Conclusions and Implications: This SOC-tailored, web-delivered intervention was effective in causing movement between pre-action to action stages and improving FV intake short term. Long-term behavior changes may require interventions of greater intensity and duration. Funding: USDA/NIFA/NRI 2009-55215-05460, South Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station.

P173 Knowledge Base and Perception Registered Dietitian’s Hold on the Genetic Modification of Foods
Chris Vogliano, MS, cvoglianokent.edu, Kent State University, School of Health Sciences, Nutrition, P.O. Box 5190, Kent, OH 44242; N. Caine-Bish, PhD, RD, LD

Objective: The objective of this research is to determine the knowledge and perceptions of registered dietitians nationwide on the topic of genetically modified organisms (GMO).

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: Consumers perceive dietetic professionals as a trusted source of information about agricultural and food biotechnology, therefore, dietitians should indicate competence in knowledge, but little is known on the dietitians knowledge level of GMO.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, and Intervention: A survey was electronically distributed to 7 states covering all U.S. regions via the dietetic practice group list-serves. The survey contained knowledge and perception questions on the topic of genetically modified organisms. There were 284 Registered Dietitian respondents evenly distributed geographically.

Outcome, Measures and Analysis: Univariate ANOVA was calculated to determine differences in perception based on the dietitian’s knowledge (high knowledge vs. low knowledge).

Results: Dietitians lack knowledge in the area of genetically modified organisms, with only 22% of participants receiving a score of 70% or higher on the knowledge portion of the survey. Furthermore, the more knowledgeable a dietitian was on GMO, the more likely they were to oppose GMO usage (p<0.001).

Conclusions and Implications: There is a lack of overall knowledge of GMO held by Registered Dietitians and even more interesting is the increasing opposition when knowledge of GMO is higher. It is essential for the dietetic professionals to be equipped with the latest evidence-based research, in order to best educate and safeguard clients, consumers, and the overall well being of the public.

Funding: None.

P175 Simply Good Eating Partners with the Head Start Program Using Lessons in a Box: Comparing Two Years of Data
Kelly Kunkel, MS, CHES, kunke003@umn.edu, University of Minnesota Extension, 1961 Premier Drive Suite 110, Mankato, MN 56001; G. A. Hurtado, MS; S. Conrad, BS, Minnesota Valley Action Council Head Start; J. R. Joeng, BS, University of Minnesota Extension; M. Reicks, PhD, RD, LDN

Objective: This presentation will compare the effectiveness of targeted nutrition education for preschool children in changing eating and physical activity behaviors in 2 youth groups Evaluation data was collected from program participants in 2 different years.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: Quasi-experimental (one group pre-posttest). Data was collected from preschoolers attending Head Start programs during years 2011 (N=460) and 2012 (N=350) in nine counties in South Central Minnesota.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, and Intervention: The ‘Lessons in a Box’ program was