The intake was adjusted for within-person variability by the method proposed by Iowa State University, using the software PC-SIDE, and energy-adjusted for the residual method. The validity for 23 nutrients was assessed by Spearman correlation coefficient and weighted $k$. Intra-class correlation coefficient and weighted $k$ was used to reproducibility assessment.

**Results**

In the validation, the Spearman correlation coefficients ranged from 0.25 (riboflavin) to 0.57 (phosphorus) of which eight nutrients showed acceptable correlation ($>0.4$). In the reproducibility analysis, the intra-class correlation coefficients ranged from 0.18 (vitamin C) to 0.57 (niacin), of which five nutrients showed acceptable correlation. The weighted $k$ ranged from 0.18 (sodium) to 0.67 (riboflavin) to reproducibility and from 0.19 (polysaturated fat) to 0.56 (calcium) to validation.

**Conclusion**

The results support the use of this instrument to assess food intake in epidemiological studies conducted in São Paulo, Brazil.