PRP

XXVII Congresso de Iniciação Científica Unicamp 16 a 18 de outubro de 2019 - Campinas | Brasil

Reliability of the Portuguese version of the Instrument "Parent Feeding Style Questionnaire"

Natalia F. Ultremari*, Karina G. Sousa, Samuel C. Chaves Júnior, Maria Beatriz D. Gavião

Abstract

The Portuguese (Brazilian) version of the Parenting Feeding Style Questionnaire (PFSQ) was answered by 42 mothers of pre-school children, with the objective to verify its reliability. The Brazilian (Portuguese) version of PFSQ showed to be valid.

Key words:

Food, Inquiries and Questionnaires, Preschool.

Introduction

The Parental Feeding Style Questionnaire (PFSQ) was developed to determine the parenting feeding styles, which refer to the parental behaviors that influence the food intake of children. This questionnaire contained 27 items for four scales, namely, emotional feeding (AE), instrumental feeding (IF), prompting/encouragement to eat (E), and control over eating (C). The English version was translated and culturally adapted for Portuguese (Brazilian) language. The objective of this study is to verify the reliability of the Portuguese (Brazilian) version of the PFSQ.

Results and Discussion

A total of 42 pre-school mothers (Table 1) were selected from the public schools in Piracicaba, SP, BR. The PSFQ was applied. The answers were chosen from a five-point Likert-scale, ranged from never (1 point) to always (5 points). After two weeks, 19 mothers were randomly selected to answer the questionnaire again.

Table 1: Descriptive data of the mothers

Age	Years (Mean ± SD)	30.4 ± 9.2	
BMI N (%)	Underweight (<18,5)	2 (4.8)	
	Normal weight (≥18,5- <25)	20 (47.6)	
	Overweight ≥ 25 < 30)	8 (19)	
	Obese	12 (28.6)	
Education N (%)	No schooling	4 (9.5)	
	First/second degree	25 (59.5)	
	Graduation	8 (19)	
	No information	5 (11.9)	
Marital Status N (%)	Married	23 (54.8)	
	Single	7 (16.6)	
	Others	12 (28.6)	
SES N (%)	B (≥ R\$ 5.641,64)	9 (21.5)	
	C (≥ R\$1.748,59)	13 (30.9)	
	D (≥ R\$ 719,81)	10 (23.8)	
	No information	10 (23.8)	

BMI: Body Mass Index SES: Socioeconomic status

Table 2: Descriptive data of the children

	Boys [N (%)]	Girls [N (%)]	Total [N (%)]
Underweight	1 (5.5)	1 (4.2)	2 (4.8)
Normal weight	12 (66.7)	16 (66.6)	28 (66.7)
Overweight	1 (5.5)	3 (12.5)	4 (9.5)
Obese	4 (22.3)	4 (16.7)	8 (19)
Age Years (Mean ± SD)	4.6 ± 0.5	4.5 ± 0.5	4.5 ± 0.5

Table 3: Descriptive statistic, internal consistency and reliability of the PSFQ

Score variation	1 - 135
Variation of the found scores	2 - 70
Ceiling/floor effect	0/0
Mean ± SD	3.04 ± 0.23
Cronbach alpha coefficient (n=42)	0.63
Cronbach alpha coefficient (n=19)	0.80
ICC (IC 95%) (n=19)	0.60 (0.40 - 0.79)

ICC: Intraclass correlation coefficient

The internal consistency was from acceptable to good at first and second applications, respectively, and the reproducibility was moderate.

Conclusions

Despite the small sample, the Portuguese (Brazilian) version of the PFSQ showed to be valid. This version must be applied in a large sample to guarantee validity and improve the findings

Acknowledgement

We are grateful to PIBIC/CNPq for the scholarship for the first author.

Guillemin F, Bombardier C, Beaton D. Cross-cultural adaptation of healthrelated quality of life measures: literature review and proposed guidelines. J Clin Epidemiol. 1993 Dec;46(12):1417-32.

Wardle J, Sanderson S, Guthrie CA, Rapoport L, Plomin R. Parental feeding style and the inter-generational transmission of obesity risk. Obes Res. 2002 Jun;10(6):453-62.