p=0.003, Kenya- PR 0.99, p=0.43, Uganda- PR 0.95, p=0.11). In all three countries, families which owned few small animals, such as small numbers of chickens or goats, did not have a significant benefit for stunting compared to those families owning no animals. However, ownership of larger numbers of small animals or cattle was associated with benefit in all countries. The relationship between livestock and stunting varied by region, but not by other stratifying variables.

Interpretation: This analysis provides a unique approach to considering the ultimate causes of malnutrition. In this study, owning few small animals did not provide a benefit for stunting prevalence suggesting that the advantage of owning livestock may only be realized for families with larger herd and flock sizes. The association of livestock and stunting varied across region, representing differing patterns of human-animal ownership patterns and interactions. National survey data is limited in that it is cross-sectional, but can offer meaningful information in certain circumstances. Planned future prospective cohort studies will provide further insight into the influence of livestock on child nutrition.

Funding: None.

Abstract #: 01SEDH039

Know your diabetes! assessing knowledge of type II diabetes complications and prevention in Armenia

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Background: With 54,950 cases reported in 2013, and an estimated 19,000 undiagnosed cases, Armenia has the highest prevalence of diabetes in the Caucasus region (International Diabetes Federation, 2013). Diabetes prevalence is projected to increase to approximately 1 in 10 Armenians by 2030, making diabetes awareness and prevention imperative for controlling current and future cases. Our objective was to assess the adult Armenian population's understanding of type II diabetes complications and prevention to determine the need for future educational programs and training.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was carried out using a self-administered questionnaire between June 24th and July 4th, 2013, in four different urban and rural regions of Armenia: Yerevan, Hrazdan, Gyumri, and Armavir. 454 Armenian men and women ages 18 and older attending local health clinics participated in the study. Participants were recruited using convenience sampling method and were provided a verbal consent. before administering the survey .The study was approved by University of Utah Internal Review Board (IRB_00064888) and Yerevan State Medical University Ethics Committee (N10). Standard descriptive statistics and regression-based approaches were utilized to analyze the data.

Findings: Of the 454 adults surveyed 34% were male and 66% female. The distribution of participant ages was 30% between 18-29 years, 32% between 30-49 years, and 33% over 50 years. Most participants surveyed resided in urban rather than rural areas (65% vs 35%, respectively). Our data indicates that 48% of respondents were aware of type II diabetes as a preventable disease, however, only 2% (SD =1.77) were knowledgeable of all preventive practices. Of the study participants, 56% were unaware weight reduction can help control and prevent type II diabetes. Participants with secondary or higher education were more aware (p = 0.012) of the preventability of type II diabetes. Over 77% of the study population acknowledged uncontrolled type II diabetes can cause complications, however, only 33% (SD = 0.95) could identify 1-3 complications, with less than 2% identifying four or more complications. Over 22% of respondents were unaware type II diabetes can lead to severe health complications.

Interpretation: Our results indicate that nearly half the study population were unaware type II diabetes is a preventable disease, and very few were knowledgeable about all preventative practices. Although acknowledgment of diabetes complications was high, few participants could identify specific complications. Our data indicate participants having secondary education or higher were more aware of type II diabetes' preventative nature. Thus, it is important that current and future Armenian educational programs address the diabetes knowledge disparity through targeted intervention. The limitation of the study was the relatively small sample size. A larger, more representative sample should be analyzed in the future to assess knowledge throughout Armenia.

Funding: None.

Abstract #: 01SEDH040