**HISPANIC VIEWS ON AUTHORITATIVE PARENTING SURVEY AND FUN TEACHING MODULES**

**Background/Significance:** During early childhood, parents tend to serve as role models and have the biggest impact on their children’s eating habits and physical activity. Childhood eating and exercise habits are then transferred into adulthood. These habits affect the child’s weight and overall health. Poor habits may put children in an “at-risk” category for obesity and other chronic diseases throughout their adulthood including, but not limited to metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes, sleep apnea and diseases of the bones and joints. It is important to identify the parent’s perspective and its impact on the child’s feeding and physical activity practices.

**Purpose:** Our overall purpose was to gain an inside perspective of Hispanic views on the Adolescent Feeding Practices Questionnaire – Parent Version and the FUN parent teaching modules.

**Conceptual framework:** This study was framed by a cultural perspective in which areas of quality improvement were identified and implemented to the original study.

**Sample Description/Population:** A convenience sample of seven Hispanic mothers with children ages 9-15, were recruited by referral (snowball sampling), to participate in one-on-one guided interviews.

**Setting:** The one-on-one interviews took place in the privacy of their homes in two predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods in Chicago, IL.: *Back of the Yards and Pilsen.*

**Method/Design & Procedure:** The survey has prior estimates of reliability and validity. Using qualitative content analysis we looked at how culturally adaptable the teaching materials are amongst Hispanic mothers.

**Results and Interpretations:** Some of the major themes for a more culturally appropriate survey and teaching materials included rephrasing, change in format, and request of additional information particularly on carbohydrates. The topic of a ‘diet’ was generally reported to have a negative cultural connotation due to it being closely associated with limiting food portions rather than healthy eating.

**Conclusions/Implications:** This study contributed to the face validity of the parent survey and FUN modules. The resulting culturally adapted teaching materials can allow Hispanics to become active participants in their family’s nutrition and physical activity practices. Nurses can make the cultural adjustments to the materials in order to recruit Spanish-speaking participants and essentially enhance their learning process, helping potential patients and their families.