

Package ‘MedDietCalc’

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Type Package

Title Multi Calculator to Compute Scores of Adherence to Mediterranean Diet

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Description Multi Calculator of different scores to measure adherence to Mediterranean Diet, to compute them in nutriepidemiological data. Additionally, a sample dataset of this kind of data is provided, and some other minor tools useful in epidemiological studies.

License GPL-3

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LazyData true

Imports stats

Suggests graphics, knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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computeCardio	<i>computeCardio</i>
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Description

Computes Cardioprotective Mediterranean Diet Index

Usage

```
computeCardio(data = NULL, Vegetables, Fruit, OliveOil, OOmeasure = "gr",
               Legumes, Fish, Meat, RefinedRice, RefinedBread, WholeBread, Wine,
               frequency = "percent", output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns.
Vegetables	Numeric variable with vegetables consumption as servings.
Fruit	Numeric variable with fruit consumption as servings.
OliveOil	Numeric variable with olive oil consumption, measure is set with the 'OOmeasure' argument.
OOmeasure	Character string which informs about the unit of the argument 'OliveOil'. Allowed values are 'gr', 'ml' and 'serving', which means respectively grams, mililiters and servings of 1 table spoon (15 ml).
Legumes	Numeric variable with legumes consumption as servings.
Fish	Numeric variable with fish consumption as servings.
Meat	Numeric variable with meat and meat products consumption as servings.
RefinedRice	Numeric variable with consumption of refined rice as servings.
RefinedBread	Numeric variable with consumption of refined bread as servings.
WholeBread	Numeric variable with consumption of whole bread as servings.
Wine	Numeric variable with wine consumption as glasses.

frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

In the score, the item about refined and whole cereals is scored positively if consumption of both white bread and rice is low or when consumption of whole-grain bread is high. Rice and whole-grain bread are considered weekly, and white bread daily: [White bread (< 1 serving/day) AND rice (< 1 serving/week)] OR whole-grain bread (> 5 servings/week). The function takes as arguments the three foods, with whatever periodicity they have been recorded in the data, as long as it is provided with the 'frequency' argument. Internally function sets them in the suitable fashion to test this score item.

There is an additional item in the score, computed internally, that provides one point if both vegetables and fruit consumption have received 1 point each one.

Value

Computed Cardio score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 9 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Martinez-Gonzalez, M. A., E. Fernandez-Jarne, M. Serrano-Martinez, M. Wright, and E. Gomez-Gracia. 2004. 'Development of a Short Dietary Intake Questionnaire for the Quantitative Estimation of Adherence to a Cardioprotective Mediterranean Diet'. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 58 (11): 1550-52. doi:10.1038/sj.ejcn.1602004.

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)

MedDiet <- computeCardio(data = nutriSample,
  OliveOil = Aceitegr,
  OMeasure = "gr",
  Fruit = P50rac + P52rac,
  Vegetables = P41rac + P42rac,
  Legumes = P46rac,
  Fish = P35rac + P36rac + P37rac + P38rac,
  Wine = P96rac,
  Meat = P29rac + P30rac + P31rac + P32rac,
  RefinedBread = P55rac,
  RefinedRice = P61rac,
  WholeBread = P56rac,
  frequency = "daily", output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)

hist(MedDiet)
```

computeFRESCO

computeFRESCO

Description

Computes 10-year risk of fatal or non-fatal stroke and Coronary Heart Disease according to FRESCO score ('Función de Riesgo Española de acontecimientos Coronarios y Otros', 'Spanish risk function of coronary and other cardiovascular events').

Usage

```
computeFRESCO(data, outcome = c("Coronary", "Stroke", "All"), simplified = FALSE,
  Sex, Age, Smoker, BMI,
  Diabetes, SBP, TotChol, HDL, HBPPill,
  men = "male", women = "female")
```

Arguments

data	list or data.frame which contains the variables
outcome	character string indicating for which outcome risk is to be computed. Allowed values are "Coronary", "Stroke" or "All", which means the output is the risk of a coronary event, stroke, or both

simplified	logical. Original FRESCO score was derived in two versions: the full one, which includes all the following variables; and the other is de simplified one, which uses just sex, age, smoking status and body mass index. If TRUE, the simplified version will be computed.
Sex	variable containing gender of the people. It can be character, factor or numeric, as far as the 'men' and 'women' arguments specify how the formula should handle this variable (See below)
Age	numeric with people age in years
Smoker	numeric variable containg smoking status. 0 = non smoker, 1 = currently smoker
BMI	numeric variable with Body Mass Index (weight[kilograms] / height ² [meters])
Diabetes	numeric which informs wether the person is diabetic. 0 = no, 1 = yes.
SBP	numeric variable with Systolic Blood Pressure in mmHg
TotChol	numeric with total serum cholesterol in mg/dl
HDL	numeric with serum High Density Lipoprotein cholesterol in mg/dl
HBPpill	numeric which means if the person is currently under treatment because of High Blood Pressure. 0 = no, 1 = yes.
men	character with informs of how males have been recorded in the 'Sex' argument, default is 'male'. If 'Sex' is numeric, a quoted number should be provided (for instance, men = '1')
women	character. Same meaning as 'men' argument, but for females.

Details

In Spanish population, Framingham-REGICOR function tends to overestimate cardio and cerebrovascular risk. So, FRESCO score was developed among people from 35 to 79 years, which includes a simplified version with no laboratory results, and another one a bit harder to compute with slightly improved prediction ability.

Value

Numeric vector of same length as rows in 'data' with estimated percentage of 10-year risk of fatal or non-fatal event (Coronary Heart Disease, or stroke or both depending on 'outcome' argument).

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Marrugat, Jaume, Isaac Subierana, Rafael Ramos, Joan Vila, Alejandro Marin-Ibanez, Maria Jesus Guembe, Fernando Rigo, et al. 2014. "Derivation and Validation of a Set of 10-Year Cardiovascular Risk Predictive Functions in Spain: The FRESCO Study." *Preventive Medicine* 61 (April): 66-74. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2013.12.031.

Examples

```
myself <- list(sex = "male", age = 32, tobacco = 0, bmi = 21.5)
computeFRESCO(data = myself, outcome = "All", simplified = TRUE,
              Sex = sex, Age = age, Smoker = tobacco, BMI = bmi)
```

 computeGoulet

computeGoulet

Description

Computes Mediterranean Diet adherence score according to Goulet et al. in 2003.

Usage

```
computeGoulet(data, WholeCereals, Vegetables, Fruit, LegumesAndNuts, OliveOil,
              OOmeasure = "gr", Olives, Dairy, Fish, Poultry, Eggs, Sweets, Meat,
              output = "percent", frequency = "daily", rm.na = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns.
WholeCereals	Numeric variable with consumption of whole grain products as servings.
Vegetables	Numeric variable with vegetables consumption as servings.
Fruit	Numeric variable with fruit consumption as servings.
LegumesAndNuts	Numeric variable with legumes, nuts and seed consumption as servings.
OliveOil	Numeric variable with olive oil consumption, measure is set with the 'OOmeasure' argument.
OOmeasure	Character string which informs about the unit of the argument 'OliveOil'. Allowed values are 'gr', 'ml' and 'serving', which means respectively grams, mililiters and servings of 1 table spoon (15 ml).
Olives	Numeric variable with olives consumption as servings.
Dairy	Numeric variable with dairy consumption as servings.
Fish	Numeric variable with fish consumption as servings.
Poultry	Numeric variable with poultry (other than breaded) consumption as servings.
Eggs	Numeric variable with eggs consumption as servings.
Sweets	Numeric variable with sweets consumption as servings.
Meat	Numeric variable with red meat and meat products consumption as servings.
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')

output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

Computes Mediterranean Diet adherence score according to Goulet et al. in 2003. It can be found as Mediterranean Score (MS) [Mila-Villarroel et al., 2011].

Value

Computed Mediterranean Diet Adherence score according to Goulet et al. 2003. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 44 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Goulet, Julie, Benoit Lamarche, Genevieve Nadeau, and Simone Lemieux. 2003. 'Effect of a Nutritional Intervention Promoting the Mediterranean Food Pattern on Plasma Lipids, Lipoproteins and Body Weight in Healthy French-Canadian Women'. *Atherosclerosis* 170 (1): 115-24. doi:10.1016/S0021-9150(03)00243-0.

Mila-Villarroel, Raimon, Anna Bach-Faig, Josep Puig, Anna Puchal, Andreu Farran, Lluís Serra-Majem, and Josep Lluís Carrasco. 2011. 'Comparison and Evaluation of the Reliability of Indexes of Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet'. *Public Health Nutrition* 14 (12A): 2338-45. doi:10.1017/S1368980011002606.

Examples

```

data(nutriSample)
MedDiet <- computeGoulet(data = nutriSample,
  WholeCereals = P56rac + ifelse(nutriSample$P63_2 == 2, nutriSample$P61rac, 0),
  Vegetables = P41rac + P42rac,
  Fruit = P50rac + P52rac,
  LegumesAndNuts = P46rac + P53rac + P75rac,
  OliveOil = Aceitegr,
  O0measure = "gr",
  Olives = P54rac,
  Dairy = P19rac + P20rac + P20rac + P22rac + P23rac + P24rac + P25rac + P26rac + P27rac,
  Fish = P35rac + P36rac + P37rac + P38rac,
  Poultry = P33rac,
  Eggs = P28rac,
  Sweets = P69rac + P70rac + P71rac + P72rac + P73rac,
  Meat = P29rac + P30rac + P31rac + P32rac,
  output = "percent", frequency = "daily", rm.na = FALSE)
hist(MedDiet)

```

computeMAI99

computeMAI99

Description

Computes Mediterranean Adequacy Index according to Alberti-Fidanza et al. 1999.

Usage

```

computeMAI99(data, Bread, Cereals, Legumes, Potatoes,
  Vegetables, FruitAndNuts, Fish, Wine, Oil,
  Milk, Cheese, Meat, Eggs, AnimalFats, SoftDrinks, Pastries, Sugar,
  Kcal, output = NULL, rm.na = FALSE)

```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns.
Bread	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to bread. The argument is the energy measured as Kcal, although the function will score it as percentage of energy respect total energy intake (see Details).
Cereals	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to cereals.
Legumes	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to legumes.
Potatoes	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to potatoes.
Vegetables	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to vegetables.
FruitAndNuts	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to FruitAndNuts.
Fish	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to fish.

Wine	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to wine.
Oil	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to vegetal oils.
Milk	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to milk.
Cheese	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to cheese.
Meat	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to meat.
Eggs	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to eggs.
AnimalFats	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to fats of animal origin.
SoftDrinks	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to soft drinks.
Pastries	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to pastries.
Sugar	Numeric with energy (as Kilocalories) attributable to sugar.
Kcal	Numeric with total energy intake measured as Kcal.
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame' and 'index'.
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

The index components are scored as percent of calories. But to make it easier to the user, arguments should provide the energy each food item provides. Also the total energy intake should be provided, so formula can internally relate them.

Mediterranean Adequacy Index is a ratio of Kcal attributable to healthy foods over Kcal attributable to unhealthy foods, so values could range from 0 to more than 100 (Alberti et al. 2009). The reference italian-mediterranean diet is 7.5 (Alberti-Fidanza et al. 1999). So, value is not a percentage, and comparability with other scores is not direct.

Periodicity argument is not provided, as the equation is a ratio and it is not to vary if food is recorded daily, weekly or monthly.

Value

Computed Mediterranean Adequacy Index. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

```
if output = 'data.frame'
```

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

```
if output = 'index'
```

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person. Range can vary widely (see Details).

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Alberti-Fidanza, A., F. Fidanza, M. P. Chiuchiù, G. Verducci, and D. Fruttini. 1999. "Dietary Studies on Two Rural Italian Population Groups of the Seven Countries Study. 3. Trend Of Food and Nutrient Intake from 1960 to 1991." *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 53 (11): 854–60.

Alberti, Adalberta, Daniela Fruttini, and Flaminio Fidanza. 2009. "The Mediterranean Adequacy Index: Further Confirming Results of Validity." *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases* 19 (1): 61–66. doi:10.1016/j.numecd.2007.11.008.

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)

MedDiet <- computeMAI99(data = nutriSample,
  Bread = P55Kcal + P56Kcal + P57Kcal,
  Cereals = P55Kcal + P56Kcal + P57Kcal + P59Kcal + P60Kcal + P61Kcal + P62Kcal,
  Legumes = P46Kcal,
  Potatoes = P43Kcal + P44Kcal + P45Kcal,
  Vegetables = P41Kcal + P42Kcal,
  FruitAndNuts = P50Kcal + P53Kcal,
  Fish = P35Kcal + P36Kcal + P37Kcal + P38Kcal,
  Wine = P96Kcal,
  Oil = AceiteKcal,
  Milk = P19Kcal + P20Kcal + P21Kcal,
  Cheese = P26Kcal + P27Kcal,
  Meat = P29Kcal + P30Kcal + P31Kcal + P32Kcal,
  Eggs = P28Kcal,
  AnimalFats = P29grGrasa + P30grGrasa + P31grGrasa + P32grGrasa + P33grGrasa + P34grGrasa ,
  SoftDrinks = P89Kcal + P90Kcal,
  Pastries = P69Kcal + P70Kcal + P71Kcal + P72Kcal + P73Kcal,
  Sugar = P84Kcal,
  Kcal = totalKcal,
  output = "index", rm.na = FALSE)
hist(MedDiet)
```

computeMDP02

computeMDP02

Description

Computes Mediterranean Diet adherence score known as Mediterranean Dietary Pattern, by Martinez-Gonzalez et al. 2002.

Usage

```
computeMDP02(data, OliveOil, OOmeasure = "gr", Fiber, Fruit, Vegetables, Fish,
              Alcohol, Meat, RefinedCereals,
              output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE, frequency = "daily")
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns
<code>OliveOil</code>	Numeric variable with olive oil consumption, measure is set with the 'OOmeasure' argument
<code>OOmeasure</code>	Character string which informs about the unit of the argument 'OliveOil'. Allowed values are 'gr', 'ml' and 'serving', which means respectively grams, mililiters and servings of 1 table spoon (15 ml).
<code>Fiber</code>	Numeric variable with consumption of Dietary Fiber as grams.
<code>Fruit</code>	Numeric variable with consumption of Fruits as grams.
<code>Vegetables</code>	Numeric variable with Vegetables consumption as grams
<code>Fish</code>	Numeric variable with Fish consumption as grams
<code>Alcohol</code>	Numeric variable with Alcohol consumption as ethanol grams from any beverage origin
<code>Meat</code>	Numeric variable with Meat and Meat Products consumption as grams
<code>RefinedCereals</code>	Numeric variable with Refined Cereals consumption as grams
<code>output</code>	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
<code>rm.na</code>	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)
<code>frequency</code>	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. wether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')

Value

Computed MDP02 score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if `output = 'data.frame'`

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if `output = 'score'`

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 5 (min.) to 40 (max.)

```
if output = 'percent'
```

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A., Elena Fernandez-Jarne, Manuel Serrano-Martinez, Amelia Marti, J. Alfredo Martinez, and Jose M. Martin-Moreno. 2002. 'Mediterranean Diet and Reduction in the Risk of a First Acute Myocardial Infarction: An Operational Healthy Dietary Score'. European Journal of Nutrition 41 (4): 153-60. doi:10.1007/s00394-002-0370-6.

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)

MedDiet <- computeMDP02(data = nutriSample,
  OliveOil = Aceitegr,
  OOmeasure = "gr",
  Fiber = totalFibra,
  Fruit = P50grCom,
  Vegetables = P41grCom + P42grCom,
  Fish = P35grCom + P36grCom + P37grCom + P38grCom,
  Alcohol = 12 * (P94rac + P96rac + P97rac + P98rac + P99rac),
  Meat = P29grCom + P30grCom + P31grCom + P32grCom,
  RefinedCereals = P55grCom + P61grCom,
  output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE, frequency = "daily")

hist(MedDiet)
```

computeMDQI

computeMDQI

Description

Computes Mediterranean Diet Quality Index.

Usage

```
computeMDQI(data, FruitAndVegetables, OliveOil, OOmeasure = "gr", Fish, Cereals,
  Meat, SatFats, Cholesterol,
  Kcal = NULL, invert = TRUE,
  frequency = NULL, output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns
FruitAndVegetables	Numeric variable with consumption of fruit and vegetables as grams
OliveOil	Numeric variable with olive oil consumption, measure is set with the 'OOmeasure' argument
OOmeasure	Character string which informs about the unit of the argument 'OliveOil'. Allowed values are 'gr', 'ml' and 'serving', which means respectively grams, milliliters and servings of 1 table spoon (15 ml).
Fish	Numeric variable with fish consumption as grams
Cereals	Numeric variable with cereals consumption as grams
Meat	Numeric variable with Meat consumption as grams
SatFats	Numeric variable with energy contribution of saturated fats to diet. The formula will score it as percent of total energy intake, but it can be provided in one of two ways (see Details)
Cholesterol	Numeric variable with cholesterol consumption as milligrams
Kcal	Optional numeric variable with total energy intake as kilocalories. If provided, it makes a modification in 'SatFats' argument (see Details)
invert	Logical. If set to TRUE (default), the score is inverted, if set to FALSE, the score is kept as in the original (see Details)
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

This score is a mediterranean adaptation [Scali et al., 2000; Gerber 2006] from a previous Diet Quality Index (DQI) by Patterson et al. [Patterson et al., 1994], thus it was named MDQI (Mediterranean DQI).

In this score, originally, higher puntuations mean LOWER adherence. As this is not the usual in mediterranean diet scores, the argument 'invert' can make it reverse. If invert = TRUE (default), higher puntuations mean higher adherence.

Saturated fats (SFA) are scored as percent of total energy that is provided by SFA. This information can be provided in one of two ways: 1) 'SatFats' argument can be directly the percent of total energy intake provided by SFA, if so, the 'Kcal' argument must be missing or NULL. 2) 'SatFats'

argument can be the amount of kilocalories provided by SFA, if so, the 'Kcal' argument must be provided, for formula to know the required percentage.

Cholesterol should be provided as milligrams. If mean consumption of cholesterol is lower than 1, a warning will be produce to ask user to check units.

Value

Computed MDQI score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, ranging from 0 to 14. Depending on 'invert' argument higher puntuations can mean higher or lower adherence (see Details)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person. Depending on 'invert' argument higher puntuations can mean higher or lower adherence (see Details)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Patterson, R. E., P. S. Haines, and B. M. Popkin. 1994. 'Diet Quality Index: Capturing a Multidimensional Behavior'. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* 94 (1): 57-64.

Scali, Jacqueline, Aurelia Richard, and Mariette Gerber. 2001. 'Diet Profiles in a Population Sample from Mediterranean Southern France'. *Public Health Nutrition* 4 (02): 173-182. doi:10.1079/PHN200065.

Gerber, Mariette. 2006. 'Qualitative Methods to Evaluate Mediterranean Diet in Adults'. *Public Health Nutrition* 9 (1A): 147-51.

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)

# If Saturated Fats are provided as the energy they provide,
# and Kcal arguments informs about total energy intake:
MedDiet <- computeMDQI(data = nutriSample,
  FruitAndVegetables = P50grCom + P52grCom + P41grCom + P42grCom,
  OliveOil = Aceitegr,
  O0measure = "gr",
  Fish = P35grCom + P36grCom + P37grCom + P38grCom,
  Cereals = P55grCom + P56grCom + P57grCom + P59grCom +
    P60grCom + P61grCom + P62grCom,
```

```

Meat = P29grCom + P30grCom + P31grCom + P32grCom,
SatFats = totalGrasaSat,
Cholesterol = totalCol,
Kcal = totalKcal,
invert = TRUE,
frequency = "daily", output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)

# If Saturated Fats are provided as the percent of energy they provide, so Kcal is not provided:
nutriSample$MySFAPercent <- 100 * nutriSample$totalGrasaSat / nutriSample$totalKcal

MedDiet2 <- computeMDQI(data = nutriSample,
  FruitAndVegetables = P50grCom + P52grCom + P41grCom + P42grCom,
  OliveOil = Aceitegr,
  OOmeasure = "gr",
  Fish = P35grCom + P36grCom + P37grCom + P38grCom,
  Cereals = P55grCom + P56grCom + P57grCom + P59grCom +
    P60grCom + P61grCom + P62grCom,
  Meat = P29grCom + P30grCom + P31grCom + P32grCom,
  SatFats = MySFAPercent,
  Cholesterol = totalCol,
  # don't provide Kcal
  invert = TRUE,
  frequency = "daily", output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)

hist(MedDiet2)

```

computeMDS03

computeMDS03

Description

Mediterranean Adherence score index, as modified in 2003, with the addition of fish item.

Usage

```

computeMDS03(data, Vegetables, Legumes, FruitAndNuts, Cereals, Potatoes = NULL, Fish,
  Meat, Dairy, Alcohol, Fats = NULL, MUFA = NULL, SFA = NULL,
  Sex, men = "male", women = "female",
  frequency = "daily", output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)

```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns
Vegetables	Numeric variable with Vegetables consumption as grams
Legumes	Numeric variable with Legumes consumption as grams
FruitAndNuts	Numeric variable with consumption of Fruits and Nuts as grams

Cereals	Numeric variable with Cereals consumption as grams
Potatoes	Numeric variable with Potatoes consumption as grams
Fish	Numeric variable with Fish consumption as grams
Meat	Numeric variable with Meat consumption as grams
Dairy	Numeric variable with Dairy consumption as grams
Alcohol	Numeric variable with Alcohol consumption as ethanol grams from any beverage origin
Fats	Optional. Numeric variable with a ratio of consumption of Mono Unsaturated Fatty Acids (MUFA) over Saturated Fatty Acids (SFA). If it is not provided, then individual MUFA and SFA should be provided
MUFA	Optional if Fats is provided. Numeric variable with consumption of Mono Unsaturated Fatty Acids, units should be the same as used with PUFA and SFA
SFA	Optional if Fats is provided. Numeric variable with consumption of Saturated Fatty Acids
Sex	Vector with gender, it can be numeric, factor or character, as long as its values are provided by 'men' and 'women' arguments. If 'Sex' argument is character or factor, and values for male are either 'man', 'male', 'MAN' or 'MALE', and for females are 'woman', 'female', 'WOMAN' or 'FEMALE', then, the arguments 'men' and 'women' can be missing
men	A character string with the value of male gender, default is "male"
women	A character string with the value of female gender, default is "female"
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

This score is an update of the landmark first Mediterranean Diet Score (MDS), published in 1995, but including fish consumption.

Value

Computed MDS03 score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if `output = 'data.frame'`

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)


```
if output = 'score'
    Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 9 (max.)
if output = 'percent'
    Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)
```

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Trichopoulou, A., A. Kouris-Blazos, M. L. Wahlqvist, C. Gnardellis, P. Lagiou, E. Polychronopoulos, T. Vassilakou, L. Lipworth, and D. Trichopoulos. 1995. "Diet and Overall Survival in Elderly People." *BMJ (Clinical Research Ed.)* 311 (7018): 1457–60.

Trichopoulou, Antonia, Tina Costacou, Christina Bamia, and Dimitrios Trichopoulos. 2003. "Adherence to a Mediterranean Diet and Survival in a Greek Population." *New England Journal of Medicine* 348 (26): 2599–2608. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa025039.

Examples

```
MedDiet <- computeMDS03(data = nutriSample,
  Vegetables = P41grCom + P42grCom,
  Legumes = P46grCom,
  FruitAndNuts = P50grCom + P52grCom + P53grCom,
  Cereals = P55grCom + P56grCom + P57grCom + P59grCom +
    P60grCom + P61grCom + P62grCom,
  Fish = P35grCom + P36grCom + P37grCom + P38grCom,
  Meat = P29grCom + P30grCom + P31grCom + P32grCom,
  Dairy = P19grCom + P20grCom + P20grCom + P22grCom +
    P23grCom + P24grCom + P25grCom + P26grCom + P27grCom,
  Alcohol = 12 * (P94rac + P96rac + P97rac + P98rac + P99rac),
  Potatoes = P43grCom + P44grCom + P45grCom,
  MUFA = totalGrasaMonoins,
  SFA = totalGrasaSat,
  Sex = SEX0, men = "Hombre", women = "Mujer", frequency = "daily",
  output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)
hist(MedDiet)
```

computeMDS05

computeMDS05

Description

Computes the Mediterranean Diet adherence score developed by Trichopoulou et al. in 2005 (MDS05), which is an update of their previously developed version.

Usage

```
computeMDS05(data, Vegetables, Legumes, FruitAndNuts,
             Cereals, Potatoes = NULL, Fish, Meat, Dairy, Alcohol,
             Fats = NULL, MUFA = NULL, PUFA = NULL, SFA = NULL,
             Sex, men = "male", women= "female",
             frequency = NULL, output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns
Vegetables	Numeric variable with Vegetables consumption as grams
Legumes	Numeric variable with Legumes consumption as grams
FruitAndNuts	Numeric variable with consumption of Fruits and Nuts as grams
Cereals	Numeric variable with Cereals consumption as grams
Potatoes	Numeric variable with Potatoes consumption as grams
Fish	Numeric variable with Fish consumption as grams
Meat	Numeric variable with Meat consumption as grams
Dairy	Numeric variable with Dairy consumption as grams
Alcohol	Numeric variable with Alcohol consumption as ethanol grams from any beverage origin
Fats	Optional. Numeric variable with a ratio of consumption of Mono and Poli Unsaturated Fatty Acids (MUFA + PUFA) over Saturated Fatty Acids (SFA). If it is not provided, then individual MUFA, PUFA and SFA should be provided
MUFA	Optional if Fats is provided. Numeric variable with consumption of Mono Unsaturated Fatty Acids, units should be the same as used with PUFA and SFA
PUFA	Optional if Fats is provided. Numeric variable with consumption of Poli Unsaturated Fatty Acids
SFA	Optional if Fats is provided. Numeric variable with consumption of Saturated Fatty Acids
Sex	Vector with gender, it can be numeric, factor or character, as long as its values are provided by 'men' and 'women' arguments.
men	A character string with the value of male gender, default is "male"
women	A character string with the value of female gender, default is "female"
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

This score is an update of the landmark first Mediterranean Diet Score (MDS), published in 1995, which includes fish consumption (previously introduced) and which sums MUFA + PUFA.

Original 1995 paper of Trichopoulou et al. included potatoes with cereals, but later research has challenged this view. If you want to compute the score as originally developed, provide potato consumption as 'Potatoes' argument, and you will get a NOTE informing you that both have been used together in the score. If you don't want to compute potatoes consumption, don't provide 'Potatoes' argument, and you will receive a NOTE informing you that you are diverting from the very original score.

Some score components are a combination of foods you may have as separated variables, if so, you can just add them together (v.gr. miFruitVariable + miNutsVariable).

Score values (MUFA + PUFA) / SFA. Depending in how your data has been developed, you can provide the ratio as 'Fats' argument or the triada 'MUFA', 'PUFA' and 'SFA', but if you provide this information by both of the ways, just 'Fats' argument will be computed, and you will receive a warning asking you to check the arguments.

Value

Computed MDS05 score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the fullchecking package dependencies ... NOTE No repository set, so cyclic dependency check skipped data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 9 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

References

- Trichopoulou, A., A. Kouris-Blazos, M. L. Wahlqvist, C. Gnardellis, P. Lagiou, E. Polychronopoulos, T. Vassilakou, L. Lipworth, and D. Trichopoulos. 1995. "Diet and Overall Survival in Elderly People." *BMJ (Clinical Research Ed.)* 311 (7018): 1457–60.
- Trichopoulou, Antonia, Tina Costacou, Christina Bamia, and Dimitrios Trichopoulos. 2003. "Adherence to a Mediterranean Diet and Survival in a Greek Population." *New England Journal of Medicine* 348 (26): 2599–2608. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa025039.
- Trichopoulou, Antonia, Philippos Orfanos, Teresa Norat, Bas Bueno-de-Mesquita, Marga C. Ocke, Petra HM Peeters, Yvonne T. van der Schouw, et al. 2005. "Modified Mediterranean Diet and Survival: EPIC-Elderly Prospective Cohort Study." *BMJ* 330 (7498): 991. doi:10.1136/bmj.38415.644155.8F.

Examples

```

data(nutriSample)
MedDiet <- computeMDS05(data = nutriSample,
  Vegetables = P41grCom + P42grCom,
  Legumes = P46grCom,
  FruitAndNuts = P50grCom + P52grCom + P53grCom,
  Cereals = P55grCom + P56grCom + P57grCom + P59grCom +
    P60grCom + P61grCom + P62grCom,
  Fish = P35grCom + P36grCom + P37grCom + P38grCom,
  Meat = P29grCom + P30grCom + P31grCom + P32grCom,
  Dairy = P19grCom + P20grCom + P22grCom + P23grCom +
    P24grCom + P25grCom + P26grCom + P27grCom,
  Alcohol = 12 * (P94rac + P96rac + P97rac + P98rac + P99rac),
  Potatoes = P43grCom + P44grCom + P45grCom,
  MUFA = totalGrasaMonoins,
  PUFA = totalGrasaPoliins,
  SFA = totalGrasaSat,
  Sex = SEX0, men = "Hombre", women = "Mujer", frequency = "daily",
  output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)
hist(MedDiet)

```

computeMDS12

computeMDS12

Description

Computes a 2012 update of the widely used Mediterranean Diet Score.

Usage

```

computeMDS12(data, Vegetables, Legumes, FruitAndNuts, Cereals, Potatoes = NULL,
  Fish, Dairy, Meat, Alcohol,
  OOpPrincipal, Sex, men = "male", women = "female",
  frequency = NULL, output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns
<code>Vegetables</code>	Numeric variable with Vegetables consumption as grams
<code>Legumes</code>	Numeric variable with Legumes consumption as grams
<code>FruitAndNuts</code>	Numeric variable with consumption of Fruits and Nuts as grams
<code>Cereals</code>	Numeric variable with Cereals consumption as grams
<code>Potatoes</code>	Numeric variable with Potatoes consumption as grams
<code>Fish</code>	Numeric variable with Fish consumption as grams
<code>Dairy</code>	Numeric variable with Dairy consumption as grams

Meat	Numeric variable with Meat consumption as grams
Alcohol	Numeric variable with Alcohol consumption as ethanol grams from any beverage origin
OOprincipal	Integer. This item scores whether olive oil is the main dietary fat as a dichotomous variable (1=yes, 0=no).
Sex	Vector with gender, it can be numeric, factor or character, as long as its values are provided by 'men' and 'women' arguments.
men	A character string with the value of male gender, default is "male"
women	A character string with the value of female gender, default is "female"
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

This score is an update of the widely used MDS (Mediterranean Diet Score), with some modifications, the most relevant are the following: First, it uses fixed ('a priori') cut-offs, instead of using sample derived medians. Second, instead of scoring all variables dichotomously (0-1), it scores from 0 (minimum) to 2 (maximum), with items which can receive 1 point. As another difference, it stops evaluating Mono and Poli Unsaturated fats, but instead scores Olive Oil consumption. Olive Oil is considered dichotomously.

Value

Computed MDS score according to 2012 version. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 18 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Sofi, Francesco, Rosanna Abbate, Gian Franco Gensini, Alessandro Casini, Antonia Trichopoulou, and Christina Bamia. 2012. 'Identification of Change-Points in the Relationship between Food Groups in the Mediterranean Diet and Overall Mortality: An "a Posteriori" Approach'. *European Journal of Nutrition* 51 (2): 167–72. doi:10.1007/s00394-011-0202-7.

See Also

[computeMDS95](#) [computeMDS03](#) [computeMDS05](#)

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)
MedDiet <- computeMDS12(data = nutriSample,
  Vegetables = P41grCom + P42grCom,
  Legumes = P46grCom,
  FruitAndNuts = P50grCom + P52grCom + P53grCom,
  Cereals = P55grCom + P56grCom + P57grCom + P59grCom +
    P60grCom + P61grCom + P62grCom,
  Fish = P35grCom + P36grCom + P37grCom + P38grCom,
  Meat = P29grCom + P30grCom + P31grCom + P32grCom,
  Dairy = P19grCom + P20grCom + P22grCom + P23grCom +
    P24grCom + P25grCom + P26grCom + P27grCom,
  Alcohol = 12 * (P94rac + P96rac + P97rac + P98rac + P99rac),
  Potatoes = NULL,
  OOpincipal = ifelse(nutriSample$AceiteTipo == 1, 1, 0),
  Sex = SEX0, men = "Hombre", women = "Mujer", frequency = "daily",
  output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)
hist(MedDiet)
```

computeMDS95

computeMDS95

Description

Fist Mediterranean Adherence score index, developed by Trichopoulou et al. which has been extensively used and modified.

Usage

```
computeMDS95(data, Vegetables, Legumes, FruitAndNuts,
  Cereals, Potatoes = NULL, Meat, Dairy, Alcohol,
  Fats = NULL, MUFA = NULL, SFA = NULL,
  Sex, men = "male", women= "female",
  frequency = NULL, output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns
Vegetables	Numeric variable with Vegetables consumption as grams
Legumes	Numeric variable with Legumes consumption as grams
FruitAndNuts	Numeric variable with consumption of Fruits and Nuts as grams
Cereals	Numeric variable with Cereals consumption as grams
Potatoes	Numeric variable with Potatoes consumption as grams
Meat	Numeric variable with Meat consumption as grams
Dairy	Numeric variable with Dairy consumption as grams
Alcohol	Numeric variable with Alcohol consumption as ethanol grams from any beverage origin
Fats	Optional. Numeric variable with a ratio of consumption of Mono Unsaturated Fatty Acids (MUFA) over Saturated Fatty Acids (SFA). If it is not provided, then individual MUFA and SFA should be provided
MUFA	Optional if Fats is provided. Numeric variable with consumption of Mono Unsaturated Fatty Acids, units should be the same as used with PUFA and SFA
SFA	Optional if Fats is provided. Numeric variable with consumption of Saturated Fatty Acids
Sex	Vector with gender, it can be numeric, factor or character, as long as its values are provided by 'men' and 'women' arguments. If 'Sex' argument is character or factor, and values for male are either 'man', 'male', 'MAN' or 'MALE', and for females are 'woman', 'female', 'WOMAN' or 'FEMALE', then, the arguments 'men' and 'women' can be missing
men	A character string with the value of male gender, default is "male"
women	A character string with the value of female gender, default is "female"
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

This is the first Mediterranean Diet Score, which was developed by Antonia Trichopoulou and colleagues. At present, this score is not widely used, since it was later updated by its authors.

Nevertheless, as it is the first Mediterranean Diet Score developed, and is the basis of most of them, we think it deserves a places here.

Original 1995 paper of Trichopoulou et al. included potatoes with cereals, but later research has challenged this view. If you want to compute the score as originally developed, provide potato consumption as 'Potatoes' argument, and you will get a warning informing you that both have been used together in the score. If you don't want to compute potatoes consumption, don't provide 'Potatoes' argument, and you will receive a warning informing you that you are diverting from the very original score.

Value

Computed MDS95 score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 9 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Trichopoulou, A., A. Kouris-Blazos, M. L. Wahlqvist, C. Gnardellis, P. Lagiou, E. Polychronopoulos, T. Vassilakou, L. Lipworth, and D. Trichopoulos. 1995. "Diet and Overall Survival in Elderly People." *BMJ (Clinical Research Ed.)* 311 (7018): 1457–60.

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)
MedDiet <- computeMDS95(data = nutriSample,
  Vegetables = P41grCom + P42grCom,
  Legumes = P46grCom,
  FruitAndNuts = P50grCom + P52grCom + P53grCom,
  Cereals = P55grCom + P56grCom + P57grCom + P59grCom +
    P60grCom + P61grCom + P62grCom,
  Meat = P29grCom + P30grCom + P31grCom + P32grCom,
  Dairy = P19grCom + P20grCom + P20grCom + P22grCom + P23grCom +
    P24grCom + P25grCom + P26grCom + P27grCom,
  Alcohol = 12 * (P94rac + P96rac + P97rac + P98rac + P99rac),
  Potatoes = P43grCom + P44grCom + P45grCom,
```



```

    MUFA = totalGrasaMonoins,
    SFA = totalGrasaSat,
    Sex = SEX0, men = "Hombre", women = "Mujer", frequency = "daily",
    output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)
hist(MedDiet)

```

computeMSDPS

computeMSDPS

Description

Computes Mediterranean-Style Dietary Pattern Score (MSDPS).

Usage

```

computeMSDPS(data, WholeCereals, Fruit, Vegetables, Dairy, Wine,
  Fish, Poultry, LegumesAndMore, Potatoes, Eggs, Sweets,
  Meat, OOp principal,
  WholeCerealsK, FruitK, VegetablesK, DairyK, WineK,
  FishK, PoultryK, LegumesAndMoreK, PotatoesK, EggsK, SweetsK,
  MeatK, OliveOilK, Kcal,
  Sex, men = "male", women = "female",
  output = "percent", frequency = "daily", rm.na = FALSE)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns.
<code>WholeCereals</code>	Numeric variable with consumption of whole grain products as servings.
<code>Fruit</code>	Numeric variable with fruit consumption as servings.
<code>Vegetables</code>	Numeric variable with vegetables consumption as servings.
<code>Dairy</code>	Numeric variable with dairy consumption as servings.
<code>Wine</code>	Numeric variable with wine consumption as glasses.
<code>Fish</code>	Numeric variable with fish consumption as servings.
<code>Poultry</code>	Numeric variable with poultry consumption as servings.
<code>LegumesAndMore</code>	Numeric variable with legumes, nuts and olives consumption as servings.
<code>Potatoes</code>	Numeric variable with potatoes consumption as servings.
<code>Eggs</code>	Numeric variable with eggs consumption as servings.
<code>Sweets</code>	Numeric variable with sweets consumption as servings.
<code>Meat</code>	Numeric variable with red meat and meat products consumption as servings.
<code>OOprincipal</code>	Integer. This argument informs whether olive oil is the main dietary fat. 0 = olive oil is not usually consumed. 1 = olive oil and other vegetable oils are usually consumed. 2 = only olive oil is usually consumed.

WholeCerealsK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of whole grain products.
FruitK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of fruit.
VegetablesK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of vegetables.
DairyK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of dairy.
WineK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of wine.
FishK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of fish.
PoultryK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of poultry.
LegumesAndMoreK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of legumes, nuts and olives.
PotatoesK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of potatoes.
EggsK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of eggs.
SweetsK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of sweets.
MeatK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of red meat.
OliveOilK	Numeric variable with energy (as Kcal) due to consumption of olive oil.
Kcal	Numeric with total energy intake (as Kcal).
Sex	Vector with gender, it can be numeric, factor or character, as long as its values are provided by 'men' and 'women' arguments.
men	A character string with the value of male gender, default is "male"
women	A character string with the value of female gender, default is "female"
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

Computes Mediterranean-Style Dietary Pattern Score according to Rumawas et al. 2009.

$$MSDPS = \frac{\sum S_i}{130} * 100 * P$$

Where

$$S_i = 10 - \frac{deviation - from - recommended[\%]}{10}$$

$$P = \frac{\text{Energy from med foods}}{\text{Total energy}}$$

As this scoring schema is not similar to others, we briefly explain it:

Step 1: The Score "S" of an item "i" has full score (10 points) if its consumed amount is the same as the standard recommendation (for instance, for fruit, 3 servings a day). If the amount is different, both as a lack or as an excess, more or less points are taken from the maximum possible, depending on how big this difference is.

For instance, if a particular food consumption is 80% of the recommended, the deviation from the recommendation is 20%. This 20% takes 2 points (1 point per each ten), so, instead of the maximum 10, this item deserves $S_i = 10 - 2 = 8$ points.

Olive oil is not measured the same way as the other items. It is considered categorically: only olive oil (10 points), olive oil and other vegetable oils (5 points), no olive oil (0 points).

Step 2: After all items have been computed, they are summed, and considered a percentage of maximum possible (13 items * 10 points = 130). So, at this step range goes from 0 to 100%.

Step 3: The previous percentage is adjusted with a correction factor "P", ranging from 0 to 1. This correction factor is the proportion of total energy intake provided by all foods included in the mediterranean diet pyramid, i.e., each of the 13 foods included in the score, over total energy intake. This allows the use of the score in non-Mediterranean populations, where large proportion of energy intake comes from foods that wouldn't be found in a mediterranean diet pyramid (like sugar sweetened soft drinks or margarine). All the arguments about energy intake information are used to compute this correction factor.

This way a 100% is hard to reach.

Please note that Legumes are included with Nuts and Olives.

Value

Computed Mediterranean-Style Dietary Pattern Score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to a theoretical maximum of 100% (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Rumawas, Marcella E., Johanna T. Dwyer, Nicola M. Mckeown, James B. Meigs, Gail Rogers, and Paul F. Jacques. 2009. 'The Development of the Mediterranean-Style Dietary Pattern Score and Its Application to the American Diet in the Framingham Offspring Cohort'. *The Journal of Nutrition* 139 (6): 1150-56. doi:10.3945/jn.108.103424.

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)

# whether olive oil is principal or not is stored in the sample dataset
# in a different way than asked by formula.
# In the data set it is 1=olive oil, 2=seeds oil, 3=both
# so a transformation is performed:
Oil <- ifelse(nutriSample$AceiteTipo == 2, 0,
             ifelse(nutriSample$AceiteTipo == 3, 1,
                   ifelse(nutriSample$AceiteTipo == 1, 2, 0)))

MedDiet <-
computeMSDPS(data = nutriSample,
             # group of arguments about food consumption:
             WholeCereals = P56rac + ifelse(nutriSample$P63_2 == 2, nutriSample$P61rac, 0),
             Fruit = P50rac + P52rac,
             Vegetables = P41rac + P42rac,
             Dairy = P19rac + P20rac + P20rac + P22rac + P23rac +
                   P24rac + P25rac + P26rac + P27rac,
             Wine = P96rac,
             Fish = P35rac + P36rac + P37rac + P38rac,
             Poultry = P33rac,
             LegumesAndMore = P46rac + P53rac + P54rac,
             Potatoes = P43grCom + P44grCom + P45grCom,
             Eggs = P28rac,
             Sweets = P69rac + P70rac + P71rac + P72rac + P73rac,
             Meat = P29rac + P30rac + P31rac + P32rac,
             OOprincipal = Oil,

             # group of arguments about energy intake to compute correction factor:
             WholeCerealsK = P56Kcal + ifelse(nutriSample$P63_2 == 2, nutriSample$P61Kcal, 0),
             FruitK = P50Kcal + P52Kcal,
             VegetablesK = P41Kcal + P42Kcal,
             DairyK = P19Kcal + P20Kcal + P20Kcal + P22Kcal + P23Kcal +
                   P24Kcal + P25Kcal + P26Kcal + P27Kcal,
             WineK = P96Kcal,
             FishK = P35Kcal + P36Kcal + P37Kcal + P38Kcal,
             PoultryK = P33Kcal,
             LegumesAndMoreK = P46Kcal + P53Kcal + P54Kcal,
             PotatoesK = P43grCom + P44grCom + P45grCom,
             EggsK = P28Kcal,
             SweetsK = P69Kcal + P70Kcal + P71Kcal + P72Kcal + P73Kcal,
             MeatK = P29Kcal + P30Kcal + P31Kcal + P32Kcal,
             OliveOilK = AceiteKcal,
             Kcal = totalKcal,
```

```
# final arguments:
  Sex = SEX0, men = "Hombre", women = "Mujer",
  output = "percent", frequency = "daily", rm.na = FALSE)
hist(MedDiet)
```

 computePitsavos

computePitsavos

Description

Computes the Mediterranean Diet adherence score developed by Pitsavos et al. in 2005, it can also be found as Dietary Score (see Details).

Usage

```
computePitsavos(data, WholeCereals, Fruit, Vegetables, Potatoes,
  Legumes, OliveOil, OMeasure = "gr", Fish, Meat,
  Poultry, WholeDairy, Wine, output = "percent",
  frequency = "daily", rm.na = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns.
WholeCereals	Numeric variable with Whole Cereals consumption as servings.
Fruit	Numeric variable with Fruit consumption as servings.
Vegetables	Numeric variable with Vegetables consumption as servings.
Potatoes	Numeric variable with Potatoes consumption as servings.
Legumes	Numeric variable with Legumes consumption as servings.
OliveOil	Numeric variable with olive oil consumption, measure is set with the 'OMeasure' argument.
OMeasure	Character string which informs about the unit of the argument 'OliveOil'. Allowed values are 'gr', 'ml' and 'serving', which means respectively grams, milliliters and servings of 1 table spoon (15 ml).
Fish	Numeric variable with Fish consumption as servings.
Meat	Numeric variable with Meat consumption as servings.
Poultry	Numeric variable with Poultry consumption as servings.
WholeDairy	Numeric variable with fish consumption as servings.
Wine	Numeric variable with Wine consumption as glasses.
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).

frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

We have chosen to name this score by its first author name (Pitsavos), although it can be found in the literature as Dietary Score (DS) [Milà-Villarroel, 2011; D'Alessandro-De Pergola, 2015] or as a derivative from MDS (Waijers et al. [Waijers et al., 2007] refer to it as MDS-a IV)

Value

Computed score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 9 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

- D'Alessandro, Annunziata, and Giovanni De Pergola. 2015. "Mediterranean Diet and Cardiovascular Disease: A Critical Evaluation of A Priori Dietary Indexes." *Nutrients* 7 (9): 7863-88. doi:10.3390/nu7095367.
- Mila-Villarroel, Raimon, Anna Bach-Faig, Josep Puig, Anna Puchal, Andreu Farran, Lluís Serra-Majem, and Josep Lluís Carrasco. 2011. "Comparison and Evaluation of the Reliability of Indexes of Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet." *Public Health Nutrition* 14 (12A): 2338-45. doi:10.1017/S1368980011002606.
- Pitsavos, Christos, Demosthenes B. Panagiotakos, Natalia Tzima, Christina Chrysohoou, Manolis Economou, Antonis Zampelas, and Christodoulos Stefanadis. 2005. "Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet Is Associated with Total Antioxidant Capacity in Healthy Adults: The ATTICA Study". *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 82 (3): 694-99. <http://ajcn.nutrition.org/content/82/3/694>.

Waijers, Patricia M. C. M., Edith J. M. Feskens, and Marga C. Ocke. 2007. "A Critical Review of Predefined Diet Quality Scores." *British Journal of Nutrition* 97 (2): 219-231. doi:10.1017/S0007114507250421.

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)

MedDiet <- computePitsavos(data = nutriSample,
  WholeCereals = P56rac + ifelse(nutriSample$P63_2 == 2, nutriSample$P61rac, 0),
  Fruit = P50rac + P52rac,
  Vegetables = P41rac + P42rac,
  Potatoes = P43rac + P44rac + P45rac,
  Legumes = P46rac,
  OliveOil = Aceitegr,
  OOmeasure = "gr",
  Fish = P35rac + P36rac + P37rac + P38rac,
  Meat = P29rac + P30rac + P31rac + P32rac,
  Poultry = P33rac,
  WholeDairy = P19grCom + P22grCom,
  Wine = P96rac,
  output = "percent", frequency = "daily", rm.na = FALSE)

hist(MedDiet)
```

computePredimed	<i>computePredimed</i>
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Description

Computes the Mediterranean Diet adherence score used in PreDiMed trial (Prevencion con Dieta Mediterranea, Spanish which means Prevention with Mediterranean Diet)

Usage

```
computePredimed(data, OliveOil, OOmeasure = "gr", OOprincipal,
  Vegetables, Fruit, RedMeat, Butter, SoftDrinks,
  Wine, Legumes, Fish, Pastries, Nuts, WhiteMeat,
  Sofritos, output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE, frequency = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns.
OliveOil	Numeric with olive oil consumption. Units are set with the argument 'OOmeasure'.

00measure	Character string which informs about the unit of the argument 'OliveOil'. Allowed values are 'gr', 'ml' and 'serving', which means respectively grams, mililiters and servings of 1 table spoon (10 ml).
00principal	Integer. This item scores whether olive oil is the main dietary fat as a dichotomous variable (1=yes, 0=no).
Vegetables	Numeric. Vegetables consumption measured as servings.
Fruit	Numeric. Fruit consumption measured as servings.
RedMeat	Numeric. RedMeat consumption measured as servings.
Butter	Numeric. Butter consumption measured as servings.
SoftDrinks	Numeric. SoftDrinks consumption measured as servings.
Wine	Numeric. Wine consumption measured as servings (glasses).
Legumes	Numeric. Legumes consumption measured as servings.
Fish	Numeric. Fish consumption measured as servings.
Pastries	Numeric. Pastries consumption measured as servings.
Nuts	Numeric. Nuts consumption measured as servings.
WhiteMeat	Integer. This item scores whether white meats are preferred over red meats. So it is a dichotomous variable (1=yes, 0=no).
Sofritos	Numeric. Number of times 'sofrito' is consumed (see Details).
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')

Details

This score was used in the landmark PreDiMed trial (Prevencion con Dieta Mediterranea, Spanish which means Prevention with Mediterranean Diet) (Estruch et al. 2013). It can also be found under the name MEDAS (Mediterranean Diet Adherence Screener) (Schroder et al. 2011)

Please note that olive oil is in three items: one measuring the amount of servings, other measuring if it is the main dietary fat, and another asking about 'sofrito' consumption. Supplementary material of Estruch et al. 2013 informs that one tablespoon is 10ml.

'Sofrito' is a special way to cook, a sauce made with tomato and onion, leek, or garlic, simmered with olive oil.

Value

Computed Predimed score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 9 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Estruch, Ramon, Emilio Ros, Jordi Salas-Salvado, Maria-Isabel Covas, Dolores Corella, Fernando Aros, Enrique Gomez-Gracia, et al. 2013. "Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet." *New England Journal of Medicine* 368 (14): 1279-90. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1200303. (Supplementary material available at <http://www.nejm.org/action/showSupplements?doi=10.1056>)

Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel Angel, Dolores Corella, Jordi Salas-Salvado, Emilio Ros, Maria Isabel Covas, Miquel Fiol, Julia Warnberg, et al. 2012. "Cohort Profile: Design and Methods of the PREDIMED Study." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 41 (2): 377-385. <http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/content/41/2/377.short>.

Schroder, Helmut, Montserrat Fito, Ramon Estruch, Miguel A. Martinez-Gonzalez, Dolores Corella, Jordi Salas-Salvado, Rosa Lamuela-Raventos, et al. 2011. 'A Short Screener Is Valid for Assessing Mediterranean Diet Adherence among Older Spanish Men and Women'. *The Journal of Nutrition* 141 (6): 1140-45. doi:10.3945/jn.110.135566.

Examples

```
data(nutriSample)
MedDiet <- computePredimed(data = nutriSample, OliveOil = Aceitegr, OOmearure = "gr",
  OOprincipal = ifelse(nutriSample$AceiteTipo == 1, 1, 0),
  Vegetables = P41rac + P42rac,
  Fruit = P50rac + P52rac,
  RedMeat = P29rac + P31rac,
  Butter = P79rac,
  SoftDrinks = P89rac + P90rac,
  Wine = P96rac,
  Legumes = P46rac,
  Fish = P35rac + P36rac + P37rac + P38rac,
  Pastries = P69rac + P70rac + P71rac + P72rac + P73rac,
  Nuts = P53rac,
```

```

WhiteMeat = ifelse(nutriSample$P30rac > nutriSample$P29rac, 1, 0),
Sofritos = rep(0, nrow(data)), # data lacks this variable, so we go on without it
output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE, frequency = "daily")
hist(MedDiet)

```

computeRMED

computeRMED

Description

Computes the Revised Mediterranean Diet adherence score according to Buckland et al. in 2009, also known as rMED.

Usage

```

computeRMED(data, FruitAndNuts, Vegetables, Legumes, Cereals, Fish,
OliveOil, OMeasure = "gr", Meat, Dairy, Alcohol,
Kcal, Sex, men="male", women="female",
frequency = NULL, output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)

```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns
FruitAndNuts	Numeric variable with consumption of Fruits and Nuts as grams.
Vegetables	Numeric variable with Vegetables consumption as grams
Legumes	Numeric variable with Legumes consumption as grams
Cereals	Numeric variable with Legumes consumption as grams
Fish	Numeric variable with Fish consumption as grams
OliveOil	Numeric variable with olive oil consumption, measure is set with the 'OMeasure' argument
OMeasure	Character string which informs about the unit of the argument 'OliveOil'. Allowed values are 'gr', 'ml' and 'serving', which means respectively grams, mililiters and servings of 1 table spoon (15 ml).
Meat	Numeric variable with Meat consumption as grams
Dairy	Numeric variable with Dairy consumption as grams
Alcohol	Numeric variable with Alcohol consumption as ethanol grams from any beverage origin
Kcal	Numeric variable with energy consumption in kilocalories.
Sex	Vector with gender, it can be numeric, factor or character, as long as its values are provided by 'men' and 'women' arguments. If 'Sex' argument is character or factor, and values for male are either 'man', 'male', 'MAN' or 'MALE', and for females are 'woman', 'female', 'WOMAN' or 'FEMALE', then, the arguments 'men' and 'women' can be missing

men	A character string with the value of male gender, default is "male"
women	A character string with the value of female gender, default is "female"
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. whether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)

Details

the rMED questionnaire scores food consumption as grams by 1000Kcal/day, but arguments are expected to be provided as grams eaten by day.

Value

Computed RMed score. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 18 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Buckland, Genevieve, Carlos A. Gonzalez, Antonio Agudo, Mireia Vilardell, Antoni Berenguer, Pilar Amiano, Eva Ardanaz, et al. 2009. 'Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease in the Spanish EPIC Cohort Study'. American Journal of Epidemiology, January, kwp282. doi:10.1093/aje/kwp282.

Examples

```

data(nutriSample)

MedDiet <- computeRMED(data = nutriSample,
  Kcal = totalKcal,
  FruitAndNuts = P50grCom + P52grCom,
  Vegetables = P41grCom + P42grCom,
  Legumes = P46grCom,
  Cereals = P55grCom + P56grCom + P57grCom + P59grCom +
    P60grCom + P61grCom + P62grCom,
  Fish = P35grCom + P36grCom + P37grCom + P38grCom,
  OliveOil = Aceitegr,
  Meat = P29grCom + P30grCom + P31grCom + P32grCom,
  Dairy= P19grCom + P20grCom + P20grCom + P22grCom + P23grCom +
    P24grCom + P25grCom + P26grCom + P27grCom,
  Alcohol = 10 * (P94rac + P96rac + P97rac + P98rac + P99rac),
  Sex = SEX0, men = "Hombre", women = "Mujer",
  frequency = "daily", output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE)

summary(MedDiet)

```

 computeSofi

ComputeSofi

Description

Computes Mediterranean Diet adherence score according to the literature review by Sofi et al. in 2014.

Usage

```

computeSofi(data, Fruit, Vegetables, Legumes, Cereals,
  Fish, Meat, Dairy, Alcohol, OliveOil,
  output = "percent", rm.na = FALSE, frequency = NULL)

```

Arguments

data	Your data set with nutritional information about food or nutrient consumption. Each row is expected to be a person, and food or nutrient intake are in columns
Fruit	Numeric variable with fruit consumption as servings (1 serving: 150g)
Vegetables	Numeric variable with vegetables consumption as servings (1 serving: 100g)
Legumes	Numeric variable with legumes consumption as servings (1 serving: 70g)
Cereals	Numeric variable with cereal consumption as servings (1 serving: 130g)
Fish	Numeric variable with fish consumption as servings (1 serving: 100g)
Meat	Numeric variable with meat and meat products consumption as servings (1 serving: 80g)

Dairy	Numeric variable with dairy consumption as servings (1 serving: 180g)
Alcohol	Numeric variable with alcohol intake as Alcohol Units (1 Alcohol Unit: 12g)
OliveOil	Integer variable indicating if olive oil consumption is consumed as 0 = occasional use, 1 = frequent use or 2 = regular use
output	A character string to set which output should the formula give, allowed values are 'data.frame', 'score' and 'percent' (default).
rm.na	Logical. If set to FALSE (default), a diet score will be computed only if a person has all score components informed. If set to TRUE, NA values in score components will be drop off and a value of available components will be returned, but percent of score adherence will be computed with basis of the whole score range (see Details)
frequency	A character string. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' and 'monthly'. It informs about the frequency which food or nutrient consumption refers to (i.e. wether the rest of arguments are 'grams per day' or 'grams per week' or 'grams per month')

Details

This questionnaire was developed after a systematic literature review (Sofi et al., 2014). To set its cut-offs it considered the amounts of food in the included studies, which studied adherence to mediterranean diet and health status.

Value

Computed score according to Sofi et al. 2014. Depending on 'output' argument, value can be a data.frame, or a vector:

if output = 'data.frame'

A data frame with a row corresponding to each person in data. Columns are the score of each component, as well as the global score as natural sum ('absolute' column) and as percentage ('percent' column)

if output = 'score'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the integer vector corresponding to the absolute points of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min.) to 18 (max.)

if output = 'percent'

Instead of the full data.frame, just the numeric vector corresponding to the percent of adherence to Mediterranean Diet for each person, from 0 (min. adherence) to 100 percent (max. adherence)

Author(s)

Miguel Menendez

References

Sofi, Francesco, Claudio Macchi, Rosanna Abbate, Gian Franco Gensini, and Alessandro Casini. 2014. 'Mediterranean Diet and Health Status: An Updated Meta-Analysis and a Proposal for a Literature-Based Adherence Score'. *Public Health Nutrition* 17 (12): 2769-82. doi:10.1017/S1368980013003169.

Examples

```

data(nutriSample)

# whether olive oil is principal or not is stored in the sample dataset
# in a different way than asked by formula.
# In the data set it is 1=olive oil, 2=seeds oil, 3=both
# so a transformation is performed:
Oil <- ifelse(nutriSample$AceiteTipo == 2, 0,
             ifelse(nutriSample$AceiteTipo == 3, 1,
                    ifelse(nutriSample$AceiteTipo == 1, 2, 0)))

Sofi <- computeSofi(data = nutriSample,
                   Fruit = P50rac + P52rac,
                   Vegetables = P41rac + P42rac,
                   Legumes = P46rac,
                   Cereals = P55rac + P56rac + P57rac + P59rac + P60rac + P61rac + P62rac,
                   Fish = P35rac + P36rac + P37rac + P38rac,
                   Meat = P29rac + P30rac + P31rac + P32rac,
                   Dairy = P19rac + P20rac + P20rac + P22rac + P23rac +
                           P24rac + P25rac + P26rac + P27rac,
                   Alcohol = P94rac + P96rac + P97rac + P98rac + P99rac,
                   OliveOil = Oil,
                   output = "data.frame", rm.na = FALSE, frequency = "daily")

hist(Sofi$percent)

```

nutriSample

Sample from a nutriepidemiological study

Description

A sample of 192 Spanish people from a nutriepidemiological study, from DRECE group (Dieta y Riesgo de Enfermedad Cardiovascular en España [Diet and Cardiovascular Risk in Spain]). Food consumption was assessed by a Frequency Food Questionnaire. For all foods or nutrients, food consumption is stored as daily consumption.

Usage

```
data("nutriSample")
```

Format

A data frame with 192 observations on the following variables.

IDE integer, identification number

PROVINCIA geographic region of procedence of the person

SEXO gender information

EDAD age as years

FUMADOR smoking habit of the person 0 = never smoker, 1 = current smoker, 2 = former smoker
HIPERTENSO if the person has prior diagnose of High Blood Pressure
MEDIC_TENS if the person is under blood lowering pressure treatment
HIPER_COLES if the person has prior diagnose of Dyslipidemia
MEDIC_COLES if the person is under lipid lowering treatment
ANT_CARDIO if the person has a history of coronary events
DIABETES if the person has prior diagnose of Diabetes Mellitus
peso weight in kg
altura heigth in cm
TAS1 first systolic blood pressure measurement in mmHg
TAD1 first diastolic blood pressure measurement in mmHg
TAS2 second systolic blood pressure measurement in mmHg
TAD2 second diastolic blood pressure measurement in mmHg
Coolesterol plasmatic total Cholesterol
LDL plasmatic Low Density Lipoprotein
HDL plasmatic High Density Lipoprotein
TG plasmatic triglycerides
APO.B plasmatic Apolipoprotein B
APO.A plasmatic Apolipoprotein A
P19grCom Edible portion (in grams) of whole milk
P19Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of whole milk
P19rac Servings of whole milk
P20grCom Edible portion (in grams) of skimmed or semi-skimmed mil
P20Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of skimmed or semi-skimmed mil
P20rac Servings of skimmed or semi-skimmed mil
P21Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of milk enriched with omega-3 acid
P22grCom Edible portion (in grams) of whole yogurt
P22rac Servings of whole yogurt
P22Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of whole yogurt
P23grCom Edible portion (in grams) of skimmed or semi-skimmed yogurt
P23rac Servings of skimmed or semi-skimmed yogurt
P23Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of skimmed or semi-skimmed yogurt
P24grCom Edible portion (in grams) of enriched with probiotics yogurt
P24rac Servings of enriched with probiotics yogurt
P24Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of enriched with probiotics yogurt
P25grCom Edible portion (in grams) of dairy products, usually desserts, like custard, junket, flan or requeson

P25rac Servings of dairy products, usually desserts, like custard, junket, flan or requeson

P25Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of dairy products, usually desserts, like custard, junket, flan or requeson

P26grCom Edible portion (in grams) of unripened cheese

P26Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of unripened cheese

P26rac Servings of unripened cheese

P27grCom Edible portion (in grams) of cheese (hard, semi-hard, ball, blue...)

P27Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of cheese (hard, semi-hard, ball, blue...)

P27rac Servings of cheese (hard, semi-hard, ball, blue...)

P28Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of eggs

P28rac Servings of eggs

P29grCom Edible portion (in grams) of red meat (cattle, lamb, pork)

P29grGrasa Fat intake attributable to consumption of red meat (cattle, lamb, pork)

P29Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of red meat (cattle, lamb, pork)

P29rac Servings of red meat (cattle, lamb, pork)

P30grCom Edible portion (in grams) of white meat (poultry, rabbit)

P30grGrasa Fat intake attributable to consumption of white meat (poultry, rabbit)

P30Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of white meat (poultry, rabbit)

P30rac Servings of white meat (poultry, rabbit)

P31grCom Edible portion (in grams) of cold cuts ("embutido")

P31grGrasa Fat intake attributable to consumption of cold cuts ("embutido")

P31Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of cold cuts ("embutido")

P31rac Servings of cold cuts ("embutido")

P32grCom Edible portion (in grams) of serrano ham

P32grGrasa Fat intake attributable to consumption of serrano ham

P32Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of serrano ham

P32rac Servings of serrano ham

P33grGrasa Fat intake attributable to consumption of York ham

P33rac Servings of York ham

P33Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of York ham

P34grGrasa Fat intake attributable to consumption of offal (guts, pluck or organ meats)

P35grCom Edible portion (in grams) of white fish

P35Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of white fish

P35rac Servings of white fish

P36grCom Edible portion (in grams) of blue fish

P36Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of blue fish

P36rac Servings of blue fish

P37grCom Edible portion (in grams) of shellfish
P37Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of shellfish
P37rac Servings of shellfish
P38grCom Edible portion (in grams) of tinned fish
P38Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of tinned fish
P38rac Servings of tinned fish
P41grCom Edible portion (in grams) of salads
P41Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of salads
P41rac Servings of salads
P42grCom Edible portion (in grams) of boiled or grilled vegetables
P42Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of boiled or grilled vegetables
P42rac Servings of boiled or grilled vegetables
P43grCom Edible portion (in grams) of boiled or roasted potatoes
P43Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of boiled or roasted potatoes
P43rac Servings of boiled or roasted potatoes
P44grCom Edible portion (in grams) of fried home cooked potatoes (not frozen)
P44Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of fried home cooked potatoes (not frozen)
P44rac Servings of fried home cooked potatoes (not frozen)
P45grCom Edible portion (in grams) of fried frozen potatoes or eaten in restaurants or fast food
P45rac Servings of fried frozen potatoes or eaten in restaurants or fast food
P45Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of fried frozen potatoes or eaten in restaurants or fast food
P46grCom Edible portion (in grams) of legumes
P46Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of legumes
P46rac Servings of legumes
P50grCom Edible portion (in grams) of fresh fruit
P50Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of fresh fruit
P50rac Servings of fresh fruit
P52grCom Edible portion (in grams) of dried figs, dried grapes, dried plums or dates
P52rac Servings of dried figs, dried grapes, dried plums or dates
P52Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of dried figs, dried grapes, dried plums or dates
P53grCom Edible portion (in grams) of nuts (almonds, pistachios, walnuts, hazelnuts or peanuts)
P53Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of nuts (almonds, pistachios, walnuts, hazelnuts or peanuts)
P53rac Servings of nuts (almonds, pistachios, walnuts, hazelnuts or peanuts)
P54Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of olives
P54rac Servings of olives
P55grCom Edible portion (in grams) of white bread

P55Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of white bread
P55rac Servings of white bread
P56grCom Edible portion (in grams) of whole grain bread
P56Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of whole grain bread
P56rac Servings of whole grain bread
P57grCom Edible portion (in grams) of toast bread
P57Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of toast bread
P57rac Servings of toast bread
P59grCom Edible portion (in grams) of breakfast cereals
P59Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of breakfast cereals
P59rac Servings of breakfast cereals
P60grCom Edible portion (in grams) of fiber enriched breakfast cereals
P60Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of fiber enriched breakfast cereals
P60rac Servings of fiber enriched breakfast cereals
P61grCom Edible portion (in grams) of white rice
P61Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of white rice
P61rac Servings of white rice
P62grCom Edible portion (in grams) of paella (a traditional Spanish dish based on rice with yellow colorant)
P62Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of paella (a traditional Spanish dish based on rice with yellow colorant)
P62rac Servings of paella (a traditional Spanish dish based on rice with yellow colorant)
P63_2 A question about consumption of whole bread (1) or white bread (0)
P69Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of pastries
P69rac Servings of pastries
P70Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of churros and fritters
P70rac Servings of churros and fritters
P71Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of cakes
P71rac Servings of cakes
P72Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of chocolate or bonbons
P72rac Servings of chocolate or bonbons
P73Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of ice cream
P73rac Servings of ice cream
P75rac Servings of sunflower seeds
P79rac Servings of butter
P84Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of sugar
P89Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of soft drinks
P89rac Servings of soft drinks

P90Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of diet soft drinks
 P90rac Servings of diet soft drinks
 P94rac Servings of beer
 P96Kcal Kcal attributable to consumption of wine
 P96rac Servings of wine
 P97rac Servings of vermouth, fine wine or sweet wine
 P98rac Servings of liquor or anisette
 P99rac Servings of spirits (whiskey, cognac, gin)
 Aceitegr olive oil consumption in grams
 AceiteKcal Kcal attributable to olive oil consumption
 AceiteTipo kind of oil preferred by the surveyed person (1 = olive oil, 2 = seeds oil, 3 = both)
 totalgr Total Food consumption, included edible and not edible, in grams
 totalgrCom Total Edible food consumption, in grams, including liquid foods like milk
 grBebidas total beverage intake in ml not coming directly from drincken water
 grSinBebidas total food consumption in grams, without liquid components
 totalCH total CarboHydrates consumption (grams per day)
 totalProt total Protein consumption (grams per day)
 totalGrasa total Fat consumption (grams per day)
 totalGrasaSat total Saturated Fat consumption (grams per day)
 totalGrasaMonoins total Monounsaturated Fat consumption (grams per day)
 totalGrasaPoliins total Polyunsaturated Fat consumption (grams per day)
 totalCol total Cholesterol consumption (in mg per day)
 totalFibra total Fiber consumption (grams per day)
 totalKcal total kcal eaten per day

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Examples

```
data(nutriSample)
summary(nutriSample$totalKcal)
```

periodicity	<i>Transforms data codified as daily, weekly or monthly, to any other of them.</i>
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Description

Diferent scores of Mediterranean Diet set cutoffs of daily, weekly or monthly consumption. Additionally, a dataset can be stored as diferent frequency of consumption. This function has been created to be called by others, it just multiplies or divides by the suitable numbre (for instance, from 'daily' to 'weekly' it just multiplies by 7)

Usage

```
periodicity(x, OriginalFreq, TargetFreq)
```

Arguments

x	numeric variable or a list of numeric variables, which want to be converted
OriginalFreq	character string. The frequency in which information was captured (should be provided by user). Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' or 'monthly'
TargetFreq	character string. The frequency in which information has to be transformed. Allowed values are 'daily', 'weekly' or 'monthly'. Usually it will be provided by another formula, depending in its scoring scheme

Value

A numeric vector, or a list of numeric vectors.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
foodA <- c(1,2,3)
foodB <- c(3,2,1)
L <- list(foodA = foodA, foodB= foodB)

# Use with a numeric variable
periodicity(foodA, "daily", "weekly")

#Use with a list
periodicity(L, "daily", "weekly")
```

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