Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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gynecologist (OB-GYN), there is a lack of literature on information covered and the nature of referral practices to registered dietitians (RDNs) as part of the care team. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to explore the type, timing, and scope of nutrition education provided by OB-GYN practitioners and examine frequency and nature of referral practices to RDNs. **Study Design, Setting, Participants:** Surveys were distributed by contacting medical school directors of obstetric programs nationwide, and asking them to forward the survey to current obstetric providers in their residency and any alumni. **Measurable Outcome/Analysis:** Descriptive statistics were obtained using SPSS. **Results:** Out of 31 respondents, the majority were female (n = 26), medical doctors (n = 25), and worked with pregnant/lactating populations for ≤ 5 years (n = 17). OB-GYNs treated pregnant patients with documented nutrition related health complications (56%), and nutrition counseling was provided by someone at their practice (58%). Barriers to providing nutrition education were length of appointment time (81%) and provider knowledge of nutrition (66%). While 67% of OB-GYNs felt prepared to provide nutrition education, 57% spent less than five minutes per visit discussing nutrition. OB-GYNs agreed clients would benefit from RDN counseling (97%) and reported referring to RDNs (71%). Reasons most cited for not referring to RDNs were patient interest (23%) and potential cost/lack of adequate reimbursement (28%). **Conclusions:** A majority of OB-GYNs felt patients would benefit from counseling with an RDN and engaged in referrals to RDNs, but expressed hesitation related to cost to patient and lack of patient interest. The length of appointment time, a major barrier cited, and provider knowledge may prevent OB’s from having the ability to adequately cover important nutrition topics for pregnancy and referrals to an RDN could provide an added layer of education if barriers for patients were further explored and mitigated. **Funding:** None

**P070 COVID-19 Pandemic Changes in Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among Various Demographic Populations**

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**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic caused disruptions in social, economy, food security, and stress level of different individual groups. These changes can potentially impact on eating behavior of individuals with different demographic backgrounds. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine which demographic categories showed more significant changes in fruit and vegetable consumption since COVID-19 pandemic. **Study Design, Setting, Participants:** The study design was cross-sectional and a total of 10,035 participants aged 40-100 years old. An online survey (Dietary Screening Tool) was employed through Qualtrics between August and September 2020. Pre and since pandemic responses were analyzed by SPSS software, Wilcoxon’s signed-rank tests. Participants were categorized into different groups. **Results:** Participants were 57% female and 43% male including White (75%), African-American (14%), Asian (7%), and Hispanic (4%). The age distribution was 40-100 years old. An online survey (Dietary Screening Tool) was employed through Qualtrics between August and September 2020. Pre and since pandemic responses were analyzed by SPSS software, Wilcoxon’s signed-rank tests. Participants were categorized into different groups.

**Knowledge of Nutrition Among Various Demographic Populations**

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**Background:** Timely infant feeding transitions are essential to the development of good feeding habits, and hence overall health. Infant feeding transitions may be altered by birth outcomes. However, there is scarcity of information on the linkages between birth outcomes and transitions from breast milk or formula to complementary food (CF) and to cow’s milk. **Objective:** To identify associations between infant birthweight and early feeding transitions. **Study Design, Setting, Participants:** Multiple regression models were used to examine cross-sectional data from 10,035 children age ≤ 5 years who participated in the United States continuous National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys 2011-2018. **Results:** Significant associations between birthweight and feeding transitions were observed. By age 6 months, 57.0% of low birthweight (LBW) infants (birthweight<2.5 kg) had been weaned off breast milk compared to 43.7% of normal birthweight infants (P = 0.001). Greater proportion of LBW infants (72.3%) received formula within the first 30 days compared to normal birthweight infants (59.3%) (P = 0.001). After adjusting for race, gender, and income, LBW infants were more likely than normal birthweight infants to be weaned off breastfeeding (OR: 1.56; 95% CI, 1.09-2.44) or fed formula (OR: 1.87; 95% CI, 1.29-2.71) within the first 30 days. Introduction of CF was delayed beyond 6 months for LBW infants: LBW (61.3%) vs. normal birthweight (54.4%) (P = 0.002). **Conclusions:** Being born LBW is associated with altered feeding transitions, and thus unequal exposure of the infant’s gastrointestinal tract to food components. Parents and childcare providers should look out for atypical feeding habits among children with prior history of LBW. **Funding:** None
COVID-19, fruit consumption significantly reduced among female (P < 0.001), male (P = .02), age groups of 40-61 (P < 0.001) and 61-80 years old (P < 0.001), and race categories of Hispanic (P= 0.008) and White (P < 0.001), and all education categories (P < 0.001). Vegetables consumption also reduced among different demographic categories since COVID-19, although it was not statistically significant except in age categories of 40-60 (P = 0.002), and 81-100 (P = 0.002) years old. Interestingly, vegetable consumption remained the same since pandemic for college educated participants. 

Conclusions: The decrease in fruit and vegetable consumption was greater in less educated participants. Nutrition education could focus on developing strategies on how to maintain fruit and vegetable consumption during crisis situations.

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P072 Developing a Nutrition Security Action Plan for a University

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Objective: To develop a Nutrition Security Plan to be implemented within a large public university

Use of Theory/Research: Prior research suggests that college students struggle with food insecurity. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the health disparities that are exacerbated by an unhealthy diet. Highlighting the need for university students to not only have food security but also nutrition security.

Target Audience: University students particularly insecure students and those at risk for food insecurity

Program Description: University partners such as university administration, students, food service contract staff, county health department nutrition staff, the North Carolina Department of Health and Human services nutrition staff worked together to develop a Nutrition Security Plan for our University. Plan development focused on three areas. First, food purchasing behaviors and barriers to nutrition security on campus were assessed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Second, existing nutrition support services on campus (e.g. food pantry, Swipe out Hunger, student garden) were documented and reviewed. Third, nutrition support programs and initiatives in operation at other universities were researched and considered for implementation.

Evaluation Methods: Review of the peer-reviewed, the grey literature, and university student services websites to see what strategies other universities used to address the food needs of students

Results: The Nutrition Security Plan was submitted to University leadership in Fall 2021. To date, 3 of 12 University Nutrition Security Plan recommendations have been implemented. These are a centralized resource center for student nutrition needs was created and posted on the university student support website; a university bus route that stops at a grocery store was implemented; and a SNAP Eligibility Screener for Students was developed and dis-