## Accepted Manuscript

Energy and nutrient intake of infants and young children in pastoralist communities of Ethiopia

Girma Mengistu, Tibebu Moges, Aregash Samuel, Kaleab Baye

PII: S0899-9007(17)30062-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.nut.2017.02.012

Reference: NUT 9938

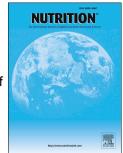
To appear in: *Nutrition* 

- Received Date: 18 November 2016
- Revised Date: 4 February 2017

Accepted Date: 27 February 2017

Please cite this article as: Mengistu G, Moges T, Samuel A, Baye K, Energy and nutrient intake of infants and young children in pastoralist communities of Ethiopia, *Nutrition* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.nut.2017.02.012.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



## Energy and nutrient intake of infants and young children in pastoralist communities of Ethiopia

- 3 Girma Mengistu<sup>1, 2</sup>, Tibebu Moges<sup>2</sup>, Aregash Samuel<sup>2</sup>, and Kaleab Baye<sup>1\*</sup>
- 4 <sup>1</sup>Center for Food Science and Nutrition, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
- <sup>2</sup> Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- 6 \*corresponding author: <u>kaleabbaye@gmail.com</u>
- 7

## 8 Abstract

9 Background: Nutrient intakes from complementary foods are often suboptimal in
10 subsistent farming households of developing countries, but little is known about this in
11 pastoralist communities.

12 Objective: The objective of the present study was to estimate the energy and nutrient
13 intake of children aged 6-23 months living in pastoralist communities of Ethiopia.

Method: As part of the Ethiopian National Food Consumption Survey, 24h dietary recall data was collected, through in-home interviews, from a nationally representative sample. In this study, we report on the feeding characteristics, energy and nutrient intakes of infants and young children (aged 6-23 months) living in pastoralist communities (n= 896) of Ethiopia. Energy and nutrient intakes were estimated and compared with estimated needs from complementary foods. The nutrient density of the complementary diets was compared with desired densities.

**Results**: About one-third of the children were stunted. The diet was predominantly dairy and cereal-based. Dietary diversity score was low (2.0 ±1.2); Consumption of nutrientdense foods such as animal source foods (other than milk), vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables was very low. Energy intakes from complementary foods were inadequate. Multiple-micronutrient deficiencies including thiamin, niacin, iron, zinc, and calcium and in some instances vitamin-A and C were observed among young children. The number of micronutrients for which intakes were found deficient increased with child's age.

Conclusion: Energy and nutrient intakes from complementary foods are inadequate in
pastoralist communities of Ethiopia. Interventions that improve knowledge and practice
of complementary feeding are needed in this setting.

- Keywords: Complementary feeding, anthropometry, nutrient intake, stunting,
   micronutrients, breastfeeding
- 33

Download English Version:

## https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5656834

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/5656834

Daneshyari.com