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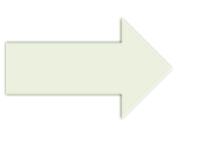
Consumption of sugary and energy drinks by children and its association with physical activity

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

In recent years, changes in children's lifestyle habits have negatively impacted their health, notably reflected in higher obesity rates and greater intake of sugar-sweetened and energy drinks. These eating patterns are often linked to sedentary behavior and lower levels of physical activity.



To examine the association between the consumption of sugary and energy drinks and sports participation among children.

METHOD

A cross-sectional study was conducted among primary school children from educational centers in Pontevedra (Spain), during March and April 2025.

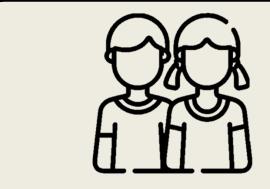


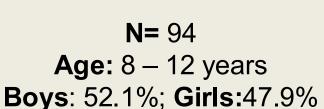
Ad hoc **sociodemographic** questionnaire.

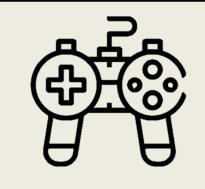


Questionnaire on key variables related to the consumption of energy and sugar-sweetened beverages.

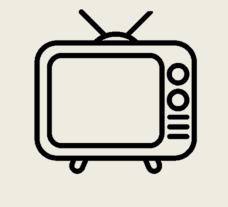
RESULTS & DISCUSSION







Time on video games: > 1 hour: 41.5%



Time on TV: > 1 hour: 39.4%

When do they consume each drink?

SOFT DRINKS

Never: 47.9%
With meals: 12.8%
Leisure time: 31.9%
During sports: 2.1%



SPORTS DRINKS

Never: 61.7%
With meals: 3.2%
Leisure time: 16.0%
During sports: 11.7%

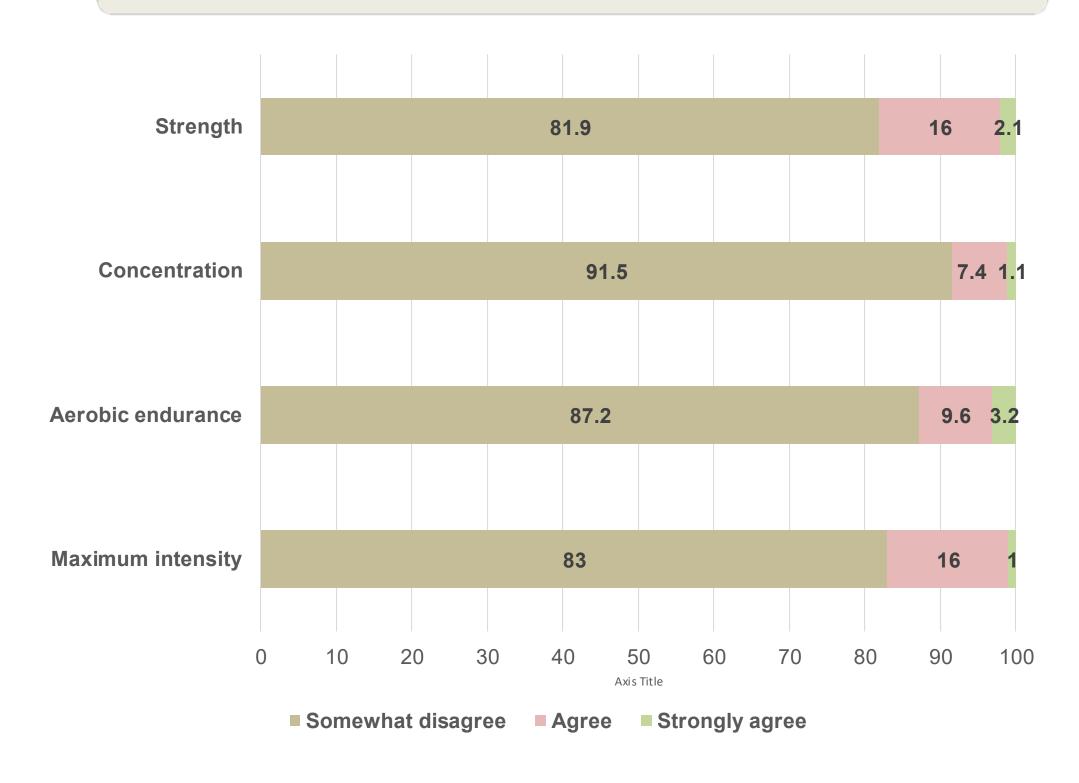


ENERGY DRINKS

Never: 92.6%
With meals: 0%
Leisure time: 3.2%
During sports: 3.2%



Reasons for consuming during sports



CONCLUSION

Children tend to consume sugary and energy drinks more frequently during leisure time than during sports practice. Although intake during physical activity was relatively low, some children believe these drinks enhance performance. These results highlight the need for early educational interventions to correct these misconceptions and promote healthier hydration habits.