

pose and fibro-glandular tissue using a software developed at the University of California San Francisco; test-retest precision was 2.8%. Crude and adjusted (BMI z-score at B4, age at menarche, maternal schooling and maternal breast density) Odds Ratio (OR) and 95%CI were estimated to assess the relation between excessive GWG according to IOM 2009 and 80th percentile of %FGV and AFGV.

Results: Mean GWG was 13.7 kg (SD=7.0). A larger proportion of women with excess weight before pregnancy exceeded the recommended GWG compared to women with normal pre-gestational weight (58.8% vs 31.8% respectively). We did not observe an association between excessive GWG and %FGV; however, women who had excessive GWG their daughters had higher levels of AFGV (OR adjusted: 2.10; 95% CI 1.18 - 3.77) at B4.

Conclusions: Daughters of women who had excessive GWG according to IOM had higher AFGV. This could be explained by metabolic and hormonal exposure in utero, which could be modifiable at early life reducing BC risk in adulthood. Funding: WCRF 2010/245.

Keywords: Breast Density, Pregnancy Weight Gain, Breast Cancer.

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FOOD ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERIZATION OF A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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Background and objectives: The characterization of the food environment helps to identify factors that can influence food behavior and is considered a promising strategy to promote healthy eating habits. Thus, this study has objective was to describe the food environment of the campuses of a public university in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Methods: The data collection took place was performed during the second semester of 2016 in establishments located on university campuses, totaling 1 snack bar and 4 establishments of the mixed type. The instrument used for the data collection was proposed and validated by Franco (2016) for analysis of the universal food environment. There was preview approval by the Ethics Committee and with consent of all the responsible for the establishments in the analyzed university.

Results: The nutritional information wasn't found at the analyzed establishments. Only the fruit in natura was marketed at all establishment, raw and cooked vegetables and veggies was offered

by 80% and 60%, respectively, and 75% offered leguminous; a 100% of snack bars offered pastry and sandwiches. The products with the highest averages of different types were candy or chewing gum (8±7.1), soft drinks (9±3.7), chocolates and chocolates bar (8 ± 7.1), crackers (8 ± 12.3) and cookies (7±9.1). Sandwiches, snacks and other products with low nutritional value, had lower average price fruit or fruit salads; and sweetened drinks (like soda and natural guarana) also presented average price less than natural fruit juice.

Conclusions: The university's food environment hinders access to healthy feeding, presenting several barriers on college campuses.

Keywords: Food environment. University. Beverages. Foods. Price.

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PROGRAM TO IMPROVE FRUIT AVAILABILITY IN A WORKPLACE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE PERCEPTION OF CONSUMPTION BY EMPLOYEES

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Background and objectives: Grupo Éxito, is the biggest private employer in Colombia, with an amount of 42.000 employees, contemplates in its Nutrition Policy the promotion of a healthy work place, which aims contribute to the integral health of its employees through programs of health promotion and disease prevention. One of the actions implemented within this strategy is the program that delivery fruit in the office, began in 2015. The aim of this paper was analyze a change perception in the consumption of fruits in the employees who were impact by the program in its first year.

Methods: Cross-sectional study. A total 2,399 employees were qualified to answer the survey during two weeks on the company's virtual platform. The survey includes next variables: daily fruit consumption, portions of fruit consumed per day, origin of the fruit consumed, change perception of the amount of fruit consumed since the beginning of the program. A descriptive analysis was performed using X2 tests to establish the relationship between the variables of interest. $\alpha = 0.05$. SPSS software v.23.

Results: 282 employees answered the survey, 11.8% of the qualified employees. 78.7% reported consuming fruit daily, of these 30.9% consume one serving daily, 33.0% two portions, 17.7% three portions and 17.0% four or more servings per day. The consumption of fruit comes mostly from the program offered by the company, followed by the home and finally from other sources such as retail. About the increase in fruit consumption, 64% of surveyed mentioned that their consumption increased with the program. A significant relationship was found between the increase of fruit consumption and the implementation of the program ($p = 0.0087$).

Conclusions: The companies can implement small actions such as facilitating access and availability of fruits in the workplace, promoting an adequate diet and providing environmental support for the achievement of healthy eating habits.

Keywords: Fruit, Workplace, Health, Strategies, Health Promotion.

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PREVALENCE OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING IN CHILDREN ACCOMPANIED BY SISVAN-WEB IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF DOURADOS-MS BETWEEN YEARS OF 2008 TO 2015

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Background and objectives: Not breastfeeding (BF) in the first years of life has been raising infant morbidity/mortality rates. Therefore, official governmental must monitor this practice.

SISVAN - WEB (NUTRITIONAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM- WEB) was created in 2008 in Brazil in order to facilitate the health follow-ups registrations of Unified Health System's users, attended at basic health Unit. This system allows public access to reports that contains the Diagnosis of the users' health.

This study's objective was to evaluate the prevalence of Exclusive Breastfeeding (EBF) at Dourados - MS (Brazil) by the SISVAN-WEB, among children aged 0 to 6 months between the years of 2008 and 2015.

Methods: It was analyzed public reports of food consumption from 2008 to 2015. In these reports it was evaluated the distribution of EBF children during the health care attendance and the distribution of EBF children according to the BF duration. Data from the Basic Care Information System (SIAB) were also analyzed to assess the total number of children under six months of age registered at basic health Unit.

Results: Analyzing the results it was possible to verified that the year 2010 was the period with the most prevalence of EBF (98,78% of 492 children), and the lowest prevalence was in 2008 (43,48% of 23 children). The prevalence of BF in Dourados city have indicators considered good by the World Health Organization (WHO), with the exception of 2008. The SISVAN-WEB, in this period, was able to analyze on average 39% of the children registered by the basic health units. The data also showed that the majority of children were being breastfeed by a period of one month (8%).

Conclusions: Although the numbers show that the city of Dourados-MS has good levels in EBF according to WHO indicators, the results were hampered, due to the lack of Of SISVAN-

WEB data. Oftentimes the workers from units health, doesn't fill the data base due the lack of knowledge of its importance. In Brazil there is a need in promoting BF, since many mothers stop breastfeeding due to difficulties and the need for better understanding about breast milk importance.

Keywords: breastfeeding; SISVAN-WEB; basic health units

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USE AND PERCEPTION OF THE NUTRITION LABELING OF PACKAGED FOODS AND BEVERAGES IN MEXICO

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Background and objectives: Nutrition labeling has been recognized as a tool that influences food choices towards healthier; furthermore, it promotes reformulation of processed foods. The aim of this study was to document the use and perception of the information of different nutrition labels (Guideline Daily Amounts GDA, nutrition information table, list of ingredients, logos and claims) displayed in packaged foods and beverages of Mexico.

Methods: Data was taken from a national representative survey. The semi-structured labeling questionnaire was previously piloted and validated with population from different socio-economic status, age groups, and regions of the country. The questionnaire consisted of 16 items. The first two questions were related to the knowledge about the daily calorie consumption of a normal healthy adult in a single day. The other questions were related to the knowledge, reading, use, comprehension and perception of the displayed information in the packaged food and beverages, when choosing a food product at the sale point. Answers were reported in a Likert scale.

Results: The survey collected data from 8,667 persons older than 20 years. From which, 52.3% were women, 26.7% were from the group of 20 to 29 years, and 16.9% of 60 years and older. From the total or participants 89.7% knows how to read.

At the national level, 76.3% (IC95%, 73.5,78.8) of the population did not know or did not respond how many calories they are supposed to consume, and 7.2% (IC95%, 6.1,8.6) responded that less than 500 calories.

At the national level, from the total of the population that knows how to read 40.6% (IC95% 38,43.3) reported reading the nutrition labeling of packaged foods and beverages. The percentage of the population that read the nutrition information displayed in the back of the package of processed foods is higher than the percentage of people that disclaimed reading the front of the package labeling (71.6% vs 55.9%) (p<0.05).