P63 (continued)

at home and completed questionnaires about their feeding practices. The video was coded for parental feeding practices.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Questionnaire responses of “never,” “rarely” were considered correct if the behavior was not observed in the video; responses of “most of the time,” “always” were correct if the behavior was observed at least once during dinner. “Sometimes” responses were excluded from analysis. Behaviors that corresponded >70% of the time were considered to be reported accurately.

Results: Parents accurately reported the following behaviors: allowing child to eat as much as he wants, helping child to eat, using neutral prompts to eat, having television/screen on during meal, offering non-food rewards for eating, and hurrying child to eat faster. Parents' responses were not accurate for: using reasoning to convince child to eat, allowing child to choose foods, asking child to clean his plate, and offering food rewards for eating.

Conclusions and Implications: Possible explanations why some behaviors are more accurately reported will be discussed. Behaviors which parents can report accurately can be addressed directly through interventions because parents are already aware of using these mealtime behaviors. For less accurately reported behaviors, additional awareness may need to be created through education before parents will be able to recognize and change their behaviors.

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P64 An Exploratory Look at the Role of Childcare Providers as a Support and Resource for Breastfeeding Mothers

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Objective: Research has examined workplace, healthcare, and family factors in support for the breastfeeding mother, whereas few studies have considered the available support in childcare settings. Breastfeeding continuation in the childcare setting involves the co-commitment and active cooperation between mother and provider. We hypothesized that the transition to non-parental care represents a vulnerable change for first-time mothers where increased support may be needed to facilitate the continuation of breastfeeding, and that mothers overlook childcare as a potential source of influence and support.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Utilizing Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Model as a theoretical framework for the development and evolution of the breastfeeding experience, a semi-structured interview was developed to guide data collection. First-time mothers (n=25) were recruited for interviews.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Concepts and themes that comprise mothers' experiences with, and perceptions of, navigating the transition to childcare while breastfeeding were identified using Thematic Analysis.

Results: Initial findings suggest that upon the transition to non-parental care, there is a shift in the breastfeeding relationship from one with the infant to one with the breast pump that mothers find less rewarding. Further, mothers do not critically evaluate childcare providers' support for breastfeeding, having only superficial conversations with providers regarding breastfeeding.

Conclusions and Implications: These results demonstrate the need for education that empowers mothers to find support in their childcare provider and provides resources for improving the breastfeeding knowledge of providers. Findings also underscore the need to recognize childcare as a viable source of support for the breastfeeding mother.

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P65 Are Children Who Attend Family Child-Care Homes Meeting Dietary Recommendations at Home?

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Objective: To describe food consumption of children (2-5 years) who attend family child-care homes (FCCH) at home, relative to dietary guidelines.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Parents of children in FCCHs currently enrolled in a cluster randomized intervention were recruited to participate in an ongoing sub-study to capture foods and beverages their children consume at home.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Parents (n=18) reported the foods/beverages their children consumed from pickup time to bedtime via two 24-hour recalls. One-sample t tests and Wilcoxon Signed-rank test, with Bonferroni corrections, were run to test for differences between food groups consumed outside of the FCCH compared to dietary guidelines, assuming that one-third to one-half of total daily nutrient intake should be consumed away from the FCCH. Outcome variables included total energy, refined and whole grains, fruit, and vegetable intake.

Results: Foods consumed outside of child-care are exceeding recommendations for total energy intake, added sugar and refined grains ($p < 0.0001$). Intake of whole grains and fruit also exceeded recommendations ($p < 0.0001$), however, vegetable intake fell below both the one-third and one-half proportion recommendations for consumption outside of child-care, mean intake of 0.27 cups vs. recommended intake of 0.3-0.5 cups, $p < 0.0001$.

Conclusion and Implications: Excess energy intake is occurring outside of the FCCH. Yet, children are still not

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