crude and adjusted (covariates described under 2.5.3) estimates were computed. With the linear regression analyses, we examined the association between the continuous maternal and child NND-scores with the total scores on the short forms of ASQ (6 months, 18 months and 3 years) and CDI at 5 years. Both the exposure and outcome variables were standardized by computing the percentage of maximum scoring in this analysis. This was done to yield more comparable results across the given timepoints.

For the logistic regression models, the categorized diet scores (low, medium high) were applied, as defined for each score under chapter 2.3. High adherence category was chosen as reference group (valued 0). Further, two standard deviations below the mean score (<2SD) were chosen as a cut-off for dichotomization of the developmental scores. Values at 2SD or lower were defined as developmental delay and was assigned the value 1 and the rest were given the value 0. To account for siblings participating in the cohort, all confidence intervals were imputed using robust standard errors.

Both the linear and logistic models explored the data cross-sectionally and prospectively. Despite having longitudinal data, the exposure and outcome measurements were constructed too differently to be able to compare equally across time-points. Therefore, potential trends and patterns were examined rather than applying true repeated measures analyses in the results.

#### 2.7 Ethical considerations

The establishment of MoBa and initial data collection was based on a license from the Norwegian Data Protection Agency and approval from The Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics (REK). The MoBa cohort is now based on regulations related to the Norwegian Health Registry Act. Participants of the MoBa cohort study signed a written informed consent to participate (*Appendix B*). The current project was approved by REK (2019/339) and had ethical approval from the Norwegian Center for Research Data (reference number: 954873) (*Appendix M*). The data received from MoBa has been stored behind password-encrypted computers and has only been applied as designated.

# 3 Results

A brief summary of the main results from each paper is presented here.

#### Paper I:

Development and description of New Nordic Diet scores across infancy and childhood in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa).

We used food frequency data from n=89,715 at child age 6 months, n=76,432 at 18 months, n=58,884 at 3 years, and n=35,978 at 7 years to develop age-specific NND scores in accordance with the previously developed maternal NND score within the MoBa. The score at 6 months comprised of six subscales (median score 3, IQR 2–4) and addressed breastfeeding and breastfeeding duration, and the consumption of homemade food relative to commercially prepared baby foods. The score at 18 months (median score 4, IQR 3–5) and 7 years (median score 4, IQR 3–6) comprised of nine subscales with a possible scoring of 0-9 points. The score at 3 years comprised of six subscales with a possible scoring of 0-6 points (median score 3, IQR 2-4).

Further, we investigated potential patterning by parental characteristics across low, medium and high NND scoring at each time point assessment. High NND score was associated with higher parental educational attainment pre-pregnancy, and at all time points of assessment, compared to low and medium scoring. A marginally higher maternal age at delivery was also observed among the high NND adherers, except for at 7 years. Additionally, there was a slightly higher proportion of girls at 6 months and 3 years.

#### Paper II:

Childhood adherence to a potentially healthy and sustainable Nordic diet and later overweight: The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa).

In a sample of 14 989 mother and child pairs, we described child and maternal characteristics for the whole sample and according to low (29.2%), medium (43.4%) and high (27.4%) NND score at 7 years of age.

The children with high NND score at 7 years had higher mean NND score at all previous time points compared to the lower NND categories and were also taller than the children in the lower NND-adherence categories. We did not observe any differences between the categories regarding sex and birth weight of the child, nor weight, BMI or proportion with overweight at 8 years.

Logistic regression with the continuous score as exposure showed evidence for an association between the NND-score at 6 months and odds of being overweight at 8 years in the crude model (OR= 0.95, 95% CI [0.91, 0.98], p<0.003), however, the association was attenuated when including the covariates into the model (OR: 0.99, 95% CI [0.96, 1.03], p=0.773).

When investigating the categorical age-specific NND-scores and odds of overweight at 8 years comparing medium and high adherence with low adherers as a reference group, we found that children with high NND adherence at 6 months had lower odds of overweight at 8 years in the crude model (OR: 0.81, 95% CI [0.70, 0.94], p=0.005), but not in the adjusted analyses (OR: 0.97, 95% CI [0.83, 1.13], p=0.724). No associations with overweight were observed with the NND scores at 18 months, 3 years and 7 years.

#### Paper III:

Adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet is associated with child development in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)

In a sample of 83,800 mother and child pairs, maternal pregnancy and child (6 and 18 months and 3 years) NND-scores were calculated and associations with measures of child development were estimated with linear and logistic regression. Child communication and motor developmental skills were reported at 6 months, 18 months, 3 and 5 years.

We found positive associations between the NND-scores (maternal and child) and higher scoring on child development using developmental scores as percentages of total scores (adjusted  $\hat{\beta}$ s [95% CI] ranging from 0.007 [0.004, 0.009] to 0.045 [0.040, 0.050]). Further, we found that low and medium adherence to the NND were associated with higher odds of later emerging developmental skills compared to high NND adherence at most timepoints assessed in adjusted analyses (ORs [95% CI] ranging from significant values 1.15 [1.03, 1.29] to 1.79 [1.55, 2.06]).

# 4 Discussion

The first part of this chapter discusses the methodological challenges of the study in order to first present the limitations under which the results of the study are yielded. In the second part, the associations between the child diet scores and aspects of child development will be discussed. In the last part, the public health relevance and some final considerations are argued for.

# 4.1 Methodological considerations

The term validity can be described as by Hawkins et al. "...to the extent to which data-derived inferences are appropriate, meaningful, and useful for intended decision making." (138). There are several aspects of assessing the validity of a study, which among others are; concept validity, internal validity, external validity and statistical validity (139). The methodological considerations and generalizability of this thesis will be argued for and discussed under this framework.

#### 4.1.1 Concept validity

Concept validity can be described as to which level the data reflect the variables of interest that cannot be asserted directly (140). Other authors also refer to this term as construct validity and it concerns the operationalization of a certain concept, thus, the constructs and measures used to quantify and capture an intended characteristic (141). Although the term is more widely used in the field of social medicine, psychology and psychiatry (140), it will be applied here to discuss the operationalization of the NND and other measures used in this study.

#### The diet scores

When developing the four child diet scores, we aimed to have them resemble the maternal NND-score as far as possible. However, the dietary assessment in the child questionnaires was limited and not as comprehensive as in the maternal FFQ in Q1, which is a major limitation of the child scores and consequently a threat to their concept validity. There are three main concerns that can be pointed to: 1) to what extent do the scores resemble the maternal score; 2) to what extent do the scores operationalize a healthy diet in children and 3) to what extent can the scores operationalize a potentially sustainable diet with Nordic characteristics?

Regarding the first concern, the rather disparate score at 6 months should be understood more as an adaptation to, rather than a deviation from the aim of resembling the maternal score. This is a natural consequence of encompassing the importance of breastfeeding into the score and also including the aspect of serving homemade meals. Although breastfeeding can be considered as a healthy and sustainable choice (128), there is limited research on the sustainability aspects of serving homemade baby food vs commercially prepared meals. Besides, there was an attempt to utilize the information from the available data at this time point efficiently, despite not being in line with the maternal score.

The diet scores at 18 months, 3 years and 7 years correspond with the maternal score to a higher degree, although with certain shortfalls and limitations. For example, at 18 months and 3 years, no distinction could be made on types of fruits and vegetables, as these items were aggregated into one generic option and left no possibility to capture specific Nordic fruits or root vegetables and cabbages. The diet score at 7 years is the one most comparable to the maternal score, where certain Nordic fruits and vegetables such as apples, pear and grapes, carrot, cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli were part of the score. Ideally, grapes would be excluded as part of a Nordic diet, however, it was part of the item assessing consumption of apples and pears and was therefore included. None of the child scores could unfortunately encompass meal frequency as part of the score, as this information was not available in any of the child dietary assessments. Although not fully comparable to meal frequency, the number of shared family meals have been related to nutritional health in children, with higher likelihood of being normal-weight and having a healthier dietary and eating pattern (142). Also, assessment of whole grain bread was only available in the questionnaire at 7 years, albeit as a poorly constructed item. As we chose to only score respondents who reported no consumption of white or semi-white bread, it could also mean that these respondents did not consume bread at all, as their response on intake of whole grain bread was not accounted for.

Furthermore, due to lack of data on *wild fish, game and berries* (subscale 8, maternal score), the corresponding subscales at 18 months, 3 and 7 years only captured overall fish intake, thus not in line with the maternal score, but still capturing a healthy and important aspect of the traditional Nordic diet (22). Three subscales were consistently common between the maternal and the child scores,

excluding the 6-month score: potatoes relative to rice and pasta, the consumption of unsweetened milk relative to fruit juice and consuming water more than sweetened beverages (differently constructed at 3 years due to no data on water intake).

Overall, the current developed child diet scores could only resemble the previously developed maternal NND score to a certain degree, because of the limited dietary data in the following MoBa-questionnaires and the necessary adjustments made accordingly. The maternal score was also limited to the dietary data at hand. Consequently, it is questionable if the scores, and in particular the child scores, can capture the concept of a NND as per definition. The following discussion on whether the scores may capture a healthy and potentially sustainable diet is discussed in a later chapter (4.2.1).

#### Child overweight

The outcome measure in Paper II was child overweight assessed by age- and sex-specific BMI cut-offs for children (129). As discussed in the paper, BMI may not be a precise enough tool to identify overweight and obesity, particularly in children. Okubo et al. demonstrated this well in their study where they were able to identify strong independent associations between diet quality in early childhood with adiposity at 6 years, measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA), but not with BMI (143). Height and weight were assessed at home visits using calibrated stadiometers and digital scales, which indicates that the limitation of using BMI is not solely an issue related to self- or parent-reported data. Not only may weight be more affected by height during growth and development, but BMI is also more an indicator of excess weight instead of body fatness (144, 145). This further leads to the argument that the term "overweight" is characterized by carrying excess body weight, which also includes fat free mass, such as lean body mass, bones and water (146). Obesity, on the other hand, is related to having excess body fat.

Thus, the assessment of overweight in our study, can only translate into children carrying excess body weight for their given sex, age and height, but not necessarily excess body fat and a following higher risk of morbidity and mortality.

#### Child developmental measures

The original instruments of ASQ and CDI are validated parent-reported instruments for assessing developmental delay in children, for use by pediatricians and other health-care personnel (131, 132, 147). The abbreviated forms used in the MoBa have not been validated in the same manner, although they have been successfully applied in several MoBa studies (148-150).

It should be emphasized that the applied cut-off of scoring 2SD below the mean is not a validated cut-off to assess *clinically* delayed development in the MoBa. However, it is a commonly used approach which allows for a certain differentiation within the sample by capturing the children scoring in the extreme end of the distribution. We expect that these children would be more likely to have developmental delay as compared to their peers scoring within the normal range of the distribution.

The given cut-off categorized 3.5% (child age 18 months) to 5.2% (child age 6 months) of the children into the developmental delay category in our study (Paper III). In another Norwegian study, a longitudinal sample of n=1555 infants and their parents were recruited through "health-care clinics" and completed the validated Norwegian version of the ASQ at 4, 6 and 12 months to estimate the prevalence of suspected developmental delay in infants (151). Here, two different cut-offs were applied, namely by US standards (2SD or more below the mean) (131) and Norwegian standards (2<sup>nd</sup> percentile) (152). At 6 months, 5.7% scored at or below the Norwegian cut-off in at least one developmental domain, whereas the corresponding US cut-off (-<2SD) identified 10.3% infants. They also report that the Norwegian ASQ normative sample had a prevalence rate of 11.8% at 6 months; more than double of what was found in our study (5.2%) and by Norwegian cut-offs in Valla's study (5.7%) (151, 152). One MoBa study used 1 SD below the mean as cut-off to estimate slow language development in 2-year olds, based on the data and previous knowledge that 13% to 19% of children at this age have delayed language development (153).

Hence, the arbitrary cut-offs generally applied in this field, along with the limited selection of items from the original instruments in MoBa, makes it challenging to compare results across studies and to truly understand the subgroup we are

identifying within the sample. The normal distribution of the developmental scores was highly left skewed at all measured timepoints. As the ASQ instrument is developed as a screening tool, this distribution would perhaps be expected. Still, it can also indicate that the children in the MoBa-sample are presumably healthy and mostly follow a normal development compared to the general population, which is also corroborated by the low prevalence findings with -2SD as cut-off, compared to 11.8% in the Norwegian ASQ normative sample (152).

Lastly, it should be noticed that a left-skewed distribution would generate a lower mean compared to the median. In hindsight, one could argue whether using the median and applying percentiles/quartiles to derive the cut-offs would be a more correct handling of the data. Yet, as the approach of using SDs as cut-off has been widely applied in the MoBa data, it allows for more meaningful comparisons, for example in future summarizing studies (154).

# 4.1.2 Internal validity

Studies that involve human beings and explore phenomena in natural settings will always be flawed to some degree. Identifying the limitations of our data is crucial to understand the true impact and relevance of our findings.

#### Selection bias

Prospective studies such as the MoBa are especially prone to selection bias, amplified by attrition with time (121). It has been demonstrated that young women (<25 years), women living alone, those who were multiparous (>2 previous births), or had experienced stillbirths were strongly underrepresented in MoBa, whereas women using multivitamin and folate supplements and non-smokers were overrepresented (121). Still, when comparing the MoBa population to the general population of birth-giving women in the MBRN, there was only evidence for bias in prevalence and exposure estimates, but not in association and risk estimates for exposure outcomes (121). This corresponds with our prevalence findings in Paper III, as discussed in the preceding section. However, a recent follow-up study of the MoBa-population showed that the maternal participants who continued to respond through 8 years differed from the dropouts by being older, more educated, less likely to smoke and having a lower BMI, and

thereby contributing to a non-random loss to follow-up (155). This may result in a more homogenous study population over time, affecting the external validity.

#### Information bias

Misclassification through information bias can ultimately lead to false estimations of risk (156). The data collection in MoBa is mainly based on selfreported or parent-reported data from postal questionnaires. Reporting data on sensitive topics such as pregnancy and child diet, height and weight, and developmental milestones of their child, may be prone to social desirability bias. This is typically related to overestimation of consumption of healthy foods, energy intake and height and an underestimation of unhealthy foods and weight (157-160). The maternal FFQ for pregnancy diet has been validated against 4-day weighed food diaries, motion monitoring of energy expenditure, and urine and blood samples, and is considered to provide valid estimates in ranking the participants based on low and high intakes of energy, nutrients and foods (123). The dietary data were also adjusted for total energy intake to avoid confounding of the diet score-outcome associations by total food intake (or body size or physical activity level), and to allow for conceptualisation of dietary composition instead of absolute intake of nutrients (161). In comparison, no such validation has been conducted with the child dietary assessment used in this study, which is a major limitation. Validation studies show that misreporting of child diet is common with most assessment methods, with overreporting as the main concern with FFQs (124, 162). A recent systematic review and meta-analysis showed that the FFQ may provide a fair relative validity to assess dietary intake in children and adolescents, but the validity is weak for assessment of energy intake, macronutrients, some micronutrients and also for some food items, such as milk, fruits and vegetables (163). Moreover, children with more body fat and their parents are more likely to underreport food consumption (164). There is also a possibility that the parents are not correctly reporting all foods and drinks that are consumed in kindergartens or for example with other caretakers. It has been suggested that parents are more reliable reporters of the children's food intake at home, as opposed to reporting foods that are eaten outside the home environment (165).

Altogether, these issues could have contributed to misclassification and a potential attenuation of an association in paper II. On the other hand, despite the flaws of using the FFQ, the intention of the current study was to conceptualize food quality, and not food quantity, and to rank the women and children according to low or high frequency of intake of specific foods - a purpose which the FFQ and the child dietary assessment may be considered useful for.

Lastly, data collection at age 8 years was not completed in version 8 of the datafile, which also may be a threat to the internal validity in paper II. It is unclear whether a complete datafile would have changed the estimates in either direction, but the questionnaires have been continuously distributed as the children have reached 8 years of age, meaning that the applied sample should not deviate substantially from the sample in a complete version file, apart from the sample size.

# 4.1.3 External validity

Given the issues with selection bias and attrition as discussed above, the external validity of the findings from the current study may be compromised. Not only does the MoBa population differ from the general population in terms of educational level and prior health behaviours, but the participants were also mainly of Norwegian or European descent (121). In 2022, 15.1% of the Norwegian population had an immigrant background and 8.3% of these had an origin from non-Western countries (166) and these are unfortunately hardly represented in MoBa. From a public health perspective, the misrepresentation disadvantages a large part of the population who do not only have a higher prevalence and risk of a number of diseases, but who also may be in a more vulnerable position in terms of socio-economic position and being able to find and utilize information and health advice (167). It is likely that both prevalence and risk estimates studied in the current thesis would be higher in immigrant subgroups and in samples with lower socio-economic position, which emphasizes the importance of having a representative sample or replicating the findings in subgroups at greater risk.

#### 4.1.4 Statistical validity

In paper II, maternal prepregnant BMI was calculated from self-reported weight and height and used as a covariate dichotomized into BMI < 25 kg/m2 vs. BMI ≥ 25 kg/m2. Several studies show that categorization of a confounder variable may inflate Type-1 error (mistakenly rejection of a true null hypothesis; a false positive) (168, 169). Although no evidence for an association between low NND adherence and later child overweight was found in the paper, maternal BMI as a covariate should preferably have been entered as a continuous variable to avoid a potential inflation of a Type-1 error, as was done in Paper III.

Furthermore, categorization of predictor and outcome variables is highly debated and generally discouraged, as it may reduce power due to misclassification and thus inflate Type-II errors (false negative) (170, 171). Still, the approach of categorizing data is common in the field of nutritional epidemiology (107), and the advantage of categorizing diet adherence into low, medium and high in our study allows for meaningful risk comparisons and probably quantifies risk estimates that are more easily conveyed to the general public. To take these issues into account, we first examined the diet scores as continuous variables as the primary analysis and then further examined the categorized scores with the respective outcomes of interest. However, there is still a possibility for misclassification due to the arbitrary and cohort-specific medians applied in both the subscales and in the categorization of each diet score.

Non-response by leaving some items blank is a common issue in FFQs, which is often dealt with by using different imputation methods (172). In the current study, we examined the missing pattern when constructing the child diet scores and made an assumption that blank items reflected a null intake, which were further zero-imputed. Respondents who had missing on all items that were included in a respective subscale, were defined to be true missing. Alternative methods such as multiple imputation of missing items have been encouraged for use in nutritional epidemiology, as it can reduce bias by including variables into the model that are predictive of non-response (172). However, all imputation models are still subject to introducing bias when data are missing not at random (MNAR); that is, when the likelihood of non-response depends on the missing values themselves (172).

Presumably, exploring and understanding the missingness is important before applying any corrective measures, regardless of the chosen method.

Altogether, it can be assumed that the applied statistical approaches within this thesis have provided estimates that could likely be replicated within the same population. However, the possibility of non-measured and residual confounding and bias cannot be ruled out, which calls for the importance of comparing our results with similar findings from other study samples. This is discussed in the following chapter.

# 4.2 Discussion of the findings

Our findings contribute to the field by acknowledging that a diet partly based on the principles of the NND in early life and during childhood, can optimize child cognitive and motor development as well as having potentially sustainable aspects. Given the knowledge that dietary patterns tend to track within life phases, this finding should be considered relevant for long-term sustainable dietary behavior. Still, the applied scores were developed in a crude way, and there was no indication of an association with weight status at child age 8 years. In the following sections, the content of the scores and the associated findings and null-findings are elaborated and discussed in detail, followed by a chapter where the relevance of the results is argued for in a public health perspective, which is finally succeeded with ending remarks for future considerations.

#### 4.2.1 Healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic child diet scores?

Despite that the developed child diet scores could not fully resemble the maternal score, and in hindsight, perhaps should be refrained from being labelled as NND child scores, there are indications that they may reflect a healthy and potentially sustainable dietary pattern appropriate to Nordic countries, to some degree. The importance of the included elements of the child scores and to which extent they in fact may identify characteristics of a healthy and potentially sustainable child diet is discussed below.

Early taste experiences as a part of a sustainable diet

A high NND-score during pregnancy would likely provide a diet that is nutritionally adequate for optimal fetal development. In addition, such a diet could also contribute to a more varied taste experience for the fetus through the amniotic fluid. Programming of acceptance of bitter and specific tastes from prenatal life has been confirmed (58), which are tastes experienced in many of the vegetables that are typical for the NND. This argument is also valid for infants being breastfed, as breast milk will contain flavours from the mother's diet, adding to the early taste experiences (58). Consequently, acceptance of foods that are in line with a potentially sustainable Nordic diet can be programmed as early as in fetal life.

At 6 months of age, the score was dominated by consumption of homemade food over commercially prepared meals, given its health and sustainability potential (13). However, according to Maslin & Venter, it is unclear whether homemade infant food and porridges indeed are healthier than commercially prepared baby meals, based on the existing knowledge (173). For example, a German study showed that vegetable variety was low in both homemade and commercially prepared meals, with 26 different vegetables in homemade meals compared to 17 different vegetables in commercially prepared meals (174). A greater variety in vegetable intake at 12 months was even observed in the infants who consumed more commercially prepared meals, however, this was likely attributed to some vegetables such as tomato and carrot being used as food colouring/sweetening in many products, in addition to general mixing of vegetables (174). Despite a greater variety, the amount of each vegetable in the product may be insufficient to provide a proper taste experience and health benefits of the given vegetable. They further state that a varied diet reduces the risk of developing nutrient deficiencies or excessive consumption, and that many commercially prepared products are primarily based on a limited selection of vegetables, which typically can be sweet and more palatable for children, perhaps due to marketing purposes and increased likelihood of repurchase (175). As a result, bitter tastes associated with leafy green vegetables are less used, limiting the child's taste development for nutritious vegetables such as spinach, broccoli and brussels sprouts. This particular limitation of commercially prepared baby foods is demonstrated by the arguments of Wadhera et al. (176), who describe taste preferences and liking in children and adolescents presumably as key determinants of consuming vegetables (177, 178). As such, a diverse vegetable and taste exposure from infancy through the age of two years is particularly of benefit, before the onset of food neophobia. Between the age of 2-5 years, the child's reluctance towards new food and tastes is usually at its highest (179), and as healthy dietary patterns tend to track from infancy and early childhood through adolescence and adulthood (61, 62, 180), this window is particularly important to establish beneficial eating habits (176). In line with these arguments, consuming more homemade food over commercially prepared products at an early age may have several health benefits in the long-term, beyond the nutrient content of the food. This includes potentially facilitating the future diet towards healthy and sustainable trajectories (13).

Other food items included (or not included) in the scores

Regarding the health and sustainability aspects of certain included food and drink items, there are some concerns to address. There are certain main characteristics of the conventional Nordic diet, which differs from most European countries, such as lower intake of fruits and vegetables and a higher consumption of potatoes, fish, milk, and sugar-sweetened beverages (12, 181). Three of the child scores cover these Nordic key features with a positive scoring (potatoes, fish, milk), which are staple foods of the Nordic Diet (182). Yet, there are indications that women with higher adherence to a healthy Nordic diet also report a slightly higher consumption of meat, cakes and desserts (28) and processed meat and sweets (183) in FFQ-based studies. There is a possibility that this could also be likely for the children in the current study. In another MoBa-study, Jacka et al. identified an unhealthy dietary pattern (characterized by consumption of a variety of snacks and desserts, ice cream, soda, artificially sweetened beverages, pizza and bread with jam and honey) and a *healthy* pattern (characterized by consumption of fish and fish products, fruits, vegetables, egg, brown cheese, and bread with meat) at 18 months and 3 years (184). Their findings with mental health outcomes at 5 years implied that the two patterns were not simply the inverse of each other but may independently influence mechanisms related to adverse mental health outcomes. The two patterns were only weakly correlated, and the authors argue that a child can score high on a healthy diet, but at the same time eat many unhealthy and processed foods.

As such, not all aspects of a healthy diet were addressed in the maternal NND score and the child scores, for example a low consumption of meat, and ultra-processed and unhealthy food items, which could have been encompassed in the subscales with negative value scorings. With this, potential relationships between diet and disease that are more related to high consumption of unhealthy foods, rather than high consumption of healthy and beneficial foods could have been taken into consideration (118). Furthermore, fat quality was not featured in neither the maternal score nor in any of the child scores. In the Mediterranean diet and the adapted KIDMED-questionnaire for use in children, using olive oil at home is assigned a positive value (114). An adaptation to the NND would be to assess the use of rapeseed oil in the diet, however, this information was not available in the child questionnaires.

Cow's milk has traditionally been an important part of children's diet in the Nordic countries, providing high-quality protein, fat and essential micronutrients such as iodine, calcium, vitamin A, riboflavin and vitamin B12 (cobalamin) (22, 185). Milk products contribute to more than 60 percent of calcium and iodine intake in the Nordic population (22). Still, the way milk consumption is assessed in our scores could be a limitation, as the subscales assessing milk in the child scores include all types of milk. The official recommendations endorse low-fat dairy products from the age of two years onwards, if growth is satisfactory (185). Also, the subscale would likely positively score high-milk consumers, beyond the three daily portion recommendations. Moreover, Tognon et al. has questioned the aggregation of dairy product items in epidemiological studies, as fat from milk and cheese products seemed to affect total mortality differently in a followup sample of 70-year-old Swedes (186). Cheese consumption was not explored as part of the maternal NND-score, however, separately investigating the intake of non-fermented milk, fermented milk products, and cheese as a part of the Nordic diet throughout the life course could be of future interest as the fermentation process may serve for health benefits through the biochemically altered composition of the food (186, 187). The sustainability aspects of dairy products are subject to discussion as meat and dairy products contribute to almost half of the climate impact of diet in Nordic countries (22). Still, it should also be emphasized that milk production in the Nordic is more climate efficient compared to production in for example sub-Saharan Africa, as more milk can be produced with the same emission of GHGs from the cows (188). As for meat consumption, addressing meat intake would have covered a significant aspect of sustainability and can be considered as shortcomings of the scores.

From the median cut-point for fish intake in the subscales, we can observe a scoring that nearly corresponds with the official guidelines of consuming fish 2-3 times a week. However, the weekly frequency of consuming fish spread should probably have been downscaled to 1/6 (0.17) rather than 1/4 (0.25), as the national recommendations count six spread portions equal to one dinner portion (189). Fish and seafood are sources of high-quality protein, vitamin B12, iodine and selenium and fatty fish is additionally a major dietary source of EPA, DHA and vitamin D (22). Although there have been concerns about possible adverse effects from contaminants in fish, specifically regarding fetal neurodevelopment,

the benefits of the recommended fish intake seem to outweigh the potential negative effects (190).

The other subscales of the scores, such as consuming potatoes relative to rice and pasta, choosing water over sweetened beverages, eating oats, whole grains, peas and beans, and fruits and vegetables of both Nordic and possibly non-Nordic origin, can be considered as parts of a health-promoting diet, as rationalized in Paper I and in earlier work (28, 118, 127). Despite the fact that these food items theoretically can have an environmentally friendly potential, there is no possibility to establish which kind of fruit and vegetable intake the non-specified subscales at 18 months and 3 years comprises of. Moreover, the sustainability aspects of fruits and vegetables of typical Nordic identity, such as apples, pears and root vegetables, may be compromised if they are imported or not consumed in season.

### Healthy diet as a data-driven concept

Furthermore, although the scores have been conceptualized a-priori to capture a healthy diet based on previous knowledge, it is a limitation that cohort-specific medians in the subscales are used to allocate the participants into their respective ranking, and also in determining the cut-offs into low, medium and high adherence groups. As such, having a *healthy* diet becomes a data-driven concept that varies from sample to sample. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the scores were never intended to capture the healthiest diet possible, but to rank and categorize the participants into groups that would be able to distinguish participants according to adherence to a healthier and potentially more sustainable dietary pattern with Nordic characteristics.

#### Future directions for sustainable child diets

Ideally, conceptualization of a sustainable diet in children would also include aspects of food waste and parental consumer behaviour, such as buying or harvesting foods that are locally produced and choosing fruits and vegetables that are in season. Also, for children attending kindergartens, the approach towards sustainability in food preparation and serving in the kindergarten would additionally be a contributing factor of the total diet, as many children spend much of the day and eat several meals there. Preparing and serving homemade food could be a contributor to more food waste at all ages, but particularly in

children who are weaning or when food neophobia sets in. Mazzochi et al. (13) have proposed four practical advice to parents to promote more sustainable behaviour in a transition towards more sustainable nutrition from an early age: "(1) prefer foods produced close to home, especially fruits, vegetables and legumes; (2) choose non-processed foods and with a very small amount of added ingredients; (3) prefer non-packaged meals; (4) plan accurately the shopping of the foods necessary for weekly meals." (p.8) (13). Hence, aspects of consciously making sustainable food-related choices should be included in future studies when assessing a sustainable diet.

# 4.2.2 Characteristics of the high adherers

In paper I, we described certain parental and child characteristics according to adherence group. The strong parental educational patterning observed across the diet scores was as expected and in line with previous studies (191, 192). Moreover, the high adherers tended to have mothers who were older at the time of delivery. This amplifies the current knowledge that not only are those with higher education likely to have a higher health literacy, but could also be high-income holders who can afford a dietary pattern based on the NND (193). The NND has been demonstrated to be 24-25% more expensive compared to an average Danish diet (194).

Paper II further described that the children who were scored to be high adherers at 7 years, also had a higher mean diet score at all other time points. This could suggest a tracking of a healthy and potentially sustainable dietary pattern from fetal life through childhood, although this observation should be interpreted cautiously. These children were also taller, and their parents were less likely to be overweight or obese pre-pregnancy. These particular characteristics could partly explain why there was no evidence of an association between diet quality as expressed by the diet scores and child weight status, which is discussed in more detail below.

### 4.2.3 Child overweight and obesity – the complexity.

We found no evidence for an association between high adherence to the Nordic diet from fetal life throughout childhood and weight status at 8 years in adjusted analyses in Paper II. This could be due to methodological concerns as formerly discussed, or that the potential association is stronger driven by other factors that were not included or thoroughly explored in our study.

The literature is ambiguous regarding the relationship between child dietary patterns and overweight/obesity. Summarizing studies report difficulties in comparing the findings, as there is a great heterogeneity in the methods applied (78, 195). This includes different approaches in how the diet is recorded (FFQ, 24-hours recall, 3-days food diary), how dietary patterns are derived from the data (mostly á posteriori through principal component analysis, cluster analysis or factor analysis), at which age point in life diet and overweight/obesity is assessed, and also how overweight/obesity is defined (varying pre-defined BMI cut-offs and percentiles, BMI Z-score, and abdominal adiposity) (78, 195). Two systematic reviews have concluded that children who followed a dietary pattern characterized by "obesogenic" energy-dense foods, being high-fat and low in fibre, were more likely be obese, however, both these reviews were predominantly based on cross-sectional studies (78, 195). One prospective study investigated dietary patterns derived a priori and a posteriori at the age of 1 year with body composition at 6 years and found that healthy dietary patterns composed by a high intake of fruit, vegetables, vegetable oils, and grains, were not associated with fat mass, but with higher fat-free mass (196). Additionally, they identified a dietary pattern associated with a higher fat mass index, fat-free mass index and body fat percentage, defined by a high intake of foods such as refined grains, potatoes, soups and sauces, meat, fish, and sugared beverages (196). The findings of the mentioned study highlight the complexity of the diet/overweight relationship, and how dietary patterns may affect body composition differently, which may not be captured when applying BMI as a measure for overweight. Moreover, the latter described dietary pattern also consisted of a high intake of potatoes and fish – foods that are positively scored in our study, but which were associated with increased body fat in 6-year-old children.

There are several factors that may explain the null findings in paper II. First, as mentioned above and discussed in an earlier chapter, the usability of assessing overweight in children using BMI as a tool may be limited. Second, the timing of assessing overweight could be of relevance, however, data from the ALSPAC cohort has shown that there is a period of faster than-average weight gain from child age 7 years to 11 years, whereas the lowest BMI trajectory could be observed prior to age 7 years, with an incline after age 7 until before 9 years of age (197). The children in our study were in the range of 7 years to 9.5 years at the time of participation, indicating a potentially beneficial time frame to capture child overweight. Third, we identified the high NND adherers at 7 years to be taller at 8 years compared to the children in the low and medium adherence categories. There was no evidence for a difference in weight status across the categories, yet the highest mean height and weight were observed in the high adherence category. This could imply that a high diet score is related to a higher energy intake, and/or growth in children, but it could also be a result of parental education level, as height is related to educational attainment (198), and a strong educational gradient across the adherence categories was observed in Paper I. Fourth, the overall prevalence of overweight including obesity was low in our sample (14.2%) compared to in another Norwegian study (20.2%) (199), and the original MoBa participants were not representative of the general population (121). Fifth, there is a possibility that carrying excess body weight could promote a shift in dietary behavior from an early age. A Norwegian population-based longitudinal study found that the risk of being overweight at 8 years was predicted by birth weight and by BMI increase particularly from 2 years and onwards (199). Reverse causation could be involved if a child is overweight from an early age and parents provide a healthy diet for that reason. This would increase the likelihood of overweight children being categorized with high NNDscore. Sixth, since the diet scores were not energy-adjusted and were derived from FFQs, there is no possibility to ascertain the portion sizes and the amount consumed of the different foods, only the frequency of consumption. Thus, being in the low adherence group could also reflect a diet generally low in energyintake, simply from eating less frequently or having a food variety in the diet that is not fully captured by the scores, and not necessarily a poor diet quality. A high score may only capture our definition of a healthy diet in the current study and having more of these items in the diet. Low diet quality, per se, would likely be better captured by the consumption of fat quality, ultra-processed foods, snacks,

cakes, biscuits, chocolates as discussed earlier (chapter 4.2.1). In the relationship to overweight and obesity, it is possible that the assessment of these foods in children's diet are more predictive and more closely associated with the development of overweight/obesity. Additionally, if some of the subscales or specific components of a subscale, indeed are associated with overweight/obesity, but the others are not, a potential relationship could be diluted and obscured within the total score (107). However, the purpose of applying a dietary pattern approach is to investigate the diet as a whole in a way that embodies the complex interactions, synergies and antagonists between nutrients and foods (107).

Maternal prepregnant weight status was one of the factors in addition to educational attainment that explained the unadjusted inverse association observed with the score at 6 months and overweight at 8 years (Paper II). If epigenetic programming from fetal life is one of the main underlying drivers of the obesity epidemic, which could even have a transgenerational impact, the individual responsibility of maintaining a healthy weight status in an environment that promotes unhealthy choices becomes even more challenging. The sensitivity analysis showed that the preterm infants in the sample were affecting the association additionally. This could suggest that breastfeeding and breastfeeding duration and/or the timing of complementary feeding could be of more importance in preterm children. However, the literature is unclear of whether the timing of complementary feeding in preterm infants is related to later overweight and obesity (200, 201), whereas this association seems evident in full term infants if introducing solid foods before 4 months or later than 6-7 months of age, with a stronger association present in formula-fed children as compared to breastfed children (202). The score at 6 months likely captures important aspects of later overweight risk in infants, but the overall multifactorial complexity of overweight/obesity risk is possibly too comprehensive to understand by dietary assessment through the developed scores only. For example, novel understanding of the gut microbiome in relation to the Nordic diet and associated health outcomes could be of interest for future research (203, 204). Moreover, the composition of meals, how frequent and how they are eaten throughout the day, and at what times meals are consumed could also be relevant to include when examining Nordic dietary patterns in relation to overweight and obesity in children.

#### 4.2.4 Healthy child development as a result of diet quality

The demonstrated evidence for a positive association between a healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet from fetal life and early childhood with child communication, motor and language development, points towards that aspects of diet quality indeed are encompassed by the child diet scores (*Paper III*). Our relatively consistent findings in a healthy Norwegian sample confirms that a healthy diet from fetal life into early childhood is important for optimal development, even in developed countries.

Regarding *prenatal diet*, our findings are in line with a systematic review that indicated that diet quality during pregnancy was positively associated with child neurodevelopment, albeit the effect size being small (87). This was also confirmed in a recent similar study in the MoBa cohort, where a prenatal diet quality score was developed and the association with language, motor and internalizing/externalizing behaviour at child age 18, 36 and 50 months was estimated (205). This study additionally adjusted for child diet quality as expressed by frequency of vegetable intake and found an inverse association between prenatal diet and developmental outcomes, but the strength of association was concluded to be low and uncertain.

In terms of *postnatal diet*, dietary patterns and diet quality in infancy and childhood have been associated with measures of later neurocognitive development in a number of studies (81, 90, 91, 206, 207). Smithers et al. found that a breastfeeding pattern at 6 months and a *home-prepared contemporary* dietary pattern characterized by herbs, legumes, nuts, raw fruits, vegetables, cheese and juices at 15 and 24 months were positively associated with IQ at 8 years in the ALSPAC study (90). On the other hand, a *discretionary* pattern consisting of unhealthy foods such as crisps, chocolates, sweets, sugared drinks, snacks and biscuits was negatively associated with IQ. Moreover, a *home-made traditional* pattern (meat, cooked vegetables, desserts) at 6 months was associated with better IQ scores at 8 years, but not at 15 and 24 months. Also, a pattern of ready-prepared baby foods at 6 and 15 months was associated with poorer IQ. The patterns identified in this study correspond reasonably with the scoring of the subscales in our NND-scores at 6 months and 18 months.

In the same ALSPAC-cohort, a processed dietary pattern at 3 years was inversely associated with IQ at 8.5 years of age, and higher scores on a healthy dietary pattern at 8.5 years was associated with higher IQ at the same time point, indicating both a longitudinal effect of diet, as well as an immediate impact on development (91). This finding was also evident in our study at most time points (Paper III).

Still, the findings described above were derived a posteriori with other methods than what was applied in our study, and less studies have examined the association with a priori-based dietary indices. A small, but recent study (n=54), suggested that high adherence to a Mediterranean diet score was associated with higher performance scores in preschool children, but not with other cognitive domains (208). The Baltic Sea Diet Score, the Healthy Eating Index, the DASH score and the Finnish Children Healthy Index have all shown positive associations with aspects of cognition and academic achievement in children (209). However, these associations were predominantly assessed cross-sectionally, or were limited to school-age years if assessed prospectively.

In one of the few comparable prospective studies, Mahmassani et al. demonstrated evidence for an association between better diet quality during pregnancy, as measured by a pregnancy-modified Mediterranean Diet Score in a US sample, and offspring visual spatial skills in early childhood (median age 3.2 y, range: 2.8-6.2 y), and intelligence and executive function mid-childhood (median 7.7 y, range 6.6-10.9 y) (210). Nonetheless, this study investigated diet during pregnancy only, where our study adds a valuable contribution to this field with its a priori approach and by assessing diet quality as an exposure all the way from fetal life into early childhood. Yet, there is a clear limitation in our study compared to others (210), as we did not control for maternal cognition or intelligence, which may be the strongest predictor of child cognitive performance while also being predictive of diet quality (81). Although maternal educational level was accounted for, there is a possibility for the demonstrated effect sizes to have been attenuated if this variable was included in adjusted models.

Moreover, it should be remarked that the risk of developmental delay with low vs high NND-adherence varied across the measure points and we did not observe an association with maternal diet and language development at 5 years and the diet score at 6 months and motor development at 5 years. Other factors than pregnancy and infant diet, as operationalized by our scores, could be of more importance for these developmental measures by this age. The higher odds for developmental delay with low NND adherence at 18 months and 3 years could indicate particularly vulnerable phases where diet quality and healthy eating habits have a significant impact for optimal development.

The NND has earlier been associated with improved school performance, reading comprehension and EPA + DHA status in a randomized controlled study in 8-year-old Danish children (32). Fish intake during pregnancy and childhood is likely one of the important contributors to the association between diet and child development, independent of breastfeeding, socio-economic factors and the adverse effects of mercury concentration (81). Moreover, high scoring on maternal and child NND-scores seem to embody a high-quality diet consisting of foods and nutrients that are important for both future and immediate development. A healthy and varied diet during pregnancy and beyond is also important for other reasons, among others that maternal nutrition interventions alone have not shown clear evidence to improve child cognitive function (211). Also, there are interesting findings regarding maternal prenatal gut microbiota composition being able to predict child behaviour in novel research (212).

Lastly, Borge et al. have earlier argued for and encouraged that postnatal diet should be controlled for if the outcome of interest is the direct effect of maternal diet on child development, but not if the total effect of the association is being explored (87). Other studies have included past diet as a potential confounder to address the correlation between diet at multiple measure points when assessing the relationship to development during childhood (90). No such procedure was undergone when we examined the relationship. Although this approach could isolate the independent contribution of the diet on child development at specific time points, it could also introduce collinearity (91). As discussed by Smithers et al. (90), child diet undergoes a substantial transition during the first years of life, which challenges modelling it as a repeated measure. To calculate estimates that were somewhat comparable across measured timepoints in the linear regression

model in our study, the numeric exposure and outcome measures were computed to percentages of maximum scoring in Paper III. However, even when standardizing the scores, they may not be comparable at all due to their differing composition and conceptualization. More sophisticated methods to examine child diet longitudinally would include modelling trajectories that integrate the individual changes in diet over time (91). Still, the current approach applied in this paper aimed to address adherence to a certain dietary pattern and its relationship to child development from a lifecourse perspective, which also likely embodies the cumulative impact of the diet over time.

## 4.3 Public health relevance and final remarks

Our diet can be understood as the fundamental source for maintaining life and promoting a healthy development and well-being throughout the life course, as well as being a large part of our daily lives in terms of palatability, planning, purchasing or collecting, preparing and consuming the foods. To most people the social, cultural, traditional, and religious aspects of food are deeply rooted, whether it is expressed through breakfast habits, the home-packed lunch enjoyed with co-workers or classmates, or Sunday family dinners with freshly collected mushrooms and berries. When applying a holistic approach in nutrition, the whole is taken into consideration, conceptualized through dietary patterns and further operationalized by diet scores. In the current project we aimed to develop NND-scores for use in infancy and childhood, however, it would be more correct to acknowledge that the scores conceptualize a healthy and potentially sustainable child diet *based* on the Nordic diet and the principles of the NND.

Despite the crude way of scoring sustainability and Nordic aspects of a child diet from fetal life until 7 years of age, the scores are of public health relevance as they link two of the major challenges in our times; that is, human health and planetary health. Optimal and healthy development from conception throughout childhood is crucial for future healthy generations, and also for preventing the consequences of unfavourable weight development and suboptimal neurodevelopment due to a poor diet. Current times require these perspectives to be maintained while simultaneously enforcing a more sustainable way of life. The global call for a transition towards healthier diets from sustainable food systems is becoming more urgent over the years, but the responsibility for a shift can hardly be placed on the individual alone.

The transgenerational impact of epigenetics on overweight/obesity is of concern in a long-term public health perspective. Making healthy choices in an environment that is consumer-based where children are exposed to products and foods of poor nutritional quality from a very early age is challenging, and particularly if one already is genetically predisposed to overweight. More systematic and structural changes will be needed to address both the obesity and climate challenges, especially in terms of making healthy and sustainable choices more available and affordable for all, regardless of any socio-economic position.

It should also be stressed that although we did not find evidence for the NND to be protective of child overweight in our study, diet is still an important determinant of overweight and obesity.

How likely is it for the observed findings of NND adherence on child development to be causal effects? When applying Bradfords Hills viewpoints for assessing causality in epidemiology, we can acknowledge that the *strength* of the association is there, there is *consistency* with other studies, a *dose-response* relationship is observed with higher estimates for low vs high compared to medium vs high adherence, it is *plausible* for such an association to exist, there is *coherence* with existing theory and there are associations observed between *analogous* exposures, such as other diet scores (213). The prospective nature of the MoBa cohort data also allows for *temporality*, which is considered fundamental to causality as the exposure must precede the outcome. There is, however, no *experimental* design and the *specificity* of the association may be compromised due to residual or unmeasured confounding, which are limitations of our study. Moreover, our results are limited to the dietary components included in the five scores and to a presumably healthier sample than the general population.

Dietary research will always be flawed to some degree, and the complexity and challenges of assessing dietary intake and understanding how they truly affect our health will continue to demand advances in the field. In a review from 2007, Jacobs et al. argue that "Food, not nutrients, is the fundamental unit in nutrition", rationalized by the synergetic and antagonistic effects of nutrients within foods (214). Dietary pattern analysis has thus been widely applied in nutritional epidemiology in the last decades. However, the novel insight in the role of gut microbiome on physical and mental health, as well as the known role of *nutrigenomics* (the body's response to diet at the genomic scale) and nutrigenetics (the individual predisposition to respond differently to the same foods) (215) calls for more sophistic methods of studying dietary patterns at a population level combined with the individual human variability of diet response. Hence, the symbiotic relationship of holistic and reductionist perspectives is of utmost importance to truly understand the underlying health benefits of an environmentally friendly Nordic diet, and how the underlying mechanisms work. This is particularly of interest when addressing diet from a lifecourse perspective, given the cumulative effect of diet and dietary exposure in vulnerable phases, when epigenetic programming or alterations may occur.

It should also be remarked that in the current project, we have used cohort data collected in a certain time period to explore a concept that may be more identifiable with recent years. Although cohort studies at one point are dynamic and are measured over time, it is still limited to the time period the assessment was made, whereas food culture, trends, habits, awareness of sustainability, and conscious dietary behaviour may change rapidly in prospective parents and thus affect the exposure on their offspring. In the Norwegian National Public Health Survey of 2020, 62% of the participants reported that they had made some dietary changes over the past three years to achieve a more sustainable and environmentally friendly diet (216). Hence, future studies should emphasize on the eating habits and health outcomes in young people today and their potential offspring, as they have been largely exposed to a society debating the tremendous consequences of climate change and the urgent need for sustainable diets and environmentally friendly consumer-behaviour.

How can the findings from our study be applied to potentially improve public and global health? Beyond the importance of maternal nutrition for fetal development, research also shows that the child's sensory experience and acceptance programming already starts within the womb (58). Taste, repeated exposure and palatability are important determinants of child diet, which can be shaped through maternal diet, breastfeeding, serving homemade food and a varied diet during childhood (13). We can only assume a tracking of dietary patterns in our study based on what previous studies have shown, as this was not a part of our research aims. Still, given that our diet scores were associated with child development at almost all measured timepoints, there are indications that a high adherence to the NND can benefit aspects of child development as well as potentially being environmentally friendly throughout childhood. The public investment in child health through sustainable food programs should be considered of high value, given the potential burden of non-communicable diseases and climate changes on the national economy and welfare systems.

# 5 Conclusion

In this thesis, we aimed to develop New Nordic Diet (NND) scores reflecting adherence to a healthy, territorial and potentially sustainable Nordic diet during infancy and up to school-age, and to investigate potential associations with weight status and neurodevelopment in children. The developed child scores that were based on the previously developed pregnancy NND-score, did not reflect NND-adherence to the same degree, as there was limited dietary information in the child questionnaires. Nevertheless, we believe that the scores capture aspects of diet quality, whereas the sustainability properties are less clear and should be interpreted with caution.

Adhering to the NND, as defined by our scores, did not protect against overweight or obesity at 8 years of age, which is in line with other studies assessing the diet/weight status-relationship, but also in contrast to others. This relationship is complex and multi-factorial and also prone to several sources of bias. The null findings should not, however, downplay the otherwise importance of a healthy and potentially sustainable diet during pregnancy and throughout childhood. This argument is upheld by the other finding in this thesis; namely that higher adherence to the NND from pregnancy and beyond is associated with beneficial child language and motor development at several timepoints until 5 years of age. Despite the shortcomings of the developed child diet scores, the current finding should encourage further research on sustainable diets as an investment for future healthy generations on a healthy planet.

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# **Appendices**

# Papers I-III

Appendix A: Invitation to participate in MoBa

Appendix B: Consent forms for participation in MoBa

Appendix C: Questionnaire Q1 in MoBa (week 15)

Appendix D: Questionnaire QFather in MoBa (week 15)

Appendix E: Questionnaire Q2 in MoBa (week 22)

Appendix F: Questionnaire Q3 in MoBa (week 30)

Appendix G: Questionnaire Q4 in MoBa (6 months)

Appendix H: Questionnaire Q5 in MoBa (18 months)

Appendix I: Questionnaire Q6 in MoBa (3 years)

Appendix J: Questionnaire Q5y in MoBa (5 years)

Appendix K: Questionnaire Q7y in MoBa (7 years)

Appendix L: Questionnaire Q8 in MoBa (8 years)

Appendix M: Ethical approvals from REK and NSD

# Paper I

Development and description of New Nordic Diet scores across infancy and childhood in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)

#### **ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

# Development and description of New Nordic Diet scores across infancy and childhood in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)

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#### **Abstract**

In recent years, examining dietary patterns has become a more common way of investigating potential associations between diet and adverse health outcomes. The New Nordic Diet (NND) is a potentially healthy and sustainable dietary pattern characterized by foods that are locally available and traditionally consumed in the Nordic countries. The diet has been typically examined in adult populations, and less is known about compliance to the NND from infancy throughout childhood. In the current study, we therefore aimed to develop and describe child age-specific NND scores. This study is based on the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa) and uses data from the Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN). We have previously developed a NND score for the maternal diet during pregnancy, and the development of the child diet scores was based on the rationale of this score. Food frequency data from n = 89715 at child age 6 months, n = 76432 at 18 months,  $n = 58\,884$  at 3 years, and  $n = 35\,978$  at 7 years were used to construct subscales in accordance with the maternal diet score. Subscales were composed of responses to a selection of food and drink items or other questions and were dichotomized by the median, yielding four age-specific diet scores where the possible scoring ranged from 0 to 6 at 6 months and 3 years and from 0 to 9 at 18 months and 7 years. The developed scores will be used to examine associations with childhood overweight and cognitive and mental development in future studies.

#### **KEYWORDS**

child, diet scores, MBRN, MoBa, New Nordic Diet

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION

Within the last decades, there has been an increased focus on the relationship between dietary patterns and adverse health outcomes (Hu, 2002). Compared to examining health effects of single nutrients and foods, addressing dietary patterns may hold an advantage as it can encompass the complexity of different components in the diet and potential interaction between foods and nutrients (Waijers, Feskens, & Ocke, 2007). Compliance to a defined healthy dietary pattern is quantified through scores or indices and measures exposure to certain foods or nutrients (Kant, 2004).

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Although health-related associations with the Mediterranean diet have been thoroughly examined in various populations, the literature on other regional dietary patterns remains less extensive. The New Nordic Diet (NND) is a theoretically defined dietary pattern with foods that are traditionally consumed and locally available in the Nordic countries. In addition to encompassing foods that carry a Nordic identity and potential health-promoting properties, the sustainability potential of the diet is also addressed in the NND (Bere & Brug, 2009; Mithril et al., 2012, 2013). The dietary composition consists of foods such as oats, rye, cabbages, root vegetables, apple, pears, berries, fish and game (Bere & Brug, 2009; Mithril et al., 2012).

Whereas employment of various Nordic diet scores and their relation to health-associated outcomes has been more commonly examined in adult populations (Adamsson et al., 2011; Adamsson, Cederholm, Vessby, & Risérus, 2014; Enget Jensen et al., 2018; Hillesund, Bere, Haugen, & Øverby, 2014; Olsen et al., 2011; Poulsen, Crone, Astrup, & Larsen, 2015; Skreden et al., 2018), less is known regarding this dietary pattern in paediatric populations. In a systematic review from 2014, 80 diet quality indices were identified that were designed for use in paediatric populations (Marshall, Burrows, & Collins, 2014). None of these was from any Nordic countries.

A randomized controlled cross-over trial, the OPUS Study, was conducted in Denmark, where the effects of serving school meals based on the NND to children aged 8–11 years were investigated (Andersen et al., 2015). As a result of increased intake of dietary fibre and protein and reduced intake of fat, the NND school meal resulted in improved blood pressure, insulin sensitivity and plasma triacylglycerol (Andersen et al., 2014). However, a small increase in waist circumference was also found, which was positively associated with potato consumption (Damsgaard et al., 2016). The OPUS intervention lasted for 6 months, and evidence of the health effects of early exposure and high compliance to the NND over time is as yet unclear.

Assessment of diet during infancy and in early childhood is important, as an adequate nutritional status during childhood is essential for proper child growth and development, with the first years of life being described as a crucial period for mental and physical development (Baidal et al., 2016; Pietrobelli, Agosti, & Group, 2017). Furthermore, the foundation of future dietary patterns has been suggested to be laid early in life (Robinson et al., 2007) and to track from infancy (Robinson et al., 2007) into childhood (Bjelland et al., 2013; Northstone & Emmett, 2008), as described by Lioret et al. (Lioret et al., 2015). Moreover, dietary behaviour in childhood may persist into adulthood (Hovdenak et al., 2019; Mikkilä, Räsänen, Raitakari, Pietinen, & Viikari, 2005), thus be early predictors of later health (Marshall et al., 2014).

We have previously developed a NND-adherence diet score based on maternal dietary data in The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa), aiming to embrace a combined health and sustainability perspective on a diet (Hillesund et al., 2014). The NND is a qualitative dietary pattern shown to be associated with better diet quality and higher adherence to dietary recommendations (Bjørnarå et al., 2016; Hillesund, Bere, et al., 2014).

#### Key messages

- What we eat is critical for human and planetary health; thus, identifying healthy and sustainable diets is important
- Dietary scores are used to explore diet-health associations. Few dietary scores are developed to assess child diet.
- We developed age-specific child dietary scores to assess compliance with a healthy and potentially sustainable diet using data from the MoBa.
- The scores will be used in further studies to investigate their associations with childhood health outcomes.

Similar diet scores aiming to reflect NND compliance among children have, however, not yet been developed. In the current study, we aimed to develop and describe child diet scores reflecting NND compliance at child age 6 months, 18 months, 3 years, and 7 years, in line with rationale for the maternal NND score developed in MoBa.

#### 2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 2.1 | Study design and sample

The data used in this study were derived from MoBa, which is a population-based pregnancy cohort study conducted by the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (Magnus et al., 2016). Participants were recruited from all over Norway from 1999 to 2008. The women consented to participation in 41% of the pregnancies. The cohort now includes 114 500 children, 95 200 mothers and 75 200 fathers. The current study is based on version 8 of the quality-assured data files released for research in February 2014.

The mothers responded to three questionnaires during pregnancy and the father to one. Follow-up of the participants has been conducted through questionnaires forwarded at a regular intervals, clinical sub-studies and linkage to national health registries. Data collection is still ongoing.

Child diet at ages 6 months and 3 years was assessed with identical questions throughout the data collection; however, a few questionnaire items for child diet at 18 months and 7 years of age were changed during the data collection period. In the 18-month questionnaire, response options differed to such a degree that inclusion of data from the first 5008 respondents was not possible to include in the construction of the diet score. In the 7-year questionnaire, the assessment of consumption of Nordic fruits was hampered by grapes being grouped with apples and pears in some versions of the questionnaire. We used the available dietary data from all respondents at each time point except at 18 months for a reason described above.

#### 2.2 **METHODS**

The dietary items included in the MoBa questionnaires, referred to as child food frequency questionnaires (FFQs) assessed the frequency of intake of breast milk, porridges, baby foods, dairy products, bread, fish, meat, fruits, vegetables, sweetened beverages and sweets and snacks, with the selection of questions adapted to child age in the respective questionnaires. The MoBa child FFQs did not cover the whole diet and have not been validated against other dietary assessment methods. However, a previous study in the same dataset showed fair to moderate tracking of fruit, vegetable and sugarsweetened beverage intakes from 18 months to 7 years in MoBa (Bjelland et al., 2013). The number of FFQ items included in the construction of each NND score is detailed below and in Figure 1.

The 6-month questionnaire comprised 28 food and drink items, of which 23 were used to construct the 6-month score. In addition, breastfeeding duration and frequency were assessed with two questions. Mothers ticked off whether the child was breastfed at each consecutive month between 0 and 6 months (seven categories) and reported frequency of breastfeeding with response alternatives ranging from 'never/seldom' to 'at least once a day'. Exclusive breastfeeding duration, that is, for how long the infant received breast

Maternal NND score	6 months (0-6 points)	18 months (0-9 points)	3 years (0-6 points)	7 years (0-9 points)
	N = 89 715	N = 71 424	N = 58 884	N = 35 978
1. Meal pattern	Not available	Not available	Not availabe	Not available
Frequency of eating breakfast, lunch, dinner and evening meal				
2. Nordic fruits	1 HM fruit puree (1)	1 Fruits (not specified)	1 Fruits (not specified)	1 Apple, pear and grapes
Apples, pears, plums and strawberries	relative to CP fruit/berry puree (0) Median/cut-off: 0.01	Median/cut-off: 10.5 (0/1)	Median/cut-off: 7 (0/1)	Median/cut-off: 3.5 (0/1)
<ol> <li>Root vegetables</li> <li>Carrots, rutabaga, various types of onions</li> </ol>	2 HM dinner (1) from: Potatolvegetable puree Fish and vegetables/potato Meat and vegetables/potato relative to  CP meals (0) from: - Vegetables - Vegetables and meat Mediancul-off: 0.01	2 Vegetables - Boiled vegetables - Raw vegetables - Raw vegetables Median/cut-off: 5.50 (0/1)	2 Vegetables - Boiled vegetables - Raw vegetables, salad Median/cut-off: 5 (0/1)	2 Card Median/cut-off: 1.5 (0/1)
Cabbages Kale, cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts	Not available	3 Peas and beans Median/cut-off: 5 (0/1)	Not available	3 Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli Median/cut-off: 1.5 (0/1)
5. Potatoes relative to rice and pasta	Not available	4 Potatoes (1) relative to Ricorpasta (0) - Pasta - Rice Median/cut-off: 0.7	3 Potatoes (1) relative to Rice/pasta (0) - Pasta, spagetti, noodles - Rice Median/cut-off. 0.65	4 Potatoes (1) relative to Rice/pasta (0) - Spaghetti, rice and pasta Median/cut-off: 0.94
6. Whole grains relative to refined bread	Not available	Not available	Not available	5 No reported consumption of refined bread (1) Else (0)
7. Oatmeal porridge	3 HM porridge from (0):  - Wheat flour (whole/refined) rusk, semolins, rolled oat - Iron enriched wheat flour - Helios flour - Helios flour - Hillet relative to CP porridge (1) from: - Ricelcom porridge - Oatmeal, different types - Wheat porridge, all types, rusk porridge Median/Luch fl. 0.01	5 HM portidge/baby cereal (1) relative to CP portidge/baby cereal (0) Median/cut-off: 0.84	Not available	6 Müsil/oatmeal Median/cut-off: 1.5 (0/1)
8. Wild fish, game and berries Foods from the wild countryside	Not available	6 Fish - Fish, fish balls, fish pudding - Bread with fish *0.25  Median/cut-off: 2.13 (0/1)	4 Fish - Fat fish (salmon, herring) - Lean fish (cod, pollock) - Fish spread (mackerel, caviar) *0.25 Median/cut-off: 2.12 (0/1)	7 Fish - Fat fish (salmon, mackerel, herring) - Other fish (cod, pollock) - Fish spread (incl. caviar) *0.25 Median/cut-off. 2 (0/1)
9. Unsweetened milk relative to fruit juice	4 Exclusive breastfeeding for at least 4 months (1), else (0) 5 Breastfeeding at 6 months Yes (1), No (0)	7 Milk (1)  - Whole milk  - Low fat milk  - Extra low fat milk  - Skimmed milk  relative to  Julice (0)  Median/Zul-off: 7.38	5 Milk (1)  - Whole milk  - Low fat and skimmed milk  relative to  Juice (0)  Median/cut-off: 4.01	8 Milk (1)  - Whole milk  - Low fet and skimmed milk  relative to  Juice (0)  Median/cut-off: 6.5
10. Water relative to sweetened beverages	6 Water (1)  - Boiled water  - Tap water  - Bottled water	8 Water (1) - Tap water - Bottled water	6 Sweetened beverages - Squash, nectar, soda (sugared) - Squash, soda, sweet drinks (art. sweetened) Median/cut-off: 2.50	9 Water (1)
	relative to  Sweetened beverages (0)  - Squash, sugared drinks, bottled  - Other sweet beverages  - Squash, artificially sweetened  - Juice  Median/cut-off: 20	relative to  Sweetened beverages (0)  - Squash, supared - Squash, artificially sweetened - Soda - Light soda  Median/cut-off: 15.63	motivate-un. 2.00 (110)	relative to  Sweetened beverages (0)  - Squash with sugar  - Squash, artificially sweetened  - Soda with sugar  - Soda, artificially sweetened  - Nectar  Median/cut-off: 3.4

FIGURE 1 Details of the construction of the child New Nordic Diet (NND) scores based on the previously developed maternal NND score (Hillesund, Bere, et al., 2014). Abbreviations: CP = commercially prepared, HM = homemade. The table shows the items included in constructing the subscales of the child scores. Subscales of the maternal score are shown on the left, and corresponding child subscales at each age stage are shown accordingly. Coding/scoring of the subscales is in the brackets. The direction of scoring above or below the median is indicated by the following: (0/1 = Weekly consumption above the median is given 1 point; 1/0 = Weekly consumption below the median is given 1 point.) Deviations and differences in the scores are due to the limited dietary assessment in the child questionnaires from the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study

milk with no supplementary milk and/or solid food, was calculated from the question of duration of breastfeeding and/or other types of milk feeding and the question about the time of introduction to various types of solid food. For fruit puree, dinner and porridge, the questions differentiated between homemade and commercially produced foods.

At 18 months, the questionnaire food list comprised 39 food items, of which 23 were used in the construction of the diet score. Frequency of intake was assessed with seven response categories ranging from 'never' to 'five times or more a day' for drinks and from 'never' to 'three times a day or more'. One question asked if the child was mostly served homemade dinners or commercially prepared baby food, with five response alternatives ranging from 'only homemade' to 'only commercially prepared'.

In the questionnaire at 3 years, the questionnaire food list comprised 37 items, of which 14 were used in the construction of the score. Seven response options were available, ranging from 'seldom/less than once a week' to 'four times or more a day' for spreads, drinks, sweets and snacks and from 'once a month or less' to 'five times a week or more' for whole foods or dinner items.

At 7 years, the questionnaire food list comprised 47 food and drink items, of which 19 were used in the construction of the score. Frequency of intake was assessed with six response categories ranging from 'never/seldom' to 'once a day or more' for foods and from 'never/seldom' to 'four glasses a day or more' for drinks. All response options were recoded to reflect weekly consumption of a given food or drink item.

#### 2.3 | The rationale

We intended to develop child NND scores that could capture similar dietary aspects as the previously developed maternal NND score (Hillesund, Overby, et al., 2014), however, accepting that some of the dietary elements might not be available in the child questionnaires. The rationale of the maternal score was to include food items and dietary habits considered to be both healthy and possibly sustainable, by focussing on local foods with a potential Nordic identity, their tradition or importance as a food source in Nordic countries and their health potential in comparison to similar foods within the same food group (Hillesund, Overby, et al., 2014). Based on this, a score comprising 10 subscales was developed. The subscales of the maternal NND score in MoBa are presented below:

- 1. Meal pattern: combined frequency of eating breakfast, lunch, dinner and evening meal
- Nordic fruits: frequency of eating apples, pears, plums and strawberries
- Root vegetables: frequency of eating carrots, rutabaga and various types of onions
- Cabbages: frequency of eating kale, cauliflower, broccoli and Brussels sprouts
- 5. Potatoes: frequency of eating potatoes relative to rice and pasta

- 6. Whole grain breads: frequency of consuming whole grain breads relative to refined breads
- 7. Oatmeal porridge: frequency of eating oatmeal porridge
- Foods from the wild countryside: frequency of eating game, fish, seafood and native berries
- Milk: frequency of consuming unsweetened milk relative to fruit iuice
- 10. Water: frequency of consuming water relative to sweetened beverages.

#### 2.4 Construction of the child diet scores

For each age, relevant diet-related variables from the questionnaires were selected to construct subscales as similar as possible to the subscales in the maternal NND score. All respondents at each age assessment were included for development of the scores and in determining the subscale cutoffs for scoring (n = 89 - 715 at 6 months, n = 76 + 432 at 18 months, n = 58 - 884 at 3 years and n = 35 - 978 at 7 years). This was done to maximize data use and for representativeness.

For any reported consumption of spreads included in a subscale, the frequency was multiplied by 0.25 to down weight spreads to a quarter of whole foods given that spreads are generally eaten more frequently, but in smaller amounts. In the subscales where consumption of a food group/beverage was compared to the consumption of another food group/beverage (e.g., water relative to sweet beverages), a formula was used to get a relative measure of consumption. To avoid zero in the denominator in cases where unhealthy foods were reported to be consumed never or seldom (0), 0.1 was added in the denominator as presented in the formula below:

$$\frac{(\text{Healthy food 1 + Healthy food 2 + ...})}{((\text{Unhealthy food 1 + Unhealthy food 2 + ...}) + 0.1)}$$

Missing was defined as having incomplete data on all food items included in the construction of each child diet score. This was the case for n = 284 (0.3%) at 6 months, n = 257 (0.4%) at 18 months, n = 1076 (1.8%) at 3 years and n = 343 (1.0%) at 7 years. For the remaining missing food items, an assumption of null intake was made in accordance with recommendations by Cade, Thompson, Burley, and Warm, (2002). These items were recorded to 0 (*never/seldom*) to avoid losing all dietary information for respondents with incomplete data for a given item.

Most subscales were dichotomized by the median (frequency of weekly consumption) [31] and coded to give either 0 or 1 point, where receiving 1 point acknowledged a healthier food choice or consumption above the median. Three subscales (still breastfeeding at 6 months, offering homemade vs. commercial baby foods at 18 months, and no reported consumption of refined bread at 7 years) were based on single questionnaire responses only and were scored according to having the behaviour or not. The sum of the subscales was further computed to yield a continuous NND child score.

#### 2.5 Characteristics according to NND scoring

Child gender and maternal age at delivery were derived from the Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN), a national health registry containing information about all births in Norway. Parental educational attainment, measured by highest completed educational level, was derived from the MoBa baseline questionnaire (Q1). We collapsed education categories into a variable with three categories corresponding to ≤12, 13-16, and ≥17 years of education. We further grouped participants as having low, medium or high NND score at each respective stage, with cutoffs chosen to yield approximately equal proportion in high and low NND categories (see Figure 1 for details). We present maternal age, parental education and child gender across categories of low, medium and high NND scoring at each time point. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Statistics, version 24.0) was used to analyse and handle the data.

#### 2.6 **Ethical considerations**

The establishment of MoBa and initial data collection was based on a licence from the Norwegian Data Protection Agency and approval from The Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics. The MoBa cohort is now based on regulations related to the Norwegian Health Registry Act. The current study was approved by The Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics (Reference 2019/339).

#### 3 **RESULTS**

Age-specific NND scores were developed according to the presented rationale for ages 6 and 18 months and 3 and 7 years. Due to variations in the collected dietary data in the respective questionnaires, each diet score was built from available dietary components resembling as far as possible the ones included in the maternal score. Figure 1 shows details about the dietary variables included in each subscale, cutoffs for scoring and how each subscale was scored.

#### 3.1 NND score at 6 months

In the NND score at 6 months, we included breastfeeding and homemade versus commercially produced food as elements of a healthy and sustainable diet. From the perspective of sustainability, breastfeeding is recommended as it leaves less environmental burden compared to feeding the infant with formula milk or other breast milk substitutes (Nasjonalt råd for ernæring, 11/2017). Furthermore, the wide range of health benefits of breastfeeding is well known (Lagström, Lande, & Thorsdottir, 2013). Norwegian health authorities recommend exclusive breastfeeding for at least 4 months and for 6 months if possible for mother and child, which deviates somewhat from World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations of 6 months (Helsedirektoratet, 2016). A very low proportion of mothers reported exclusive breastfeeding until child age 6 months. In the 6-month score, infants were therefore given one point for being exclusively breastfed for at least 4 months. Another point was given for still being breastfed when completing the 6-month questionnaire (mean age for the sample: 6.4 months; 196 days, SD: 15.1 days). Three out of six subscales in this score address homemade relative to commercially prepared food. The six subscales are presented below.

- 1. Consuming homemade fruit puree more frequently than commercially prepared fruit puree
- 2. Consuming homemade dinners more frequently than commercially prepared dinners
- 3. Consuming homemade porridge more frequently than commercially prepared porridge
- 4. Being exclusively breastfed for at least 4 months
- 5. Still being breastfed at the time of responding to the 6-month questionnaire
- 6. Drinking water far more frequently than sweetened beverages (see Figure 1).

The subscales were summarized into a 6-month NND score ranging from 0 to 6 points, with median score 3 (interguartile range, IQR 2-4).

#### 3.2 NND score at 18 months

The score at 18 months consists of nine subscales (listed below), with one subscale assessing what degree homemade porridge was served compared to commercially prepared porridge and another addressing consumption of homemade dinners relative to commercially prepared baby dinner. Three subscales are in line with subscales in the maternal NND score, addressing consumption of potatoes, milk and water. One subscale addresses the consumption of peas and beans, and two of the subscales measure fruit and vegetable consumption, although not specifically of Nordic origin. The nine subscales are presented below with their respective cutoff for scoring. See Figure 1 for detailed information on food items included in each subscale.

- 1. Fruits: eating fruits more than 10.5 times a week
- 2. Vegetables: eating vegetables more than 5.5 times a week
- 3. Peas and beans: eating peas and beans more than five times a week
- 4. Potatoes: eating more potatoes relative to rice and pasta
- 5. Porridge: eating more homemade porridge/baby cereal relative to commercially prepared porridge/baby cereal
- 6. Fish: eating fish more than 2.13 times a week
- 7. Milk: drinking more milk relative to fruit juice
- 8. Water: drinking more water relative to sweetened beverages
- 9. Homemade food: eating more homemade dinners relative to commercially prepared baby food.

Summarizing the subscales, the NND diet score at 18 months could take values from 0 to 9 points, with median score 4 (IQR 3–5).

#### 3.3 | NND score at 3 years

The score at 3 years consists of six subscales (listed below). The questions regarding child diet in the questionnaire at 3 years were not as extensive as in the questionnaires at 6 months, 18 months and 7 years. There was no question addressing water intake, and subscale 6 in this score was therefore constructed to score respondents with consumption of sweetened beverages below the median and not as a relative measure as was done in the other scores. The item estimating wholegrain bread consumption was unfortunately poorly constructed and yielded large amounts of missing data (12.7%); we therefore chose to exclude the variable. There was also no information on specific fruits or vegetables. The six subscales are presented below, with the cutoff for scoring in each subscale. See Figure 1 for detailed information on subscale construction.

- 1. Fruits: eating fruits more than seven times a week
- Vegetables: eating vegetables or salad more than five times a week
- 3. Potatoes: eating more potatoes relative to rice and pasta
- 4. Fish: eating fish more than 2.12 times a week
- 5. Milk: drinking more milk relative to fruit juice
- Sweetened beverages: drinking sweetened beverages less than 2.5 times a week.

After summarizing the subscales, the NND score at 3 years ranged from 0 to 6 points, with median score 3 (IQR 2-4).

#### 3.4 | NND score at 7 years

The score at 7 years consists of nine subscales (listed below). The 7-year questionnaire provided the most detailed information of child diet, and this score is thus the most similar to the maternal NND score (Figure 1). The item assessing bread consumption had many missing due to how the question was constructed. Mothers reported how many slices of bread the child ate daily, distinguishing between white bread, semi-white bread, whole grain bread and crispbread. We collapsed the white bread category with semi-white bread and chose to score respondents with no consumption of white/semi-white bread. The item that was included for measuring the consumption of potential local fruits in subscale 1 was a grouped item where grapes were also included with apples and pears. The nine subscales are presented below with cutoff for scoring in each subscale. See Figure 1 for detailed information on subscale construction.

1. Local fruits: eating apple, pear and grapes more than 3.5 times a week

- 2. Root vegetables: eating carrots more than 1.5 times a week
- Cabbages: eating kale, cauliflower and broccoli more than 1.5 times a week
- 4. Potatoes: eating more potatoes relative to rice and pasta
- 5. Whole grain bread: reporting no consumption of white bread
- 6. Oatmeal: eating muesli or oatmeal more than 1.5 times a week
- 7. Fish: eating fish more than two times a week
- 8. Milk: drinking more milk relative to fruit juice (Figure 1)
- 9. Water: drinking more water relative to sweetened beverages (Figure 1).

After summarizing the subscales, the NND score at 7 years score ranged from 0 to 9 points, with median score 4 (IQR 3–6).

# 3.5 | Parental and child characteristics according to NND scoring

To assess potential patterning by parental characteristics, we compared parental educational attainment, maternal age and child gender across low, medium and high NND scoring at each dietary assessment time point (Table 1). Compared to low and medium NND scores, high NND score at any assessment time point was associated with a substantially higher proportion of both mothers and fathers with high educational attainment pre-pregnancy. High NND score was also associated with slightly higher maternal age at delivery except at 7 years and a slightly higher proportion of girls at 6 months and 3 years (Table 1).

#### 4 | DISCUSSION

We developed four child diet scores to capture a healthy and potentially sustainable diet at various stages throughout childhood, largely in line with the previously developed NND score for pregnancy diet in MoBa (Hillesund, Bere, et al., 2014). To our knowledge, these are the first scores that have been developed to assess adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable diet in Norwegian children across infancy and into childhood. Despite some variation across questionnaires in child diet questions, we aimed to keep each child score as true to the original maternal score as possible. This was, however, challenging as not all elements were available at the different measure points. There were also limited data regarding food variety in the child questionnaires. In addition, options were aggregated including both Nordic and non-Nordic food (i.e., grapes) reducing the applicability to reflect a potentially sustainable diet.

Despite these limitations, most of the subscales are largely in line with the corresponding maternal NND subscales, with an exemption of the score at 6 months, where the only similar subscale was the relative measure of water versus sweetened beverages. In this score, we chose to value breastfeeding as an obvious healthy and sustainable feeding practice (Myr, 2008) and homemade versus commercially produced baby foods as a potentially healthy and sustainable dietary

TABLE 1 Parental and child characteristics according to NND scoring (low, medium and high score)

	NND scoring <sup>a</sup>				
Characteristics	Low	Medium	High		
6-month score					
Scoring <sup>b</sup>	0-2	3-4	5+		
% of participants in each category	28.1	54	17.8		
Child gender (% girls)	47.6	48.9	50.3		
Maternal education <sup>c</sup>					
17 + years (%)	16.8	27.0	35.5		
Paternal education <sup>c</sup>					
17 + years (%)	16.3	25.1	31.6		
Maternal age <sup>d</sup>	29.6 (4.8)	30.4 (4.4)	30.7 (4.3		
18-month score					
Scoring	0-3	4-5	6+		
% of participants in each category	33.7	43.1	23.2		
Child gender (% girls)	48.0	49.1	49.6		
Maternal education <sup>c</sup>					
17 + years (%)	21.7	28.0	32.8		
Paternal education <sup>c</sup>					
17 + years (%)	20.4	25.3	30.1		
Maternal age <sup>d</sup>	30.0 (4.5)	30.5 (4.4)	30.7 (4.4		
3-year score					
Scoring	0-1	2-3	4+		
% of participants in each category	19.5	49.5	31.0		
Child gender (% girls)	45.5	49.1	50.4		
Maternal education <sup>c</sup>					
17 + years (%)	22.5	26.4	32.5		
Paternal education <sup>c</sup>					
17 + years (%)	20.4	24.3	28.7		
Maternal age <sup>d</sup>	29.9 (4.5)	30.4 (4.4)	30.8 (4.4		
7-year score					
Scoring	0-3	4-5	6+		
% of participants in each category	28.2	43.4	28.4		
Child gender (% girls)	48.2	48.7	48.7		
Maternal education <sup>c</sup>					
17 + years (%)	19.3	24.2	28.5		
Paternal education <sup>c</sup>					
17 + years (%)	17.9	23.3	27.8		
Maternal age <sup>d</sup>	30.3 (4.5)	30.4 (4.4)	30.6 (4.4		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>NND: New Nordic Diet.

choice. Homemade food was similarly valued in the 18-month score. According to a recent narrative review by Maslin and Venter (Maslin & Venter, 2017), there is a paucity on studies comparing the nutritional content and composition in homemade food with commercially prepared infant food. There is no clear consensus regarding either preparation method being superior to the other in terms of, for example, micronutrient content. A randomized controlled intervention targeting parents of infants, aiming to enable parents to prepare homemade baby food, did show that serving the infant homemade porridge regularly was associated with higher high-density lipoprotein (HDL) concentration at 24 months of age (Overby, Hernes, & Haugen, 2017). Still, as commercially produced porridges are fortified

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Defined NND scoring for low, medium and high for 6-month score, 18-month score, 3-year score and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Percentage of mothers and fathers with the highest level of education pre-pregnancy, 17 years or more.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>Maternal age at delivery, mean (SD).

with iron and other nutrients, and at present are low in sugar (changed after early 2000), this may also be a healthy alternative. However, there is reason to believe that commercially produced baby foods could have a larger environmental impact than baby foods prepared at home, as, for example, more servings can be prepared in bulks at home with less packaging per meal. On the other hand, food waste could also be higher.

Meal frequency and consumption of foods from the wild countryside were not assessed in the child questionnaires; however, the latter subscale was substituted by scoring a weekly consumption of fish above the median. Although not fully in line with the maternal score, a plant-based diet with more calories from the sea is encouraged in the original NND (Mithril et al., 2012).

Whereas the score at 6 months and partly at 18 months may capture sustainability aspects to a larger degree, the score at 3 years may be more reflective of a generally healthy diet. At 7 years, characteristic Nordic fruits and vegetables, and muesli and oatmeal are incorporated in the subscales, resulting in a score comprising of more Nordic elements. It should be noted that the scores measure health and sustainability aspects of diet differently at the four time points due to how they are composed.

The developed diet scores include many of the food groups that are commonly consumed in a Nordic diet, and their relation to health outcomes was examined in a systematic review from 2013 (Åkesson et al., 2013). The review included potatoes, berries, whole grains, dairy products and red and processed meat. No conclusions could be drawn regarding the health effects of potatoes and berries, but there was evidence of a probable protective association between whole-grain intake and type 2 diabetes and coronary vascular disease risk. Potatoes are, however, regarded as a healthier option to rice and pasta because of their nutritional content, if not conventionally processed or fried (Camire, Kubow, & Donnelly, 2009) and are generally a more sustainable food choice in the Nordic countries (Hess, Chatterton, Daccache, & Williams, 2016).

Regarding dairy intake, there is suggestive evidence of a protective effect on type 2 diabetes and also an increased risk of prostate cancer (Åkesson et al., 2013). The NND guidelines by Mithril et al. does not elaborate on dairy products, other than that the diet follows the Danish food-based guidelines (Mithril et al., 2013). Among dairy products in the current developed scores, only milk consumption as a relative measure to consuming juice was included, in line with the rationale behind the maternal NND score, which was to recognize a healthier option within the same food group (milk vs. juice) (Hillesund, Overby, et al., 2014). Game is the only meat element included in the maternal NND score; however, it was not addressed in the child dietary questionnaires and the scores do not assess meat intake.

It has been reported that the Mediterranean diet and the NND have almost similar GHG emissions and both are regarded as environmentally friendly diets (Ulaszewska, Luzzani, Pignatelli, & Capri, 2017). This could likely be transferable to the developed child diet scores, although more knowledge on the sustainability potential of homemade food compared to commercially prepared baby meals is needed.

#### 4.1 | Strengths and limitations

The data used for the development of the scores were derived from a large, prospective, population-based cohort study conducted in Norway, which is a major strength of the study. There are, however, limitations that need to be addressed. The participation rate in MoBa cohort study has been decreasing over the years, and the mothers who initially chose to participate in MoBa were mostly older, cohabitating, non-smokers and frequent users of multivitamin and folic acid supplement (Nilsen et al., 2009). This could have implications for the distribution of dietary intake in the MoBa sample and for the cutoffs that were derived from the data. Using the median to assess cutoff values in diet scores has been frequently debated, despite being widely used (Waijers et al., 2007). The method implies arbitrary cutoffs that may yield different results in populations with different diets. On the other hand, it does allow for a differentiation within a given sample or population (Waijers et al., 2007).

The questions regarding child diet were less detailed than those of maternal diet in MoBa, and not from validated FFQs. This may impact the validity of the child diet scores and their ability to capture the concept of the NND. In addition, the lack of detail may reduce the possibilities of identifying associations with health outcomes. However, we believe that the indices discriminate individuals according to beneficial dietary practices and are therefore valuable specifically in a dataset like MoBa with a high number of participants. Underpinning the value, our scores are comparable with the few other dietary scores developed in this age group. A British study from (Robinson et al., 2007) used principal component analysis of FFQ data to derive dietary patterns of infants at 6 months of age and identified a pattern characterized by a high frequency of consumption of vegetables, fruit. meat and fish and home-prepared foods, a greater consumption of breast milk and a lower intake of commercial baby foods in jars and formula milk. The authors suggested that this pattern complied with the infant guidelines in the United Kingdom. Mothers of infants with high scores had higher educational attainment and a higher prudent diet score. Further, the score at 6 months deviates substantially from the original idea of the NND score due to natural limitations regarding what 6-month-olds eat and because the dietary information was far less specific at this age. However, as previously asserted, breastfeeding should be regarded as a part of the NND. Despite that this score does not truly reflect the components of the maternal NND score, some aspects of diet quality and sustainability may still be covered by acknowledging breastfeeding and meals prepared at home. A limitation also relates to the assumed superior health effects of homemade porridge compared to commercially prepared porridge. The composition of commercially prepared porridges has changed since the start of the MoBa, and today, they may be just as healthy as homemade porridge.

The strong educational patterning across diet scoring may introduce bias in future analyses of diet-health associations and should be properly addressed and controlled. Another limitation is the lack of possibility to control for energy intake in the child datasets, as a high score in individual participants could partly reflect higher food intake in addition to better diet quality (Hillesund, Overby, et al., 2014; Roswall et al., 2015). The diet scores do not capture meat intake, which is another shortcoming regarding sustainability. By including foods with a potential Nordic identity and a possibility for them to be locally grown, we attempted to include sustainability as an aspect of the scores. It is, however, impossible to know if true sustainability is addressed, as sustainability is a complex subject with many dimensions (Burlingame & Dernini, 2012).

As a result of assessing the NND through age-specific diet scores based on limited food variety in the dietary assessments, we may not have been able to fully capture the true exposure of the NND in the study population. It should be emphasized that the scores are not intended to reflect the healthiest diet possible.

#### CONCLUSION

Child diet scores were developed in MoBa to measure compliance to the NND at child age 6 and 18 months and 3 and 7 years. Albeit the scores could not fully resemble the former developed maternal NND score in MoBa, aspects of a potentially healthy, local and sustainable diet are still maintained, although differently and to a varying degree at each age. Healthy and potentially sustainable eating in children should be addressed in more recent population studies as there has been increased attention in the general population on sustainability, regional foods and healthy eating. The developed scores will be used in further studies to investigate their associations with child and maternal characteristics, childhood obesity and cognitive and mental development within the MoBa.

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#### **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

#### **CONTRIBUTIONS**

NCØ, NA, EB and ERH contributed to the study conception and design. Data collection and data curation was managed by ALB. Material preparation and analysis were performed by NA, NCØ, AW, EB and ERH. The first draft of the manuscript was written by NA, and all authors commented on and revised following versions of the manuscript. All authors have read and accepted the final version of the manuscript.

#### **DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT**

The consent given by the participants does not open for storage of data on an individual level in repositories or journals. Researchers who want access to data sets for replication should submit an application to datatilgang@fhi.no. Access to data sets requires approval from The Regional Committee for Medical and Health Research Ethics in Nor way and an agreement with MoBa.

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# Paper II

Childhood adherence to a potentially healthy and sustainable Nordic diet and later overweight: the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)

#### **ORIGINAL ARTICLE**



# Childhood adherence to a potentially healthy and sustainable Nordic diet and later overweight: The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)

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#### **Abstract**

The New Nordic Diet (NND) is a potentially healthy and sustainable dietary pattern represented by locally available and traditionally consumed foods in the Northern countries. The diet has been commonly examined in adult populations, but less is known regarding its potential associations with overweight/obesity in children. We have previously developed child diet scores measuring compliance to the NND at child age 6 and 18 months and 3 and 7 years. In this study, we aimed to describe child and maternal characteristics and assess potential associations between the age-specific diet scores and child overweight at 8 years. This study is based on the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa), including 14,989 motherchild pairs and uses data from the Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN). The scores measured NND compliance as a total score and categorized into low, medium and high NND compliance at each age point. Using logistic regression models, we investigated the association between each age-specific score and the odds of overweight at 8 years. In crude analyses, adherence to the NND at 6 months was inversely associated with odds of overweight at 8 years in the continuous score (odds ratio = 0.95, 95% CI [0.91, 0.98]) and when comparing high versus low NND adherence (odds ratio = 0.81, 95% CI [0.70, 0.94]). The association was almost entirely attenuated in the adjusted models. In conclusion, child NND adherence up to 7 years of age was not associated with odds of overweight at 8 years in adjusted analyses.

#### **KEYWORDS**

barker hypothesis, birth cohort, child nutrition, childhood obesity, dietary patterns, MoBa MBRN

#### INTRODUCTION

Between 1990 and 2016, the worldwide prevalence of overweight/ obesity among children under 5 years increased from 32 to 41 million (World Health Organization, 2019). In Norway, more than 20% of the 8-year-olds were found to be overweight in the Norwegian Child Growth Study (Glavin et al., 2014). Despite an observed plateauing in some developed countries, overweight/obesity still remains one of the major public health challenges worldwide (Olds et al., 2011; Wabitsch, Moss, & Kromeyer-Hauschild, 2014), particularly as the

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prevalence of childhood obesity in developing countries continues to increase (Bauman, Rutter, & Baur, 2019). Early prevention is important as overweight/obesity in childhood and adolescence may track into adulthood and is associated with adverse health, such as premature mortality, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and asthma (Reilly & Kelly, 2010). Furthermore, the first years of life have been increasingly acknowledged as a crucial period for overweight/obesity prevention (Baidal et al., 2016; Pietrobelli & Agosti, 2017), and there is a growing evidence suggesting that dietary patterns laid early in life may shape later eating preferences and track into and beyond childhood (Lioret et al., 2015; Mikkilä, Räsänen, Raitakari, Pietinen, & Viikari, 2005). Despite this, dietary patterns in relation to health outcomes are less commonly explored in children, compared with adult populations. In a systematic review from 2014, 80 diet quality indices that had been used to investigate health-related outcomes among children and adolescents were reviewed (Marshall, Burrows, & Collins, 2014). The authors found that the most studied outcome was weight status, however, the findings were generally inconsistent.

In the mentioned review, none of the dietary indices assessing child diet were from Nordic countries, which signifies a gap in the current literature. The New Nordic Diet (NND) has been suggested as a regionally appropriate diet in the Nordic countries. It encompasses a concept of a potentially health-promoting and sustainable diet with foods that carry a Nordic identity and are locally available in the Northern countries such as oats, rye, cabbages, root vegetables, apple, pears, berries and fish (Bere & Brug, 2009; Mithril et al., 2012; Mithril et al., 2013).

The Nordic dietary pattern has been examined in various versions, albeit mostly in adult populations. Recent studies in adults have shown the diet to be associated with improved health (Adamsson et al., 2011: Adamsson, Cederholm, Vessby, & Risérus, 2014: Poulsen et al., 2014) and weight (Hillesund, Bere, Haugen, & Øverby, 2014; Poulsen et al., 2014; Poulsen, Crone, Astrup, & Larsen, 2015; Skreden et al., 2018) and lower total mortality (Olsen et al., 2011). In children, the effects of serving school meals based on the NND to children aged 8-11 years were investigated in the Danish OPUS School Meal Study, and the intervention lasting over 6 months showed an improved dietary and nutritional quality of the consumed food compared to the control period (Andersen et al., 2014) and improved metabolic markers due to the increased fish intake (Damsgaard et al., 2016). However, the school meals also led to an increased waist circumference, which was positively associated with potato consumption, but not with android/total fat mass. Despite numerous beneficial findings in adults, the evidence regarding child adherence to the NND and associated health outcomes remains inconclusive. For instance, child adherence to the Mediterranean diet has been shown to be inversely associated with childhood obesity in children aged 2-9 years in eight European countries (Tognon et al., 2014). Less is known regarding adherence to the NND from an early age and potential associations with overweight/obesity in observational studies.

We have previously developed age-specific child diet scores at age 6 and 18 months and 3 and 7 years, aiming to reflect NND compliance among children (Agnihotri et al., 2020). The scores were based on the rationale of the maternal NND score in The Norwegian

#### Key messages

- Dietary patterns established early in life may have an impact on later risk of childhood overweight/obesity.
- The New Nordic Diet is a potentially healthy and sustainable dietary pattern with foods from the Nordic countries. Little is known regarding compliance to the diet in early childhood and its association with later weight status in children.
- We could not demonstrate evidence for the New Nordic Diet to be protective against overweight at 8 years in our study.
- Future studies should assess adiposity with objective measurements

Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa; Hillesund et al., 2014). In the current study, the aims were (i) to describe child and maternal characteristics according to degree of compliance to the NND at 7 years and (ii) to investigate potential associations between the agespecific child NND scores and odds of being overweight at 8 years.

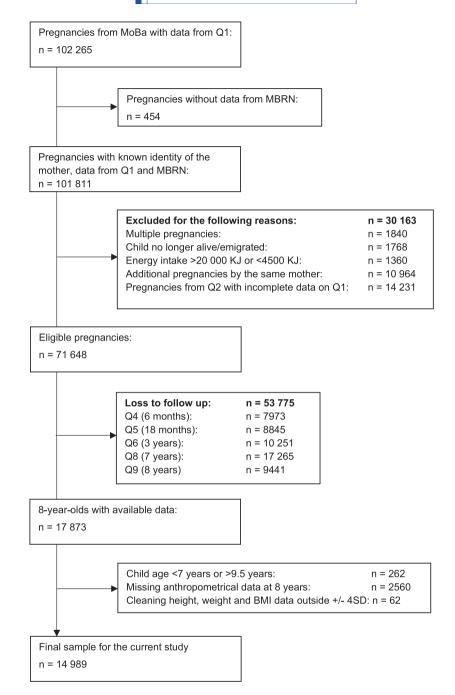
#### 2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 2.1 | Study design and sample

The data used in this study derive from MoBa which is a prospective, population-based pregnancy cohort study conducted by the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (Magnus et al., 2016). Pregnant women were recruited from all over Norway from 1999 to 2008. The women consented to participation in 40.6% of the pregnancies. The cohort now includes 114,500 children, 95,200 mothers and 75,200 fathers. The current study is based on version 8 of the quality-assured data files released for research in February 2014. Follow-up of the participants has been conducted through questionnaires at a regular interval and data collection is still on-going. For the present analyses, data from seven questionnaires from MoBa were used: Q1 (at baseline, week 13-20 of the pregnancy), Q2 (week 22), Q4 (child age 6 months), Q5 (child age 18 months), Q6 (child age 3 years), Q8 (child age 7 years) and Q9 (child age 8 years). The dataset was linked to relevant data from the Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN), which is a national health registry containing information about all births in Norway. Data collection of the 8-year-olds were still not complete in version 8 of the file. In total, 19,946 (46.1%) mothers had responded to Q9 when the data file was released.

To be eligible for inclusion in the present study, MoBa participants had to have answered the baseline questionnaire (Q1) and be registered in the MBRN (n = 101,811). Figure 1 shows a flow chart of the sample selection.

**FIGURE 1** Flow chart of sample selection from the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort study



MoBa: The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort study, MBRN: Medical Birth Registry of Norway.

We excluded multiple pregnancies (n=1840), pregnancies where the child was no longer alive, or where the parents had emigrated (n=1768), pregnancies with no dietary data (n=14,231) and pregnancies with an implausible energy intake defined as <4,500 KJ or >20,000 KJ (n=1,360) (Meltzer, Brantsaeter, Ydersbond, Alexander, & Haugen, 2008). The MoBa Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) in Q2 was not taken into use before March 2002, and before that, the women answered to a different FFQ, covering diet during the year prior to pregnancy, which explains the many pregnancies without

dietary data. To avoid the use of multiple dependent observations, we included data from the first pregnancy for women participating in MoBa with more than one pregnancy, excluding n=10,964 additional pregnancies by the same mother. In total, 71,648 mother-child pairs were considered eligible for the study. From these dyads, n=17,873 had responded to the follow-up questionnaire at 8 years. Infants with birth weight  $\pm 4$ SD (n=526), participants lacking information on height and/or weight at 8 years were excluded (n=2034) and additional n=62 were excluded using a  $\pm 4$ SD approach when

cleaning height, weight and BMI data. Children in the dataset who were <7 years (84 months) or >9.5 years (114 months) at the time of completing Q9 were also excluded (n = 262). The final sample used in this study thus included 14,989 mother and child pairs, which comprised 84% of the respondents with data from the 8-year questionnaire and 21% of the mothers initially considered eligible for the study.

#### 2.2 | Main exposure

The primary exposure in this study was child adherence to the NND at 6 months, 18 months, 3 and 7 years of age assessed by previously developed child NND scores in MoBa (Agnihotri et al., 2020). These were developed with the intention to resemble the maternal NND score (Hillesund et al., 2014) and aimed to capture a potentially healthy and sustainable infant and child diet throughout childhood years. As the number of dietary variables in the child questionnaires was less specific and far less extensive than in the maternal FFQ, the developed child diet scores had to be adapted accordingly. Hence, the dietary components differ somewhat between the four child scores but is represented through their potential of contributing to a healthy, local or sustainable dietary pattern or dietary behaviours.

In brief, for each age, a variety of dietary variables from the questionnaires were selected to construct subscales as similar as possible to the subscales used in the maternal NND score. The mothers were mainly asked to respond to 'How often does your child usually eat/drink the following' with response alternatives varying slightly between questionnaires. All response options were recoded to reflect a weekly consumption. Missing was defined as having incomplete data on all food items that were included in construction of each child diet score. This was the case for n = 118 (0.8%) at 18 months, n = 461(3.6%) at 3 years and n = 153 (1.2%) at 7 years within the final sample. For the remaining missing food items, an assumption of null intake was made in accordance with recommendations by Cade et al. (2002). These items were recoded to 0 (never/seldom) to avoid losing all dietary information for respondents with incomplete data for a given item. This was done for all scores, except for at age 6 months, as there were few missing items at this measure point. All respondents at each age assessment were included for development of the scores and in determining the cut-offs (n = 89,315 at 6 months, n = 68,599 at 18 months, n = 57,911 at 3 years and n = 34,986 at 7 years). This was done to utilize most of the data and to get as representative cohortspecific dietary information as possible. The cut-offs of the subscales used to construct the diet scores were thus derived from a larger sample than the final sample used in this study.

The subscales were mostly dichotomized by the median (frequency of weekly consumption) and coded to give either 0 or 1 point, where receiving 1 point acknowledged a healthier food choice or a consumption above the median. Some subscales were scored according to responding 'yes' or 'no' to a question, where 'yes' indicated the favourable health behaviour. The sum of the subscales was

further computed into a continuous NND child score. Finally, each score was divided into low, medium and high adherence groups with the intention to create as equally sized groups as possible. Where this was not possible, for example, where a certain cut-off resulted in substantially larger low or high adherence groups, cut-offs were chosen to yield the low and high adherence groups as equally proportioned as possible.

#### 2.3 | NND score at 6 months

The NND score at 6 months included homemade versus commercially prepared food, as reported by the mother, and breastfeeding as parts of potentially healthy and sustainable dietary habits. This score mainly captures the sustainability prospects of the NND and not the Nordic elements due to the limited number of diet variables in the questionnaire. The subscales of the score and the included food items of each score is presented below.

- Consuming homemade fruit puree more frequently than commercially prepared fruit puree;
- Consuming homemade dinners more frequently than commercially prepared dinners;
- 3. Consuming homemade porridge more frequently than commercially prepared porridge:
- 4. Being exclusively breast-fed for at least 4 months;
- 5. Still being breastfed at the time of responding to the 6-month questionnaire;
- 6. Drinking water far more frequently than sweetened beverages.

The subscales were summarized into a total score (0-6 points) and were divided into low (0-1 point), medium (2-3 points) and high (4-6 points) NND adherence at 6 months.

#### 2.4 | NND score at 18 months

The score at 18 months captures a potentially healthy diet and some prospects regarding locality/sustainability. The Nordic characteristics are mainly represented by potatoes, peas and beans, porridge and fish. The score at 18 months is briefly described as follows:

- 1. Fruits: eating fruits more than 10.5 times a week;
- 2. Vegetables: eating vegetables more than 5.5 times a week;
- 3. Peas and beans: eating peas and beans more than 5 times a week;
- 4. Potatoes: eating more potatoes relative to rice and pasta;
- 5. Porridge: eating more homemade porridge/baby cereal relative to commercially prepared porridge/baby cereal;
- 6. Fish: eating fish more than 2.13 times a week;
- 7. Milk: drinking more milk relative to fruit juice;
- 8. Water: drinking more water relative to sweetened beverages;
- 9. Homemade food: eating more homemade dinners relative to commercially prepared baby food.

After summarizing the subscales, the score values at 18 months ranged from 0 to 9 points and were further divided into low (0–3 point), medium (4–5 points) and high (6–9 points) NND adherence.

logarithmically transformed before computing Z-scores. BMI cut-offs to assess overweight were age- and gender-specific as recommended by Cole et al. (2000).

#### 2.5 | NND score at 3 years

The score at 3 years mainly represents a generally healthy diet, as more specific dietary variables related to the NND were not available in this questionnaire. The score at 3 years is briefly described as follows:

- 1. Fruits: eating fruits more than seven times a week;
- Vegetables: eating vegetables or salad more than five times a week:
- 3. Potatoes: eating more potatoes relative to rice and pasta;
- 4. Fish: eating fish more than 2.12 times a week;
- 5. Milk: drinking more milk relative to fruit juice;
- 6. Sweetened beverages: drinking sweetened beverages less than 2.5 times a week.

The 3-year score (0–6 points) was divided into low (0–1 point), medium (2–3 points) and high (4–6 points) NND adherence.

#### 2.6 | NND score at 7 years

The score at 7 years captures a Nordic diet more specifically than the former scores, as the dietary questionnaire was more extensive at this age. The score at 7 years is briefly described as follows:

- 1. Local fruits: eating apple, pear and grapes more than 3.5 times a week:
- 2. Root vegetables: eating carrots more than 1.5 times a week;
- 3. Cabbages: eating kale, cauliflower and broccoli more than 1.5 times a week;
- 4. Potatoes: eating more potatoes relative to rice and pasta;
- 5. Whole grain bread: reporting no consumption of white bread;
- 6. Oatmeal: eating muesli or oatmeal more than 1.5 times a week;
- 7. Fish: eating fish more than 2 times a week;
- 8. Milk: drinking more milk relative to fruit juice;
- 9. Water: drinking more water relative to sweetened beverages.

The sum of the subscales at 7 years of age yielded a score ranging from 0 to 9 points, and it was further divided into low (0–3 points), medium (4–5 points) and high (6–9 points) NND adherence.

#### 2.7 | Outcome variable

Child overweight was assessed from body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) computed from parent-reported child height and weight at 8 years. The distribution of weight and BMI was skewed and was therefore

#### 2.8 | Covariates

Childhood overweight and obesity have been shown to be associated with many maternal and environmental factors (Trandafir & Temneanu, 2016). The following covariates were considered because of their potential association with the exposure and outcome: child sex, child birth weight (continuous), maternal educational attainment (12 years or less, 13-16 years, 17 years or more), maternal smoking during pregnancy (no/occasionally/daily), maternal age at delivery (years), parity (0-4 previous births), marital status (cohabitating/single), maternal prepregnant BMI from self-reported height and weight (BMI < 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup> vs. BMI ≥ 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and maternal NND score. Child height, weight and BMI at 8 years (continuous) were included for descriptive purposes. Paternal BMI (BMI < 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup> vs. ≥ 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) calculated from height and weight reported by the mother was included for the same purpose and for further examination of the data. Data on child sex, birth weight, maternal age, parity and marital status at delivery were derived from the MBRN, child height and weight at 8 years were retrieved from Q8, and the remaining information was obtained from Q1. Most of the maternal data was collected during pregnancy.

#### 2.9 | Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Statistics, version 24.0). Mother and child characteristics according to child NND adherence at 7 years are presented with proportions (%) for categorical variables and as means with standard deviations (SD) for continuous variables. Differences in means and proportions across the NND-adherence categories were tested using Pearson's chi-squared test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), respectively. To examine the association between the agespecific NND scores and overweight at 8 years, we conducted separate binary logistic regression analyses with each of the NND scores, both in continuous and categorized form. This method was applied as the NND scores measured compliance to the NND differently at each time point across age, and a mixed effect model with the age-specific NND scores as a repeated measure would not be a valid way of modelling trajectories at the individual level. With the continuous diet scores, we assessed the effect of a one-point increase in diet score at each age, respectively, on odds of overweight at 8 years. In the categorized scores, low NND adherence was used as the reference group, and odds ratios (OR) for overweight for the medium and high adherence group were assessed with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Crude and adjusted odds ratios were estimated in three models (crude, model A and model B), where the adjusted model (A) included child sex, maternal education, maternal age, parity, smoking during pregnancy, marital status, maternal prepregnant overweight and child

birth weight. The last model (B) additionally included the maternal NND score, to remove a potential independent effect of maternal diet during pregnancy. Maternal prepregnant BMI and child sex was investigated for interaction with the relationship between diet scores and odds of overweight, but no evidence for an interaction was found (data not shown). Last, we performed a sensitivity analysis excluding preterm births (birth prior to 37 completed weeks) to assess potential influence on the findings.

#### 2.10 | Ethical considerations

The establishment of MoBa and initial data collection were based on a license from the Norwegian Data Protection Agency and the Regional Committee for Medical Research Ethics. The MoBa cohort is currently regulated by the Norwegian Health Registry Act. The current study was approved by The Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics (2019/339).

#### 3 | RESULTS

Child and maternal characteristics are described for the whole sample and according to low (29.2%), medium (43.4%) and high (27.4%) child NND score at 7 years of age (Table 1).

Children categorized with high NND score at 7 years of age had higher mean NND score at all previous time points compared to the lower NND categories. They were also taller than the children who were in the lower NND-adherence categories. Mothers of children with high NND adherence at 7 years were more likely to have completed higher education, having fewer previous pregnancies and being older, and were less likely to be smoking during pregnancy or being overweight or obese pre-pregnancy. There was no evidence for differences between the NND-adherence groups regarding marital status, child sex, birth weight, child weight and BMI at 8 years or proportion with overweight at 8 years.

No differences in maternal NND score were observed between the mothers who were considered eligible for inclusion and the analysis sample (data not shown). There was, however, evidence for some differences in maternal and infant characteristics between the two groups. Compared with excluded mothers, mothers in the analysed sample were slightly younger, less likely to have smoked during pregnancy and more likely to have a prepregnant BMI  $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ . The analysed sample had a lower proportion of mothers with low and high educational level and a higher proportion with a medium educational level, and their offspring were slightly heavier at birth.

#### 3.1 | Regression analysis

Table 2 shows the association between a one-point increase in agespecific NND score and odds of overweight at 8 years. In the crude analysis, there was evidence for an association between NND-score at 6 months and odds of being overweight at 8 years (Table 2, OR: 0.95; CI [0.91, 0.98] p < 0.003). This association was almost entirely attenuated in the adjusted model (OR: 0.99; CI [0.96, 1.03] p = 0.773). There was no evidence for an association between the individual NND scores and overweight at any of the other ages.

In Table 3, the association between the categorical age-specific NND-scores and odds of being overweight at 8 years according to medium and high adherence with low adherers as a reference group is presented. In the crude model, children with high NND adherence at 6 months had lower odds of overweight at 8 years (OR: 0.81; CI [0.70, 0.94] p = 0.005) but not in the adjusted model. Further examination of the data showed that the inverse association between the NND score at 6 months and overweight at 8 years was mostly explained by maternal education and pre-pregnant weight status (data not shown). No other evidence for an association between the age-specific NND scores and overweight at 8 years was found.

We included the maternal NND score in a model B (model A + maternal NND) to remove a potential confounding effect of maternal diet during pregnancy on the odds of overweight at 8 years (data not shown). This did not change the estimates in either direction.

We performed sensitivity analyses by rerunning all models with preterm births excluded (n=1,391,9.3%). A noticeable change in estimate was only seen at 6 months with the categorical score at medium vs low (crude: OR: 0.98; CI [0.87, 1.12] p=0.807, adjusted: OR: 1.09; CI [0.96, 1.24] p=0.177) and high versus low (crude: OR: 0.84; CI [0.72, 0.98] p=0.026, adjusted: OR: 1.01; CI [0.86, 1.19] p=0.884).

Post hoc analyses including paternal weight status as a covariate in the model did not impact the results distinctively (data not shown).

#### 4 | DISCUSSION

Using data from a large prospective cohort study, we examined child NND adherence at 6 months, 18 months, 3 years and 7 years and their potential association with childhood overweight at 8 years. In unadjusted analyses, there was evidence for a protective association between higher diet score at 6 months (continuous and categorized) and overweight at 8 years; however, the observed associations were almost entirely removed after adjusting for potential confounders. The observed inverse association between NND score at 6 months and odds of overweight at 8 years in unadjusted results (Tables 2 and 3) was mostly explained by the educational level of the mother and maternal prepregnant weight status. Educational attainment is a commonly used indicator of socio-economic position and may be associated with health and obesity through a variety of factors, such as income, occupation, health literacy and health behaviours (Cohen, Rai, Rehkopf, & Abrams, 2013). Possible mechanisms that have been proposed relating maternal prepregnant weight status to child adiposity are among others epigenetic effects of the foetal environment predisposing the foetus to later overweight/obesity (Lillycrop & Burdge, 2010). This emphasizes the importance of preventing overweight/obesity preconceptionally as excessive pre-pregnant weight can affect the risk of overweight/obesity in future generations (Voerman et al., 2019).

 FABLE 1
 Child and maternal characteristics of the sample according to level of New Nordic Diet-adherence at 7 years

		Degree of NND adherence at 7 years ( $N = 12,704$ )								
		Whole sa	ample	Low (0-	3)	Medium	(4-5)	High (6-	9)	
		N = 14,9	89	N = 3,66 (28.8%)	N = 3,665 N = 5,544 (28.8%) (43.6%)		N = 3,495 (27.5%)		)	
		Mean or n	SD or %	Mean or n	SD or %	Mean or n	SD or %	Mean or n	SD or %	P value
Child overweight at 8 years	No	12,855	85.8	3,152	86.0	4,762	85.9	3,000	85.8	0.92
	Yes	2,134	14.2	513	14.0	782	14.1	495	14.2	
Child BMI at 8 years (mean, kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		16.31	2.11	16.31	2.11	16.28	2.08	16.32	2.09	0.57
Child height at 8 years (mean, cm)		132.1	5.9	131.9	5.9	132.0	5.9	132.4	5.8	0.00
Child weight at 8 years (mean, kg)		28.6	5.0	28.5	5.0	28.5	5.0	28.7	4.9	0.08
Child birth weight (mean, g)		3639.5	525.7	3632.8	528.2	3639.9	522.8	3641.0	528.0	0.51
Child sex	Boy	7,541	50.3	1861	50.8	2,810	50.7	1738	49.7	0.46
	Girl	7,448	49.7	1804	49.2	2,734	49.3	1757	50.3	
NND score at 6 months, 0–6 (mean)		2.5	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	1.3	2.7	1.3	<0.00
NND score at 18 months, 0–9 (mean)		3.9	1.6	3.5	1.6	4.1	1.6	4.7	1.6	<0.0
Mean NND score at 3 years, 0–6 (mean)		2.7	1.4	2.1	1.2	2.7	1.3	3.4	1.3	<0.0
Mean NND score at 7 years, 0–9 (mean)		4.5	1.7	2.4	0.7	4.5	0.5	6.5	0.7	<0.0
Maternal NND score, 0-10 (mean)		4.8	2.0	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.9	5.6	2.0	<0.0
Maternal age at birth (mean)		30.4	4.4	30.3	4.3	30.4	4.3	30.7	4.3	0.0
Maternal educational level	≤12 years	4,405	30.0	1,241	34.6	1,561	29.2	801	23.7	<0.0
(completed years)	13-16 years	6,905	47.0	1,665	46.2	2,509	47.0	1,651	48.8	
	17 years or more	3,378	23.0	688	19.2	1,267	23.7	931	27.5	
Marital status	Cohabitating	14,602	97.4	3,569	97.4	5,412	97.6	3,418	97.8	0.4
	Single	387	2.6	96	2.6	132	2.4	77	2.2	
Parity	0	6,645	44.3	1,529	41.7	2,510	45.3	1,626	46.5	<0.0
	1	5,221	34.8	1,370	37.4	1917	34.6	1,129	32.3	
	2	2,451	16.4	610	16.6	885	16.0	560	16.0	
	≥3	672	4.5	156	4.3	232	4.1	180	5.2	
Smoking during pregnancy	No	13,797	92.5	3,324	91.2	5,149	93.2	3,296	95.0	<0.0
	Occasional	417	2.8	113	3.1	145	2.6	72	2.1	
	Daily	694	4.7	207	5.7	229	4.1	100	2.9	
Maternal prepregnant overweight (BMI > 25 kg/m²)	No	9,910	67.8	2,326	64.8	3,689	68.2	2,440	71.5	<0.0
-	Yes	4,716	32.2	1,261	35.2	1721	31.8	973	28.5	0.0
Paternal overweight (BMI > 25 kg/m²)	No Yes	6,502 7,852	45.3 54.7	1,514 1986	43.3 56.7	2,454 2,877	46.0 54.0	1,602 1757	47.7 52.3	0.0

Note. Chi-squared test for independence used for comparisons of categorical variables across adherence categories. One-way ANOVA used for comparisons of continuous variables across adherence categories.

Abbreviations: NND, New Nordic Diet; SD, standard deviation; BMI, body mass index.

TABLE 2 Associations between a one-point increase in the age-specific NND-scores and the odds of being overweight at 8 years

NND-score (continuous)	N	Crude	P value	Adjusted	P value
		OR (95% CI)	7 70.00	OR (95% CI)	
Maternal score	14,258	1.00 (0.98, 1.03)	0.843	1.02 (0.99, 1.04)	0.195
6 months	14,206	0.95 (0.91, 0.98)	0.003	0.99 (0.96, 1.03)	0.773
18 months	13,057	0.99 (0.96, 1.02)	0.470	1.00 (0.97, 1.03)	0.916
3 years	11,774	0.97 (0.94, 1.01)	0.127	0.99 (0.96, 1.03)	0.775
7 years	12,007	0.99 (0.96, 1.03)	0.697	1.02 (0.99, 1.05)	0.236

Note. Adjusted for child sex, maternal education, smoking during pregnancy, maternal age at birth, parity, marital status, maternal pre-pregnant overweight and child birth weight.

Abbreviations: NND, New Nordic Diet; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence intervals.

**TABLE 3** Associations between categorized age-specific NND-scores and odds of being overweight at 8 years

		Medium vs. low adherence OR (95% CI)	P value	High vs. low adherence OR (95% CI)	P value
Maternal score	(N = 14,258)				
	Crude	1.02 (0.90, 1.15)	0.797	0.99 (0.88, 1.11)	0.825
	Adjusted	1.07 (0.94, 1.21)	0.303	1.05 (0.93, 1.19)	0.408
6 months	(N = 14,091)				
	Crude	0.95 (0.85, 1.07)	0.401	0.81 (0.70, 0.94)	0.005
	Adjusted	1.05 (0.93, 1.16)	0.402	0.97 (0.83, 1.13)	0.724
18 months	(N = 13,057)				
	Crude	0.95 (0.85, 1.06)	0.345	0.94 (0.82, 1.08)	0.377
	Adjusted	0.96 (0.86, 1.08)	0.506	0.99 (0.86, 1.14)	0.883
3 years	(N = 11,774)				
	Crude	1.07 (0.94, 1.23)	0.303	0.94 (0.81, 1.09)	0.415
	Adjusted	1.10 (0.96, 1.26)	0.177	1.01 (0.87, 1.18)	0.887
7 years	(N = 12,007)				
	Crude	0.99 (0.88, 1.13)	0.935	1.00 (0.87, 1.15)	0.978
	Adjusted	1.05 (0.93, 1.20)	0.421	1.12 (0.97, 1.29)	0.117

Note. Adjusted for child sex, maternal education, smoking during pregnancy, maternal age at birth, parity, marital status, maternal pre-pregnant overweight and child birth weight.

Abbreviations: NND, New Nordic Diet; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence intervals.

Results from the performed sensitivity analyses suggest that the unadjusted inverse association between the diet score at 6 months and overweight at 8 years was influenced by the premature infants in the sample. This finding could represent a stronger protective association with breastfeeding and breastfeeding duration in this group of children or timing of complimentary feeding. Future studies are encouraged to examine this finding further.

Two of the diet score subscales at 6 months addressed breastfeeding, and some studies have shown that breastfeeding can be one of many factors that are protectively associated with childhood overweight/obesity (Lagström, Lande, & Thorsdottir, 2013; Spatz, 2014). The body of literature does, however, indicate that the protective effect is mostly evident during childhood and adolescence and that long-term effects are unclear (Spatz, 2014). In a previous MoBa study, no evidence of a protective effect of full breastfeeding at

5 months, or breastfeeding beyond 1 year, was found on child weight development during the first 7 years of life, which is line with the findings in our study (Kristiansen et al., 2015). Another study has shown that breastfed infants provided with only homemade complementary food as compared to both homemade and commercially produced food had a significantly increased dietary diversity during the first year of life and lower levels of adiposity (Mok et al., 2017). As such, a combination of breastfeeding and serving exclusively homemade complementary food could be of particular benefit to the child's future weight status, although this could not be demonstrated in our data.

High NND adherers at 7 years had a higher mean NND score throughout childhood as seen from Table 1. Hence, an infant diet as captured by high NND score at 6 months could foster a healthier diet in later childhood, which has also been previously demonstrated in a MoBa study with other dietary indexes (Bjelland et al., 2013). Other

studies have also confirmed a moderate tracking of dietary patterns from infancy to childhood (Lioret et al., 2015) and from early childhood to later childhood (Northstone & Emmett. 2008).

In a review of child diet quality indices (Marshall et al., 2014), only eight out of 24 studies reported an association between dietary patterns and overweight/obesity. The authors argue that this may partly be explained by poor study design and that data is derived from studies which are not specifically designed for the intended research question (Marshall et al., 2014). This could also be an explanation for the lack of evidence of an association in our study. We would expect a lower prevalence of overweight/obesity in the high NND group, as the mothers of these children had higher education, were less often overweight/obese and followed a healthier diet during pregnancy. Moreover, the prevalence of overweight 8-year-olds in our sample was 14.2%, which is lower than what was found in another Norwegian sample (20.2%; Glavin et al., 2014). We know that the mothers who initially chose to participate in the MoBa were older, more often cohabitating, nonsmokers and frequent users of multivitamin and folic acid supplement (Nilsen et al., 2009). This could suggest that there is an underlying possibility of self-selection bias with a sample that is healthier than the general population and that child overweight is underrepresented (Nilsen et al., 2009). A potential association could have been attenuated due to this.

Furthermore, the children in the high NND-adherence group were taller than the children in the middle and the low NND categories (Table 1). There were no differences in weight status across the categories, which may imply that adhering to a healthy Nordic diet can be related to growth in children. However, it could also be explained by a parental educational factor and thus a heritable component, as height has been associated with educational attainment (Galobardes et al., 2012). A strong educational gradient across the developed child diet scores has also previously been demonstrated in our data (Agnihotri et al., 2020).

We may not have been able to truly identify the overweight and obese children, as BMI as a tool may not be precise enough for such identification. Despite using age and sex-specific BMI cut-off values for overweight in children (Cole et al., 2000), it has been suggested that the scaling power of height in paediatric populations should be closer to 3 instead of 2, due to the developmental phase where weight is influenced by height to a greater extent (Cole, 1986; De Lorenzo et al., 2019). This was well demonstrated in U.K. birth cohort where low diet quality during early childhood was found to be associated with adiposity at 6 years of age but not with BMI (Okubo et al., 2015). As BMI failed to demonstrate an association where DXA was able to, the authors suggest that BMI may be an insufficient measure to identify adiposity in early childhood. An association between diet quality and objectively acquired weight status was also demonstrated in a crosssectional study of 1700 British children aged 9-10 years (Jennings, Welch, van Sluijs, Griffin, & Cassidy, 2011). Dietary quality was assessed using 4-day food diaries and three predefined healthy diet scores. Anthropometric data were acquired by measurement, and the results showed that two of the scores but not the Mediterranean diet score (MD) were independently associated with weight status, even after adjustment for covariates known to be related to child overweight/obesity. The lack of an association between the MD and weight status was argued to be explained by the MD using the median to define adherence to the dietary pattern. As the sample followed a dietary pattern atypical to the MD, this may have resulted in some cut-off points being uncharacteristic of the MD, contributing to an attenuation of a possible association (Jennings et al., 2011). Despite of being a widely applied method, using the median to assess cut-off values has been largely debated, as it yields arbitrary cut-offs that may result differently when used in different populations (Waijers, Feskens, & Ocke, 2007). This may also have been a factor of impact in our study.

#### 4.1 Strengths and limitations

The data used in the current study derive from a large, prospective pregnancy-cohort study conducted in Norway. The large sample size may be considered a strength, as well as the possibility to control for many potential confounders and assessing dietary data prospectively. However, there are limitations to our study. First and foremost, the developed child diet scores may not have been fully able to capture a true exposure to the NND, as the food variety in the child dietary assessment was limited. This has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Agnihotri et al., 2020). Although the diet scores aimed to identify a potentially healthy and sustainable diet, ascertaining sustainability is a complex venture (Burlingame & Dernini, 2012). Nonetheless, the Nordic diet has been regarded as an environmentally friendly diet (Meltzer et al., 2019; Ulaszewska, Luzzani, Pignatelli, & Capri, 2017) with health-promoting prospects (Renzella et al., 2018).

Furthermore, most of the data were self-reported. Possible social desirability and reporting bias cannot be ruled out, especially considering the sensitive nature of reporting body height/weight and possible undesirable food choices. It has been shown that energy intake of overweight and obese children is likely to be underreported, which may obscure potential associations between diet and the outcome of interest (Burrows, Martin, & Collins, 2010). Misreporting of the true consumption may also occur, as parents may have incomplete knowledge of what the child eats throughout the day, for example, in kindergarten, school or with caretakers who live separately. Measurement errors resulting in misclassification of diet score category is likely in this case and may have limited our ability to detect potential true associations between NND adherence and later overweight biasing the results towards the null.

We were not able to control for energy intake in the analyses. Higher scores in Nordic diet indexes have been associated not only with higher diet quality but also with higher energy intake and a slightly higher consumption of meat and non-core foods, such as cakes and sweets (Bjørnarå et al., 2016; Hillesund et al., 2014; Roswall et al., 2015). Consequently, future scores should be energy adjusted to avoid potential confounding of associations by energy intake. However, as total energy intake is a suggested casual pathway to obesity, it has also been argued that such procedures may be an overadjustment, which in turn can lead to an under-estimation of a true association (Ambrosini, 2014). Last, data collection at 8 years was still not complete in the applied data file, resulting in a smaller sample size which could have had an impact on the outcome in our study.

#### 5 | CONCLUSION

Children with high NND score at 7 years were on average taller, followed a pattern with a higher mean NND score throughout childhood, and were associated with a favourable socio-economic position of the mothers, compared with the children in the lower categories. Application of NND scores to child diet at 6 months, 18 months, 3 years and 7 years showed no evidence of being protective against overweight at 8 years of age. Although this could reflect true null findings, methodological bias cannot be ruled out. Nonetheless, local and regional diets, such as the Nordic diet, are encouraged from both a sustainability perspective and for their other health-promoting qualities and should be investigated in more detail in relation to other health outcomes.

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#### **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

#### **CONTRIBUTIONS**

ERH, NA, EB and NCØ contributed to the study conception and design. Data collection and data curation were managed by ALB. Material preparation and analysis were performed by NA, NCØ, AW, EB and ERH. The first draft of the manuscript was written by NA, and all authors commented on and revised following versions of the manuscript. All authors have read and accepted the final version of the manuscript.

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# Paper III

Adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet is associated with child development in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)

RESEARCH Open Access

# Adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet is associated with child development in The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)

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#### **Abstract**

**Background:** The rapid neurodevelopment that occurs during the first years of life hinges on adequate nutrition throughout fetal life and early childhood. Therefore, adhering to a dietary pattern based on healthy foods during pregnancy and the first years of life may be beneficial for future development. The aim of this paper was to investigate the relationship between adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet during pregnancy and in early childhood and child development.

**Methods:** This study is based on the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa) and uses data from the Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN). In 83,800 mother-child pairs, maternal pregnancy diet and child diet at 6 months, 18 months and 3 years were scored according to adherence to the New Nordic Diet (NND). NND scores were calculated both as a total score and categorized into low, medium, or high adherence. Child communication and motor development skills were reported by parents at 6 months, 18 months, 3 and 5 years, using short forms of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire and the Child Development Inventory. Associations of NND adherence with child development were estimated with linear and logistic regression in crude and adjusted models.

**Results:** When examining the NND and child developmental scores as percentages of the total scores, we found positive associations between the NND scores (both maternal pregnancy diet and child diet) and higher scoring on child development (adjusted  $\hat{\beta}$  s [95% confidence intervals] ranging from 0.007 [0.004, 0.009] to 0.045 [0.040, 0.050]). We further found that low and medium adherence to NND were associated with higher odds of later emerging developmental skills compared to high NND adherence at nearly all measured timepoints (odds ratios [95% CI] ranging from significant values 1.15 [1.03–1.29] to 1.79 [1.55, 2.06] in adjusted analyses).

**Conclusions:** Our findings support that adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable diet early in life is important for child development every step of the way from pregnancy until age 5 years.

Keywords: New Nordic diet, Nordic diet, Child diet, Healthy diet score, Child development, MoBa, MBRN

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#### **Background**

The rapid neurodevelopment that occurs during fetal life and the first years after birth represents a particularly vulnerable phase nutritionally [1]. Insufficient intake of micronutrients such as folic acid, choline, omega-3

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Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 2 of 12

polyunsaturated fatty acids, vitamin B12, zinc, iron, and iodine during pregnancy and/or early infancy, have shown to be associated with impaired neurocognitive development in children [2, 3]. In addition to providing specific nutrients, healthy dietary patterns have been suggested to promote a healthy neurocognitive development through changes in cellular processes, neuroplasticity, or epigenetic mechanisms [4, 5]. There are also indications that an unhealthy diet could limit or delay typical development [3, 6]. The current literature increasingly focuses on the first 1000 days of life as a critical developmental period [1]. Maternal diet quality during pregnancy has previously been shown to be positively associated with child communication and motor development [7] and a causal association between breastfeeding and child cognition and intelligence has also been established [8]. A small, but positive association between a healthy dietary pattern during infancy and early childhood and subsequent child developmental outcomes and/or a negative association between "unhealthy" patterns and cognitive measures has been shown in a systematic review from 2016 [4]. However, as some parts of the brain continue to develop throughout childhood and adolescence [3], a deeper understanding of the overall role and impact of longer-term exposure of potentially healthy dietary patterns on child development is needed.

The health benefits of a Nordic diet have increasingly become an area of interest, as there is an increasing focus on regional and environment-friendly diets [9-12]. The theoretically defined concept of the New Nordic Diet (NND) encompasses foods that are locally available and traditionally consumed in the Nordic countries, and additionally considers the sustainability potential of the diet [9–11]. Previous studies have shown that the Nordic diet, in various forms, is associated with several health-related outcomes in adults [13–20], but the literature regarding children remains scarce. The Danish OPUS-study examined health-effects of offering school meals based on the Nordic diet to school children aged 8-11 years over 6 months [21], and the intervention improved reading comprehension compared to controls, but not concentration performance [22]. Being rich in healthy foods such as fish, oats, whole grain, and root vegetables, it is plausible that adhering to a healthy Nordic diet from pregnancy throughout early childhood could affect child development positively, with immediate as well as longterm impact [11, 23].

Maternal and child diet scores aiming to capture a potentially healthy, local, and traditional Nordic dietary pattern based on the NND have previously been developed in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study (MoBa) [18, 24]. In the current study, we aim to examine associations between adherence to a healthy and

potentially sustainable Nordic diet during pregnancy and in early childhood and measures of child communication and motor development at different ages in preschool years (6 months, 18 months, 3 years and 5 years of age).

#### **Material and methods**

#### Study population

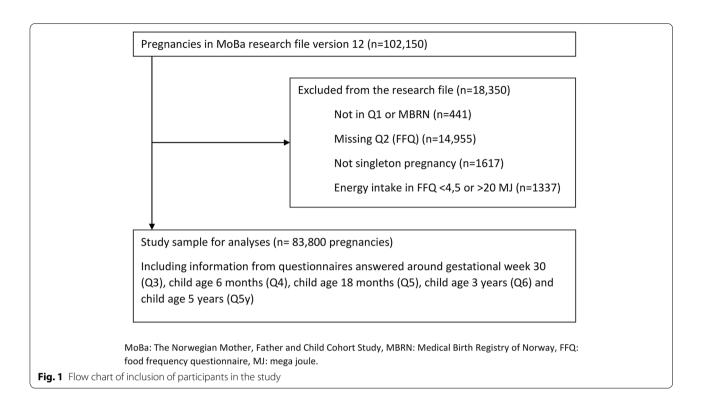
This study was conducted within MoBa, which is a population-based pregnancy cohort study conducted by the Norwegian Institute of Public Health [25]. Pregnant women were recruited from all over Norway from 1999 to 2008, and 41% of those invited consented to participate. The cohort now includes 114.500 children, 95.200 mothers and 75.200 fathers. The study also includes data from the Medical Birth Registry Norway (MBRN), a national health registry containing information about all births in Norway [26]. The two datasets are linked by using the Norwegian National security number which is available in all Norwegian National health registries. The linkage is performed by the MoBa data team and the research file contains an anonymous serial number. The MoBa cohort study is an ongoing longitudinal health study where data still is collected from participants. The current study is based on MoBa version 12 of the qualityassured data files released for research in January 2019. Response rate for the questionnaires answered during pregnancy (Q1-Q3) was between 91 and 95% with decreasing participation rate over time. When the child was 3 years and 5 years old the response rate was at 59 and 54% respectively [25].

We included participants who had responded to the baseline questionnaire (Q1) around gestational week 17, covering general health and sociodemographic information, the food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) (Q2) answered around gestational week 22 and participants who were registered in the MBRN with singleton births. We excluded women with calculated energy intakes outside the range 4.5–20 MJ/day. The final study population consisted of a baseline 83,800 mother-child pairs (Fig. 1).

#### **Ethics**

The establishment of MoBa and initial data collection was based on a license from the Norwegian Data Protection Agency and approval from The Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics. All MoBa participants provided written informed consent before enrolment into the study. The MoBa cohort is now based on regulations related to the Norwegian Health Registry Act. The current study was approved by The Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics (2019/339).

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 3 of 12



#### Main exposure

NND scores for maternal pregnancy diet and child diet at 6 and 18 months and 3 years have been developed and are described in detail in previously published papers [18, 24, 27]. A brief summary from these papers is presented here.

The child NND scores were developed under the rationale of being as similar as possible to a previously developed maternal NND score in MoBa [18]. Despite referring to the child diet scores as 'child NND scores' in this paper for simplicity reasons, it should be noted that they may not reflect the NND to the same extent as the maternal NND score. The NND scores and their corresponding subscales are presented in Table 1.

For each child score, dietary variables from the child questionnaires were selected to construct subscales based on the maternal NND subscales score. The questions assessing child diet were far less extensive and specific compared to the maternal FFQ, hence, the included dietary components differ to some degree from the maternal score and additionally differ between age-specific scores.

In the child dietary assessment, the mothers were mainly asked to respond to "How often does your child usually eat/drink the following" with response alternatives varying slightly between questionnaires. All responses were subsequently recoded to reflect a weekly consumption. We defined missing as having incomplete

data on all food items that were included in the construction of each child diet score. If information was missing for some food items only, an assumption of null intake was made in accordance with recommendations by Cade et al. [28]. These items were recoded to 0 (never/seldom) to avoid losing all dietary information for respondents with incomplete data for a given item. For the maternal score, all missing items were null-imputed.

Further, the included food or drink items were added together in the respective subscales, either to yield a subscale measuring frequency of weekly consumption or to generate a relative measure of consumption of one food group compared to another. The subscales were mostly dichotomized by the median and coded to give either 0 or 1 point, where receiving 1 point acknowledged a healthier food choice or a frequency of consumption above the median of a healthy food item. Some subscales were scored according to responding "yes" or "no" to a question, where "yes" indicated the favourable health behaviour.

The sum of the subscales was further computed into continuous age-specific NND scores. Finally, each score was divided into low, medium, and high adherence groups with the intention to create as equally sized groups as possible. Where this was not possible, cutoffs were chosen to yield the low and high adherence groups as equally proportioned as possible. The rationale for categorizing participants into low, medium, and

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 4 of 12

**Table 1** Description of the New Nordic Diet scores

Maternal score	6-months score	18-months score	3-years score
Scoring range: 0–10 Categories: Low 0–3, medium 4–5, high 6–10	Scoring range: 0–6 Categories: Low 0–2, medium 3–4, high 5–6	Scoring range: 0–9 Categories: Low 0–3, medium 4–5, high 6–9	Scoring range: 0-6 Categories: Low 0-1, medium 2-3, high 4-6
1) Meal pattern: breakfast, lunch, dinner, and evening meal.	1) Consuming more <b>HM</b> <sup>a</sup> <b>fruit puree</b> relative to CP <sup>b</sup> fruit puree	1) Fruits: eating fruits more than 10.5 t/week	1) Fruits: eating fruits more than 7 t/week
<b>2) Nordic fruits:</b> apples, pears, plums, and strawberries.	<b>2)</b> Consuming more <b>HM dinners</b> relative to CP dinners	<b>2) Vegetables:</b> eating vegetables more than 5.5 t/week <sup>c</sup>	<b>2) Vegetables:</b> eating vegetables more than 5 t/week
<b>3) Root vegetables:</b> carrots, rutabaga, and various types of onions.	<b>3)</b> Consuming more <b>HM porridge</b> over CP porridge	<b>3) Peas and beans:</b> eating peas and beans more than 5 t/week	<b>3) Potatoes:</b> eating more potatoes over rice and pasta.
<b>4) Cabbages:</b> kale, cauliflower, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts.	<b>4)</b> Being exclusively breast-fed for at least 4 months (yes/no)	<b>4) Potatoes:</b> eating more potatoes over rice and pasta.	<b>4) Fish:</b> eating fish more than 2.12 t/ week
<b>5) Potatoes:</b> eating more potatoes over rice and pasta	<b>5)</b> Any breastfeeding at 6 months (yes/no)	5) Eating more HM porridge/ baby cereal over CP porridge/baby cereal	<b>5) Milk:</b> drinking more milk over fruit juice
<b>6) Whole grain breads:</b> eating more whole grain breads over refined breads	<b>6)</b> Drinking more <b>water</b> over sweetened beverages	<b>6) Fish:</b> eating fish more than 2.13 t/week	<b>6) Sweet beverages:</b> drinking sweetened beverages less than 2.5 t/week
<b>7) Oatmeal porridge:</b> frequency of eating oatmeal porridge		<b>7) Milk:</b> drinking more milk over fruit juice	
<b>8) Foods from the wild country-side:</b> game, fish, seafood and native berries.		8) Water: drinking more water over sweetened beverages	
<b>9) Milk:</b> drinking more milk over fruit juice		<b>9)</b> Eating more <b>HM dinners</b> over CP baby food	
<b>10) Water:</b> drinking more water over sweetened beverages			

Overview of the diet scores and the corresponding subscales assessing adherence to a healthy and potentially sustainable New Nordic Diet (NND) during pregnancy and child age 6 months, 18 months and 3 years. Food/drink items or words marked in bold reflects the scored item or valued behavior

high adherence was to be able to compare high vs. lower adherence to the described dietary pattern. This was further used to explore associations between maternal and child diet and developmental outcomes in participating children.

#### Child developmental outcomes

Child communication skills and motor development at 6 and 18 months, 3 and 5 years, respectively, were assessed with short forms of Ages and Stages Questionnaires (ASQ) and Child Development Inventory (CDI) [29]. ASQ is a parent-completed questionnaire tool that is used to identify potential developmental delay compared to age-peers, in need for further assessment. It is a widely used developmental screening-tool validated for use in Norwegian populations [30, 31] and has been applied in previous MoBa studies of prenatal exposure through maternal diet and child development [32, 33]. In MoBa, the ASQ at 5 years only covers language development. At this age, we used the CDI, completed by the parents in the 5-year questionnaire to assess

motor skills and determine the child's developmental level based on skill-assessment at given ages throughout the first 2 years in life and upwards to six and half years [34].

Outcome dimensions were defined according to the respective instrument manuals [29, 30, 35]. The outcome data were calculated as sum scores as the basis for the analysis, with a lower score indicating fewer milestones achieved by the child at the time of measure. We used simple imputation for participants with less than 50% of items missing on total scores. The missing items were recoded to mean of total score. Participants missing more than 50% of items in a score were excluded at that timepoint of measure. Sensitivity analysis between excluding missing values and imputed values were conducted and there was no significant change in results.

The items used to measure developmental skills changed across age as the child grew older, thus, the measures are not directly longitudinally comparable. The range of the outcome measures across the five timepoints of data collections also differ.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> HM homemade

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm b}$  CP commercially prepared

c t/week times a week

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 5 of 12

#### Covariates

Covariates considered for inclusion in the models were baseline variables from questionnaires answered during pregnancy and at birth regarding maternal health and socioeconomic status identified as adjustment factors in previous studies investigating the relationship between diet and child development [32, 36]. The covariates included were parity, maternal age at delivery in four categories, maternal education, maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI) and marital status. Maternal symptoms of depression were additionally included as a covariate and was measured by a five-item short version of the Hopkins Symptom Checklist, psychometrically derived from the 25-item version [37]. Also included were child sex, gestational age (included in analysis with child NND scores), and age of the child when the questionnaire was answered.

#### Statistical analysis

Linear regression and logistic regression analysis with robust standard errors were employed to compute crude and adjusted estimates of associations of maternal and age-specific child NND scores with measures of child development from 6 months to 5 years. Both methods were applied to establish a potential positive linear association between the NND scores and child development scores, and to examine whether scoring in the low NND score-categories was associated with developmental delay as expressed by scoring 2 standard deviations (SD) below or lower than the mean developmental score. The given cut-off allows for identification of the lowest scoring individuals within the sample, although the cut-off is not clinically validated for assessment of a specific developmental delay. The distribution of child development scores was highly left skewed with more than 90% of the children scoring within the 90th percentile range at each timepoint. After carefully considering the consequences of comparing exposure and outcome measurements which both had a different number of items and showed different range and SD at the different timepoints, we concluded that longitudinal analysis methods would not be suitable for this study. Instead, we performed crosssectional analyses on the relationship between exposure and outcome at each timepoint and investigated potential trends and patterns in the results.

In the linear regression model, the percentage of maximum scoring for the developmental outcome and NND scores were computed to give more comparable results across timepoints. For the logistic regression models, the child development scores were dichotomized with 2SD below the mean as cut-off. Developmental score values at -2SD of the mean score or lower were assigned the value 1 (poor outcome), and the rest given the value 0.

For these analyses, the values of the NND score categories (high/middle/low) were reversed with the low NND adherence group being assigned the value 2 and the high adherence was given the value 0 (reference group). More than 10% of the mothers participated more than once in the study and to correct for a possible impact of sibling covariance, we used robust cluster variance estimation in all analyses. The statistical programs, SPSS version 22 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) and STATA/SE 16.1 were used for the analyses.

#### **Results**

Basic maternal and child characteristics of the study sample are described in Supplementary Information (SI). In previous research, we have shown that mothers with high NND adherence during pregnancy were older, more educated and of higher parity than those with low NND adherence [18]. They were less likely to smoke, more likely to be normal weight and to exercise compared to women with low NND adherence.

Number of participants included in the analyses and properties of the NND scores and child development scores are listed in Table 2. The percentage of children scoring lower than the cut-off of 2SD below the mean developmental score ranged from 3.5% (18 months) to 5.2% (6 months).

When examining the NND and child developmental scores as percentages of the total scores, we found an overall positive association between the NND scores and higher scoring on child development. For maternal pregnancy diet, the  $\hat{\beta}$  's and corresponding 95% CIs in the adjusted models ranged from  $\hat{\beta}$ : 0.012 (0.006, 0.017) (5 years, motor) to  $\hat{\beta}$ : 0.037 (0.033, 0.042) (developmental score at 18 months) (Table 3). For the child diet scores,  $\hat{\beta}$  's ranged from 0.007 (0.004, 0.009) (NND score at 6 months with developmental score at 6 months) to the strongest level of association observed in a cross-sectional manner at child age 18 months (0.045 [0.040, 0.050]) (Table 3). NND child diet scores at 18 months and 3 years have a relatively similar level of association to child development at the measured timepoints.

We investigated the odds of scoring low on age-specific developmental measures with low or medium vs. high NND adherence category at any timepoint (Table 4, Figs. 2 and 3).

Compared with high NND adherence, low and medium adherence categories were associated with higher odds of delayed development at almost all measure points (OR range within significant values in adjusted models: low vs. high: OR; 1.22 [1.06, 1.51] to 1.72 [1.51, 1.95] and medium vs. high: OR; 1.15 [1.04, 1,27] to 1.30 [1.1, 1,47]). We see sustained higher odds of delayed development with low vs. high NND categories, with an exception

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 6 of 12

**Table 2** Description and distribution of the sample according to New Nordic Diet and child development scores

New Nordic Diet score	N	Mean NND score (SD)	Score range	Mean, % of total score	NND categories		
					Low %	Medium %	High%
Maternal pregnancy diet	83,800	4.9 (2.0)	0-10	49	26.1	35.2	38.7
Child diet 6 months	73,575	3.3 (1.3)	0–6	55	26.9	54.5	18.6
Child diet 18 months	62,601	4.2 (1.7)	0–9	47	33.4	43.2	23.3
Child diet 3 years	50,432	2.8 (1.4)	0–6	46	19.5	49.5	31.0
Child development measure tools <sup>a,b</sup>	N	Mean (SD)	Score range	Mean, % of total score	Below cut-off (<-2SD) N (%)		
Score 6 months	73,721	103.3 (8.7)	0-110	94	3845 (5.2)		
Score 18 months	63,065	117.0 (14.4)	0-130	90	2182 (3.5)		
Score 3 years	48,110	90.8 (10.1)	0-100	91	2200 (4.8)		
Score 5 years Language development	33,742	66.1 (6.8)	0–70	95	1290 (3.8)		
Score 5 years Motor development	35,027	11.0 (1.6)	0–12	92	1545 (4.1)		

Number of participants in the analyses and properties of New Nordic Diet (NND) scores (exposure) and child development outcomes at time of measure, such as number of participants, mean score, standard deviation (SD), and score range. Valid percent of participants in categories of low, medium and high adherence to the NND, and number and percentage of participants in the low score child development group (2SD below the mean)

Table 3 Associations between the New Nordic Diet and child development examined as percentages of total score

Child development scores <sup>a</sup>		6 months	18 months	3 years	5 years, language	5 years, motor
NND score		$\hat{eta}$ (95% CI)				
Maternal score	Crude	0.020 (0.017, 0.023)	0.034 (0.029, 0.038)	0.027 (0.022, 0.031)	0.015 (0.010, 0.020)	0.028 (0.021, 0.035)
	Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	0.021 (0.018, 0.024)	0.037 (0.033, 0.042)	0.025 (0.020, 0.030)	0.012 (0.006, 0.017)	0.027 (0.020, 0.034)
6 months	Crude	0.010 (0.007, 0.013)	0.028 (0.024, 0.032)	0.018 (0.013, 0.022)	0.020 (0.015, 0.025)	0.015 (0.008, 0.021)
	Adjusted <sup>c</sup>	0.007 (0.004, 0.009)	0.021 (0.017, 0.025)	0.013 (0.009, 0.017)	0.013 (0.008, 0.018)	0.011 (0.005, 0.018)
18 months	Crude		0.063 (0.057, 0.069)	0.039 (0.033, 0.044)	0.025 (0.021, 0.029)	0.004 (0.003, 0.005)
	Adjusted		0.045 (0.040, 0.050)	0.036 (0.031, 0.042)	0.031 (0.025, 0.037)	0.030 (0.022, 0.038)
3 years	Crude			0.036 (0.032, 0.040)	0.016 (0.012, 0.019)	0.003 (0.003, 0.004)
	Adjusted			0.035 (0.031, 0.039)	0.019 (0.014, 0.024)	0.030 (0.023, 0.037)

Crude and adjusted linear regression of New Nordic Diet (NND) scores and child development scores, presented with  $\hat{eta}$  and 95% confidence intervals (CI)

for the maternal NND score with language outcome at 5 years (OR; 1.07 [0.92, 1.24]) and child NND score at 6 months with motor developmental outcomes (OR 1.18 [0.99, 1.40]) reported at 5 years. Nearly the same tendency is seen for medium vs. high NND adherence.

#### Discussion

In this study, we report relatively consistent and robust findings that a healthy diet in early life is positively associated with measures of child development. The robustness of the results was confirmed by analyzing the data both as continuous and binary variables. Despite the crude way of scoring healthy food intake in the diet score development, we found an overall positive association between higher NND score and scoring better on child development measures, including communication and motoric assessment in this cohort. We also found that being in the low NND adherence group yielded higher odds of delayed development (developmental scores <-2SD) compared to high NND adherence in a doseresponse fashion. These associations were found at nearly all measured timepoints of dietary exposure from pregnancy to 6 months, 18 months and 3 years with development at 6 and 18 months and 3 and 5 years. The findings

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Short forms of Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) and Child Development Inventory (CDI)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Developmental scores at 6 months, 18 months and 3 years are based on combining the communication and motor items

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Short forms of Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) and Child Development Inventory (CDI)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Adjusted for maternal age, marital status, maternal education, maternal BMI, maternal depression, parity, siblings included in the study population and child age at completion of questionnaire

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Gestational age was additionally adjusted for in analysis of child diet

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 7 of 12

**Table 4** Associations between categorized age-specific New Nordic Diet scores and odds of delayed development

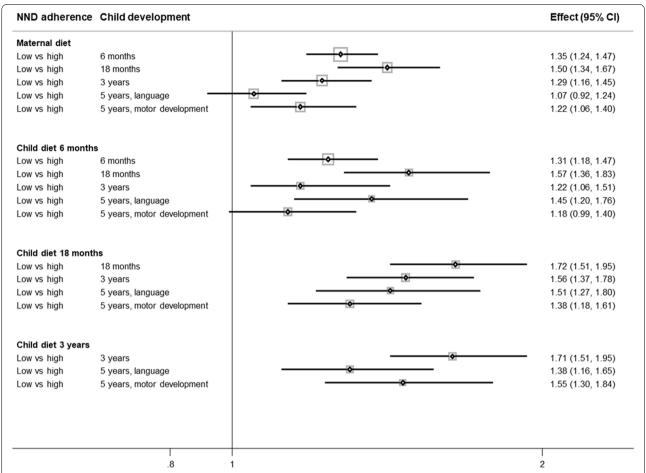
Child development scores	pment scc	3												
	6 months	s	18 month	ths		3 years			5 years, language	guage		5 years, motor	tor	
NND adherence categories	Low	Medium High (ref)	Low	Medium	High (ref)									
Maternal pre	gnancy Ni	Maternal pregnancy NND score, OR (95% CI)												
Crude	1.33* (1.22, 1.45)	1.21* (1.12,1.31)	1.45* (1.30, 1.61)	1.24* (1.12, 1.37)	<del>-</del>	1.31* (1.17, 1.45)	1.16* (1.05, 1,28)	-	1.14 (0.99, 1.31)	1.00 (0.88, 1.14)	<del>-</del>	1.23* (1.08, 1.41)	1.13 (0.99, 1.28)	_
Adjusted <sup>a</sup>	1.35* (1.24, 1.47)	1.22* (1.12,1.32)	1.50* (1.34, 1.67)	1.25* (1.12, 1.39)	<del>-</del>	1.29* (1.16, 1.45)	1.15* (1.03, 1.29)	<del>-</del>	1.07 (0.92, 1.24)	0.97 (0.84, 1.11)	_	1.22* (1.06, 1.40)	1.10 (0.95, 1.23)	_
Child NND so	ore 6 mon	Child NND score 6 months, OR (95% CI)												
Crude	1.54* (1.39, 1.71)	1.31* (1.19,1.44)	1.79* (1.55, 2.06)	1.39* (1.21, 1.58)	<del>-</del>	1.40* (1.22, 1.60)	1.21* (1.07, 1.37)	-	1.65* (1.39, 1.97)	1.22* (1.04, 1.44)	<del>-</del>	1.22* (1.03, 1.44)	1.18* (1.02, 1.37)	_
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	1.31* (1.18, 1.47)	1.15* (1.04,1.27)	1.57* (1.36, 1.83)	1.26* (1.10, 1.45)	<del>-</del>	1.22* (1.06, 1.51)	1.14 (0.99,	<del></del>	1.45* (1.20, 1,76)	1.21* (1.02, 1.44)	<del>-</del>	1.18 (0.99, 1.40)	1.18* (1.01, 1.38)	_
Child NND so	ore 18 mo	Child NND score 18 months, OR (95% CI)												
Crude			1.76* (1.56, 2.00)	1.31* (1.16, 1,48)	<del>-</del>	1.61* (1.42, 1.83)	1.27* (1.12, 1.44)	<del>-</del>	1.68* (1.43, 1.99)	1.32* (1.12, 1.55)	<del>-</del>	1.38* (1.19, 1.60)	1.06 (0.91, 1.22)	<del>-</del>
Adjusted			1.72* (1.51, 1.95)	1.30* (1.10, 1.47)	<del>-</del>	1.56* (1.37, 1.78)	1.26* (1.11, 1.43)	<del>-</del>	1.51* (1.27, 1.80)	1.26* (1.07, 1.49)	<del></del>	1.38* (1.18, 1.61)	1.07 (0.92, 1.24)	<del>-</del>
Child NND so	ore 3 year	Child NND score 3 years, OR (95% CI)												
Crude						1.77* (1.56, 2.00)	1.33* (1.19, 1.48)	<del>-</del>	1.50* (1.27, 1.79)	1.20* (1.04, 1.39)	<del>-</del>	1.50* (1.28, 1.77)	1.24* (1.08, 1.42)	<del>-</del>
Adjusted						1.71* (1.51, 1.95)	1.30* (1.16, 1.44)	-	1.38* (1.16, 1.65)	1.13 (0.97, 1.32)	<del></del>	1.55* (1.30, 1.84)	1.29* (1.12, 1.49)	_

Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of association between New Nordic Diet (NND) adherence categories (low, medium, high) and delayed child development (scoring 2 standard deviations below the

adjusted for maternal age, civil status, maternal education, maternal BMI, maternal depression, parity, siblings included in the study population and child age at completion of questionnaire

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Gestational age was additionally adjusted for in analysis of child diet

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 8 of 12



**Fig. 2** Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for delayed development with low vs. high adherence to the New Nordic Diet (NND). Delayed development is defined by scoring 2 standard deviations below the mean on short forms of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) and the Child Development Inventory (CDI; 5 years, motor development)

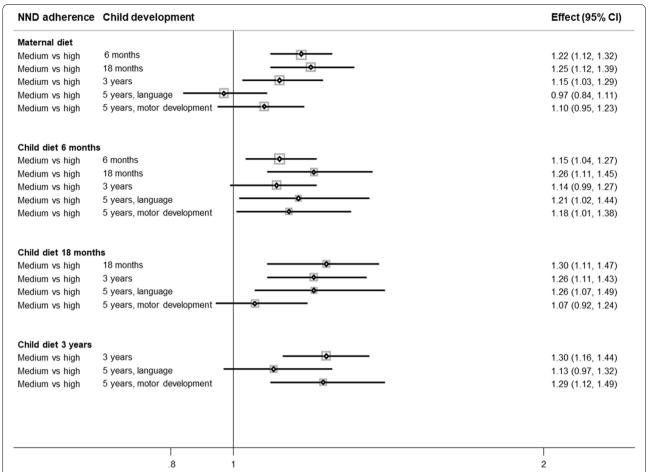
are in line with other European studies which have found that higher adherence to healthy dietary patterns is associated with improved school performance [24] and higher childhood IQ [38]. We did not observe an association at 5 years (language) with high vs. low or medium maternal NND adherence, which could imply that other factors than maternal diet during pregnancy may be of more importance for language development by this age.

Previous studies in MoBa have shown that maternal diet quality described by various measures of a healthy diet, is associated with a decrease in ADHD symptoms and diagnosis at 8 years [39], and that higher maternal intake of unhealthy foods during pregnancy predict emotional problems among children at the age of five [40]. However, our study is, to our knowledge, one of few that has explored associations between both maternal and child dietary patterns and child communication and motor development at multiple timepoints. Showing robust associations with measures of diet quality

over time from the fetal life in the womb until 5 years of age, reinforces the importance of overall diet quality, and probably specific nutrients, on child communication and motor development. This is corroborated by current knowledge that healthy dietary patterns may promote child neurocognitive development through changes in cellular processes, neuroplasticity, or epigenetic mechanisms, as stated by Tandon et al. [4, 5].

It should be noted that the observed associations showing higher development scores with healthier diet are found in a presumably healthy Norwegian population with no lack of access to healthy food, most parents able to afford a healthy diet for their child, and with dietary guidelines easily accessible. This finding shows that a suboptimal diet can potentially provide limitations on a child's cognitive development and is not confined only to developing countries [6, 41], but also holds for developed countries. A nation's prosperity and health rely on the healthy development of their younger generations.

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 9 of 12



**Fig. 3** Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for delayed development with medium vs. high adherence to the New Nordic Diet (NND). Delayed development is defined by scoring 2 standard deviations below the mean on short forms of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) and the Child Development Inventory (CDI; 5 years, motor development)

Therefore, a larger focus on how to provide a healthy diet, is important in early childcare. Health authorities should take note that a healthy diet is important not only for short- and long-term health, but presumably for early cognitive and motor development as well. The diet scores applied in these analyses were constructed to capture potentially sustainable aspects of diet. Given the recent increased attention on the necessity of having more sustainable diets [12], the beneficial associations of higher diet scoring with aspects of child development have additional benefits that should also be conveyed to the public.

### Strengths and limitations

The strengths of the present study include the large sample size and prospective analyses linking diet and cognitive development at multiple timepoints from pregnancy throughout early childhood. Additionally, several potential confounders known to be associated with maternal and child diet and cognitive development were accounted

for in the adjusted models. Nonetheless, there are several limitations to consider. Although the child diet scores were developed on the rationale of capturing a healthy, local, and potentially sustainable Nordic diet, the dietary assessment in the child questionnaires were not as comprehensive as in the maternal FFQ. This may have limited the child scores' ability to truly reflect a sustainable diet with Nordic characteristics as intended. This is discussed thoroughly elsewhere [24].

The NND scores are constructed to capture adherence to a healthy Nordic diet by measuring frequency of intake of some key healthy food items in the diet. As the diet scores do not measure unhealthy food items directly, a low score is characterized by having less of the healthy food items and therefore primarily reflects the consequence of not having these healthy food items in the diet. Moreover, the method chosen to define cut-offs for the NND categories may have contributed to misclassifications due to the arbitrary approach. On the other hand,

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 10 of 12

the normal distribution of the scores was carefully interpreted when deciding the cut-off values. Furthermore, the use of median values as cut-off in most subscales of the age-specific diet scores were also data-driven based on dietary intake in the MoBa cohort, which may not be representative for the rest of the population. The mothers participating in MoBa were older (>25), more often cohabitating and more frequent users of multivitamin and folic acid supplements compared to non-participating mothers in Norway [42]. Smokers and mothers with more than two previous births were underrepresented. Hence, self-selection bias and residual confounding cannot be ruled out. Also, with self/parent-reported dietary data, the possibility of misclassification to the score categories due to social desirability bias cannot be excluded.

The shortened ASQ subscales used in the MoBa holds another potential limitation. The MoBa question-naires covered a multitude of developmental and mental health measures and provided limited space. The child's age at completion of the questionnaires varied and the selected items would therefore be adequate for somewhat younger/older aged children as well. To account for this, the age at completion of the questionnaire was used as a covariate in the analyses.

The ASQ is regarded as an effective diagnostic tool of developmental delay and/or deviance [30, 35]. Yet, the shortened instrument used in the current study is limited to ascertain associations between differential diet quality and severely poor scoring (<-2SD) or higher scoring on ASQ. The findings would translate to whether the child is reaching developmental milestones slower or faster than expected for the child's given age. A low score (<-2SD) on the shorter ASQ is not necessarily reflecting a clinically defined developmental delay impacting the child's daily functioning. For such a conclusion to be made, a more complete assessment would be necessary with broader developmental scales and parent-completed questionnaires on child impairment.

Furthermore, both exposure and outcome variables examined in this study, differed from one-another at each timepoint, preventing us from assessing the relationship between a healthy and potentially sustainable Nordic diet and child development with repeated measures methods. The heterogeneity within the NND scores and the shortened ASQ limits the possibility to compare effect sizes across age-specific analyses, as they capture the NND and child development differently at each timepoint.

Finally, as the current study has data derived from an observational study, any causal interpretation cannot be ascertained. Still, it should be noted that although the effect size for most associations were small, they were remarkably consistent and perhaps likely to be of relevance in a public health perspective.

### **Conclusion**

We found a robust association between a healthy and potentially sustainable diet early in life and child communication and motoric development in the Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study. This association was found at several timepoints, from maternal diet during pregnancy to child diet at age 3 years. Our results highlight diet quality as a prerequisite for optimal development and reaching your potential, which is also relevant in developed countries, such as Norway. A higher focus on the relevance of diet for communication and motoric development beyond physical health and growth seems warranted.

#### Abbreviations

ASQ: Ages and Stages Questionnaire; BMI: Body mass index; CDI: Child Development Inventory; CI: Confidence interval; FFQ: Food frequency questionnaire; MBRN: Medical Birth Registry of Norway; MoBa: The Norwegian Mother, Father and Child Cohort Study; NND: New Nordic Diet; OR: Odds ratio; SD: Standard deviation.

### **Supplementary Information**

The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12937-022-00799-5.

**Additional file 1: Supplementary Information 1.** Summary statistics for maternal and child characteristics.

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### Authors' contributions

NA, ERH, EB and NCØ contributed to the study conception and design and developed the original diet scores. The preparation of the diet score material was done by NA and ERH. Current data set preparation was performed by KV, and analyses were performed by KV with statistical guidance by MLB. The first draft of the manuscript was written by KV, NA and NCØ. SS was responsible for the conceptualisation and interpretation of the ASQ and other development scores. All authors commented on and revised following versions of the manuscript. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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### Availability of data and materials

The consent given by the participants does not open for storage of data on an individual level in repositories or journals. Researchers who want access to data sets for replication should submit an application to datatilgang@fhi.no. Access to data sets requires approval from The Regional Committee for Medical and Health Research Ethics in Norway and an agreement with MoBa.

### **Declarations**

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

The establishment of MoBa and initial data collection was based on a license from the Norwegian Data Protection Agency and approval from The Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics. The MoBa cohort is now

Vejrup et al. Nutrition Journal (2022) 21:46 Page 11 of 12

based on regulations related to the Norwegian Health Registry Act. The current study was approved by The Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics (2019/339). All MoBa participants provided written informed consent before enrolment into the study.

#### Consent for publication

Not applicable.

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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### Appendix A

Invitation to participate in MoBa

den norske Mor&barn undersøkelsen



# Dere har svarene

Vårt ønske for fremtiden er god helse for mor og barn – men da må vi vite mer. Det kan dere hjelpe oss med.





# Invitasjon

# til deg som skal bli mor og til deg som skal bli far

- Invitasjonen går til gravide og deres partnere som skal til ultralyd i
   17. - 19. svangerskapsuke.
- Til dere som har deltatt tidligere: Vi håper dere blir med igjen. Data om søsken er viktig for å belyse samspillet mellom arv og miljø.

Hensikten med Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen er å få mer kunnskap om årsaker til sykdom og helseskader. Bedre kunnskap gir nye muligheter til bedre forebygging og behandling. Forskning viser at forhold i svangerskapet kan ha større betydning for barnets fremtidige helse enn man tidligere har vært klar over. Betydningen av fars helse, levevaner og arbeidsmiljø har også fått økt oppmerksomhet.

Undersøkelsen vil gå over lang tid og følge barnet fra mors mage og inn i voksen alder. Dette gir unike muligheter til å finne ut hvordan forhold tidlig i livet virker inn på senere helse. For å studere årsaker til sjeldne sykdommer, som for eksempel medfødte misdannelser og barnekreft, må vi ha så mange som 100 000 deltakere.

# Undersøkelsen har tre hovedtemaer:

• BARNET I MORS LIV. Mye av grunnlaget for barnets senere helse legges i denne perioden. Heldigvis er barnet godt beskyttet, men helt isolert er det likevel ikke. Kontakten med omverden går gjennom mor. Spørsmålene er mange: Hvilken betydning har mors kosthold og levevaner? Hvorfor fødes noen barn for tidlig? Hvorfor fødes noen barn med hjertefeil eller leppe/ganespalte?

- BARNETS SENERE HELSE. Vi mangler kunnskap om årsaker til sykdommer som allergi, astma, diabetes, kreft, leddgikt eller andre lidelser som kan oppstå hos barn. Vi vet heller ikke nok om årsaker til psykiske vansker og atferdsproblemer. Vi spør også hvordan amming og kosthold i første leveår påvirker barnets helse senere. Hvilken betydning har samspillet mellom arv og miljø for utvikling av sykdom?
- KVINNEHELSE. Svangerskapet er for mange forbundet med større eller mindre plager, og vi vet lite om årsakene. Hvorfor plages så mange gravide med kvalme eller med bekkenløsning? Hvorfor får noen depresjoner i forbindelse med svangerskap og fødsel? Hva kan

være årsaker til svangerskapsforgiftning? Kan vi finne ut mer om risiko og beskyttelsesfaktorer for kroniske sykdommer som muskel-skjelettlidelser og kreft?

Deltakelsen er frivillig. Mors deltakelse er uavhengig av om far vil være med, men fars deltakelse forutsetter at mor er med. Vi håper du/dere velger å delta.

### Hva ber vi mor gjøre?

SAMTYKKE: Les nøye denne brosjyren og den vedlagte samtykkeerklæringen. Undertegn samtykket og returner det i den frankerte konvolutten sammen med spørreskjemaet, helst før du skal til ultralydundersøkelsen. Kopi av samtykke til mor står på baksiden av brosjyren.

SPØRRESKJEMAER: Du svarer på spørreskjemaer som gjelder spørsmål om helse, sykdom og levevaner både hos deg og barnet ditt. Du får tilsendt tre spørreskjemaer i løpet av svangerskapet. Senere får du et spørreskjema når barnet er 6 måneder, og videre med ett til to års mellomrom til barnet er 7 år.

Resultatene fra ultralydundersøkelsen vil også bli lagret.

BLODPRØVER: Det blir tatt en blodprøve og en urinprøve av deg når du kommer til ultralydundersøkelsen i 17.–19. svanger-

skapsuke, samt en blodprøve like etter fødselen. Det blir også tatt en blodprøve av barnets navlesnor etter at den er klippet og skilt fra barnet.

### Hva ber vi far gjøre?

SAMTYKKE: Les nøye brosjyren og den vedlagte samtykkeerklæringen som ligger i mappen til far. Undertegn samtykket og returner det i den frankerte konvolutten sammen med spørreskjemaet. Ta vare på kopien av samtykket. Da kan du til enhver tid se hva du har skrevet under på.

SPØRRESKJEMAER: Du fyller ut det vedlagte skjemaet til far.

BLODPRØVE: Det blir tatt én blodprøve av deg i forbindelse med ultralydundersøkelsen.

Alle disse opplysningene lagres ved Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt i Oslo og Bergen. Det kan også bli innhentet opplysninger om mor og barn fra helseregistre, slik som Medisinsk fødselsregister og fra andre kilder.

### Hva har dere igjen for å delta?

Deres bidrag er avgjørende fordi dere hjelper til med å fremskaffe kunnskap som i fremtiden vil komme gravide kvinner og deres barn til gode. Dere vil være viktige støttespillere for forskningen knyttet til mor og barns helse. Dere får førstehånds informasjon om funn fra undersøkelsen i årlige nyhetsbrev og på våre web-sider.

Hver gang vi passerer 10 000 nye deltakere, trekker vi en gevinst på kr 10 000. Kanskje blir du den heldige?

### Personvernet står sterkt

Bare i anonymisert form vil dataene bli tilgjengelig for forskerne. Navn og personnummer fjernes fra alle spørreskjemaene, blod- og urinprøvene lagres med et deltakernummer. Koblingen til navn og fødselsnummer oppbevares slik at bare få personer med spesiell tillatelse har tilgang til koblingen. Resultatene fra undersøkelsen vil bli analysert og presentert på gruppenivå slik at verken du eller barnet vil kunne gjenkjennes. Det vil heller ikke bli gitt noen tilbakemelding om laboratorieundersøkelsene av deg eller barnet. Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen har konsesjon fra Datatilsynet, og Regional etisk komité har vurdert undersøkelsen. Dersom det skal gjøres en kopling til andre helseregistre, eller dersom blod- og urinprøvene blir gjenstand for analyser, må det søkes Datatilsynet og Regional etisk komité i hvert enkelt tilfelle. Prøvene vil kunne bli analysert både i Norge og i andre land. Materialet vil utelukkende bli brukt til forskning.

# Klart vi er med

Kristine Skagestad Akervold (32)



sivilingeniør, Nesttun Har to gutter. Deltar i undersøkelsen med begge guttene.

Det er interessant og

spennende å være med i et forskningsprosjekt som kan forbedre forholdene for mor og barn, og det er gøy å svare på spørsmålene. Jeg er blitt mer bevisst både på hva jeg spiser og på barnas utvikling. Dessuten er det veldig motiverende å få nyhetsbrevene fra undersøkelsen der vi får tilbakemelding og nyheter. Jeg ønsker meg et barn til og da skal jeg selvsagt delta igjen. Jeg må bare overtale mannen min først...

Terese Jenssen (23) hjelpepleier,



njelpepleier, Svolvær Har ei jente.

Jeg var ikke i tvil om ed, selv om flere av

at jeg ville være med, selv om flere av dem som fikk barn samtidig ikke ville. Jeg tenkte at det kan komme noen til gode seinere, og det er nå ikke så mye arbeid heller. Det er jo flott at mine erfaringer kan bli til nytte for en god sak. Jeg har hatt et bra svangerskap, en lett fødsel og fått en fin unge. Kanskje blir det flere barn. Da skal jeg være med igjen.

Geir Stavran (27) sykepleier,



**Asker** Har en gutt.

Jeg er med fordi jeg har stor tro på forebyggende helsearbeid, og Mor og barn undersøkelsen vil bidra til å finne risikofaktorer for sykdom. Det blir bare mer og mer aktuelt å vite hva man gjør i forhold til forurensning, kosthold og livsstil. Det er flott om vi finner ut hvordan vi kan unngå å utsette oss og barna for unødig risiko – kanskje med enkle grep. Arbeidet med skjemaet mitt var helt overkommelig, og samboeren min er ivrig på å følge opp. Får vi et barn til, blir vi med igjen.



### KOPI AV SAMTYKKE FRA MOR

Jeg har lest informasjonsbrosjyren om Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen og er kjent med at opplysningene jeg gir vil bli behandlet strengt fortrolig. Jeg er informert om at undersøkelsen er vurdert av Regional komite for medisinsk forskningsetikk og godkjent av Datatilsynet.

Deltakelse i Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen innebærer følgende:

- at jeg fyller ut spørreskjemaer, under og etter svangerskapet, om min egen og barnets helse og levekår.
- at jeg gir en blodprøve og en urinprøve i svangerskapet og en blodprøve etter fødselen, og at det tas en blodprøve fra barnets navlesnor etter fødselen.
- at blodprøvene/urinprøven fra meg, og blodprøven fra mitt barn lagres i en biobank på Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt. Prøvene blir avidentifisert og lagres med et prøvenummer. Blod/urinprøver skal kun benyttes til forskning i forbindelse med årsaker til sykdom, herunder samspill mellom arvelige faktorer og miljøpåvirkninger. Dette vil bli gjort i laboratorier i Norge og i andre land, etter at den aktuelle bruken av blodprøven er vurdert av Regional etisk komite og godkjent av Datatilsynet.
- at resultatet fra ultralydundersøkelsen i svangerskapet blir stilt til rådighet for prosjektet.
- at blodprøven som blir tatt av barnet til undersøkelse på Føllings sykdom kan stilles til disposisjon for prosjektet.
- at det ikke meldes noen resultater tilbake til meg om min eller mitt barns helse, heller ikke resultater fra blodprøvene.
- at opplysninger om meg og barnet kan hentes fra andre kilder, slik som Medisinsk fødselsregister og sykehusregistre, etter Datatilsynets godkjennelse.
- at jeg kan bli spurt om å bli med i undersøkelser som innebærer innsamling av nye opplysninger (herunder prøver). Slike delprosjekter vil separat bli vurdert av Datatilsynet og Regional etisk komite. Deltakelse er frivillig, og er ikke nødvendig for videre deltakelse i hovedprosjektet.
- at det ikke er satt noen tidsbegrensning for hvor lenge opplysningene og blodprøvene kan lagres. Prosjektet er langvarig og kan også inkludere årsaker til sykdom som oppstår i voksen alder. Mitt barn vil bli informert om prosjektet ved 15-års alder og vil bli spurt om samtykke til fortsatt deltakelse når han eller hun er 18 år.
- at ingen opplysninger eller prøver stilles til rådighet for forskere uten at navn og fødselsnummer er fjernet.
- at jeg på et hvilket som helst tidspunkt kan trekke meg fra videre deltakelse ved å skrive eller ringe til Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen. I tillegg kan jeg be om at innsamlede opplysninger og blodprøver blir slettet/destruert, uten å oppgi noen grunn.

TA VARE PÅ BROSJYREN. DA KAN DU TIL ENHVER TID SE HVA DU HAR SKREVET UNDER PÅ.



### Kontakter

Mor og barn undersøkelsen Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt

Oslo: Postboks 4404 Nydalen, 0403 Oslo

tlf.: 23 40 82 12

Bergen: Kalfarveien 31, 5018 Bergen

tlf.: 53 20 40 40 morbarn@fhi.no

Prosjektleder Per Magnus, tlf 23 40 82 11

per.magnus@fhi.no

www.fhi.no/tema/morogbarn

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Avdeling for informasjon og kommunikasjon

Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt

### Appendix B

Consent forms for participation in MoBa



### Samtykke fra mor

Jeg har lest informasjonsbrosjyren om Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen og er kjent med at opplysningene jeg gir vil bli behandlet strengt fortrolig. Jeg er informert om at undersøkelsen er vurdert av Regional komité for medisinsk forskningsetikk og godkjent av Datatilsynet.

Deltakelse i Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen innebærer følgende:

- at jeg fyller ut spørreskjemaer, under og etter svangerskapet, om min egen og barnets helse og levekår.
- at jeg gir en blodprøve og en urinprøve i svangerskapet og en blodprøve etter fødselen, og at det tas en blodprøve fra barnets navlesnor etter fødselen.
- at blodprøvene/urinprøven fra meg, og blodprøven fra mitt barn lagres i en biobank på Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt. Prøvene blir avidentifisert og lagres med et prøvenummer. Blod-/urinprøver skal kun benyttes til forskning i forbindelse med årsaker til sykdom, herunder samspill mellom arvelige faktorer og miljøpåvirkninger. Dette vil bli gjort i laboratorier i Norge og andre land, etter at den aktuelle bruken av blodprøven er vurdert av Regional etisk komité og godkjent av Datatilsynet.
- at resultatet fra ultralydundersøkelsen i svangerskapet blir stilt til rådighet for prosjektet.
- at blodprøven som blir tatt av barnet til undersøkelse på Føllings sykdom kan stilles til disposisjon for prosjektet.
- at det ikke meldes noen resultater tilbake til meg om min eller mitt barns helse, heller ikke resultater fra blodprøvene.
- at opplysninger om meg og barnet kan hentes fra andre kilder, slik som Medisinsk fødselsregister og sykehusregistre, etter Datatilsynets godkjennelse.
- at jeg kan bli spurt om å bli med i undersøkelser som innebærer innsamling av nye opplysninger (herunder prøver). Slike delprosjekter vil separat bli vurdert av Datatilsynet og Regional etisk komité. Deltakelse er frivillig, og er ikke nødvendig for videre deltakelse i hovedprosjektet.
- at det ikke er satt tidsbegrensning for hvor lenge opplysningene og blodprøvene kan lagres. Prosjektet er langvarig og kan inkludere årsaker til sykdom som oppstår i voksen alder. Mitt barn vil bli informert om prosjektet ved 15-års alder, og vil bli spurt om samtykke til fortsatt deltakelse når han eller hun er 18 år.
- at ingen opplysninger eller prøver stilles til rådighet for forskere uten at navn og fødselsnummer er fjernet.
- at jeg på hvilket som helst tidspunkt kan trekke meg fra videre deltakelse ved å skrive eller ringe til Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen. I tillegg kan jeg be om at innsamlede opplysninger og blodprøver blir slettet/destruert, uten å oppgi noen grunn.

eg har lest informasjonen ovenfor og samtykker i å delta i Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen.	
lavn:	
ødselsnr. (11 sifre):	
ato: Underskrift:	
din adresse på invitasjonsbrevet er feil, den korrekte adressen er:	





### SAMTYKKE FRA FAR

Jeg har lest informasjonsbrosjyren om Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen og er kjent med at opplysningene jeg gir vil bli behandlet strengt fortrolig. Jeg er informert om at undersøkelsen er vurdert av Regional komité for medisinsk forskningsetikk og godkjent av Datatilsynet.

Deltakelse i Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen innebærer følgende:

- · at jeg fyller ut spørreskjema om min egen helse, livsstil og arbeidsmiljø
- · at jeg gir en blodprøve ved ultralydundersøkelsen
- at blodprøven fra meg lagres i en biobank på Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt. Prøven blir avidentifisert og lagres med et prøvenummer. Blodprøven skal kun benyttes til forskning i forbindelse med årsaker til sykdom, herunder samspill mellom arvelige faktorer og miljøpåvirkninger. Dette vil bli gjort i laboratorier i Norge og i andre land, etter at den aktuelle bruken av blodprøven er vurdert av Regional etisk komité og godkjent av Datatilsynet
- at det ikke meldes noen resultater tilbake til meg om min helse, heller ikke resultater av blodprøven
- at opplysninger om meg kan hentes fra andre kilder, slik som Medisinsk fødselsregister og sykehusregistre, etter Datatilsynets godkjennelse
- at jeg kan bli spurt om å bli med i undersøkelser som innebærer innsamling av nye opplysninger (herunder prøver). Slike delprosjekter vil separat bli vurdert av Datatilsynet og Regional etisk komité. Deltakelse er frivillig, og er ikke nødvendig for videre deltakelse i hovedprosjektet
- · at det ikke er satt noen tidsbegrensning for hvor lenge opplysningene og blodprøven kan lagres
- · at ingen opplysninger eller prøver stilles til rådighet for forskere uten at navn og fødselsnummer er fjernet
- at jeg på et hvilket som helst tidspunkt kan trekke meg fra videre deltakelse ved å skrive eller ringe til Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen. I tillegg kan jeg be om at innsamlede opplysninger og blodprøve blir slettet/destruert, uten å oppgi noen grunn.

Jeg har lest informasjonen ovenfo (Vennligst skriv tydelig med STOR	r og samtykker i å delta i Den norske mor og barn undersøkelsen. E BOKSTAVER.)
Navn:	
Fødselsnr (11 sifre):	
Adresse:	Postnr
Partners navn:	
Partners fødselsnr (11 sifre):	
Dato:	Fars underskrift:

## Appendix C

Questionnaire Q1 in MoBa (week 15)

# den norske Mor & barn undersøkelsen

### Questionnaire 1

Quotionine										
This questionnaire will be processed by a computer. It is the	nerefore important that you follow these instructions:									
Should you put a cross in the wrong box correct it by at more	e do not use this questionnaire. Contact us rbarn@fhi.no or phone + 47 53 20 40 40 if eed a questionnaire.									
Number: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Letter: A B C D									
	pregnancy. For example, fill in week 5 for something that occurred									
<ul><li>5 weeks after your last period.</li><li>Specific information concerning, for example, medication or prof</li></ul>	ression should be written in the boxes or on the lines provided.									
Please write clearly in CAPITAL LETTERS.  Remember to provide the date when you completed the question  Please write clearly in CAPITAL LETTERS.	nnaire									
Please return the completed questionnaire in										
Date on which the questionnaire was completed  Day  Mo	(write the year with 4 numbers, e.g. 2000)									
Day	nui i cai									
Menstruation	Menstruation									
How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	6. During the last year before you became pregnant, did you lose your period for more than three months?									
Years	□ No									
2.How many days are there usually between the first day in your menstrual period and the first day in your next menstrual period?	Yes, due to an earlier pregnancy  Yes, for other reasons									
	7. Date of first day of last menstrual period.									
Days  3. Are you usually depressed or irritable before your period?										
☐ No ☐ Yes, noticeably	Day Month Year									
☐ Yes, but just slightly ☐ Yes, very much	<ul><li>8. Did your last menstrual period come at the expected time?</li><li>No</li></ul>									
4. If yes, does this feeling disappear after you get your period?	Yes									
□ No	9. Are you certain about the date of first day of last menstrual period?									
☐ Yes	Certain									
5. Were your periods regular the year before you became	Uncertain									
pregnant?	10. Describe the duration, amount of bleeding and menstrual pains of your last period ?									
□ No	As More than Less than usual usual									
	Duration									
	Amount of bleeding									

Questionnaire 1C - MB - 40.000 - 0303

Contraception and pregnancy	
11. Have you/your partner at any time during the last year used the following methods to avoid becoming pregnant? (Fill in all that apply.)  Condom Diaphragm IUD	20. If you became pregnant while using an IUD, has it now been removed?  No Yes
<ul><li>☐ Hormone IUD</li><li>☐ Hormone injection</li><li>☐ Mini pill</li></ul>	21. How long have you and the baby's father had a sexual relationship?  months or years
Pill	Thomas of years
Spermicides (foam, suppositories, cream)	22. How often did you have sexual intercourse during the four
Safe period	weeks before you became pregnant and during the last four
Withdrawal	weeks?  Before Now
☐ No such methods	Every day
Other	5-6 times a week
12. If you have used the pill/mini-pill, how long altogether have	3-4 times a week
you used them?	1-2 times a week
Pill Mini-pill	1-2 times a week
Less than one year	Leas than 12 times every 2 weeks
4-6 years	Never
7-9 years	23. Have you ever been treated for infertility?
10 years or more	□ No
40. If you have your the will/wini will have also years you when	Yes
13. If you have used the pill/mini-pill, how old were you when you first used it?	24. If yes, was it in connection with this pregnancy or an earlier
Years old	pregnancy and what type of treatment did you have? (Fill in all that apply.)
	Earlier This Pregnancy Pregnancy
14. Were you taking the pill/mini-pill during the last 4 months before this pregnancy?	Fallopian tube surgery
□ No	Other surgery
Yes	Medication for endometriosis
15. If yes, how long before your last menstrual period did you stop taking the pill/mini-pill?	Hormone treatment
Weeks	Other
16. Was this pregnancy planned?	amniocentesis performed?
□ No	No
Yes	☐ Yes
17. If yes, how many months did you have regular intercourse without contraception before you became pregnant?  ☐ Less than I month	26. What was your blood pressure at your first antenatal visit? (Check your medical card.)  E.g. 150/95
1-2 months	L.g. LLLL
3 months or more	27. What did you weigh at the time you became pregnant and what do you weigh now (in kilograms)?
Number of months if more than 3  18. Did you become pregnant even though you or your partner	When I became pregnant : kg Now: kg
used contraceptives?	
☐ No (proceed to question 21)	28. How tall are you?
Yes	
19. If yes, which type? (Fill in all that apply.)	cm
Condom	
☐ Diaphragm	29. How tall is the baby's father?
□ IUD	
Hormone IUD	cm
☐ Hormone injection ☐ Mini pill	
□ Pill	30. How much does the baby's father weigh (in kilograms)?
Spermicides (foam, suppositories, cream)	
Safe period	kg
☐ Withdrawal	
Other	

Previ	ous pre	gnar	ncies						
	u been pregnanted to question a		(Include all <sub>I</sub>	pregnancies	that ended i	n abortion, miscarria	nge or stillbirt	h as well)	
State the year		began, ho	w many kilos	you gained o		abortion, miscarriage gnancy and the numb			
Pregnancy Number pre	Year gnancy started	Live infant born	Spontaneous abortion/ stillbirth	Termination of pregnancy	Ectopic pregnancy	Week of pregnancy for abortion/ still birth	Number of months breast feeding	Weight gain during pregnancy (in kg)	Smoked during pregnancy
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
<ol> <li>Pelvic gir</li> <li>Pelvic gir</li> <li>Pelvic gir</li> <li>Serious r</li> <li>Pre-eclar</li> <li>Pregnanc</li> <li>Sugar in</li> </ol>	thad any of the (Fill in all that) dle pain requirir dle pain requirir dausea and vom mpsia during precy diabetes urine s with incontiner	apply.)  ag medical ag bed res iting egnancy	N leave		to	5. When did the pain	leave, when  after start of pr  stop?	did the pain sta	
Illnes	ses and	d hea	Ith pro	blems	durin	g this prec	gnancy	,	
☐ No ☐ Yes		st and last	bleeding. G	ive the date	the bleeding	egnancy? started, how many of (Enter a cross in a box indicate)	ating the amount o	f blood (trace blood n	
First bleedir Last bleedir		Month	Year		Variation	☐ Trace of blood☐ Trace of blood	☐ More tha		☐ Clots
If more than	two episodes of	of bleeding	write in the r	number of tim	nes				

38. Have you experienced any of the following illnesses or problems during this pregnancy? If you have used medication in connection with these problems give the name of the medicine, the weeks you took the medicines and how many days you took them. (Include all types of medication, both prescription and over the counter medicines in addition to alternative and herbal remedies. Do not include vitamins and dietary supplements as these are discussed elsewhere.)

Illness/health p		durir oregn	pregnancy Use of		ation during ek of pregn		gnancy Number
		9-12	Name of medicine taken		5-8 9-12		of days taken
_						_	
1 Pelvic girdle pain	]			_			
2 Abdominal pain	]			_			
3 Back pain	]			_ 🗆			
4 Neck and shoulder pain	]			_			
5 Nausea	]			_ 🗆			
6 Nausea with vomiting	]						
7 Vaginal thrush	]			_ 🗆			
3 Vaginal catarrh/unusual discharge .	]						
9 Pregnancy itch	]						
10 Constipation	]						
11 Diarrhoea/gastric flu	]						
12 Unusual tiredness/sleepiness	]						
13 Sleeping problems	]						
14 Heartburn/reflux	]						
15 Oedema	]			_ 🗆			
16 Fever with rash	]			_ 🗆			
17 Fever over 38.5 C	]						
18 Common cold	]						
19 Throat infection	]						
20 Sinusitis/ear infection	]						
21 Influenza	]						
22 Pneumonia/bronchitis	]						
23 Sugar in urine	]						
24 Protein in urine	]						

### Previous and current illnesses and health problems

39. Do you have or have you had any of the following illnesses or health problems? If you have taken medication (tablets, mixtures, suppositories, inhalers, creams, etc.) in conjunction with the illness or health problem give the name(s) of the medication(s) and when you took them.

Illness/health problem du	ring this pregna	ancy		Use of medication		
	Before	Di urin a		Last 6 months	Pregnancy week	Number of days
Illness/health problem	Pregnancy I	During Pregnancy	Name of medicines	before pregnancy	0-4 5-8 9-12 13+	used
Asthma/Allergy/Skin disorders						
1 Asthma	_	_				
2 Hay fever, pollen allergy	_					
3 Animal hair allergy						
4 Other allergy						
5 Atopic dermatitis (childhood eczema	)					
6 Urticaria (hives)						
7 Psoriasis						
8 Other eczema						
9 Cold sores (herpes)			<del> </del>			
10 Acne/pimples (serious)						
Diabetes						
11 Diabetes treated with insulin						
12 Diabetes not treated with insulin						
Heart/Blood/Metabolism/Blood v	essels					
13 Congenital heart defect						
14 Other heart disease						
15 High cholesterol						
16 High blood pressure						
17 Hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism .						
18 Anaemia/low haemoglobin						
19 B-12/folic acid insufficiency						
Gastrointestinal						
20 Hepatitis/jaundice						
21 Gall stones	_					
22 Duodenal/stomach ulcer						
23 Crohn's disease/ulcerative coliti	s					
24 Celiac sprue (gluten sensitivity).						
25 Other gastro-intestinal problems						
Muscle/Skeleton/Connective tiss	ue					
26 Arthritis (rheumatoid arthritis)/ Bechterev's reflex						

Illness/health problem	during this preg	gnancy		Use of medication		
	Before	During		Last 6 months before	Pregnancy week	Number of days
Illness/health problem	Pregnancy	Pregnancy	Name of medicines	pregnancy	0-4 5-8 9-12 13+	used
27 Lupus (SLE)						
28 Sciatica						
29 Fibromyalgia						
Genital and urinary to						
30 Ovary/fallopian tube infection 31 Endometriosis						
32 Uterus prolaps						
33 Ovarian cyst		_		_		
34 Myoma						
35 Cervical cell changes	_			_		
36 Herpes		_		_		
37 Venereal warts/condyloma						
38 Gonorrhea						
39 Chlamydia				_		
40 Kidney stones						
41 Kidney infection/pyelonephrit	is					
42 Urinary tract infections/cystiti	is					
43 Incontinence						
Other illnesses/health p	oroblems					
44 Anorexia/bulimia/other eating disc						
45 Migraine						
46 Other headache						
47 Epilepsy						
48 Multiple sclerosis						
49 Cerebral palsy						
50 Cancer						
51 Depression						
52 Anxiety						
53 Other long illiness or health proble	ems					
Which						

40. Do you have a congenital malformation/birth defect?  No Yes 41. If yes, which?  42. Do your gums bleed when you brush your teeth at present?  No, rarely or never Yes, sometimes Yes, often Yes, almost always	43. If you had your last long-became pregn  Less than 7 7.5 - 12 More than 1 Don't Know	term bloo ant? .5	-		gnant, what was efore you			
Other medicines								
44. Have you used other medication not previously mentioned? If			take them?	anancv weeks				
Name of medication (e.g. Valium, Rohypnol, Paracetamol)	Last 6 months before pregnancy	0-4	5-8 9-12	-	Number of days used			
Vitamins, minerals and dietary s	upplemen	ts						
<ul> <li>45. Do you take vitamins, minerals or other dietary supplements? <ul> <li>No (proceed to question 49)</li> <li>Yes</li> </ul> </li> <li>46. If yes, fill in the table below for the vitamins and minerals found in taken cod liver oil for the last six months before becoming pregnant, enter a cross for each per <ul> <li>When did you take the stast 6 months before pregnancy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	the contents list on t	ses) and ente	r a cross in "Dail" In th		ten"). v often			
26-9 8-5 4-0 0- weeks weeks weeks weeks weeks	4 5-8 9-12	13+ weeks	Daily	4-6 times a week	1-3 times a week			
1 Folate/folic acid								

	ive th ucts.										and	die	tary	su	pple	eme	nts	you	tak	e. Ir	ıclu	de a	lter	nati	ve/h	erb	al re	med	dies	and	diet		
												_																					_
E.g.	V	1	7	A	P	L	E	X		W	1	7	H		1	R	0	N															
1		П	П	П	$\overline{\Box}$		П		$\Box$					T				П	П		Г	Г	Т	Г	П	Г	Г		П				1
•	H	H	Н	H	Н		Н	Н	Н	H	+	┩	4	-			Н	Н	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H		H	Н	H	+	4
2				Ш																													
3																																	1
	H	H	H	H	Н		H	Н	H	H	+	┪					Н	H	H			H	H		H				H	H	H	₩	1
4	H	Н	Н	Н	Н		Н	Ш	Н	H	+	4	4	_			Н	Н	L		L	L	L	L	L	L	L		Н	Н	H	+	-
5	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ц	Ш	Ш	Ц	Ш	Ш	Ц			_		Ш		Ш	Ш	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	Ш	Ш	Ш	Щ		
6																																	
	О			tivita	amir	ns (v	with	or v	vitho	out m	niner	als	s) do	the	ese	con	tain	foli	c ad	oid?													
	Civil status and education																																
	IVII	5	la	lu	5	ai	IU	E	αι	ICc	111	U																					
49. What is your civil status?  Married Divorced/separated Cohabitant Widow Single Other  50. What education do you and the baby's father have? (Enter a cross indicating the highest level of education you both have completed and current studies if you are still studying.)  You Baby's Father Completed On-going  1 9-year secondary school																																	
6 Uni						-				-				_											[	5							
V	/or	K	ar	ıd	le	IS	ur	е																									
51. Wh	at wa	is yo	our a	and	the	bab	y's 1	fath	er's	worl	c situ	uat	ion	whe	n y	ou k	eca	me	pre	gna	nt?	(Fill	in o	ne o	r se	/eral	box					,	la .
2 A <sup>4</sup> 3 In 4 M 5 U 6 R 7 E 8 E 9 S	tudent thome tern/a ilitary nempl ehabili mploy mploy elf-em	ppreserved served itation between the served in the served	entice rice d/lai on/d n pu n pri red	d offisab	f led sect	or .																						Y(			Baby	's Fat	her
10 Fa	•						-				•		•	•	•		•			,								Ē					

52. Did you have an extra job (with or without sa became pregnant? (For example, accountant, hair dance band, club leader)  No Yes, describe  53. Have you been absent from your usual we weeks altogether during this pregnancy? No Yes  56. The usual number of paid working hours a weeks about current work situation to be	ork more than two eek before you became	Before the During the	the reason for y	your absence? (Fill Hour	in one or
illness, being on leave or for similar reasons.)					
	Yo	ou		Baby's Father	
57. Describe the type of work carried out at your and the baby's father's place of work as accurately as possible.  (Write for example, hospital department for children with cancer, body shop at a garage for diesel vehicles, farming with grain and swine, work in the home.)	10			Saby ST autel	
58. Occupation/title at this workplace? (Write for example, staff nurse, mechanic, foreman, lecturer, student, cleaning assistant, housewife/at home.)					
Do you sometimes have so much to do that your Do you have to turn or bend many times in the c Do you work with your hands up at shoulder leve Do you work standing or walking?  Can you choose to work a little faster some days Are you subjected to a lot of uncomfortable back.	r work situation become ourse of an hour? el or higher?	Yes taxing?	es every day Yes of more than less half of the ha vorking day wor		
Are you subjected to a lot of background noise t					
have to raise your voice when talking to others, e	even at a distance of or	ne metre?			
60. How do the following statements describe	your work situation?	(Fill in only one box in e	each line.)		
I have physically heavy work.  My work is very stressful I learn a lot at work  My work is very monotonous  My work demands a lot of me. I am able to decide how my work is to be carried. There is a good team spirit at my place of work. I enjoy my work	d out.			ostly Disagree mostly	Disagree completely
61. When are your working hours? (Fill in one of the permanent day work   Permanent afternoon or evening work   Permanent night work   Shift work or shift rotations   No set times (extra help, extra shifts, temporary en   Other		62. During your prothan 10 kg (10 kilos  Seldom or never  Yes, less than 20 ti  Yes, more than 20 t  Yes, 10-20 times a  Yes, more than 20 t	s is the equivaler  mes a week times a week day	nt of a full bucket of At Home	

63. How often have you worked with radio transmitters or radar after becoming pregnant?  Seldom/Never A few times a week Daily On average more than an hour daily  64. How often do you talk on a cell phone? Seldom/Never A few times a week Daily On average more than an hour daily  65. Do your cell phone calls last more than 15 minutes? Never Seldom Often	Seldom/N A few time Daily On average an hour d  67. How of distance (This does Seldo A few Daily On average On average On average On average On average	leveres per maily of le times erage	machine e preg	ine (at a distance pant?  Comput monitor  comp	ith X-ray equipme after you became a patient)	Copying machine machin
		No	Yes	If Yes, number of days the last 6 months (daily = 180 days		have used protective
Lead vapours, lead dust, lead particles or lead alloys						
2 Chrome, arsenic, cadmium or combinations of these						
3 Gasoline or exhaust (does not apply to filling gasoline in your own car)						
4 Mercury vapours, mercury or work with amalgam fillings (does not apply to your own der	ntal treatment)					
5 Disinfectants, vermin poisons						
6 Weed killers, insecticides, fungicides						
7 Oil-based paint						
8 Water-based or latex paint						
9 Paint thinner, paint-lacquer-glue remover or other solvents						
(e.g. lynol, turpentine, toluene, carbon tetrachloride)						
11 Motor oil, lubrication oil or other types of oil						
12 Photographic chemicals (fixatives or developers)						
13 Substances used in welding						
14 Substances used in soldering						
15 Formalin/formaldehyde						
16 Chemotherapeutic substances/chemotherapy treatment (does not apply to your own me						
17 Laughing gas or other anaesthetic gases (does not apply to your own treatment as	,					
18 Other substances and conditions, describe						
TO Outer substances and conditions, describe						
69. How often have you been to a discotheque since you became pregnant?  1-2 times a week  Less often  Never	70. Are yo No Yes	u in c	ontac	t with animals eithe	er at work or in your l	eisure time?

71. If yes, what sort of animals and how often are you in contact with them on a weekly basis?  Less than 3-6 times 1-2 times 1 time Daily a week a week a week	79. What is your and the baby's father's yearly gross income? (Include child support, unemployment benefits and other allowances.)
1 Dog                         2 Cat                       3 Guinea pig                       4 Hamster                       5 Rabbit                       6 Canary or other bird                       7 Aquarium fish                       8 Cow                         9 Pig                         10 Sheep, goat                         11 Horse                         12 Poultry	Your gross income  No income Under 150.000 NOK Under 150-199.999 NOK 150-199.999 NOK 200-299.999 NOK 300-399.999 NOK 400-499.999 NOK over 500.000 NOK Don't know  80. Is it possible for your household to manage financially without your income? Yes, but with difficulty Yes, without difficulty
Housing and household	81. What type of house do you live in?  Detached house Farm
	Semi detached Four-flat house
72. With whom do you live? (Fill in one or several boxes.)	Maisonette
☐ Spouse/partner ☐ Parents	Terraced flat
Parents-in-law	☐ Basement flat ☐ Apartment building
Children	Townhouse/tenement
☐ No one ☐ Other describe	Which floor?
	Other
73. How many people including you live in your home?  Number of people over 18 years	82. Has there been damp damage, visible signs of fungus/mildew or a smell of mildew in your home in the past 3 months? (Fill in one or several boxes.)
Number of people between 12 - 18 years	☐ No ☐ Yes, damp damage ☐ Yes, signs of fungus and mould
Number of people between 6 - 11 years	Yes, a smell of mildew
Number of people under 6 years	83. Where does your drinking water come from?  Public or private water company
74. How many children are at nursery school/day care?  children	Water from a local source (e.g. own well)  84. How many times have you moved in the last 3 years?
75. Do you or the baby's father have a mother tongue other than Norwegian?	times
☐ Yes	85.Has anyone in your home had influenza, a prolonged cough, childhood
76. If yes, which language?  You Baby's Father	disease or an illness with fever and a rash after you became pregnant?  No
Sámi 🔲 👚	Yes
Urdu □ □ □ □ English □ □	86. If yes, which illness? (fill in one or several boxes)
Other	German measles
If other, which?	☐ Chicken pox ☐ Measles
77. Do your parents or the baby's father's parents have a mother tongue other than Norwegian?	Roseola infantum Other fever with rash
□ No □ Yes	☐ Influenza ☐ Prolonged cough ☐ Tuberculosis
78. If yes, which language?	Hand, foot and mouth disease Other
Your Your Mother of Father of Mother Father the child's the child's	LI Ould
father father Sámi	
Urdu	
English	
Other	

Living habits	
87. Did your mother smoke when she was pregnant with you?  No Yes Don't Know	102. Do you smoke when you are ill?  ☐ No ☐ Yes  103. Do you smoke more often during the first few hours after
88. Are you exposed to passive smoking at home?  No Yes  19. If yes, how many hours a day are you exposed to passive smoking?	you wake up than you do during the rest of the day?  No Yes
05. If yes, flow flially flours a day are you exposed to passive silloking:	104. If you have used other kinds of nicotine indicate which and
hours per day	when you used them.  Before pregnancy During pregnancy
90. Are you exposed to passive smoking at work?	Chewing tobacco/snuff
Yes	Nicotine chewing gum
91. If yes, how many hours a day are you exposed to passive smoking?	Nicotine inhaler
hours per day	105. What was your fluid consumption (number of cups/glasses) per day before and during pregnancy? (1 mug = 2 cups, 1 small plastic bottle (0.5 litre) = 4 cups, 1 large plastic bottle (1.5 litres) = 12 cups)
92. Did the baby's father smoke before you became pregnant?  No	Number of cups/glasses
☐ Yes	Before Decaffeinated pregnancy Now (Enter a cross)
93. Does he smoke now?	
Yes	1 Filter coffee
94. Have you ever smoked?  No (proceed to question 104)	2 Instant coffee
Yes	3 Boiled coffee
95. Do you smoke now (after you became pregnant)?	4 Tea
□ No	
Sometimes cigarettes per week	5 Herbal tea
☐ Daily cigarettes per day	6 Coca Cola/Pepsi etc
96. Did you smoke during the last 3 months before you became pregnant this time?	7 Other fizzy drinks
□ No	8 Diet Coca Cola/Pepsi .
Sometimes cigarettes per week	9 Other diet fizzy drinks .
Daily cigarettes per day	10 Tap water
97. How old were you when you started to smoke on a daily basis?	11 Bottled water
Years  98. Have you stopped smoking completely?	
□ No □ Yes	Before Ecological pregnancy Now (Enter a cross)
99. If yes, how old were you when you stopped smoking?	12 Juice/squash
Years  100. If you stopped smoking after you became pregnant, in	13 Diet juice/squash
which week of pregnancy did you stop?	14 Milk (skim, low fat, whole)
week of pregnancy	15 Yogurt, all types
101. How long after you get up in the morning until you light your first cigarette?	16 Yogurt/active Lactobacillus
☐ 5 minutes ☐ 6-29 minutes	17 Other type of cultured milk -
30-60 minutes	Kefir
☐ More than one hour	18 Other

106. Have you used any of the following substances?	113. Have other people irritated you or hurt your feelings by criticising how much you drink?
Last month During Never Previously before pregnancy pregnancy	□ No
1 Hash	☐ Yes
2 Amphetamine .	114. Have you ever felt that you ought to drink less alcohol?  ☐ No
4 Cocaine	Yes
5 Heroin	115. Have you ever drunk alcohol in the morning to calm your nerves or to get rid of a hangover?
107. Have you ever consumed alcohol?	□ No
No (proceed to question 117)	☐ Yes
☐ Yes	116. Have you ever experienced any of the following problems
Alcohol units are used to compare the different types of alcoholic beverages. 1 alcohol unit (= 1.5 cl. pure alcohol) is equivalent to:	during the last year in relation to your alcohol consumption?  Several
1 bottle/can energy drink or cider 1 glass (1/3 litre) of beer	Never Once times  Argued with or had negative
1 wine glass red or white wine 1 sherry glass sherry or fortified wine	feelings for a family member
1 snaps glass spirits or liqueur	Suddenly found yourself somewhere without knowing how you got there
108. How often did you consume alcohol in the 3 months before you	Been absent from work or school
became pregnant and how often do you consume alcohol during the pregnancy?	Fainted or passed out suddenly
Last 3 months before During	
pregnancy pregnancy	Weight and weight control
1 Approximately 6-7 times a week	117. Do you think you were overweight just before this pregnancy?
3 Approximately 2-3 times a week	Yes, a lot
5 Approximately 1-3 times a month .	Yes, a little No
6 Less than once a month	118. Are you worried about putting on more weight than
109. What type of alcohol do you usually drink? (Fill in one or	necessary during this pregnancy?
several boxes.)	Yes, very worried Somewhat worried
1 Light beer	☐ No, not especially worried
3 Red wine	119. Has anyone said that you were too thin while you felt that
4 White wine	you were overweight during the last 2 years?  Yes, often
6 Fortified wines (sherry, port, Madeira)	Yes, occasionally
7 Spirits (vodka, gin, snaps, cognac, whisky, liqueur) $\square$	L No
110. Did you drink 5 units or more at least once during the last 3 months before pregnancy or during pregnancy?  Last 3	120. Have you ever felt that you lost control while eating and were not able to stop before you have eaten far too much?
months before During pregnancy pregnancy	Last 6 months before this pregnancy Now
1 Several times per week	No
2 Once a week	Infrequently
4 Less than once a month	121. Have you ever used any of the following methods to
5 Never	control your weight?
consume alcohol?  Last 3  months before During	Last 6 months
pregnancy pregnancy	before this pregnancy  At least Seldom/  At least Seldom/
10 or more	once a week Never once a week Never
5-6	Vomiting
3-4	Fasting
Less than 1	Hard physical exercise
112. How many units of alcohol do you have to drink before you feel any effect?	122. Is it important for your self-image that you maintain a certain weight?
leer any effect:	Yes, very important Yes, quite important
units	No, not especially important

Physical activity									
123. How often do you exercise? (Fill in each line for both	Last 3 me 1-3 times	onths befo	ore this pro	egnancy 3 or more times		1-3 times	ng this pre	2 times	3 or more times
1 Walking 2 Brisk walking 3 Running/jogging/orienteering 4 Bicycling 5 Training studio/weight training 6 Special gymnastics/aerobics for pregnant women 7 Aerobics/gymnastics/dance without running and jumping 8 Aerobics/gymnastics/dance with running and jumping 9 Dancing (swing/rock/folk) 10 Skiing 11 Ball sports 12 Swimming 13 Riding 14 Other	a month	a week	a week	a week		a month	a week	a week	a week
124. How often do you do exercises for the following me			I in each I efore preg		before a		this pregring pregr		3 or more
Never	times a month	1 time a week	2 times a week	times a week	Never	times a month	1 time a week	2 times a week	times a week
Abdominal muscles   Back muscles   Pelvic floor muscles (muscles around the vagina, urethra, anus)									
125. How often are you so physically active in your leisu			<b>k that you</b> s pregnan		breath o		? this pregn	ancv	
Never Less than once a week Once a week 2 times a week 3-4 times a week 5 times a week or more	Leisure .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .		s pregnan			Leisure		t work	
A little more about yoursel	fanc	d hov	v yo	u are	keep	oing	now	,	
My life is largely what I wanted it to be My life is very good I am satisfied with my life To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differen			Di cor	sagree mpletely Disag	Disa		r Agr		Agree e completely
127. How do these statements describe your relationship?	(Only ans		u have a p Agree ompletely		Agree	one box ir Disagree	<b>;</b>	Disa	agree pletely
My husband/partner and I have a close relationship My partner and I have problems in our relationship I am very happy in my relationship My partner is usually understanding I often think about ending our relationship I am satisfied with my relationship with my partner We often disagree about important decisions I have been lucky in my choice of a partner We agree about how children should be raised I think my partner is satisfied with our relationship									

· ·	10
128. Do you have anyone other than your husband/partner you can ask for advice in a difficult situation?	133. Have you ever been pressured or forced to have sexual intercourse? (Fill in one or several boxes.)
<ul><li>No</li><li>Yes 1-2 people</li><li>Yes more than 2 people</li></ul>	Last 6  During this months before pregnancy pregnancy Earlie
129. How often do you meet or talk on the telephone with your family (other than those you live with) or close friends?  Once a month or less	No, never
2-8 times a month	134. How do you feel about yourself? (Enter a cross for each line
<ul><li>✓ More than twice a week</li><li>130. Do you often feel lonely?</li></ul>	Agree Disagr completely Agree Disagree complet
☐ Almost never ☐ Seldom	I have a positive attitude toward myself
☐ Sometimes ☐ Usually	I feel completely useless at times
☐ Almost always	I feel that I do not have much to be proud about
131. Have you been bothered by any of the following during the last two weeks? (Enter a cross for each line.)  Not A little Quite Very	valuable person, as good as anyone else
Feeling fearful	135. Have you ever experienced the following for a continuou period of 2 weeks or more? (Fill in each line.)  Felt depressed, sad

We would be grateful if you would write anything else you would like to tell us about this pregnancy or previous births/pregnancies that are not addressed in this questionnaire on the next page.

Comments
Have you remembered to fill in the date on which you completed the questionnaire on page 1?
Thank you very much for your help!
Please return the completed questionnaire in the stamped addressed envelope provided.
Avd. for medisinsk fødselsregister Kalfarveien 31 5018 Bergen

## Appendix D

Questionnaire QFather in MoBa (week 15)

# den norske Mor & barn undersøkelsen

+ Questi	ionnaire FATHER	+
<ul> <li>Please use a blue or black ballpoint pen</li> <li>Put a cross in the box that is most relevant like the Should you put a cross in the wrong box correct.</li> <li>In the large green boxes write a number or a cape of the large green boxes write a number or a cape of the large green boxes write a number or a cape of the large green boxes write a number or a cape of the large green boxes write a number or a cape of the large green boxes write in the large green boxes write for the large green boxes write green boxes write for the large green boxes write a number or a cape of the large green boxes write green boxes green boxes write gree</li></ul>	it by filling in the box completely like this:  the white area of each box like this:	Contact us 20 40 40 if e: <b>0 5</b>
Th	nank you in advance	
Give the date you filled in the questionnaire	day month year	th 4 digits, e.g. 2005)
1. Date of birth?  day month year	5. What is the heaviest you have weighed since you?  + were 18 years old  6. What is the lightest you	kg
O. Marikel atatus O	have weighed since you ? were 18 years old	kg
2. Marital status?  Married Divorced/separate Co-habiting Widower Single Other	7. Have you ever dieted or limited your food intake?	No 🗌 Yes
3. How tall are you?	8. If yes, how old were you the first time you dieted or limited your food intake?	years
4. What weight are you?	9. Are you the type of person who can eat as much as you want without gaining weight?	No 🗌 Yes
+		+

Sp.skj. Far Engelsk - MB - 1.000 - 05.08 - Bording

Education and work			
10. What level of education do you have?			
(only tick for the highest level of education you	have completed and	any angoing adjugation you are taking )	+
Education	nave completed and	Completed	Ongoing
		<u>.</u>	
Secondary education			
Further education 1-2 years			
Further education - vocational			
Further education 3 years – (general studies, si			
Higher Education (university/college), up to and	- ·		
Higher Education (university/college), over 4 ye			
Other education			
		+	
11. What is your work situation now? (tick a	Il that apply.)		
1. Pupil/student	7. Employ	yed in public sector	
2. At home	8. Employ	yed in private sector	
3. Intern/apprentice	9. Self-er	nployed	
4. Military service	10. L Family	member without steady income in family co	ompany (e.g. Farming, business)
5. Unemployed/laid off			
6. Rehabilitation/disabled	11. U Other_		
12. Describe the business at your place of			
work/service as accurately as possible.			
(e.g. farming of grain and pigs, body shop at			
garage for diesel cars, insurance company, college).			
conego).			
13. Job title at this workplace?			
(e.g. panel beater, foreman, lecturer, student,			
cleaning assistant, farmer, homemaker/at			
home).			
_			
14. How many hours of paid labour do you d	lo per week?	18. Are you currently receiving an	y of the following benefits?  If yes, from when?
	+	_	Month Year
hours		No Yes _	Teal
		Sick pay/ rehabilitation money	
15. What was your gross income (before tax (Incl. child benefit, unemployment benefit, cash	) last year? support etc)	Terrabilitation money	
		Benefits for vocational	
1. No income		rehabilitation	
2. Under 150.000 kr.		Disability pageion/	
3 150.000–199.999 kr.		Disability pension/ limited disability pension	
4. 200.000–299.999 kr.		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
5. 300.000–399.999 kr.			
6. 400.000–499.999 kr.		Social security payments	
7. Over 500.000 kr			
		Unemployment benefit	
16. In the last 12 months have you been on s		Other benefits	
No	Yes	L	
Without medical certificate			
(self-notification)		19. Could you/your household cov	ver an unexpected expense
With medical certificate from doctor		of 10,000 kroner in the course of a	
		take out a loan or ask for financial	help?
17. If yes, how long in total?		(including use of saved funds)	
Less than 1-2 2-8 More tha	n	No	
1 week weeks weeks 8 weeks		Yes	
		Don't know	
r			+
+			

20. Have you been exposed to any of the following in the six n (during work and leisure) (Tick every line )	nonths be	fore yo	ur partner becam	ne pregnant?	+
Chemicals, gases etc +	No	Yes	If yes, no. of days (daily = 180 days)	Tick if you have used extractor fan or breathing protection	Tick if you have used protective gloves
Lead vapours, lead dust, lead particles or lead alloys					
2. Chromium, arsenic, cadmium or combinations of these					
Petrol/gasoline or exhaust fumes (not including filling your own car)					
4. Mercury vapours, mercury or work with amalgam-fillings (not including treatment as a patient)					
5. Disinfectants, vermin poison					
Plant care substances (weedkiller, insecticides fungicides, rodent poison)					
7. Oil-based paint					
8. Water-based or latex paint					
9. Paint thinner, paint-, varnish/lacquer- or glue-remover or other solvents (e.g. Lynol®, white spirit, toluene, carbon tetrachloride)					
10. Industrial dyes or inks					
11. Motor oil, lubricating oil or other types of oil					
12. Photographic chemicals (fixatives or developers)					
13. Substances used in welding				_	
14. Substances used in soldering					
15. Formalin/formaldehyde					
16. Chemotherapy substances/ treatments (not including your own medical treatment)					
17. Chemotherapy (taken in treatment as a patient)					
18. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) or other anaesthetic gases (not including your own medical treatment)					
19. Other substances and conditions, describe:					
21. How often have you worked with radio transmitters or radar in the last six months before your partner became pregnant?  Seldom/never Few times per week Daily On average more than 1 hour per day	th yo	e last sour part lot includ			

23. Do you use a mobile phone?  Nei Ja  24. If yes, how old were you when you got your first mobile phone?  years  25. Do you use "hands-free"?	Less t   1-2 tir   3-6 tin   1-4 tii   More	cheen did you talk on a melore your partner becan than once a week mes per week mes per week mes per day than 5 times per day than 5 times per day ong on average do your wour mobile phone? Than 1 minute minutes minutes minutes than 60 minutes	me pregnant?
29. How often did you work with a computer, laser printer months before your partner became pregnant? (tick ever		at a distance of less tha	n two meters) in the six
1. Computer screen	er Few times per	week Daily	On average more than 1 hour per day
3. Copying machine			
3. Copying machine			
<u> </u>	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first	If you became well or the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?
3. Copying machine	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?
3. Copying machine	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?  years  years	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?  years
3. Copying machine	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?
3. Copying machine	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?  years  years	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?  years
3. Copying machine	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?  years  years	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?  years  years
3. Copying machine	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?  years  years  years  years	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?  years  years  years
Illnesses and health problem  30. Do you have, or have you had any of the following illnesses.  +  1. Hay fever, pollen allergy	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?  years  years  years  years  years	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?  years  years  years  years  years
3. Copying machine	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?  years  years  years  years  years  years  years	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?  years  years  years  years  years  years  years
Illnesses and health problem  30. Do you have, or have you had any of the following illnesses.  +  1. Hay fever, pollen allergy	nesses or health proble If yes, If yes, old	do you remember how you were at the first of illness/ problem?  years  years  years  years  years  years  years  years  years	the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?  years  years  years  years  years  years  years  years

+	If yes, tick	If yes, do you remember how old you were at the first sign of illness/ problem?	If you became well or the problem stopped, at what age did this happen?
9. Genital warts		years +	years
10. Gonorrhea		years	years
11. Migraine		years	years
12. Other frequent headaches		years	years
13. Constant aches or discomfort in the upper abdomen		years	years
14. Crohn's disease/ulcerative colitis (diarrohea, constipation intermittent pain		years	years
15. Sleep problems		years	years
16. Diabetes		years	years
17. Cancer		years	years
18. Cardiovascular disease		years	years
19. Epilepsy		years +	years
20. Repeated neck and shoulder pain		years	years
21. Lower back pain		years	years
22. Prolonged muscle pain		years	years
23. Bechterew's disease/rheumatoid arthritis		years	years
24. High blood pressure		years	years
25. ADHD		years	years
26. Anorexia/bulimia/eating disorders		years	years
27. Manic depressive illness		years	years
28. Schizophrenia		years	years
29. Other long-term mental illnesses or health problems		years	years
30. Other long-term physical illnesses or health problems		+ years +	years
If other long-term illnesses, please describe:			

+ 31. Do you have a congenital malformation/birth defect?	Yes		+
32. If yes, which?			
33. Did you use medicines in the six months before your partner became pr	regnant?	□ No □ Ye	es
34. If yes, please give the name of the medicine(s)			
Name of medicine (e.g. Valium, Rohypnol, Paracetamol)	Less than 1 week	ng did you use the mo 1 week – 1 month	edicine? More than 1 month
35. Did you have any X-rays taken in the six months before your partner be	came pregnant?	□ No □ Yes	
36. If yes, what were the X-rays taken of, and how many times?			
1. Teeth times 3. Pelvis/stomach/back ti	mes	5. Other	times
2. Lungs times 4. Arms and legs ti	mes		
37. How many children do you have from before?			
38. How many of these are with your present partner?	-		
Diet and eating habits			
BREAD / CRISPBREAD / BISCUITS  39. How many slices of bread do you eat on average every day? ? (Combine	e all meals)		
White bread (incl. bread rolls, baguettes, pitta, ciabatta and similar)			
2. Medium coarse-grain bread (incl. rolls)			
3. Coarse-grain bread			
4. Crispbread/biscuits			
40. Do you use butter, margarine or oil on bread?			
No, almost never			
Yes, sometimes Yes, daily			
+			+

41. How often do you add these to bread? (Tick per line)				+	•
+	Seldom/ never	1-2 times per week	3-4 times per week	5-7 times per week	Severa times per day
1. Reduced fat cheese					
2. Regular cheese (yellow/brown)					
3. Prawns/Italian salad or similar					
4. Lean meat					
5. Servelat sausage, salami or similar					
6. Liver pate or similar					
7. Fish					
8. Preserves (jam/jelly), other sweet spreads					
9. Egg (boiled, fried, scrambled)					
		+			
DRINK					
42. How often do you drink the following? (Tick each line)					4 glass
	Seldom/ never	1-6 glass per week	1 glass per day	2-3 glass per day	or moi
Whole milk,buttermilk, yoghurt		per week			per du
Low-fat and skimmed milk					
3. Fruit juice					
4. Coca Cola/Pepsi with sugar					
5. Coca Cola/Pepsi sugar-free					
6. Other sugar-free fizzy drinks					
7. Energy drinks, Battery or similar					
8. Filter- and instant coffee					
9. Boiled/Cafetiere coffee					
10. Other coffee, espresso or similar					
11. Tea					
DINNER  43. How often do you eat these meals? (Tick each line)	Seldom/	1-2 times	3-4 times	2-3 times	4 time or moi
	never	per month	per month	per week	per wee
1. Sausages, hamburger					
2. Kebab					
3. Pizza					
4. Meals with minced meat					
5. Pure meat					
6. Chicken/turkey					
6. Chicken/turkey					
6. Chicken/turkey					
6. Chicken/turkey  7. Lean fish (cod, pollock, haddock etc.)  8. Fatty fish (trout, salmon, mackerel, herring)  9. Fish balls/fish cakes					
6. Chicken/turkey					
6. Chicken/turkey  7. Lean fish (cod, pollock, haddock etc.)  8. Fatty fish (trout, salmon, mackerel, herring)  9. Fish balls/fish cakes					

VEGETABLES / FRUIT 44. How often do you eat vegetables and fruit? (Tick per line)					+
+	Seldom/	1-3 times	1-2 times	3-4 times	5 times or more
	never	per month	per week	per week	per week
1. Raw vegetables/salads					
2. Cooked vegetables in stews					
Cooked vegetables					
4. Fiuit					
EATING PATTERNS				+	
45. How often do you eat food bought from these places? (Tid	ck per line)				
	Seldom/ never	1-3 times per month	1-4 times per week	5-7 times per week	Several times per day
1. Canteen/cafeteria/lunch bar					
2. Restaurant					
3. Kiosk/snack bar					
4. Petrol/gasoline station					
5. McDonalds, Burger King etc.					
46. How would you describe your diet?					
1. I have a varied diet					
2. I do not eat fish					
3. I do not eat meat					
4. I am a vegetarian					
47. Do you use any form of dietary supplement?	□ No	Yes			
48. If yes, which type? (Tick all that apply)					
1. Multivitamin-/mineral supplement					
2. Cod-liver oil/fish oil					
3. Protein supplement					
Lifestyle					
49. Have you ever smoked?	51. [	Oo you smoke <u>r</u>	now after your	partner became	pregnant?
☐ No (go to question 53)			,		
Yes		No [			
50. Did you smoke in the six months before your partner		Yes, sometimes	Num	nber cigarettes/w	reek
became pregnant?		Ja, daglig	Num	nber cigarettes/d	ay
□ No					
Yes, sometimes Number cigarettes/week	<b>52.</b> I	f yes, where do	you smoke?		
		Only outside			
Yes, daily Number cigarettes/day		Both inside and	outside		
		Only inside			
+					+

+  54. If yes, did you use smokeless /chewing tobacco in the six months before your partner became pregnant?  No Yes, daily Yes, many times per week, but not daily Less often than weekly	Normal (loose) Pouche Mini-pouches About the same  56. How much smol	keless /chewing tobacco	
57. Have you ever used any of the following narcotic substance		Six months be your partne	r
'	Never Earli	erer became pregn	ant Now
Cannabis/hash			
Ecstasy			
Cocaine			
Heroin			
Amphetamine			
Other, which:			
58. Have you ever drunk alcohol?  No (go to question 62)  Yes	months before you alcohol units now (Tick both boxes for	cohol units did you norn our partner became prego v that your partner is pro or weekends and everyda on of alcohol units on this	gnant and how many regnant? ay, total 4 ticks)
59. How often did you drink alcohol in the six months		Before	Now
before your partner became pregnant and how often do		Week- Every-	Week- Every-
you drink now that your partner is pregnant?  Before Now		end day	end day
Before Now	10 or more	end day	
Approximately 6-7 times per week	10 or more 7-9	end day	
Approximately 4-5 times per week  Approximately 4-5 times per week  Approximately 4-5 times per week		end day	
Approximately 6-7 times per week  Approximately 4-5 times per week  Approximately 2-3 times per week	7-9	end day	
Approximately 6-7 times per week  Approximately 4-5 times per week  Approximately 2-3 times per week  Approximately once per week	7-9 5-6	end day	
Approximately 6-7 times per week  Approximately 4-5 times per week  Approximately 2-3 times per week  Approximately once per week  Approximately 1-3 times per month	7-9 5-6 3-4	end day	
Approximately 6-7 times per week  Approximately 4-5 times per week  Approximately 2-3 times per week  Approximately once per week	7-9 5-6 3-4 1-2	end day	

62. How often are you now so out of breath or sweat? (one				cribe your exer		•	•
	In leisure time	At work	summe	r and winter, ta	ke an avera	ge. The que	
+ Never			to the la	ast year (tick the	e most appro	priate box).	
Less than once per week							+
Once per week				atch TV or othe	•		
2 – 3 times per week			occupati	on?			
4 – 6 times per week			Walking	, cycling or othe	r motion at l	eact / houre	
Approximately every day			per weel		i motion, at i	cast 4 flours	
p.p , , ,	_	_		ou should also ir	nclude walkin	ng/cycling	
			to work,	Sunday walks e	etc)		
63. How has your physical a			T-1		Car barren		
last year? (Think of a weekly Getting to work counts as leis				rt in sports/athle ast 4 hours per			
		•		should take at le			
_	Hours per v				,		_
N	Less None than 1 1	3 or -2 more		ining or take pa			
			regularly	and several tin	nes a week.		
Light physical activity							
(not sweating/out of breath)							
<ol><li>Heavy physical activity (sweating/out of breath)</li></ol>							
(Sweating/out of breatin)							
65. Have you ever use any o	of the following sub	stances? (Tick fo	or every line.)				
						ths before	
			Never	Previously	•	partner pregnant	Now
					,	_	
1. Anabolic steroids					L		
2. Testosterone medications							
<ul><li>2. Testosterone medications</li><li>3. Growth hormone (e.g., General</li></ul>				. 🗆	[		
				+	[		
				+	[		
3. Growth hormone (e.g Gene	otropin/Somatropin)			+	[		
	otropin/Somatropin)			+	[		
3. Growth hormone (e.g Gene	notropin/Somatropin)				cross in a bo	ox for each it	
3. Growth hormone (e.g General How are you	notropin/Somatropin)			reeks? (Enter a			
3. Growth hormone (e.g General How are you	notropin/Somatropin)				cross in a bo	ox for each it	em.)  Very bothered
3. Growth hormone (e.g General How are your factor)  66. Have you been bothered	now?  by any of the follow	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
3. Growth hormone (e.g General How are you in the second of the second	now?  by any of the follow	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
3. Growth hormone (e.g General How are your follows) 66. Have you been bothered 1. Feeling fearful	now?  by any of the follownside	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are you in the feeling hopeless about the fe	now?  by any of the follow  nside	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are you in the feeling hopeless about the full.  Generally, and the feeling hopeless about the full.	now?  by any of the follow  nside	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are you in the second of t	notropin/Somatropin)  now?  by any of the followinside	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are you in the feeling hopeless about the full. Feeling blue	notropin/Somatropin)  now?  by any of the followinside	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are you is the feeling hopeless about the feeling too much about this.	notropin/Somatropin)  now?  by any of the follow  nside	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are you is the feeling hopeless about the feeling blue	now?  by any of the follow  nside  uture  ings	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are you is the feeling blue	now?  by any of the follow  nside  uture  ings	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are you is the feeling hopeless about the feeling blue	now?  by any of the follow  nside  uture  ings	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a	A little	Quite	Very
How are your  66. Have you been bothered  1. Feeling fearful 2. Nervousness or shakiness in 3. feeling hopeless about the fu 4. Feeling blue 5. Worrying too much about thi 6. Feeling everything is an effo 7. Feeling tense or keyed up 8. Suddenly scared for no reas  +	now?  by any of the follow  nside  uture  ings  ort	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very
How are you is the feeling hopeless about the feeling blue	now?  by any of the follow  nside  uture  ings  ort	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very bothered
How are you in the second state of the second	by any of the followings	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very
How are you is the first seed of the following seeds of the first seed	by any of the followings ort	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very bothered
How are you in the second state of the second	by any of the followings ort	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very bothered
How are you is the first seed of the first seed	by any of the followings	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very bothered
How are you followed as a superior of the following terms or shakiness in the following terms of the following ter	by any of the followings	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very bothered
How are you is the feeling tense or keyed up.  8. Suddenly scared for no rease.  1. Felt depressed, sad	by any of the follow  nside  uture  ings  ort  or eaten too much  eak or lack of energy felt worthless	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a  Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very bothered
How are you is the first seed of the first seed	by any of the followings	ving feelings duri	ng the past 2 w	reeks? (Enter a  Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very bothered

68. If you have had 3 or more of these problems at the same time:  How many times has it occurred?  times  weeks  How many weeks did the longest period last?  weeks  4  69. What kind of perception do you have of yourself? (Tick for each line.)  1. I have a positive attitude towards myself  2. I feel really useless at times  3. I feel that I don't have much to be proud of	Strongly agree	Agree	Dis	sagree	+ Strongly disagree
4. I feel that I'm a valuable person, on an equal footing with anyone else, at any rate					
	+				
70. Describe yourself as you usually are: (Tick for every line)	Strongly disagree	Disagree somewhat	Neither Nor	Agree somewha	Strongly t agree
1. Liven up in a party	. 🔲				
2. Care little about others	. 🗆				
3. Am always well prepared	. $\Box$				
4. Become easily stressed					
5. Have a rich vocabulary					
6. Do not say much					
7. Am interested in other people					
8. Leave things lying around					
9. Am usually relaxed					
10. Have problems understanding abstract ideas					
11. Feel at ease with other people					
12. Offend people					
13. Am attentive to detail					
Worry about many things					
16. Stay in the background					
17. Have empathy with other people					
18. Mess things up					
19. Rarely feel in low spirits					
20. Am not interested in abstract ideas					
21. Initiate conversations	. 🗆				
22. Am not interested in other peoples' problems					
23. Complete tasks at once	. 🗆				
24. Am easily interrupted	. 🗆				
25. Have excellent ideas					
26. Have little to say	. 🗆				
27. Am good-natured					
28. Often forget to put things back	. 📙	Ц			
29. Become easily upset					
30. Do not have a good imagination	. Ц		Ш		
+			+	continue	es next page

+	+		Disagree somewha		Agree somewhat	Strongly agree
31. Talk to many people at a party						
32. Am not interested in other people						
33. Like order and tidiness						
34. Lot of mood changes						
35. Am quick to understand things						
36. Do not like to attract attention						
37. Take time to help others						
38. Shirk from responsibilities						
39. Often have mood swings						
40. Often use difficult words						
41. Have nothing against being the centre of attention						
42. Am sensitive to other peoples' feelings						
43. Perform according to plan						
44. Become easily irritated						
45. Use time to think things over						
46. Am quiet in company with strangers						
47. Put others at their ease						
48. Am thorough in my work						
49. Often feel down						
50. Am full of ideas						
1. My life is largely what I wanted it to be 2. My life is very good 3. I am satisfied with my life 4. To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life 5. If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently  72. Feeling of anxiety and restlessness in the last six months.	Disagree completely	Disagree so	sagree Nei	ther Agree		Agree completely
1. My life is largely what I wanted it to be 2. My life is very good 3. I am satisfied with my life 4. To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life 5. If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently	Disagree completely  Tick for every	Disagree so	sagree Nei	or somev		
1. My life is largely what I wanted it to be 2. My life is very good 3. I am satisfied with my life 4. To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life 5. If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently 72. Feeling of anxiety and restlessness in the last six months. ( 1. How often do you have problems completing the final aspects of	Disagree completely	Disagree so	sagree Neimewhat N	or somev	vhat Agree	completely
1. My life is largely what I wanted it to be 2. My life is very good 3. I am satisfied with my life 4. To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life 5. If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently 72. Feeling of anxiety and restlessness in the last six months.	Disagree completely	Disagree so	sagree Neimewhat N	or somev	vhat Agree	completely
1. My life is largely what I wanted it to be 2. My life is very good 3. I am satisfied with my life 4. To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life 5. If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently 72. Feeling of anxiety and restlessness in the last six months. ( 1. How often do you have problems completing the final aspects of	Disagree completely  Tick for every	Disagree so	sagree Neimewhat N	or somev	vhat Agree	completely
1. My life is largely what I wanted it to be 2. My life is very good 3. I am satisfied with my life 4. To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life 5. If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently  72. Feeling of anxiety and restlessness in the last six months.  1. How often do you have problems completing the final aspects of a task when the challenging part is already done?  2. How often do you have problems putting things in the right order.	Disagree completely  Tick for ever	Disagree so	sagree Neimewhat N	or somev	vhat Agree	completely
<ol> <li>My life is largely what I wanted it to be</li></ol>	Disagree completely  Tick for every	Disagree so	sagree Neimewhat N	or somev	vhat Agree	completely
1. My life is largely what I wanted it to be 2. My life is very good 3. I am satisfied with my life 4. To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life  5. If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently  72. Feeling of anxiety and restlessness in the last six months. (  1. How often do you have problems completing the final aspects of a task when the challenging part is already done?  2. How often do you have problems putting things in the right order when you are involved in tasks that require organisation?  3. When you have a task which requires a great deal of careful preparation, how often do you avoid or put off starting it?  4. How often do you have problems remembering appointments	Disagree completely  Tick for every	Disagree so	sagree Neimewhat N	or somev	vhat Agree	completely
<ol> <li>My life is largely what I wanted it to be</li> <li>My life is very good</li> <li>I am satisfied with my life</li> <li>To date, I have achieved what is important for me in my life</li> <li>If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently</li> <li>If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently</li> <li>How often do you have problems completing the final aspects of a task when the challenging part is already done?</li> <li>How often do you have problems putting things in the right order when you are involved in tasks that require organisation?</li> <li>When you have a task which requires a great deal of careful preparation, how often do you avoid or put off starting it?</li> <li>How often do you have problems remembering appointments or duties?</li> <li>When you have to sit still for a long time, how often do you move</li> </ol>	Disagree completely  Tick for every	Disagree so	sagree Neimewhat N	or somev	vhat Agree	completely

73. Have you experienced any of the following during the last	12 months	(Tick for	every line)			
			No	Ye	s	+
1. Problems at work/study place						
2. Financial problems						
3. Got divorced, separated or ended a relationship						
4. Problems or conflicts with family, friends or neighbours						
5. Serious concerns that something is wrong with the baby we are	e expecting					
6. Serious personal illness or injury						
7. Close relative has been seriously ill or injured						
8. Involved in a serious traffic accident, fire or robbery						
9. Have lost someone close to me						
10. Forced into sexual activity						
11. Exposed to physical violence						
12. Other, describe:						
+						
74. How much do you agree with these descriptions of your re	lationship	with your	wife/partner	? (Tick one	box in eac	h line)
	Completely agree	Agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree	Disagree completely
	agree	Agree	Somewhat	Somewhat	Disagree	Completely
My partner and I have problems in our relationship						
2. I am very happy in my relationship						
3. My partner is usually understanding						
4. I am satisfied with my relationship to my partner						
5. We agree about how children should be raised						
		<b>D</b>		-1-0		
75. Do you have anyone other than your wife/partner you can ask for advice in a difficult situation?	17.	. Do you o	often feel lon	iely?		
□ No.		Almost ne	ever			+
<ul><li>☐ No</li><li>☐ Yes 1-2 people</li></ul>		Seldom				
Yes more than 2 people		Sometime	es			
☐ Tes more than 2 people						
76. How often do you meet or talk on the telephone with		Usually				
your family (other than your wife/partner and children) or close friends?		Almost al	ways			
Close friends?						
Once a month or less						
2-8 times a month						
☐ More than twice a week						
78. How often do you experience the following in your everyda	y life? (Tich	k only one	box per item	)		Wasan.
		Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very often
Feel pleased about something						
2. Feel happy						
Feel joyful as though everything is going your way	•					
4. Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something						
<ul><li>4. Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something</li><li>5. Feel angry, irritated or annoyed</li></ul>						
4. Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something						
<ul><li>4. Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something</li><li>5. Feel angry, irritated or annoyed</li></ul>						
<ul><li>4. Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something</li><li>5. Feel angry, irritated or annoyed</li></ul>		ould li	□ □ □	U us,		

Con	nments	
+		+
	+	
	Thank you very much for your help!	
	mank you very mach for your neip:	
	Please return the completed questionnaire in the stamped addressed envelope provided to:	
	The Norwegian Mother and Child Study	
	Norwegian Institute for Public Health Dept. for Medical Birth Registry	
	Kalfarveien 31	
	5018 Bergen	

+

# Appendix E

Questionnaire Q2 in MoBa (week 22)

# den norske Mor&barn undersøkelsen

#### Questionnaire 2

#### **Your Diet**



Please fill in today's date:



## Instructions

In this questionnaire we as We therefore ask you to rer			•			
We know that many of you day in a way that has affect diet during this period.						
We greatly appreciate your part of your pregnancy.	cooperation in th	nis study, and	wish you go	od luck for th	e remaining	
This questionnaire will be p instructions below:	rocessed by a co	mputer. It is tl	nerefore impo	ortant that you	ı follow the	
<ul> <li>Please use a blue or bla</li> <li>Mark the most relevant</li> <li>You should only mark o</li> <li>If you have marked the Example</li> </ul>	box for the most a	at morbi		or phone + 4	naire. Contact 7 53 20 40 40	
Cheese Hard cheese (fat 27%)	6+	Slice per day 5 4 3	s of bread with or 2 1 5-6	per week	em or per mont 3 2 1	h   0
<ul> <li>The (plus) sign "+" mea</li> <li>Please fill in the mean in Example: If you ate grilled grilled chicken since, you and you mark the question</li> </ul>	ntake of the food I chicken twice a we ate grilled chicken	items eaten s eek for 2 weeks 4 times. Mean	ince you beca in a row durin intake of grilled	ame pregnan g the first mon I chicken will ti	t. ith, but have not	
Dinners with poultry Fried chicken	5+	per weel 4 3 2	< or	per month 2 1	0	
<ul> <li>Some places we ask your are asked to do so.</li> </ul>	ou to write comme	ents, please v	rite clearly a	nd only in the	questions whe	n you
When complet	• •	eturn the fo		stamped	addressed	
<ul> <li>Hard cheese (fat 27%)</li> <li>The (plus) sign "+" mea</li> <li>Please fill in the mean in Example: If you ate grilled grilled chicken since, you and you mark the question</li> <li>Dinners with poultry Fried chicken</li> <li>Some places we ask you are asked to do so.</li> </ul>	ns " more than".  Intake of the food If chicken twice a we ate grilled chicken in like this;  5+  Ou to write commented, please re	per day 5 4 3	means 6 and ince you becar in a row during intake of grilled to the control of times or a surfice clearly and the control of t	more than 6 ame pregnang the first more thicken will the eaten per month 2 1 \rightarrow \text{\text{\text{mon}}} \rightarrow \text{\text{\text{per month}}} \rightarrow \text{\text{d}}	or per mont 3 2 1  t.  t.  then be once a m  questions whe	I hac cont

#### Your diet

1.	How would you describe your diet sir	тсе у	ou be	came	pre	gnant	?				
	. Par										only one
	y diet I eat both meat and fish										xoc
	I avoid meat, but eat fish										
	I avoid fish, but eat meat										
		مملمم			<b>4</b> / <b>5</b>			· -: \			
	I'm a vegetarian and include dairy products a			-	•		_				
	I'm a vegetarian and include dairy products b			-	aiet (	iacto-v	egetar	ian)			
6.	I'm a vegetarian and avoid all dairy products	and e	eggs (v	regan)							
На 2.	ve you consumed organic food produ	cts s	ince y	ou be	ecan	ne pre	gnan	t? (M	ark only	one b	ox per line).
0	rganic food group	S	eldom	/never	Sc	ometim	es	Ofte	en	Mos	tlv
	Milk, dairy products, cheese			]	<u> </u>		00		]		
2.	Bread and cereals			]							
	Eggs			]		뷰		Ļ	_	Ļ	
	Vegetables Fruit			]		H			_	Ļ	
	Meat			j					<u> </u>	Ī	
				_							
			mea								
	How often have you had the following A snack is a smaller meal consisting of for a consisting only of a drink should <u>not</u> be incluration).	examp	ole a fr	uit, bis will be	cuit, aske	bun, ca ed abou	ke, yo t beve	ghurt rages	or swee	ts/can	
		7	c			meals			0		
1	Breakfast	7 	6 □	5 	4 	3	2	1	0		
	Snack, morning	_				П		$\Box$	- H		
	Lunch [										
	Snack, afternoon	_						H	H		
	Dinner [	_							H		
		_									
	Snack, evening	_									
	Supper L	_							H		
ο.	Night meal		Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш			
	Bread/	cric	nhre	/hee	cra	ackai	re				
4.		d/ cra	ckers quest	<b>have</b> ion we	you ask	you to i tta = 3	n on a nclude slices	e brea of bre	ad eaten ead. (Ma	during	the day,i.
		İ					mber o	of slice	<u>es</u>	0, 5	or wook
Tv	pe of bread	13+	9-12	8	7	per day 6 5	5 4	3	2 1		er week 3-4 1-2 0
	White bread (white loaf, baguettes, ciabatta)			Ŏ		Ď		Ď			
2. \	Wholemeal bread (Kneipp, Graham etc.)										
3. l	Dark bread (Danish ryebread etc.)										
	Fibrebread, fibre crispbread, ryecrisp										
	Crispbread, rusk etc.										
	Crackers (Cream cracker etc.)										

5. Do you use butter/ margarine on your bread/crispbread/crackers?													
Yes				No (	go to	ques	tion 8)						
6. If you use butter /margarine, on ho only one box per line)	w ma	any s	lice	s on	aver	age a	and w	hat ki	nd do	you	use?	' (Mar	rk
	1				nor o		nber of	slices		اما	nor	· wool	l,
Type of butter/ margarine 1. Butter/ (Bremyk) 2. Hard margarine (Per, Melange) 3. "Butter-like" light margarine (Brelett) 4. Soft margarine (Soft, Vita, Olivero etc.)	13-	. –	-12 ] [ ] [ ] [	8 7 ] [ ] [ ] [	per c 7	. •	4	3 2		or 5-6		weel	к О П
5. Light margarine (Soft light, Vita lett etc.)													
7. How much butter/ margarine do you use on your slices of bread?  Plenty Medium Minimum													
□ Spreads or	hre	_ he≀	∟ Cr	ienk	or <u>o</u> s		crac	kare					
8. How many slices of bread with the became pregnant? (Mark only one box presents)	follo	wing		eads	hav	e yo		n on a	avera		ісе у	ou'	
	ĺ		per o		<u> </u>	. 0. 0.		er wee		or pe	er mo	nth	
Cheese	6+ 	5	4	3	2	1	5-6	3-4	1-2	3	2	1	0
<ol> <li>Whey cheese goat milk, (brown cheese)</li> <li>Whey cheese goat, low fat (brown)</li> </ol>	H	Н	$\Box$					H	Н		H	H	Н
3. Hard white cheese, cream cheese													
Hard white cheese, cream cheese, low fat													
5. Blue cheese (Camembert, Norzola etc.)													
6. Other kinds of cheese													
Fish													
7. Roe spread		П	П		П	П	П					П	П
8. Mackerel/sardines in tomato sauce													
9. Sardines in oil													
10. Smoked salmon/trout/mackerel													
11. Herring, pickled													
12. Shrimp, (prawn)													
13. Crab													
14. Tuna													
15. Svolværpostei (spread of fish liver/roe)													
16. Other kinds of fish													
Most													
Meat 17. Low fat cold cuts (ham, roast beef etc.)	П							П					
18. Bologna, cold cuts of lamb, veal etc.													
19. Salami, Swedish sausage etc.													
20. Cold cuts of turkey, chicken													
21. Liver paste													
22. Other kinds of meat													

	i				lumbei	r of sl				_			
Other core de		٥.		day	•	4		er wee			r mon		^
Other spreads 23. Spread with mayonnaise (Italian	etc.)	6+	5 4	4 3 7 M	2	1	5-6	3-4	1-2	3	2	1	0
24 Spread made with yoghurt and m				7 7			H				H		
25. Mayonnaise	layo.												
26. Jam							Н				Н		
27. Honey													
28. Peanut butter													H
29. Other nut spreads (Nugatti etc.)	oto \												Н
30. Other sweet spreads (Choclate 6	e(C.)												
31. Vegetarian spreads (Tartex etc)													Н
32. Fruit (banana, apple etc.)	.4.5.\												
33. Vegetables (tomato, cucumber e	etc.)	Ш			Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш		Ш	Ш	
9. How many eggs have you e all meals; however, do not include	de eggs in	pastr per o	<b>age si</b> ries. (M day	lark one	e box p per we	er lin ek	e)	or pe		th	gs eate	en wi	th
Eggs Eggs, - fried, boiled, scrambled, ome		2+	1	5-6	3-4	1-:		2-3	7	0			
Number of seagull eggs eaten last ye		0	$\frac{\square}{\square}$	1-5	ᅮ	6-		<u></u>	ore tha	n 10 [	7		
Number of Seaguil eggs eater last ye	eai	- 0		1-0		0-		1110	JIE IIIa	11110			
10. How often have you eaten by pregnant? Please include by Breakfast cereals  11. Howard transfer All Breakfast.	oreakfas breakfas	t cere t cere	eals o	aten w	dge o	n av her i w ofte	erage neals en or		irk one	box pe		)	
Breakfast cereals  1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla  2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru	oreakfas breakfas akes	t cere t cere per	eals o eals e day	r porri aten w	dge o vith ot Ho per we	on av her i w ofte ek	erage neals en or	<b>5.</b> (Ma	irk one	box pe		)	
Breakfast cereals  1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla  2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts	oreakfas breakfas akes	t cere t cere per	eals o eals e day	r porri aten w	dge o vith ot Ho per we	on av her i w ofte ek	erage neals en or	<b>5.</b> (Ma	irk one	o box pe		)	
Breakfast cereals 1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla 2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts 3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.	oreakfas breakfas akes	t cere t cere per	eals o eals e day	r porri aten w	dge o vith ot Ho per we	on av her i w ofte ek	erage neals en or	<b>5.</b> (Ma	irk one	box pe		)	
Breakfast cereals 1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla 2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts 3. Porridge, oatmeal etc. 4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.	oreakfas breakfas akes	t cere t cere per	day 1 0	r porri aten w	dge of the distribution of	ek 1-2	erage meals en or 2 2	<b>5.</b> (Ma	month 1	o box pe		)	
Breakfast cereals 1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla 2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts 3. Porridge, oatmeal etc. 4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc. 5. Sugar with your cereals	oreakfas breakfas akes	t cere t cere per	eals o eals e day	r porri aten w	dge o vith ot Ho per we	on av her i w ofte ek	erage meals en or 2 2	<b>5.</b> (Ma	month 1	o box pe		)	
Breakfast cereals 1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla 2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts 3. Porridge, oatmeal etc. 4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.	oreakfas breakfas akes	t cere t cere per	day 1 0	r porri aten w	dge of the distribution of	ek 1-2	erage meals en or 2 2	<b>5.</b> (Ma	month 1	o box pe		)	
Breakfast cereals 1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla 2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts 3. Porridge, oatmeal etc. 4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc. 5. Sugar with your cereals	oreakfas breakfas akes	per 2+	day 1 0	or posting 5-6	dge of dith ot Hooser we 3-4	ek 1-2	erage meals en or 2 2	<b>5.</b> (Ma	month 1	o box pe		)	
Breakfast cereals 1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla 2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts 3. Porridge, oatmeal etc. 4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc. 5. Sugar with your cereals	oreakfas breakfas akes uits/	per 2+	day 1 1 1 Bever on an	or porting the state of the sta	dge of the ded with other we are the ded with the ded wit	eher I	erage meals en or 2 2	per I	month 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ou beca	ame = 1 gl	lass =	= 2
<ul> <li>Breakfast cereals</li> <li>1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla</li> <li>2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fruinuts</li> <li>3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.</li> <li>4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.</li> <li>5. Sugar with your cereals</li> <li>6. Jam with your cereals</li> <li>11. How many cups/glasses hapregnant? Please include a cups = 2.5 dl, ½ litre plastic bottle</li> </ul>	oreakfas breakfas akes uits/	per 2+	day 1 1 1 Bever on an art co	or porriaten was serage on sum one boxer day	e of the per lir	ek 1-2  lee folith binany	lowir eakf	per II 2-3 3-3 3-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4	month 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	o box pe	ame = 1 gl	lass =	
<ul> <li>pregnant? Please include k</li> <li>Breakfast cereals</li> <li>1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla</li> <li>2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with frue nuts</li> <li>3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.</li> <li>4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.</li> <li>5. Sugar with your cereals</li> <li>6. Jam with your cereals</li> <li>11. How many cups/glasses had pregnant? Please include a cups = 2.5 dl, ½ litre plastic bottl</li> <li>Milk and yogurt</li> </ul>	oreakfas breakfas akes uits/	per 2+	day 1 1 1 Bever on an	or porriaten w	e of the per lir How m	ek 1-2	lowir eakf	per II 2-3 3-3 3-4 3-3 3-4 3-4 3-4	month 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	box pe	ame = 1 gl	lass =	0
<ul> <li>Breakfast cereals</li> <li>1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla</li> <li>2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with frunuts</li> <li>3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.</li> <li>4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.</li> <li>5. Sugar with your cereals</li> <li>6. Jam with your cereals</li> <li>11. How many cups/glasses hapregnant? Please include acups = 2.5 dl, ½ litre plastic bottl</li> <li>Milk and yogurt</li> <li>1. Full-fat milk and fermented milk</li> </ul>	oreakfas breakfas akes uits/ ave you calso milka le = 2 glas	per 2+	day 1 1 1 Bever con are furt co	or porriaten w	e of the per lir	ek 1-2  lee folith binany	lowir reakf	per II 2-3 3-3 3-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4-3 4	month 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	o box pe	ame = 1 gl	lass =	
<ul> <li>pregnant? Please include k</li> <li>Breakfast cereals</li> <li>1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla</li> <li>2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with frue nuts</li> <li>3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.</li> <li>4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.</li> <li>5. Sugar with your cereals</li> <li>6. Jam with your cereals</li> <li>11. How many cups/glasses had pregnant? Please include a cups = 2.5 dl, ½ litre plastic bottl</li> <li>Milk and yogurt</li> <li>1. Full-fat milk and fermented milk</li> <li>2. Low-fat milk</li> </ul>	oreakfas breakfas akes uits/	per 2+	day 1 1 1 Bever con are furt co	or porriaten w	dge of the ed wing per lir How m	ek 1-2	lowir eakf	per I	month 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ou because or 2-3	ame = 1 gl	lass	0
pregnant? Please include k  Breakfast cereals  1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla  2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts  3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.  4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.  5. Sugar with your cereals  6. Jam with your cereals  11. How many cups/glasses ha pregnant? Please include a cups = 2.5 dl, ½ litre plastic bottl  Milk and yogurt  1. Full-fat milk and fermented milk  2. Low-fat milk  3. Extra low-fat milk	akes uits/  ave you collso milko le = 2 glas  (1 glass) (1 glass)	per 2+	day 1 1 Bever con an	or solutions of the service of the s	e of the led wing per lir How m	ek 1-2	lowir ceakf	per II 2-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-4 3-5 3-4 3-4 3-4	month 1	ou becan a lor 2 2-3	ame = 1 gl	lass =	0
Breakfast cereals  1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla  2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fru nuts  3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.  4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.  5. Sugar with your cereals  6. Jam with your cereals  11. How many cups/glasses ha pregnant? Please include a cups = 2.5 dl, ½ litre plastic bottl  Milk and yogurt  1. Full-fat milk and fermented milk  2. Low-fat milk  3. Extra low-fat milk  4. Skimmed milk,and fermented	akes uits/  ave you calso milkale = 2 glas  (1 glass) (1 glass) (1 glass)	per 2+	day 1 1 Bever con an	or solution in the second seco	e of the led wing per ling How m	ek 1-2	lowir reakf	per I 2-3 3-3 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4	month 1	ou beca 1 mug	ame = 1 gl	lass =	0
pregnant? Please include k  Breakfast cereals  1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla  2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with fruinuts  3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.  4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.  5. Sugar with your cereals  6. Jam with your cereals  11. How many cups/glasses hapregnant? Please include acups = 2.5 dl, ½ litre plastic bottl  Milk and yogurt  1. Full-fat milk and fermented milk  2. Low-fat milk  3. Extra low-fat milk  4. Skimmed milk,and fermented  5. Cultura, all types (probiotic)	akes uits/  ave you cliso milk le = 2 glas  (1 glass)	per 2+	day 1 1 Bever on an art co	or solution in the second seco	e of the led wing per lir How m	ek 1-2	lowir ceakf	per II 2-3 3-3 3-4 3-3 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3	ce your cek	o box pe	ame = 1 gl	lass =	0
<ul> <li>pregnant? Please include k</li> <li>Breakfast cereals</li> <li>1. Unsweetened muesli, All-Bran Fla</li> <li>2. Sweetened muesli, muesli with frunuts</li> <li>3. Porridge, oatmeal etc.</li> <li>4. Corn Flakes, Frosties etc.</li> <li>5. Sugar with your cereals</li> <li>6. Jam with your cereals</li> <li>11. How many cups/glasses hapregnant? Please include acups = 2.5 dl, ½ litre plastic bottl</li> <li>Milk and yogurt</li> <li>1. Full-fat milk and fermented milk</li> <li>2. Low-fat milk</li> <li>3. Extra low-fat milk</li> <li>4. Skimmed milk,and fermented</li> <li>5. Cultura, all types (probiotic)</li> <li>6. Biola milk/yoghurt (probiotic)</li> </ul>	akes uits/  ave you collso milko le = 2 glas  (1 glass) (1 glass) (1 glass) (1 glass) (1 glass)	per 2+	day  day  1  Bever con an  (Mark con an	or Forage Presented Serage Presented Ser	e of the led wing per ling.  2-3	ek 1-2	lowir reakf	per II 2-3 3-3 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3	ce yo	ou beca 1 mug	ame = 1 gl	lass =	0

					How I	many	glasses			Í		
Milk and yoghurt		8+	ре 6-7	r day 4-5	2-3	1	or pe 5-6	r week 3-4	1-2	or pe	r mont	th O
9. Go'morgen yogurt	(1 serving)		υ- <i>γ</i>	4-3		ф	J-0	J-4				Ŭ
10. Chocolate milk, Litago	(1 glass)	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$		$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$		$\overline{\Box}$		$\overline{\Box}$	
11. Soya milk	(1 glass)											
12. Rice and oat milk	(1 glass)											
										I		
	I		n	or dov		How	many g			lar no	r man	·h
Juice/ soft drink/ water/ alcohol		8+	6-7	er day 4-5	2-3	1	or pe 5-6	er weel	к 1-2	or pe	1 mon	0
13. Orange juice	(1 glass)											
14. Other fruit juices, nectar	(1 glass)											
15. Tomato- and vegetable juices	(1 glass)											
16. Cordial, with sugar	(1 glass)											
17. Cordial, with sweetener	(1 glass)											
18. Coca Cola/Pepsi with sugar	(1 glass)											
19. Other soft drinks with sugar	(1 glass)											
20. Diet Coke/Diet Pepsi	(1 glass)											
21. Other light/diet soft drinks	(1 glass)											
22. Caffeine drinks (Battery etc.).	(1 glass)											
23. Tap water	(1 glass)											
24. Uncarbonated bottled water	(1 glass)											
25. Carbonated bottled water	(1 glass)											
26. Non/low -alcoholic beers	(1 glass)											
27. Pilsner	(1 glass)											
28. Wine	(1 glass)											
29. Spirits, liqueur	(1 drink)											
										•		
	I		De	er day	HO	w mar	y cups/ or pe	mugs r week	(	or pe	er mon	ıth
Coffee/tea		8+	6-7	4-5	2-3	1	5-6	3-4	1-2	2-3	1	0
30. Filter coffee	(1 cup)											
31.Coffee instant	(1 cup)											
32. Coffee boiled/cafetiere	(1 cup)										Ц	
33. Cafe latte, cappuccino	(1 cup)										Ц	
34. Espresso	(1 cup)						Ц					
35. Decaffeinated coffee	(1 cup)	Ц_							Ц_			
36.Fig/ barley coffee	(1 cup)						Ц		Ц	빝		
37. Tea (black tea, fruit tea etc.)	(1 mug)	Ц.							Щ			
38. Green tea	(1 mug)						Щ					
39. Rosehip tea, herb tea	(1 mug)	Ш	Ш	Ш		Ш	Ш	Ш		ΙШ	Ш	Ш
12. In how many cups of coff	ee or tea	do yo			crea	m/ su	_		ı.	1 -		LI_
Milk/ cream/ sugar in coffee and	tea	8+	ре 6-7	er day 4-5	2-3	1	or pe 5-6	er wee 3-4	k 1-2	or pe	r mont	th O
1. Milk/ cream in coffee/ tea												
2. Sugar/ honey in coffee/ tea												
3. Artificial sweetener in coffee/ te	а											

First, we ask you to answer a couple of general questions concerning your hot meals. We will then ask more detailed questions about your intake of hot meals since you became pregnant. When you answer these questions please include all hot food you would eat during the day.

13. How often have you on average eaten the following types of hot food since you became pregnant? (Mark one box only)

	How often									
	per week or per month									
General questions	6+	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	0
Meat and meat products										
2. Meat and meat products, grilled										
3. Offal										
4. Chicken, turkey										
5. Fish, fish products, boiled/ baked										
6. Fish, fish products, fried										
7. Vegetarian dishes										

More detailed questions

14. How often have you on average had the following types of hot food since you became pregnant?

pregnant:					Цом	ofton					
Hot meal with meat products	How often per week or per mor							nth			
not mout products	6+	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	
1. Meat /pork sausage											
2. Hot dogs and/or frankfurters											
3. Chicken and/or turkey sausage											
4. Meat balls, meat loaf											
5. Hamburger, meat patty											
6. Minced meat in sauce e.g. casserole											
Hot meal with beef/ veal											
7. Beef or veal roast											
8. Beef (fillet, tenderloin, sirloin, entrecote)											
9. T-bone steak, veal cutlet											
10. Casserole, stew, soup											
Hot meal with Pork											
<ul> <li>11. Pork chop, cutlet, roast pork</li> <li>12. Pork tenderloin, fillet</li> <li>13. Smoked pork chops, pork loin</li> <li>14. Pork, ribs, spareribs</li> <li>15. Bacon</li> <li>16. Pork in stew</li> <li>Hot meal with Lamb</li> </ul>											
17. Lamb roast, lamb chop								님			
18. Lamb stews (Fårikål etc.)	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	
Hot meal with Venison 19. Reindeer roast	П										
20. Roast of elk, roe deer, fallow deer	H		П		Н			H		H	
21. Reindeer patty/reindeer stew											
22. Patty/ stew of elk, roe / fallow deer	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	$\bar{\Box}$			$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	
Offal	_	_	_	_	_			_	_	_	
23. Liver, kidney from ox, pig											
24. Liver kidney from lamb											
25. Liver, kidney from venison											
26. Black pudding,"hashed lungs"											
Hot meal with		ĺ	per w	eek			or pe	er mor	nth		
Poultry	6+	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	

27. Chicken fillet, turkey fillet		Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш				Ш		
28. Fried chicken											
29. Pan fried/ boiled chicken, turkey											
30. Chicken schnitzel, nuggets											
31. Game (grouse, pheasant etc.)											
32. Other poultry (duck, goose, ostrich)											
Seafood											
33. Cod, saithe, haddock, pollack											
(boiled/fried/smoked)											
34. Mackerel, herring											
35. Salmon, trout											
36. Halibut, plaice, flounder				H							
37. Tuna fish											
38. Perch, pike, pikecake		ᆜ									
39. Other fish									Ц		
40. Fish cake, fish pudding, fish balls											
41. Fish fingers, breaded fish											
42. Fish casserole, soup, fish au gratin											
43. Shrimps											
44. Mussels											
45. Crab											
46. Roe											
47. Fish liver											
Pasta dishes											
48. Pasta with meat (Bolognaise, Lasagne etc)											
49. Pasta with fish/ mussels/ shrimp											
50. Pasta with vegetables											
51. Pasta with only tomato sauce/ ketchup											
52. Cheese (Parmesan) with your pasta											
Other hot meals											
53. Pizza											
54. Taco, burritos etc.											
55. Pancakes											
56. Rice pudding etc. (not breakfast)											
57. Soup, home made and packet											
Vegetable dishes as main course											
58. Only with vegetables											
59. With beans and/or lentils											
60. With soya products (sausage, burger)											
	\//it	h vo	our h	ot m	eal						
15. How often have you on average e						ems	since	you b	ecam	e pre	gnant?
-	1 .	ı			ow oft						
Potato/ rica/ spaghatti	per d	ay		er we		(	or per				
Potato/ rice/ spaghetti 1. Potatoes (boiled, baked, mashed)	1		5-6	3-4	1-2		2-3	1	0		
French fries, fried potatoes			П								
3. Creamed potatoes, gratinated potatoes											
Spaghetti, macaroni, noodles											
5. Rice											
6. Millet, couscous etc.				$\Box$			$\Box$	$\Box$	$\sqcup$		

	1	How often	la	
Gravy/ trimmings	per day	or per week 5-6 3-4 1-2	or per month 2-3 1 0	
7. Melted butter		3-0 3-4 1-2		
8. Melted margarine				
9. Brown gravy/white sauce				
10. Béarnaise sauce etc.				
11. Mayonnaise, remoulade				
12. Sour cream				
13. Low-fat sour cream				
14. Ketchup				
15. Mustard				
13. Mustaru				
	Cc	ooking fat		
16. How often have you used the f		•	ookina since vou bec	ame
pregnant? Mark only one box for e		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Johnning Gillion your book	
		How often	1	
Cooking for	per day	or per week	or per month	
Cooking fat  1. Butter	2+ 1	5-6 3-4 1-2	2-3 1 0	
2. Butter soft (Bremyk, Smørgod)				
3. Margarine hard (Melange, Per)				
4. Soft soya margarine (pack/pot)				
5. Margarine with olive oil (Olivero)				
6. Other types of margarine				
7. Soya oil				
8. Cooking oil				
9. Olive oil				
10. Corn oil				
11. Other types of oil				
	V/e	egetables		
First we ask you a couple of gener			more detailed questi	ons about
your intake of vegetables since yo				ons about
17. How often have you on average				
		How often	<del></del>	
General questions	per day		or per month -2 2-3 1 0	
Raw vegetables (salads etc.)				
2. Vegetables in casseroles, soups, wok				
etc.				
3. Boiled vegetables with main dish				
18. More detailed question about v	vogotables			
How often have you on average ea	_	owing vegetable si	nce vou became pred	nant? (Mark
one box per line)			ioo you isocamo prog	
		How often	] normonth	
Vegetable	per day 2+	-	or per month -2 2-3 1 0	
Frozen vegetable mix				
2. Cucumber				
3. Aubergine				
4. Avocado				
	I	I	I —	

	Ī			low oft		1		
Varatable	per	· .		er wee			r month	
Vegetable 5. Cauliflower, raw	2+	1	5-6	3-4	1-2	2-3		0
6. Cauliflower, boiled/ in casseroles		П		H	П			
7. Broccoli, raw								
8. Broccoli, boiled/ in casseroles			$\Box$		П			
Green beans, haricots verts								
10. Peas								
11. Carrots, raw								
12. Carrots, boiled/ in casseroles								
13. Cabbage, raw								
14. Cabbage, boiled/ in casseroles					Ц_			
15. Garlic					닏			
16. Swede, raw					$\perp$			
17. Swede, boiled/ in casseroles					Ш			
18. Onion, leek, spring onion, raw								
19. Onion, leek, boiled/ in casseroles								
20. Sweetcorn								
21. Pepper, raw								
22. Pepper in casseroles								
23. Brussels sprouts, boiled/ in casseroles								
24. Lettuce, Chinese cabbage								
25. Lettuce, Chinese cabbage								
26. Celery, celeriac								
27. Button mushroom, raw								
28. Button mushroom, fried/ in casseroles								
29. Wild mushroom								
30. Spinach					$\Box$			
31. Courgette (zucchini)				$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$			
32. Tomato		$\overline{\Box}$		$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$			
33. Other vegetables								
oo. Othor vogotabloo								
19. How often have you used dressir pregnant? (Mark one box per line		other t		How	<u>often</u>	d since	you be	ecame
Dana alia ad talan series se	per	· .		er wee			r month	0
Dressing/ trimmings 1. Dressing (Thousand-island etc.)	2+	1	5-6	3-4	1-2	2-3	1	0
Light dressing, yoghurt dressing	H	H	H	H	H		H	H
3. Olives, black/green								
4. Feta cheese								
Home-made dressing 5. With oil			$\vdash$		$\Box$			
6. Without oil		H	H	H	H		H	H
7. With sour cream/ yoghurt								
20. How would you characterize the casseroles.	usual ı	atio be	tween	veget	ables a	nd mea	at in yo	ur
	Н	ave not	N		getables			More meat than
1. Casseroles with meat/ fish		eaten		than n	neat	meat an	a veg.	vegetables
Casseroles with meal lish     Casseroles with offal		H						
Casseroles with minced meat								

## Fruit

21. How many fresh fru	its have you e	aten		_	since	e you						
		0.	ре 6-7	r day 4-5	2.2	4	or p 5-6	er wee 3-4	k 1-2	or pe	er mon	th 0
Fresh fruit		8+	6-7	4-5	2-3	1	5-6	3-4	1-2 	2-3	1	
			_								_	_
22. How often have you on average eaten the following fresh fruits since you became pregnant? (Mark one box per line)												
	ı		per da	21/			<u>r often</u> oer wee	ak	Lor	per mo	nth	
Fresh fruit		4+	3	2	1	5-6	3-4	1-2	2-3		0	
1.Orange, mandarin	(1 piece)											
2. Banana	(1 piece)											
3. Grapes	(8-10 pieces)											
4. Apple	(1 piece)											
5. Peach, nectarine	(1 piece)											
6. Grapefruit	(½ piece)											
7. Strawberries	(1 cup)											
8. Other berries (blueberrie	s etc.) (1 cup)											
9. Mango	(½ piece)											
10. Melon	(1 slice)											
11. Papaya	(½ piece)											
12. Plum	(1 piece)											
13. Pear	(1 piece)											
14. Other fruits												
23. How often have you (Mark one box per line)	ı on average e	aten 1			ng dri		its sir often	nce yo				ant?
(Mark one box per line)	ı on average e		per da	ay		How or	<u>often</u> per we	ek	or	per mo	onth	ant?
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts	ı on average e	4+	per da	ay 2	1	How or   5-6	<u>often</u> per we 3-4	ek 1-2	or 2-3	per mo	onth 0	ant?
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts  1. Apricots	ı on average e		per da	ay		How or   5-6	<u>often</u> per we	ek	or	per mo	onth	ant?
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts  1. Apricots  2. Raisins	ı on average e	4+	per da	ay 2	1	How or   5-6	<u>often</u> per we 3-4	ek 1-2	or 2-3	per mo	onth 0	ant?
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date	ı on average e	4+	per da	ay 2	1	How or   5-6	<u>often</u> per we 3-4	ek 1-2	or 2-3	per mo	onth 0	ant?
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date 4. Peanuts		4+	per da	ay 2	1	How or   5-6	<u>often</u> per we 3-4	ek 1-2	or 2-3	per mo	onth 0	ant?
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date		4+	per da	ay 2	1	How or   5-6	<u>often</u> per we 3-4	ek 1-2	or 2-3	per mo	onth 0	ant?
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date 4. Peanuts		4+ 	per da	2 2	1	How or   5-6	r often per we 3-4	ek 1-2	or 2-3	per mo	onth 0	ant?
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date 4. Peanuts	hew nuts etc.  Desse	4+	per da	ay 2                 	1	How or   5-6	y often per we 3-4	ek 1-2	or 2-3	per mo	onth 0 	
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date 4. Peanuts 5. Almonds, hazelnuts, cas  24. How often have you	hew nuts etc.  Desse	4+	per da	ay 2                 	1	How or   5-6	y often per we 3-4	ek 1-2 □ □ □ □ □  vyou be	or 2-3	per mo 3 1 1	onth 0 	
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(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date 4. Peanuts 5. Almonds, hazelnuts, cas  24. How often have you one box per line)  Dessert/ice cream 1. Pudding (chocolate,crem 2. Tinned fruit, stewed fruit	hew nuts etc.  Desse I on average e	4+	per da 3	ream	1	How or   5-6	often per we 3-4	ek 1-2           you be	or 2-3	per model 1	onth 0 	
(Mark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date 4. Peanuts 5. Almonds, hazelnuts, cas  24. How often have you one box per line)  Dessert/ice cream 1. Pudding (chocolate,crem 2. Tinned fruit, stewed fruit potato flour	hew nuts etc.  Desse  on average etc.)  thickened with	4+	per da 3	eaw  ceam  llowin	1	How or   5-6	candy	ek 1-2           you be	or 2-3	per model 1	onth 0 	
<ul> <li>(Mark one box per line)</li> <li>Dried fruit /nuts</li> <li>1. Apricots</li> <li>2. Raisins</li> <li>3. Prune, fig, date</li> <li>4. Peanuts</li> <li>5. Almonds, hazelnuts, cas</li> <li>24. How often have you one box per line)</li> <li>Dessert/ice cream</li> <li>1. Pudding (chocolate,crem</li> <li>2. Tinned fruit, stewed fruit potato flour</li> <li>3. Fruit salad made of fresh</li> </ul>	hew nuts etc.  Desse  on average etc.)  thickened with	4+	per day  Ce Cr the fo	eay 2	1	How or   5-6	candy	ek 1-2           you be	or 2-3	per model 1	onth 0 	
CMark one box per line)  Dried fruit /nuts 1. Apricots 2. Raisins 3. Prune, fig, date 4. Peanuts 5. Almonds, hazelnuts, cas  24. How often have you one box per line)  Dessert/ice cream 1. Pudding (chocolate,crem 2. Tinned fruit, stewed fruit potato flour 3. Fruit salad made of fresh 4. Ice cream	hew nuts etc.  Desse  on average etc.)  thickened with  fruit	4+	per day  ce cr the fo	ream	1	How or   5-6	candy	ek 1-2           you be	ecam	per model 1	onth 0 	
<ul> <li>(Mark one box per line)</li> <li>Dried fruit /nuts</li> <li>1. Apricots</li> <li>2. Raisins</li> <li>3. Prune, fig, date</li> <li>4. Peanuts</li> <li>5. Almonds, hazelnuts, cas</li> <li>24. How often have you one box per line)</li> <li>Dessert/ice cream</li> <li>1. Pudding (chocolate,crem</li> <li>2. Tinned fruit, stewed fruit potato flour</li> <li>3. Fruit salad made of fresh</li> </ul>	hew nuts etc.  Desse  on average etc.)  thickened with  fruit	4+	per day  Ce Cr the fo	ream	1	How or   5-6	candy	ek 1-2           you be	ecamo	per model 1	onth 0 	

8. Cream, whipped cream

•	arerage c	aton	canes	anu	bulls		often	ecame	e pregi	nant?	
			per da	av			er wee	k	or pe	r montl	า
Cakes, buns		4+	3	2	1	5-6	3-4	1-2	2-3	1	0
1. Sweet bun, Norwegian	(1 piece)										
Christmas cake etc	(1 piece)					l —					
2. Danish pastry											
3. Doughnut, cake	(1 piece)										
4. Waffle	(1 plate)										
<ol><li>Chocolate cake, sponge cake etc.</li></ol>	(1 piece)										Ц
6. Cookie	(1 piece)		Ш	Ш				Ш			
26. How often have you on only one box per line)	average e	aten	sweet	s and	d snac	ks sin	ce yo	u bec	ame pr	regnai	nt? (Mark
	i	1				1	<u>often</u>		i		
Sweets and snacks		4+	per d	ay 2	1	or p	er wee	ek 1-2	or pe	er mont 1	n O
1. Plain chocolate			П				J-4				
2. Chocolate with nuts etc			$\overline{\Box}$								
3. Caramel, liquorice					П						
4. Sweets, jelly sweets		H	H		П						
5. Pastilles with sugar											
6. Sugar-free pastilles											H
7. Marzipan											
8. Potato chips											
·											
9. Popcorn		Ц		Н							
10. Salty snacks											1 1
•			_ 凵	_ 니 .				Ш		ш	
·			-		item		_		—		
27. It is difficult to ask about		ood y	ou ha	ve ea	ıten si	nce yo			pregna		
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any		ood y	ou ha	ve ea	ıten si	nce yo			pregna		
27. It is difficult to ask about		ood y	ou ha	ve ea	ıten si	nce yo	nat yo	u hav	pregna		
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any		ood y	ou ha	ve ea have	ıten si	nce yo	nat yo w often	u hav	pregna e not y		en asked
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.  Other food items eaten		ood y s tha	ou ha t you	ve ea have	ıten si	nce yo	nat yo w often per w	u hav 1 veek	pregna e not y	per mo	en asked
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.		ood y s tha	ou ha t you	ve ea have	iten si eaten	nce you and the How	nat yo w often per w	u hav 1 veek	pregna e not y	per me	en asked
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.  Other food items eaten		ood y s tha	ou ha t you	ve ea have	iten si eaten	nce you and the How	w often per v 3 3-4	u hav 1 veek	pregna e not y	per mo	en asked
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.  Other food items eaten Name:		ood y s tha	ou ha t you	ve ea have	iten si eaten	How or 1 5-4	w often per w 3 3-4	u hav 1 veek	pregna e not y	per mo	en asked
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.  Other food items eaten Name: Name:		ood y s tha	ou ha t you	ve ea have	iten si eaten	How or 5-6	w often per w 3 3-4	u hav 1 veek	pregna e not y	per mo	en asked
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.  Other food items eaten  Name:  Name:		6+	per c	day 3 1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1	2 1	Hote you and the Hotel or 5-0	w often per v 6 3-4	u hav	pregna e not y	per mo	en asked
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.  Other food items eaten Name: Name: Name: Name:	food item	6+	per of 5 4 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	day 3	eaten  2 1  0 [ 0 [ 0 y mo	How or 1 5-6	w often per v 6 3-4 1 [	ou hav	pregna e not y	per mo	onth 1
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.  Other food items eaten Name: Name: Name: Name: 28. Many countries, including	ing USA, E	6+	per of 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 6 6 6 6	day 3	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	How the control of th	w often per v 6 3-4 ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] foode sale	ou hav	pregna e not y	per mo	onth 1
27. It is difficult to ask about down the names of any about.  Other food items eaten Name:	ing USA, E	6+  Grandler	per of 5 4	day 3	2 de la	How thing of	w often per v 6 3-4 ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] ( ] food ne sale such	veek 4 1-2 1	pregnate not y	per mo 2-3	en asked  onth  1  □  □  odified  ish to know
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#### Hot meals from kiosks, gas/petrol stations and fast food restaurants

30. On average, how often h Restaurants since you b	ecame pregnant?				t food
	per o			r per month	
Food bought from	4+ 2-	3 1 5-6	3-4 1-2	<u>2-3</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	
1. Kiosks					
2. Gas/petrol stations					
3. Fast food restaurants (McDona	ald's etc) 📗 📗				
31. Please mark if you have				llowing food ite	ems
compared to before become					
	Did not eat or drink				Stopped
Food item	this before pregnancy	As before	More	Less co	ompletely
1. Milk, dairy products, cheese					
2. Bread and cereals					
3. Biscuits					
4. Fat					
5. Meat	H				
6. Fish	H	H	H	H	H
7. Eggs	$\vdash$	H	H	H	
8. Vegetables	H	H	H	H	H
9. Fruit					
10. Chocolate					
11. Other sweets/candy				<u> </u>	
12. Coffee				$\sqsubseteq$	
13. Tea					
14. Juice					
15. Soft drinks with sugar					
16. Soft drinks sugar free					
17. Alcohol					
32. Have you experienced n			☐ Yes	☐ No	
33. If yes; have you eaten m More Less	ore or less than beto	ore you becan	ne pregnant?		
34. In which week(s) were y	you most bothered w	ith nausoa?			
From pregnancy week		Still naused	OLIC		
From pregnancy week	To pregnancy week		bus		
35. Have you vomited during	g this pregnancy?		] Yes	No	
36. In which week(s) did yo					
From pregnancy week	To pregnancy week	Still vomiting	ng		
	<u> </u>				
37. Have you started to eat of	or drink certain food	items during	this pregnanc	cy? 🗌 Yes	□ No
38. If yes, name the two mos	st important food ite	ms you have s	started to eat/	drink.	
Write the name of the foo		- , ,			
1	l				

## **Dietary Supplements**

39. Do you use, or have you used supplements during this pregnancy? ☐Yes ☐N									lo			
40. If yes, we ask you to name and quantify the supplements you have used/are using (ts = 3.5 ml (teaspoon), bs = 5 ml (2 x teaspoon), ss = 10 ml (3 x teaspoon)												
	_	_			oer we				_		Amour	
Liquid supplements	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	<1	0	1 ts	1bs	1ss
1. Cod liver oil								Н		님		
2. Omega-3 cod liver oil												
3. Sanasol												
4. Biovit												
5. Liquid iron mixture (Floradix etc.)		Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	
Other liquid supplements												
6. Name:												
7.Manufacturer:												
8. Name:												
9.Manufacturer:												
	_	_		-	er we				_		ber(s)	per
Capsules/tablets	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	<1	0	time 1	2 3	4+
10. Cod liver oil capsules											_ Ŭ	
11. Fish oil capsules												
12. Vitaplex, B vitamins												
13. Kostpluss/nyco plus multi												
14. Nyco plus folic acid 0.4 mg												
15.Spektro (Solaray)												
16. Hemofer												
17. Duroferon duretter, Ferro Retard												
Other supplements												
18. Name:												
19. Manufacturer:												
20. Name:												
21. Manufacturer:												
22. Name:												
23. Manufacturer::												
24. Name:												
25. Manufacturer:												

Please remember to fill out the date on page 2!

Thank you for your time and help!

# Appendix F

Questionnaire Q3 in MoBa (week 30)

# den norske Mor & barn undersøkelsen

#### Questionnaire 3C

This questionnaire applies mainly to the period after week 12 of your pregnancy. We will ask you some questions which you may recognise from the first questionnaire. We do this because we want to continue following your and your child's progress. It would be useful for you to consult your pregnancy health card before you start answering the questions so that you can use the information contained in it when completing this questionnaire. If you feel uncomfortable with a question or it is difficult to answer, you can skip this question and go on to the next one.

This questionnaire will be processed by a computer. It is therefore	re important that you follow these instructions:								
Use a blue or black ballpoint pen.	in mportant that you ronow those moti dottories.								
Put a cross in the box that is most relevant like this: X									
If you put a cross in the wrong box, correct it by fillin									
Write a number or capital letter in the large green bo     Please do not use this questionnaire. Contact us									
It is important that you only write in the white are at morbarn@fhi.no or phone + 47 53 20 40 40 if									
4 2 2 4 E 4 7 9 0 0 your	Vou need a questionnaire								
Number: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	Cumming								
When entering a single-digit number in boxes containing two or	r more squares, use the square on the right.								
	For example: 5 is written like this:								
A number of questions in this questionnaire concern the week	of pregnancy. For example: If you want to indicate something								
that happened 14 weeks after your last period, enter a cross in									
	ofession should be written in the boxes or on the lines provided.								
<ul> <li>Please write clearly in CAPITAL LETTERS.</li> <li>Remember to enter the date when you completed the question</li> </ul>	naira								
Please return the completed questionnaire in the stamped addr									
riodo rotam ino compoted questionnano in the stamped dadi.	)								
Date when the questionnaire was completed	(write the year in full, e.g. 2001)								
Day Month	Year								
Antenatal care and health									
Where have you been to antenatal check- ups?	3. Is your doctor male or female?								
(Fill in one or more boxes.) Specify how many times.	How many times have you gone to him/her?								
	_								
Public health centre times	General practitioner female times								
Doctor's surgery times									
	☐ male times								
Hospital (autostionts) clinic									
Hospital (outpatients) clinic times	Gynaecologist								
2. Who has examined you each time? (Fill in one or	Gynaecologist female times								
	Gynaecologist female times  male times								
2. Who has examined you each time? (Fill in one or	Gynaecologist female times  male times  4. If you visit or have visited a gynaecologist or hospital								
Who has examined you each time? (Fill in one or more boxes.) Specify how many times.	Gynaecologist female times  male times								
Who has examined you each time? (Fill in one or more boxes.) Specify how many times.	Gynaecologist female times  male times  4. If you visit or have visited a gynaecologist or hospital clinic for your antenatal check-ups, what is or was the								
2. Who has examined you each time? (Fill in one or more boxes.) Specify how many times.   Midwife  General practitioner  times	Gynaecologist								
2. Who has examined you each time? (Fill in one or more boxes.) Specify how many times.   Midwife  times	Gynaecologist								
2. Who has examined you each time? (Fill in one or more boxes.) Specify how many times.   Midwife  General practitioner  times	Gynaecologist								

Questionnaire 3c M&B 20,000 1101

5. Do you agree with the following statements concerning your antenatal check-ups?	14. Were there complications during the first 2 weeks following the amniocentesis?
Agree Agree Disagree Disagree Disagree completely Agree somewhat somewhat completely	□ No
I have been given sufficient advice and information	☐ Yes
I have been well taken care of	<ul><li>15. If yes, what kind of complications?</li><li> Vaginal bleeding</li></ul>
There was not enough	Leakage of amniotic fluid
time during the consultations	
I felt secure during these check-ups	16. Have you had an X-ray during pregnancy?
I have been able to discuss	□ No
everything I needed to during the check-ups	∐ Yes
On the whole, I am satisfied	17. If yes, what part of your body was X-rayed? How many X-rays were taken and in which week of pregnancy? (Fill in
with the way I have been followed up by the health service	one or more boxes.)  Week of pregnancy  No. of
6. Have you contacted a midwife or doctor in addition to your	0-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-28 29+ times
normal check-ups?	Teeth
Midwife	Lungs.
Doctor	Lungs.
7.If yes, was it difficult to get an appointment?	Arms or legs
Midwife Doctor	Pelvis/abdomen/
Not difficult	back
Very difficult	Other L L L L L
8. Have you had a gynaecological examination during your pregnancy (internal examination)? If so, how many times?	18. Have you received treatment to prevent a premature birth during this pregnancy? (Fill in one or more boxes.)
pregnancy (internal examination): If 50, now many times:	No
□ No	<ul><li>✓ Yes, relax or bed-rest</li><li>✓ Yes, medication</li></ul>
Yes	Which medicines?
9. How many ultrasound examinations have you had during your pregnancy?	19. Have you been vaccinated during this pregnancy?
your pregnancy:	☐ No☐ Yes
External ultrasound examination Times	Which vaccine?
Internal ultrasound examination Times	20. Has the midwife or doctor told you that you have or have
	had high blood pressure during this pregnancy?  No
10. How many children are you expecting?	Yes
11. Have you been offered an amniocentesis or placenta biopsy?	21. If yes, what was the highest reading during this
No (go to question 16)	pregnancy? (High blood pressure is over 140/90) (Refer to your health card.)
☐ Yes	
12. If yes, were any tests performed and what were the results?  Was the test performed? Were the results normal?	/ E.g. 150/ 95
Yes No Yes No	☐ Don't know
Amniocentesis	
. ,	22. Have you had high blood pressure without being pregnant?
If the tests were abnormal, describe the findings:	□ No
	☐ Yes☐ Don't know
13. If an amniocentesis or placenta biopsy was performed, what was the reason?	23. If yes, what was the highest reading before this
Due to my age (normally 38 or older at the time of delivery)	pregnancy?
Previous child with a chromosome disorder  Previous child with neural tube defect (spina bifida)	/ E.g. 150/ 95
Epilepsy (medication for epilepsy)	_
Ultrasound findings	☐ Don't know
Other	

	What was your blood percents ing this pregnancy? (Refer to	your health card a	and not	e the		much did yo when was it?				al check-up
	most recent, in addition to the	Haemoglobin		es.) eek				_		
		(Hb)	of	preg	Weigl	ht		kg		
	e at last antenatal check-up ng pregnancy						,	_		
High	nest value during pregnancy	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				of antenatal k -up				
Low	est value during pregnancy						Day	Mont	h	Year
	Don't know									
26	Have you been admitted to	the hospital sinc	e vou h	ecame pred	nant?					
		the hospital sine	c you k	recame preg	ilant.					
=	Yes, which hospital(s)									
27.	If yes, why and when were	you hospitalised?	(Fill in	one or more		which wools o	f nuannam		vav admitta	40
					0–4	which week o 5–8 9–12			you admitte 21–24 25–2	
	Prolonged nausea and vomiti	ina								
	Bleeding									
	Leakage of amniotic fluid									
	Threatening preterm labour .									
	High blood pressure									
	(Pre-)Eclampsia									
	Other									
28.	Do you have or have you ex	ver had any of the	e follow	ving?						
		-	lf	yes, how ofte		had problem		_	How much	at a time?
			If	yes, how often	en have you 1-6 times	had problem Once	s? More the	_ an	How much	at a time?  Large
	Before this pregnancy:	No	Yes	1–4	1–6	<u> </u>	More th		How much	
	Incontinence when coughing, snee	ezing or laughing		1–4 times	1–6 times	Once	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, snee	ezing or laughing	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, snee	ezing or laughing activity	Yes	1–4 times	1–6 times	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	activity	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	activity	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	activity to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the			Large
29.	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1-6 times a week	Once a day	More the once a day			Large
29.	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1-6 times a week	Once a day  Once a	More the once a day	egnancies	Drops	Large amounts
29.	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day	More the once a day		Drops	Large amounts
29.	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day  Once a	More the once a day	egnancies Severe	Drops  Drops  Prior to	Large amounts
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	ezing or laughing activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day  Once a	More the once a day	egnancies Severe	Drops  Drops  Prior to	Large amounts
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day  Once a	More the once a day	egnancies Severe	Drops  Drops  Prior to	Large amounts
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day  Once a	More the once a day	egnancies Severe	Drops  Drops  Prior to	Large amounts
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day  Once a	More the once a day	egnancies Severe	Drops  Drops  Prior to	Large amounts
	Incontinence when coughing, sneed Incontinence during physical (running / jumping)	activity  to urinate	Yes	1–4 times a month	1–6 times a week	Once a day  Once a	More the once a day	egnancies Severe	Drops  Drops  Prior to	Large amounts

30. Do you wake up at night due to pelvic pain?	39. If yes, where and when was it done?
Yes, frequently	(Fill in one or more boxes.)
Yes, sometimes No, never	Tattoo Body piercing
□ No, Hevel	Before this pregnancy:  In Norway
	Abroad
31. Do you have to use a stick or crutches in order to walk	
due to pelvic pain?	During this pregnancy:
<ul><li>No, never</li><li>Yes, but not every day, the pain varies from day to day</li></ul>	In Norway
Yes, I have to use a stick or crutches every day	, is load
	40. Have you ever had a blood transfusion? If yes, give the
	number of transfusions.
32. Have you received an anaesthetic in connection with surgery or dental treatment during this pregnancy?	□ No
No	Yes, during this pregnancy Times
Yes	Vac hafaya thia nyagnanay
	Yes, before this pregnancy Times
33. If yes, what type of anaesthetic have you had? (Fill in one	41. If yes, in which country and which year? (Give the last 2 transfusions.)  YEAR
or more boxes.)	
General (full) anaesthetic Spinal anaesthetic (epidural)	Country:
Local anaesthetic	
☐ Don't know	Country:
34. Have you been to the dentist during this pregnancy?	42. Have you ever had breast surgery?
□ No	□ No
☐ Yes	Yes
65 M	
<ol> <li>If yes, did the dentist perform any of the following treatments? (Fill in one or more boxes.)</li> </ol>	43. If yes, was it:
Yes No	Breast enlargement
Put in new amalgam fillings (silver fillings)	Breast reduction
Removed or replaced amalgam fillings	Cancer/biopsy
Put in new white fillings	Other, describe:
36. How many teeth do you have and how many have	44. Have you ever had cervical dysplasia?
fillings? (Look in the mirror and count.)	☐ No☐ Yes
Total number of teeth	Year the dysplasia was detected the first time
	real the dysplasia was detected the first time
Number of teeth with amalgam fillings	45. Have you had an operation on your cervix?
ů ů	
Number of teeth with other types of fillings	☐ No ☐ Yes
	Year of operation
07	
37. At present, do your gums bleed when you brush your teeth?	
No, seldom or never	46. Have you ever had a gamma globulin injection? (used to prevent infection of hepatitis A, primarily when
Yes, sometimes	travelling abroad.)
Yes, frequently Yes, nearly always	□ No
□ 1es, Hearry always	Yes
38. Have you had a tattoo or body piercing, including extra	If yes, which year?
holes in the ears? (Do not include pierced ears if you	
have one hole in each ear.)	
☐ No	
∟ ies	

ŀ	How have you been recently?													
So	Some questions about the time that has elapsed since the 13th week of pregnancy.													
<b>47</b> .	Have you had one No Yes	or more	e episo	odes o	f vagi	nal ble	eding after the 13th week of pregna	incy?						
48.	48. If yes, how much did you bleed, in which week(s) of pregnancy and how many days did the bleeding last? (If you have had more than 2 episodes of bleeding, describe the last 2 only.)													
	more than 2 episo					tne las	In which week o		y did th	ne	1	No. of days bleeding		
		The (spotting		nt of bl ns a fev		os)		bleeding occur? 13–16 17–20 21–24 25–28 29+						
	1 Chatting	Mara	than .	an attin		المسموا	amaiinta			7				
	1. Spotting	iviore	More than spotting Large amounts				amounts							
	2. Spotting	More	than	spottin	ıg 🗆	Large	amounts					ш		
	Number of episode	s of bleed	ding if	more t	than 2									
40	B I I		10				<b>54</b> . Harris	L - 11 11						
49.	Do you know why No	you bled	7				51. Have you been  No	botnered	by uter	ine c	ontrac	tions?		
	Yes						Yes, a little							
<b>50</b> .	If yes, what was the	reason? (F	ill in o	ne or n	nore bo	oxes.)	Yes, a lot							
	The placenta is too lo					•								
	Premature separation of the placenta/abruptio/ablatio placenta						a							
Threatening miscarriage/premature birth  Cervical ulcer, bleeding of the mucous membrane in the vagina														
	-		ucous r	membra	ne in th	he vagir	a							
	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse		ucous r	membra	ane in th	he vagir	а							
	Cervical ulcer, bleedin		ucous r	membra	ane in th	he vagir	a							
mix hov	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have yetures, suppositories, in Volong you took them.	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one	ny of th eams, or mo	e follov etc. in re boxe	wing ill conne	nesses ection w	or problems after the 13th week of pregn ith the illness or problem, give the name( es to all types of medicines including alte	(s) of the me ernative and	edicatio herbal	n(s), w	hen an	ıd		
mix hov	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have yetures, suppositories, in Volong you took them.	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not	ny of th eams, or mo include	e follov etc. in re boxe	wing ill conne es.) (Th ins and	nesses ection w is appli	or problems after the 13th week of pregn ith the illness or problem, give the name( es to all types of medicines including alte onal supplements as these are asked abo	(s) of the me ernative and	edication herbal re.)	n(s), w remed	then an dies, bo	ıd		
mix hov	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have yetures, suppositories, in Volong you took them.	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not	y of the eams, or moinclude	e follov etc. in re boxe e vitami	wing ill conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem	nesses ection w is appli I nutriti ancy	or problems after the 13th week of pregn ith the illness or problem, give the name( es to all types of medicines including alte onal supplements as these are asked abo	(s) of the me ernative and out elsewhe	edication herbal re.)	n(s), w remed oregna	then and dies, both ancy on	od oth		
mix hov	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have yetures, suppositories, in Volong you took them.	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not	y of the eams, or mo included	etc. in re boxe vitami eek of	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregn ith the illness or problem, give the name( es to all types of medicines including alte onal supplements as these are asked abo	(s) of the meernative and out elsewhere the which we did you to	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me	n(s), w remed	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
mix hov	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have yetures, suppositories, in Volong you took them.	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not In wh dic 13- 16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregn ith the illness or problem, give the name( es to all types of medicines including alte onal supplements as these are asked abo	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
mix hov reg	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not In wh dic 13- 16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including afternal supplements as these are asked about 1	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
mix how reg	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y tures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .	you had annhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not 13- 16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
mix how reg	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .  Back pains Other pains in	you had annhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not 13-16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
nix hov reg	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .  Back pains  Other pains in muscles/joints	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one ie. Do not in which did 13-16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
nix hov reg	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .  Back pains  Other pains in muscles/joints  Nausea	you had annhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not 13- 16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
nix hovereg	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .  Back pains  Other pains in muscles/joints  Nausea  Long-term nausea and vomiting  Vaginal thrush  Vaginal catarrh,	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one ie. Do not in what did 13-16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1.  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
nix hov reg	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .  Back pains  Other pains in muscles/joints  Nausea  Long-term nausea and vomiting  Vaginal thrush	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one ie. Do not in what did 13-16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
nix hov reg	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .  Back pains  Other pains in muscles/joints  Nausea  Long-term nausea and vomiting  Vaginal thrush  Vaginal catarrh,	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not la 13-16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1.  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .  Back pains  Other pains in muscles/joints  Nausea  Long-term nausea and vomiting  Vaginal thrush  Vaginal catarrh, unusual discharge .	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one e. Do not 13-16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cervical ulcer, bleedin Following intercourse Other reason  Do you have or have y ctures, suppositories, in w long you took them. ular and occasional us  Pelvic girdle pain .  Back pains  Other pains in muscles/joints  Nausea  Long-term nausea and vomiting  Vaginal thrush  Vaginal catarrh, unusual discharge .  Pregnancy itch	you had ar nhalers, cr (Fill in one se. Do not la 13-16	y of the eams, or mo included in ich will you he are the two	etc. in re boxe e vitami eek of nave pro	wing illi conne es.) (Th ins and pregn roblem 25-	nesses ection w is applid nutriti ancy as?	or problems after the 13th week of pregnith the illness or problem, give the name(es to all types of medicines including alternal supplements as these are asked about 1.  The name of the medication taken	(s) of the meernative and put elsewhere In which we did you to 13- 17-	edication herbal re.) eek of pake me 21-	oregna dication	then and dies, both ancy on	oth  No. of days		

Fever more than 3 times

54.	Have you taken other medication after the 13th we the name, when and how many days altogether the m remedies, both regular and occasional use. Do not income	edication	was takei	n for. (This	applies	to all typ	es of me	dicines in	cluding a	Iternative ar	
	Name of medication (e.g. Valium, Rohypnol, Paracetamol)					Use of 13–16	medicati 17–20	on in wee 21–24	k of preg 25–28	nancy 29+	No. of days taken
55.	During this pregnancy have you been involve	ed in an	acciden	it or bee			56. If	ves. in	which v	veek of pr	egnancy?
	injured (e.g. traffic accident, fall, hit in the storm. No	nach)?			-			700,			- g
	Yes						ш				
V	itamins, minerals and	dieta	ary s	supp	lem	ent	S				
57.	Have you taken vitamins, minerals or other i	nutrition	al suppl	ements	after th	e 13th	week of	i pregna	incy?		
	No (go to question 61) Yes										
	If you take supplements, please find the page	kage/bo	ottle.								
58.	Fill in the table below for the vitamins and m approximately how often you have taken the		found o	n the vita	amin pa	ackage/	bottle.	Fill in w	hen and	i	
		Week of	f pregna	ncy supp	lement	taken?	_	How	often did		is supplement?
	<del>-</del>										
	_	13–16	17–20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	4-6 times a week	1-3 times a week
1	Folate/folic acid	13–16	17–20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	13–16	17–20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2 3	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	13–16	17–20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2 3 4	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	13–16	17–20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	13–16	17–20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	13–16	17–20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	13-16	17-20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C	13-16	17-20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A	13-16	17-20	21–24	25–28	29+			Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A  Vitamin D	13-16	17-20	21-24	25–28	29+			Daily  Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A	13-16	17-20	21-24	25–28	29+			Daily  Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A  Vitamin D  Vitamin E	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29+			Daily  Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A  Vitamin D  Vitamin E  Iron	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29+			Daily  Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A  Vitamin D  Vitamin E  Iron  Calcium  Iodine  Zinc	13-16	17-20	21-24		29+			Daily  Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A  Vitamin D  Vitamin E  Iron  Calcium  Iodine  Zinc  Selenium	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29+			Daily  Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A  Vitamin D  Vitamin E  Iron  Calcium  Iodine  Zinc  Selenium  Copper	13-16	17-20		25-28	29+			Daily  Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A  Vitamin D  Vitamin E  Iron  Calcium  Iodine  Zinc  Selenium  Copper  Chromium	13-16	17-20		25-28	29+			Daily  Daily	times	times
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)  Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)  Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12  Niacin  Pantothenic acid  Biotin  Vitamin C  Vitamin A  Vitamin D  Vitamin E  Iron  Calcium  Iodine  Zinc  Selenium  Copper	13-16	17-20		25-28	29+			Daily  Daily	times	times

59.	Give th																		clude	also	herba	al rer	nedie	es and	diet	
1	e.g.	V	1	T	A	P	L	Ε	X	N	E	D		J	E	R	N			Т	Т					1
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2	_	+	Ļ	+	╄	╄	Ļ	L		4	+	╄		Ļ	L	<u> </u>				+	+	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		4	4
3																										
		T		T	Ť																					1
4	-	+	H	+	+	₩	H	-		+	+	₩		H	H	+				+	+	+			+	4
5																										
6		Т																		Т						7
	0. If you take multivitamins (with or without minerals), do these contain folate/folic acid?																									
<b>60</b> .	. <b>If you t</b> No	ake r	nult	ivita	mins	(wit	h or	with	out m	ineral	s), do	thes	е со	ntai	n fol	ate/f	olic	acida								
	Yes																									
	Don't kr	now																								
	20																									
	VOR																									
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61.	Have you		n in	paid	d em	ploy	men	t dur	ing th	nis				66.	this	s pre	gnar	icy n	ng arra naking pregr	you	doj '					
	No (go to	ques	stion	76)											No		it yo	u arc	picgi	iaiic.						
	Yes													Yes												
	Do you have the same job conditions now after the 13th week of pregnancy that you described in the first questionnaire?										67. If no, why have your working conditions not been changed to make them more suitable for you?															
	No	ilian c	•													t nec										
	Yes (go to	o que	stio	n 66)														•	rly imp	ossik	ole					
63.	If no, in v	which	ı we	ek o	of you	ır pr	egna	incy	did y	our wo	rk			I have asked for changes but no changes have been made  It is difficult to ask												
	situation	chan	ıge?	, _	<u> </u>	4								H					c e (expl	ain w	hv)					
	Week of	pregr	nanc	су										_	1401				- (CXPI	aiii vv	· · y /					
64	How has	VOUR	wo	rk ci	tuati	on ol	aana	nod2					68. What are your working hours? (Fill in one or more boxes.)							(es.)						
		-				on Ci	iang	jeu r								man		•								
	I have sto I have go			_		me p	ositi	on								man man			oon or	even	ing w	ork				
	Other																	0	rotas							
65.	If you ha	ve st	opp	ed w	orkii	ng, w	hy c	lid yo	ou sto	p?							nes (e	extra v	vork, ex	tra sh	ifts, te	mpor	ary en	nploym	ent, etc	c.)
	I handed					0,								Ш	Oth	ner										
	The work	,			ry (se	easor	nal, s	hort-	term	contra	ct)															
	I was fire	d																								
Ш	Other																									
69.	Answer	each	of t	he fo	ollow	ing c	ues	tions	for y	our pi	esent	wor	<b>k.</b> (F	ill in	each	item	1.)									
																			s daily, re than		es dail			es iodicall	v Se	eldom
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	D					. ,,			_0	1				-1		0		WUIK	ing nou	is wo	rang f	10015	(		Г	GVEI
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	In some jobs			-		-																				
	a little faste																								L	4
	Is there so																		Ш		Ш			Ш		
	Is there so with other				-			-																		

70. How often have you worked with a radio transmitter or radar after the 13th week of pregnancy?  Seldom/never A few times a week Daily On average, more than 1 hour a day  71. How often have you worked with X-ray equipment (at a distance of less than 2 metres) after the 13th week of pregnancy? (Do not include treatment as a patient.) Seldom/never A few times a week Daily On average, more than 1 hour a day  72. Have you been absent from your normal job for more than two weeks after the 13th week of pregnancy?  No Yes, part time Yes	73. Are you absent from regular work at the present time?  No Yes, part time Yes  74. If yes, why are you currently absent from work? (Fill in for only one item.) Sick leave (with sick compensation pay) Absent due to sick child Made redundant with compensation Absent with maternity allowance due to the working environment Started maternity leave (with allowance) Service leave Other (describe)
	Sick leave during week of Number of % days sick leave
Example: Pelvic girdle pain	16 20 24 28
Example. Felvic girdle pain	
76. Do you currently lift anything over 10 kilos while you are pregnant? (10 kilos is equivalent to a full bucket of water)  Home Work  Seldom or never	79. How often do you talk on a mobile phone?  Seldom/never A few times a week Daily On average, more than 1 hour a day  80. Do you talk on your mobile phone for longer than 15 minutes at a time? Never Seldom Frequently  81. How frequently have you worked with a computer monitor, laser printer or photocopy machine (at a distance of less than 2 metres) after the 13th week of pregnancy?  Computer Laser Photocopy monitor printer machine  Seldom/never

82. Do you live close to high-voltage power lines?  No Yes, closer than 50 metres Yes, between 50 - 100 metres Yes, more than 100 metres	83. How often have you been to a discotheque since you answered the previous questionnaire?  Never At least 1-2 times a week Less often						
84. How often do you exercise at present? (Fill in for each item.)	1-3 3 times times Once Twice or more Never a month a week a week						
<ol> <li>Walking</li> <li>Brisk walking</li> <li>Running/jogging/orienteering</li> <li>Cycling</li> <li>Training studio/weight training</li> <li>Special gymnastics/aerobics for pregnant women</li> <li>Aerobics/gymnastics/dance without running and jumping</li> <li>Aerobics/gymnastics/dance with running and jumping</li> <li>Dancing (swing/rock/folk)</li> <li>Skiing</li> <li>Ball sports</li> <li>Swimming</li> <li>Riding</li> <li>Other</li> </ol>							
85. How often do you do exercises at home or at a gym for the  Never  Abdominal muscles	following groups of muscles? (Fill in for each item.)  1-3 times Once Twice 3 times a month a week a week or more						
Back muscles  Pelvic floor muscles (Muscles around the vagina, urethra, anus)							
86. How often at the moment are you so physically active in you sweat? (Fill in for both spare time and work.)  Never Less than once a week Once a week Twice a week 3-4 times a week 5 or more times a week	Spare time and/or at work that you get out of breath or  Spare time At work						
87. How often on average have you had sexual intercourse during the last month?  Daily  5-6 times a week  3-4 times a week  1-2 times a week  Less frequently  Never	89. If yes, which countries did you visit and when?  Country  Month  Year						
88. Have you been abroad during the last year?  No Yes	90. Have you come into contact with animals either at work or in your free time?  No Yes						

91. If yes, which animals have you come into contact with and	98. Do you smoke at present? If yes, how many cigarettes?
how often? 3–6 1-2	□ No
Daily times times Less a week a week often	Sometimes Cigarettes per week
Dog	☐ Daily Cigarettes per day
Canary or other caged birds	99. Does the baby's father smoke at present? If yes, how many cigarettes?
Horse       □       □       □         Pig       □       □       □         Other       □       □       □	□ No
Other	Sometimes Cigarettes per week
92. How many hours a day do you usually sleep now when you are pregnant?	☐ Daily Cigarettes per day
Over 10 hours  8–9 hours	100. If one or both of you have stopped smoking during the pregnancy, in which week of pregnancy did you stop?
☐ 6-7 hours ☐ 4-5 hours	
Less than 4 hours	You Week of pregnancy
93. Do you currently sleep on a waterbed or use an electric	Baby's father Week of pregnancy
blanket?  Yes No  Waterbed	101. If you or the baby's father have smoked during the pregnancy, were there periods during which you or the baby's father did not smoke? (Fill in the weeks during pregnancy when you did not smoke.)
Electric blanket	Weeks of pregnancy <u>without</u> smoking 0-4 5-8 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-28 29+
94. Can you rest during the day (both at home and at work)?  No Yes	You
95. Have you been in a sauna while you have been pregnant?	102. Have you used other forms of nicotine after the 13th week of pregnancy?
1–5 times 6-10 times	No Yes
☐ More than 10 times	Nicotine chewing gum
96. Have you been in a solarium while you have been pregnant?  No	Nicotine inhaler
1-5 times 6-10 times More than 10 times	103. Have you used any of the following substances after the 13th week of pregnancy?
97. Are you exposed to passive smoking either at home or at	No Yes
work? If yes, how many hours a day?  No Yes No. of hrs	Hash       □         Amphetamine       □
Home	Ecstasy
Work	Heroin
104. Have you ever used any of the following substances? (Fill in fo	or each item.)  Last 6 months  During
	before this  No Previously pregnancy pregnancy
Anabolic steroids	
Testosterone products	

#### 12 Food and drink 105. How often do you eat the following foods? (Fill in for each item.) Before the pregnancy During the pregnancy A few 1–3 1-3 Once a Once a Never times times a Never times a week week Month or more month or more a year 1 Crab ...... 2 3 Shellfish (e.g. mussels, oysters) . . П 4 Fish liver ..... 5 Tuna fish or halibut ..... 6 Flounder/other flat fish ..... 7 8 Other fresh water fish . . . . . . . . . 9 10 11 Liver or kidney from game ..... 12 Wild mushrooms ..... 106. How often do you eat the following types of food? (Fill in for each item.) A few 1-3 times Once a week Never times a year a month or more Meat (not including tinned) bought in other countries ..... Meat (including poultry) that is raw or undercooked (pink near the bone) ..... Smoked or cured salmon or trout (uncooked) ..... Soft cheeses (e.g. cream cheese, camembert, blue cheese, etc.) . . . . . . . Unwashed raw vegetables, unwashed fruit ..... 107. Do you avoid eating the following foods during this 110. What was your fluid consumption (number of cups/glasses) per day after the 13th week of pregnancy? No Yes pregnancy? (1 mug = 2 cups, 1 small plastic bottle (0.5 litre) = 4 cups, 1 large plastic bottle (1.5 litres) = 12 cups) Fish Number of Decaffeinated Eggs cups / glasses (fill in) Nuts Oranges, lemons Strawberries Other, specify 2. Instant coffee ...... 3. Boiled coffee..... 108. What type of drinking water do you have where you live? Own water source (e.g. well) 4. Other coffee..... Water company (public or private) Other source 5. Tea ...... Name of water company Don't know the name of the water company 6. Coca Cola/Pepsi, etc.... 7. Other fizzy drinks . . . . . . 109. Is your water treated (chlorinated or UV-radiated)? No 8. Diet Coca Cola, diet Pepsi Yes, UV radiation

9. Other diet fizzy drinks....

11. Bottled water.....

Yes, chlorinated

Don't know

Number of Organic cups/glass (fill in)	112. In the period just before you became pregnant and during this pregnancy, how many times have you consumed 5 units or more of alcohol? (See the explanation for units.)
12. Juice/squash	Last 3 mths In this pregnancy before last week of pregnancy period 0–12 13–24 25+
13. Diet juice/squash	Several times a week
14. Milk (skimmed, low fat, whole)	1-3 times a month
15. Yogurt, all types	113. How many units do you usually drink when you consume
16. Yogurt with active Lactobacillus all types	alcohol? (See the above explanation.)  Last 3 mthsIn this pregnancy_
17. Other type of cultured milk (kefir)	before last week of pregnancy period 0-12 13-24 25+
18. Other	10 or more
	5–6
111. How often did you consume alcohol before and how often do you consume it now?	1–2
Last 3 months In this pregnancy before last week of pregnancy	114. If you have changed your drinking habits before this
period 0-12 13-24 25+	pregnancy, when did the change occur? (Fill in one or more boxes.)  Reduced intake Increased intake
Roughly 6-7 times a week .	Last 3 months before last period
Roughly 2-3 times a week .	During pregnancy weeks 0-6
Roughly 1 time a week	During pregnancy weeks 7-12  During pregnancy weeks 13-24
Less then once a month	After pregnancy week 25
Never	115. If you have modified your consumption of alcohol, how important were the following factors? (Fill in one or more boxes.)
Alcohol units	Not Not very Quite Important Very relevant important important important
Alcohol units are used to compare the different types of alcoholic beverages. 1 alcohol unit = 1.5 cl. pure alcohol.	Nausea, discomfort
1 glass of beer = 1 alcohol unit	Altered taste
1 wine glass of red or white wine = 1 alcohol unit 1 sherry glass of sherry or other fortified wine = 1 alcohol unit	For the baby's sake
1 spirit glass of spirits or liqueur = 1 alcohol unit 1 bottle/can breezer or cider = 1 alcohol unit	Depression/problems
You and your life now	
116. What is your current civil status?	119. Do you often feel lonely?
Married	Almost never
Cohabiting	Seldom
☐ Single ☐ Divorced/separated	<ul><li>☐ Sometimes</li><li>☐ Usually</li></ul>
Widowed	Almost always
☐ Other	
117. Do you have anyone other than your husband/partner you can ask for advice in a difficult situation?	120. If you have given birth before, in general, how was the
No.	experience of giving birth?
Yes, 1 or 2 people Yes, more than 2 people	<ul><li>☐ Very good</li><li>☐ Good</li></ul>
118. How frequently do you meet or talk on the telephone with	☐ Alright ☐ Bad
your family (other than your husband/partner and children) or close friends?	☐ Very bad
Once a month or less	
2-8 times a month  More than twice a week	

(Fill in for each statement.)							
		Agree completely	Agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	t Disagree	Disagr
I want to give birth as naturally as possible without painkillers or intervention							_
I am really dreading giving birth			П		Ē	П	П
I want to have enough medication so that the birth will be painless			$\overline{\Box}$		Ē		
I want to have an epidural regardless							
I want to have an epidural if the midwife agrees							
If I could choose I would have a caesarean							
I think the woman herself should decide whether or not to have a caesarean.							
I worry all the time that the baby will not be healthy or normal							
I am really looking forward to the baby coming							
2. How do these statements describe your relationship? (Only answ	wer if you ha	ve a partner.)					
(Fill in for each statement.)	Agree completely	•	Agree mewhat	Disagre		-	omple disagre
My husband/partner and I have a close relationship							
My partner and I have problems in our relationship							
					[	=	-
I am very happy in my relationship					Г		-
, ,							
I often think about ending our relationship					L		
I am satisfied with my relationship with my partner					L		
We often disagree about important decisions					L		
I have been lucky in my choice of a partner					L		
We agree on how children should be raised					L		<u> </u>
I think my partner is satisfied with our relationship					L		Ш
		Not bothered		ghtly nered l	much bothered	mu both	
Feeling fearful			[				
Nervousness or shakiness inside							
Faciling handless shout the firture			[				
reeiling nopeless about the tuture			[				
			] ] ]				]
Feeling blue			] ] ]				
Feeling blue			] ] ]				
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort			] ] ]				
Feeling blue			] ] ] [				
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up			]         				
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason		each statemen	[				
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason		each statement		etimes	Often		ery o
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason	? (Fill in for Seldom/			eetimes	Often		ery o
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  1. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never			eetimes	Often		dery of
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  1. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life  Feel pleased about something.	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never			eetimes	Often		elery of
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  4. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life  Feel pleased about something  Feel happy	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never			eetimes	Often		ery of
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  1. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life  Feel pleased about something.  Feel happy  Feel joyful, as though everything is going your way	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never			eetimes	Often		deletery of
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  I. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life  Feel pleased about something.  Feel happy  Feel joyful, as though everything is going your way  Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something.	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never			eetimes	Often	L C	
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  4. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life  Feel pleased about something.  Feel happy  Feel joyful, as though everything is going your way  Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something  Feel angry, irritated or annoyed  Feel mad at someone.	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never		n Som			Com	pletel
Feel happy	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never	Fairly seldon	n Som			Com	
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  4. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life  Feel pleased about something.  Feel happy  Feel joyful, as though everything is going your way  Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something.  Feel angry, irritated or annoyed  Feel mad at someone.  5. How well do these statements describe you? (Fill in for each state I always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never	Fairly seldon	n Som			Com	pletely
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  4. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life  Feel pleased about something.  Feel happy  Feel joyful, as though everything is going your way  Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something.  Feel angry, irritated or annoyed.  Feel mad at someone.  5. How well do these statements describe you? (Fill in for each state of the state of	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never	Fairly seldon	n Som			Com	pletel
Feeling blue  Worrying too much about things  Feeling everything is an effort  Feeling tense or keyed up  Suddenly scared for no reason  4. How often do you experience the following in your everyday life  Feel pleased about something.  Feel happy  Feel joyful, as though everything is going your way  Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something.  Feel angry, irritated or annoyed.  Feel mad at someone.  5. How well do these statements describe you? (Fill in for each state I always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough	? (Fill in for Seldom/ never	Fairly seldon	n Som			Com	ery of

Disagree Disagree	Disagree Don't agree		Agree Agree completely
comple		Disagree	Disagree completely
	w painful or difficult		u?
tner?	Not too bad		Very painful/ difficult
statement.)			
an adult (over	A Family or	Another	Has this occurred during the last year?  No Yes
My sister My brother My sister's ch My brother's c	ild Boy shild Boy ibling Boy	Girl Girl Girl	Sex unknown Sex unknown
	Disagree completely  Agree completely  Agree comple  Agree comple  Agree comple  Agree comple  No  No  No  No  Intro-?  Intro  Intro-?  Intro   Agree completely Agree completely Agree has an adult (over 18) Agree with the statement.)  Yes, as an adult (over 18) Agree has an adult (over 18) Agree has a substitute and the statement and	Disagree completely somewhat or disagree or d	

133. The child that died of cot death in the baby's father's family was:  Baby's father's sister Baby's father's brother Baby's father's brother's child Baby's father's brother's child Baby's paternal grandmother's sibling Baby's paternal grandfather's sibling Boy Girl Sex unknown Baby's paternal grandfather's sibling Boy Girl Sex unknown Other  134. Have you ever lost a child? No (if no, you are finished with the questionnaire) Yes	136. Did you receive counselling from healthcare staff or other persons after the death? How many sessions did you have with healthcare staff, and/or parent support group, family and friends? How many weeks did you receive support?  Healthcare staff Parent support group, family, friends  Number of meetings (approximately):  Number of sessions via telephone (approximately):  Weeks of support (approximately):  137. Do you feel that the follow -up you received after your child's death was adequate?  No follow-up was provided
135. If yes, what was the cause of death and when did the death occur?  Stillbirth (Birth after the 16th week of pregnancy.) Cot death Accident Illness/birth defect	<ul> <li>☐ Very good</li> <li>☐ Good enough</li> <li>☐ Should have been better</li> <li>☐ Bad</li> <li>138. Has the death made you more anxious during this</li> </ul>
Which illness/birth defect:  Other	pregnancy?  No, not at all  No, not very much  Yes, to a fair extent
Child 1 Child 2 Year Child's age  Child 2 Years Months	<ul> <li>Yes, very much</li> <li>139. Do you feel that the health care staff at the antenatal clinics took into consideration this painful experience in their contact with you?</li> <li>Yes, very much</li> <li>Yes, to a fair extent</li> <li>No, not at all</li> </ul>
questionnair Thank you very n	e date on which you completed the re on page 1? Thuch for your help!
	provided.

## Appendix G

Questionnaire Q4 in MoBa (6 months)

# den norske Mor & barn undersøkelsen

+

### Questionnaire 4 - When your child is around 6 months old

This questionnaire comes in two parts. The first part is about your child, while the other part is about yourself. It will help if you have your child's health card to hand before you start answering the questions so that you can use the information contained in it when completing this questionnaire. If you find a question difficult to answer, you can skip it and go onto the next question.

If you have had twins or triplets, complete one questionnaire for each child.

The questionnaire will be processed by a compute instructions when completing it:	r. It is therefore important that you follow these							
If you make a mistake you can delete the cross by filling at	ease do not use this questionnaire. Contact us morbarn@fhi.no or phone + 47 53 20 40 40 if u need a questionnaire.							
Number: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	ne-digit number in the right hox. Example: 5 is entered as follows.							
<ul> <li>In the case of numbered boxes with more than one square, enter a one-digit number in the right box. Example: 5 is entered as follows</li> <li>Date boxes are split into 3 sections, with the first one for the day of the month, the second one for the month and the last one for the year.</li> </ul>								
Co. anton the date on fallows.	0 0 5							
	Year be written on the lines provided. <i>Please write clearly!</i>							
<ul> <li>Specific information concerning, for example, medication should be written on the lines provided. Please write clearly!</li> <li>As soon as you have completed the questionnaire, return it to us in the enclosed stamped addressed envelope.</li> </ul>								
7.8 3331 as year hard dompictod the questionnand, retain it to do in the cholosed stamped addressed thiolope.								
Specify the day, month and year when the questionnaire was completed  Day  Month  Year  (write the year in full, e.g. 2005)								
About your child's birth +								
1. Is your child a boy or girl?	4. How long was your child in hospital after the birth?							
Воу	Number of days or weeks							
Girl								
2. How big was your child when he/she was born?	5. Was your child transferred to another department or hospital after the birth?							
Birth weight:	□ No							
	Yes							
Length: cm	If yes, specify							
3. In which week of your pregnancy did you give birth?	6. Was your child delivered by caesarean section?							
week +	□ No							
Т	☐ Yes +							

7. If yes, was the caesarean section planned?	11. How many days were you in hospital in connection with the birth?
Yes +	Before the birth Number of days
If yes, why?  Breech presentation  Previous caesarean  Pregnancy complication or mother taken ill  Poor growth or other factor relating to the foetus	After the birth  Number of days  12. Did the birth go as you had expected?  Yes, as expected
Own preference Other  8. Were there any complications during the birth? No	No, it went better Neither/nor No, it was worse Don't know
yes  If so, describe:  9. Were you admitted or transferred to another department or other hospital due to complications in connection with the birth? (Applies both before and after the birth.)  No Yes	13. How true do you think the following descriptions are of the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  Fairly Partially Not true true true  I felt safe and in good hands
10. If yes, where?  Department:	14. Was anyone from your close family present at the birth?  Yes, child's father  Yes, someone else
Hospital:	No +
About your child	
About your child  Nutrition	
•	16. What has your child been given to drink during the first 6 months of his/her life?  (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life?  (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)	6 months of his/her life? (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life?  (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Breast milk	6 months of his/her life?  (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  1 2 3 4 5 6  Breast milk
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life? (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Breast milk  Water +  Sugar water	6 months of his/her life? (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  0 1 2 3 4 5 6  Breast milk
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life? (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Breast milk  Water  Sugar water  Formula  Other, specify:	6 months of his/her life? (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  Child's age in months  1 2 3 4 5 6  Breast milk
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life? (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Breast milk  Water  Sugar water  Formula  Other, specify:	6 months of his/her life? (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  Child's age in months  1 2 3 4 5 6  Breast milk
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life? (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Breast milk  Water  Sugar water  Formula  Other, specify:  Don't know/don't remember	6 months of his/her life?  (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  0 1 2 3 4 5 6  Breast milk
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life?  (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Breast milk  Water  Formula  Other, specify:  Don't know/don't remember  17. How often do you give your child the following to drink at the moment? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Breast milk  2. Breast milk supplement	6 months of his/her life?  (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  0 1 2 3 4 5 6  Breast milk
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life?  (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Breast milk  Water  Formula  Other, specify:  Don't know/don't remember   17. How often do you give your child the following to drink at the moment? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Breast milk  2. Breast milk supplement  3. Normal sweet milk, any type	6 months of his/her life?  (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  0 1 2 3 4 5 6  Breast milk
Nutrition  15. What did you give your child to drink during the first week of life?  (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Breast milk  Water  Formula  Other, specify:  Don't know/don't remember  17. How often do you give your child the following to drink at the moment? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Breast milk  2. Breast milk supplement	6 months of his/her life?  (Enter a cross for each month you gave your child the relevant drink.)  Child's age in months  0 1 2 3 4 5 6  Breast milk

	+		Never/ seldom	1-3 times a week	4-6 times a week	At least once a day
7. Tap water						
8. Bottled water						
9. Bottled baby cordial						
10. Other type of cordial, sweetened						
11. Cordial, artificially sweetened						
12. Juice						
12 Other enesity:						
13. Other, specify:						
18. How often does your child eat the following	g food at the n	noment, and ho	w old was your	child when you	started giving	+ him/her this food?
+	How often	en do you give 1-3 times	this to your child	At least		d was your child ou gave him/her
	seldom	a week	a week	once a day		dfor the first time?
Instant porridge						
Rice porridge, maize porridge						months
2. Ootmaal parvidge different types						months
2. Oatmeal porridge, different types						monuis
3. Wheat porridge, all types, rusk porridge						months
o. Whoat pollings, all types, rack pollings						
Home-made porridge using:						
4. Wheat flour (rough/fine), rusk, semolina, oats						months
5. Iron-enriched wheat flour						months
6. Helios baby flour						months
7. Millet						months
Processed dinner in a jar:						
8. Vegetables						months
9. Vegetables and meat						months
Home-made dinner:						
10. Potato/vegetable puree						months
To the control of the	_					
11. Meat and vegetables/potatoes						months
11. Weat and vegetables/potatoes						monuis
10. Fish and vagetables/setates						months
12. Fish and vegetables/potatoes						monuns
12. Other time of home mode dinner						m o n th o
13. Other type of home-made dinner						months
Snack/dessert:						
14. Home-made fruit puree						months
15. Fruit/berry puree in a jar						months
,						
16. Rusks/biscuits/bread						months
17. Other, specify:						months
Outor, opcomy.						
		+			+	

19. Do you think or do you know that your child has a reaction to milk/dairy products	?	20. If yes, which p	products?	
∐ No □ Yes		Low-fat milk/sk	ximmed milk d cream/ice cream	
		Yogurt/sour mi		
	+		en mother is drinking milk	
21. Do you give your child cod liver oil, vita	amins, iron or any other	r dietary supplement?		
☐ No ☐ Yes				+
22. If you give your child cod liver oil, vitan time and how often. How old was your child				
Name of product	How many teaspoons each time?	How often de vou give v	How old was your child this? started giving	your child when you
Name of product	teaspoons each time?	now often do you give y	our crina triis? started giving	g the product?
1. Cod liver oil	teaspoons	aaily so	ometimes mon	ths and weeks
2. Biovit	teaspoons	daily so	ometimes mon	ths and weeks
3. Sanasol	teaspoons	aaily so	ometimes mon	ths and weeks
4. Nycoplus Multi-Vitamin mixture for children	teaspoons	aaily so	ometimes mon	ths and weeks
5. Fluoride		daily so	ometimes mon	ths and weeks
6. Iron supplement, specify:				
		daily so	ometimes	ths and weeks
7. Other dietary supplement, specify:		daily 30	ometimes	weeks
		daily so	ometimes	ths and weeks
		·	ometimes	weeks
Growth, health and us	se of medica	ation		
You will find the information to help you a	nswer the following qu	uestions on your child	d's health card.	
23. How many times have you been to the	mother	•	peen given the vaccinati	ons recommended
and child health centre with your child?  Never		by the health centre  Yes	9?	
1-2 times		No, don't want va	accination	
3-5 times		No, your child ha		
6-10 times more than 10 times		No, vaccinations  Don't know	postponed for practical re	easons +
25. Referring to your child's health card, e	nter a cross for the voc	cinations which your	child has received and	whether the
vaccinations had any side-effect. (Enter a c			Was there any	Was there any
	Has your child received	Was there any side-effect after		de-effect resulting in hospital
+	the vaccination?	the vaccination?	a doctor?	admission?
Vaccinations	No Yes	No Yes	No Yes	No Yes
DTP (Infanrix)     DT (diphtheria/tetanus)				
Polio – Hib (Act-Hib polio)				
4. Hepatitis B (Engerix-B)				
5. BCG (tuberculosis)				
6. Pneumococcus (Prevenar)				+
7. Other vaccination:				

26. Referring to your child's health card, enter below you around 6 weeks, 3 months and 6 months.  Date of examination	ur child's wei	ght, length	and head circun	nference when	he/she was
+ Day Month Year	Length	Н	ead circumference	ce	Weight
Approx. 6 weeks		cm cm		ст	g
5-6 months		ст		ст	g
The following questions concern any illnesses or hea longterm problems, then about illnesses and problem 27. Does your child have or has he/she had any of the foor someone else referred your child for further specialis	ollowing healt tinvestigatio Has(had)	ch problems n? (Enter a c	re.  S? If yes, has the cross in a box for	e mother and c	hild health centre
+	proble No	Yes		Yes, referred m health centre	Yes, referred by someone else
Hip disorder/dislocated hip					
2. Impaired hearing					
3. Impaired vision					
Delayed motor development (movement development)					
5. Too little weight gain					
6. Too much weight gain					
7. Abnormal head circumference					
8. Heart defect					
9. Testicles not descended into scrotum					
10. Asthma					□ <b>+</b>
11. Atopic eczema (childhood eczema)					
12. Hives					
13. Food allergy/intolerance					
14. Delayed psychomotor development (several functions)					
15. (Other) malformations:					
16. Other:					
28. If your child was referred for a specialist investigation what did this investigation show?		9. Is you ch		f having a synd	drome or chromo-
Everything was fine		No			
Still some doubts/further investigations needed		Yes, a sy	ındrome		
☐ Don't know	Г	Yes a ch	nromosomal defe	ct	
	_	_			
Given the following diagnosis:		If yes, spending	ecify the name or	r describe the pi	roblem:
					<del> </del>
30. Has your child been treated for a hip problem (hip	dysplasia)?				
☐ No ☐ Yes, treate	d with a plaste	er cast			+
	d with braces				•
If yes, how long		ment go on f	for? month	hs	

+ +	health proble	child had ems?of time:	Numl s doctor/	clinic ad	Did you g mitted to or this?fo	hospital	Has your	child bee
·	No	Yes			No	Yes	No	Yes
1. Common cold								
2. Throat infection								
3. Ear infection								
4. Pseudocroup								
5. Bronchitis/RS virus/pneumonia								
6. Gastric flu/diarrhoea								
7. Urinary tract infection								
8. Conjunctivitis								
9. Febrile convulsions								
Other convulsions (without any fever)								
1. Colic								
2. Nappy rash								
13. Other, describe								
32. Have your child ever been given any med  No Yes  33. If yes, give the name of the medicines and		ere given. (		w old was y	our child	when you	as natural m	<b>+</b> nedicines
32. Have your child ever been given any med  No Yes  33. If yes, give the name of the medicines and aken both on a regular and occasional basis.)		ere given. (	Ho	ow old was y gave th	our child e medicir	when you ne?	as natural m	redicines
32. Have your child ever been given any med No Yes  33. If yes, give the name of the medicines and aken both on a regular and occasional basis.)	d when they w			w old was y	our child	when you ne? 5-6	as natural m  6 Num	edicines
32. Have your child ever been given any med  No Yes  33. If yes, give the name of the medicines and aken both on a regular and occasional basis.)	d when they w		Ho	ow old was y gave th 1-2	our child e medicir 3-4	when you ne? 5-6	as natural m  6 Num	edicines
32. Have your child ever been given any med  No Yes  33. If yes, give the name of the medicines and aken both on a regular and occasional basis.)	d when they w		Ho	ow old was y gave th 1-2	our child e medicir 3-4	when you ne? 5-6	as natural m  6 Num	-
2. Have your child ever been given any med  No Yes  3. If yes, give the name of the medicines and aken both on a regular and occasional basis.)	d when they w		Ho	ow old was y gave th 1-2	our child e medicir 3-4	when you ne? 5-6	as natural m  6 Num	edicines

34. Has your child been examined at or admitted to hospital (since returning home from hospital after birth)?  No Yes, specify:	35. Has your child been condition requiring an op  No Yes, specify:	•		s he/she	have a +
Development, childcare and life	style				
36. The following questions concern your child's development. looking at what he/she can actually do. (Enter a cross in a box for		d your cl	nild, spend	d a little t	ime
	+	Yes often	Yes, but seldom	No, not yet	Don't know
1. When your child is lying on his/her back, does he/she play by gr	abbing hold of his/her feet?				
When your child is lying on his/her tummy, does he/she raise his ground with straight arms?					
3. Does your child roll over from his/her back onto his/her tummy?					
4. When you "chat" to your child, does he/she try to "chat" back to	you?				
5. Does your child babble and make sounds when he/she is lying o	on his/her own?				
6. Can you tell how your child is just by listening to the sounds hele contented, hungry, angry, in pain)?					
7. Do you get a smile from your child when you just smile at him/he tickling him/her and without holding up a toy)?					
When you call your child, does he/she turn towards you one of t you say his/her name?					
9. Does your child grab hold of a toy you give him/her and then put it in	his/her mouth or hold it?				
When your child is sitting on your lap, does he/she stretch out for the table in front of you?	,				
11. Does your child hold onto a toy with both hands when he/she is	examining it?				
	+				
37. Where is your child cared for during the day?	40. How often is your ch	ild outsi	de? (Enter	just one d	eross.)
At home with an unqualified childminder	Seldom Often but loss than 1	hour a de	av.		
<ul><li>☐ At home with an unqualified childminder</li><li>☐ At a childminder's</li></ul>	<ul><li>Often, but less than 1</li><li>1-3 hours a day</li></ul>	nour a u	ay		
In a family day nursery	More than 3 hours a d	day			
☐ In a day nursery					
	41. Does your child use	a dummy	//pacifier?		
20. Have many other skildren are there visually along with	Seldom or never Only when he/she go	es to slee	D		
38. How many other children are there usually along with your child during the day?	Often		'		
	Most of the time				
children +	42. How many hours in the	otal does	s your chi	d sleep p	oer 24
	Less than 8 hours				
39. Does your child go to baby swimming?	8 - 10 hours				
∐ No	11 - 13 hours				
☐ Yes  If yes, indicate the number of times during the	☐ 13 - 14 hours ☐ More than 14 hours				_
last 2 months	WIGH WAT 14 HOURS				+

43. How do you put your child down when he/she is (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)	s going to sleep?				e <mark>a bed w</mark> i Enter a cre			
On back On side	On tummy	(at least	nan me	iligiit): (	No	sometim		Often
After the birth		After the	birth					
At 2 months		At 2 mon	iths					
At 4 months		At 4 mon	iths					
At 6 months		At 6 mon	iths					
45 Fatana anna ta indicata udathan una anna	an alta a mua a sostala Ala a	fallandan	_4_4			:1-11		
45. Enter a cross to indicate whether you agree ment. Think about how he/she usually is. (Enter			stateme	nts abou	t your cn	iia's moo	d and te	mpera-
, ,		,			Neither			
	+	Totally	<b>.</b>	Slightly	agree	Slightly	<b>A</b>	Totally
		disagree [	Jisagree	aisagree	disagree	agree	Agree	agree
Your child whimpers and cries a lot								
Your child is usually easy to pacify when he/sh								
3. It doesn't take much for your child to become u								
4. When your child is crying, he/she usually screa								
5. Your child is very easy to deal with								
6. Your child demands an awful lot of attention .								
7. When your child is left alone, he/she usually pl								
on his/her own								
Your child is so demanding that he/she would problem for most parents								
9. Your child smiles and laughs often								
Your child is easy to put down and goes to sleet						- H		
To. Total Grilla is easy to put down and good to died	op quiotity							
46. Currently how often does your child usually	wake up during the	night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)			
3 or more times every night	wake up during the	night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)			
3 or more times every night Once or twice every night		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)			
<ul><li>3 or more times every night</li><li>Once or twice every night</li><li>A few times a week</li></ul>	wake up during the	night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)		+	
3 or more times every night Once or twice every night		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)		+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)		+	
<ul><li>3 or more times every night</li><li>Once or twice every night</li><li>A few times a week</li></ul>		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)		+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)		+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.	)		+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	
☐ 3 or more times every night ☐ Once or twice every night ☐ A few times a week ☐ Seldom or never		night? (En	ter just o	ne cross.			+	

# **About yourself**

+

The last time you completed a questionnaire was around week 30 of your pregnancy. The questions we are asking you now are mainly about the period after this up until your child was 6 months old.

Health and us	e of me	dica	ition				
47. Did you go to your doctor own health problems during  No Yes times	the first mon			50. Apart from being in ted to hospital since you No Yes, specify hospi	ou completed	the previous	questionnaire?
48. If yes, what was the reas  Perninealwound/stitches  Caesarean section wound  Mastitis  Sore nipples  Breastfeeding problems  Other, specify:				51. Do you have a chesince you completed  No Yes, specify:  52. Overall, how wou the moment?	the previous	s questionnai	ire?
49. When you think back to you feel depressed during the		mer the r	oirtn, ala	<ul><li>✓ Very good</li><li>✓ Good</li></ul>			
□ No			_	Poor			+
Yes, specify how long:	week	S	+	☐ Very poor			
53. Have you had any of the foll taken medication for these problems (Enter a cross in a box for each Have you suffered	olems? (This incl h item.)				taken on both		
	Yes, last part of	Yes, after		n you have taken	Last part of	After the birt	Number of days
Illness / problem	during No pregnancy	the	Nam	ne of medication taken	this pregnancy	0-3 4-6 mth mth	s taken
1. Sugar in urine							
2. Protein in urine							
3. High blood pressure							
4. Swelling (oedema)			<del></del>				
5. Cystitis							
6. Sluggish bowels/constipation							
7. Diarrhoea/vomiting							
8. Heartburn/acidity							
9. Common cold/influenza							
10. Sore throat/sinusitis/earinfection							

Have you suffer	ed fro	m?		+	lf you h	ave taken	medication			
Illness / problem	No	Yes, last part of during pregnancy	after the	Na	me of medication take	en	Last part of this pregnancy	After the	e birth 4-6 mth	Number of days taken in total
11. Pneumonia/bronchitis										
12. Asthma										
13. Hay fever/other allergy.										
14. Headache/other pains .										
15. Vaginitis										
16. Mental health problems										
17. Mastitis										
18. Fever										
19. Other, specify:										
55. If yes, give the name of the both on a regular and occasion			nd when y	_	Last part of pregnancy	0- afte	3 months er the birth		4-6 n after t	nonths he birth
Name of medicine (e.g. Valium, Rohypnol, Para	cetam	nol)	T		Taken Number edication of days	Taken medicatio	Number on of days		ken cation	Number of days
56. Do you take or have yo							the previou	ıs questi	onnai	re? +
57. If yes, which product,	when	did you ta		Whe	n did you take the pro	oduct?		_		often?
Name of product	+	-		part of nancy	0-3 months after the birth		nonths ne birth	Tak dai		Taken sometimes
			_							

58. Have you experienced any pain in you ☐ No	ır back or pe	elvis since	you com	pleted the p	orevious qu	uestionnaire	?	+
☐ Yes +								
59. If yes, enter a cross to indicate where	you have ex	kperience:	d pain, wh	en and how	/ much.			
		part of			nonths		4-6 mon	
	pregr Some	nancy Major		Some	ne birth Major		Some	Major
Where was the pain?	pain	pain		pain	pain		pain	pain
Small of the back								
One of the pelvic/sacroiliac joints at the back								
Both pelvic/sacroiliac joints at the back								
Over the coccygeal bone								
In the buttocks								
Groin								
Other back pains								
Other Back pains								
60. Currently, do you wake up at night be pain?	cause of pel	vic		If yes, enter	a cross to	indicate the	type of trea	tment and
			WIII	en it was.		Before this	During this	After this
No, never						pregnancy	pregnancy	
Yes, but only sometimes Yes, often			Ph	ysiotherapy				
Tes, oileit				iropractic				
61. Do you have such problems walking a to pelvic pain that you have to use a stick				edication				
	COI CIUTOTICS		Oi	her, specify:				
<ul><li>No, never</li><li>☐ Yes, but not every day</li></ul>								
Yes, every day			64	Haw lane	a it bafa		umad aawyal	!mfauaau
				after the bi		ore you rest	imed sexual	intercour-
62. Have you ever received treatment for	pelvic pain?							
☐ No				wee	eks			
Yes				Have not h	nad sexual i	intercourse		+
65. Do you have any of the following proble	ima at the mi	omantı if a	o how off	on and to w	hat avtant?	(Entor o oro	oo in a bay far	anah itam )
63. Do you have any of the following proble	ins at the mo			you have th				
			1-4	1-6	iese proble	More than	HOW IIIuC	ch at a time?
<b>.</b>		Never a	times	times a week	Once a day	Once a day	Drops	Large amounts
Problem	. ahina			a week	a day		П	amounts
Incontinence when coughing, sneezing or lar Incontinence during physical activity (running								
Incontinence with a strong need to urinate								
Problems retaining faeces								
Problems with flatulence								
66. How many times did you go for an ult during your pregnancy?	rasound sca	ın	68	-	vas not gro	roblem? wing enough on,describe:		+
67. Was everything OK with the ultrasoun  Yes	d scan(s)?							
□ No	+	+		Other, spec	cify:			

69. How much did you weigh at the end of your pregnancy and how much do you weigh now?	70. Were you completely or partly on sick leave after week 30 of your pregnancy? (Don't include maternity leave)
At end of pregnancy kg	☐ No ☐ Yes,partly on sick leave ☐ ★
Now kg +	Yes,completely on sick leave
leave. Give the reason and enter a cross indicating which weeks days and what percentage of the period you were on sick leave	
Reason for sick leave:	30- 34- Number % 33 37 38+ of days sick leave
Example: pelvic girdle pains	
Financea lifeatule	
Finances – lifestyle	
72. Would your current financial situation allow you to cope with an unexpected bill of NOK 10,000 for a dental visit or a repair, for a instance?  No Yes Don't know	75. If yes, which type(s)? (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Dog Cat Guinea pig, rabbit, mouse, rat, etc. Budgie, other type of bird Other type of animal:
73. Have you found it difficult sometimes during the last six month to cope with running expemces for food, transport, rent etc.?  No, never Yes, but infrequently Yes, sometimes	76. Do you have heating based on electrical heating cables under the floor in rooms where you child is? (Do <u>not</u> include waterborne heating)  No Yes
Yes, often  74. Are there pets in the child's home?  No Yes	77. If yes, in which rooms? (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)  Living room Kitchen Child's room Bedroom Hall Bathroom
+	Other rooms
78. How often do you exercise these muscle groups at home or a	at the gym at present? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1-3 times
Stomach muscles  Back muscles  Pelvic floor muscles (muscles around the vagina, urethra, rectum)	

79. How often are you physically active a	at present? (Ente	er a cross in a	a dox tor	each item.)				
+		ı	Never	1-3 times a month	Once a week		rice c	ree times or more a week
1 Walking								
2 Brisk walking								
3 Running/jogging/orienteering								
4 Cycling								
5 Training studio/weight training								
6 Special gymnastics/aerobics for pregnant	t women							
7 Aerobics/gymnastics/dancing without runi	ning and jumping							
8 Aerobics/gymnastics/dancing with running	g and jumping							
9 Dancing (swing, rock, folk)								
10 Skiing								
11 Ball sport						L		
12 Swimming			Ц			L		
13 Riding								
14 Other						L		
80. Currently how often are you physical	ly active (during		time or are time	at work) tha	at you get At work		reath or s	sweat?
Never								
Less than once a week					П			+
Once a week								'
Twice a week								
TWICE & WCCK								
2 1 times a wook								
3-4 times a week			ong the l	oot 2 month			ov and in	the period
	sband's smoking		ing the la	ast 3 month			cy and in	
5 times or more a week	sband's smoking	ր habits duri	mth	4-6 ns after r		Your part		
5 times or more a week	sband's smoking each period.)  Last 3 mths during	y habits duri  Yourself  0-3  mths after	mth	4-6 ns after r	Last 3 mths during	Your part	ner/husba 0-3 ns after	4-6 mths after
5 times or more a week	sband's smoking each period.)  Last 3 mths during	y habits duri  Yourself  0-3  mths after	mth	4-6 ns after r	Last 3 mths during	Your part	ner/husba 0-3 ns after	4-6 mths after
5 times or more a week	sband's smoking each period.)  Last 3 mths during	y habits duri  Yourself  0-3  mths after	mth	4-6 ns after r	Last 3 mths during	Your part	ner/husba 0-3 ns after	4-6 mths after
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth?)  +  Didn't smoke  Smoked sometimes  Smoked every day	sband's smoking each period.)  Last 3 mths during	y habits duri  Yourself  0-3  mths after	mth	4-6 ns after r	Last 3 mths during	Your part	ner/husba 0-3 ns after	4-6 mths after
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth?)  +  Didn't smoke  Smoked sometimes  Smoked every day  If every day, number of cigarettes per day	Esband's smoking each period.)  Last 3 mths during pregnancy	y habits duri  Yourself  0-3  mths after	mth	4-6 ns after r	Last 3 mths during	Your part	ner/husba 0-3 ns after	4-6 mths after
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth?)  +  Didn't smoke  Smoked sometimes  Smoked every day	Esband's smoking each period.)  Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	mth	4-6 ns after r	Last 3 mths during	Your part	ner/husba 0-3 ns after	4-6 mths after
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth?)  +  Didn't smoke  Smoked sometimes  Smoked every day  If every day, number of cigarettes per day	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	mth	4-6 ns after r birth	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	o-3 os after birth  g substard after th	4-6 mths after birth
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth?)  +  Didn't smoke Smoked sometimes Smoked every day  If every day, number of cigarettes per day  If sometimes, number of cigarettes per week  82. Is your child ever present in a room when	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	mth	d-6 ns after r birth	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for a + Didn't smoke	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	mth	d-6 ns after r birth	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	o-3 os after birth  g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	mth	d-6 ns after r birth	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	83. Diclast 3	d-6 ns after r birth	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	83. Did last 3 (Enter	d you take a months of y a cross in a	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	83. Did last 3 (Enter	d you take a months of y a cross in a	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	83. Diast 3 (Enter	d you take a months of y a cross in a	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	83. Did last 3 (Enter Hanish Amphe Ecstas Cocair	d you take a months of y a cross in a	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	83. Did last 3 (Enter Hanish Amphe Ecstas Cocair	d you take a months of y a cross in a	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	83. Diast 3 (Enter  Hanish Amphe Ecstass Cocair Heroin	d you take a months of y a cross in a	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————
81. What were your and your partner/hus after the birth? (Enter a cross in a box for each of the birth? (Enter a cross	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	yourself  0-3 mths after birth	83. Diast 3 (Enter  Hanish Amphe Ecstass Cocair Heroin	d you take a months of y a cross in a	Last 3 mths during pregnancy	Your part	g substard after th	and  4-6 mths after birth  ———————————————————————————————————

in a box for each item.)					e birth? (Enter a cross
In a box for each term,			Yes, last 3	Yes,	
+			months of	after	
		No	pregnancy	birth	
Anabolic steroids					+
Testosterone preparations					
Growth hormone (e.g. genotropin/somatropin)					
Roughly 6-7 times a week Roughly 4-5 times a week Roughly once a week Roughly 1-3 times a month Less often than once a month Never  Alcohol units In order compare different types of alcohol, we ask for the number of alcohol units (= 1.5 cl of pure alcohol). In practice, this means the following: 1 glass (1/3 litre) of beer = 1 alcohol units (= 1.5 cl of pure alcohol) units (= 1.5 cl of pure alcohol) units (= 1.5 cl of pure alcohol). In practice, this means the following: 1 glass (1/3 litre) of beer = 1 alcohol units (= 1.5 cl of pure alcohol) units (= 1.5	Last 3 months of pregnancy	pregnancy a	_	After th  0-3 months	
86. How many units of alcohol do you usually drink whand afterwords)? (See explanation about alcohol units.) (In the Number of alcohol units also or more also or	Last 3 months of pregnancy		iod.) —	After the 0-3 months	
3-4					
1-2					
1-2			aro kos		
1-2		w you	are kee	ping	now
1-2		w you	are kee	ping	now
1-2		w you	are kee	eping	now
A little more about yourse		w you	are kee	ping	now
A little more about yourse		w you	are kee	eping 1	now +

88. If yes, to what extent do you agree with the following description		st one cross	III a box i	or cacir ite	,	
	Totally agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Disagree	Totally disagree
My husband/partner and I have a close relationship						
My partner and I have problems in our relationship						
I am very happy in my relationship						
My partner is usually understanding						
I often think about ending our relationship						
am satisfied with my relationship with my partner						
We often disagree about important decisions						
I have been lucky in my choice of partner						
We agree on how children should be raised						
I think my partner is satisfied with our relationship						
+				-	+	
89. In your daily life, how often do you (Enter just one cross in a box for	or each item. Seldom	) Fairly	A f	ew		Very
	never	seldom		nes	Often	often
Feel pleased about something						
Feel happy						
Feel joyful, as though everything is going your way						
Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something						
Feel angry, irritated or annoyed						
Feel mad at somebody						
90. Indicate with a cross whether you agree or disagree with the foll		+ ments.	Noit	nor		
	owing state		Neitl agro htly or gree disag	ee Slight	, .	Totally agree
(Enter just one cross in a box for each item.)	owing state	ments.	agre htly or	ee Slight	, .	
(Enter just one cross in a box for each item.)  My life is largely what I wanted it to be	owing state	ments.	agre htly or	ee Slight	, .	
(Enter just one cross in a box for each item.)  My life is largely what I wanted it to be	owing state	ments.	agre htly or	ee Slight	, .	
(Enter just one cross in a box for each item.)  My life is largely what I wanted it to be	owing state	ments.	agre htly or	ee Slight	, .	
My life is largely what I wanted it to be	Totally disagree Di	ments.	agre htly or	Slight gree agree	, .	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.	Totally disagree Di	ments.  Slig isagree disag	agra htly oi gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	e Agree	agreé
(Enter just one cross in a box for each item.)	Totally disagree Di	ments.  Slig isagree disag	agra htly oi gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	e Agree	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be	Totally disagree Di	ments.  Slig isagree disag	agrahtly or	ee Slight gree agree                        ow painfu	e Agree	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be	Totally disagree Di	ments.  Slig isagree disag	agra htly oi gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	e Agree	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?.	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?.  Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with your partner?	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?  Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with your partner?  Have you had problems or conflicts with family, friends or neighbours?.	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?  Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with your partner?  Have you been seriously worried that there is something wrong with your child?	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?  Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with your partner?  Have you had problems or conflicts with family, friends or neighbours?  Have you been seriously worried that there is something wrong with your child?  Have you been seriously ill or injured?	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?  Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with your partner?  Have you been seriously worried that there is something wrong with your child?  Have you been seriously ill or injured?  Has anyone close to you been seriously ill or injured?	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?  Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with your partner?  Have you been seriously worried that there is something wrong with your child?  Have you been seriously ill or injured?  Has anyone close to you been seriously ill or injured?  Have you been involved in a serious accident, fire or robbery?	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?  Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with your partner?  Have you been seriously worried that there is something wrong with your child?  Have you been seriously ill or injured?  Has anyone close to you been seriously ill or injured?	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé
My life is largely what I wanted it to be  My life is very good  I am satisfied with my life.  I have achieved so far what is important for me in my life  If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently.  91. Have you experienced any of the following situations since the pthis for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  +  Have you had problems at work or where you study?  Have you had financial problems?  Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with your partner?  Have you been seriously worried that there is something wrong with your child?  Have you been seriously ill or injured?  Has anyone close to you been seriously ill or injured?  Have you been involved in a serious accident, fire or robbery?	Totally disagree Di	sagree disagree disag	agri htly of gree disag	ee Slight gree agree	d or difficu	agreé

92. Have you experienced any of the following feelings during the la	ast week? (Ente	r just one cross in a	box for each item	n.)
	Yes, almost	Yes, now	Not very	No,
	all the time	and then	often	never
Really reproached yourself when something went wrong				
Have been anxious or worried for no reason				
Have been afraid or panicked for no reason				
Have been so unhappy that you've had problems sleeping				
Felt down or unhappy				
Have been so unhappy that you've cried				
		+	•	
93. How do you feel about yourself? (Enter just one cross in a box for	each item.)			
	Totally			Totally
	agree	Agree	Disagree	disagree
I have a positive attitude towards myself				
I feel completely useless at times				
I feel that I do not have much to be proud about				
I feel that I am a valuable person, as good as anyone else				
94. Have you been bothered by any of the following feelings during	the past 2 wee	ks? (Enter just one	cross in a box for	each item.)
	Not	A little	Quite	Very
	bothered	bothered	bothered	bothered
Feeling fearful				
Nervousness or shakiness inside				
Feeling hopeless about the future				
Feeling blue				
Worrying too much about things				
Feeling everything is an effort				
Feeling tense or keyed up				
Suddenly scared for no reason				
,,				
+				
·				_
				'
Thank you very mu	ich for vo	our help!		
,	,			
Insert the completed questionnaire in	the stamped	addressed env	elope.	
			•	
1				
+				+

## Appendix H

Questionnaire Q5 in MoBa (18 months)

# den norske Mor & barn undersøkelsen

+ Questionnaire 5 – Y	our child at 18 months +
	may recognise from previous questionnaires. We do this because we want to be under the have child's Health card to hand so that you can use the information
If you feel that a question is too upsetting or difficult to answer yo	ou can skip this question and go on to the next one.
	outer. It is therefore important that you following these
<ul> <li>Put a <i>cross</i> in the box that is most relevant like this: X</li> <li>If you put a cross in the wrong box, correct it by filling in</li> <li>Write numbers in the large green <i>boxes</i>.</li> </ul>	Please do not use this questionnaire. Contact us at morbarn@fhi.no or phone + 47 53 20 40 40 if you need a questionnaire.
It is important that you only write in the whe	de aled or eater back rate time.
Number: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	
<ul> <li>Specific information concerning, for example, medication shadow Write clearly in CAPITAL LETTERS.</li> <li>Remember to fill in the date on which you completed the quality as soon as you have completed the properties.</li> </ul>	
pecify the day, month and year when the questionnaire pas completed	(write the year in full, e.g. 2005)  Month Year
ABOUT YOUR CHILD +	
Food and drink	
1. What type of milk has your baby been given since he/she (You can enter more than one cross.)	was 6 months old?
+	Child's age in months
Milk type	6 - 8 9 - 11 12 - 14 15 - 18
1. Breast milk	

2. Formula ..... 3. Formula in the case of milk intolerance ...... 5. Low-fat milk normal (sweet) ..... 7. Skimmed milk (sweet) ..... 8. Yogurt with active Lactobacillus, all types ...... 9. Other yogurt ..... 

+	Never	Less than once a week	1-3 times a week	4-6 times a week	1-2 times in 24 hrs	3-4 times in 24 hrs	5 or more times in 24 hou
1. Breast milk							
2. Formula							
3. Whole milk							
4. Low-fat milk							
5. Extra low-fat milk							
6. Skimmed milk							
7. Yogurt with active Lactobacillus, all types							
8. Yogurt, natural							
9. Yogurt with fruit							
Other types of sour milk							
1. Tap water							
2. Bottled water							
3. Cordial, sweetened							
4. Cordial, artificially sweetened							
5. Juice							
6. Fizzy drinks							
7. Diet fizzy drinks							
3. Other:							
Do you give your child the following to	drink du	ring the night	now that h	e/she is roug	hly 18 month	s old?	
(Enter a cross in a box for each item.)		Neve	or/	Now and	Yes, r	most	
		seldo		then	nigh		
			1		Ü	1	
Water							
			]			]	
. Milk or cordial from a cup		[	]			]	
. Milk or cordial from a cup			] ] ]	old? Select the	a fractuency wh	ich is most an	+
. Water 2. Milk or cordial from a cup 3. Milk or cordial from a bottle 4. Breast milk 5. How often do you give your child the followin Enter a cross in a box for each item.)		ow that he/she i					olicable on avera
. Milk or cordial from a cup		ow that he/she i	than -	old? Select the	e frequency who 4-6 times a week	ich is most app	
. Milk or cordial from a cup	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine finter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich  2. Meat sandwich	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
. Milk or cordial from a cup . Milk or cordial from a bottle . Breast milk . How often do you give your child the followin Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel)	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
. Milk or cordial from a cup . Milk or cordial from a bottle . Breast milk . How often do you give your child the followine Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel) 4. Cheese sandwich	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
. Milk or cordial from a cup . Milk or cordial from a bottle . Breast milk . How often do you give your child the followin Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel) 4. Cheese sandwich 5. Jam/honey sandwich	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine fater a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel) 4. Cheese sandwich 5. Jam/honey sandwich 6. Sandwich with other filling	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine finter a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Shish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel)  Cheese sandwich  Jam/honey sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine finter a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel)  Cheese sandwich  Jam/honey sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Fish sandwich  Cheese sandwich  Jam/honey sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine ther a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Sheas sandwich  Jam/honey sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)  Home-made porridge  Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc.	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the following finter a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Shear sandwich  Cheese sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)  Home-made porridge  Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc.  Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc.	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the following finter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel) 4. Cheese sandwich 5. Jam/honey sandwich 6. Sandwich with other filling 7. Baby porridge (instant) 8. Home-made porridge 9. Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc. 10. Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc. 11. Pancakes	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the following a cordinal from a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Shear sandwich  Cheese sandwich  Jam/honey sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)  Home-made porridge  Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc.  Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc.  Pancakes  Potatoes	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine ther a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Sheas sandwich  Jam/honey sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)  Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc.  Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc.  Pancakes  Potatoes  Potatoes	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine there a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Shandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel)  Cheese sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)  Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc.  Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc.  Pancakes  Potatoes  Pasta  Rice	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Shear sandwich  Shear sandwich  Shear sandwich  Shear sandwich  Meat sausages, meat balls, etc.   g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera	
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Shear sandwich  Shandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel)  Cheese sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)  Home-made porridge  Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc.  Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc.  Pancakes  Potatoes  Potatoes  Pasta  Rice  Peas, beans  Other cooked vegetables	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup  Milk or cordial from a bottle  Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine a cross in a box for each item.)  Liver paste sandwich  Meat sandwich  Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel)  Cheese sandwich  Jam/honey sandwich  Sandwich with other filling  Baby porridge (instant)  Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc.  Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc.  Pancakes  Potatoes  Pasta  Rice  Peas, beans  Other cooked vegetables  Raw vegetables	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup Milk or cordial from a bottle Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine ther a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel) 4. Cheese sandwich 5. Jam/honey sandwich 6. Sandwich with other filling 7. Baby porridge (instant) 8. Home-made porridge 9. Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc. 0. Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc. 1. Pancakes 2. Potatoes 3. Pasta 4. Rice 5. Peas, beans 6. Other cooked vegetables 7. Raw vegetables 8. Fruit	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup Milk or cordial from a bottle Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followine ther a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel) 4. Cheese sandwich 5. Jam/honey sandwich 6. Sandwich with other filling 7. Baby porridge (instant) 8. Home-made porridge 9. Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc. 0. Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc. 1. Pancakes 2. Potatoes 3. Pasta 4. Rice 5. Peas, beans 6. Other cooked vegetables 7. Raw vegetables 8. Fruit	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
Milk or cordial from a cup Milk or cordial from a bottle Breast milk  How often do you give your child the followin Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel) 4. Cheese sandwich 5. Jam/honey sandwich 6. Sandwich with other filling 7. Baby porridge (instant) 8. Home-made porridge 9. Meat, sausages, meat balls, etc. 0. Fish, fish balls, fish pudding, etc. 1. Pancakes 2. Potatoes 3. Pasta 4. Rice 5. Peas, beans 6. Other cooked vegetables 7. Raw vegetables 8. Fruit 9. Cakes/waffles/biscuits	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera
2. Milk or cordial from a cup 3. Milk or cordial from a bottle 4. Breast milk 5. How often do you give your child the followin Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  1. Liver paste sandwich 2. Meat sandwich 3. Fish sandwich (e.g. sardines, mackerel) 4. Cheese sandwich 5. Jam/honey sandwich 6. Sandwich with other filling 7. Baby porridge (instant) 8. Home-made porridge	g to eat n	ow that he/she i	than -	I-3 times	4-6 times	1-2 times	olicable on avera

5. Do you give your child a home-made dinner or readymade (processed) baby food in a jar?	6. How often do y (Enter a cross in a			food/drin	k?
Only home-made		Marian	0	00	Almost
☐ Mostly home-made		Never	Sometimes	Often	always
About half and half of each	Sweet milk				
	Buttermilk/yogurt	📙			
☐ Mostly ready-made	Vegetables/fruit .				
Only ready-made	Porridge/flour/brea	ıd 🗌			
	Meat				
				+	
				'	
7. Does your child have a reaction to certain foods?  No					
Yes					
□ Don't know +					
8. If yes, what type of food does your child have a reaction to	? (You can enter a cross i	n more than on	e box.)		
1. Whole milk 8. Boiled or fried	d egg 14.	Fruit, berries			
2. Skimmed milk/low-fat milk 9. Fish/fish prod	ucts 15.	Vegetables/pot	atoes		
3. Cream 10. Additives	16.	Chocolate			
4. Yogurt/buttermilk 11. Wheat		Other sweets			
5. Le cream 12. Nuts	18.	_			
6. Cheese 13. Soya	19. 🗀	Other:			
7. L Raw egg (e.g. egg flip)					
9. Are there any foods which you specifically avoid giving you  No Yes	ır child?			+	-
10. If yes, which foods do you try to avoid and how strict are	vou with vour child's die	t?			
	Some reduced use compared to normal diet	Not used un but allowed a in different of	little bit	e complete (also "hido dishe	
1. Milk					
2. Eggs					
3. Fish/fish products					
4. Meat/meat products					
5. Wheat					
6. Sugar					
7. Other:					
	_				
44 Barrarian and the state of th		-0			
11. Do you give your child cold liver oil, vitamins, iron or any o	other dietary supplemen	t?			
11. Do you give your child cold liver oil, vitamins, iron or any o	other dietary supplemen	t?			+

12. If yes, specify which product(s) and how often you g giving him/her the product?		hild. How old was your	child when you first started  How old was your child when you
+	Every day		first gave him the product?  Number of months
1. Cod liver oil			+
2. Biovit			
3. Sanasol			
4. Nycoplus Multi-Vitamin mixture for children			
5. Fluoride tablets			
6. Iron supplement, specify:			
7. Other dietary supplement, specify:			
Growth, health and illness			
Consult your child's health card and use the informat	ion contained in it	to complete the follo	owing guestions
13. How many times have you been to the mother and child health centre since his/her birth?  0 - 4 5 -10 11 -15 16 or more	that	Oo you want your child are recommended for of Yes, all the recommendations Yes, some vaccinations No, no vaccinations	
15. Indicate whether your child has had any vaccinations requiring a doctor or hospital to be contacted. (Enter a cr			here have been any sideeffects
	If yes, he Yes many time	Side-effect ow resulting in ex	ktra examination/admission
Vaccinations	1 2		es No Yes
1. DTP (diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough)  2. Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)  3. Polio  4. MMR (measles, mumps, rubella)  5. DT (diphtheria, tetanus - sometimes given instead of DTP)  6. Hepatitis B  7. BCG (tuberculosis)  8. Pneumococcus (Prevenar)			
9. Other vaccination:			
The following questions concern any illnesses or health term problems, then about illnesses and problems of a 16. Does your child have or has he/she had any of the following (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)	more acute natu	re.	
+		Yes, Yes, had	If yes, has child been referred? for a specialist examination?
Health problem  1. Dislocated hip (hip problem)	No ha	s now previously	No Yes
Dislocated nip (nip problem)     Reduced hearing			
3. Impaired vision			+ (cont.)

+				Yes,	Yes, had	for spe	as child beer cialist exami	nation?
Health problem			No	has now	previously	/ No		Yes
4. Delayed motor development (e.g. sits/wa	alks late	∍)						
5. Too little weight gain								
6. Too much weight gain								
7. Abnormal head circumference							+	
8. Heart defect								
Testicles not descended into scrotum								
10. Asthma								
11. Atopic eczema (childhood eczema)								
12. Urticaria (hives)								
13. Food allergy/intolerance								
14. Late or abnormal speech development .								
15. Sleep problems								
16. Behavioural problems								
17. Social problems		• • •						
18. (Other) malformations:								
19. Other:								
17. If a specialist referral was made, wha	t did			18. Has your ch	nild been treate	ed with a "cus	hion" for a hi	p problem?
this examination show?				□ No				
Everything was fine								
Still some doubts/further examinations r	neeaea			Yes	How long?	m	nonths	
Has not been for any examination yet								
Diagnosis I:								
Diagnose II:								
							+	
Diagnose III:								
19. Has your child had any of the followir	a illnes	sses/healt	h problems	between 6 and	l 11 months a	ınd/or 12 an	d 18 months	? Specify
how many times and whether your child								
		6 –11	Number		2 -18	Number		mitted to
Illness/health problem	mo	onths Yes	of times	mo No	nths Yes	of times	hospital No	for this? Yes
ililiess/fieatur problem	INO	165		NO	162		NO	162
1.Common cold								
1.Common cold								
Throat infection with confirmed streptococcal infection.	tion							
				1				
3. Other type of sore throat								
				1				
4. Ear infection								
				1				
5. Pseudocroup								
, and the second				7				
6. Bronchitis/RS virus/pneumonia								
o. Dionomias/113 virus/prieumoma								
7. Gastric flu/diarrhoea								
( . Maaniy nu/Ulannued								
7. 6.46.110 11.4.1.1.1004 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.							Ш	
				]				
8. Urinary tract infection								

+ Illness/health problem	At 6 - mont		Number of times	At 12 mon No		Number of times		dmitted to al for this? Yes
10. Febrile convulsions								
11. Other convulsions (without any fever)								
12. Chickenpox								
13. Injury or accident								
14. Other:								
20. Has your child been to see the doctor If yes, specify how many times. (Enter a cre				and 11 months	and/or 12	and 18 mo	onths?	
			ŕ	11 months			At 12-18 montl	ns
			No Yes	Number of ti	mes	No	Yes Num	ber of times
GP (excluding mother and baby health centre	e)							
Casualty doctor								
Private specialist								
Hospital outpatient clinic					]			
Admitted to hospital								
21. Has your child been referred to any of	the follo	wing s	services? No	yes				
Habilitation service							+	
22. If your child has been examined at or a	admitted	l to hos	spital, give the	name of the h	ospital:			
Hospital name:								
Hospital name:								
Hospital name:								
+								
23. Has your child had any of the following s		s since		onths? If yes, at		(Enter a cro at what ag		or each item.)
	No	)	Yes	6-8 mth	9-11 mth	12-14	4 mth 15 r	nth or more
1. Wheezing/whistling in the chest								
2. Tightness in the chest								
3. Coughing at night								
4. Runny nose without a cold						L		
5. Constipation							7	
7. Itchy rash that comes and goes						Г		
and good Title			+				+	

24. Has your child ever been tested for allergies?	26. Have you ever tried any kind of so-called alternative medicine on your child since he/she was 6 months old?
□ No +	
☐ Yes      T	□ No
	☐ Yes times
25. If yes, what allergens were tested for and what was the result? (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)	
Was the test positive?	27. If yes, what kind of alternative medicine?
Test: No Yes Don't know	
1.	
3. Fish	
4. Mould	
5. Mites	
6. Animals	
7.  Pollen L	
8. Other:	
28. Has your child received any medication since the age of 6 months? (	his means any type of medication, including natural medicines and herbal remedies)
□ No	
Yes	+
20. If you give the name of the medication and what are your child was	when he took it. (Include all types of medication, as well as natural medicines)
Name of medicine	
(WRITE IN CAPITALS, e.g. APOCILLIN, PARACET)	How old was your child when he/she took this medication?  6-8 mth 9-11 mth 12-14 mth 15-18 mth
	0-6 min 3-11 min 12-14 min 13-16 min
<ol> <li>What were your child's length, weight and head circumference when he/she (Refer to your child's health card)</li> </ol>	was around 8 months, 1 year and the last time they were measured (15–18 months)?
+ Date of measurement	
Day Month Year Le	ngth Head circumference Weight
Around 8 mth	, cm , cm g
Around 1 year	, cm , cm g
15 - 18 mth	, cm
Development and behaviour	
	forest form Hawayar places answer all the
In this section you will find some questions repeated in a dif- questions as well as you can.	erent form. nowever, piease answer all the
31. Can your child walk unaided? No Yes	
If yes, how old was your child when he/she could first walk una	ided? Number: months.
you, now one was your oring when ne/she could hist walk the	
	+

32. The questions that follow are about your child's development at around the age of 18	8 months. (E	nter a cı	ross in a	box for each	item.)
<del></del>			Vas	Sometimes	Not yet
1. When you ask him/her, does your child go into another room to find a familiar toy or obj	ect? (When	vou	103	Cometimes	ycı
ask, for instance: "Where's your ball?", "Go and get your coat" or "Go and get your blank		-			
2. Does your child say eight or more words, in addition to "mamma" and "dadda"?					
3. Without showing him/her first, does your child point to the correct picture when you say					
"Show me the cat" or "Where is the dog"?					
4. Does your child move around by walking, rather than by crawling on his/her hands and					
5. Can your child walk well and seldom fall?					
6. Does your child walk down stairs if you hold onto one of his/her hands?					
7. Does your child throw a small ball or toy with a forward arm motion? (If he/she simply defined the simply defined throw a small ball or toy with a forward arm motion?	rops the				
ball, enter a cross under "Not yet")					
8. Does your child stack a small block or toy on top of another? (For example, small boxes	s or				
toys about 3 cm in size)					
9. Does your child turn the pages in a book by himself/herself? (He/she may turn over more the	han one pag	e at a tin	ne.)		
10. Does your child hug dolls or cuddly toys when playing with them?					
11. Does your child try to get your attention show you something by pulling your hand					
or clothes?					
12. Does your child come to you when he/she needs help, such as with opening a box? $\dots$					
13. Does your child copy the activities you do, such as wiping up a spill, sweeping, shaving	or combing	hair?			
33. More about your child's development (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)					
			Yes, usually	Very seldom	Not yet
<ol> <li>Does your child use sounds or words together with gestures         (e.g. uses sounds when pointing or reaching towards toys or objects)?     </li> </ol>					
2. When you look at a distant object and, surprised and excited, say: "Waoowhat's that?",					
- does he/she turn his/her head in the same direction as you?					
3. When you enthusiastically say: "Where is the ball (or other toy)?",					
will your child point towards the toy, even if it is more than 1 metre away?					
4. Does your child show you a toy by looking at you and holding the toy up towards your factorial to the story of the stor					
(from a distance just so you can look at it)?					
34. How typical is the following behaviour of your child? (Enter a cross in a box for each	Very	Quite	Neither		Not
	typical	typical	nor	typical	typica
1. Your child cries easily					
2. Your child is always on the go					
3. Your child prefers playing with others rather than alone					
4. Your child is off running as soon as he/she wakes up in the morning					
5. Your child is very sociable					
6. Your child takes a long time to warm to strangers					
7. Your child gets upset or sad easily					
8. Your child prefers quiet, inactive games to more active ones					
9. Your child likes to be with people					
10. Your child reacts intensely when upset.					
11. Your child is friendly towards and trusting of strangers					
12. Your shild becomes distressed by beginn his/hor fees or heir weeked					
13. Your child becomes distressed by having his/her face or hair washed					
+					

35. About your child's behaviour We are asking you about how your child usu		seldom (for in	nstance, if
you have only seen it one or twice), enter a cross under "No". (Enter a cross in	a box for each item.)	Yes	No +
Is your child interested in different sorts of toys or objects and not for instance	mainly in cars or buttons?		
2. When your child expresses his/her feelings, for instance by crying or smiling,	do you usually understand why		
your child is laughing or crying?			
3. Does your child react in a normal way to sensory stimulation, such as coldness			
4. Can you easily tell from the face of your child how he/she feels?			
5. When your child has been left alone for some time, does he/she try to attract attention, for instance, by crying or calling?			
6. Is your child's behaviour without stereotyped repetitive movements, e.g.			
banging his/her head against the wall or rocking his/her body back and forth?	·		
7. Does your child like to be cuddled?			
8. Does your child ever laugh directly at you or at other people?			
9. Does your child react when spoken to, for instance, by looking, listening, smili	ng, speaking or babbling?		
10. Does your child ever try to comfort you if you are sad or hurt?			
11. Has your child ever had things that he/she seemed to have to do in a very pa			
way or order, or rituals that he/she has to have you do?			
12. Does your child ever do things to get you to laugh?			
	+		
36. More about your child's play and behaviour. We are asking you again about happens (for instance, if you have only seen it one or twice), enter a cross un			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Yes	Ńo
1. Does your child enjoy being swung, bounced on your knee, etc.?			
2. Does your child take an interest in other children?			
3. Does your child like climbing on things, such as up stairs?			
4. Does your child enjoy playing peek-a-boo/hide-and-seek?			
5. Does your child ever pretend, for example, to talk on the phone or take care of	-		
or pretend other things?			
6. Does your child ever use his/her index finger to point, to ask for something? .			
7. Does your child ever use his/her index finger to point, to indicate interest in sc	omething?		
8. Can your child play properly with small toys (e.g. cars or bricks) without just mouthing, fiddling or dropping them?			
9. Does your child ever bring objects over to you to show you something?			
10. Does your child look you in the eye for more than a second or two?			
11. Does you child ever seem oversensitive to noise (e.g. plugging ears)?			
12. Does your child smile in response to your face or your smile?			
13. Does your child imitate you (e.g. you make a face - will your child imitate it?)?			
14. Does your child respond when you call his/her name?			
15. If you point at a toy across the room, does your child look at it?			
16. Does your child look at things you are looking at?			
17. Does your child make unusual finger movements near his/her face?			
18. Does your child try to attract your attention to his/her own activity?			
19. Have you every wondered if your child is deaf?			
20. Does your child understand what people say?			
21. Does your child sometimes stare at nothing or wander with no purpose?			
22. Does your child look at your face to check your reaction when faced with som	ething unfamiliar?		
			+
37. To what extent are the following statements true of your child's behaviour during the			
+		Somewhat or metimes true	Very true or often true
Can't concentrate, can't pay attention for long			
2. Quickly shifts from one activity to another			
3. Can't sit still, restless or hyperactive			
4. Gets into everything			
	+		,
			(cont

4			Not true	Somewhat or sometimes true	Very true or often true
5.	Is mostly happy and contented				
	Clings to adults or too dependent				
	Gets too upset when separated from parents			_ +	
	Gets into many fights				
	Hits others				
	Is defiant				
	Doesn't seem to feel guilty after misbehaving				
	Punishment doesn't change his/her behaviour				
	Doesn't eat well				
	Likes almost every kind of food				
	Resists going to bed at night				
	Doesn't want to sleep alone				
	Afraid to try new things				
18.	Disturbed by any change in routine				
19.	Too fearful or anxious				
38.	How often does your child usually wake during the night?	39. How many hours	s in total doe	s your child sleep	in 24hrs?
	3 or more times every night	10 hours or less			
	Once or twice every night	11 - 12 hours			
	A few times a week	13 -14 hours			
	Seldom or never +	15 hours or more	<b>!</b>		
1. 2. 3. 4.	About your worries (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  Are you worried about your child's physical development?  Are you worried about your child's behaviour?  Are you worried because your child is demanding and difficult to Are you worried because your child is so uninterested in other chave you any other worries with regard to your child's health	cope with?	Don't know	f you need more sp	ace to write)
Y	our child's daily routine				
41.	Where has your child been cared for during the day? Enter a cre	oss for the various age group	os. (Enter a cro	oss in a box for each	item.)
		home with At a chi ied childminder	dminder's	In a day nurs	ery
1.	0–6 months				
2.	7-9 months				
3.	0-12 months				
	3-15 months				
	6-18 months				
J.					
cui	How many hours a week is your child looked after in the rent childcare scheme (other than by his/her mother and ner)?  hours	43. How many childichildcare scheme (in department)?			
	+	44. Do you and your  Yes	child live wi	th your child's fath	ner? +
		□ No			

45. If your child does not live with his/her father, how much time does your child spend with him?	55. Is your child ever present in a room where someone smokes?
At least half the time	
At least once a week +	Yes, every day Number of times per day +
	Yes, several times a week
At least once a month	Yes, sometimes
Less often than once a month	☐ Don't know
Never	□ No
	□ NO
46. How many times have you moved house since your child	
was born?	56. How many months old was your child when he/she got
	his/her first tooth?
times	
	Number of months
47. Roughly how many square metres is the living area where	Don't remember
you currently live?	
2	57. Here often and come whilely tooth beauty and
m <sup>2</sup>	57. How often are your child's teeth brushed?
	☐ Twice a day or more
48. Are the rooms where your child is heated by electrical	Once a day
underfloor heating?	sometimes
	Never
□ No □ Yes	□ Never
49. If yes, which rooms? Enter a cross in more than one box, if	
appropriate)	58. Do you use fluoride toothpaste when brushing your
	child's teeth?
Living room Hall	□ No
☐ Kitchen ☐ Bathroom	Sometimes
☐ Child's room ☐ Other rooms	
Bedroom	
Bediooni	
50. Has their been any damage caused by damp, any visible	59. How often is your child outside at the moment?
fungal/mould growth or mouldy smell in your home during the	Seldom
last year (You can enter a cross in more than one box.)	
□ No	Often, but less than one hour a day on average
Yes, damage caused by damp +	1 - 3 hours a day on average
Yes, visible fungal/mould growth	More than 3 hours a day
Yes, mouldy smell	
Tes, mouldy smell	60. How many hours on average does your child sit in front
51. What type of drinking water do you have where you live?	of a TV/video every day?
	4 hours
Water from a public or private water company	
Water from your own water supply (e.g. own well)	☐ 3 hours
☐ Don't know	1 -2 hours
52. Do you live close to high-voltage lines?	Less than 1 hour
	Seldom/never
□ No	
Yes, closer than 50 metres	61. Does your child go to or has been to swimming classes
Yes, 50–100 metres away	for babies?
Yes, but more than 100 metres away	+ No
·	
53. Are there pets where your child lives or at the childminder's?	Yes
No	If yes, how long has your child been going? months
Voc. at home	
Yes, at the childminder's	62. Does your child use a dummy/pacifier now at 18 months?
100, at the official lacer 3	Seldom or never
54. If yes, what kind of pets?	Only when he/she goes to sleep
(You can enter a cross in more than one box.)	Quite often
Dog	
☐ Cat	☐ Most of the time
Guinea pig, rabbit, mouse, rat, etc.	
Budgie, other type of bird	
Other type of animal:	

	•				
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Health	, illness and	LICA OI	mad	ication
i leaiti i	, IIIIIGSS alla	use of	HILLEU	Ication

63. What is your civil status at the moment?  Married Separated/divorced Cohabiting Widowed Single Other	66. Have you yourself been admitted to hospital during the last 12 months?  No Yes, which hospital?					
+  64. Are you pregnant at the moment?  No Yes  If yes, how many weeks?  65. Are you suffering from a long-term illness that has started during the last 12 months?  No Yes, specify	67. Are you taking at the moment any cod liver oil, vitamins or other dietary supplements?  No Yes, specify  1					
69. Have you during the last 6 months or at any time previously	: (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)					
	Last 6 months  Yes Perhaps No  Previously  Yes Perhaps No					
Felt yourself that you were too fat?						
2. Been really afraid of putting on weight or becoming too fat?						
3. Heard others say you were too thin, while you yourself thought th	at you were too fat?					
4. Felt that it was extremely important for your self-image to mainta	in a particular weight?					
	tur life - for a period lasting at least 3 months - experienced any of the followou were affected the most.) (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)    Last 6 months					
you had eaten too much?						
Used vomiting to control your weight?						
3. Used laxatives to control your weight?						
4. Used fasting to control your weight?						
Used hard physical exercise to control your weight?						
	usly in your life gone at least three months without any periods (wit-					

72. Have you experienced pain during the la	ıst 12 months i	in any of th	e following	places? (Ent	er a cross in a	box for each iter	m.)
	Seldom/neve	r	Slight pain	S	Some pain	Major pa	ain
1. Stomach							
2. Arms/legs							
3. Neck/shoulders		+					
4. Head							
5. Back							+
							•
6. Pelvis (pelvic girdle pains)							
	me Major ain pain		because of crutches?  No, no. Yes, b Yes, no.  76. Did your last I No. Yes Yes Chirop Medic	ever put not every on ust use a stimust use a stimust use and birth?  what type of enter a cross in other apy practic station	day - the pain ck or crutches  y treatment for the treatment did in more than or	or pelvic pain at	k or o day
,							
78. Do you have any of the following problem	ms at the mon		r a cross in a	problems?	n problem.)  More than	How much	at a time?
Problems:	Never	times a month	times a week	Once a day	Once a day	Drope	Large amounts
			a week	a uay	a uay	Drops	amounts
Incontinence when coughing, sneezing or later than the same and the same are the same and the same are t							
2. Incontinence during physical activity (running/jum	nping)						
3. Incontinence with a strong need to urinate .	. 🗆						
4. Problems retaining faeces	. $\square$						
5. Problems retaining flatus	. 🗆						
79. Do you regularly take medication? (This is No Yes	means any type	e of medicat	tion, includin	g natural med	dicines.)		
+							+

80. If yes, give the name of the medicines and how often you have of medicine	u take them.	Include all typ		dication, as well as natu w often do you take the	
e.g. APOCILLIN, PARACET) +		Eve		Every day for certain period	
				+	
Finances – lifestyle					
81. How much leave did you and the child's father take after the birth? (Specify either the number of months or weeks.)  Months  Weeks  Yourself  Or  Child's father  Or	une			nances allow you to c 000 for a dental visit	
82. Are you in paid employment?  No Yes +	mo	•	with runr	cult sometimes durin iing expenses for foo	•
33. If so, how many hours do your work a week?  hours		Yes, sometim Yes, often			+
84. If you are in paid employment, have you taken any time off sick since you went back to work? If yes, specify how nany days you were off sick.	tim	e or at work)	that you	physically active (dur get out of breath and Spare time	
Number of days  No		Never Less than once			
		Once a week .			
Yes, due to own illness.		Twice a week .			
Yes, due to your child being ill.		3-4 times a we 5 times or mor			
88. How often do you exercise at present? (Enter a cross in a	box for each		Once	Twice	3 times or
Activity	Never	1-3 times a month	a wee		more a week
1. Walking					
2. Brisk walking					
3. Running/jogging/orienteering					
4. Cycling					
5. Training studio/weight training					
6. Aerobics/gymnastics/dance without running and jumping					
7. Aerobics/gymnastics/dance with running and jumping					
8. Dancing (swing/rock/folk)					
9. Skiing					
0. Ball sports					
-р					
1. Swimming					
1. Swimming					

89. What are your and your partner's smoking habits at home at the moment?	91. How many units do you usually drink when you consume alcohol? (Enter a cross for both weekends and
Your partner/ Yourself husband	weekdays). (See explanation below.)  Weekend Weekdays
	10 or more
Less often than once a month  Never	1 sherry glass of sherry or other fortified wine = 1 unit 1 brandy glass of spirits or liqueur = 1 unit 1 bottle of alcopop/cider = 1 unit
A little more about yourself and	how you are keeping now
	gree with the following descriptions? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)
+	Totally Slightly Slightly Totally agree Agree agree disagree Disagree disagree
My husband/partner and I have a close relationship	
My partner and I have problems in our relationship	
4. My partner is usually understanding	
I often think about ending our relationship	
6. I am satisfied with my relationship with my partner	
7. We often disagree about important decisions	
Note in all disagrees about important decisions     Note in the state of the s	
We agree on how children should be raised	
10. I think my partner is satisfied with our relationship	
93. Do you have anyone other than your-spouse/boyfriend/partner whom you can seek advice from in a difficult situation?  No Yes, 1 or 2 people Yes, more than 2 people  94. How often do you see or talk on the telephone to your family (apart from your household) or close friends?  Once a month or less often 2-8 times a month	95. Do you often feel lonely?  Almost never Seldom Sometimes Generally Almost always
More than twice a week	
96. How accurate are these statements to you? (Enter a cross in	Not Slightly Almost Totally accurate accurate accurate accurate
I. I always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough	
2. If anyone opposes me, I find a way to get what I want	
I am sure that I can cope with unexpected events	
5. When I am in a difficult situation, I usually find a solution	

97. In your daily life, how often do you (Enter a cross in a box for each	h item.)				
+		Seldom never	,	Sometimes	Very Often often
Feel pleased about something					
2. Feel happy					
3. Feel joyful, as though everything is going your way					
4. Feel that you will scream at someone or hit something			- i	П	
5. Feel angry, irritated or annoyed					
6. Feel mad at somebody					
o. r eer mad at somebody					+
98. How do you feel about yourself? (Enter a cross in a box for each i	item.)	Totally agree	Agree	e Disagre	Totally ee disagree
I have a positive attitude towards myself					
2. I feel completely useless at times					
3. I feel that I do not have much to be proud of					
4. I feel that I'm a valuable person, as good as anyone else					
99. Have you been bothered by any of the following feelings during	the pa	st 2 weeks? (En	ter a cross ii A little		ŕ
		bothere			
1. Feeling fearful					
2. Nervousness or shakiness inside					
3. feeling hopeless about the future					
4. Feeling blue					
5. Worrying too much about things					
6. Feeling everything is an effort					
7. Feeling tense or keyed up					
8. Suddenly scared for no reason					
100. Have you experienced any of the following situations in the las and difficult was this for you? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)	st year	(since the previ	ous questio	If yes	
+	No	Yes	Not so bad	Painful/ difficult	Very painful/ difficult
Have had problems at work or where you study					
2. Have had financial problems					
3. Have been divorced, separated or ended your relationship					
with your partner					
Have had problems or conflicts with your family,					
friends or neighbours					
Have been seriously worried that there is something					
wrong with your child					
6. Have been seriously ill or injured (your self)					
7. Has anyone close to you been seriously ill or injured					
8. Have been involved in a serious accident, fire or robbery					
9. Have lost someone close to you					
10. Have been pressurized into having sexual intercourse					
11. Other					
11. Other					

101. How would you rate your quality of life?  Very poor Poor Neither poor nor good Good Very good +	☐ Very di	ssatisfied sfied satisfied no		<b>your health</b> fied	?	+
103. The following questions ask about how much you have exp for each item.)	perienced certain	things in th	e last two	o weeks. (En	ter a cross	s in a box Totally/
			A little	amount		extremely
1. To what extent do you feel that (physical) pain prevents you from doing w	what you need to do	?				
2. To what extent do you need medical treatment to be able to function	on in your daily life	?				
3. How much do you enjoy life?						
4. To what extent do you feel your life to be meaningful?						
5. How well are you able to concentrate?						
6. How safe do you feel in your daily life?						
7. How healthy is your physical environment?						
104. The following questions ask about how completely you exp (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)		Not at		To a certain	last two v Mostly Almost	veeks. Always
Do you have enough energy for everyday life?						
2. Are you able to accept your bodily appearance?						
3. Have you enough money to meet your needs?						
4. How accessible is the information that you need in your day-to-day						
5. To what extent do you have the opportunity for leisure activities?.	+					
105. How well are you able to get around?						
105. How well are you able to get around?  Very badly Badly Neither well nor badly Well Very well						
106. The following questions ask you to say how good or satisfied y (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)	ou have felt about	t various asp	ects of y	our life over to	the last two	o weeks.
		Very dissatisfied	Dis- satisfied	satisfied nor dissatisfied		Very satisfied
1. How satisfied are you with your sleep?						
How satisfied are you with your ability to perform your daily living						
3. How satisfied are you with your capacity for work?						
4. How satisfied are you with yourself?						
5. How satisfied are you with your personal relationships?						
6. How satisfied are you with your sex life?						
7. How satisfied are you with the support you get from your friends'						
8. How satisfied are you with the conditions where you live?						
9. How satisfied are you with your access to health services?						
10. How satisfied are you with your transport?						
+					+	

107. The following question relates	s to how often yo	u have exp	perienced or	had negative	feelings durin	g the last two	weeks?
Have after de very being nearthire feel	:		Never	Seldom	Quite often	Very often	Always
How often do you have negative feel blue mood, despair, anxiety, depress		+					
COMMENTS:							
+							
Т							+
CHILD'S MEASUREN	MENTS AND W	/EIGHT					
108. If any of the measure	ments in Questio	on 30 are n	nissing from	the child's he	ealth card, can	we contact th	ne well
baby clinic for them?							
□ No							
Yes Name of well be	aby clinic						
Post code or di	strict						_
Have you reme	embered to	fill in c	on page	1 the date	e on whic	h you coi	<b>m-</b>
	plet	ted the	questio	nnaire?			
Th	ank you	very	much	for you	ır help!		
Please return the	completed au	estionnai	re in the st	amned add	lressed enve	lone provide	ed
T Toddo Totalli tilo	oompiotoa que	octror ii raii	to:	ampou uuu	700000 07770	iopo providi	34
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			sinsk føds				
			farveien 31				
r		50	18 Bergen				
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## Appendix I

Questionnaire Q6 in MoBa (3 years)

## den norske Mor & barn undersøkelsen

## Questionnaire 6 - Your child at 36 months

In this questionnaire we will ask you some questions which you may recognise from previous questionnaires. We do this because we want to continue following your and your child's development. You are welcome to consult your child's Health card so that you can use the information contained in it.

If you feel that a question is too upsetting or difficult to answer you of	can skip this question and go on to	the next one.	
The questionnaire will be processed by a compute instructions when completing it:  Use a blue or black ballpoint pen.  Put a cross in the box that is most relevant like this:  If you put a cross in the wrong box, correct it by filling in the box write numbers in the large boxes. It is important that you number:  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0  Number: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0  Number: 5 is entered as follows  Specific information concerning, for example, medication shous Remember to fill in the date on which you completed the question the stamped address.	ox completely like this:  Tou only write in the white  a single-digit number, use the squal  Id be written on the lines provided tionnaire	area of each boare on the right.  Write clearly in CAP	x like this:
Specify the day, month and year when the questionnaire was completed  Day	Month Year	(write the year in full,	e.g. 2005)
Your child's development, healt	th and history of	illness	
What is your child's height and weight (without clothes) at 15-18 months, enter these measurements too. (If you don't measurements were taken and enter a cross to indicate wh	know them, go on to the next q		
Date of measurement	Height	Weight	Own measurement
Approx. 3 years	cm		kg
Approx. 2 years	cm		kg
Approx. 15-18 months  Day Month Year	<b>■</b> cm		kg
2. How many months old was your child when he/she took his/	/her first steps unaided?	mth Still n	ot walking   ed.

Questionnaire 6C - MB - 25 000 - 0407 - Bording

		Yes,	Yes, had	If so, has or referred to a	
ealth problem	No	has now	previously	No	Yes
1. Impaired hearing					
2. Impaired vision					
3. Delayed motor development (e.g. sits/walks late)					
4. Cerebral palsy					
5. Joint problems					
6. Diabetes					
7. Gained too little weight					
8. Gained too much weight					
9. Heart defect					
Testicles not descended into scrotum					
1. Asthma					
2. Allergy affecting eyes or nose, e.g. hay fever				- i	
3. Atopic eczema (childhood eczema)					
4. Other type of eczema					
• •					
5. Frequent diarrhoea					
6. Frequent stomach pains					
7. Food allergy/intolerance					
8. Other gastrointestinal problems					
9. Late or abnormal speech development					
0. Sleep problems					
1. Trouble relating to others					
2. Hyperactivity					
3. Autistic traits					
4. Other behavioural problems					
5. Other long-term illness/condition					
If your child has been to see a specialist or to the hos	spital,	6. Has your o	hild ever been ex	posed to or invo	olved in a
nat did the investigation show?		ous incident?			
1		□ No	Yes		
Everything was fine					
Still some doubts/further investigations needed		7. If yes, give	a description:		
Has not been for any investigation yet					
Received diagnosis I:					
Received diagnosis II:					
Received diagnosis III:					
Trocorrod diagnosis III					
If your child has a serious or long-term illness, describ	be it,	8. Do you thin	nk that this has a	ffected your chil	d's behav

	No	Yes	Number of times	been adn	nas child nitted to or in hospital? Yes
1. Common cold					
2. Throat infection with a confirmed streptococci					
3. Other type of throat infection					
4. Ear infection					
5. Pseudocroup					
6. Bronchitis					
7. Pneumonia					
8. Gastric flu/diarrhoea					
9. Urinary tract infection					
0. Encephalitis/meningitis					
1. Febrile convulsions					
Other convulsions (without any fever)					
3. Injury or accident					
4. Other					
0.If your child has been examined in or admitted to h give the name of the hospital:	ospital,		s your child been referre ice the age of 18 months		
lospital name:			ation service		
dospital name:			ional psychology service sychiatric clinic/departmen	t	
lospital name:			,		
Has your child taken any medication during the la medicines, alternative medicines and herbal remedies,		onths? (This i	means any type of medical	tion, including feve	er-reducing

ame of medicine: (CAPITALS)		Dura	ation of us	е		Still bei	ng taken r
and of modeline. (of a finite)	0-2 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-2 mth	3-6 mth	7-12 mth	No	Yes
5. If yes, specify which vaccinations and when your or ype of vaccination:	child receiv	ed them.				e given:	ear
6. Is your child taking at the moment any cod liver of Cod liver oil				Ves, o	daily Som	etimes	No
Fluoride tablets					]		
Vitamin preparations, specify					]		
Iron supplement, specify					]		
Other dietary supplements, specify					]		
	nd ah	ility to	o cor	)e			
our child's development a	iid ak	mey e					
this section you will find some questions repeated evelopment with other similar studies and try out the ho have reached different stages of development. of necessarily apply to your child.	d in a diffei ne best wa Answer ali	rent form. V y to ask the the questi	e questio ons as w	n. The qu	estions will	relate to c	hildren
a this section you will find some questions repeated evelopment with other similar studies and try out the tho have reached different stages of development. of necessarily apply to your child.  7. About your child's motor development. (Enter a child)	d in a differ ne best wa Answer al	rent form. V y to ask the I the questi	e questio ions as w m.)	n. The qu ell as you	estions will can, even	relate to c if everythin A few	children ng does Not
this section you will find some questions repeated evelopment with other similar studies and try out the hother reached different stages of development of necessarily apply to your child.  7. About your child's motor development. (Enter a child can your child kick a ball by swinging his/her leg forwation your child catch a large ball with both hands?	d in a differ ne best wa Answer al. oss in a box	rent form. Very to ask the the questing for each ite	e question ons as w m.) anything fo	n. The qu ell as you or support?	estions will can, even	relate to c if everythin A few	children ng does Not
this section you will find some questions repeated evelopment with other similar studies and try out the hothest hothe	d in a difference best was Answer also best in a boxer of without here one between the bet	rent form. Very to ask the guesting for each ite colding onto a colding onto a colding his/her fir	e question ons as w m.) anything for ongers	n. The quell as you	estions will can, even	relate to c if everythin A few	children ng does Not
Tour child's development and this section you will find some questions repeated evelopment with other similar studies and try out the who have reached different stages of development of necessarily apply to your child.  7. About your child's motor development. (Enter a constant of the	d in a difference best was Answer all poss in a box	rent form. Very to ask the guesting for each ite colding onto a colding onto a colding his/her firm.	e questionons as warm.)  anything for the second se	n. The quell as you	estions will can, even	relate to c if everythin A few	children ng does Not

19. Your child's body language. (Enter a cross in the box of the answer that fits your child best for each	nch stater	ment )	
	Yes,	Very	Not
	usually	seldom	yet
When you enthusiastically say: "Where is the ball (or other toy)?", will your child point towards the toy, even if it is more than 1 metre away?			
2. When you look at a distant object and, surprised and excited, say: "Waoowhat's that?", -  2. When you look at a distant object and, surprised and excited, say: "Waoowhat's that?", -			
does he/she turn his/her head in the same direction as you?			
3. Does your child use sounds or words together with gestures?			
(for example, uses sounds when pointing or reaching towards toys or objects)			
4. Does your child show you toys by looking at you and holding the toy up towards you?			
(from a distance just so you can look at it)			
20. About your child's social skills.			
(Enter a cross in a box for each statement to indicate whether you agree or disagree.)		Davidalla.	T. ( - II -
Disa	gree	Partially agree	Totally agree
	7		
1. Your child shares readily with other children (treats, toys, pencils, etc.)			
	<u></u>		
5. Your child often volunteers to help others (parents, teachers, other children)			
6. Your child pays careful attention when you try to teach him/her something new			
21. Understanding what others say and being able to communicate			
(Enter a cross in the box of the answer that fits your child best for each statement.)		۸ ۶۰۰۰۰	Nint
	Yes	A few times	Not yet
1. Without showing him/her first, does your child point to the correct picture when you say,			
"Where is the cat" or "Where is the dog"? Your child must only point at the correct picture			
<ol><li>When you ask your child to point at his/her eyes, nose, hair, feet, ears, etc., does he/she point correctly at least seven parts of the body? (The child can point at himself/herself, you or a doll.</li></ol>	) [		
Does your child use sentences made up of three or four words?			
Without giving him/her help by pointing or using gestures, ask your child to "Put the shoe on the table."			
and "Put the book under the chair". Does your child carry out both of these directions correctly? .			
5. When looking at a picture book, does your child tell you what is happening or what action is taking p	lace		
in the picture? (For example, "Barking", "Running", "Eating" and "Crying"?)			
You may ask, "What is the dog (or boy) doing?"			
<ol><li>Can your child tell you at least two things about an object he/she is familiar with? If you say, for example "Tell me about your ball", will your child answer by saying something like "It is round, I can throw it, it is b</li></ol>			
	Ü		
22. About body language and other ways of communicating with others. (We are asking you about	t how you	ır child usua	ally is. If the
	•	for each qu	estion.)
behaviour is rare , e.g. you have only seen it once or twice, enter a cross in the 'No' box. Enter a cross	in a box i	for each qu	•
behaviour is rare, e.g. you have only seen it once or twice, enter a cross in the 'No' box. Enter a cross  1. Does your child respond to his/her name one of the first two times you call?	in a box i	for each qu	estion.)
<ol> <li>Does your child respond to his/her name one of the first two times you call?</li> <li>Does your child ever bring objects over to you to show you something?</li> </ol>	in a box	for each qu	estion.)
<ol> <li>Does your child respond to his/her name one of the first two times you call?</li> <li>Does your child ever bring objects over to you to show you something?</li> <li>Does your child imitate you (e.g. you make a face - will your child imitate it?)?</li> </ol>	in a box i	for each qu	estion.) Yes N
<ol> <li>Does your child respond to his/her name one of the first two times you call?</li> <li>Does your child ever bring objects over to you to show you something?</li> <li>Does your child imitate you (e.g. you make a face - will your child imitate it?)?</li> <li>Does your child ever use his/her index finger to point, to indicate interest in something?</li> </ol>	in a box i	for each qu	estion.)
1. Does your child respond to his/her name one of the first two times you call?  2. Does your child ever bring objects over to you to show you something?  3. Does your child imitate you (e.g. you make a face - will your child imitate it?)?  4. Does your child ever use his/her index finger to point, to indicate interest in something?  5. Does your child take an interest in other children?	in a box i	for each qu	estion.) Yes N
Does your child respond to his/her name one of the first two times you call?  Does your child ever bring objects over to you to show you something?  Does your child imitate you (e.g. you make a face - will your child imitate it?)?  Does your child ever use his/her index finger to point, to indicate interest in something?  Does your child take an interest in other children?  If you point at a toy across the room, does your child look at it?	in a box	for each qu	estion.) Yes N
1. Does your child respond to his/her name one of the first two times you call?  2. Does your child ever bring objects over to you to show you something?  3. Does your child imitate you (e.g. you make a face - will your child imitate it?)?  4. Does your child ever use his/her index finger to point, to indicate interest in something?  5. Does your child take an interest in other children?  6. If you point at a toy across the room, does your child look at it?  7. Is it easy to make eye contact with your child?	in a box i	for each qu	estion.) Yes N
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you think it applies to your child or not.)  Nos  9. Does your child's facial expression usually seem appropriate to the particular situation, as far as you can tell?	6		
1. Does your child talk using short phrases or sentences? 2. Do you have a to-end-fine "convenation" with your child that involves taking turns or building on what you have said? 3. Does your child ever use odd phrases or say the same thing over and over again in almost exactly the same way? (either phrases that the child hears of the propiet use or notes that he/sho makes up) 4. Does your child ever use socially inappropriate questions or statements? For example, does your child ever see socially inappropriate questions or statements? For example, does your child ever test he/sho pronoun mixed up (i.e. saying 'you' or 'he/she' instead of '17? 6. Does your child ever use words that he/she seems to theve invented or made up hinselflerself, put things in odd, indirect ways or use metisphorical ways of saying things? (e.g. saying 'hor rain' for 'steam')  7. Does your child ever use words that he/she seems to have to do in a very particular way or inside that you say the same thing over and over in exactly the same way or inside that you say the same thing over and over in exactly the same way or order, or finals that you say the same thing over and over any saying things? (e.g. saying 'hor rain' for 'steam')  8. Does your child ever taw things that he/she seems to have to do in a very particular way or order, or finals that you say the same thing over and over any saying things? (e.g. saying 'hor rain')  9. Does your child see's power child ever taw your final of a not.  10. Does your child see's poyour child or not.)  10. Does your child see's poyour child or not.)  11. Does your child see's poyour child or not.)  12. Does your child see your hand like a tool or as if a were part of his/her own body (e.g. printing with your finger or puting your hand on a doorwhot be give you to gen the door?  12. Does your child over have any particular the procupy intriner and might seem odd to other people (e.g. printing with your finger or puting your hand on a doorwhot hey your does the your child over have any particular fr	23. About talking with others. (Enter a cross in a box for each question to indicate whether you think it applies to your	child or n	ot.)
2. Do you have a to-and fine "conversation" with your child that involves taking turns or building on what you have said?  2. Does your child ever use socially inappropriate questions or statements? For example, does your child ever use socially inappropriate questions or relate ever ones that he child hears other people use or ones that he child hears of the people use or ones that he child hears of the people use or ones that he child hears of the people use or ones that he child hears of the people use or ones that he child hears of the people use or hearth of the child ever get histher pronouns mixed up (e. a. saying "you" or "hebbe" inteed of "17")  5. Does your child ever use words that he child seems to have invented or made up himselfiherself, put things in ook, dindrect ways or use metaphorical ways of saying things? (e.g. saying "hor train" for "steam")  7. Does your child ever tax the help over and over in exactly the same way or insist that you say the same thing over and over an exactly the same way or insist that you say the same thing over and over and saying things? (e.g. saying "hor train" for "steam")  8. Does your child ever have things that hebite seems to have to do in a very particular way or order, or rituals that the child insists that you go through?  9. Does your child ser facial expression usually seem appropriate to the particular situation, as far as you can tel?  10. Does your child serve the your had like a tool or as if I were got of hisher own body (e.g. papining with your finger or putting your hand on a downroot to get of hisher own body (e.g. papining with your finger or putting your hand on a downroot to get of hisher own body (e.g. papining with your finger or putting your hand on a downroot to get of hisher own body (e.g. papining with your finger or putting your hand on the get of hisher own body (e.g. papining with well as the got your child ever have any interests that preoccupy himsher amm or banging hisher head?  10. Does your child ever shave any competition to ways		Yes	No
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(e.g., pointing with your finger or putting your hand on a doorknob to get you to open the door)?  11. Does your child ever have any interests that preoccupy him/her and might seem odd to other people (e.g. traffic lights, drainpipes or timetables)?  12. Does your child ever seem to be more interested in parts of a toy or an object, rather than in using the object as it was intended (e.g. spinning the wheels of a car)?  13. Does your child ever have any special interests that are unusual in their intensity, but otherwise appropriate for his/her age and peer group (e.g. trains or dinosaurs)?  14. Does your child ever seem to be unusually interested in the sight, feel, sound, taste or smell of things or people?  15. Does your child ever have any mannerisms or odd ways of moving his/her hands or fingers, such as flapping or moving his/her fingers in front of his/her eyes?  16. Does your child ever have any complicated movements of his/her whole body, such as spinning or repeatedly bouncing up and down?  17. Does your child ever injure himself/herself deliberately, such as by biting his/her arm or banging his/her head?  18. Does your child ever have any objects that he/she has to carry around (other than a soft toy or comfort blanket)?  25. About your child ever have any particular friends or a best friend?  26. Does your child ever alk with you just to be friendly (rather than to get something)?  27. Does your child ever spontaneously copy you (or other people) or what your are doing (such as vacuuming, gardening or mending things)?  28. Does your child ever spontaneously point at things around him/her just to show you things (not because he/she wants 'them)?  29. Does your child ever spontaneously opint at things around him/her just to show you things (not because he/she wants 'them)?  29. Does your child swall ylook at you directly in the face when doing things with you or talking with you?  20. Does your child swall ylook at you directly in the face when doing things with you or talking with you?  21. Does your			
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		cont.	next page

					Yes	No
9.	Does your child ever offer to share things other than food with you?					
٥.	Does your child ever seem to want you to join in his/her enjoyment of something?					
1.	Does your child ever try to comfort you when you are sad or hurt?					
	If your child wants something or wants help, does he/she look at you and use gestures with sounds or words to get your attention?					
	Does your child show a normal range of facial expressions?					
	Does your child ever spontaneously join in and try to copy the actions in social games,					
	such as "The Mulberry Bush" or "London Bridge is Falling Down"?					
5.	Does your child play any pretend or make-believe games?					
	Does your child seem interested in other children of approximately the same age whom					
	Does your child respond positively when another child approaches him/her?					
	If you come into a room and start talking to your child without calling his/her name, does he/she usually look up and pay attention to you?					
	Does your child ever play imaginative games with another child in such a way that you can tell that each child understands what the other is pretending?					
	Does your child play cooperatively in games that need some form of joining in with a group of other children, such as hide-and-seek or ball games?					
	las your child lost any social skills?				_	_
			No	Yes	Not	sure
	las your child lost any language skills? For example, used single words or sentences for a time and then stopped using the wo	rds)				
Н						
(F . H	For example, could wave or say "Hi" to greet someone, then lost this skill) las your child turned out to be less sociable?				[	
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(F. H. (F. (F. 1. ) 1. ) 1. ) 1. ) 1. ) 1. ) 1. ) 1.	For example, could wave or say "Hi" to greet someone, then lost this skill) las your child turned out to be less sociable? For example, he/she is more difficult to have eye contact with, is less interested in other las your child lost any motor skills? For example, could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now  Dur child's temperament and behaviour  To what extent do the following statements apply to your child's behaviour during each item.)  Your child cries easily  Your child be always on the go.  Your child prefers playing with others rather than alone.  Your child is off and running as soon as he/she wakes up in the morning.  Your child is very sociable.  Your child gets upset or sad easily.	y the last to	Quite typical	Neither/	Not so typical	Not a
(IF	For example, could wave or say "Hi" to greet someone, then lost this skill)  las your child turned out to be less sociable?  For example, he/she is more difficult to have eye contact with, is less interested in other las your child lost any motor skills?  For example, could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now pour child's temperament and behaviour  Our child's temperament and behaviour  For what extent do the following statements apply to your child's behaviour during each item.)  Your child cries easily  Your child is always on the go.  Your child prefers playing with others rather than alone.  Your child is off and running as soon as he/she wakes up in the morning.  Your child takes a long time to warm up to strangers.  Your child gets upset or sad easily.  Your child prefers quiet, inactive games to more active ones.	y the last t	Quite typical	Neither/	Not so typical	Not a
(F. H. (F. (F. (F. (F. (F. (F. (F. (F. (F. (F	For example, could wave or say "Hi" to greet someone, then lost this skill)  las your child turned out to be less sociable?  For example, he/she is more difficult to have eye contact with, is less interested in other las your child lost any motor skills?  For example, could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could remain the search of the following statements apply to your child's behaviour during each item.)  For what extent do the following statements apply to your child's behaviour during each item.)  Four child cries easily  Four child is always on the go.  Four child prefers playing with others rather than alone.  Four child is off and running as soon as he/she wakes up in the morning.  Four child is very sociable.  Four child takes a long time to warm up to strangers.  Four child gets upset or sad easily.  Four child likes to be with people.	y the last to	Quite typical	Neither/	Not so typical	Not a
1. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	For example, could wave or say "Hi" to greet someone, then lost this skill)  las your child turned out to be less sociable?  For example, he/she is more difficult to have eye contact with, is less interested in other las your child lost any motor skills?  For example, could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now concern and pump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now concern and behaviour  To what extent do the following statements apply to your child's behaviour during each item.)  Your child cries easily  Your child is always on the go.  Your child is off and running as soon as he/she wakes up in the morning.  Your child is very sociable.  Your child takes a long time to warm up to strangers.  Your child gets upset or sad easily.  Your child likes to be with people.  Your child likes to be with people.	y the last to	Quite typical	Neither/	Not so typical	Not at
([F. H.   (F. H.   (F	For example, could wave or say "Hi" to greet someone, then lost this skill) las your child turned out to be less sociable? For example, he/she is more difficult to have eye contact with, is less interested in other las your child lost any motor skills? For example, could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could remain the second run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could remain the second run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now could remain the second run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over child seasily.  Your child refers playing with others rather than alone.  Your child set upset or sad easily.  Your child prefers quiet, inactive games to more active ones.  Your child likes to be with people.  Your child reacts intensely when upset.	y the last to	Quite typical	Neither/	Not so typical	Not at
1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \\ 4. \\ 7. \\ 8. \\ 9. \\ 0. \\ 1. \\ 2. \\ \\ 1. \\ 2. \\ 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \\ 1. \\ 2. \\ 1. \\ 2. \\ 1.	For example, could wave or say "Hi" to greet someone, then lost this skill)  las your child turned out to be less sociable?  For example, he/she is more difficult to have eye contact with, is less interested in other las your child lost any motor skills?  For example, could run and jump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now concern and pump while remaining steady, but falls over much more now concern and behaviour  To what extent do the following statements apply to your child's behaviour during each item.)  Your child cries easily  Your child is always on the go.  Your child is off and running as soon as he/she wakes up in the morning.  Your child is very sociable.  Your child takes a long time to warm up to strangers.  Your child gets upset or sad easily.  Your child likes to be with people.  Your child likes to be with people.	y the last to	Quite typical	Neither/	Not so typical	

28.	The following list contains statements describing children's behaviour and manner from are temporary while others continue for a longer period of time. To what extent are the child's behaviour during the last two months? (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)			
		Not true	Somewhat or sometimes true	Very true or often true
1.	Afraid to try new things			
	Can't concentrate, can't pay attention for long			
	Can't sit still, restless or hyperactive			
	Can't stand waiting, wants everything now			
	Clings to adults or too dependent			
	Constipated, doesn't move bowels			
	Defiant			
	Demands must be met immediately			
	Disturbed by any change in routine			
	Doesn't want to sleep alone			
	Doesn't eat well			
	Doesn't seem to feel guilty after misbehaving			
	Eats or drinks things that are not food (don't include sweets)			
	Gets in many fights			
	Gets into everything			
	Gets too upset when separated from parents			
	Hits others			
	Poorly coordinated or clumsy			
	Punishment doesn't change his/her behaviour			
	Quickly shifts from one activity to another			
	Resists going to bed at night			
	Stomach aches or cramps (without medical cause)			
	Sudden changes in moods or feelings			
	Too fearful or anxious			
	Vomiting, throwing up (without medical cause)			
	Doesn't seem to be happy eating food (don't include sweets)			
20.	200011 Coom to 20 happy cating root (don't include choots)			
29.	Some more statements follow about your child's behaviour and manner. We are again as	•	it extent you fee	l the
	statements are true of your child during the last two months? (Enter a cross in a box for	each item.) Not	Somewhat or	Very true or
		true	sometimes true	
1.	Becomes distracted or diverted by outside stimuli (sounds or events)			
2.	Finds it difficult waiting his/her turn			
	Has problems keeping focused on tasks or activities			
	Is excessively talkative			
	Doesn't differentiate between adults; behaves the same way to all of them			
	Will wander after other adults, even if they are strangers			
	Doesn't seem to listen when he/she is being spoken to			
	Has a habit of rolling his/her head around or making humming sounds			
	Mood can vary greatly from day to day			
	Is extremely passive, needs help to get going			
	"Tests" other children to see whether they get angry			
	Becomes aggressive when he/she is frustrated			
	His/her body is affected by twitches or contortions that seem difficult to control (e.g. eyes, mouth, nose or legs)			
1/	Hits, shoves, kicks and bites other children (not including siblings)			
	Is very anxious about getting dirty			
	Wants things to be clean and tidy			
	Places toys or other objects in a certain order/sequence over and over again			
	Wakes up in the night and needs help to get back to sleep			
19.	Gets distressed when you go out and he/she is going to be looked after by family or a babysitter he/she knows			
			COI	nt. next page

		Not true	Somewhat or sometimes true	
20. Does things he/she is not allowed to do to attract attention from a	adults			
21. Seems to have less fun than other children				
22. Is extremely noisy. Shouts and screams a lot				
23. Is disobedient or defiant (e.g. refuses to do anything you ask)				
24. Comes over to you when something happens that makes him/her	afraid or anxious			
25. Runs off when you are outside				
26. Seems to have less energy				
27. Is very fussy when it comes to food				
28. Seems to be unhappy, sad or depressed				
29. Wakes up several times during the night				
30. About your child's eating habits and appetite and your attitudes	Totally	Slightly e disagree	Neither/ Slightly nor agree	Totally agree
1. I have to be sure that my child does not eat too many sweet thing	gs			ug.oo
(sweets, ice cream, cakes or pastries)				
<ol> <li>I have to be sure that my child does not eat too many high-fat for</li> <li>I have to be sure that my child does not eat too much of</li> </ol>	ods			
his/her favourite food				
4. I intentionally keep some foods out of my child's reach				
5. I offer sweet things (sweets, ice cream, cakes, pastries) to my ch				
for good behaviour				
6. I offer my child his/her favourite foods in exchange for good beha				
7. If I did not guide or regulate my child's eating he/she would eat to	oo many junk foods			
If I did not guide or regulate my child's eating he/she would eat too much of his/her favourite foods				
My child should always eat all of the food on his/her plate				
10. I have to be especially careful to make sure that my child eats er				
11. If my child says: "I'm not hungry", I try to get him/her to eat anyw				
12. If I did not quide or regulate my child's eating, he/she would eat much				
	_			_
31. About your concerns.				
			No	Yes
1. Are you concerned because your child is demanding and difficult to	cope with?			
2. Have you every wondered if your child's hearing is impaired?				
3. Have others (family, nursery, health visitor) expressed concerns about	out your child's development?			
4. Are your concerned because your child is hardly interested at all in	playing with other children?			
5. Do you have any other concern about your child's health?				
If so, specify				
ii so, specify	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Your child's everyday life and on	vironmont			
Your child's everyday life and en	vironinent			
32. Do you live with your child's father?	34. How often does you	ur child ha	we his/her teeth h	ruchod?
	Twice a day or more		ive ms/ner teeth t	i usileu :
□ No □ Yes	_			
	Once a day			
33. If no, how much time does your child spend with	Sometimes			
his/her mother and father respectively?	Never			
Mother Father				
More than half the time				
Roughly half the time	35. Does your child us	e fluoride	toothpaste?	
At least once a week	□ No			
At least once a month	Sometimes			
Less often than once a month	Yes, usually			
Never				

36. Is your child ever present in a room where smokes?  Yes, every day Number of hours a complex of yes, several times a week Yes, sometimes Don't know No  37. How often is your child outside at present year of yea	t present	of a TV/video every day?  4 hours or more					
(Enter a cross in a box for each item.)	Seldom/ less than once a week	1-3 times	4-6 times a week	Once in 24 hrs	Twice in 24 hrs	3 times in 24 hrs	4 or more times in 24 hrs
1. Whole milk, sweet/sour							
2. Low-fat, extra low-fat, skimmed milk, sweet/sour							
3. Yogurt, natural							
4. Yogurt / yogurt drink with fruit							
5. Yogurt with active Lactobacillus, all types							
6. Juice							
7. Cordial / nectar / squash / fizzy drinks, sweetened							
Cordial / squash / fizzy drinks, with artificial sweeten	ers 🗌						
9. Meat filling (liver paste, ham, etc.)							
10. Fish filling (mackerel, caviar, etc.)							
11. Brown cheese, brown cheese spread							
12. Other types of cheese							
13. Jam, honey, chocolate spread,							
other sweet spread							
14. Eggs, boiled, fried, scrambled							
15. Other filling							
16. Fruit							
17. Raisins							
18. Ice cream							
19. Ice Iolly							
20. Biscuits							
21. Buns, cakes, waffles							
22. Chocolate							
23. Sweets, jelly babies, etc.							
24. Crisps, potato snacks							
42. How many slices of bread/crispbread doe  How many of these include fibre-rich bread/ crisp			-	)		J	

	Once a mth or less often	2-3 times a month	Once a week	Twice a week	3 times a week		
1. Meat, rissoles, sausages, etc							
2. Oily fish (salmon, herring, etc.)							
3. White fish (cod, coley, etc.)							
4. Fish pudding, fish cakes, fish balls, etc							
5. Soup							
6. Pancakes							
7. Potatoes							
8. Pasta, spaghetti, noodles							
9. Pizza							
10. Rice							
11. Cooked vegetables							
12. Raw vegetables, salad							
Questions about yours	elf						
I4. What is your civil status at present?			48. What was		son for this	? (You can e	nter a cross ir
☐ Married ☐ Separated/divorced			more than on	e box.)			
Cohabiting Widowed			Leave				
☐ Single ☐ Other			Own illnes	ss, specif	y		
			Sick child				
			Other				
15. Are you in paid employment at the moment	?						
			49. Do you o	ften feel	lonely?		
No (go to question 49)			Almost ne	ever			
Yes Usual number of hours per week:	,		Seldom				
			Sometime	25			
			Generally				
46. What type of working pattern do you have? enter a cross in more than one box.)	(You can		Almost alv				
Permanent day work			50. Do you h				
Shift work/rota system			/boyfrien difficult s	-		can seek ad	dvice from in
Permanent afternoon/evening work				ituation:			
Non-permanent (relief cover, relief on-call, sup	plv. etc.)		□ No	0			
Permanent night work	p.j, 0.0.,		Yes, 1 or				
			Yes, more	tnan 2 p	eopie		
			51. How ofte	n do vou	see or talk	on the teler	hone to vou
47. How many days altogether were you absen	t from work	(	family (apart				
ast year (excluding holidays and time off in lie			Once a m	onth or le	ess		
			2-8 times	a month			
days			☐ More than	twice a	week		
52. Have you ever experienced the following, sor more (Enter a cross in a box for each item.		came preg	nant with this	cniid, fo			
,						-	Yes, during
				No r	•	first year after birth	the last 2 years
Felt denressed sad down?							
	uich?						
2. Had problems with your appetite or eaten too m							
<ol> <li>Felt depressed, sad, down?</li> <li>Had problems with your appetite or eaten too m</li> <li>Been affected by lethargy or a lack of energy?</li> <li>Really got down on yourself and felt worthless?</li> </ol>							

53. Are you pregnant now?								
□ No □ Yes								
54. Have you had any long-term illness or hea	alth probl	ems which	have occi	urred dur	ing the last 3 yea	rs?		
Physical problem:			Mental <sub>I</sub>	oroblem:				
□ No			☐ No					
Yes, before, describe:			Yes,	before, de	escribe:			
Yes, now, describe:			Yes,	now, des	cribe:			
55. Have you yourself been examined at the h  No  Yes, which hospital?								
56. Do you have any of the following problem item.)	s at pres							
		1–4	en do you 1–6	have prot	More than	How	much at	a time?
Problems:	Never	times a month	times a week	Once a day	once a day	Drops	Small gushes	Large amounts
Incontinence when coughing, sneezing or laugh	ing 🗌							
Incontinence during physical activity (running/jump	_							
3. Incontinence with a strong need to urinate								
4. Problems retaining faeces								
<b>57. How physically active are you?</b> We are asl often does this happen? Include activities both at						out of breatl		times
Duration of activity where you get out of breath or s	sweat N		Less than nce a week	Ond a we		3-4 time a wee	es or	more week
Less than 30 minutes								
Between 30 and 60 minutes								
More than 60 minutes								
58. Overall, how would you describe your phy  Very good Good Poor	ysical hea	ulth?	60	Nicotine	take: g tobacco/snuff e chewing gum e patches			
<ul> <li>Very poor</li> <li>59. Do you smoke at present?</li> <li>□ Don't smoke</li> <li>□ Smoke sometimes -</li> </ul>			61	I. How of Roughly Roughly Roughly	ten do you consu / 6–7 times a weel / 4–5 times a weel / 2-3 times a week / once a week	< <	l at prese	nt?
no. cigarettes per week:  Smoke every day - no. cigarettes per day:				Roughly	/ 1-3 times a mont an once a month	h		

62. How many alcohol units do you usually drink when you consume alcohol? (Enter a cross for both weekends and week-days) (See explanation below about alcohol units.)	63. Have you experienced any of the following during the last 3 years:
Weekend Weekdays  10 or more	Being hit, kicked or attacked physically in any other way?
Alcohol units  In order to compare different types of alcohol, we ask for the number of alcohol units (= 1.5 cl of pure alcohol). This means the following in practice:  1 glass (1/3 litre) of beer = 1 unit 1 wine glass of red or white wine = 1 unit 1 wine glass of spirits or liqueur = 1 unit 1 bottle of alcopop/cider = 1 unit	64. Have you during the last 18 months: (Enter a cross in a box for each item.)  No Yes  1. Thought yourself that you were too fat?
65. Have you at some time during the last 18 months or previous enced any of the following situations, and if so, how frequently	
Felt that you were losing control when eating and couldn't stop before you had eaten far too much?	
Used vomiting to control your weight?	
Used laxatives to control your weight?	
4. Used fasting to control your weight?	
Used hard physical exercise to control you weight?	
66. Have you at some time during the last 18 months gone at le a period in connection with a time when you have been having  No Yes  67. What is your current weight?	ast three months without eating problems? (without being pregnant)  How tall are you?
68. Feeling of anxiety and restlessness. (Enter a cross in a box for	or the items that apply to you best during the last 6 months.)  Never Seldom Sometimes Often Very often
How often do you have problems completing the final aspects     of a task when the challenging part is already done?	
How often do you have problems putting things in the right order	
when you are involved in tasks that require organisation?	
When you have a task which requires a great deal of careful prephow often do you avoid or put off starting it?	
4. How often do you have problems remembering appointments	
or engagements?  5. When you have to sit still for a long time, how often do you	
move your hands and feet in an anxious, restless way?	
6. How often do you feel hyperactive and obliged to do things,	
as if you are being driven by an engine?	

69. If you have a husband/boyfriend/partner, to what extent d for each item.)	o you agree	with the fo	llowing des	scriptions?	(Enter a cro	ss in a box
	Totally agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Disagree	Totally disagree
My partner and I have problems in our relationship						
2. I am very happy in my relationship						
My partner is generally understanding						
I am satisfied with the relationship with my partner						
5. We agree on how children should be brought up						
3. We agree on now children should be brought up						
70. Have you been bothered during the last 2 weeks by any o	of the follow	ing? (Enter	a cross in a	box for eac	h item.)	
			Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very bothered
1. Feeling fearful						
Nervousness or shakiness inside						
Feeling hopeless about the future						
4. Feeling blue						
5. Worrying too much about things						
6. Feeling everything is an effort						
7. Feeling tense or keyed up						
8. Suddenly scared for no reason						
71. Have you experienced during the last 18 months any of the	ne following	situations'	? If ves. hov	v painful an	d difficult w	as this for
you?	io ionoming	Oitautiono	, ii <b>y</b> 00, ii01	, paintai an	a annount n	
(Enter a cross in a box for each item.)						Very
				Not	Painful	,
		No	Yes	so bac	d difficul	t difficult
Have you had problems at work or where you study?						
2. Have you had financial problems?						
3. Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationship with yo	ur partner?					
4. Have you had problems or conflict with family, friends or neigh	hbours?					
5. Have you been seriously worried that there is something wrong with	your child?					
6. Have you been seriously ill or injured?						
7. Has anyone close to you been seriously ill or injured?						
8. Have you been involved in a serious accident, fire or robbery	?					
9. Have you lost someone close to you?						
10. Other						
72. In your daily life, how often do you (Enter a cross in a box	c for each ite	m.)				
	Seldom/ never	seldom	A few times	Fairly Often	Very often	
4 = 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	lieve!	GGIGOIII	unes		OILEIT	
1. Feel glad about something						
2. Feel happy						
3. Feel joyful, like everything is going your way, everything is ros	_					
4. Feel like screaming at somebody or hitting things						
5. Feel angry, irritated or annoyed						
6. Feel mad at somebody						

	disagree	Disagree		Neither agree nor disagree	agree	Agree agre
My life is largely what I wanted it to be						
My life is very good						
I'm satisfied with my life						
I've achieved so far what's important to me in my life						
If I could start all over, there is very little I would do differently						
I really enjoy my work						
. What kind of perception do you have of yourself? (Enter a cr	ross in a b	ox for ea	ch item.) Totall agre	•	Disagr	Totally ee disagree
I have a positive attitude towards myself			3			
I have a positive attitude towards myself						
I feel completely useless at times						
I feel that I don't have much to be proud of						
Tieer that Fam a valuable person, as good as anyone else						
i. Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you agreech item.)	gree or di	Ü		J		
i. Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as reach item.)		sagree wi Totally disagree	th the foll Partia disagr	lly Neither/		lly Totally
. Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)		Totally	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you agreeach item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour		Totally	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you agreeach item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's	Totally	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's love him/h	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's love him/h n/her	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's love him/h n/her	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour.  My child is used to getting what he/she wants in any case, so then no point in even trying to refuse him/her.  Cuddles and hugs are an important way of showing my child that I If my child and I have a disagreement it is usually easy to divert him My life is mainly becoming controlled by my child.  I think it is very important for my child to learn to deal with the fact he/she cannot get their own way on everything.	re's love him/h n/her	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's love him/h n/her t	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's love him/h n/her t	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's love him/h n/her t	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
Bringing up your child (Enter a cross to indicate whether you as each item.)  What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's love him/h n/her t	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally
What I do has little influence on my child's behaviour	re's love him/h n/her t tally ren;	Totally disagree	Partia	lly Neither/	Partia	lly Totally

Cor	nments
ш	ave you remembered to fill in an page 1 the date on which you completed the
П	ave you remembered to fill in on page 1 the date on which you completed the questionnaire?
	questionnule:
	Thank you very much for your help!
	Please return the completed questionnaire in the stamped addressed envelope provided to:
	Den norske Mor og Barn undersøkelsen
	Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt
	Avd. for medisinsk fødselsregister  Kalfarveien 31
	5018 Bergen

## Appendix J

Questionnaire Q5y in MoBa (5 years)



Den norske <b>mor- og</b>	<b>barn</b> -undersøkelsen
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Specify the day, month and year when the questionnaire was completed day	month year (write the year in full, e.g. 2010)
About the child	
1. What is your child's height and weight nowadays?  Height cm Weight , kg	3. If children lives with you, how many and what ages? (Also include the child you are filling out this form for)  Number of children 5 years old or older
Date of measurement  month year  2. Who do you live with?  Spouse Coihabitant Other adults	Number of children 3 or 4 years old  Number of children from 0 to 3 years old  +  4. Do you live with the child's father?  Yes No Have never lived with the child's father
☐ Children of others ☐ None  Childcare	If NO, how old was the child when you separated/ moved apart år
5. Where is the child looked after in the daytime these days?  (You may tick several boxes)  No. hours per week  H  Nanny/ au pair/ outdoor nursery	8. How many other children are cared for in the same child care? (If kindergarten, state the number of children in the same unit/base) children
☐ Family kindergarten ☐ Private kindergarten	9. How many times has the child changed child care? (Do not include change of unit within the kindergarten) times
☐ Public kindergarten ☐ Family members other than mother/father	10. How old was the child when he/she started in current child care?
6. If your child is attending kindergarten, is it organized in traditional units or as bases/large groups?  Unit-kindergarten +  Base-kindergarten	11. Does your child receive, or has received any extra resources in the kindergarten?  No Yes Number of hours per week
7. If the child is looked after another place than home, how many adults are looking after the child (e.g number of adults in the unit/base)?  adults	12. How does your child like being in the current child care?  Both likes  Not at all Not much and dislikes Mostly Very much

13. If your child is looked after some other place than at home of the child care? (Cross off one response to each statment, from disso			t extent are you satisfi	ed with different asp	ect	
+	Dissatisfied	More dissatisf than satisfie		More satisfied than dissatisfied	Very satisfied	
1. Types of activities in the kindergarten	🗆					
The way the kindergarten prepare activities of importance for starting school	🗆					
The expertise of the kindergarten staff for doing a goodjob with your child	🗆					
4. The food served in the kindergarten (healthy, appropriate nutritional meals)	🗆			_ +		
5. Information about how your child is doing	🗆					
Media and games						
14. Does your child have a TV in his/her own room?	NO 🗆	Yes				
15. How many hours does the child watch TV/DVD or play PC/TV-games?	N		s than From 1 hour to 3 hou		5 hours or more	
1. On a typical weekday						
2. On a typical day during the weekend						
+ 16. How often does the child use		Λ-,	5 days	ys 1 day	Never/	
To. How often does the tillid use	(		week a wee	'. '.	rarely	
1. PC/ computer at home?						
2. TV-games/ handheld electronic games (e.g. Playstation, Game	Boy, PSP)?					
3. PC /TV games where the purpose is educational (learn things are relevant for school)?	that					
4. Books as an activity and entertainment?						
5. Drawing/painting etc.as activity and entertainment?						
Child development and illnesses						
child development and innesses						
17. The following questions concern any illnesses or health p	problems you	child has had.	Has your child ever su	ffered, or is current	ly suffering	
from any of the following long-term illnesses or health prob	+		If yes, was the If yes, does the			
		If yes, was the illness/problem confirmed by a doctor/psychologist?		ned child sti	child still have the illness/problem?	
	No	Yes	No Yes	No No	Yes	
1. Asthma						
2. Pollen allergy/hayfever						
3. Obstructed/wheesing in chest						
4. Epilepsy						
5. Cerebral palsy						
6. Impaired hearing						
7. Delayed motor development or clumsy						
8. Delayed or deviant language development						
9. Unusually restless/hyperactive/ADHD						
10. Attention problems/difficulties concentrating						
11. Autism/autistic traits						
12. Asperger syndrome						
13. Behavioral problems (difficult and unruly)						
14. Emotional difficulties (sad and worried)						
	🗀			_		
15. Impaired vision (patch treatment/need for daily use of glass						

No Yes  1. Has the child had an injury, resulting in a diagnosis?	
1. Has the child had all injury, resulting in a diagnosis:	
2. Does the child have a learning disability or mental development delay?	
3. Does the child have a syndrome or suspected of having a syndrome?	
4. Has the child had other serious, but <b>short term</b> illnesses?	
5. Has the child ever been a witness to close familiy being subject to violence?	
19. Developmental milestones  1. Did your child say his/her first words before 2 years of age (do not include mum and dad)?	+ Yes
20. Has a professional ever assessed your child as having reduced hearing?  22. Has your child been assessed for language de ficulties with language/speech or communication	
□ No □ Yes If yes, at what age? (Enter a cross in several boxes if necessary) □ No □ Yes	
☐ Before 18 months	
+ If yes: What was the conclusion after the asse (You may enter several crosses)	ssment?
☐ later than 36 months  1. Everything was fine, no difficulties	
2. Only delay in spoken language, good languag comprehensioncomprehension	e
21. Has your child been referred to the following services?  3. Delay in both using spoken language and ability	
No. Yes to understand spoken language	
Habilitation services	
Child psychiatric clinic/ department	
Educational psychology services	
If yes, what was the reason for the referral?  Describe:	
23. Has anyone in the child's close family ever had any of the following problems? (Only include the child's biological relatives) We are especially interested in the child's siblings, parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts or cousins.  No Yes	+
1. Been a late talker as a child	
2. Had difficulties learning to read and write	
3. Had difficulties in pronouncing sounds as a child (preschool)	
+  24. About the child's pronounciation (Enter a cross in a box from 1-5 with 1 being very difficult and 5 being very easy.)  Very difficult  Varies	Very easy
1 2 3	4 5
<ol> <li>How easy it is for you to understand what your child's speech?</li> <li>How easy it is for strangers to understand what your child's speech?</li> </ol>	

<b>25.</b> Is your child taking any of the following dietary supplements? in a box for each line, for both frequency and amount and fill in brand n									
	(Enter a cro				.امما		A == = -	h a a z 4:	
Liquid dietary supplements	,	Nume 6-7	r of tim 4-5	nes per v 1-3	veek 	1 tcc		t per time	
Liquid dietary supplements	No				_	1 tsp		csp	1 ss
Cod liver oil							l ,		
Omega 3, brand name:							Į		
Sanasol/Biovit							[		
Other liquid dietary supplement, brand name:	_ 🗆						[		
			Times	a week			Amou	nt per time	e
Capsules/tablets +	No	6-7	4-5	1-3	<1	1		2	3+
Omega 3, brand name:	_						[		
Cod liver oil							[		
Multivitamines, brand name:	_								
Fluoride tablets									
	_						l		
Other dietary supplements, brand name:	_ ⊔						Į		
		Rarely/		Once	2	3 times	4-6	times	Every
26. How often does your child eat breakfast		never		a week	_	er week		week	day
(at home or in the kindergarten)?							[		
27. Is the following correct for your child for the last 6 months?  No Yes  1. Has your child ever eaten what most people would consider a really large amount of food?									
Language and preschool activities									
28. The child's ability to understand and tell Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they u			our ch	ild alread	dy has d			ativities	
28. The child's ability to understand and tell Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they u			our ch	ild alread	dy has d	our child.	•	Some-	Not
<b>28. The child's ability to understand and tell</b> Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they to described here, and some the child has not started doing yet. Tick the b	oox for eac	h questio	our ch n you fi	ild alread ind suital	dy has d ble for y	our child.			
<b>28. The child's ability to understand and tell</b> Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they to described here, and some the child has not started doing yet. Tick the b	oox for eac	h question	our ch n you fi about	ild alreac ind suital the ball'	dy has d ble for y	our child.		Some-	Not
28. The child's ability to understand and tell  Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they understibed here, and some the child has not started doing yet. Tick the but the child tell you at least two thing about a familiar object? If you	oox for each ou f.ex say nd it is big oes your ch hild starts.	h question	our ch you fi about three oble, you	ild alreac ind suital the ball' direction u may as	dy has d ble for y , that k your	our child.		Some-	Not
28. The child's ability to understand and tell  Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they described here, and some the child has not started doing yet. Tick the but the child tell you at least two thing about a familiar object? If yo can the child answer something like "It is round and I can throw it are unrelated to one another? Give all three directions before your child to "Clap your hands, walk to the door and sit down" or "Give me	oox for each ou f.ex say nd it is big' pes your ch hild starts. ne the pen,	h question  ": "Tell me  "  ild follow  For exam  open the	about three oble, you book a	ild alreac ind suital the ball' d irection u may as and stand	dy has dole for y  that k your d up"	our child.		Some-	Not
28. The child's ability to understand and tell  Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they described here, and some the child has not started doing yet. Tick the but the child tell you at least two thing about a familiar object? If yo can the child answer something like "It is round and I can throw it are unrelated to one another? Give all three directions before your child to "Clap your hands, walk to the door and sit down" or "Give mands."  3. Does your child use four- and five- word sentences? For example, do	ou f.ex say nd it is big' pes your ch hild starts. ne the pen, es your chi	h question  /: "Tell me  /  ild follow  For exam  open the  ild say, "I	our ch you fi about three o ble, you book a	ild alreadind suital the ball' direction unay as and standard car"?	dy has d ble for y , , that k your d up"	our child.		Some-	Not
28. The child's ability to understand and tell  Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they described here, and some the child has not started doing yet. Tick the but the child tell you at least two thing about a familiar object? If yo can the child answer something like "It is round and I can throw it are unrelated to one another? Give all three directions before your child to "Clap your hands, walk to the door and sit down" or "Give mands."  3. Does your child use four- and five- word sentences? For example, do	oux for each out f.ex say and it is big'on the period of	h question  ": "Tell me "	our ching you find a sout three coole, you book a want the din "eere?" ("N	ild alreacind suital the ball' direction unay as and stander car"?	dy has doble for y  that k your d up"	our child.		Some-	Not
28. The child's ability to understand and tell  Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they described here, and some the child has not started doing yet. Tick the best the child has not started doing yet. Tick the best two thing about a familiar object? If yo can the child answer something like "It is round and I can throw it are unrelated to one another? Give all three directions before your child to "Clap your hands, walk to the door and sit down" or "Give made and the child use four- and five- word sentences? For example, do the child walked, jumped or played? Ask your child questions such as "How di "What did you do at your friends house?" ("We played")	ou f.ex say nd it is big' pes your ch hild starts. ne the pen, es your chi ild use wor id you get  orter? Ask	h question  /: "Tell me  /: "Id follow  For exam  open the  ild say, "I  rd that en  to the sto	our ching you fing about three of ble, you book a want the din "eere?" ("\	ild alreadind suital the ball' the ball' direction unay as and stander car"?	dy has doble for y  that k your d up"	our child.	Yes	Some-times	Not
28. The child's ability to understand and tell  Here are some questions about children's oral language andwhat they understied here, and some the child has not started doing yet. Tick the best to the child has not started doing yet. Tick the best to the child answer something like "It is round and I can throw it are unrelated to one another? Give all three directions before your child to "Clap your hands, walk to the door and sit down" or "Give made and the child use four- and five- word sentences? For example, do the child to "Clap your child use four- and five- word sentences? For example, do walked, jumped or played? Ask your child questions such as "How die "What did you do at your friends house?" ("We played")	ou f.ex say nd it is big' pes your ch hild starts. ne the pen, es your chi ild use wor id you get orter? Ask but a man "Have a sr est", "Go to	h question  /: "Tell me  /: "Tell me  /: "Id follow  For exam  open the  fild say, "I  rd that en  to the stor  your child  is" (	vour ching you find about three coole, you book a want the din "eere?" ("\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"\"	the ball' the ball' direction u may as and stanc ne car"? d" such a We walke	that k your d up"	our child.	Yes	Sometimes	Not

29. What is the mother tongue of the child's mother and father and wl	hat language( Mother		<b>ild speak?</b> Father's		at language(s) the child speak?	
1. Norwegian, Danish or Swedish	mother tor		ratilet's ner tongue		enter several crosses)	+
30. About the child's language experiences. +	Only Norwegian	More Norwegian than other language	As much Norwegian as other language	More oth languag than Norwegi	ge Only other	
1. What language(s) do you speak with your child?						
2. What language(s) does your spouse/partner speak with your child? $\label{eq:constraint}$						
3. What language(s) does the child speak with his/her siblings?						
<b>31. Factors of importance for language skills.</b> Relatiely to other children of the same age, to which degree does the fo Use the scale from 1 to 5 to express your view.						
	Quite wr 1	ong 2	Both yes ar 3	nd no 4	Quite right 5	+
Forgets words she/he knows the meaning of			J	4		
Nixes up words with similar meaning	_					
Has difficulties in understanding the meaning of common words						
4. Has difficulties in responding to questions just as quickly as others						
5. Is often searching for the right words						
6. Has difficulties in using complete sentences	_					
7. Is using short sentences when s/he is responding to questions	_					
8. Has difficulties in retelling a story s/he has heard						
9. Is quickly getting tired in tasks demanding attention to language						
10. It doesn't seem like what s/he is learning is remembered						
11. Has difficulties in remembering things						
12. Difficulties in understands what others are saying						
13. Misconceive instructions and when told to						
14. Has problems with remembering messages						
15. Misunderstands context and what is going on						
16. Is difficult to understand						
17. Has difficulties in expressing wishes and needs						
18. Is not understood by others						
19. Is not initiating communication and are active in use of language						
20. Has difficulties in pronunciation						
21. Is able to have a dialogue with peers						
22. Avoids talking to other people than close family						reserved.
32. About the child's language competence.	+					ights
How typical is the statement for your child:			Rarely or	Some-	Often or	. All ri
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			never	times	Regulary always	2). ission
1. It is hard to make sense of what he/ she is saying, even though the	words are clea	arly spoken				(CCC;
<ol><li>Gets the sequence of events muddled up when trying to tell a story o E.g., if describing a film, might talk about the end before the begining</li></ol>	]					od Edition Ised with
3. Uses terms like "he" or "it" without making it clear what he/she is when talking about a film, might say "he was really great" without	explaining who	o "he" is				Communication Checklist- Second Edition (CCC2). © 2003 Pearson, Assessment. Used with permission. All rights reserved.
4. Talks clearly about what he/she plans to do in the future (e.g. what or plans for going on holiday)						<i>ion Check</i> son, Asse
5. Can be hard to tell if he/ she is talking about something real or mak						<i>ınicat</i> : Pear
6. Explains a past event clearly (e.g. what he/she did at school, or who football game)						7003
100tball gartie/	•••••	••••••				<i>in's Cc</i> Jht ©
						<i>Children's</i> Copyright

		p	poor/ poor	Average	Good/ very good	
2. How would you rate your child's ability to communicate his/ her own needs in a way						
understandable to adults and friends?						
During a typical week:  3. How often do you teach your child how to print letters and words?			etimes	Often	Very often	
Nei Ja  5. Would you say that your child is interested in writing letters?   6. Would you say that your child is generally interested in books?   7. Would you say that your child is able to read simple words?   8. Would you say that your child is able to read simple sentences?   9. Would you say that your child is able to write his/ her name?	. About how m when you rea Does not like Less than 5 m 6-15 minutes 16-45 minute More than 45 Will not be re	d for him/he it at all ninutes es minutes	21?		sit still	
Child's skills and behavior  34. Child's play The following scale examines various behaviors that children may engage in during indoor to be quite variable, please try to make a general evaluation of the child's 'everyday' behavior		Hardly	Some-		Very	
1. Talks to other children during play	Never	ever				
1. Inattentive, easily distracted 2. Short attention span 3. Fidgets with hands or feet or squirms in seat 4. Messy or disorganized at home or in the kindergarten 5. Only attends if it is something he/she is very interested in 6. Distractibility or attention span a problem 7. Avoids, expresses reluctance about, or has difficulties engaging in tasks that require		Just a little true	Prett much t	y V rue muc       	ery ch true	

+		Not true at all		Just a ttle true r	Pretty nuch true	Very much true
8. Gets distracted when given instructions to do something						
9. Has trouble concentrating in kindergarten						
10. Leaves seat in kindergarten or in other situations in which remaining seated is	expected.					
11. Does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish tasks in kindergarter or duties at home (not due to oppositional behavior or failure to understand in						
12. Easily frustrated in efforts						
<b>36. About motor skills</b> Enter a cross for each line if your child masters these activities.					No	+ Yes
1. Do you think your child walks, runs, and climbs like other children at the same	ane?					
Able to stand on one foot for at least 5 sec without problems keeping balance	_					
Hops, on one foot , many times, without support						
4. Plays "catch" with other children; throwing to him/her and catching the ball a						
5. Swings on a swing, pumping by self						
6. Rides a two-wheeled bike, with or without training wheels						
7. Puts together a puzzle with nine or more pieces						
8. Draws or copies a square with straight corners						
Cuts with scissors, following a simple outline or pattern						
Draw pictures of complete people that have at least head: with eyes-nose-mo hands and feet (need to do all seven for a yes)	uth; body. A	Arms and	legs,			
11. Coloures withing the lines in a colouring book						
12. Does your child show interest in and likes to participate in sports or active gan						
37. About temperament and personal style					-	ŀ
How typical are the following statements for your child's behavior? (Enter a cross in				Noither /	Notes	Not at all
	Ve typi		Quite typical	Neither/ nor	Not so typical	Not at all typical
1. Your child is always on the go	[					
2. Your child is off and running as soon as he/she wakes up in the morning	. [					
3. Your child prefers quiet, inactive games to more active ones	[					
4. Your child cries easily	[					
5. Your child gets upset (or sad) easily	[					
6. Your child reacts intensely when upset	[					
7. Your child is very sociable	_					
8. Your child takes a long time to warm up to strangers	[					
9. Your child is very friendly with strangers	[					
10. Your child prefer playing with others rather than alone	[					
11. Your child likes to be with people	[					
12. Your child finds other people more stimulating than anything else	. [					
38. About the child's abilities and skills compared to peers.						+
Enter a cross from 1 - 5 for each line according to how well the statement fits your	child.					'
+	Very mu	ch lower	_	Typical for a		Very much higher
	1	 	2	3	4	5
My child's ability to ask questions properly is:	_	_				
My child's ability to answer questions properly is:		_				
3. My child's ability to say sentences clearly enough to be understood by strangers is		_				
4. The number of words my child knows is:	_	_				
5. My child's ability to use his/her words correctly is:	_					
6. My child's ability to get his/her message across to others when talking is:		_				
7. My child's ability to use the proper words when talking to others is:	_	$\neg$				
9. My child's ability to start a conversation, or start talking with other children is:	_					
and the state of t		_				
My child's ability to keep a conversation going with other children is:		_				
12. My child's ability to make "grown up" sentences is:						
13. My child's ability to correctly say the sounds in individual words is:		7				
13. My CHILO'S BUILLY TO COLLECTLY SAY THE SUULIDS III HIGHVIOUAL WOLUS IS:		_	$\Box$			

The	About the child's behavior following list contains statements describing children's behavior and manners avior for the last 2 months			statements true o		
	+		Often/ typical	Sometimes	Never/ rarely	
1.	Afraid to try new things					
	Can't concentrate, can't pay attention for long					
	Can't sit still, restless or hyperactive					
	Can't stand waiting; wants everything now					
	Clings to adults or too dependent					
	Cries a lot					
	Defiant					
	Demands must be met immediately					
	Disturbed by any change in routine					
	Doesn't eat well					
	Doesn't seem to feel guilty after misbehaving					
	Fears certain animals, situations or places					
	Gets in many fights					
	Gets into everything					
	Gets too upset when separated from parents					
	Hits others					
	Nervous, highstrung, or tense					
	Punishment doesn't change his/her behavior					
	Quickly shifts from one activity to another					
	Stomach aches or cramps (without medical cause)					
	Too fearful or anxious					
	Unhappy, sad or depressed					
	Vomiting/ throwing up (without medical cause)					
	Poorly coordinated or clumsy					
	The child is teased/bullied by others					
	Feelings are easily hurt					
	Self-conscious or easily embarrassed					
40.	How often does your child wake up during the night?	41. Approximate sleep per night		hours does the	hild usually	
	3 or more times per night		•			
	1-2 times per night	8 hours or I	ess			
	A few times per week	9 hours				
	Seldom, never	☐ 10 hours				
		☐ 11 hours				
	+	☐ 12 hours or n	nore			
42.	About your concerns			No	Yes	
1.	Do you have any concerns about how your child speak and pronounce sound	s?				
2.	Are you concerned because your child is demanding and difficult to cope with	ı?				
3.	Are you concerned because your child is hardly interested at all in playing wit	th other children?				
4.	Do you have any concerns because your child's activity level is so high?					
5.	Have others (family, nursery, health visitor) expressed concerns about your ch	ild's development	?			
6.	Are you concerned because your child is hardly interested at all in playing wit	h other children?.				
						es
	If Yes:			No	a bit a	lot
	Is the child bothered or disturbed by the difficulties?					
2.	Do the difficulties affect the child's daily life in any of the following areas:					$\neg$
	- At home/in the family					
	+ - With friends/ peers					_
	- In the kindergarten/ outdoor nursery/ with child minder			_		_
3.	Do the difficulties cause strain on you or the family as a whole?					

4. If the child has difficulties, how old was the child when the difficulties started? .....

+

Questions about yourself		
43. What is your current weight?	46. How often do you consume alcohol at present?	
Weight , kg	Roughly 6-7 times a week Roughly 4-5 times a week Roughly 2-3 times a week Roughly once a week Roughly 1-3 times a month Less than once a month Never	+
44. Are you pregnant now?	47. How many alcohol units do you usually drink who consume alcohol? Enter a cross for both weekends an	
45. What are the smoking habits in your houshold?  Your partner/ You spouse	10 or more	eekdays
1. Do not smoke	Less than 1	
2. Smoke sometimes	Alcohol units:	
3. Smoke daily	In order to compare different types of alcohol, we ask for the alcohol units (1,5 cl of pure alcohol). This means the followin	number of
4. If daily - no. Of sigarettes per day	1 glass (1/3 litre) of beer = 1 unit 1 wine glass of red or white wine = 1 unit 1 wine glass of sherry or other fortified wine = 1 unit 1 brandy glass of spirits of liqueur = 1 unit 1 bottle of alcopop/cider = 1 unit	g procure.
+		
☐ No ☐ Yes If No, go to question 50  If Yes,  Report which illness(es) and cross off whether a diagnosis has been given be medical doctor and if you have been hospitalized for this illness.  Write the name of the illness/disorder	If y Doctor given Hospitali- a	rou are well, about how d were you?
1	No Yes No Yes	year
2		year
3		
4.		year
		year
49. Has this or these illnesses / problems made it difficult for you to f	unction in your daily life, the last 5 years?	
49. Has this or these illnesses/ problems made it difficult for you to f  No Yes a little Yes a great deal		
	function in your daily life, the last 5 years?  Yes very much	year
	Yes very much	year
No Yes a little Yes a great deal  50. Have you ever had problems with your physical or mental health wwork or social activities with friends or family?  No Yes +  If yes, how much have the problems affected you?	Yes very much	year +
No Yes a little Yes a great deal  50. Have you ever had problems with your physical or mental health wwork or social activities with friends or family?  No Yes +  If yes, how much have the problems affected you?  Very much	Yes very much	year
No Yes a little Yes a great deal  50. Have you ever had problems with your physical or mental health wwork or social activities with friends or family?  No Yes +  If yes, how much have the problems affected you?	Yes very much	year +

51.	Have you been bothered during the last 2 weeks by any of	the following?	(Enter a cro	oss for each lir	ne.)		
		_		Not bothered	A little bothered	Quite bothered	Very much bothered
_	5 1: ( ( )				Dottieled	Dotnered	
	Feeling fearful						
	Nervousness or shakiness inside						
	Feeling hopeless about the future						
	Feeling blue						
	Worrying too much about things			_			
	Feeling everything is an effort			_			
	Feeling tense or keyed up						
8.	Suddenly scared for no reason						
	. If you have a husband/ boyfriend/ partner, How much d	o you agree wit	h these d	escriptions of	your relations	hip with you	r husband/
pai	tner? (Enter a cross for each line.)	ompletely		Agree	Disagree		Totally
		agree	Agree	somewhat	somewhat	Disagree	disagree
1.	My partner and I have problems in our relationship						
2.	I am very happy in my relationship						
3.	My partner is generally understanding						
4.	I am satisfied with the relationship with my partner						
5.	We agree on how children should be raised						
53.	How often does this happen in your home? (Enter a cross	for each line)					
55.	then over does and happen in your nomer (Enter o cross	ior eden inie)			most Some		
					ever time		Always
	You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job wi	_					
	You threaten to punish your child and then do not actually pu						
	You have a friendly talk with your child Your child talkes him/herself out of being punished after he						
4.	something wrong						
5.	You ask you child about his/her day in childcare						
	You compliment your child when he/she does something we						
	You praise your child if he/she behaves well						
	You talk to your child about his/her friends						
	You let your child out of a punishment early (E.g. Lift restricti	ons earlier					_
	than you originally said)						
54.	Make a cross whether you agree or disagree with the foll	owing statemer	nts				
	ter a cross for each line from totally disagree to totally agree.	)		al: Lul	Neither	al: Lul	
		Totally disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	agree nor disagree	Slightly agree <i>F</i>	Totally Agree agree
1	In most ways my life is close to my ideal						
	The conditions of my life are excellent						
	I'm satisfied with my life						
	So far I have gotten the important things I want in life						
	If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing						
	I really enjoy my work	_					
0.	Treatly enjoy my work						
	the control of the feet control of the feet control of the feet		3				
55.	Have you, during the last year, experienced any of the following	llowing situatio	ns:			Yes, during	Yes, 2-5
					No	the last year	,
1.	Have you had problems at work or where you study?				. $\square$		
	Have you had financial problems?						
	Have you been divorced, separated or ended your relationshi						
	Have you had problems or conflicts with family, friends or ne						
	Have you been seriously worried that there is something wro						
	Have you been seriously ill or injured?						
	HHas anyone close to you been seriously ill or injured?				_		
	Have you been involved in a serious accident, fire or robbery						
	Have you been the victim of maltreatment or abuse?						
	Have you lost someone close to you?						
	Other dramatic events/experiences you have had:				_		
	, , ,						
	Describe:						

	Has any of the events listed in the questions aboveaffected you so that you have y life/work?  No Pes	e been on s	ick leave or	not been a	able to functi	on in your +
	+					
The	list below consists of many statements that may fit or not fit as a description of y ement fit as a description of yourself. If you think a question is difficult to answer,	ou/your per	son. Cross off	f on each l	ine for how y	ou think each
3(0)	ement in as a description of yoursell. If you think a question is difficult to diffswer,	you can ski	o it and conti	nde with t	ne next ques	uon.
57.	Describe yourself the way you usually are: (Enter a cross for each line)	Strongly disagree	disagree somewhat	Neither nor	Agree somewhat	Strongly agree
1.	Liven up in a party					
	Care little about others					
3.	Am always well prepared					
	Become easlily distressed					
5.	Have a rich vocabulary					
6.	Do not say much					
7.	Am interested in other people					
8.	Leave things lying around					
9.	Am usually relaxed					
10.	Have problems understanding abstract ideas		_ +			
11.	Feel at ease with other people					
12.	Offend people					
	Am attentive to detail					
	Worry about many things					
	Have a lively imagination					
	Stay in the background					
	Have empathy with other people					
	Mess things up					
	Rarely feel in low spirits					
	Am not interested in abstract ideas					
21.	Initiate conversations					
22.						
	Complete tasks at once					
	Have excellent ideas					
	Have little to say					
27.						
	Often forget to put things back					
29.						
	Har ikke god forestillingsevne	+ 🗆				
31.						
32.	Am not interested in other people					
33.						
34.	Lot of mood changes					
35.	Am quick to understand things					
36.	Do not like to attract attention					
37.	Take time to help others					
38.	Shirk from responsibilities					
39.	Often have mood swings					
40.	Often use difficult words					
41.	Have nothing against being the centre of attention					
42.	Am sensitive to other peoples' feelings					
	Perform according to plan					
	Become easily irritated					_ +
45.	Use time to think things over					

+		trongly isagree	disagree somewhat	Neither nor	Agree somewhat	Strongly agree	
46. Am quiet in company with strangers							
47. Put others at their ease							
48. Am thorough in my work							
49. Often feel down							
50. Am full of ideas							
58. We wish to prepare for child care research in We therefore ask you to name the child's prese kindergarten is placed. This will enable us to go different kindergartens based on number of enother resources.  My child has never attended kindergarten	nt or previous kindergarten, when the other information from a public kinder nployees, number of employees with E	child w garten r	ent there, a register (BAS	nd in wha SIL) so tha	at municipali at we can cor	ty the npare	F
Start with the first kindergarten the child attended	+						
Name of the kindergarten	Municipality						
(F.eks Kløverenga barnehage)	(Nes)	(Fal	II <b>X</b> Sprir	ng 🗆	Year 2	0 0	9)
1		Fall	☐ Sprir	ng 🗌	Year		
2		Fall	☐ Sprir	ng 🗌	Year		
3		Fall	☐ Sprir	ng 🗆	Year		
4		Fall	☐ Sprir	ng 🗆	Year		
	Comments						
	Comments						
						_	
						_	
						_	
						_	
						_	
						_	
Have you remembered to	of fill in the date on which you comple	eted the	e questionn	aire on n	age 1?	_	
·	ofill in the date on which you comple		•		•		
·	ofill in the date on which you comple continued participation in The Nor		•		•	udy.	
·	• •		•		•	   udy.	
·	• •		•		•	   udy.	
·	• •		•		Cohort St	udy.	
·	• •		•		•	udy.	
·	• •		•		Cohort St	udy.	
Thank you very much for your co	• •		•		Cohort St	udy.	

## Appendix K

Questionnaire Q7y in MoBa (7 years)

# Den norske mor- og barn-undersøkelsen



When the child is 7 years old						
<ul> <li>The questionnaire will be processed by a computer. It is therefore important to us use a blue or black ballpoint pen and write clearly.</li> <li>In the small boxes you should put a cross in the box that is most relevant like this:</li> <li>If you think that you have put a cross in the wrong box, correct it by filling in the box completely like this:</li> </ul>						
Specify the day, month and year when the questionnaire was completed  day m	onth year (write the year in full, e.g. 2010)					
Living habits and lifestyle						
What is the child's height and weight now at 7 years of age?  Height cm Weight kg	7. Has the child been swimming in an indoor swimming pool In the past 12 months?					
2. Outside of school: Approximately how many times per week is the child physically active/takes part in sports such that he/ she becomes short of breath or sweaty? (include times with physical activity in after-school club)	Sometimes  Number of hours per month  Weekly  Number of hours per week					
times per week  3. Outside of school: Approximately how many hours per week does the child spend on physical activity/sports (soccer, hand-	8. When the child was 4-6 years old, approximately how often did he/she use an indoor swimming pool?					
ball, skiing or gymnastics/dance or similar)? (Include also hours with physical activity in after-school club) (Cross off for both summer and winter)  Summer Winter	Sometimes Number of hours per month					
Less than 1 hour per week	☐ Weekly Number of hours per week					
1-2 hours per week						
3-4 hours per week						
5-7 hours per week	9. How often does the child get to school by?					
8-10 hours per week	Never Sometimes Usually Always					
11 hours or more per week	Walking/riding a bike					
4. Outside of school on a regular week day: Approximately how many hours per day is the child usually outdoors? (Include outside time in after school- club)	Car					
Summer hours per day  Winter hours per day	10. How far is the child's home from school?  Less than 1 km  1-2 km					
nous per day	☐ 3-4 km ☐ More than 4 km					
5. Outside of school, on a regular week day: How many hours per day does the child usually spend watching TV, videos,, playing electronic video games, DVDs or using a computer? (Cross off for both summer and winter)	11. Does the child's father live together with you?					
Summer Winter	If not, how much of the time does the child live with you?					
Less than 1 hour per day	Almost always					
1-2 hours per day	Half of the time or more					
3-4 hours per day	Less than half of the time					
5 hours or more per day	Less than hall of the tille					
6. How many days has the child missed school in the past three months because of illness?  days	12. What year did you move to your current address?  Year					

13. On which floor is the child's bedroom	19. Did you use wood-burning heating (stove or open fire) in the child's home in the time before the child was 3 years old?					
(write 0 for basement/lower level)?	Never Rarely Sometimes Often					
14. Approximately how many hours does the child usually sleep at night on a week night?						
at night on a week night?	20. During the last year, did you ever use an open fire?					
8 hours or less	Never Rarely Sometimes Often					
9 hours						
10 hours						
11 hours						
12 hours or more	21. During the last year, has wood-burning heating been used as					
	heating in the child's home?					
15. How often does the child snore?						
Never	If yes, is wood-burning heating the main source of heating in this home?					
Less than one night a week	□ No □ Yes					
Approximately one night per week	If yes, are you using a wood burning stove made before					
Several nights a week	1997?					
☐ Almost every night	□ No □ Yes □ Don't know					
, 3						
16. Has there been damage caused by dampness, visible mould or smell of mould in the child's home in the last year?  No Yes, damage caused by dampness during the last year Yes, visible mould during the last year Yes, smell of mould during the last year	22. Approximately how often do you burn candles in the home during the winter months-?  Never/less then 4 times during winter months Only in December (4 times or more)  1-3 times a month 1-3 times a week 4-6 times a week Daily/almost daily					
17. Do you smoke now? If yes, how many cigarettes?	☐ Several times a day on most days					
No $\square$						
	22. Are there note in the child's home?					
Yes, sometimes cigarettes per week	23. Are there pets in the child's home?					
Yes, daily cigarettes per day	☐ No ☐ Yes  If yes, which? ☐ Dog ☐ Cat ☐ Other furry animals (guinea pig, rabbit or the like) ☐ Bird ☐ Other					
18. Does your partner/spouse smoke now? If yes, how many						
cigarettes?						
No $\square$	24. Is the child in contact with farm animals at least once a week?					
Yes, sometimes cigarettes per week	□ No □ Yes					
Yes, sometimes  cigarettes per week	If yes, which?					
	Horse Pig Sheep/goat					
Yes, daily Ligarettes per day	☐ Cattle ☐ Hens/poultry ☐ Other					
The state of the s						
The child's illnesses and health proble	ems					
OF Overe off if your shild has an had the fallening illusores.	over and this way (Var. and average of the same than and the same than )					
25. Cross off if your child has or has had the following illnesses	or conditions: ( You can cross oπ more than one box.)					
Rheumatoid arthritis/chronic joint inflammation Epilepsy	☐ Middle ear drains					
☐ Cancer ☐ Mentally disabled	Other conditions, congenital syndrome, Describe					
☐ Diabetes ☐ Autistic characteristics/autis						
☐ Cerebral palsy ☐ Aspergers syndrome						
☐ ADHD ☐ Chronic Fatigue Syndrome/	WIE .					
☐ Coeliac disease ☐ Removed tonsils	<del></del>					
Fractures						

	Has or has had <b>No Yes</b>	Confirmed by a doctor <b>Yes</b>	Health problems started at <b>Age</b>	Symptoms the last year <b>No Yes</b>	Child no longer has the health problem <b>Age</b>
1 Trouble sleeping			years		years
2 Anaemia (low blood procent)			years		years
3 Delayed motor development			years		years
4 Delayed or deviating language development			years		years
5 Behavioural problems (difficult and unruly)			years		years
6 Emotional difficulties (sad and anxious)			years		years
7 Overweight			years		years
8 Asthma			years		years
9 Allergy to pollen/hay fever			years		years
10 Allergy to cat or dog			years		years
11 Atopic eczema/dermatitis			years		years
12 Allergy to milk			years		years
13 Allergy to egg			years		years
14 Allergy to peanuts			years		years
15 Allergy to other nuts			years		years
16 Allergy to fish			years		years
17 Allergy to shellfish			years		years
18 Allergy to fruit			years		years
19 Allergy to other foods			years		years
☐ Wheat ☐ Sc	If yes, which	lye Dth	ner, which:		
27. During the last year, has the child used  No Yes  If yes, Name of medication used of					
Name of medications used	during attack	S:			

28. Has the child ever had, or does the child have, any	of the following s		alth problems? at age?	
	No Yes	Before 3 years	3 years or older	Number of times last 12 months
Tightness/wheezing/whistling in the chest				last 12 months
2. Night cough without a cold				
Tightness/wheezing in the chest during or after physical exercise				
4. Runny nose without a cold				
5. Itchy/runny eyes without a cold				
6. Itchy rash that has come and gone for at least 6 months				
7. Hives/urticaria				
8. Stomach pains				
9. Migraine				
10. Other headache				
11. Diarrhoea				
12. Heartburn/acid reflux				
13. Ear infection				
14. Pneumonia/ bronchitis				
15. Urinary tract infection				
16. Other, describe:	_ 🗆 🗆			
The Child's Diet				
29. Does your child take any of the following dietary s the amount given. Also state the brand name.)				
Liquid supplements	6-7 4-5	of times per wee	0 1 tea	Amount per time sp 1 childsp 1 dessertsp
Cod liver oil				
Omega-3, brand				
Sanasol/Biovit				
Other liquid supplement, brand				
		of times per wee		Amount per time
Capsules/tablets	6-7 4-5	1-3 <1	0 1 tea	sp 1 childsp 1 dessertsp
Omega-3, brand				
Cod liver oil				
Multivitamins, brand				
Fluoride tablets				
Other dietary supplement, brand				

White bread	Medium	refined grain bread	Who	le grain	Crispbre	ad
Number of slices:						
31. How often does your child usually						
	Never/ seldom	1-3 times per month	1-2 times per week	3-4 times per week	5-6 times per week	1 time or more per day
Carrot						
Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli						
Lettuce						
Potatoes						
Other vegetables						
Oranges, clementines						
Apple, pear, grapes Banana						
Other fresh fruit or berries						
Ecologically grown fruits/vegetables						
Bliced meat, liver pate, bologna or simil	ar					
Fish spread, including roe						
Cheese (white/brown), cheese spread						
lam						
Chocolate and nut spread						
Peanut butter	П	П	П			
Cornflakes, Honeycorn, Frosties or simil	ar					
Muesli/oatmeal						
/oghurt (all types)						
Egg						
Rice, spaghetti, pasta						
Fatty fish (salmon, mackerel, herring)						
Other fish (cod, pollack or similar)						
Fish balls/fish pudding or similar)						
Shellfish						
Pure meat (chops, steak etc)						
Pizza						
Processed meats (beef-patties,						
sausages, meat balls)						
/egetarian dishes Pancakes						
Sweet buns/waffles/cakes						
ce cream and milk based desserts			П			
Chocolate, sweets/candy						
Peanuts					П	
Other nuts						
Potato crisps or similar						
·						
39. How often does your child usuall						
	Never/ seldom	1-3 glass per month	1-3 glass per week	4-6 glass per week	1-3 glass per day	4 glass or more per day
Vhole fat milk (sweet/sour)						
ow fat- and skimmed milk						
Chocolate milk						
Biola/Cultured milk						
Orange juice, other juice						
Apple nectar/other nectar						
Diluting squash with added sugar						
Artificially sweetened diluting squash	Ц					
Sodas with sugar (Coke or similar)						
Diet sodas		1 1				
Jiet souas						

The child's dental health	1							
33. How old was the child when he/she lost his/her first milk tooth?  Age: year Don't remember Hasn't lost one yet  35. Have any cavities or early stages for cavities been found in the child's teeth?  No Yes  36. Does the child get help to brush his/her teeth?  Twice daily or more often								
34. How often are the child's teeth brush others?	ed by the chil	ld or	☐ Twice daily o	or more often	Sometimes  Never/seldom			
	Sometimes Never/seldom	1	37. Does the ch	Sometimes	vith help)?  Never/seldom			
The child's mother's he	alth pro	hlems						
38. Do you have, or have you ever had, ar			s or boalth proble	me?				
36. Do you have, of have you ever hau, at	С	confirmed y a doctor Yes	Symptos started at Age	Symptoms the last year? No Yes	Used medication for this during the last 12 months  Yes			
1 Asthma			ує	ears 🔲 🔲				
2 Pollen allergy/hay fever			ує	ears 🗆 🗆				
3 Tightness/wheezing/whistling in chest			ye	ears 🔲 🔲				
39. Do you have, or have you ever had, a f  No Yes  0  40. If yes, do you have, or have you had, a	on't know		foods? hen allergy started	Spist dette siste året?	Fortsatt allergisk?			
	Yes	Before age			No Yes			
1. Allergy to milk								
2. Allergy to egg								
3. Allergy to peanuts								
<ul><li>4. Allergy to other nuts</li><li>5. Allergy to shellfish</li></ul>								
6. Allergy to fish								
7. Allergy to fruit								
8. Allergy to other foods								
If	yes, which?							
	_							
Wheat Soya	Rye	Other, v	vhich:					
Did you remember to fi If you have any comment Thank you for your cont	s regarding and send	the question them in wit	nnaire,please w h the questionn	rite these on a sepa aire.	arate sheet			

## Appendix L

Questionnaire Q8 in MoBa (8 years)

## Den norske **mor og barn**-undersøkelsen **16**



### Questionnaire when your child is 8 years old

The questionnaire will be processed by a computer. It is therefore important to us use a blue or black ballpoint pen and write clearly.

- In the small boxes you should put a cross in the box that is most relevant like this:
- If you think that you have put a cross in the wrong box, correct it by filling in the box completely like this:

#### **ABOUT YOUR CHILD**

Child's friends and leisure	time					
1. What grade is your child in?	☐ 2nd grade ☐ 3nd grad	le 🗆	4nd grad	de		
2. Outside school hours: Approximately how sports (football, handball, skiing, gymnastic (SFO)) (Please mark for both summer and winter the state of the summer and winter the state of the summer and winter the state of the sta	s / dance, etc.)? (Also include ho					
Summer	Winter					
Less than 1 hour per week						
1-2 hours per week						
3-4 hours per week						
5-7 hours per week						
8-10 hours per week						
11 hours or more per week						
3. Approximately how many close friends do your child have? (not including siblings)	Des None	∘ □1 friei	nd □2-0	3 friends	s □ 4+fı	riends
4. Outside of school / afterschool (SFO) – apmany days per week	pproximately how	Never/ seldom	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6-7 days
does the child participate in various organize music / drama group / other)?	ed activities (including sports /					
does the child spend with friends / peers (ou	utside organized activities)?					
5. How many hours on a typical weekday		Never/ seldom	Less than 1 hour	1-2 hours	3-4 hours	5 hours or more
does the child watch TV / DVD movies?						
does the child play video games, computer of	games, or handheld video games?					
6. In the course of the past 12 months		Never	Seldom	2-3 times per month	Once a week	Many times per week
has your child been teased or bullied by other	er children?					
has your child teased or bullied other childre	n?					
has your child been subjected to hitting, kick by other children?	king or other violence					
has your child been subjected to hitting, kick	king or other violence by adults?					

eight now at 8 years of	age?					
<b>,</b> kg						
following health proble	ems?					
Epilepsy	Accident	al injury with s	ubsequent m	edical treatmen	t	
Cancer	Cerebral	palsy				
☐ Chronic fatigue syndrome / ME ☐ Coeliac disease ☐ Other conditions / congenital syndromes, describe						
following health proble	ems? (Please	mark for ea	ch item.)	been refer	red to a	
	No	Yes, currently	Yes, in the past	No	Yes	
t						
velopment						
es						
Syndrome						
unruly)						
us)						
ow your child has felt o	r behaved re	cently.				
for your child during the	e two last we	eeks. (Mark	•	*		
			true	true	True	
and did nothing						
good as other children						
im/her						
iim/her						
nim/her ng concentrate						
	following health proble  Epilepsy Cancer Coeliac disease  following health proble  t relopment  es Syndrome unruly) us)  ow your child has felt of for your child during the	following health problems?    Epilepsy				

11. Think back over the last year. How well do these state (Mark one box per line.)	ements apply	to your chil	d's behavior	over the pa	st year?
	Not typical	Not very typical	Quite typical	Typical	Very typical
1. Is easily caught up in problems (*)					
2. Has a broad range of interests					
3. Makes an all-out effort					
4. Obeys without protests					
5. Takes himself/herself into consideration first					
6. Is quick to worry about things					
7. Forgets anything and everything					
8. Is constantly on the move					
9. Prefers to leave work to others					
10. Talks to people easily					
11. Does everything to get his/her own way					
12. Derives pleasure from creating things					
13. Is not very thorough (*)					
14. Doubt himself/herself					
15. Finishes tasks to the very end					
16. Imposes her or his will					
17. Is readily discouraged by imminent failure					
18. Is chatty (*)					
19. Enjoys life					
20. Is quick to understands things					
21. Is easily incensed by things					
22. Is quick to doubt his/her own capacities					
23. Has an infectious laugh (*)					
24. Has a rich imagination					
25. Talks about own feelings					
26. Carries out work to the last detail					
27. Has confidence in own abilities					
28. Doesn't envy others (*)					
29. Is interested in all that is new					
30. Can express himself/herself well					
12. Mark the box that best describes your child's behavior (Mark one box per line.)	or during the	last 12 mont	hs / last yea		
		Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often
1. Bullies, threatens or intimidates others					
2. Initiates physical fights					
3. Has been physically cruel to others					

4. Has harassed or injured animals physically	Aldri	Sjelden	Noen ganger	Ofte
<ol><li>Has stolen items of nontrivial value without confronting a victim (e.g. shoplifting)</li></ol>				
6. Has deliberately destroyed other's property				
7. Has been truant from school				
8. Has used an object that can cause serious physical harm to others (e.g. a bat, stone, knife, heavy toy)				
13. Mark the box that best describes your child's behavior over the past 6 m (Mark one box per line.)	<u>onths</u>			
(Wark One Box per line.)	Never/	Some-	00	Very
Fails to give close attention to details or makes careless mistakes in schoolwork	seldom	times	Often	often
Has difficulty sustaining attention in tasks or play activities				
3. Does not seem to listen when spoken to directly				
Does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish schoolwork, tasks or duties (do not include difficulties due to defiance or lack of understanding)				
5. Has difficulty organizing or planning tasks and activities				
Avoids, dislikes or is reluctant to start tasks that require mental effort (such as schoolwork / homework, other assignments)				
7. Loses things necessary for tasks or activities (pencils, books, toys)				
8. Is easily distracted				
9. Is forgetful in daily activities				
10. Fidgets with hands or feet and / or squirms in seat (sits uneasily)				
11. Leaves seat in classroom or in other situations in which remaining seated is expected (e.g. at the table or in group gathering)				
12. Runs about or climbs excessively in situations in which it is inappropriate				
13. Has difficulty playing or engaging in leisure activities quietly				
14. Is "on the go" or acts as if "driven by a motor"				
15. Talks excessively				
16. Blurts out answers before questions have been completed				
17. Has difficulty awaiting his/her turn				
18. Interrupts or intrudes on others, such as in conversation or play (*)				
19. Loses temper (tantrums)				
20. Argues with adults				
21. Actively defies or refuses to comply with adults' requests or rules				
22. Deliberately annoys people				
23. Blames others for his/her mistakes or misbehaviour				
24. Is touchy or easily annoyed by others				
25. Is angry and resentful				
26. Is spiteful or vindictive				

5				
14. The questions below are about how your child has felt or behaved recently (Mark one box per line.)	<i>1</i> .			
	Not true	Sometimes true	(	Often true
My child gets really frightened for no reason at all				
2. My child is afraid to be alone in the house				
3. People tell my child that he/she worries too much				
4. My child is scared to go to school				
5. My child is shy				
About your child's ability to communicate and	interes	t in other	'S	
15. Your child's use of language with others (Mark one box for each question whether you think it applies for your child or not)			Ja	Nei
1. Is he/she now able to talk using short phrases or sentences?				
Do you have a to and fro "conversation" with her/him that involves taking turns on what you have said?	or building			
3. Does she/he ever use odd phrases or say the same thing over and over in almost way (either phrases that she/he hears other people use or ones that she/he makes		same		
Does your child ever use socially inappropriate questions or statements? For exchild ever regularly ask personal questions or make personal comments at awk				
5. Does your child ever get his/her pronouns mixed up (i.e. saying "you" or "he/sh	e" instead	of "I")?		
6. Does your child ever use words that he/she seems to have invented or made uput things in odd, indirect ways or use metaphorical ways of saying things? (e.g. saying "hot rain" for "steam")	p himself/he	erself,		
7. Does your child ever say the same thing over and over in exactly the same way say the same thing over and over again?	or insist th	at you		
<b>16. Your child's behavior</b> (Mark one box for each question whether you think it applies for your child or not)			Ja	Nei
8. Does your child ever have things that he/she seems to have to do in a very part or rituals that the child insists that you go through?	ticular way	or order,		
Does your child's facial expression usually seem appropriate to the particular situat as far as you can tell?	ion,			
10. Does your child ever use your hand like a tool or as if it were part of his/her ow with your finger or putting your hand on a doorknob to get you to open		. pointing		
11. Does your child ever have any interests that preoccupy him/her and might seen (e.g. traffic lights, drainpipes or timetables)?	n odd to otl	ner people		
12. Does your child ever seem to be more interested in parts of a toy or an object, the object as it was intended (e.g. spinning the wheels of a car)?	rather than	in using		

		Ja	Nei
13.	Does your child ever have any special interests that are unusual in their intensity, but otherwise appropriate for his/her age and peer group (e.g. trains or dinosaurs)?		
14.	Does your child ever seem to be unusually interested in the sight, feel, sound, taste or smell of things or people?		
15.	Does your child ever have any mannerisms or odd ways of moving his/her hands or fingers, such as flapping or moving his/her fingers in front of his/her eyes?		
16.	Does your child ever have any complicated movements of his/her whole body, such as spinning or repeatedly bouncing up and down?		
17.	Does your child ever injure himself/herself deliberately, such as by biting his/her arm or banging his/her head?		
18.	Does your child ever have any objects that he/she has to carry around (other than a soft toy or comfort blanket)?		
	About social development and interest in others  ark one box for each question whether you think it applies for your child or not)	Ja	Nei
19.	Does your child have any particular friends or a best friend?		
20	Does your child ever talk with you just to be friendly (rather than to get something)?		
21.	Does your child ever spontaneously copy you (or other people) or what you are doing (such as vacuuming, gardening or mending things)?		
22.	Does your child ever spontaneously point at things around him/her just to show you things (not because he/she wants them)?		
23.	Does your child ever use gestures, other than pointing or pulling your hand, to let you know what he/she wants?		
24.	Does your child nod his/her head to indicate yes?		
25.	Does your child shake his/her head to indicate no?		
26.	Does your child usually look at you directly in the face when doing things with you or talking with you?		
27.	Does your child smile back if someone smiles at him/her?		
28.	Does your child ever show you things that interest him/her to engage your attention?		
29.	Does your child ever offer to share things other than food with you?		
30.	Does your child ever seem to want you to join in his/her enjoyment of something?		
31.	Does your child ever try to comfort you when you are sad or hurt?		
32.	If your child wants something or wants help, does he/she look at you and use gestures with sounds or words to get your attention?		
33.	Does your child show a normal range of facial expressions?		
34.	Does your child ever spontaneously join in and try to copy the actions in social games, such as "The Mulberry Bush" or "London Bridge is Falling Down"?		
35.	Does your child play any pretend or make-believe games?		
36	Does your child seem interested in other children of approximately the same age whom he/she does not know?		
37.	Does your child respond positively when another child approaches him/her?		
38.	If you come into a room and start talking to your child without calling his/her name, does he/she usually look up and pay attention to you?		
39.	Does your child ever play imaginative games with another child in such a way that you can tell that each child understands what the other is pretending?		
40.	Does your child play cooperatively in games that need some form of joining in with a group of other children, such as hide-and-seek or ball games?		

F	About your child's eating habits					
18	3. How well does this apply to your child?	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	Always
-	1. The child enjoys tasting new food					
2	2. The child gets full up easily					
(	3. The child eats more when he/she is happy					
4	4. Given the choice, the child would eat most of the time					
į	5. The child eats slowly					
(	6. The child eats more when worried					
-	7. The child takes more than 30 minutes to finish a meal					
8	3. The child gets full before his/her meal is finished					
Ś	9. The child enjoys a wide variety of food					
10	0. The child is interested in tasting food he/she has not tasted before					
1-	1. If given the chance, the child would always have food in his/her mouth					
12	2. The child eats more when anxious					
13	3. If allowed to, he/she would eat too much					
14	4. The child eats less when he/she is upset					
15	5. The child leaves food on his/her plate at the end of a meal					
16	6. The child eats less when he/she is angry					
17	7. The child eats more and more slowly during the course of a meal					
18	3. The child eats more when annoyed					
19	9. Consider whether this applies to your child during the last 6 months					
	Has your child ever eaten what most people would think was a really big amount of food?		No	Yes		
2	2. Did you have the impression that the child could not stop eating or that the cl could not control what or how much he/she was eating?	hild				
			2 times a week or more		More seldom	Never
3	3. How often has your child eaten a really big amount of food when you at the same time had the impression that he/she was out of control?					
	About language and school					
20	D. How often you think this is typical for your child	Never or rarely	Some- times	Ofte	en	Very often
1	I. Forgets words s/he knows – e.g. instead of "rhinoceros" may say "you know, the animal with the horn on its nose"					
2	2. Uses terms like "he" or "it" without making it clear what s/he is talking about. For instance, when talking about a film, might say "he was really great" without explaining who "he" is.					
3	Misses the point of jokes and puns (though may be amused by nonverbal humour such as slapstick).					
4	<ol> <li>Can be hard to tell if s/he is talking about something real or make-believe.</li> </ol>					

	Sjelden eller aldri	En gang i blant	Regel- messig	Ofte eller bestandig
<ol> <li>Leaves out past tense – ed endings on words, May for instance say "John kick the ball" instead of "John kicked the ball", or "Eva buy soda" instead of "Eva bought soda".</li> </ol>				
6. Takes in just 1-2 words in a sentence, and so misinterprets what has been said. E.g. if someone says "I want to go skating next week", s/he may think they've been skating, or want to go now.				
<ol> <li>Gets the sequence of events muddled up when trying to tell a story or describe a recent event. E.g. if describing a film, might talk about the end before the beginning.</li> </ol>				
8. Doesn't explain what s/he is talking about to someone who doesn't share his/her experiences; for instance, might talk about "Jon" without explaining who he is.				
9. It is hard to make sense of what s/he is saying, even though the words are clearly spoken.				
<ol> <li>Uses appropriate language to talk about what s/he plans to do in the future (e.g. what s/he will do tomorrow, or plans for going on holiday).</li> </ol>				
11. You can have an enjoyable, interesting conversation with him/her.				
12. Produces long and complicated sentences such as: "When we went to the park I had a go on the swings"; "I saw this man standing on the corner".				
13. Uses words that refer to whole classes of objects, rather than a specific item. E.g. refers to a table, chair and drawers as "furniture", or to apples, bananas and pears as "fruit".				
<ol> <li>Speaks fluently and clearly, producing all speech sounds accurately and without hesitation.</li> </ol>				
<ol> <li>Explains a past event clearly (e.g. what s/he did at school or what happened at a football game).</li> </ol>				
<ol><li>When answering a question, provides enough information without being over-precise.</li></ol>				
21. Mark each statement according to how well you think it fits your child	d.			
Try to answer all, even if you are not completely sure. Mark a number between 1 and 5 depending on how well you think it fits your child, even if the statement is only partially right.	ong	Both yes and no 3	4	Fits well/ absolutely right 5
Mixes up words with similar meaning				
2. Has difficulty understanding what ordinary words mean				
3. Has difficulty answering questions as quickly as others				
4. Is often searching for the right words				
5. Has difficulty in using complete sentences				
6. Is using short sentences when s/he is responding to questions				
7. Has difficulty in retelling a story s/he has heard				
8. Forgets words s/he knows the meaning of				
22. How is your child enjoying school?				
☐ Very poor ☐ Poor ☐ Ok ☐ Well ☐ Very well				

23. How is the school orga	nized?								
Open classrooms					A Al	on the Alexander Indian	-10		
Set classrooms			Hov	w many studen	ts are the	re in the child's	class?		
24. Does your child have a	place in an afte	rschool <sub>l</sub>	orog	ram?					
☐ No ☐ Yes, the child spe	ends approximate	ely		hours per we	ek at an a	fterschool prog	ram.		
25. All children take mandatory tests at school: reading in 1st grade and reading and arithmetic in 2nd grade.  Parents are usually informed of the results during parent-teacher discussions.									
What feedback have you gotten about your child?	Has mas subject			Must work module but teacher is reconcerned		Teacher is concerned		Don't ki not discu with tea	ıssed
Reading skills in 1st grade		]							
Reading skills in 2nd grade	е	]							
Arithmetic skills in 2nd gra	de	]							
<b>26.</b> Has an administrative of (Cross off for each line.)	lecision been m	ade abou	ut yo	our child need	for specia		holp hoo	boon allo	ootod?
					_	If yes, how much			A lot
			No	Yes	(le	Minimal ss than 3 h/week)	Some (3-5 h/we		6 h/week or more)
In Norwegian language?									
In arithmetic?									
In other subjects?									
Does your child receive any other educational support?									
Does your child get extra help (e. because of a disability or a development		school							
27. About homework		No							7 hours
Approximately how many ho	urs per week	homewo	ork	0 hour	1-2 hours	3-4 hours	5-6 h	ours	or more
does your child spend doing at home?	ng homework								
does your child get help de at home?	oing homework								
does your child get help do at school or afterschool?	oing homework								
28. Enter a cross indicating	g what your child	d master	s:				Yes	Partially	Not yet
1. Reads simple stories alo	ud, with ease, wh	nen asked	d.						
2. Identifies all lowercase p	rinted letters (i.e.	a,b,c) an	ıd up	ppercase (i.e. A	,B,C) of th	e alphabet			
3. Reads (aloud or covertly) children's books, cartool		s texts su	uitab	le for 7-8 year	olds (e.g.	simple			
4. Writes simple information e-mail, SMS etc.) May m						notes,			
5. Writes reports, papers, o May make small errors in					mputer.				

29. About your child's language skills				Verv							
				difficult 1	2	3	4	Very easy 5			
<ol> <li>How easy is it for you to ur saying to you?</li> </ol>	derst	tand what your child is									
2. How easy is it for <u>strangers</u> to understand what your child is saying?											
					Poor	Average	Good	Very good			
3. How do you rate your child'	s abil	ity to tell a story?									
How would you rate your c own needs in a way unders		ability to communicate his/he able to adults and friends?	r								
30. How often do you read to your child?	lever	☐ 1-2 times a week ☐ 3	-4 tim	ies a weel	< □5–	6 times a v	week 🗆 E	very day			
31. a) How long does your child like to sit still and be your child sit still and read to? (Mark only one)  31. b) How long does your child sit still and read by him/herself?					31. c) What types of books does your child like to read by him/herself? (Mark only the one that is most usual)						
Is never read to		Never reads by him/herself		Does n	ot like to	read by hir	m/herself				
5 minutes or less		5 minutes or less		Picture	books (o	nly a few v	vords)				
6-15 minutes		6-15 minutes		Simple	stories, bo	th images a	and text on ea	ach page			
16-45 minutes		16-45 minutes		Books	with chap	ters (almo	st text only)				
More than 45 minutes		More than 45 minutes		Do not	know						
32. Consider these statements about cooperation and communication between parents and school											
				Ve tru	•	Quite true	Not very true	Not true at all			
I/we are well informed about o	ur ch	ild's curriculum at school									
I/we get sufficient information coping at school	about	t how our child is enjoying and	I								
I/we are not well included in di development	scus	sions about our child's social									
I/we get little information abou at school	t how	our child learns his/her subje	ects								
33. About how many hours does the child usually sleep on weeknights?   8 hours or less 9 hours 10 hours 11 hours 12 hours or more											
34. On the whole, do you thin		e child currently has problem No Yes	ıs in (	one or mo	ore of the	following	g areas?				
Concentration	[										
Behavior	[										
Emotions	[										
Getting along with others	[										
Language	[				No	Yes, a li	ttlo Voc	, a lot			
1. If yes, is the child disturbed	or bo	othered by these problems?					ille Tes	, a lot			
2. Do these problems affect th			wing a	areas?							
- At home/with the family							[				
- In relationships with friend	S										
- Learning at school							[				

## **ABOUT YOU**

Work, household								
35. Are you currently in paid employment?  36. What is your highest level of completed education?								
<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>Yes, but I am on partial sick leave</li> <li>Yes, but I am on full sick leave</li> <li>No</li> <li>General studies, 3-year high school</li> <li>College, university up to 4 years</li> <li>College, university more than 4 years</li> </ul>								
37. How many children (under 20) live in yo	our househ	old? Numbe	er of childrer					
38. Who do you live with, other than your o		Other people	e 🗌 No oi	ne				
39. Do you live with the child's father?  ☐ Yes ☐ No, we have separated ☐ No, I have never lived with the child's father  If you have separated, how old was your child when you split up? The child was years								
About exercise, weight ar	nd eatii	ng						
40. How physically active are you? Here we ask about how long you do activities in which you become short of breath or sweat. Include activities both at home and at work. (Mark one box per line.)  How often?								
			TIOW OILE					
Duration of activity where you become breathless or sweaty (Cross off for each line)	Never	Less than once per week	Once per week	2 times per week	3-4 time			
Duration of activity where you become breathless or sweaty (Cross off for each line)  Less than 30 minutes	Never	once per	Once per	2 times		es or more		
athless or sweaty (Cross off for each line)	Never	once per	Once per	2 times		es or more		
athless or sweaty (Cross off for each line)  Less than 30 minutes	Never	once per	Once per	2 times		es or more		
athless or sweaty (Cross off for each line)  Less than 30 minutes  Between 30-60 minutes  More than 60 minutes  41. What is your current height and weight  Height cm Weight  42. Have you ever had a period of time who		once per week	Once per week	2 times per week	per wee	es or more per week		
athless or sweaty (Cross off for each line)  Less than 30 minutes  Between 30-60 minutes  More than 60 minutes  41. What is your current height and weight  Height cm Weight		once per week	Once per week	2 times per week	per wee	es or more per week		
athless or sweaty (Cross off for each line)  Less than 30 minutes  Between 30-60 minutes  More than 60 minutes  41. What is your current height and weight  Height cm Weight  42. Have you ever had a period of time wh		once per week	Once per week	2 times per week	per wee	es or more per week		
athless or sweaty (Cross off for each line)  Less than 30 minutes  Between 30-60 minutes  More than 60 minutes  41. What is your current height and weight height cm Weight  42. Have you ever had a period of time what weight had been soon as a period of	t?	once per week	Once per week	2 times per week	per wee	es or more per week		

43. During the last year, have you ever had eating binges when you ate what most people would regard as an unusually large amount of food in a short period of time?									
□ No (go to question 44)									
Yes In the period when you had the most number of eating binges, how many times did this happen in the course of one month?									
Did you feel that your eating was out of control?  No Yes, somewhat out of control Yes, absolutely out of control		w upset or distressed Not at all Somewhat Very much	l did binge eatii	ng usually ma	ke you feel?				
44. During the last year, have you used any	y of the follo	owing methods to	control your	shape or w	eight?	Several			
			Never	Some- times	Weekly	times per week			
Make yourself vomit									
Use laxatives or diuretic pills									
Fast or not eat for 24 hours or more									
Use diet pills									
Exercise more than two hours per day									
45. In general, how important is shape and weight for your self-esteem?  1 2 3 4 5  Not important at all									
Pregnancy and illness									
46. Are you pregnant now? No Yes  47. Have you given birth in the past year? No Yes  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the following disorders/ illnesses?  Not now, but Have you been treated									
47. Have you given birth in the past year?	□ No □	sorders/ illnesses?	? Yes, now		ve you been t the problem/ii				
47. Have you given birth in the past year?	□ No □	sorders/ illnesses?  Not now, but			the problem/i				
47. Have you given birth in the past year?	□ No □	sorders/ illnesses?  Not now, but		for t	the problem/i	llness?			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the f	□ No □	sorders/ illnesses?  Not now, but		for t	the problem/i	llness?			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the f	□ No □	sorders/ illnesses?  Not now, but		for t	the problem/i	llness?			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the f  1. ADHD  2. Reading and writing difficulties	□ No □	sorders/ illnesses?  Not now, but		for t	the problem/i	llness?			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the f  1. ADHD  2. Reading and writing difficulties  3. Anorexia  4. Bulimia	No Sollowing dis	Not now, but in the past	Yes, now	for t	the problem/i	llness?			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the factor of the f	No Following dis	Not now, but in the past	Yes, now	for t	the problem/i	llness?			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the factor of the f	No Sollowing distance No, never	Not now, but in the past  Sorders/ illnesses?	Yes, now	for t	the problem/i	llness?			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the factor of the f	No Sollowing distance No, never	Not now, but in the past  Sor health problemess (es)?	Yes, now	for t	the problem/i	llness?			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the factor of the f	No Sollowing distance No, never	Not now, but in the past  Sor health problemess (es)?	Yes, now	ark one box p	the problem/i	Ilness? Yes  U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the factor of the f	No Sollowing dis No, never Sol	Not now, but in the past  Sorders/ illnesses?  Not now, but in the past  Sorter leads of the past in the past  Sorter leads of the past in	Yes, now  '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '	ark one box p	per line.)	Ilness? Yes  U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U			
47. Have you given birth in the past year?  48. Do you have/ have you had any of the factor of the f	No Sollowing distance of the illing of the illing doing things	Not now, but in the past  Sorders/ illnesses?  Not now, but in the past  Sorter leads of the past in the past  Sorter leads of the past in	Yes, now  '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '	ark one box p	per line.)	Ilness? Yes  U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U			

50. How much do you agree with these descriptions? (**) (Mark one box per line.)	Strongly dis- agree	Dis- agree	Slightly dis- agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly agree
1. In most ways my life is close to my ideal							
2. The conditions of my life are excellent							
3. I am satisfied with my life							
4. So far I have gotten the important things I want in life							
5. If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing							
51. In the past 6 months have you experienced any of the follows:	owing?					Yes	No
1. A spell or attack when all of sudden you felt frightened, anxious	or very u	neasy?					
2. Spells or attacks when for no reason your heart suddenly began couldn't catch your breath?	n to race,	you felt	faint, or	you			
3. If you have had such attacks, did they ever happen in a situation or not the center of attention?	n where y	ou were	not in c	danger			
52. During the last 2 weeks have you been bothered by any of (Mark one box per line.)	the follow	wing? ('	·*)				
Constantly fearful or anxious	Not	at all	A litt	tle (	Quite a bit	Ext	tremely
Nervousness or shakiness inside	[	_					
Feeling hopeless about the future	[						
4. Feeling blue	[	<u> </u>					
5. Worrying too much about things	[						
6. Feeling that everything is an effort	[						
7. Feeling tense or keyed up	[						
Suddenly scared for no reason	[						
53. Do you have anyone other than your spouse / partner who you can ask advice from in a difficult situation?					alk on the ld) or clo		hone with
<ul><li>No</li><li>Yes, 1-2 people</li><li>Yes, more than 2 people</li></ul>	1-4		es per w er mont				
55. Below are a number of statements about your family. The Nonetheless, please rate each item according to how often it					w you ar	e in yo	ur family.
(Mark one box per line.)	typically (		Alm	ost So	me-	\ <b>4</b> 4	A l
You let your child know when he / she is doing a good job with something		Neve	r nev		nes C	often	Always
You threaten to punish your child and then do not actually puni	sh him/he	r 🗌					
3. Your child fails to leave a note or let you know where he /she is	going						
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has dor something wrong	ie						
<ul><li>5. Your child stays out in the evening after the time he / she is supposed to be home</li></ul>							
6. You compliment your child after he / she has done something v	vell						
7. You praise your child if he / she behaves well							
8. Your child is out with friends you do not know							
<ol><li>You let your child out of a punishment early (like lift restrictions earlier than you originally said)</li></ol>							

Alcohol and smoking							
56. Do you smoke now? If yes, how many cigarettes?  Do not smoke Smokes sometimes, no. of. cigarettes per week: Smoke daily, no. of. cigarettes daily:  58. How often do you drink alcohol now?		smoke sometime	s, oer week: f. cigarette		s, how m	any	
<ul> <li>About 6-7 times per week</li> <li>About 1-3 times per mor</li> <li>About 4-5 times per week</li> <li>Less than once a month</li> <li>Never</li> <li>About once per week</li> <li>59. How many alcohol units do you have on a typical day v</li> <li>10 or more</li> <li>7-9</li> <li>5-6</li> <li>3-4</li> <li>1-2</li> <li>Less than once a month</li> <li>Never</li> <li>Never</li> <li>3-4</li> <li>1-2</li> <li>1-2<th></th><th>we ask you units (= 1, 1 glass (1/ 1 glass of 1 small gla 1 drink of 1 bottle of</th><th>a about consulting about consulting along a litre) of beed or white wass of sherry of liquor or lique alcopops or</th><th>wine = 1 unit or other fortifie</th><th>at is called a e that mean</th><th>alcohol s:</th></li></ul>		we ask you units (= 1, 1 glass (1/ 1 glass of 1 small gla 1 drink of 1 bottle of	a about consulting about consulting along a litre) of beed or white wass of sherry of liquor or lique alcopops or	wine = 1 unit or other fortifie	at is called a e that mean	alcohol s:	
60. How often during the last year		Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily/ almost daily	
have you had 6 or more drinks on one occasion?							
have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?	e						
have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking?	I						
have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself after a heavy drinking session?	going						
have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking alco	ohol?						
have you been unable to remember what happened the nigl before because you had been drinking alcohol?	ht						
		No		Yes, but not i the last year	,	Yes, during the last year	
Have you or someone else been injured as a result of you drin	king?						
Has a relative, friend or doctor (or other health worker) been can about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?	oncerned						
Notes:  (*): The phrasing differs somewhat from the official English version of the instrument. Please see further explanation in the documentation report.  (**): In this questionnaire we have included the original English instrument on which the Norwegian version of the instrument was built. In the earlier questionnaires (pregnancy to 5 years) an English version was created by translating the Norwegian instrument back into English. This is the explanation for some differences between the original and the translated English versions of the instrument. The Norwegian version of the instrument is unchanged.							

## Appendix M

Ethical approvals from REK and NSD



 Region:
 Saksbehandler:
 Telefon:
 Vår dato:
 Vår referanse:

 REK sør-øst
 Elin Evju Sagbakken
 22845502
 09.04.2019
 2019/339/REK sør-øst A

Deres dato: 12.02.2019

Vår referanse må oppgis ved alle henvendelser

Deres referanse:

Nina Cecilie Øverby Fakultet for helse- og idrettsvitenskap

#### 2019/339 En sunn og bærekraftig start på livet

Forskningsansvarlig: Universitetet i Agder

**Prosjektleder:** Nina Cecilie Øverby

Vi viser til søknad om forhåndsgodkjenning av ovennevnte forskningsprosjekt. Søknaden ble behandlet av Regional komité for medisinsk og helsefaglig forskningsetikk (REK sør-øst) i møtet 19.03.2019. Vurderingen er gjort med hjemmel i helseforskningsloven (hforsknl) § 10.

#### Prosjektbeskrivelse (revidert av REK)

Hensikten med prosjektet er å undersøke sammenhengen mellom mors kosthold i graviditeten og barnets vekstutvikling. Man skal også se på sammenhengen mellom barns kosthold og deres vekt- og vekstutvikling samt deres kognitive og mentale utvikling.

Kilden er kostholdsdata fra mor og barn og data for vekst og mental helse samt kognitiv utvikling om barn som er registrert i Den norske mor og barnundersøkelsen (MoBa), gjennomført i regi av Folkehelseinstituttet i perioden 1999-2008.

I overkant av 100 000 kvinner har deltatt i MoBa undersøkelsen som gir et godt utgangspunkt for å undersøke mulige assosiasjonen mellom mors og barns kosthold og barnets vekt og kognitive utvikling.

Følgende opplysninger skal hentes fra MoBa helseundersøkelse:

- MoBa spørreskjema om kosthold i svangerskapet og barnets kosthold der dette er tilgjengelig på de ulike tidspunkt.
- Data på mors og barnets vekstutvikling/vektutvikling i alle år som er tilgjengelig (alder barn 8 år).
- Barnets kognitive utvikling på alle relevante tidspunkt fra 0 til 8 år.

I tillegg skal man bruke bakgrunnsvariabler som konfunderende eller kovariater på alle relevante tidspunkt: alder, paritet, sosioøkonomiske variabler, BMI, fysisk aktivitet, lengde på svangerskap, kosttilskudd, amming etc.). I tillegg skal det innhentes data på komorbiditet og medisinering under svangerskapet, og barnets fysiske aktivitet på ulike tidspunkt og barnets skjermbruk.

Målene som er brukt på mental og kognitiv utvikling er internasjonale standardiserte spørsmål som er inkludert i MoBa.

Prosjektgruppen samarbeider med England (Universitetet i Bristol) der en medarbeider som også har en bistilling ved Universitetet i Agder, vil bistå i analyse- og skrivearbeid. En professor ved Deakin University, Australia vil bistå med tolkning av data knyttet til mental helse. Begge disse står oppført som medarbeidere i prosjektgruppen.

#### Vurdering

Slik komiteen forstår søknad og protokoll vil det være nyttig for samfunnet og folkehelse å vite hvorvidt et sunt og bærekraftig kosthold i svangerskapet er assosiert med barnets vekstutvikling. Det samme vil gjelde for sammenhengen mellom barnets kosthold og vekst og kognitive og mentale utvikling.

Det er et stort fokus på å spise mer bærekraftig mat i dag, denne studien belyser sammenhengen mellom et bærekraftig kosthold og helse.

Det er tidligere innhentet et bredt samtykke for deltakere i MoBa for all informasjon som blir samlet inn i den studien. MoBa studien har konsesjon fra Datatilsynet og prosjektet er tidligere behandlet av REK S-97045 og S-95113.

Komiteen viser til helseforskningsloven § 14 om bredt samtykke, der det i tredje ledd står at deltakere som har avgitt bredt samtykke har krav på jevnlig informasjon om prosjektet. Komiteen ber derfor om at prosjektet beskrives i et av MoBas nyhetsbrev.

For bruk av data for barn som har fylt 18 år forutsettes det at nytt samtykke er innhentet.

Prosjektleder opplyser at de vil være varsomme i hvordan man omtaler resultatene fra denne studien. Det skal ikke brukes som en pekefinger mot noen grupper, men som informasjon til samfunnet for å fremme samfunnets innsats for ev. å tilrettelegge for gode kostvaner blant unge for å kunne fremme god helse for neste generasjon.

Prosjektet vurderes som forsvarlig og nyttig å gjennomføre.

#### Vedtak

REK har gjort en helhetlig forskningsetisk vurdering av alle prosjektets sider. Prosjektet godkjennes med hjemmel i helseforskningsloven § 10.

Vi gjør samtidig oppmerksom på at etter ny personopplysningslov må det også foreligge et behandlingsgrunnlag etter personvernforordningen. Det må forankres i egen institusjon.

Godkjenningen gjelder til 01.01.2023.

Komiteens avgjørelse var enstemmig.

Av dokumentasjonshensyn skal opplysningene oppbevares i 5 år etter prosjektslutt. Opplysningene skal oppbevares avidentifisert, dvs. atskilt i en nøkkel- og en datafil. Opplysningene skal deretter slettes eller anonymiseres. Prosjektet skal sende sluttmelding på eget skjema, jf. helseforskningsloven § 12, senest et halvt år etter prosjektslutt.

Sluttmelding og søknad om prosjektendring

Prosjektleder skal sende sluttmelding til REK sør-øst på eget skjema senest 01.07.2023, jf. hfl. § 12. Prosjektleder skal sende søknad om prosjektendring til REK sør-øst dersom det skal gjøres vesentlige endringer i forhold til de opplysninger som er gitt i søknaden, jf. hfl. § 11.

#### Klageadgang

REKs vedtak kan påklages, jf. forvaltningslovens § 28 flg. Klagen sendes til REK sør-øst A. Klagefristen er tre uker fra du mottar dette brevet. Dersom vedtaket opprettholdes av REK sør-øst A, sendes klagen videre til Den nasjonale forskningsetiske komité for medisin og helsefag for endelig vurdering.

Vi ber om at alle henvendelser sendes inn på korrekt skjema via vår portal:

https://helseforskning.etikkom.no. Dersom det ikke finnes passende skjema kan henvendelsen rettes på epost til: post@helseforskning.etikkom.no.

Med vennlig hilsen

Knut Engedal Professor dr. med. Leder

> Elin Evju Sagbakken Seniorrådgiver

Kopi til:veslemoy.rabe@uia.no, post@uia.no

# NORSK SENTER FOR FORSKNINGSDATA

#### **NSD** sin vurdering

#### **Prosjekttittel**

En sunn og bærekraftig start på livet

#### Referansenummer

954873

#### Registrert

04.05.2019 av Nina Cecilie Øverby - nina.c.overby@uia.no

#### Behandlingsansvarlig institusjon

Universitetet i Agder / Fakultet for helse- og idrettsvitenskap / Institutt for folkehelse, idrett og ernæring

#### Prosjektansvarlig (vitenskapelig ansatt/veileder eller stipendiat)

Nina Cecilie Øverby, nina.c.overby@uia.no, tlf: 38141324

#### Type prosjekt

Forskerprosjekt

#### **Prosjektperiode**

27.05.2019 - 01.01.2023

#### Status

27.05.2019 - Vurdert

#### Vurdering (1)

#### 27.05.2019 - Vurdert

#### **BAKGRUNN**

Prosjektet er vurdert og godkjent av REK etter helseforskningsloven (hfl.) § 10 (REK sin ref: 2019/339/REK sør-øst).

Det er NSD sin vurdering at behandlingen også vil være i samsvar med personvernlovgivningen, så fremt den gjennomføres i tråd med det som er dokumentert i meldeskjemaet 27.05.2019 med vedlegg, samt i meldingsdialogen mellom innmelder og NSD. Behandlingen kan starte.

#### MELD VESENTLIGE ENDRINGER

Dersom det skjer vesentlige endringer i behandlingen av personopplysninger, kan det være nødvendig å melde dette til NSD ved å oppdatere meldeskjemaet. Før du melder inn en endring, oppfordrer vi deg til å lese om hvilke type endringer det er nødvendig å melde:

https://nsd.no/personvernombud/meld prosjekt/meld endringer.html

Du må vente på svar fra NSD før endringen gjennomføres.

#### TYPE OPPLYSNINGER OG VARIGHET

Prosjektet vil behandle særlige kategorier av personopplysninger om helseforhold og alminnelige kategorier av personopplysninger. Prosjektet avsluttes 01.01.2023. Deretter skal datamaterialet oppbevares frem til 01.01.2028 ved UiA for dokumentasjonshensyn, jf. vedtaket fra REK.

#### LOVLIG GRUNNLAG

I denne behandlingen skal det innhentes opplysninger om kvinner og barn som har deltatt i Mobaundersøkelsen. Ved deltakelse i Moba-undersøkelsen samtykket deltakerne til at deres opplysninger også kunne brukes til andre forskningsprosjektet.

Det er derfor allerede innhentet samtykke fra de registrerte til behandlingen av personopplysninger. Vår vurdering er at prosjektet legger opp til et samtykke i samsvar med kravene i art. 4 nr. 11 og art. 7, ved at det er en frivillig, spesifikk, informert og utvetydig bekreftelse, som kan dokumenteres, og som den registrerte kan trekke tilbake.

Lovlig grunnlag for behandlingen vil dermed være den registrertes uttrykkelige samtykke, jf. personvernforordningen art. 6 nr. 1 a), jf. art. 9 nr. 2 bokstav a, jf. personopplysningsloven § 10, jf. § 9 (2).

#### PERSONVERNPRINSIPPER

NSD vurderer at den planlagte behandlingen av personopplysninger vil følge prinsippene i personvernforordningen om:

- lovlighet, rettferdighet og åpenhet (art. 5.1 a), ved at de registrerte får tilfredsstillende informasjon om og samtykker til behandlingen
- formålsbegrensning (art. 5.1 b), ved at personopplysninger samles inn for spesifikke, uttrykkelig angitte og berettigede formål, og ikke viderebehandles til nye uforenlige formål
- dataminimering (art. 5.1 c), ved at det kun behandles opplysninger som er adekvate, relevante og nødvendige for formålet med prosjektet
- lagringsbegrensning (art. 5.1 e), ved at personopplysningene ikke lagres lengre enn nødvendig for å oppfylle formålet

#### DE REGISTRERTES RETTIGHETER

Så lenge de registrerte kan identifiseres i datamaterialet vil de ha følgende rettigheter: åpenhet (art. 12), informasjon (art. 13), innsyn (art. 15), retting (art. 16), sletting (art. 17), begrensning (art. 18), underretning (art. 19), dataportabilitet (art. 20).

Deltakerne mottok informasjon i forbindelse med deltakelse i Moba-undersøkelsen. NSD forstår det slik at FHI skal legge ut informasjon om dette prosjektet på sine nettsider om Moba-undersøkelsen. Samlet sett vurderer vi at deltakerne har fått informasjon som oppfyller lovens krav til form og innhold, jf. art. 12.1 og art. 13.

Vi minner om at hvis en registrert tar kontakt om sine rettigheter, har behandlingsansvarlig institusjon plikt til å svare innen en måned.

#### FØLG DIN INSTITUSJONS RETNINGSLINJER

NSD legger til grunn at behandlingen oppfyller kravene i personvernforordningen om riktighet (art. 5.1 d), integritet og konfidensialitet (art. 5.1. f) og sikkerhet (art. 32).

For å forsikre dere om at kravene oppfylles, må dere følge interne retningslinjer og eventuelt rådføre dere med behandlingsansvarlig institusjon.

#### OPPFØLGING AV PROSJEKTET

NSD vil følge opp underveis og ved planlagt avslutning for å avklare om behandlingen av personopplysningene pågår i tråd med den behandlingen som er dokumentert.

Lykke til med prosjektet!

Kontaktperson hos NSD: Belinda Gloppen Helle Tlf. Personverntjenester: 55 58 21 17 (tast 1)