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JOINT EVENT

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The quality of bagged lunches sent from home to feed children during the day. A cluster-randomized controlled-trial examining the ect of a preschool-based comprehensive intervention on nutrition behaviors among low socioeconomic status (LSES) preschoolaged children was performed. During a full school year, LSES preschoolers (mean age 63 m, 48% boys) and their mothers were recruited from preschools in a large town in Israel and cluster-randomized to an intervention group (seven preschools, 184 children) or to a control group (four preschools, 74 children). e intervention children received in school, nutrition education and physical activity (PA) classes; intervention parents and teachers received healthy nutrition classes. e control group received PA classes for children only. Family data were obtained by parental interviews. Food and nutrition knowledge testing and observations and anthropometric measurements were conducted at baseline, at intervention termination and at the end of the school year. Di erences between groups were analyzed while controlling for clustering. Of the 258 children enrolled, 220 (87.6%) completed the six-month program. Improvement in the quality score of bagged lunches was shown in the intervention group (p<.0001). Intervention group increased fruit and vegetable consumption and habitual water drinking (p=0.02), and decreased sweet-drinks consumption (p=0.05). In this study, the bagged lunches prepared at home and sent with the children to their preschools re ected marked changes in parental feeding behaviors.