Results A total of 422 parents participated in this study. 19% of parents reported that their children consumed at least four servings of F&V per day. No statistically significant difference was observed in parental attitudes across children’s vegetable consumption levels. A significant difference (p = 0.004) in the importance of fruit in children’s diets across consumption levels was observed. 91% of parents whose children consumed F&V less than daily agreed with the statement that ‘It is important to me that my child eats fruit’, compared to 100% of parents whose children consumed at least four servings of F&V per day.

Conclusion In this study, most primary school children did not eat the recommended daily servings of F&V. Although one difference was observed in the importance of fruit in children’s diets across consumption levels, parental attitudes towards vegetables did not influence children’s intake. Therefore, future analysis should consider other parental factors that may influence child F&V intake levels, including food availability and parental consumption.

Health systems

12 DEVELOPMENT OF A SCREENING ETOL FOR PRE-DIABETES AMONG KAZAKH POPULATION AND ITS APPLICATIONS: PERSPECTIVES FROM MEDICAL DOCTORS
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10.1136/bmjnph-2023-nnedprosummit2022.15

Background Diabetes is identified as one of the most important healthcare challenges for many countries. The high prevalence of prediabetes with its long asymptomatic phase of the disease are strong arguments for screening. Currently, such tool is not routinely used in the clinical settings in Kazakhstan.

Objectives We developed a screening tool for prediabetes among Kazakh population. This screening tool includes family history, dietary and other lifestyle risk factors. The aim of this pilot project is to gather feedback and comments from doctors about the application of this new tool.

Methods Based on qualitative methods, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 9 doctors. Participants were purposively selected based on their roles and clinical experience in diabetes management.

Results All the respondents agreed that using screening tool at the early stage will be a useful healthcare intervention strategies. Cost-effectiveness was one of reasons suggested for using screening tools. Participants discussed each part of the screening tool which was included in the questionnaire, assessed their importance and applicability. Some of the health professionals in our study noted some barriers to development tool in general, which included difficulties with interpretation and self-management.

Conclusions Based on the findings, the new tool will be potentially useful as a diagnostic tool at the early stage, allowing individuals with undiagnosed diabetes to seek timely medical care.

Practical implementation

14 A BASIC NUTRITION CURRICULUM FOR ALL: CASE STUDY OF RURAL WOMEN, BASSI PATHANA, PUNJAB (INDIA)
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10.1136/bmjnph-2023-nnedprosummit2022.17

Background Good health and wellbeing is closely associated with nutritional food intake and healthy eating habits; this