

Idalécia Cossa-Moiane^{*1,2,3}, Clémentine Roucher², Maiza Campos-Ponce⁴, Colleen Doak⁵, Adilson Bauhofer¹, Assucênio Chissaque¹, Timóteo Daca⁶, António Prista⁶, Nilsa de Deus¹ and Katja Polman²

¹ Instituto Nacional de Saúde, Mozambique; ² Institute of Tropical Medicine, Belgium; ³ University of Antwerp, Belgium; ⁴ VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ⁵ St. Ambrose University, USA; ⁶ Universidade Pedagógica, Maputo, Mozambique

BACKGROUND & AIM

Profile of hospitalized undernourished children can used to guide long-term case management

Child undernutrition remains widespread in Mozambique. The country still has one of the highest undernutrition rates in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The aim of this study was to characterize the profile of children from one to 14 years old who were hospitalized for undernutrition and to explore associated risk factors.

METHODS

Anthropometric measurement took in children and their caretaker

- ✓The study was conducted between 2018 and 2020 in two urban hospitals in Maputo city, Mozambique.
- ✓It were collected clinical, demographic, socio-economic and environmental data.
- ✓Stool samples were collected and examined by microscopy for intestinal parasites.
- ✓The wealth index household was determined by Principal Components Analysis.



”*Mozambique is a tropical, low-middle-income country plagued by undernutrition, HIV and intestinal parasites.*

WHAT’S NEW?

- We target children and their caretaker:
- ✓Measured them for anthropometric and intestinal parasites.



RESULTS

Diarrhoea (28.1%), HIV (27.8%) and anemia (14.5%) were common

- ✓It were included 449 children and 449 caretakers.
- ✓Children were on average 2±1.7 years old, 94.0% were less than 5 years and 53.9% male.
- ✓Comorbidities were frequent among children (Figure 1)
- ✓Among the caretakers 10.1% were overweight and 14.1% obesity.
- ✓Intestinal parasites were found in 24.8% of the children and in 38.5% in the caretakers.
- ✓Most children (60.7%) came from an unwealthy household.

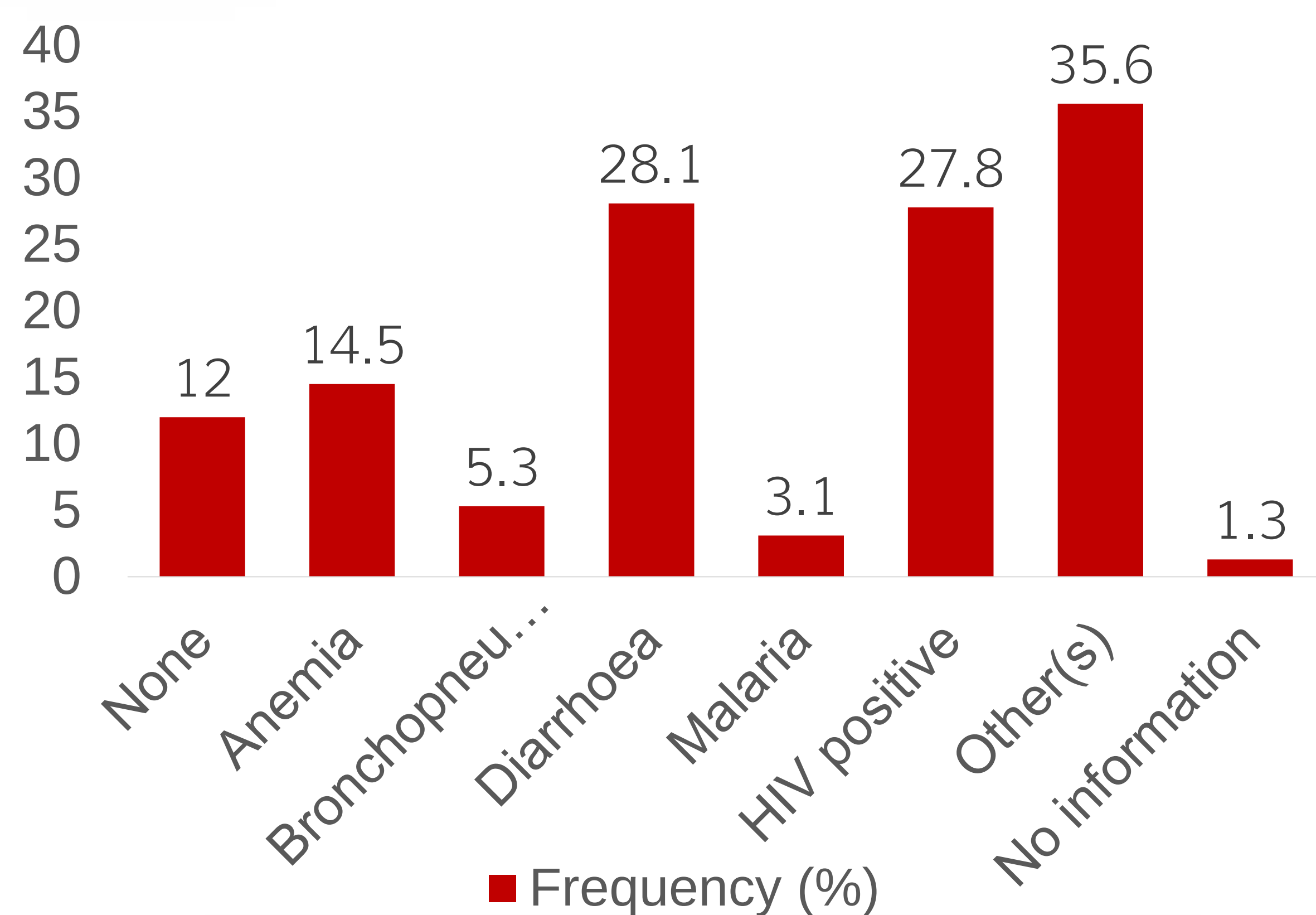
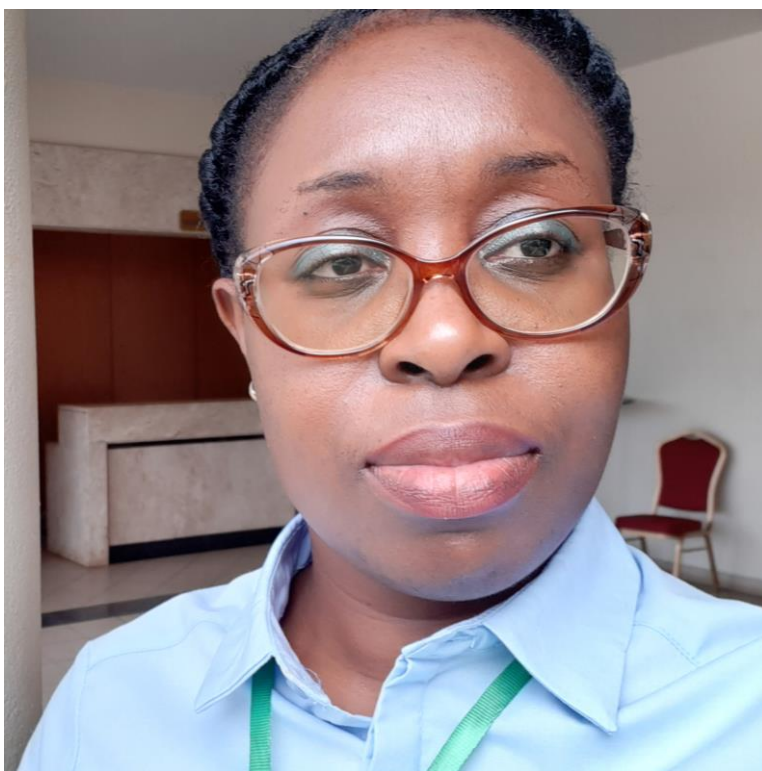


Figure 1: Frequency of comorbidities

CONCLUSION

Comorbidities and intestinal parasites were frequent.

- ✓Most of children seek to hospital while at severe level of undernutrition.
- ✓Intestinal parasites were frequent in caretakers.
- ✓Mozambique is facing a dual burden malnutrition.



GET IN TOUCH!
Are you also working with malnutrition? Let me know more about your research and what you think of this study.