NP32 (continued)

included as part of Cooking Matters for Families (CMF) improves vegetable intake, variety and liking, and dietary energy density among low-income children (9-12 yrs).

Description: Parent/child pairs (n=50/group) are being randomized into treatment and control groups and are attending six-weekly, two hour CMF lessons.

Evaluation: Baseline, 6-week, 6 and 12 month data are being collected and used to assess changes in dietary energy density, vegetable intake, variety, liking and home availability.

Conclusions and Implications: Results will be used to develop a family-based intervention to prevent overweight/obesity in children.

Funding: USDA Grant #2012-68001-19631.

NP33 Using the Child as Change Agent for Preventing Childhood Obesity in Rural Georgia: Year One Intervention Results

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Objective: This study aims to test effectiveness of a school-based curriculum utilizing children as change agents, supplemented by family activities, to prevent childhood obesity.

Description: Post-intervention year one data including children's measured BMI and waist circumference as well as parent self-report of child's eating behaviors, physical activity, home environment related to food and physical activity, and parent BMI will be presented.

Evaluation: Year one post-intervention data were collected at the beginning and end of 3rd grade in 10 schools. Data analysis is currently ongoing.

Conclusions and Implications: Year one post-intervention data will be presented to assess the effectiveness of the 3rd grade school and family intervention on the primary and secondary outcomes.

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NP34 Starting Early/Empezando Temprano: Randomized Control Trial (RCT) to Test the Effectiveness of an Early Obesity Prevention Program

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Objective: Determine efficacy of Starting Early (SE), primary-care based, family-centered childhood obesity prevention program.

Description: RCT comparing SE (prenatal counseling and family groups at primary care visits) to standard care. Low SES Hispanic pregnant women enrolled at urban public hospital; mother-infant dyads followed 3 years.

Evaluation: Baseline prenatal, 3 and 10 month post-natal assessments (567, 367, and 224 respectively) found high rates of maternal stress and obesity. Intervention group had more tummy time and responsive feeding styles at 3 months; higher rates of exclusive breastfeeding and less juice at 3 and 10 months.

Conclusions and Implications: SE will reduce childhood obesity by improving maternal dietary practices.

Funding: USDA Grant #2011-68001-30207.

NP35 Food Purchasing Patterns Among Mexican-Origin Families in a Multi-Disciplinary Childhood Obesity Prevention Program

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Objective: This poster analyzes the associations between food purchasing patterns, employment, and income among participants in the Ninos Sanos, Familia Sana study.

Description: Researchers used grocery store scanning systems, receipts, and surveys to collect data over 3 years.

Evaluation: Descriptive and regression analyses were used to assess the impacts of income and employment status on purchasing patterns.

Conclusions and Implications: Researchers expect that households with higher levels of income and at least one employed adult will also spend more on food, particularly within the fruit, vegetable, and protein categories.

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NP36 Interventions for Obesity Prevention Targeting Young Children in At-Risk Environments: An Integrated Approach

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Objective: Improve the diets of young children, reinforce healthy diet and exercise behaviors, and improve understanding of the causes of childhood obesity.

Description: We are assessing factors that place children at risk for obesity; social marketing messages; and feasibility of a farm-to-school network.

Continued on page S104