

Background

- College students are more likely to consume more caffeine due to academic stress and lack of awareness.
- Excess daily caffeine intake:
 - Definition: Unsafe or excessive caffeine consumption over a long period
 - Consequences: Linked to insomnia, headaches, and gastrointestinal issues

Objectives

• To determine if a correlation exists between perceived daily recommended caffeine intake limit and daily caffeine intake in undergraduate students.

Methods

- **Exposure**: Participants selected their perceived daily caffeine limit from these options: 0mg, 100mg, 200mg, 300mg, 400mg, 500mg, 600mg, 600mg+.
- **Outcome**: Daily caffeine consumption was calculated based on the type and frequency of caffeinated drinks reported by participants.
- **Data Collection**: The Google Form questionnaire was distributed via social media and local posters to UCSD undergraduates from April to May 2024.
- **Data Analysis:** Data were analyzed using Excel and SPSS software.

Brewing Awareness: Perception vs Actual Caffeine Consumption Amongst Undergraduate UCSD Students

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Results

170 people included in the final analysis | 74.6% are females | Median Age Group: 20-21 years old

FDA Recommended Daily Caffeine Intake Limit = 400mg





Perceived vs Actual Daily Intake PERCEIVED WITHIN 400MG 378.10mg Actual within 400mg Actual over 400mg 400 -300 -200 -100 -88.8% 11.2% **Mental Alertness** Percentages represent the number of participants 244.25mg PERCEIVED OVER 400MG 400 Actual within 400mg Actual over 400mg 300 -200 -100 -0 -**Social Reasons** 67.4% 34.9% Chi-square Test: p-value: 0.03

Primary Motivation vs Mean Caffeine Intake



Regression: p-value<0.001

- limits.

Administration

UC San Diego

Herbert Wertheim School of Public Health and Human Longevity Science

Conclusions

 Undergraduate students generally stay within daily caffeine consumptions

 Higher perceived recommended daily caffeine intake limit was significantly associated with higher

caffeine consumption

• Daily caffeine intake differed

significantly based on motivations for caffeine intake

• No significant difference in the mean daily caffeine consumption between on-campus and off-campus students

Policy Implications

• Implement educational programs to increase awareness of safe consumption levels and the potential risks of excessive caffeine intake Establish policies regarding the availability and marketing of caffeinated beverages on campuses. • Consider limiting the sale of high-caffeine products on campus to reduce accessibility.

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References

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