UP44 (continued)

Description: Community-based participatory research was used for a 6-session curriculum and interactive website, based on the Social Cognitive Theory, for youth and their primary adult meal preparer.

Evaluation: Physical assessments, surveys and program evaluation were conducted.

Conclusions and Implications: Of the 220 dyads, correlations between dyads were identified for BMI percentile ($p < 0.001$) and items on family meals and eating habits scales ($p < 0.0$). Using the dyad model, there is opportunity for synergism and translation to the home environment as families cook, eat and play together.

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UP45 All 4 Kids: Resiliency

Madeleine Sigman-Grant, PhD, RD, sigman-grantm@unce.unr.edu, University of Nevada, Reno Cooperative Extension, 8050 Paradise Road, #100, Las Vegas, NV 89123; B. Jones, PhD, Purdue University; J. Hayes, MS, University of Nevada, Reno Cooperative Extension; A. VanBrackle, MEd, CHES

Objective: Are family routines (FR) and caregiver feeding styles (CFS) related to lower prevalence of obesity for young children in low-income families?

Description: Interviews were conducted with caregivers in five states using FR and CFS questionnaires. Children's heights and weights were measured.

Evaluation: Potential main effects and interactions between FR, CFS, and prevalence of child obesity were examined using ANOVA tests.

Conclusions and Implications: Both FR and CFS were directly related to lower prevalence of child obesity, however, the interaction between FR and CFS was not significant. This may suggest that FR may act as a proxy for a third dimension of parenting.

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UP46 The WAVE~Ripples for Change: Obesity Prevention in Active Youth Using Virtual and Real World Experiential Learning

Siew Sun Wong, PhD, siewsun.wong@oregonstate.edu, Oregon State University, Ballard Hall 105-E, Corvallis, OR 97331; M. Manore, PhD, RD, CSSD, FACSM; B. Zhang, PhD; J. Dorbolo, PhD; T. Johnson, MPH; C. Scaffidi, PhD; P. Chiang, PhD; K. Pilolla, PhD; C. Curiel; M. Magaña, MAIS; Y. Meng, MS; M. Hovell, PhD, MPH, San Diego State University; J. Jones, MPH; G. Dursch, MA, Oregon State University

Objective: Year 1 - Develop infrastructure for a 2-year obesity prevention intervention targeting 14- to 19-year-old soccer players.

Description: Six integrated products are undergoing development: a physical activity (PA)-nutrition-and-Family-and-Consumer-Sciences (PAN-FCS) curriculum for group lessons to be taught face-to-face, virtual 3-D

avatar-simulated learning activities online to reinforce learning, a mobile game to increase PA over sedentary behaviors, a wearable sensor to track PA, software systems to collect data, and dietary and behavior change survey instruments.

Evaluation: Changes in PA, sedentary behavior, diet, and BMI will be assessed.

Conclusions and Implications: The expected outcome is prevention in unhealthy weight gain among active youth.

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UP47 A Significant Dissociation Between Parental Perception and Actual Obesity Status in Mexican-American Children in Central Valley California: Impact and Implications

Banafsheh Sadeghi, MD, PhD, bsadeghi@ucdavis.edu, University of California, Davis, School of Medicine, 4150 V Street, PSSB Suite 2400, Sacramento, CA 95817; L. C. Martinez; R. Gomez-Camacho, PhD; S. E. Schaefer, PhD

Objective: To evaluate the anthropometric measures of 623 children ages 2 to 5 who were enrolled in Ninos Sana Familia Sana in California Central Valley in association with parental perception of children's obesity status.

Description: We used BMI percentile to define overweight/obesity categories based on the 2000 CDC growth charts.

Evaluation: 49% of children in this study were overweight/obese. About 60% of obese and 90% of overweight children were perceived normal-weight by their parents.

Conclusions and Implications: There is a significant gap between parental perception and their children's actual weight status. Designing any intervention without increasing parental awareness and knowledge will result in mix practices.

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UP48 Factors Affecting Application of an Ecological Approach to Preventing Childhood Obesity

Christina Stark, MS, RD, CDN, cms11@cornell.edu, Cornell University, Division of Nutritional Sciences, Savage Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853; J. Dollahite, PhD; C. Devine, PhD, RD

Objective: The objective was to build the capability of extension nutrition and 4-H professionals in using an ecological approach to preventing childhood obesity.

Description: Eight sessions of a six-week online course were delivered to 381 professionals, either as teams of extension/community partners or individuals.

Evaluation: Outcomes were assessed at course end and six-month follow-up using matched surveys ($n = 239$). Behavioral intentions, years of work experience, job scope, job support, and networking ability were associated with

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