Hebert (continued)

8-10 minutes to complete. Participants scored 7.7 ± 1.9 and 7.7 ± 1.8 at the first and second visits, respectively, with a test-retest reliability coefficient of 0.85; for participants over 90 years of age (n = 12), r = 0.84. Due to impaired hearing, some participants required a family member or friend as a proxy to relay the questions.

Conclusion: Telephone administration of the MIND diet screener was feasible and demonstrated acceptable test-retest reliability in a sample of oldest-old adults. Future research to determine the test-retest reliability using face-to-face and self-administration may be warranted.

Funding: University of Florida

Trends in Obesity Prevalence Among Korean Adolescents and Analysis of Factors Related to Obesity

Bo Ra Lee, MA, Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Pusan National University; Ho Kyung Ryu, PhD, Professor, hokryu@pusan.ac.kr, Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Pusan National University

Background: South Korea has undergone rapid economic growth and social environmental changes, which have affected the health behavior and posture of adolescents.

Objective: This study was to examine trends in obesity prevalence among Korean adolescents, identify factors related to obesity, and investigate changes in these factors over time.

Study Design, Settings, Participants: To investigate trends in obesity prevalence among Korean adolescents, we used raw data from the 2nd (2006), 7th (2011), 11th (2016), and 17th (2021) Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The analysis included a total of 255,200 participants. In addition, we analyzed raw data from the 2nd (2006) and 17th (2021) surveys to investigate factors related to obesity and changes in these factors over time. The analyzed factors included demographic factors (5), dietary behavior factors (5), physical activity factors (4), mental health factors (2), and alcohol and smoking.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: All data were analyzed using IBM SPSS 27.0, and cross-tabulation and multiple logistic regression analysis were performed.

Results: The prevalence of obesity among Korean adolescents has dramatically increased from 5.8% in 2006, to 5.6% in 2011, 9.1% in 2016, and 13.4% in 2021. Factors related to adolescent obesity were analyzed and the following were found to be associated with high obesity rates both in 2006 and 2021: low academic performance, low parental education, low fruit intake frequency, low fast food consumption frequency, prolonged sitting time, and high perceived stress levels. Factors that were not associated with obesity in 2006 but were in 2021 included low economic status, living with a single parent, high frequency of carbonated beverage consumption, low frequency of muscle-strengthening exercise, and alcohol consumption.

Conclusion: The prevalence of obesity among Korean adolescents continues to increase, and it was found that some factors related to obesity remain consistent over time, while others change with societal and environmental changes. Therefore, continuous research is needed to understand the changes in factors that contribute to obesity in order to prevent and manage adolescent obesity.

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SNEB Nutrition Educator Competencies: Nutrition Education Program Design Implementation and Evaluation

“Autism Eats:” Preliminary Analyses of a Nutrition Education Intervention for Toddlers With Autism Spectrum Disorder

Heewon Gray, PhD, RDN, hlgrey@usf.edu, College of Public Health, University of South Florida; Eunsook Kim, PhD, College of Education, University of South Florida; Tiattian Pang, MPH, CPH, College of Public Health, University of South Florida; Claudia Jimenez, BA, College of Public Health, University of South Florida; Alanis Rosado, BS, Morsani College of Medicine, University of South Florida; Jana Kandil, University of South Florida; Ankeeta Klinger, RD, College of Public Health, University of South Florida; Emily Shaffer, PhD, NCSP, Department of Pediatrics, University of South Florida; Heather Aguzzi, PhD, ABPP, Department of Pediatrics, University of South Florida; Raymond Miltenberger, PhD, BCBA-D, Department of Child & Family Studies, University of South Florida; Marilyn Stem, PhD, CRC, Department of Child & Family Studies, University of South Florida

Background: Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) experience up to 5 times more feeding problems, including problematic mealtime behaviors and food selectivity (ie, a narrow variety of foods), compared to their neurotypical peers, which may increase the risk for developing poor eating behaviors. A pilot randomized controlled trial (RCT) is being conducted to determine whether a nutrition education intervention for toddlers with ASD is efficacious to improve mealtime and eating behaviors compared to the enhanced usual care (EUC) group.

Objective: To preliminarily evaluate outcomes of an ongoing nutrition education intervention, Autism Eats, for children with ASD under 36 months.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Preliminary baseline and post-intervention data from an on-going RCT were analyzed. A diverse sample of children with ASD (mean age of 29 months; 29% Hispanic/Latino; 29% non-Hispanic White; 29% Black; 79% male) and parent dyads were enrolled through the Part C Early Intervention Services. Autism Eats (n=6) or EUC (n=8) program was implemented over 10-weeks. Twenty-eight participants (14 child-parent dyads) completed the pre/post-intervention assessments.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Children’s dietary intake data were collected through 3-day food records completed by parents and entered into the ASA24 dietary assessment tool. The Brief Autism Mealtime Behavior

Continued on page S59