# **Options for measuring** fluid-intake in the daily life

Tools and Technologies for Drinking Water Quality Assessment Advancing the Science for Drinking Water Chemical Exposure Assessment and Health Research

## SGIObal

## **Guillaume Chevance**







# **Options for measuring** fluid-intake in the daily life

Tools and Technologies for Drinking Water Quality Assessment Advancing the Science for Drinking Water Chemical Exposure Assessment and Health Research

## SGIODA

## **Guillaume Chevance**







#### Within-person "day-to-day" variance is high

#### (one assessment day isn't sufficient)

https://doi.org/10.1093/tbm/ibaa026

#### CLASSIC ISSUES WHEN MEASURING BEHAVIORS

#### "Automatic" behaviors are subject to recall bias

### (it's difficult to self-report fluid-intake)

https://doi.org/10.1159/000446197





#### Within-person "day-to-day" variance is high

#### (one assessment day isn't sufficient)

https://doi.org/10.1093/tbm/ibaa026

#### CLASSIC ISSUES WHEN MEASURING BEHAVIORS

#### "Automatic" behaviors are subject to recall bias

### (it's difficult to self-report fluid-intake)

https://doi.org/10.1159/000446197

Different methods -both self-reported and more objective oneshave to be combined





1

2

- Paper and pencil
- Smartphone-based

#### "Objective" measures

- Wearables
- Smart containers

#### BIG PICTURE OF THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS



- Paper and pencil
- Smartphone-based

#### "Objective" measures

- Wearables
- Smart containers



#### BIG PICTURE OF THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS

- Most commonly used method in epidemiological studies / part of 24 hour-food recalls

https://doi.org/10.1159/000446197

- Significant under-estimation compared to fluidspecific 7 days record https://doi.org/10.1007/s00394-015-0945-7

- App-based 7 days records capture higher intake and seems to be the preferred option compared to paper-based ones https://doi.org/10.1007/s00394-015-0954-6







- Paper and pencil
- Smartphone-based

#### "Objective" measures

- Wearables
- Smart containers



#### **BIG PICTURE OF THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS**

- Most commonly used method in epidemiological studies / part of 24 hour-food recalls

https://doi.org/10.1159/000446197

- Significant under-estimation compared to fluidspecific 7 days record https://doi.org/10.1007/s00394-015-0945-7

- App-based 7 days records capture higher intake and seems to be the preferred option compared to paper-based ones https://doi.org/10.1007/s00394-015-0954-6

#### **Outcome = quantity**







- Paper and pencil
- Smartphone-based

#### "Objective" measures

2

- Wearables
- Smart containers \_

#### BIG PICTURE OF THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS



Figure 1. Number of articles reviewed per year.



https://doi.org/10.3390/nu13062092





#### Activity monitors smartwatches

#### WEARABLES



#### Smart textiles





#### WEARABLES



#### Smart textiles











#### Smart textiles

#### 90% accuracy in detecting drinking episodes

**Pro** = passive measure / only required to wear a smartwatch **Cons** = works for only one wrist and not for specific movements (straws)







#### WEARABLES



#### Smart textiles

#### **Outcome = number of intakes**





Figure 4. Schematic diagram of various sensor layouts for each smart container category, namely (a) inertial [120–124], (b) load and pressure [125], (c) capacitive [126], (d) conductive [127], (e) Wi-Fi [128], (f) vibration [129], (g) acoustic [130], (h) and other level sensor [131].







## Monitoring fluid intake by commercially available smart water bottles

Rachel Cohen<sup>1,2</sup>, Geoff Fernie<sup>1,2,3</sup> & Atena Roshan Fekr<sup>1,2</sup>

a trend in recent years to develop tools to monitor fluid intake using "smart" products such as smart bottles. Several commercial smart bottles are available, mainly targeting health-conscious adults. To the best of our knowledge, these bottles have not been validated in the literature. This study compares four commercially available smart bottles in terms of both performance and functionality.

Figure 4. Schematic diagram of various sensor layouts for each smart container category, namely (a) inertial [120–124], (b) load and pressure [125], (c) capacitive [126], (d) conductive [127], (e) Wi-Fi [128], (f) vibration [129], (g) acoustic [130], (h) and other level sensor [131].







Figure 4. Schematic diagram of various sensor layouts for each smart container category, namely (a) inertial [120–124], (b) load and pressure [125], (c) capacitive [126], (d) conductive [127], (e) Wi-Fi [128], (f) vibration [129], (g) acoustic [130], (h) and other level sensor [131].







Figure 4. Schematic diagram of various sensor layouts for each smart container category, namely (a) inertial [120–124], (b) load and pressure [125], (c) capacitive [126], (d) conductive [127], (e) Wi-Fi [128], (f) vibration [129], (g) acoustic [130], (h) and other level sensor [131].







Figure 4. Schematic diagram of various sensor layouts for each smart container category, namely (a) inertial [120–124], (b) load and pressure [125], (c) capacitive [126], (d) conductive [127], (e) Wi-Fi [128], (f) vibration [129], (g) acoustic [130], (h) and other level sensor [131].





- Paper and pencil
- Smartphone-based

#### "Objective" measures

- Wearables
- Smart containers \_

#### BIG PICTURE OF THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS



Figure 1. Number of articles reviewed per year.



https://doi.org/10.3390/nu13062092



- Paper and pencil
- Smartphone-based

#### "Objective" measures

- Wearables
- Smart containers \_

#### BIG PICTURE OF THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS



Figure 1. Number of articles reviewed per year.



https://doi.org/10.3390/nu13062092



> Health Psychol. 2020 Dec;39(12):1062-1069. doi: 10.1037/hea0001032.

#### Just-in-time adaptive intervention to promote fluid consumption in patients with kidney stones

David E Conroy <sup>1</sup>, Ashley B West <sup>1</sup>, Deborah Brunke-Reese <sup>1</sup>, Edison Thomaz <sup>2</sup>, Necole M Streeper <sup>3</sup>

#### COMBINATION OF METHODS





> Health Psychol. 2020 Dec;39(12):1062-1069. doi: 10.1037/hea0001032.

#### Just-in-time adaptive intervention to promote fluid consumption in patients with kidney stones

David E Conroy <sup>1</sup>, Ashley B West <sup>1</sup>, Deborah Brunke-Reese <sup>1</sup>, Edison Thomaz <sup>2</sup>, Necole M Streeper <sup>3</sup>

#### COMBINATION OF METHODS









> Health Psychol. 2020 Dec;39(12):1062-1069. doi: 10.1037/hea0001032.

#### Just-in-time adaptive intervention to promote fluid consumption in patients with kidney stones

David E Conroy <sup>1</sup>, Ashley B West <sup>1</sup>, Deborah Brunke-Reese <sup>1</sup>, Edison Thomaz <sup>2</sup>, Necole M Streeper 3

#### COMBINATION OF METHODS





Retention rate good at 3-month





#### Cristina Villanueva

Associate Research Professor

Water Pollution





#### Carolina Donat

Postdoctoral Researcher

Urban Planning, Environment and Health, carolina.donat@isglobal.org



#### **Exposure to Nano- Microplastics and Plastic Additives through Drinking Water**

#### ONGOING PROJECT AT ISGlobal







- All assessment methods come with pros and cons
- Combination of methods can be an option
- Outcomes differ from one method to another (intakes versus volume)
- Accuracy of new technologies looks acceptable (high false positive rate for wearables)

#### CONCLUSION

- For self-reported methods, implementation via smartphone and over several days should be preferred



