

needed. Recently introduced anti-obesity measures in Hungary are the taxes on obesity promoting foods, regulation on school meals, mandatory physical activity classes in schools, bicycle-friendly environmental changes etc. Analysing the rich body of information concerning the reasons for differing views of a broad range of stakeholder perspectives in Hungary may help decision-makers to find the best way interventions could be introduced and communicated to different stakeholder interest groups resulting in line of least resistance.

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710. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND DIETARY HABITS IN PORTUGUESE COLLEGE STUDENTS

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The present study aimed to investigate the association between time spent on the practice of physical activity and dietary habits in college students. This is a transversal and correlational study, which has a sample of 121 students aged between 18 and 28 years old. Data were collected through three questionnaires, socio-demographic, time management and food diary; the latter two were filled for 3 days. Subsequently, a descriptive and inferential statistical analysis was used. To investigate the association between time spent on the practice of physical activity and dietary habits in college students we used the test of Spearman correlation and Kendall's test, assuming a confidence interval of 95%. 81.8% of the sample were female and 18.2% male. About the practice of physical activity it was found that 21% were sedentary/low active and 79% active/very active. From the active/very active students 88.5% revealed a non-recommended intake of fat and all of the sedentary/low active students presented a non-recommended consumption of protein. From the present results it can be concluded that dietary habits are not correlated with time spent on physical activity. Such as this study, Ottevaere *et al.* (2011) concluded that no statistical differences were found in energy intake between the levels of physical activity but they observed an inverse association between the consumption of cereal and physical activity level. Many studies observed positive associations between the consumption of fiber and protein and physical activity level. These results are in discrepancy with our findings. So, it is noteworthy that longitudinal studies are necessary to examine the energy balance among these students to obtain more accurate conclusions.

711. ASSESSING DIETETICS STUDENTS' CAREER ORIENTATION AND LABOUR MOBILITY IDEAS

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One of the objectives of the Bologna Declaration is the promotion of mobility of students and teachers in order to promote European citizens' employability in a common European labour market. This study presents the results of a research made in seven European higher educational institutions of dietitian training. The objective was to determine whether the Hungarian dietitian training is compatible with the expectations of the Bologna Declaration and the recommendations of European Federation of the Associations of Dietitians, and also, to assess international students' career orientation ideas and intentions on international mobility. We applied cross-sectional survey among dietetics students conducted in the 2nd semester of the 2009/2010 academic year. We included those seven European institutes (two Hungarian, two Dutch, one Turkish, one Belgian and one Polish) with which our Department has Erasmus contacts. There is no significant difference between Hungarian and foreign students' choice of field: the

most attractive ones are prevention and counselling, clinical dietician and sports nutrition. There is no difference between the intentions on mobility, although the motivations are different: Hungarian students rank financials to the first place, while for foreign students the first is gaining experience. Sampling procedure could not be conducted in a representative way in the absence of accurate data and lists, so the results can be considered as indicative only. Nevertheless, the information is very useful, since such information gathering has not been done either among domestic or foreign students.

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713. ENERGY INTAKE FROM CALORIE BEVERAGES OF ADOLESCENT AND ADULT DIET OF INDONESIANS

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The objective of this research was to analyze energy intake from calorie beverages (EICB) in the food and beverages intake of adolescents and adults. The research was carried out through analysing a data set of THIRST (The Indonesian Regional Hydration Study) among Indonesian adolescents and adults. The results showed that the mean EICB among adolescents was 420 ± 406 kcal/day and among adults was 450 ± 382 kcal/day, which was 21.2% and 23.4% of the total energy intake (TEI) of adolescents and adults respectively. EICB was associated with TEI for both adolescents and adults. This could be lead to over energy intake and other possible adverse effects. Further studies are required to analyse casual relationship between EICB and other possible adverse effects such as obesity among Indonesians; while at the same time it is also important to start promoting an advice for healthier and wiser beverages choices.

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714. LABELS OF FOOD PRODUCED IN BETIM: ADEQUACY TO BRASILIAN LEGISLATION REGARDING NUTRITIONAL LABELING

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Through the food labels the consumer becomes capable to assess if the product is appropriate to his nutritional needs. In Brazil, the food products are submitted to sanitary controls aiming the consumer's health. To contribute in this area, the Nacional Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA) sets the main regulations about food labelling. This paper aimed to investigate the adequacy of labels of different industrialized food produced in the city of Betim (MG, Brazil) to the legislation. The records of factories audited by Betim Sanitary Surveillance from 2009 until June of 2011 were analysed and 45 labels were assessed. Among the labels, 86.7% were out of the standard set by the regulations. It was shown that 15.6% of the labels presented wrong reference for daily energetic value and declared wrong corresponding percentage of daily values for the nutrients. 22.2% of the samples presented wrong mineral declaration, and 15.6% didn't present subtitles for symbols an abbreviations indicated. Besides, 8.9% of the tables were not in the model set in rule. Wrong energetic value when compared to the amount of macronutrients informed counted 24.4%, total fat value lower than the count of saturated and trans fats, 8.9%, serving size different from the standard set were 17.8% and mistake or lack of indication of householding measures, 13.3%. The evidence shows that labels of food produced in Betim have high index of non-compliance. It is important that the responsible government agencies supervise the food labelling and this is an advancing practice of Betim Sanitary Surveillance.

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