P75 (continued)

Target Audience: Ten undergraduate alumni from the first CHAP cohort.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: In a region with limited childhood health assessment training or resources, examining the long term impact of a program geared toward enhancing capacity in childhood health assessment is important to sustainably address needs.

Description of Course and Curriculum: During CHAP, students were paired with a mentor to conduct a child health assessment summer field experience. Prior to the field experience, students completed two online courses (basic nutrition and field assessment), a one-week hands-on training, and monthly virtual sessions for background knowledge and skills.

Evaluation: Alumni from the first cohort were sent a survey via email to assess how CHAP impacted their educational and career goals one year after they completed the program. Of the 10 students who completed the program, 7 completed the survey. In response to the open-ended question on how CHAP impacted their educational goals, alumni stated that CHAP clarified their educational pathway (e.g. nutrition [3], nursing [1], family and consumer resources [1]), inspired them to pursue graduate study after graduation ($n = 3$), and gave them the skills (e.g. communication, assessment, evaluating tools) to be successful in other courses. In response to the open-ended question on how CHAP impacted their career goals, alumni stated that their participation gave them the skills to be successful in their current jobs ($n = 2$), confirm their career choice ($n = 2$), or exposed them to new career (e.g. nutrition, community engagement). Alumni stated that CHAP motivated them to be more inquisitive about foods ($n = 3$).

Conclusions and Implications: Long-term follow-up suggests that CHAP contributed meaningfully to the educational and career goals of this group of alumni. Further follow-up is needed to determine if these alumni become practicing health professionals in the region focused on children to give a true pulse of CHAP's impact.

Funding: NIFA.

P76 Nutrition Driven: Improving Vegetable and Fruit Intake Through the EFNEP and Palm Beach County Food Bank Partnership

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Palm Beach County (PBC) Food Bank's mobile food pantry, the Marjorie S. Fisher Nutrition Driven Program (ND), was established in 2014. ND

provides fresh produce and whole grains to participants in EFNEP series-based nutrition education classes in food insecure areas of PBC.

Objective: To assess the difference in vegetable and fruit (VF) intake among participants of traditional EFNEP (TRAD) series-based education versus an enhanced program (ND) complemented by interactive recipe demonstrations coordinated with take-home foods.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: A non-randomized, pre-post comparison study was conducted over 8 weeks at 8 community sites in PBC. Fifty-one limited-resource adults (≥ 18 years) responsible for preparing household meals ($n = 26$ intervention; $n = 25$ comparison) completed the study. Most were female (85%) and of white (45%) or Black/African-American (35%) race with about half Hispanic ethnicity.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: VF intake frequency was assessed pre- and post-programming using a 6-item VF screener, and daily cups eaten and variety was assessed using a weekly survey. To assess differences between groups, Student's t-tests and Repeated-Samples Friedman's Two-Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks tests were conducted with pair-wise comparison.

Results: Frequency of daily intake for dark-green, orange-colored, and other vegetables increased significantly more for ND versus TRAD participants (0.7 ± 0.4 vs. 0.1 ± 0.1 , $P < .001$; 0.4 ± 0.2 vs. 0.01 ± 0.1 , $P < .001$; 1.9 ± 0.6 vs. 0.3 ± 0.5 , $P < .001$, respectively); no differences were noted for fruit juice and beans. Cups of daily vegetables eaten increased significantly more from pre- to post-assessment for ND than TRAD participants ($1.7 \pm .8$ vs. $0.1 \pm .77$, $P < .001$). ND participants reported intake of significantly more types of vegetables over the study duration compared to TRAD participants (14.5 ± 2.2 vs. 10.3 ± 4.0 , $P < .001$, respectively).

Conclusions and Implications: Using formal partnerships to engage families with limited-resources in enhanced nutrition education with interactive recipe demonstrations coordinated with take-home foods may support increased VF intake frequency, amount, and variety.

Funding: The University of Florida Department of Family, Youth and Community Sciences; Palm Beach County Food Bank.

P77 Nutrition-Related Beliefs, Behaviors and Needs Among Individuals with Cancer and Their Caregivers

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