Action” document. An Aboriginal community member also wrote a culturally aligned, plain language version.

**Results** In 6 months, peer-supported recommendations were developed and broadly disseminated to stakeholders locally and nationally. The “Call To Action” was distributed to stakeholders via facilitated discussions, presentations, email, and internet. A follow-up survey of stakeholders will be conducted to assess the impact of our dissemination approach. The intended outcomes will include increased awareness, knowledge, and investment in evidence-informed strategies as recommended in the “Call To Action”.

**Conclusions** The approach undertaken provided timely research evidence for policy makers. Other than raising awareness, the impact of this approach remains to be determined.

**SP3-77 PROCESSED MEAT CONSUMED BY BRAZILIAN ADOLESCENTS: AN ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO TRAFFIC LIGHT LABELLING**

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**Introduction** The consumption of processed foods is associated with chronic diseases and obesity. Despite nutritional information on the label being mandatory in Brazil, this information is poorly understood by the population. The use of Traffic Light Labelling (TLL) may be a good alternative to help consumers with their choices. This study analysed processed meats consumed by Brazilian adolescents according to the UK regulation (TLL).

**Methods** In 2008, a population-based survey was conducted in São Paulo, Brazil. Dietary data from 170 adolescents were obtained through one 24-h dietary recall. The TLL uses traffic light signals: red (high), yellow (medium) and green (low), to represent the percentages of sugar, total and saturated fat and salt in pre-packed foods. The content of salt, total and saturated fat was calculated for processed meats consumed.

**Results** The processed meats represented 27% of total meat consumed. Almost 80% of processed meats had more sodium and 50% more saturated and total fat than the maximum recommended by TLL regulations, for example, bacon has more than four times the amount of sodium and twice the amount of total and saturated fat than TLL. The most frequently consumed processed meats were pork sausage, hamburger, nuggets, mortadella and sausage. Among these foods, pork sausage, nuggets, mortadella and sausage should be presented with a red colour on the packet for the all nutrients and the hamburger should be yellow, indicating which of these foods should be avoided.

**Conclusion** These results emphasise the need for specific regulation for processed foods, especially processed meats in order to avoid the burden of chronic diseases.

**SP3-78 VALIDITY AND REPRODUCIBILITY OF A FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPED BASED ON A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENTS FROM SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL**

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**Introduction** The food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) has been one of the most widely used method for assessment of food consumption, as well as being able to provide the usual intake, is considered easy to use and of low cost.

**Objective** To assess the validity and reproducibility of a quantitative FFQ with 66 food items (QFFQ) developed based on a representative sample of adolescents from São Paulo, Brazil.

**Methods** 250 adolescents filled two FFQ (1-year interval) and 5 24-h recalls (3-month interval) as part of a population-based survey conducted in São Paulo, Brazil, in 2007. To quantify the nutrient intake, the software Nutrition Data System for Research was used.
The intake was adjusted for within-person variability by the method proposed by Iowa State University, using the software PC-SIDE, and energy-adjusted for the residual method. The validity for 23 nutrients was assessed by Spearman correlation coefficient and weighted $k$. Intra-class correlation coefficient and weighted $k$ was used to reproducibility assessment.

**Results**

In the validation, the Spearman correlation coefficients ranged from 0.25 (lobalin) to 0.57 (phosphorus) of which eight nutrients showed acceptable correlation (>0.4). In the reproducibility analysis, the intra-class correlation coefficients ranged from 0.15 (vitamin C) to 0.57 (niacin), of which five nutrients showed acceptable correlation. The weighted $k$ ranged from 0.15 (sodium) to 0.67 (riboflavin) to reproducibility and from 0.19 (polyunsaturated fat) to 0.56 (calcium) to validation.

**Conclusion**

The results support the use of this instrument to assess food intake in epidemiological studies conducted in São Paulo, Brazil.

**Objective**

Estimate the chance of university achievement among Brazilian youth with adequate or inadequate early nutrition and born from parents with low vs high school degree.

**Methods**

A sample of young, aged 20–24 years, and their parents from three Brazilian surveys, PNSN-1989, POF-2003 and POF-2009. Nutritional status was standardised from WHO reference 2007; highest school level achieved was used to classify social status. We set three nutrition groups (below $-1Z$, $-1$ to $+1$, and above $+1Z$, named N1, N2 and N3, respectively) for parents and youth and three school levels groups (elementary, high, college, named E1, E2, E3 respectively) for parents. Probability of beginning university by youth was estimated using multiple logistic regression. Survey year was included as independent dummy variable to estimate changes among periods.

**Results**

The ratio between parents E3 vs E1 among youth N1 was 7.0 in 1989, 11.0 in 2003 and 6.1 in 2009. This ratio for young N2 was 5.9 in 1989, 9.7 and 5.0 in 2003 and 2009, respectively. For young’s N3 that ratio was 3.9 in 1989, 8.8 in 2003 and 4.0 in 2009.

**Conclusion**

The unequal chance of being university student in Brazil as function of parent’s social status and early nutrition decreased from period 1989–2003 to period 2003–2009. Probably this change is associated with social mobility experienced in country this decade.

**Background**

Several low- and middle- income countries, lack well-functioning population-based cancer registry. We evaluated the completeness of a pathology based cancer registry in Iran. We further studied evolutionary progress of the cancer registries worldwide.

**Methods**

We evaluated consistency of the incidence rates reported by national pathology-based cancer registry in Iran from 2004 to 2007. We further compared the incidence rates of the pathology- and population-based registries in a few regions, where both data were available. In addition, we studied the increasing trend in the number of population-based cancer registries worldwide, using the reports published in the Volumes I–IX of the monograph "Cancer in Five Continents."

**Results**

The Iranian pathology-based cancer registry, reports only about 60–70% of cancers. The underestimates were greater in cancers with poor-prognosis including lung, stomach, and oesophageal cancers. Almost four regional cancer registries were established every 10 years since 1960. However, the USA was an exception, where the number of cancer registries increased from 14 in 1998 to 44 regional registries in 2002, due to the advance infrastructure in the health informatics and ambitious initiatives by the Centers for Disease Control in the USA.

**Conclusions**

Pathology based cancer registry cannot provide reliable estimate for the cancer incidence rates, particularly in cancers with a poor prognosis. Developing countries should establish and support regional registries and expand their coverage gradually. Given the recent advances in the health informatics, small efforts will enhance the coverage of cancer registries worldwide, particularly in the less than middle income countries.

**Objective**

Estimate the chance of university achievement among Brazilian youth with adequate or inadequate early nutrition and born from parents with low vs high school degree.

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A sample of young, aged 20–24 years, and their parents from three Brazilian surveys, PNSN-1989, POF-2003 and POF-2009. Nutritional status was standardised from WHO reference 2007; highest school level achieved was used to classify social status. We set three nutrition groups (below $-1Z$, $-1$ to $+1$, and above $+1Z$, named N1, N2 and N3, respectively) for parents and youth and three school levels groups (elementary, high, college, named E1, E2, E3 respectively) for parents. Probability of beginning university by youth was estimated using multiple logistic regression. Survey year was included as independent dummy variable to estimate changes among periods.

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**Introduction**

Human capital concept is related to social and nutrition experiences in childhood as well as social status inherited from their parents.

**Introduction**

The objective of this study was to evaluate the oral health status of adults in Salvador—Bahia, Brazil, and to identify