

A cross-sectional study on nutritional status and dietary patterns of children with autism

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Literature revealed that individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) experience significantly more feeding problems and obesity compared to their peers. This study was designed to investigate the nutritional status and dietary patterns of children with autism in different age groups in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted among 193 individuals with ASD. A questionnaire was used as a tool to collect information from the mother of the respondents and anthropometric assessments were conducted by measuring height and weight. The dietary patterns of the respondents were taken using a food frequency questionnaire. **Results:** The age range of the participants were between 3-18 years. It was found that 11.9%, 19.7% and 23.3% of the participants were underweight, overweight and obese, respectively according to Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age. About 70% of the respondents had medium Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS). In addition, the association between IDDS and obesity was significantly correlated ($p=0.00$). Individuals with ASD exhibited similar food preferences across most age groups with little changes. **Conclusion:** Our study figured out that the prevalence of overweight increased in accordance with age among children with ASD. They have a tendency to prefer likeness and routine in their diet, which expands the tendency to have an imbalanced diet. A dietary guideline including seven food groups should be followed to improve their nutritional status and dietary practices.

Keywords: Autism, nutritional status, dietary practice, socioeconomic

INTRODUCTION

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and autism are both general terms for a group of complex disorders in brain development, which may be considered as a life-long disorder that results in varying degrees of difficult social interactions, leading to a wide range of challenging behaviours (Abubakar, Ssewanyana & Newton, 2016). The symptoms of autism become obvious over

the first year (Ozonoff *et al.*, 2008). What is clear, however, is that ASD is largely hereditary, with a higher incidence among boys than among girls (Health Council of the Netherlands, 2009). The prevalence of ASD range between 0.15% and 0.80% in Bangladesh. An alarmingly high prevalence of 3% was reported in Dhaka city and 0.07% in the rural area (NCDC *et al.*, 2013; Hossain *et al.*, 2017). A Swedish study found that people with

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autism die over 16 years earlier than non-autistic people (Hirvikoski *et al.*, 2016). The average age of death is 36 years, which is around the middle of adulthood (Guan & Li, 2017). Studies in the United States have found lower rates of autism diagnosis associated with lower socioeconomic status (Kelly *et al.*, 2019).

In children and youth with disability, the risk of obesity is higher and is associated with lower levels of physical activity, inappropriate eating behaviours, and chronic health conditions (Hinckson *et al.* 2013). Both children and adults with ASD are more likely to be overweight or obese compared with normally developing societies (Safiza *et al.*, 2015; Fortuna *et al.*, 2016).

An individual with ASD experiences significantly more feeding problems when compared to his/her peers (Sharp *et al.*, 2013). Food refusal and introduction of new foods are cited as the most difficult problems in autism (Cornish, 1998). Persons with ASD are significantly more likely to refuse foods based on texture/consistency, taste/smell, mixtures, brand, and shape (Hubbard *et al.*, 2014). Children with a more limited food repertoire have an inadequate intake of a greater number of nutrients (Bandini *et al.*, 2010). It is generally accepted that autistic youngsters possess unusual eating habits (Williams, Dalrymple & Neal, 2000), which may be resulted from oral sensory sensitivity (Chistol *et al.*, 2018). In addition, their dietary patterns, food preferences and food stigma aggravate their poor nutritional condition, both in terms of under- and over-nutrition. In accordance, our study has been designed to assess the dietary patterns and nutritional status of individuals with autism in order to get an idea of the overall changes in nutritional status and food preferences according to their age.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design, period and setting

A cross-sectional study was conducted in six conveniently accessible autism special institutions in Dhaka North City corporation area between the period of January to December 2018.

Participants

A sampling frame of 470 individuals from six autism special institutions was constructed. Among them, 193 student's information were collected randomly following inclusion criteria, which were individual with autism who was regular in visiting a particular institution for study or treatment purposes, and whose mother or caregiver had agreed to give an interview when selected as a study sample.

Procedures

A semi-structured questionnaire containing both closed- and open-ended questions were used to collect quantitative information. The questionnaire was used to gather information regarding socioeconomic status and dietary practices of individuals with autism. Height and weight were measured using standard procedures. A pilot study was carried out in a similar institution in Dhaka North City.

Measures

Nutritional status was assessed by measuring height and weight, which was associated with their age. The weight of the respondents was measured (to the nearest 0.1 kg) using a standardised digital weighing machine. They were barefooted, in minimum clothing, empty bladder and stomach when being weighed. Oedema was checked before taking weight. The height of the respondents was measured (to the nearest 0.1 cm) using a locally made

standardised height scale. Nutritional status was evaluated based on the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines (WHO, 2009) for the calculation of z-score (3-5 years), while Emergency Nutritional Assessment (ENA) was used to calculate the z-score of participants below five years of age. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention growth chart for 2-20 years in respective of sex and its online calculator were used to calculate the BMI-for-age percentiles, where overweight was defined as \geq 85th percentile, obesity as \geq 95th percentile, and underweight as $<$ 5th percentile (Center for Disease Control & Prevention, 2014).

Dietary evaluation was measured by using a questionnaire of 16 food groups (Kennedy *et al.*, 2011), which was later converted into lesser food groups based on the anticipation of the study. The frequency of the Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS) was calculated based on the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2011 guidelines using the frequency of consumption of nine different food groups in the last 24 hours. Value "one" was given for having the food and "zero" for not having the food. The sum of IDDS categorised respondents into three categories: low (score 0-3), medium (score 4-5) and high (score 6-9) (Kennedy *et al.*, 2011).

Socioeconomic status was measured by a quintile method, where the first quintile was categorised as low-income group, while the second to fourth quintiles and the fifth quintile were considered as middle- and higher-income groups, respectively.

Data analysis

All data collected from the respondents were compiled, tabulated and analysed according to the objectives of the study. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 22) was used to classify categorical variables and continuous variables in response to the

research aims. Frequency distribution, percentage, and descriptive statistics including mean, standard deviation (SD) were calculated. Chi-square test was performed to test for significant associations and a *p* value of $<$ 0.05 was considered as statistical significance. Microsoft Excel was used to analyse the IDDS scores and for graphical presentation.

Ethical consideration

This study was approved by Primeasia University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Written consent was obtained from the participants. All the respondents were informed about the aim of the study. Confidentiality of personal information was strictly maintained.

RESULTS

Socio-demographic status

A total number of 193 individuals with ASD were studied and their socio-demographic status are shown in Table 1. The participation ratio for males and females was 2.5:1. A higher number of respondents came from medium sized families (4-7 members) and about 76.2% have been raised in a nuclear family. In addition, 83.4% of fathers and 67.9% of mothers were educated at the graduate and postgraduate levels. On the other hand, the rates of illiteracy were of the same order of magnitude among parents. Among the total sample, 67.4% of fathers were involved in business and non-government services. However, 90.2% of mothers were housewife. This study expressed that 70.9% of persons with autism were the first born of the family. It is remarkable that 87.0% of mothers were the caregiver of their child at home. The table also depicts that about 14.5% of the participants were from the low-income group, while 45.6% and 39.9% belonged to the middle- and high-income groups, respectively. Families had to spend 23.2% of their

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of children with autism

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Age group (years)			±8.5(years)
3-<5	31	15.4	
5-<10	109	54.2	
10-<18	53	26.4	
Sex			
Male	138	71.5	
Female	55	28.5	
Father's Occupation			
Govt. Service	12	6.2	
Non-Govt. Service and business	130	67.4	
Others	51	26.4	
Mother's Occupation			
Govt. Service	4	2.1	
Non-Govt. Service	15	7.7	
Housewife	174	90.2	
Education level of fathers			
Graduate and Post-Graduate	161	83.4	
Secondary and Higher Secondary level	22	11.3	
Primary level and illiterate	10	5.1	
Educational level of Mothers			
Graduate and Post-Graduate	131	67.9	
Secondary and Higher Secondary level	49	25.4	
Primary level and illiterate	13	6.7	
Caregiver at home			
Mother	168	87.0	
Grandmother/Father/Others	25	13.0	
Birth order			
First born	137	70.9	
Second born	48	24.9	
Third or fourth	8	4.2	
Types of family			
Nuclear family	147	76.2	
Joint family	46	23.8	
Income groups			
Low income group	28	14.5	
Middle income group	88	45.6	
Higher income group	77	39.9	
Mean income (BDT/Month)			
Low income group			29171
Middle income group			65600
Higher income group			144331
Mean expenditure (BDT/Month)			
Low income group			25723
Middle income group			54801
Higher income group			93219
Mean Expenditure on autistic child (education, treatment, others) (BDT/Month)			
Low income group			6793
Middle income group			15709
Higher income group			25466

total income as the cost for their child in the low-income group, 23.9% and 17.6% in the middle- and high-income groups, respectively.

Nutritional status

The overall nutritional status of the participants was assessed according to BMI-for-age percentile. A total of 31 children aged between 3 to <5 years were selected to be assessed according to three anthropometric indices - weight-for-age, height-for-age and weight-for-height z-scores, which were referred to for underweight, stunting and wasting, respectively.

Table 2 represents the weight-for-age z-scores, where 71.0% were normal according to their age. The prevalence of underweight was 3.1% and overweight was 25.9% among children with ASD. Height-for-age z-score indicated that the frequency of stunting among the participants was only 3.2%, while 80.6%

were normal according to their age. This table showed the occurrence of wasting in only 6.9%, while 62.1% were normal and 31.0% were overweight according to their height and weight. Moreover, Table 2 also conveyed that underweight among children with autism was 11.9%. Likewise, overweight and obesity were 19.7% and 23.3%, respectively. A total of 45.1% of children with autism were healthy according to their age and sex. It has been observed that overweight increased gradually with age.

Dietary evaluation

A dietary assessment is a comprehensive evaluation of a person’s food intake. Nutritional history and current dietary intake data provide information on a population, group or individual’s nutritional status to identify potential nutritional problems.

In this study, the mothers reported that their children liked to ingest solid

Table 2. Nutritional status of individuals with autism

Anthropometric Indicators	Underweight ($<-2SD$ / $BMI < 18.5$ / $<5^{th}$ Percentile)		Normal ($\pm 2SD$ / BMI $18.5-24.99/5^{th}$ $<85^{th}$ Percentile)		Overweight ($>+2SD$ / BMI $25-29.99/85^{th}$ $<95^{th}$ Percentile)		Obese ($BMI \geq 30$ / $\geq 95^{th}$ Percentile)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Weight-for-age z- score (underweight), n=31	1	3.1	22	71.0	8	25.9	0
Height-for-age z-score (Stunting), n=31	1	3.2	25	80.6	5	16.2	0	0
Weight-for-height z-score (wasting), n=29	2	6.9	18	62.1	9	31.0	0	0
Overall nutritional status based on BMI-for-age, n=193	23	11.9	87	45.1	38	19.7	45	23.3
BMI-for-age, in different age groups								
3-<5 yrs. n=31	3	9.7	18	58.1	2	6.5	8	25.7
5-<10 yrs. n=109	14	12.8	46	42.2	21	19.3	28	25.7
10-<18 yrs. n=53	6	11.3	23	43.4	15	28.3	9	17.0

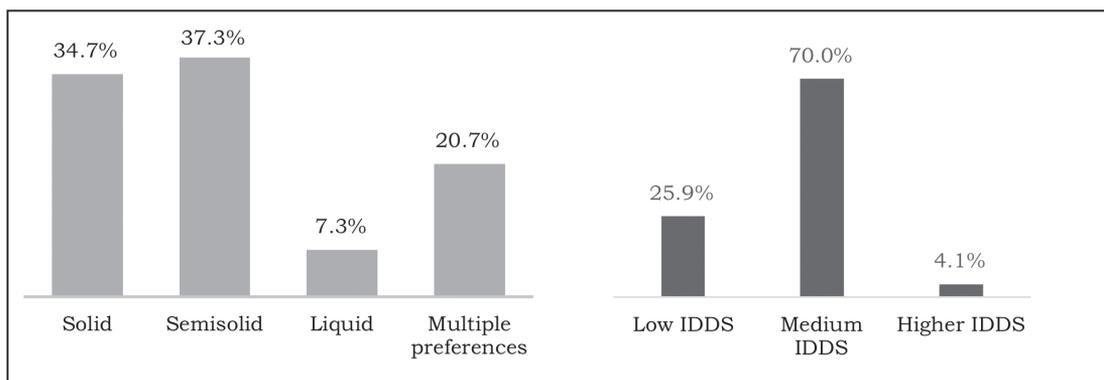


Figure 1. Preferences of food consistency and individual dietary diversity score (IDDS) among individuals with autism

and semi-solid foods. It was found that 34.7% and 37.4% of children preferred solid and semi-solid foods. Nevertheless, only 7.3% of children liked to consume liquid foods. Besides, 20.7% of individuals had multiple preferences on different consistency of foods. It was found that more than two-thirds (70%) of the study participants had medium IDDS, while 25.9% had low and only

4.1% had high IDDS, respectively. In addition, the association between IDDS and obesity (BMI) was significant ($p < 0.002$) (Figure 1).

Interestingly, children with ASD have a strong liking and disliking of foods. This study revealed that cereal-based products and fats and oil were consumed by all age groups every day. In contrast, nuts and oil seeds were

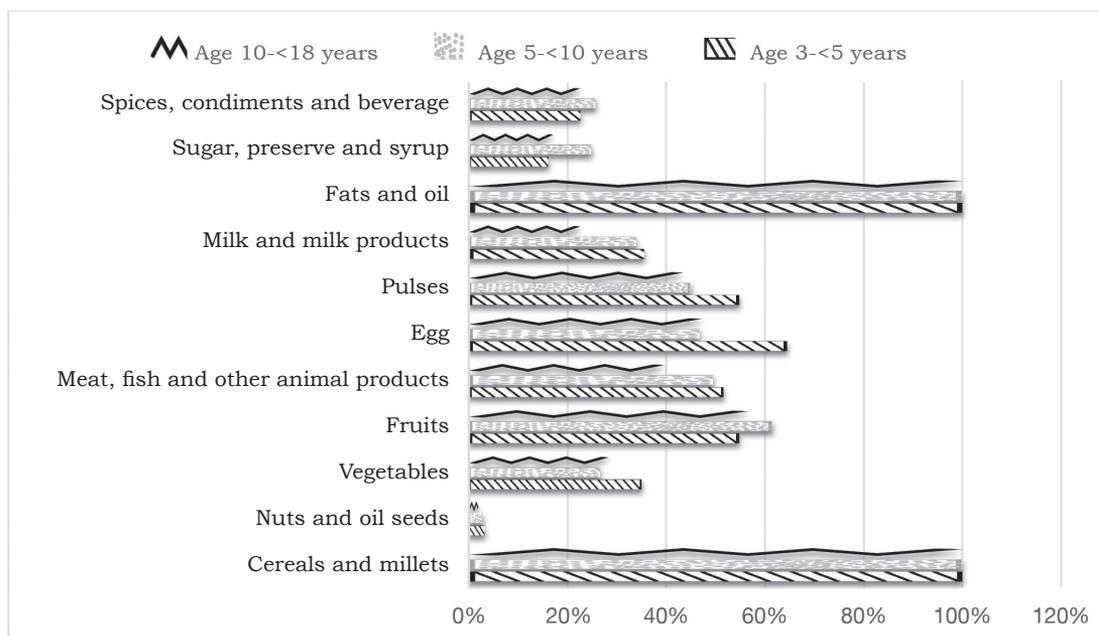


Figure 2. Food group preferences among individuals with autism according to different age groups

the least preferred foods. Milk and milk products, as well as egg consumption reduced comparatively with the increase in age. The consumption of other food groups did not change significantly with age.

Table 3 shows the association between nutritional status with different variables. The data represents that there were strong associations between parent's education level, income, and low birth weight with underweight. The table also revealed that income level and IDDS had a positive relationship with obesity.

DISCUSSION

The socio-demographic data of this study indicated that there were more male autistic participants compared to females. Almost two third of the individuals were first born, which was similar with that of another study conducted in the same region (Hasnain & Akter, 2014). The present study revealed that institutional education was high among the parents of individuals with autism and positively associated with undernutrition, although a

previous study proved that there was no association between parent's education and the development of autism in children (Larsson *et al.*, 2005). The mean income of all three income groups (low, middle and high) was much higher than the per capita income of Bangladesh, which was also reflected in a 2017 study (Safa & Islam, 2017). The present study showed that around one-fourth of the total family income was spent on raising autistic children. Nevertheless, prior research has shown that the annual loss due to having a child with autism is about 14% of the total family income. This study also showed that almost 2/3 of children belonged to a nuclear and medium-size family. Likewise, a separate study reported that majority of their samples (87%) were from nuclear families (Hasnain & Akter, 2014).

Good nutrition is one of the leading factors for attaining a healthy life. Undernourishment was not predominant among our study population. On the other hand, this study found that overweight was gradually increased with age in autistic children. Conversely,

Table 3. Association of different variables with nutritional status (chi-square test)

Factors	Underweight <i>p</i> -value	Healthy <i>p</i> -value	Overweight <i>p</i> -value	Obesity <i>p</i> -value
Age (Mean = 103 months, SD = 41 months)	0.11	0.30	0.80	0.43
Sex (Male 71.5%, Female 28.5%)	0.78	0.56	0.63	0.65
Income level (Mean = 91955 BDT, SD = 62280 BDT)	0.00**	0.55	0.73	0.02*
Fathers education	0.00**	0.10	0.01*	0.15
Mothers education	0.00**	0.00**	0.03*	0.32
Family types (Joint 23.8%, Nuclear 76.2%)	0.78	0.35	0.65	0.19
Premature baby (<37 weeks of pregnancy, Yes 20.2%)	0.04*	0.83	0.76	0.37
Low birth weight (<2.5 kg, Yes 24.9%)	0.02*	0.64	0.14	0.38
Exclusive breast feeding (Up to six months, Yes 56.5%)	0.79	0.68	0.25	0.42
IDDS (Mean 4.37, SD±1.34)	0.20	0.40	0.80	0.00**

*Correlation is significant at $p < 0.05$; **Significant at $p < 0.01$

a similar study revealed that obesity was higher among the younger age groups (Curtin *et al.*, 2005). The present study also found that family income and parent's education had a positive association with the nutritional status of participants, which had already been proven by a previous study (Skoufias, 1999).

In the current study, it was found that a greater number of children preferred semi-solid foods, which may have been resulted from oral sensory sensitivity (Chistol *et al.*, 2018). Cereals and fats and oils were the most preferred food groups. Unfortunately, intake of protein-enriched foods gradually decreased among them. Children aged between 5 and <10 years old consumed higher amounts of sugar and syrup compared to other age groups. This study also reported that almost two-third of the respondents had medium IDDS. An excellent statistical association was found between IDDS and obesity, which indicated that dietary diversity score had a great impact on nutritional status. Selective eating and food aversion were also found among children with ASD. Children with ASD tend to prefer the same food repeatedly, which can result in a severely imbalanced diet (Barnhill *et al.*, 2015). Research conducted by Evans *et al.* (2012) has found that children with ASD consume more sweetened beverages and snacks, and fewer fruits and vegetables than typically developing children, which resembled our study outcomes. The study findings indicated that both positive and negative malnutrition are quite significant with an imbalanced diet.

CONCLUSION

Our study showed that the prevalence of overweight and obesity over the years among the respondents with ASD was pretty alarming that it is reasonably worthy to be further investigated,

preferably in longitudinal studies. Though our data did not contradict existing information dealing with the dietary habits of children with autism, long-term nutritional intervention including detailed dietary guidelines and awareness programmes play a fundamental role in the correction of inappropriate feeding habits and eventually improving the nutritional status of children with autism.

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Author's contribution

MNI and FSB, contributed to the conception, design, acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data, also drafted and revised the manuscript; SMC, FY, SA and SBK, helped with conception and data acquisition. All authors approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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