Author's response to reviews

Title: Dietary habits in three Central and Eastern European countries: the HAPIEE study

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Author's response to reviews: see over
Re: Response to editor

Dear Editor,

We are delighted that you wish to accept our manuscript MS: 5716663062899822 “Dietary habits in three Central and Eastern European countries: the HAPIEE study” for publication. We have made some minor editorial revisions which are highlighted below:

Page 1: AW: a.welch@uea.ac.uk
Page 2: AGJ: myjanusz@cyf-kr.edu.pl
Page 6: “In Russia and Poland, questionnaires were completed in a clinic, whereas in the Czech Republic, the subjects self-completed the questionnaires at home. This difference is reflected by a higher percentage of Russians and Poles in our sample with complete data (99.9% and 87%, respectively) compared with Czechs (82%).”
Page 8: “For the additional, mainly country-specific foods, we used the local food composition tables (eight items in Poland and two items in Russia) [19,20].”
Page 10: “Stata version 8.0 was used for all analyses [26].”
Page 12: “In fact, the Russian sample had the highest intakes of most nutrients, apart from vitamin C and alcohol of which Czech men had the highest intakes, and NSP, folate, calcium, magnesium and potassium of which Polish subjects had the highest intakes.”
Page 13: “A higher percentage of females (70%) than males (57%) met this recommendation.”
Page 13: “On the other hand, few Russian males who completed the FFQ in Winter, Spring, and Summer met the recommendations (48%, 40%, and 38%, respectively), and only 38% of Russian females who completed the FFQ in Summer reported a daily consumption of more than 400g of fruit and vegetables.”
Page 14: “In general, intakes were higher among the Russian and Polish samples, where FFQs were completed under supervision; in contrast, the intakes among Czech subjects
were generally lower, which may reflect the fact that the FFQ was completed unsupervised at home.”

Page 15: “To overcome the lack of local composition tables, we have, in essence, used the McCance & Widdowson tables as the ‘central’ food tables, with inclusion of information about country-specific foods.”

Page 17: “Using a FFQ, Zaridze and colleagues assessed the diets of 217 cases with colorectal cancer and 217 controls from Moscow and Khabarovsk [14].”

Page 20: “This is of added concern as complex carbohydrates have been implemented in the prevention of chronic diseases including CVD [50].”

Table 2 (heading): “Absolute energy intakes and energy-adjusted nutrient intakes among males and females – means and standard deviations (SD)”.

Table 3: Row 1, column 2 “Czech” rather than “Czech Republic”; Rounding of figures in: Row 4, column 2 (17.5%, now 18%); Row 8, column 2 (12.5%, now 13%); Row 9, column 2 (6.5%, now 7%); Row 8, column 6 (15.5%, now 16%).

Table 4: Row 11, column 5 (5.5, now 6).

Yours sincerely,

Sinead Boylan.