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| **Title of Research Presentation** Influence of school meals on the consumption of ultra-processed food by Brazilian adolescents |
| **Maximum 2500 characters (including spaces but excluding title)**  **Background/Objectives**  The school should be a health promotion environment, including the school feeding. For this, it is important to know the influence of the consumption of ultra-processed foods according to the presence of food offered by the Brazilian School Food Program (PNAE) and/or school cafeterias that sell food on school premises. Therefore this study aimed to evaluate the influence of school meals on the consumption of ultra-processed foods, candies, and soft drinks by Brazilian adolescents.  **Methods**  This is a cross-sectional study which a sample of 101,898 adolescents enrolled in the 9th grade school of the National School Health Survey 2015 database. The evaluated outcome was the consumption of ultra-processed salted foods, candies, and soft drinks, and the independent variables included socio-demographic factors, the provision of food by the PNAE, and the status of food sales in the school cafeteria. Independent variables with a significance level of p <0.20 in the bivariate analysis were included in a Poisson regression model-based multivariate analysis with robust variance.  **Results**  Brazilian adolescents who attended schools offering meals through the PNAE less regularly (≤5 times/week) consumed ultra-processed foods, compared to those who attended schools that contain a non-PNAE school cafeteria. Adolescents attending private schools [prevalence ratio (PR): 1.07, 1.06–1.08, p <0.001] and schools located in the capital city (PR: 1.02, 1.02–1.03; p <0.001) regularly consumed ultra-processed foods. In the multivariate analysis, the regular consumption of salty ultra-processed foods is associate with residence in a municipality/capital, attendance at a private school, age, the absence of PNAE, and the presence of a cafeteria. Female gender, age, and the presence of cafeteria remain significant factors associate with the consumption of candies. Regular soft drink consumption is also to be associated with residence in a municipality/capital, age, and the presence of a cafeteria, as well as male gender.  **Discussion**  Foods present in the school environment, whether provided by the PNAE or school cafeteria, affect the consumption of ultra-processed foods by Brazilian adolescents. The presence of PNAE-provided meals is associated with a lower consumption of ultra-processed salted foods and soft drinks, whereas the presence of a cafeteria presented a higher likelihood of consuming ultra-processed salted foods, candies, and soft drinks.  **Keywords**  Soft drinks; Candies; Salted foods; Unhealthy foods |