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Consumption trends of enriched/fortified beverages in Spain by the food consumption survey
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Results: 63% of the studied players drink before, during and after the competition, whereas other 32% don not do it regularly. However, the amount of liquid ingested by 48% of subjects, does not exceed 800 ml, being an insufficient intake to reach the water needs of an athlete. According to this, in 46% of the players on a match lasting two hours, only 5.8% of players have the habit to always consume sport drinks to counter and delay the onset of fatigue, while the 44% remaining never do it. The most consumed beverage was Aquarius.

Conclusion: The study shows risky habits between population tested and therefore the need for adequate hydration habits.

Key words: paddle, drinking habits.

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Evolution of drinks availability in households from Spain in the last 50 years

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Introduction: There is a continuous need of updating food and beverage consumption and dietary patterns and trends in Spain.

Objective: to describe the evolution of Spanish household drinks availability from the 60’s to nowadays.

Method: This study is based on household food purchases evaluated by the National Statistics Institute (1964-1991) and Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment (2000-2014) in collaboration with the Spanish Nutrition Foundation (FEN).

Results: Many differences are observed regarding the consumption of beverages in Spain, between the 60’s and 2014. Consumption of alcoholic beverages has decreased (50% -1964: 145 g/person/day; 1991: 113 g/person/day; 2000: 78.4 g/person/day and 2014: 72.6 g/person/day) and consumption of non-alcoholic has increased (721 % -1964: 46 g/person/day; 1991: 96 g/person/day; 2000: 240 g/person/day and 2014: 332 g/person/day).

In 2014, the most consumed alcoholic beverage was beer (41.3 g/day), followed by wine (23.0 g/day). Regarding non-alcoholic beverages the most consumed was water (144 g/day), followed by cola (ordinary: 30.7 g/day and diet: 20.5 g/day).

In 2014, alcoholic beverages contributed 2% of the available energy and sugars and non-alcoholic 3% of energy and 16% of sugars while in 2000 alcoholic beverages contributed 2% energy and 1% sugars and non-alcoholic 4% energy and 23 sugars.

Conclusion: An increase in the availability of enriched beverages in households is observed, so it is important to continue studying consumption, because food fortification with vitamins and minerals is currently considered as one of the main approaches to improve vitamin and mineral intake in populations.

Key words: enriched/fortified beverages.

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