



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
National Cancer Institute
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

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TO: Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

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SUBJECT: The 24-hour Dietary Recall Method Comparison Study and National Cancer Institute (NCI) Validation and Observational Feeding Study

This is a request for OMB to approve “The 24-hour Dietary Recall Method Comparison Study and National Cancer Institute (NCI) Validation and Observational Feeding Study” for 2 years. The supporting statements and various attachments accompany this memorandum.

The purpose of this evaluation is to compare the newly developed web-based Automated Self Administered 24-hour Recall (ASA24) to the current standard of interview-administered 24-hour recall Automated Multiple Pass Method (AMPM). The ASA24 allows collection of dietary data using an unannounced, automated approach. Because it is a web-based, self-administered, and uses 24HR methodology, the ASA24 makes it feasible to collect multiple days of dietary intake data in large-scale epidemiologic studies, behavioral trials, or clinical research. The ASA24 method would offer a low-cost alternative to the AMPM method, and thus could allow a wider use of 24HR methodology within existing resources. A total of 1500 eligible adults will be asked to participate in the proposed studies. The annualized burden for the evaluation by all participants is estimated to be 1052 hours.

The combined findings from the 24HR recall comparison study and the observational feeding study will provide information on the feasibility and validity of the ASA24 relative to the standard AMPM methodology.

A mission of the Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences at the NCI is to reduce the risk, incidence and death from cancer. The ASA24 is a potentially significant addition in the methods available to assess dietary intake as a cancer risk factor.