

Assessment of recall accuracy of the questionnaire for our proposed uses is therefore not required beyond the 2-year time interval.

Clearly, there is further work needed if the FFQ or other tools are to be developed for the accurate assessment of peanut consumption. In the absence of accurate external methods of assessing peanut consumption, such as biochemical markers, the value in comparing the FFQ with other equally inaccurate measures of consumption such as food diaries remains limited but is still required before the FFQ can be used in research studies.

Conclusion

This study shows that recall of peanut consumption during pregnancy, as assessed by a FFQ administered after 2 years, correlates strongly with initial assessment. Despite some minor limitations this provides a potentially useful tool for retrospectively investigating the role of relative peanut consumption during pregnancy on the later development of PA in infants. Formal validation of the accuracy of the FFQ by means of comparison with a 'truth reference' is required before its use in research studies.

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