P196 (continued)

Objective: The objective of this study was to assess the feasibility of using digital template photos to estimate children's dietary intake in childcare settings.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention:

Photos of preschool children's meals were taken before consumption, when any additional servings were provided, and after consumption. Weights and template photos of each meal component were taken separately, at decreasing portion sizes beginning with the serving size given during mealtime and ending at approximately one-quarter to one-eighth of the original serving size, such that if any more were eaten, it would be considered finished. Three trained undergraduate research assistant coders compared photos of actual mealtime plates with the digital template photos side by side on a split screen. Coders used the digital template photos to visually estimate the portion size of each meal component as it had been served and consumed.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Preliminary data from ongoing data collection consisting of 10 mealtimes composed of 35 food and beverage components in total were independently coded. Inter-rater reliability was evaluated by intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC).

Results: Across the 10 preliminary trials, ICC was 0.931 suggesting trained coders can reliably estimate food quantities using digital template photos.

Conclusions and Implications: As a feasible and cost-effective method, digital template photos may create opportunities for assessing children's dietary intake in research and intervention projects where it has been otherwise prohibitive to do so.

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P197 Food and Nutrition Literacy Research: Content Analysis

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): The term food and nutrition literacy, which is commonly used in the literature in recent years, involves accurate knowledge, attitude, skill and behaviors about food, nutrition, food choice, sustainable nutrition, cooking, food safety and healthy eating.

Objective: The aim of this study is to conduct content analysis of the articles about food and nutrition literacy published in scientific journals between the years 2000 and 2017.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention:

The articles whose full-text could be reached by entering the search words "food and nutrition literacy" on elec-

tronic databases were examined with descriptive content analysis method using "the Food and Nutrition Literacy Paper Classification Form (FNLPCF)" developed by the researchers. The form includes information about the year of the study, the country, topics, key words, research design, theoretical foundation, study group, sample size, data collection tools, and analysis methods. The articles were also examined in terms of the definition of food and nutrition literacy and measurement tools.

Results: It was determined that studies on food and nutrition literacy increased quantitatively. Studies adopted a variety of research designs: quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods. Although the study groups in these studies included a variety of age groups, studies were mostly carried out with adult participants. Besides, it was ascertained that there was not a widely used measurement tool to measure food and nutrition literacy, but there were some studies to develop scales. It was also found that there was not a commonly agreed upon definition of the term "food and nutrition literacy."

Conclusions and Implications: It is highly crucial that food and nutrition literacy be examined scientifically for developing and sustaining healthy nutrition in the society. Moreover, it was concluded that together with academic circles, public and private sector organizations should cooperate to carry out more comprehensive and detailed studies to determine essential requirements of being food and nutrition literate, agreed-upon definition, and measurement methods.

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P198 Poor General Health is Associated with Higher Percent Body Fat and Lower Appearance Satisfaction in African American Women

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): African American women (AAW) are at highest risk for obesity, putting them at high risk for obesity-related chronic diseases. Appearance dissatisfaction is a motivator for engagement in weight-loss strategies. On the contrary, AAW consistently demonstrate

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