Measuring and Managing protein energy malnutrition in rural communities postscript

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In July 1983 we were able to analyse the relation between the different factors and acute malnutrition in more detail. Table III.4 and the p values do not indicate which factors contribute the most in the development of acute PEM. There was more acute malnutrition in the resettlement villages. Is that due to the fact that the children in the resettlements are not so well immunised or attend less frequently the child welfare clinic?

This can be assessed with the multivariate analysis according the lineair logistic model and the stepwise regression method. The five most important factors thus found are:-

- Age of the child
- Immunisation status of the child
- 3. Possession of animals
- 4. Frequency of attending under five clinic
- School education of the mother or caretaker

The age of 24 up to 35 months is the most critical period for both boys and girls to develop acute malnutrition. Less acute malnutrition was found if the child was better immunised. the mother had a higher school education or when the family

possessed more animals (especially cows). If the attendance to the under five clinic was once a month or more often there was less acute malnutrition than expected for that age group. It is not sure why the possession of animals is such an important factor. When analysing the different types of animals, the cow was the most important one. So it may represent wealth as well as animal proteins (meat and milk).

Table III.4: Significant correlations between some factors and acute malnutrition.

FACTORS	3	q Q
- number of persons p/h.h.	0.00= < 0.00	0,025 < p < 0,25
- number of children 6 p/h.h - age of the child	0,025 0,001 < p < 0,005	0,025 < p < 0,05
- attending school by caretakers yes/no		0,01 < p < 0,025
- attending school by mother yes/no		0,005 < p < 0,01
possession of land yes/no possession of cattle yes/no		0,001 0,001 < p < 0,005
 building material of house frequency of attending UFC 		0,025 0,025 < p < 0,05
- BCG scar present yes/no - foodscore ★★	0.01 < p < 0.025	0,025< p < 0,05
- source of water (borehole/well/tap)	olar C b C olaro	0.001 0.005
- kind of village (trust/tradi-		0,001 < p < 0,005
tional/resettlement)		p < 0,001

★ ★ Foodscore reflects composition of diet

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