

Assessment of dietary food and nutrient intake and bone density in children with eczema

TF Leung *, SS Wang, Flora YY Kwok, Lesley WS Leung, CM Chow, KL Hon

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dietary restrictions are common among patients with eczema, and such practice may lead to diminished bone mineral density. This study investigated dietary intake and bone mineral density in Hong Kong Chinese children with eczema.

Methods: This cross-sectional and observational study was conducted in a university-affiliated teaching hospital in Hong Kong. Chinese children aged below 18 years with physician-diagnosed eczema were recruited from our paediatric allergy and dermatology clinics over a 6-month period in 2012. Subjects with stable asthma and/or allergic rhinitis who were free of eczema and food allergy as well as non-allergic children were recruited from attendants at our out-patient clinics as a reference group. Intake of various foods and nutrients was recorded using a food frequency questionnaire that was analysed using Foodworks Professional software. Bone mineral density at the radius and the tibia was measured by quantitative ultrasound bone sonometry, and urinary cross-linked telopeptides were quantified by immunoassay and corrected for creatinine level.

Results: Overall, 114 children with eczema and 60 other children as reference group were recruited. Eczema severity of the patients was classified according to the objective SCORing Atopic Dermatitis score. Males had a higher daily energy intake than females (median, 7570 vs 6736 kJ; $P=0.035$), but intake of any single food item or nutrient did not differ between them. Compared with the reference group, children with eczema had

a higher intake of soybeans and miscellaneous dairy products and lower intake of eggs, beef, and shellfish. Children with eczema also consumed less vitamin D, calcium, and iron. The mean (standard deviation) bone mineral density Z-score of children with eczema and those in the reference group were 0.52 (0.90) and 0.55 (1.12) over the radius ($P=0.889$), and 0.02 (1.03) and -0.01 (1.13) over the tibia ($P=0.886$), respectively. Urine telopeptide levels were similar between the groups. Calcium intake was associated with bone mineral density Z-score among children with eczema.

Conclusions: Dietary restrictions are common among Chinese children with eczema in Hong Kong, who have a lower calcium, vitamin D, and iron intake. Nonetheless, such practice is not associated with changes to bone mineral density or bone resorptive biomarker.

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New knowledge added by this study

- Hong Kong children with moderate-to-severe eczema had a lower consumption of eggs, beef, and shellfish as well as vitamin D, calcium, and iron.
- Children with eczema had an increased intake of soybean and miscellaneous dairy products.
- These changes in dietary and nutrient intake were not associated with altered bone mineral density or urinary levels of cross-linked N-telopeptides of type 1 collagen in our children with eczema.

Implications for clinical practice or policy

- Nutritional assessment and counselling should be offered to parents with children who have moderate-to-severe eczema.
- Children with eczema who have extensive food avoidance or impaired growth should undergo allergy evaluation so that their family can follow evidence-based advice about dietary modification.
- Bone mineral density assessment is unnecessary for the majority of children with eczema.

Introduction

Eczema is a chronic inflammatory skin disease associated with cutaneous hyperreactivity to

environmental stimuli such as microbial exposure and food ingestion that are otherwise tolerated by unaffected subjects.¹ In our community study, nearly

one third of preschool children had eczema and 8.1% had parent-reported adverse food reactions.² Thus, there is a significant health care burden from both eczema and food allergy in Hong Kong. Food allergy is believed by many patients and their family to be a major cause of eczema. Many traditional Chinese medicine practitioners also advise extensive food avoidance for eczema. Our previous study reported that over half of local children with eczema practised food avoidance.³ There are, however, limited objective data on the intake of specific food items and nutrients in children with eczema. Henderson and Hayes⁴ reported the correlation between dietary calcium intake and bone mineral density (BMD) in 55 children and adolescents aged 5 to 14 years with cow's milk sensitisation. Their calcium intake was determined using a food frequency questionnaire (FFQ). The bone density Z-score of their patients with a milk allergy serially increased with increasing calcium intake. In another study, Jensen et al⁵ investigated BMD in children aged 8 to 17 years with verified cow's milk allergy (CMA) for more than 4 years and compared them with 343 healthy controls. Their patient's BMD was markedly reduced for age, and height for age was reduced indicating 'short' bones. Furthermore, calcium consumption was about 25% of that recommended. In another study, BMD was assessed in 27 young children with CMA.⁶ During bone resorption, osteoclasts secrete a mixture of acid and neutral proteases that degrade the collagen fibrils into molecular fragments including C-terminal telopeptide. Its aspartic acid changes from alpha to beta form as bone ages. The latter form called beta-crosslaps is a specific marker for bone resorption; its concentration was lower in CMA patients than in controls, indicating an increased bone turnover in the former. Ten CMA patients had a BMD Z-score of less than -1 standard deviation (SD) value. Despite these results, there was limited evidence of compromised bone health in eczema patients when such results were adjusted for confounders such as calcium intake and physical activity. This study investigated intake of food items and nutrients as well as BMD in Chinese children in Hong Kong with varying degrees of eczema, and compared these values with unaffected children.

Methods

Study population

This cross-sectional study recruited ethnic Chinese children aged below 18 years with physician-diagnosed eczema from our paediatric allergy and dermatology clinics over a 6-month period in 2012. Eczema was diagnosed using standard criteria,⁷ and disease severity was assessed by SCORing Atopic Dermatitis.⁸ Patients were treated with topical mometasone furoate only. Those prescribed other

評估兒童濕疹患者的食物和營養攝取量與其骨密度

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引言：飲食禁忌在濕疹患者中很普遍，這可能導致骨質密度降低。本研究探討香港華籍兒童濕疹患者的飲食和其骨質密度的關係。

方法：這項橫斷面觀察研究在香港一所大學附屬教學醫院內進行。2012年的6個月內在本院的兒科過敏和皮膚科診所招募了18歲以下的兒童濕疹患者。亦在本院的門診診所招募了沒有過敏的兒童以及具有穩定的哮喘狀況和/或過敏性鼻炎但並沒有濕疹和食物過敏的兒童作為參考組。使用一份食物頻率問卷並透過Foodworks Professional軟件記錄及分析參與者對不同食物和營養的攝取。利用定量超聲骨測量法量度半徑和脛骨的骨質密度，並通過免疫測試對尿交聯氨基端肽進行定量並校正肌酐水平。

結果：研究期間共招募了114例兒童濕疹患者和60例參考組別的兒童。按「異位性皮膚炎評分」(SCORAD)評估他們的濕疹情況。男性每日能量攝取量高於女性(中位數, 7570 kJ比6736 kJ; P=0.035), 但兩個性別之間對攝入任何單一食物或營養成分則沒有差異。與參考組別比較, 濕疹患者的大豆和奶類製品攝取量較高, 但雞蛋、牛肉和貝殼類的攝取量較低。濕疹患者亦攝取較少維生素D、鈣和鐵。濕疹患者和參考組別的平均(標準差)骨質密度Z評分方面, 半徑分別為0.52 (0.90)和0.55 (1.12) [P=0.889], 而脛骨分別為0.02 (1.03)和-0.01 (1.13) [P=0.886]。兩組之間尿酸水平相若。鈣攝取量與濕疹患者的骨質密度Z評分相關。

結論：飲食禁忌在香港華籍兒童濕疹患者中很普遍, 他們的鈣、維生素D和鐵攝取量較低。儘管如此, 這對骨質密度或骨再生指標的變化無關。

topical steroids were changed to this drug for at least 4 weeks before the study. Patients prescribed oral immunosuppressive drugs within 6 months were excluded. Subjects with stable asthma and/or allergic rhinitis who were free of eczema and food allergy as well as non-allergic children were recruited from attendants at our out-patient clinics as a reference group. As an inclusion criterion, subjects in the reference group had no dietary restrictions. Following informed written consent, our research staff recorded subjects' intake of a wide spectrum of dietary components using a Chinese FFQ. Children who attended secondary school and beyond were assessed using the adolescent/adult version,^{9,10} whereas those in primary schools and below were assessed using the preschool version.¹¹ Intake of individual food items and groups of major nutrients as recorded in FFQ were quantified and analysed by Foodworks Professional software (version 7; Xyris, Brisbane, Australia). This software included only certain Chinese food items commonly found in Australia. Thus, our co-author (FYYK), who has a dietetic qualification, added new Chinese food data with reference to a comprehensive Chinese food composition database published in 2004 by

the Peking University Medical Press (available upon request). These new food items were saved in the software as a new food composition database so that their nutrient data could be computed. Physical activity level of participants was assessed using a Physical Self-Description Questionnaire.¹² The study was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of our university. All participants provided written informed consent.

Urinary concentration of cross-linked N-telopeptides of type 1 collagen

Urinary concentrations of cross-linked N-telopeptides of type 1 collagen (NTx), biomarkers of bone resorption,¹³ were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Wampole Laboratories, Princeton [NJ], US) with a lower limit of detection set at 20 nM of bone collagen equivalent. Results were corrected for creatinine that was measured by modified Jaffe reaction (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany).

Bone mineral density measurement

Participants' BMD was measured at the mid-point of the radius in the non-dominant arm and at the left tibia using quantitative ultrasound bone sonometry (QUBS) to determine the velocity of ultrasound wave, expressed as the speed of sound in m/s, using Omnisense 7000P (BeamMed, Petach Tikva, Israel) as described previously.^{14,15} This machine compared speed of sound measurements to a built-in reference database of a healthy urban Chinese population of

797 boys and 760 girls aged 0 to 18 years. As described in the manufacturer's manual, subjects with previous osteoporotic fractures, use of medications affecting bone health, presence of a disease known to affect bone metabolism, recent prolonged immobilisation, or a systemic malignant disease within 5 years were excluded from such reference database. The Omnisense devices were transported from place to place, and the same group of operators performed all measurements. Results of BMD were then expressed as age- and gender-matched Z-score.

Statistical analysis

Dietary food and nutrient intake, BMD Z-scores, and urine NTx levels between different groups were analysed by Student's *t* test or analysis of variance (ANOVA). The relationship between eczema and dietary, BMD, and urinary variables that differed significantly between children with eczema and those in the reference group were confirmed by multivariable stepwise binary logistic regression adjusted for age, gender, body mass index (BMI), physical activity level, and co-morbid allergic diseases as covariates. The correlations between clinical variables, BMD Z-scores, and urine NTx levels were analysed by Pearson correlation. Continuous variables with skewed data distribution were transformed to achieve normal distribution prior to analyses. All analyses were performed with the use of SPSS (Windows version 18.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago [IL], US). The level of significance was set at 0.05, and all P values were two-tailed.

TABLE 1. Clinical characteristics of 174 study participants

	Mean \pm standard deviation or No. (%)			P value†
	Reference group* (n=60)	Mild eczema (n=64)	Moderate-to-severe eczema (n=50)	
Age (years)	10.0 \pm 5.0	9.8 \pm 5.4	11.9 \pm 3.8	0.050
Male	35 (58.3)	27 (42.2)	27 (54.0)	0.177
Body weight (kg)	34.9 \pm 19.9	34.2 \pm 20.2	40.9 \pm 17.0	0.141
Standing height (cm)	133.3 \pm 28.9	131.3 \pm 28.5	142.6 \pm 21.8	0.070
BMI (kg/m ²)	17.7 \pm 4.3	17.7 \pm 3.8	19.1 \pm 4.0	0.144
BMI Z-score	-0.10 \pm 1.28	0.03 \pm 1.20	0.35 \pm 0.97	0.128
Physical activity level ¹²				0.032
Light	12 (20.0)	25 (39.1)	20 (40.0)	
Moderate	37 (61.7)	23 (35.9)	19 (38.0)	
Heavy	11 (18.3)	17 (26.6)	11 (22.0)	
Co-morbid asthma*	3 (5.0)	12 (18.8)	17 (34.0)	<0.001
Co-morbid allergic rhinitis*	13 (21.7)	30 (46.9)	27 (54.0)	0.001

Abbreviation: BMI = body mass index

* Reference subjects with these co-morbid allergies must not practise any dietary restriction and also be free from any inhaled or intranasal corticosteroid treatment

† Analysed by one-way analysis of variance for numerical variables and χ^2 test for categorical variables

Results

A total of 114 children with eczema and other 60 children as the reference group were recruited (Table 1). The means (\pm SDs) age of children in the reference group, children with mild eczema, and children with moderate-to-severe eczema were 10.0 ± 5.0 , 9.8 ± 5.4 , and 11.9 ± 3.8 years, respectively. Age, gender, and anthropometric variables did not differ among children with eczema and those in the reference group. Table 2 describes the children's daily food intake adjusted for total energy as recorded by FFQ. Males had a higher daily energy intake than females (median [interquartile range]: 7570 [6267-9487] kJ vs 6736 [5438-8547] kJ; $P=0.035$), but intake of any single food item or nutrient did not differ when adjusted for daily energy intake. Multivariable stepwise binary logistic regression analyses revealed that a higher intake of soybeans and soybean products as well as miscellaneous dairy products was associated with an increased risk of eczema, although statistically significant associations were only found between the third tertile of soybean intake and mild eczema, as

well as between the second tertile and mild eczema, and between the third tertile and moderate-to-severe eczema for intake of miscellaneous dairy products. A higher consumption of eggs, beef, and shellfish was associated with lower risk of eczema (Table 3). Children with eczema and those in the reference group consumed similar supplements of cod liver oil, fish oil, vitamins, and calcium ($P>0.9$ for all; data not shown). Table 4 summarises their nutrient intake. Patients with moderate-to-severe eczema consumed a lower amount of vitamin D, calcium, and iron when compared with those with mild eczema and/or those in the reference group. Children with the highest tertile of intake for vitamin D (odds ratio [OR]=0.16; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.05-0.48; $P=0.001$) and calcium (OR=0.17; 95% CI, 0.06-0.51; $P=0.002$) had a lower risk for moderate-to-severe eczema than those with the lowest tertile when adjusted for age, gender, BMI Z-score, and physical activity level as covariates.

The mean BMD Z-score for children with eczema and those in the reference group was 0.52

TABLE 2. Daily food intake in 174 children with and without eczema

Food intake	Median (IQR) of daily intake (g/MJ)			P value*	P value between groups†		
	Reference group (n=60)	ME (n=64)	MSE (n=50)		Reference group vs ME	Reference group vs MSE	ME vs MSE
Bread, cereals, pasta, rice, and noodles	63.1 (50.3-85.5)	59.4 (42.2-74.6)	63.3 (48.7-79.3)	0.242	-	-	-
Fruits	21.9 (15.3-35.4)	21.6 (12.2-37.3)	23.8 (13.4-40.1)	0.953	-	-	-
Vegetables	25.5 (15.2-40.5)	20.8 (12.5-40.3)	27.8 (19.0-47.2)	0.441	-	-	-
Legumes					-	-	-
Soybeans and soybean products	5.67 (1.67-12.4)	7.18 (4.21-18.4)	7.11 (2.26-16.4)	0.100			
Peanuts	0.04 (0-0.53)	0 (0-0.26)	0 (0-0.24)	0.248			
Tree nuts	0 (0-0.05)	0 (0-0.05)	0 (0-0.13)	0.632			
Egg	1.75 (0.86-3.65)	1.21 (0.41-2.07)	1.19 (0.24-2.52)	0.034	0.014	0.047	0.950
Meat							
Pork	3.33 (1.90-5.90)	3.80 (1.76-7.40)	5.10 (2.60-10.93)	0.050	0.726	0.018	0.046
Beef	0.59 (0-1.65)	0.66 (0.07-1.48)	0.05 (0-1.43)	0.068			
Chicken	3.02 (2.04-5.27)	3.17 (1.84-5.96)	3.19 (1.40-5.13)	0.553			
Processed meat	1.23 (0.44-2.11)	1.54 (0.40-3.10)	1.98 (0.62-3.43)	0.159			
Fish/seafood					-	-	-
Non-shellfish	3.17 (1.46-7.35)	3.68 (2.39-6.13)	3.13 (1.63-5.61)	0.839			
Shellfish	0.21 (0-0.95)	0.12 (0-0.94)	0.07 (0-0.39)	0.245			
Milk and dairy products‡							
Cow's milk	14.90 (5.66-28.00)	10.10 (2.48-22.20)	8.36 (3.51-17.50)	0.079			
Miscellaneous dairy products	0.47 (0-1.85)	1.30 (0.33-2.63)	1.66 (0.40-3.29)	0.013	0.015	0.007	0.517

Abbreviations: IQR = interquartile range; ME = mild eczema; MSE = moderate-to-severe eczema

* Analysed by Kruskal-Wallis test for trend across the three groups

† Performed post-hoc analyses by Mann-Whitney U test only for food items with statistically significant trend

‡ Cow's milk included both liquid and powder forms, whereas miscellaneous dairy products included all other processed cow's milk products such as cheese, yogurt, and ice cream

TABLE 3. Multivariable binary logistic analyses for the associations between eczema severity and food intake*

Food intake	Reference group (n=60)	Mild eczema (n=64)		Moderate-to-severe eczema (n=50)		Mild eczema (n=64)	Moderate-to-severe eczema (n=50)	
	Ref	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)†	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)†	Ref	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)†
Bread, cereals, pasta, rice, and noodles								
Second tertile	1.0	0.436	0.69 (0.28-1.73)	0.766	0.85 (0.30-2.42)	1.0	0.926	1.05 (0.39-2.84)
Third tertile	1.0	0.223	0.57 (0.23-1.41)	0.629	0.78 (0.28-2.16)	1.0	0.504	1.42 (0.51-3.92)
Fruits								
Second tertile	1.0	0.106	0.48 (0.20-1.17)	0.445	0.68 (0.25-1.83)	1.0	0.614	1.28 (0.49-3.39)
Third tertile	1.0	0.552	0.76 (0.31-1.88)	0.980	1.01 (0.38-2.71)	1.0	0.595	1.29 (0.50-3.32)
Vegetables								
Second tertile	1.0	0.055	0.41 (0.17-1.02)	0.745	1.18 (0.43-3.28)	1.0	0.074	2.53 (0.91-6.99)
Third tertile	1.0	0.596	0.78 (0.31-1.96)	0.463	1.47 (0.53-4.13)	1.0	0.184	1.97 (0.73-5.33)
Soybeans and soybean products								
Second tertile	1.0	0.173	1.88 (0.76-4.63)	0.437	1.47 (0.56-3.85)	1.0	0.362	0.63 (0.23-1.71)
Third tertile	1.0	0.041	2.59 (1.04-6.43)	0.169	1.98 (0.75-5.23)	1.0	0.505	0.72 (0.27-1.90)
Peanuts								
Intake below median	1.0	0.190	1.88 (0.73-4.83)	0.540	1.36 (0.51-3.66)	1.0	0.224	0.56 (0.22-1.42)
Intake above median	1.0	0.473	0.72 (0.30-1.76)	0.169	0.51 (0.20-1.33)	1.0	0.598	0.76 (0.27-2.11)
Eggs								
Second tertile	1.0	0.099	0.46 (0.18-1.16)	0.110	0.43 (0.15-1.21)	1.0	0.613	1.28 (0.50-3.27)
Third tertile	1.0	0.037	0.37 (0.15-0.94)	0.027	0.29 (0.10-0.87)	1.0	0.545	1.34 (0.52-3.49)
Pork								
Second tertile	1.0	0.666	0.83 (0.35-1.97)	0.343	1.62 (0.60-4.39)	1.0	0.213	1.90 (0.69-5.20)
Third tertile	1.0	0.426	1.44 (0.59-3.56)	0.056	2.70 (0.97-7.48)	1.0	0.125	2.14 (0.81-5.64)
Beef								
Second tertile	1.0	0.262	1.69 (0.67-4.26)	0.042	0.34 (0.12-0.96)	1.0	0.002	0.20 (0.07-0.54)
Third tertile	1.0	0.972	0.98 (0.38-2.58)	0.062	0.41 (0.16-1.05)	1.0	0.184	0.51 (0.19-1.38)
Chicken								
Second tertile	1.0	0.704	0.84 (0.35-2.04)	0.380	0.64 (0.24-1.73)	1.0	0.940	0.96 (0.36-2.56)
Third tertile	1.0	0.669	1.22 (0.49-3.03)	0.631	1.28 (0.47-3.44)	1.0	0.868	1.08 (0.42-2.80)
Processed meat								
Second tertile	1.0	0.375	0.67 (0.28-1.62)	0.547	0.74 (0.27-2.00)	1.0	0.544	0.73 (0.26-2.02)
Third tertile	1.0	0.145	2.02 (0.79-5.21)	0.112	2.27 (0.83-6.26)	1.0	0.994	1.00 (0.39-2.57)
Non-shellfish								
Second tertile	1.0	0.069	2.35 (0.94-5.88)	0.592	1.32 (0.48-3.60)	1.0	0.061	0.40 (0.15-1.04)
Third tertile	1.0	0.422	1.45 (0.58-3.62)	0.871	0.93 (0.36-2.36)	1.0	0.155	0.49 (0.18-1.31)
Shellfish								
Second tertile	1.0	0.930	0.96 (0.37-2.48)	0.746	0.85 (0.33-2.24)	1.0	0.493	0.72 (0.28-1.83)
Third tertile	1.0	0.451	0.70 (0.28-1.76)	0.016	0.28 (0.10-0.79)	1.0	0.027	0.30 (0.11-0.87)
Cow's milk								
Second tertile	1.0	0.102	0.45 (0.18-1.17)	0.379	0.65 (0.24-1.71)	1.0	0.474	1.40 (0.56-3.51)
Third tertile	1.0	0.165	0.51 (0.19-1.32)	0.169	0.46 (0.15-1.40)	1.0	0.824	0.89 (0.33-2.43)
Miscellaneous dairy products								
Second tertile	1.0	0.010	3.32 (1.34-8.24)	0.084	2.52 (0.88-7.20)	1.0	0.450	0.67 (0.23-1.91)
Third tertile	1.0	0.100	2.19 (0.86-5.56)	0.007	3.93 (1.44-10.72)	1.0	0.377	1.58 (0.57-4.35)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio

* Dietary intakes of all subjects were grouped into tertiles

† Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index Z-score, and physical activity level

TABLE 4. Daily nutrient intake in 174 children with and without eczema

Daily nutrient intake	Median (IQR) No. (%) of children with actual intakes <DRI*			P value†	P value between groups‡		
	Reference group (n=60)	ME (n=64)	MSE (n=50)		Reference group vs ME	Reference group vs MSE	ME vs MSE
Energy					-	-	-
in kJ	7023 (5345-8496)	7154 (5656-9054)	7518 (6334-9488)	0.108			
in kCal	1678 (1277-2030) 41 (68.3)	1709 (1351-2163) 38 (59.4)	1796 (1513-2267) 33 (66.0)	0.108			
Protein (% of energy)	16.6 (14.8-20.8) 27 (45.0)	17.2 (14.2-19.5) 24 (37.5)	17.3 (15.1-20.4) 16 (32.0)	0.864	-	-	-
Fats (% of energy)	28.5 (27.0-31.4)	28.9 (26.3-32.3)	27.9 (24.5-34.4)	0.824	-	-	-
Saturated fat (%)	8.45 (6.49-10.27)	8.63 (6.91-10.47)	8.81 (7.56-10.39)	0.621	-	-	-
Polyunsaturated fat (%)	5.41 (4.34-7.15)	5.79 (4.74-7.69)	5.82 (4.60-7.39)	0.458	-	-	-
Carbohydrates (% of energy)	49.5 (44.6-53.5)	50.0 (45.3-53.1)	49.3 (43.3-53.8)	0.912	-	-	-
Vitamin A (µgRE/MJ)	105.1 (67.4-153.8) 27 (45.0)	91.5 (73.3-136.8) 26 (40.6)	90.5 (65.4-125.0) 22 (44.0)	0.473	-	-	-
Vitamin C (mg/MJ)	17.6 (11.9-26.8) 13 (21.7)	17.1 (10.4-25.4) 19 (29.7)	15.0 (10.6-21.8) 15 (30.0)	0.350	-	-	-
Vitamin D (µg/MJ)	0.27 (0.10-0.61) 59 (98.3)	0.14 (0.06-0.35) 62 (96.9)	0.10 (0.06-0.17) 50 (100)	0.001	0.037	<0.001	0.081
Vitamin E (mg/MJ)	0.95 (0.66-1.47) 37 (61.7)	1.01 (0.66-1.50) 31 (48.4)	0.81 (0.60-1.23) 33 (66.0)	0.134			
Calcium (mg/MJ)	89.5 (62.0-125.4) 41 (68.3)	74.4 (58.8-108.8) 48 (75.0)	68.1 (52.9-77.1) 42 (84.0)	0.001	0.175	<0.001	0.019
Iron (mg/MJ)	1.63 (1.30-2.12) 40 (66.6)	1.59 (1.24-2.08) 45 (70.3)	1.41 (1.17-1.71) 38 (76.0)	0.047	0.586	0.015	0.070
Zinc (mg/MJ)	1.41 (1.18-1.65) 45 (75.0)	1.31 (1.16-1.52) 49 (76.6)	1.29 (1.11-1.47) 42 (84.0)	0.094			

Abbreviations: DRI = dietary reference intake; IQR = interquartile range; ME = mild eczema; MJ = megajoule; MSE = moderate-to-severe eczema; RE = retinol equivalents

* Age- and sex-specific DRI for Chinese, based on recommended nutrient intake for energy; protein; vitamin A, C, and D; zinc; and adequate intake for vitamin E, calcium, and iron

† Comparisons of median nutrient intake by Kruskal-Wallis test; comparisons of % DRI of nutrient intakes by χ^2

‡ Pairwise comparisons of median nutrient intake by Mann-Whitney U test; paired comparisons of % DRI of nutrient intakes by Yates' corrected χ^2

TABLE 5. Differences in BMD variables between children with and without eczema

BMD Z-score	Mean (SD) No. (%) with Z-score < -1		P value*
	Reference group (n=60)	Eczema (n=114)	
Radius	0.55 (1.12) 6 (10.0)	0.52 (0.90) 5 (4.4)	0.889 0.148
Tibia	-0.01 (1.13) 10 (16.7)	0.02 (1.03) 18 (15.8)	0.886 0.881
Urine NTx-to-creatinine ratio (nM/mM)	339 (174)	313 (223)	0.451

Abbreviations: BMD = bone mineral density; NTx = cross-linked N-telopeptides of type I collagen; SD = standard deviation

* Analysed by Student's t test for means and χ^2 for numbers

and 0.55 over the radius (P=0.889), and 0.02 and (P=0.296 and 0.661, respectively). The BMD Z-score -0.01 over the tibia (P=0.886) [Table 5]. The BMD at the tibia correlated inversely with children's did not differ between children with mild and age ($r = -0.282, P<0.001$), but the Z-score at both moderate-to-severe eczema over these two regions regions was independent of BMI Z-score. Age of

TABLE 6. Associations between daily calcium intake and BMD and urine NTx among children with and without eczema

	Daily calcium intake			P value	Post-hoc comparison*, mean difference (SE)		
	First tertile	Second tertile	Third tertile		1st vs 2nd	1st vs 3rd	2nd vs 3rd
Reference subjects (n=60)							
Radius Z-score	0.46 (1.16)	0.52 (1.15)	0.66 (1.11)	0.850			
Tibia Z-score	0.01 (1.22)	-0.15 (1.33)	0.12 (0.84)	0.764			
Urine NTx-to-Cr ratio (nM/mM)	251 (152)	400 (185)	375 (156)	0.018	-150 (55)†	-124 (54)	26 (56)
With eczema (n=114)							
Radius Z-score	0.72 (0.80)	0.18 (0.72)	0.67 (1.08)	0.016	0.53 (0.20)†	0.04 (0.20)	-0.50 (0.20)†
Tibia Z-score	-0.09 (1.06)	-0.25 (1.04)	0.39 (0.87)	0.015	0.16 (0.23)	-0.49 (0.23)	-0.65 (0.23)†
Urine NTx-to-Cr ratio (nM/mM)	347 (226)	325 (255)	268 (183)	0.312			

Abbreviations: BMD = bone mineral density; Cr = creatinine; NTx = cross-linked N-telopeptides of type I collagen; SE = standard error

* Performed only for variables with significant results by one-way analysis of variance, and analysed with Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons

† P<0.05

onset of eczema did not influence BMD Z-score at the radius ($P=0.349$) or tibia ($P=0.240$), nor was it associated with physical activity level ($P>0.1$ for both). Urine NTx levels did not differ between patients and reference subjects ($P=0.451$; Table 5), between reference subjects and those with mild or moderate-to-severe eczema, or between those with mild and moderate-to-severe eczema ($P>0.3$ for all). This biomarker showed an inverse correlation with subject's age ($r = -0.569$, $P<0.001$) but not BMI Z-score ($r = -0.132$, $P=0.101$) or BMD Z-score at the radius ($r = -0.133$, $P=0.097$) or tibia ($r = -0.135$, $P=0.093$). Repeated analyses in eczema or reference subject subgroups yielded similar results.

Regarding the possible effects of calcium intake, the tertiles of daily intake were not associated with BMD Z-score at either the radius or tibia among reference subjects (Table 6). On the other hand, patients at the second tertile of calcium intake had a lower BMD Z-score at both the radius and tibia than those at the first and third tertiles ($P=0.016$ and 0.015 , respectively by one-way ANOVA). Patients with the highest tertile of calcium intake had higher BMD Z-score at the tibia.

Discussion

This study is the first to report the effects of eczema and dietary intake on BMD in Chinese children in Hong Kong. Children with eczema had a higher intake of soybeans and miscellaneous dairy products but lower intake of eggs, beef, shellfish, vitamin D, calcium, and iron than the reference group. Despite these differences, children with eczema had similar BMD Z-scores at the radius and tibia and urinary NTx levels. We also observed a trend for patients with the highest tertile of calcium intake to have a higher BMD Z-score at the tibia.

Food allergy is commonly believed to be a

major cause of eczema in the Chinese culture. Werfel and Breuer¹⁶ supported this by the finding that atopic dermatitis could be exacerbated by certain foods in more than 50% of affected children. Nonetheless, reactions induced by classic foods such as hen's eggs and cow's milk were less common in adolescents and adults than in young children. Food allergy in eczema may be immunoglobulin (Ig) E-mediated or non-IgE-mediated, thus food-induced eczema should be diagnosed only by thorough clinical history-taking and diagnostic work-up. Because of a possible co-existence of eczema and food allergy, dietary restrictions form an integral component of eczema management in children. A systematic review of 421 participants from nine randomised controlled trials only suggested some benefit of an egg-free diet in infants with suspected egg allergy who had positive specific IgE to eggs. No benefit, however, could be detected for the use of various exclusion diets in unselected people with atopic eczema.¹⁷ Clinicians should also bear in mind the dynamic nature of food allergy, and that young children might outgrow such allergies.

Eczema severity was associated with altered dietary intake in our children. Of Hong Kong children aged 2 to 7 years, 8% reported adverse food reactions, with the six leading foods being shellfish, eggs, peanuts, beef, cow's milk, and tree nuts.² Such adverse reactions to multiple foods also led to worse quality of life.¹⁸ In the EuroPrevall study, shrimp, mango, milk, eggs, and peanuts were the foods most commonly reported to cause allergy among primary schoolchildren in Hong Kong.^{19,20} According to the presence of allergen-specific IgE, however, milk and egg sensitisation was identified in over 14% of these subjects whereas that for all other foods including shrimp and peanuts was less than 8%. In our hospital-based patients, skin prick testing revealed that shellfish, peanuts, nuts, and eggs were the most

common food allergens.²¹ In general, allergy to milk, eggs, beef, and seafood is a common cultural belief in Chinese families with children having eczema. Consistently, our patients with moderate-to-severe eczema had a lower intake of eggs, beef, and shellfish as well as vitamin D, calcium, and iron (Tables 2 to 4). To compensate for such dietary restrictions, they ingested more soybeans and soybean products, as well as miscellaneous dairy products. These alterations were consistent with our earlier findings that dietary restrictions to avoid high calcium foods such as cow's milk were common among Hong Kong children with eczema.^{3,22} Milk intake was also negatively associated with eczema diagnosis among Spanish primary schoolchildren.²³

Dietary intake of vitamin D was very low in our children, and virtually all (both cases and controls) ingested a lower amount than the age- and sex-specific dietary reference intake for the Chinese population (Table 4). Our data also suggested an inverse relationship between eczema severity and vitamin D intake. These results echoed those of our recent study in which low serum vitamin D level was highly prevalent in both Hong Kong children with eczema and non-allergic controls.²⁴ Vitamin D deficiency was associated with disease severity in our eczema children. Our study found eczema severity to be associated with several single-nucleotide polymorphisms of vitamin D pathway genes.²⁵ Besides its role in bone metabolism, vitamin D₃ exerted pluripotent effects on both cutaneous adaptive (eg T-cell activation and dendritic cell maturation) and innate (eg expression of antimicrobial peptides) immunity.^{26,27} Our data suggested low serum levels of LL-37, the biologically active form of cathelicidin involved in antimicrobial defence, in children with eczema.²⁸ Alterations in local vitamin D₃ levels also modulated skin barrier function.²⁹ Most children in Hong Kong, a subtropical region, had long school hours on weekdays and swam mainly in indoor pools. Thus, they are not expected to produce enough vitamin D from sunlight exposure. Together with our dietary data, we recommend that local children increase their outdoor activities and dietary intake of vitamin D.

Dietary intake of our children was recorded by FFQ. This method has been used to assess habitual intake over extended periods of time, ranging from the past month to the past year, by asking respondents to report frequency of consumption and often portion size for a defined list of foods and beverages.³⁰ This allows for investigation of individual dietary pattern, ranking of usual individual intake, and examination of associations between frequency of consumption of certain items and individual clinical conditions. Woo et al⁹ developed an FFQ for the Hong Kong Chinese population that was later adapted and validated in local children and adolescents.^{11-13,18} Energy intake of

two thirds of our subjects was below the Chinese-specific dietary reference intake (Table 4). Based on our data, FFQ would overestimate the intake of energy and macronutrients when compared with a 3-day food record.¹¹ Thus, both our patients and controls had an inadequate nutritional intake.

Skeletal problems were common in children with food allergy and eczema. The BMD in children aged 8 to 17 years with CMA was markedly reduced for age, and calcium consumption was only one quarter that recommended.⁵ Beta-crosslaps concentration as a biomarker of bone turnover was lower in CMA patients than in controls.⁶ Osteoporosis and osteopenia were detected in 4.8% and 32.8% of 125 adults with moderate-to-severe eczema, respectively.³¹ Low BMD in these patients did not seem to respond to calcium and/or vitamin D supplementation.³² Another small adult study found similar BMD between subjects with eczema and controls.³³ In childhood eczema, patients with severe disease treated with topical corticosteroids and cyclosporin had much lower BMD as measured by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) than those prescribed topical corticosteroids alone.³⁴ The BMD was similar between Dutch children with moderate-to-severe eczema and the general population.³⁵ Overall, there are limited data regarding BMD in childhood eczema. In this study, children with eczema had similar sonographically measured BMD at the radius and tibia and urinary level of NTx when compared with controls (Table 5). Nonetheless, BMD Z-scores were lower among patients in the second than third tertile of dietary calcium intake (Table 6). We do not recommend unjustified restriction of calcium-rich foods such as cow's milk and soybean in children with eczema.

This study has several limitations. First, we did not record subjects' outdoor activities or measure their serum vitamin D level. Second, this study assessed subjects' dietary intake using a FFQ instead of a 3-day food record. The FFQ is cheap and easy to administer. Such FFQ with parental reporting was also a reasonably valid way to collect dietary data on children even in situations when parents do not observe all meals and snacks eaten by their child.³⁶⁻³⁸ Third, because of its cross-sectional nature, this study did not collect information about the duration of food avoidance. Fourth, BMD of our children was measured by ultrasound rather than DEXA; with the latter being the gold standard for diagnosing osteoporosis. There is substantial concern about radiation hazard especially in children.³⁹ This study adopted the radiation-free technique of QUBS that was useful in assessing BMD in children.⁴⁰ Lastly, our patients with moderate-to-severe eczema were nearly 2 years older than the reference group although patients as a whole group were of similar age (Table 1). Because of the higher energy needs of

older and bigger children, we adjusted for subjects' age and gender in multivariable regression analyses and compared their dietary intake with age- and gender-specific dietary reference intakes.

Conclusion

Dietary restrictions are common among Chinese children with eczema in Hong Kong. These patients had a lower calcium, vitamin D, and iron intake. Despite this, childhood eczema was not associated with diminished BMD. Nonetheless, a significant association was detected between calcium intake and BMD among these patients.

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Declaration

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