P71 (continued)

Objective: To assess association between the accuracy of maternal perception of child weight in 1st grade and children's weight trajectories over 4 years.

Design, Setting and Participants: Anthropometric child assessments were conducted annually in 1st through 4th grades at 29 schools in rural, high-risk communities. Thirty-two percent of parents mailed in questionnaires.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Four trajectories were created: stable normal weight ($n=206$), stable overweight ($n=16$), stable obese ($n=33$), and unstable ($n=128$). Mother's response to a Child Feeding Questionnaire item indicated perception of her child's weight category. A dichotomous variable was created to represent whether mother's perception matched child's actual weight category in 1st grade. Chi-square analysis tested the association between maternal perception and weight trajectory.

Results: Concurrent analysis. Of obese 1st graders, 57% of mothers perceived they were overweight and 24% perceived they were normal weight. Of overweight children, 95% of mothers perceived them as normal weight. Mothers with normal weight children perceived them as underweight in 9% of cases. Longitudinal analysis. Results of the chi-square indicated that weight trajectory was not independent of accuracy of maternal perception, $\chi^2(3, N=383) = 96.53, p < .001$. Mothers who misperceived their child's weight were less likely to have children who were stable normal weight ($Z = -4.8$) and more likely to have children who were stable overweight ($Z = 5.6$) or unstable weight ($Z = 4.0$).

Conclusions and Implications: Findings elaborate on and extend previous work suggesting maternal perceptions are an important target for obesity reduction and prevention.

Funding: USDA.

P72 Using High School Leaders in Dissemination and Implementation Through the Health Science Technology Academy (HSTA): iCook 4-H

Rebecca Hagedorn, rlhagedorn@mix.wvu.edu, West Virginia University, PO Box 6108, Agricultural Science Building G016, Morgantown, WV 26506; J. White, BS; O. Famodu, MS, RD; M. Barr, BS; S. Hanks, MS; A. Chester, PhD; S. Colby, PhD, University of Tennessee; L. Franzen-Castle, PhD, RD, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; K. Kattelman, PhD, RD, South Dakota State University; A. White, PhD, RD, University of Maine; M. D. Olfert, DrPH, RD, West Virginia University

Objective: To pilot dissemination and implementation of iCook 4-H program delivered by teens through the Health Science Technology Academy (HSTA) in West Virginia (WV) using a community-based participatory research approach.

Design, Setting and Participants: HSTA is a West Virginia University science-based program that gives high school students from underrepresented families the opportunity to attend college by completing research projects during 9th-12th grades. Community Research Associ-

ates (CRA's) and HSTA Club teachers met with researchers from the WV iCook 4-H program to determine feasibility. Teachers ($n=4$) attended 5-hour training on recruitment, curriculum and technology of iCook 4-H. Students ($n=12$) were trained by teachers on the curriculum, developed their own research question, recruited dyads (youth/parent) from their community, and delivered curriculum.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Data for program evaluation, fidelity and student research question were collected post-program.

Results: A four-part questionnaire from HSTA teachers ($n=4$), found the iCook 4-H curriculum fit within the HSTA model. It was reported that using the iCook 4-H curriculum increased the high school student's leadership skills, allowed them to gain knowledge about a healthy lifestyle, and the 8-10 year old participants (with dyad adult) looked to the high school students as role models. It was also reported that the HSTA clubs will continue to offer iCook 4-H as a research project in the full program dissemination. Qualitative data was collected from the HSTA students ($n=12$) to gain student feedback. Student feedback supported the use of the iCook 4-H program as a HSTA project, reporting gaining insight on health and leadership skills, while being the facilitator of the program to family dyads.

Conclusions and Implications: Based on the feedback from the HSTA teachers and students, iCook 4-H can be adapted into the HSTA model for delivery and implementation. HTSA is a sustainable approach that offers layers of impact from the iCook 4-H program.

Funding: USDA.

P73 Cooking, Mealtime and Physical Activities Incorporated in the Home Environment One Year After Initial Intervention: iCook 4-H

Jade White, BS, jwhite34@mix.wvu.edu, West Virginia University, PO Box 6108, Ag. Sc. Building G016, Morgantown, WV 26506-6108; O. Famodu, MS, RD; M. Barr, BS; C. Merfeld, BS, South Dakota State University; K. Kattelman, PhD, RD; L. Franzen-Castle, PhD, RD, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; T. Aguirre, RN, PhD; S. Colby, PhD, RD, University of Tennessee; L. Manuel, BS; A. White, PhD, RD, University of Maine; D. Mathews, MS, RD; M. D. Olfert, DrPH, RD, West Virginia University

Objective: iCook 4-H is a 2-year intervention study with out-of-school and at-home activities around cooking, eating and playing together for youth and their adult main food preparer (dyad). The objective was to elicit feedback from the dyads one year following the initial 12-week sessions.

Design, Setting and Participants: A paper/pencil open-ended, two-question survey was provided to booster session participants at three of the five states (SD, TN, WV). Questions were asked about the impact of iCook 4-H on family cooking and eating together and if participants would recommend the program to others in their community. Surveys from SD and TN were sent to one state (WV) for summarizing major themes.

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