College of Saint Benedict and Saint John's University

DigitalCommons@CSB/SJU

Celebrating Scholarship and Creativity Day

Undergraduate Research

4-19-2021

Accuracy of Nutrient Intake Values from Four Popular Nutrition Tracking Apps

Betsy Berens

College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University, bberens001@csbsju.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.csbsju.edu/ur_cscday

Recommended Citation

Berens, Betsy, "Accuracy of Nutrient Intake Values from Four Popular Nutrition Tracking Apps" (2021). *Celebrating Scholarship and Creativity Day.* 159.

https://digitalcommons.csbsju.edu/ur_cscday/159

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@CSB/SJU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Celebrating Scholarship and Creativity Day by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@CSB/SJU. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@csbsju.edu.



Assessment of the Accuracy of Nutrient Intake Calculations from Popular Nutrition Tracking Apps

B.M. Berens & A.L. Evenson, PhD, RDN, CFS
Nutrition Department, College of Saint Benedict, Saint Joseph, MN



Introduction

- Nutrition tracking applications (apps) are increasing in popularity with 98,651 health and fitness related apps currently available in the Apple/Android app stores.
- Nutrition apps can be a relatively low-cost method for assessing dietary intake and could provide benefits in consumer, research, and educational settings.

Objective

 To assess the accuracy of nutrient intake calculations from leading nutrition tracking apps.





Methods

- One-day food records were obtained from 30 students in an introductory nutrition course.
- After demonstrating inter-rater reliability (ICC >0.90), one-day food records were entered by two researchers into ESHA-Food Processor, MFP, MND, SparkPeople and Cronometer apps to determine nutrient intake calculations.
- Wilcoxon-signed rank test and Spearman correlation coefficients were used to analyze the data comparing the apps to ESHA.

Table 1. Mean daily nutrient intake values comparing ESHA-Food processor and each nutrition tracking apps

	Kcals			Fat (g/day)			Carbohydrate (g/day)			Protein (g/day)			Fiber (g/day)			Sodium (mg/day)		
	Mean	SD	p-Value	Mean	SD	p- value	Mean	SD	p-value	Mean	SD	p-value	Mean	SD	p-value	Mean	SD	p-value
ESHA	1955.66	741.0	_	85.88	51.00	-	218.63	78.41	_	83.43	33.11	_	16.00	9.09	_	3377.47	1560.75	_
Cronometer	1840.98	613.87	.088	80.64	44.66	.249	201.77	67.73	.026*	82.94	31.19	.614	16.23	8.99	.558	2791.83	1702.26	.019*
MyFitnessPal	1707.86	539.42	.002*	72.23	42.05	*800.	187.97	70.00	.005*	79.20	31.86	.165	15.57	8.42	.861	2495.13	1208.96	.000*
MyNetDiary	1778.96	666.58	.002*	75.47	52.63	.003*	197.07	63.09	.002*	80.13	33.42	.453	15.40	10.24	.206	2816.70	1406.79	.014*
SparkPeople	1788.56	717.47	.003*	74.13	49.97	.006*	200.63	76.32	.004*	81.23	33.89	.309	15.30	9.11	.289	-	_	_

*p<0.05

Results

- Mean differences were significantly lower for MFP compared to ESHA for kcals, fat, carbohydrate, and sodium (p<0.05), but not for protein, fiber, cholesterol, and sugar (p>0.05).
- •Mean differences were significantly lower for Cronometer compared to ESHA for kcals, carbohydrate, and sodium (p<0.05), but not for fat, protein, fiber, cholesterol, and sugar (p>0.05).
- •Pearson correlation coefficients for kcal intakes from ESHA compared to MFP and Cronometer were .883 and .934, respectively.







Conclusions

- MFP, MND, and SparkPeople apps all calculated lower kcal intake, fat, carbohydrate and sodium.
- Individuals and researchers should be aware of the significant differences when using nutrition tracking apps.