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32611; Alison O'Donoghue, MS, University of Florida; Karima Alabasi, PhD, University of Florida

Background: In face-to-face testing, the Comprehensive Older Adult Screening Tool (COAST) demonstrated internal consistency reliability and validity as a screening tool for malnutrition risk in community-dwelling older adults and its ease of use suggests it is a practical tool. However, the test-retest reliability of COAST has not been established.

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the test-retest reliability of the COAST malnutrition screening tool in an online setting.

Study Design, Settings, Participants: Older adults (>60 years) were recruited through <https://www.researchmatch.org>. Interested volunteers were emailed a Qualtrics link to the consent description and the 7-item COAST, which examines weight loss, decreased appetite, illness affecting food intake, diet quality, and intake of protein foods, at 2 timepoints, 2 weeks apart. The COAST was scored from 0 to 8 points, with 0-4 points denoting a high risk of malnutrition, 5-6 points indicating a moderate risk of malnutrition, and 7-8, a low risk of malnutrition.

Measurable Outcomes/Analysis: The primary outcome was the correlation of COAST scores at 2 timepoints.

Results: Of the 947 sent the study description, 111 older adults agreed to be contacted by email. Of these, 49 completed the COAST at 2 timepoints. The COAST test-retest reliability coefficient was 0.74, considered acceptable reliability for a malnutrition screening tool; 75% of participants were similarly categorized as high risk, moderate risk, or low risk of malnutrition at both timepoints. Inconsistent responses to the COAST question, "In general, how healthy is your overall diet?" explained 50% of the misclassifications suggesting a need to clarify this item.

Conclusion: The COAST malnutrition screening tool demonstrated acceptable test-retest reliability when used in an online format. As the tool was previously validated for face-to-face administration, future research to determine the test-retest reliability using face-to-face administration may be warranted.

Funding: None.

P59 Parenting and Snacks: A Mixed Methods Study to Guide Intervention Development

Virginia Gray, PhD, RDN, virginia.gray@csulb.edu, California State University Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Blvd, Long Beach, CA, 90840; Youngok Jung, PhD, California State University Long Beach; Jyotsna Pattnaik, EdD, California State University Long Beach; Nancy Dayne, EdD, California State University Long Beach; Sarah Domino, BS, California State University Long Beach; Haley Adel, BS, California State University Long Beach

Background: Recent work in family nutrition suggests a focus on snacking, since children's snacks are often lower in nutrients than foods served at mealtime and have increased in frequency and caloric contribution.

Developing healthy snacking habits in early life may impact the trajectory of snacking behaviors later in life.

Objective: To explore the relationships between snacking patterns and snack-related parenting; and drivers of snacking decisions and desired support for parents.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: A mixed-methods approach was used among student parents whose child(ren) attended a preschool program at a Southern California university.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: A modified version of the Snack Intake Frequency Questionnaire and the Parenting around Snacking Questionnaire (P-SNAQ) were used to explore correlations between snacking patterns and snack-related parenting. Three focus groups were conducted to identify drivers of snacking decisions and to guide design of healthy snacking intervention strategies. Focus group transcripts were coded using thematic analysis by 2 independent coders.

Results: Survey participants ($n = 42$) were predominantly female ($n = 35$) and identified as Hispanic/Latino ($n = 19$). Findings indicated positive correlations between frequency of offering healthy snacks and reasoning/support for healthy snacks ($r = 0.43$, $P = 0.006$) and snack planning/routines ($r = 0.37$, $P = 0.02$); a negative correlation between frequency of unhealthy snacks and availability of healthy snacks ($r = -0.32$, $P = 0.04$); and negative correlations between parent age and emotion-based snacking ($r = -0.46$, $P = 0.003$), snacks as rewards ($r = -0.35$, $P = 0.03$), and snacks to manage behavior ($r = -0.45$, $P = 0.005$). Focus group findings ($n = 11$) suggest parents balance priorities when making snacking decisions, including health, behavior control, convenience/accessibility, parent/child roles, and social influences. Parents suggested a snacking-focused class with information on snacking strategies and social support.

Conclusion: Findings suggest younger parents may benefit from snacking-focused intervention programs that support healthy snacking routines and alternative behavior management strategies for children.

Funding: California State University Long Beach Office of Research and Sponsored Programs.

P60 Parents Perceptions of Their Personal Eating Habits and Their Child's Eating Behaviors

Angelique C. Munoz, MS, LD, RDN, Harris Health System; Vicky L. Green, PhD, LDN, RDN, vgreen@latech.edu, Louisiana Tech University, PO Box 3167, Ruston, LA, 71272; Simone P. Camel, PhD, LD, RDN, Louisiana Tech University; Mary C. Fontenot, PhD, LDN, RDN, Louisiana Tech University

Background: Parent perception of their child's and their own eating habits may influence feeding and eating behaviors.

Objective: To evaluate associations between the parent's perceptions of their own eating habits and their perception of their child's eating habits.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: A cross-sectional

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tional online survey distributed via social media to parents/caregivers of children aged 3 to 8 years. The questionnaire included the ecSI 2.0, CEBQ and demographic items. Pearson's correlations were used to examine relationships between the ecSI 2.0TM and CEBQ subscale scores.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Ellyn Satter's 16-item Competence Inventory (ecSI 2.0TM), includes 4 subscales: eating attitudes, food acceptance skills, internal regulation skills and contextual skills of adults. The 35-item Child Eating Behavior Questionnaire (CEBQ) parent report measure assesses picky eating using 8 subscales; food responsiveness, emotional over-eating, enjoyment of food, desire to drink, satiety responsiveness, slowness in eating, emotional undereating and food fussiness. Chi-square, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and *t* tests were used to analyze ecSI 2.0TM and CEBQ subscale scores with demographics variables.

Results: The majority of respondents (*n* = 186) were female (93.5%), White (82.3%) and married (88.7%). Half (49.5%) were ≥ 36 years of age and most (75.8%) held college degrees. Half (53.2%) of the children were female, and child age was evenly distributed. The adults deemed eating competent differed by parent age and household income, $\chi^2(5,186) = 12.57$, *P* = 0.03 and $\chi^2(1, 186) = 6.27$, *P* = 0.01, respectively. There was a significant difference in child's enjoyment of food, *t*(184) = -2.30, *P* = 0.003, with higher scores found in eating competent parents. A significant difference in a child's desire to drink was found, *t*(184) = 2.59, *P* = 0.01, with lower scores among eating competent parents.

Conclusion: Findings suggest eating competence among parents may play a role in their child's eating behavior. Suggested relationships between parent eating competence and perceived child eating behavior warrant additional research and these can be used to provide insight on perceived child eating behavior studies.

Funding: None.

P61 Relationship Between Adults' Dietary Habits and Food Security Status Amid COVID-19

Aljazi Bin Zarah, MS, University of Florida; *Juliana Enriquez-Marulanda*, University of Florida; *Jeanette Andrade, PhD, LDN, RDN, FAND*, jandrade1@ufl.edu, University of Florida, 572 Newell Dr, Gainesville, FL, 32611

Background: COVID-19 rapidly spread throughout the United States (US) early in 2020. In March, the US federal government mandated that all residents and citizens remain in quarantine to reduce the spread and ease the burden on the healthcare system, which unwillingly impacted the rise in unemployment. Even though these preventative measures were necessary, it may have unwillingly shifted dietary habits based on food security status.

Objective: To identify adults' demographics, dietary habits, and its relationship with food security status amid COVID-19.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: An online cross-sectional study was conducted between April – June 2020 throughout the United States. Participants (*n* = 3,133) completed a demographic questionnaire, the modified Dana-Farber's Cancer Institute Eating Habits Questionnaire and USDA Food Security Module once during the study period.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Frequency counts and percentages were tabulated for demographics, dietary habits, and food security scores. One-way ANOVAs were conducted to evaluate relationships between dietary habits and food security status and correlations among demographics using STATA v14 at a statistical significance level of *P* < 0.05.

Results: Participants were White (84.5%), female (79.4%), and between the ages of 30 to 49 years old (30.2%). Participants increased their consumption of sweets (43.8%) and salty snacks (37.4%) and decreased their consumption of fruit (33.4%), poultry products (31%) and non-starchy vegetables (28.2%). Average scores for food security were 0.69 ± 1.77 . Per each month, there was a relationship between dietary habits and food security status; April (*P* < 0.02), May (*P* < 0.000) and June (*P* < 0.03). A significant negative correlation was found for female sex (*P* = 0.009), race (*P* < 0.001), and age range (*P* < 0.001) with total dietary habits score.

Conclusion: COVID-19 continues to affect individuals, which influences the relationship between dietary habits and food security status. Future population studies are recommended in the US to help public health authorities frame actions to alleviate the impact of COVID-19 has on dietary habits and food security to minimize the risk factors today and in future inevitable pandemics.

Funding: None.

P62 Resilient Despite Poor Support: Breastfeeding Among Maltreated Young Mothers

Amara Channell Doig, MPH, acdoig@umd.edu, University of Maryland, Department of Behavioral and Community Health, 4200 Valley Dr, College Park, MD, 20742; *Michelle Jasczynski, EdM*, University of Maryland, Department of Behavioral and Community Health; *Emily Hillig*, University of Maryland, Department of Nutrition and Food Science; *Chloe Perez, LCSW-C, LICSW*, Hearts & Homes for Youth, Inc.; *Elizabeth M. Aparicio, PhD, MSW*, University of Maryland, Department of Behavioral and Community Health

Background: In the US, young mothers are the least likely to breastfeed their children. Mothers who have a history of child abuse and neglect also face barriers when trying to breastfeed their children and are less likely to do so. Little is known about the experiences that young mothers who have a history of maltreatment face when making decisions around infant feeding.