

Oral comfort: A new concept to assess the acceptance of food by elderly people suffering from oral health problems

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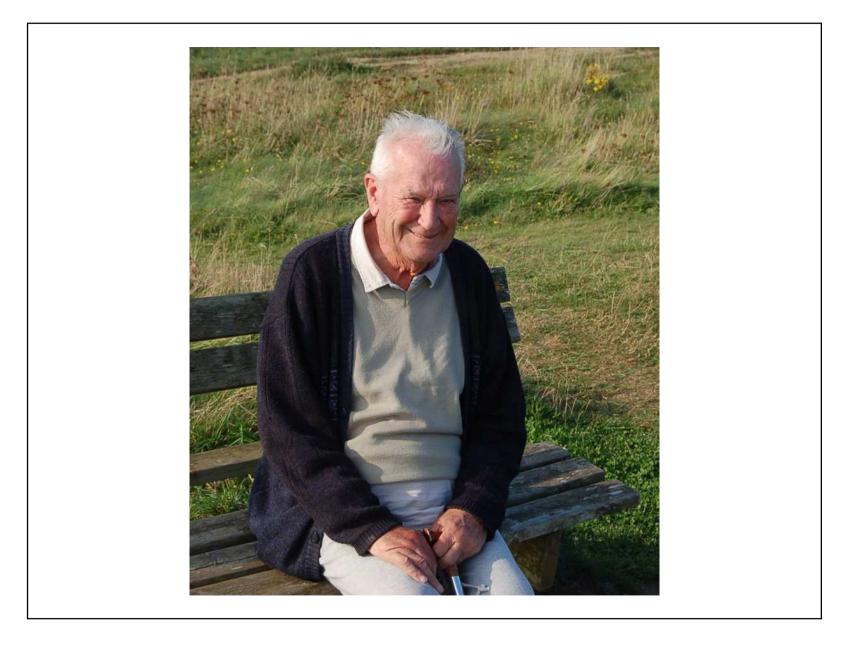


Food comfortability: a new concept to understand elderlies' expectations in terms of sensory characteristics

<u>Mathilde Vandenberghe-Descamps</u>, Claire Sulmont-Rossé, Chantal Septier, Gilles Feron & Hélène Labouré

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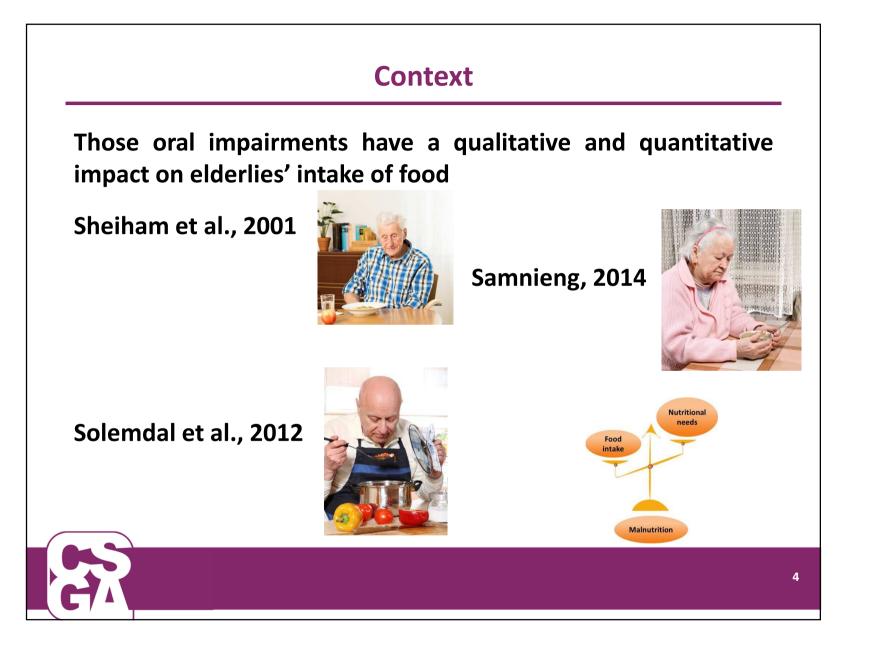


Context

Ageing is often accompanied by oral impairments:

- Tooth loss (Müller et al., 2007)
- Decreased muscle strength (Fontijn-Tekamp et al., 2004)
- Hyposalivation (Vandenberghe-Descamps et al., 2016)
- Impaired swallowing (Ekberg & FeinbergEkberg, 1991; Schindler & Kelly, 2002)
- Changes in orosensory perception (Song et al., 2016)
- Etc.





Context

The food offer for elderlies is reduced to mixed products, not always pleasant with regard to flavor or texture (Luckow & Delahunty, 2004; Song et al., 2016; Doets et al., 2016).





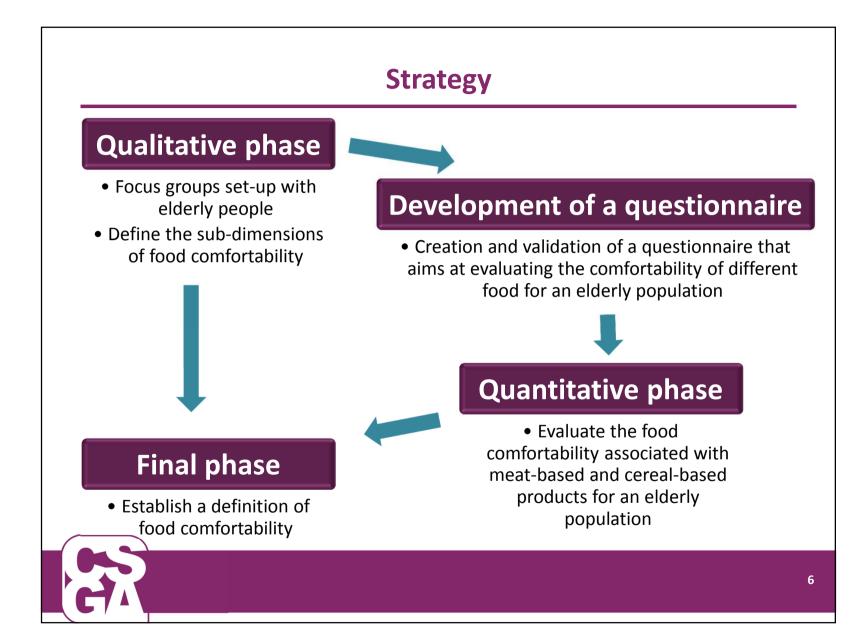
It is necessary to improve those products in a sensory manner and therefore work on the concept of food comfortability

Objectives:

- Understand what a pleasant food is for elderly people in terms of food comfortability
- Develop and define the concept of food comfortability



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Strategy – qualitative phase

3 focus groups organized, each composed of **6** elderly people

- Brainstorming: what comes to your mind when I say "oral comfort"?
- "What is the most uncomfortable food for you, and for what reason?"
- Food tasting

Among the foods in front of you, choose one comfortable food and one uncomfortable food.

Why did you select those foods?



7



Strategy – qualitative phase

Analysis of verbatim

• Categorization and counting of the words

categories	Nb of words with repetition (%)	Nb of words without repetition (%)		
texture	36,50	35,25		
Bolus formation	29,78	16,55		
Flavour	18,54	15,11		
Culinary aspects	4,63	7,91		
Sensations	2,67	7,91		
Volume	2,09	2,16 4,32 5,04		
Visual	1,97			
Pain	1,27			
To eat	1,27	2,88		
Smell	0,93	0,72		
Environment	0,23	1,44		
Mouth	0,12	0,72		
TOTAL	100%	100%		



General que	estion					
This food is						
Very uncomfortal	ble Uncomfo	rtable	Moderately comfortable	Comfo	rtable	Very comfortable
				C]	
Bolus forma	ation					
To cut this fo	od with your in	cisor is				
Impossible	Very difficult	Diffic	ult Moderat	ely easy	Easy	Very easy
			C			
Same sca	ale for cutting v	vith premo	olars, masticating swallowing	g, humidifio	cation witl	n saliva and

Nouth pain			
Does eating the food br	ing a burning or spic	y sensation?	
Extremely	A lot	Little	Not at all
Same scale fo	r muscular pain, arti	cular pain, dental pai	n and gum pain
exture and flavour			
s this food sticky?			
Extremely	A lot	Little	Not at all
Same scale for string		y, melting, firm, hard, dic and bitter	, intense in taste, salty,

Strategy – quantitative phase

	Subjects	Products				
	n = 39	Beef cheek	Ground chicken balls			
	21 women / 18 men Mean age = 72.64 ± 6.2	Plain beef	Chicken aiguillette			
	(min: 65 y/o max: 87 y/o)	Ground beef	Reconstituted chicken			

	Subjects	Products				
	n = 42	Crispbread	Milk roll			
	21 women / 21 men Mean age = 73.57 ± 6.04	Financier	Protein enriched milk roll			
	(min: 65 y/o max: 87 y/o)	Madeleine	Sponge cake			

Data analysis

Are the products perceived differently in terms of oral comfort?

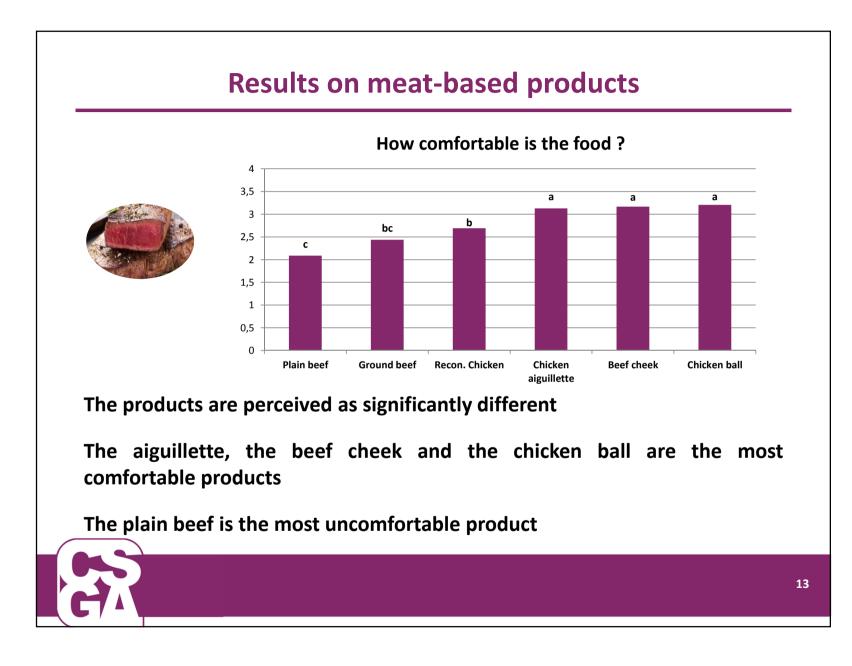
Anova and means multiple comparisons (Student Newman Keuls)

What are the characteristics of each product in terms of oral comfort?

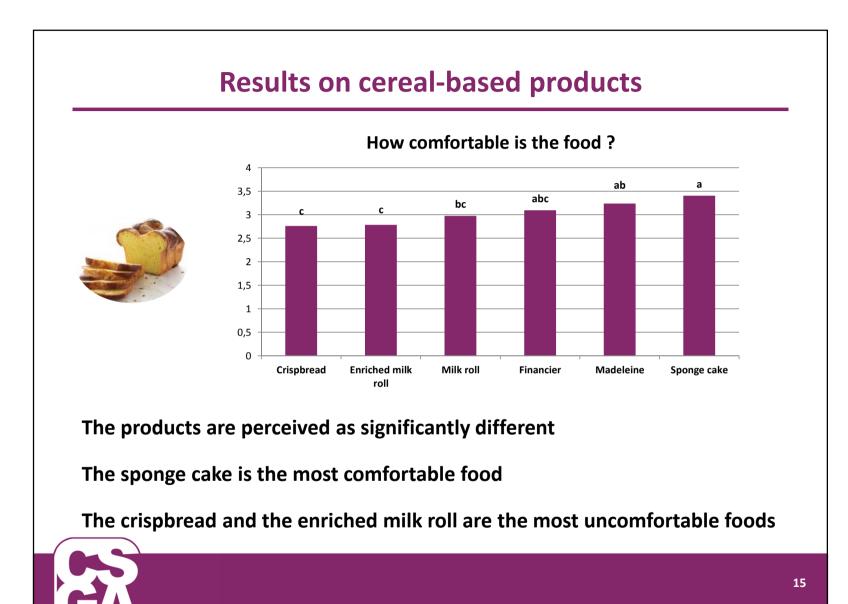
• Flash table (Schlich, 1998) (1)







	F-Prod	P(F)	Chicken balls	Chicken aiguillette	Beef cheek	Recon. Chicken	Ground beef	Plain beef
General question								
comfort	14.46	***	+	+	+		<u> </u>	- >
Difficulty to form fo	od bolus							
incisor	42.01	***	-	-	-	-	+	7
molar	35.26	***	-	-	- \	-	+	+
masticate	37.45	***	-	-	-	-	+	+
humidify	8.45	***	-		-]		+	+
swallow	20.34	***	-	-	- /		+	+
time	24.09	***			_		+	+
Pain encountered w	hile eating							
muscle	5.89	***		_				+
articular	10.54	***	-		-			+
dental	4.06	**						+
gum	2.28	*						+
Texture (intensity)								
sticky	2.18					+		-
stringy	28.14	***	-	-	+	-	-	+
greasy	12.12	***	+	-	+		+	-
dry	13.51	***		+	(-)	+	+	-
doughy	12.94	***	+			(+	+	_
melting	24.31	***			+ /			-
firm	29.54	***	-				~	
hard	25.11	***	-	-	-	-	+	+
Flavour (intensity)								
Taste intense	8.77	***			(+)	C -	-)	+
salty	5.69	***	+	+		+		



	F-Prod	P(F)	Madeleine	Sponge cake	Financier	Milk roll	Crispbread	Protein enr. milk roll
General question								
comfort	5.95	***	+	+	$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{C}}$		C -	- >
Difficulty to form food	bolus							
incisor	10.85	***	-	-			+	+
molar	13.49	***	- /	- \	-		+	+
masticate	11.26	***	-	-			+	+
humidify	9.02	***	-		_		+	+
swallow	8.65	***	Λ	- /	_		+	+
time	13.85	***	-	_	_		+	+
Pain encountered whil	e eating							
burn	2.01				+			(+)
dental	3.99	**					+	
gum	6.16	***					+	
Texture (intensity)								
sticky	7.15	***	+				-	
stringy	2.83	*				+		+
greasy	26.64	***	+	-	+	\frown	_	
dry	49.89	***	(-)		(-)	(-)	(+)	+
doughy	25.90	***	t		+ /	Ý		(\mathbf{Y})
melting	17.30	***	Ŧ	+	÷	\frown		
firm	33.61	***	(–	-)		(-)	· (+)	+
hard	52.46	***	-		_		+	
Flavour (intensity)								
Taste intense	15.38	***	+		+		$\langle \cdot \rangle$	
salty	15.77	***	C -	->	-		+	+
sugary	34.80	***	+	+	+		_	
acidic	2.89	*					-	+
bitter	3.23	**					-	+

Food comfortability: the definition

For elderly people, food comfortability depends on easiness to form bolus when eating and on texture softness

Mouth pain caused while eating the food decreases food comfortability

Food comfortability also decreases when the texture is dry, doughy and not melting

To a lesser extent, a balanced flavour contributes to food comfortability





Perspectives

To evaluate whether food comfortability is perceived differently according to elderlies' oral health

To understand better the elderlies' expectations in terms of food offer

To develop functional foods that are nutritionally effective but also well-balanced on orosensory characteristics using the definition of food comfortability



