

TABLE 1

Coefficients (95% CI) of linear regression between moderate-to-high adherence to DP and adiposity measures

	VAT (LOG)		FMI (LOG)		BODY FAT (%)		AG RATIO	
Processed	0.57 (0.01; 1.12)	0.044	0.14 (0.02; 0.27)	0.022	2.7 (0.44; 4.94)	0.019	0.08 (0.02; 0.15)	0.012
Prudent	0.13 (-0.46; 0.73)	0.652	0.03 (-0.10; 0.16)	0.645	0.45 (-1.94; 2.85)	0.709	0.02 (-0.05; 0.08)	0.647
Brazilian	0.45 (-0.16; 1.05)	0.146	0.15 (0.01; 0.28)	0.033	3.40 (0.95; 5.85)	0.007	0.08 (0.01; 0.15)	0.030
Lacto-vegetarian	-0.37 (-0.96; 0.22)	0.214	-0.004 (-0.14; 0.13)	0.953	-0.30 (-2.72; 2.12)	0.808	-0.03 (-0.10; 0.04)	0.397

P59: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION: A MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION APPROACH IN IPÊ, BRAZIL

Gabriela Santos Martel¹

¹Human Development and Food Security Masters at Università degli Studi Roma Tre

INTRODUCTION: The study mapped the difficulties and potentialities regarding Food and Nutrition Security in the Public Administration Office of Ipê, a municipality located in Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil). Ipê was chosen as the object of study due to the region's visible juxtaposition in nutrition and food security. The city is a major food producer and is recognized as Brazil's National Capital of Agroecology. However, government indicators from recent years classify Ipê as being highly vulnerable in terms of Food Security and Nutrition, as well as non-compliant to the guidelines of the National System of Food and Nutrition Security (SISAN).

OBJECTIVES: To identify the food security difficulties faced by the Public Administration of Ipê. To provide specific recommendations for the local public administration to solve the city's food insecurity status.

METHODOLOGY: A descriptive study case composed by quanti-qualitative data: the first part was made through a wide data analysis (collected from Brazilian government databases such as MapaSAN, Sistema IBGE, SIDRA, DataSUS). The second part comprised of field research, including interviews with municipality stakeholders and participant observation in the municipality.

RESULTS: Weaknesses in the actions of the municipal Public Administration and of other local stakeholders, mainly in articulating, monitoring and implementing continuous long-term actions and policies. Results were divided into four categories, providing a multi-sectoral analysis: Structure of the Municipal Public Administration; Food and Nutritional Education; Production, Supply and Access to Food; Coordination of Public Policies and Continuous Action Amongst Local Stakeholders.

CONCLUSIONS: The study raised specific recommendations to locally catalyze Food Security, aiming to replicate the findings to other municipalities, encouraging the strengthening of SISAN and a broader municipal adhesion to the system.

P60: ANÁLISE DO LEITE RECOLHIDO E DOS TEORES DE GORDURA E PROTEÍNA NA REGIÃO CENTRO

Carlota Lemos^{1,2}; Manuel Brito^{1,2}

¹Escola Superior Agrária do Instituto Politécnico de Viseu

²Centro de Estudos em Educação, Tecnologias e Saúde

INTRODUÇÃO: O leite é um dos principais alimentos da alimentação mediterrânica recomendado pela Organização Mundial da Saúde. Atualmente, os consumidores estão cada vez mais atentos à composição dos alimentos de forma articulada com a dieta e saúde. Neste contexto, para as empresas do setor do leite e laticínios, é fundamental assegurar a qualidade do leite que depende essencialmente de sua composição química, nomeadamente em termos de gordura e proteína.

OBJETIVOS: Analisar e mapear o leite de vaca recolhido e os teores de gordura e proteína, por região e anos, com integração de SIG e análise estatística.

METODOLOGIA: Foram utilizados dados do INE relativos aos indicadores do leite de vaca recolhido, teor de gordura e de proteína por região de 2003-2017 e a Carta oficial Administrativa oficial da DGT (CAOP, versão 2018). Os SIG foram utilizados para delimitação da área em estudo e geovisualização com integração da análise das diferenças de indicadores do leite de vaca recolhido entre regiões e anos, através dos testes Wilcoxon e Kruskal-Wallis ($\alpha=5\%$).

RESULTADOS: Foram recolhidos, em média, 2770,11 ± 5612,363 mil litros de leite de vaca (IC a 95% de 2485,86-3054,36 mil litros). Para o teor de gordura existem diferenças estatisticamente significativas com o valor de referência 3,7%, tal não se verificando para o teor de proteína com o valor de referência 3,2%. Entre regiões e anos, existem diferenças significativas no leite recolhido e teores de gordura e proteína. Produziu-se cartografia digital para a apresentação dos principais resultados.

CONCLUSÕES: Apesar do decréscimo de leite recolhido ao longo dos anos em estudo na Região Centro, o estudo evidencia uma heterogeneidade entre as sub-regiões, destacando-se a sub-região de Aveiro. Em termos de teores de gordura e proteína essa heterogeneidade não é tão acentuada.

P61: NUTRIENT PROFILING - A SCIENCE OF CLASSIFYING INDIVIDUAL FOODS BASED ON THEIR NUTRIENT COMPOSITION

Mariana Santos^{1,2}; Filipa Matias¹; Isabel Castanheira¹; Ana Rito¹; Isabel Loureiro²

¹Departamento de Alimentação e Nutrição do Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge

²Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública da Universidade NOVA de Lisboa

INTRODUCTION: Food policies to promote healthy diets - healthy food policies - may play an important role to better align people's food choices with their desires to live healthy lives.

Evidence-based population approaches for improving public health focuses on identifying exposures in the environment that can lead to negative health outcomes and on designing interventions or policies that limit exposure to hazards. Examples of such policies include front- of-pack labelling, restricting advertising of unhealthy food and drink to children and provision of healthy food throughout public facilities.

OBJECTIVES: Nutrient profiling is the science of ranking or classifying individual foods based on their nutrient composition. This study aims to describe a review of the scientific basis behind the development of nutrient profiles models.

METHODOLOGY: A literature review was performed through a search in the PUBMED database. The MeSH term (Medical Subject Headings) "Food labeling" was used along with the free terms: "Nutrient Profiling", "food scoring system", "nutrient scoring system", "marketing and children". Following database search, all articles were exported to Mendeley Desktop, where duplicates were removed. We also include in our search literature reports from governmental agencies, and other documents considered as "relevant documents", and were not subjected to any publication date restriction.

RESULTS: An approach to development and implementation of a nutrient-profiling system includes definition of certain conditions, whether profiles should be set for food in general and/or categories of food; choice and balance of nutrients;