Conclusion RWG from birth to 3 y was positively associated with BMI in early childhood and adiposity growth throughout childhood to adolescence. This positive effect was particularly detrimental for non-LBW than LBW children, which may have important public health implications for preventing early life RWG among term appropriate- and large-for-gestational-age children.

**OP7 BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION AND SUSTAINMENT OF OBESITY PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS IN SCHOOLCHILDREN—A DEDIPAC CASE STUDY**

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**Background**
The aim of the study was to explore the implementation of school based diet and physical activity interventions with respect to the barriers and facilitators to adoption, implementation and sustainability; supportive actions required for implementation and recommendations to overcome identified barriers. Two interventions rolled out nationally in Ireland were chosen; Food Dudes, a programme to encourage primary school children to consume more fruit and vegetables and an Active Travel to School Programme in primary and secondary schools. Trained school coordinators (teachers) cascade the programmes to other teaching staff.

**Methods**
Multiple case study design using qualitative semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders: primary and secondary school teachers, school coordinators, project coordinators/managers, funders and intermediaries. Fifteen interviews were conducted. Data were coded using a common categorization matrix. Thematic analysis was undertaken using the Adoption, Implementation and Maintenance elements of the RE-AIM implementation framework.

**Results**
Good working relationships within and across government departments, intermediaries and schools were critical for intervention adoption, successful implementation and sustainability. Organisational and leadership ability of coordinators was essential. Provision of participation incentives acted as motivators to engage children’s interest. A deep understanding of the lives of the target children was an important contextual factor. The importance of adaptation without compromising core components in enhancing intervention sustainability emerged. Successful implementation was hindered by: funding insecurity, school timetable constraints, broad rather than specific intervention core components, and lack of agreement on conduct of programme evaluation. Supportive actions for maintenance included ongoing political support, secure funding and pre-existing healthy lifestyle policies.

**Conclusion**
Successful implementation and scale up of public health anti-obesity interventions in schools is dependent on specific intervention core components, and lack of agreement on conduct of programme evaluation. Supportive actions for maintenance included ongoing political support, secure funding and pre-existing healthy lifestyle policies.