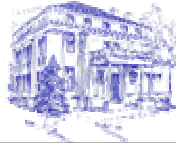


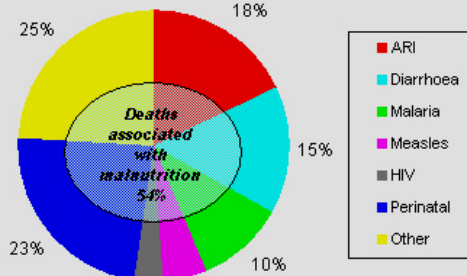
# Management of Severe Malnutrition of Childhood in the frame of humanitarian aid

Introduction

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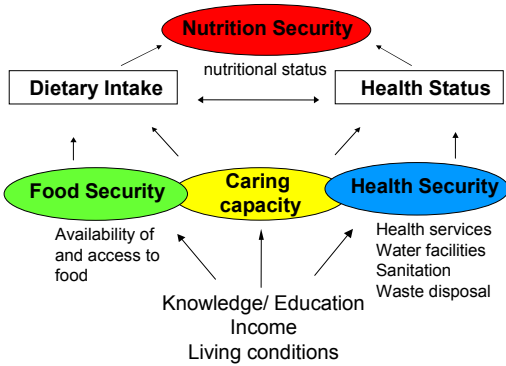


Proportional Mortality Among Under Fives, Yr 2002, World



Sources:  
For cause-specific mortality: EIP/WHO  
For malnutrition: Pelletier DL, et al. *AMJPublicHealth* 1993, 83: 1130-3

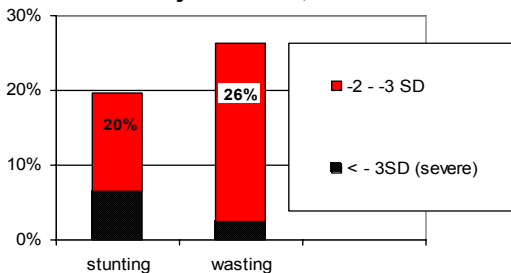
WHO, cit.after Müller & Krawinkel, 2005



## What is severe malnutrition ? Wellcome Classification (1970)

Weight for age in percent of the reference median	Edema	
	present	not present
60 - 80 %	Kwashiorkor	undernourished
< 60 %	marasmic Kwashiorkor	Marasmus

### Nutritional status of children in Vavunija District, Sri Lanka



Classification according to WHO (1997):  
stunting: medium (20-29%)      wasting: very high: (≥ 15%)

## Management of severe childhood malnutrition

Problem:

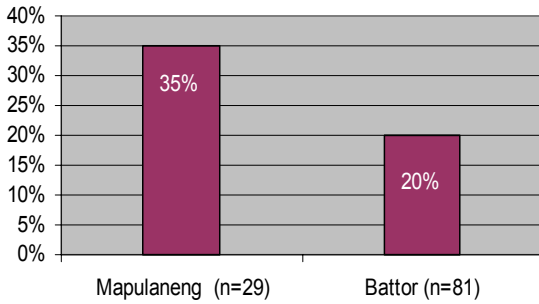
High mortality

High case fatality rate in the first 24 hrs

Lack of knowledge and abilities

Lack of equipment, suitable food, and drugs

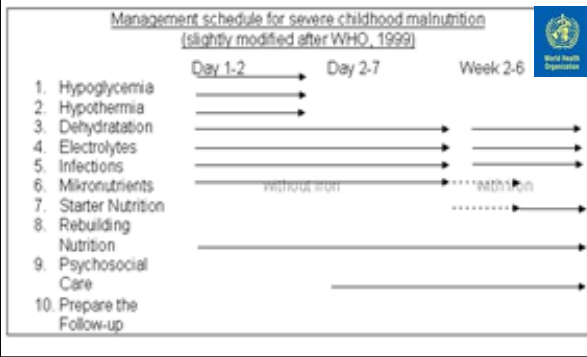
## Mortality of children with severe malnutrition



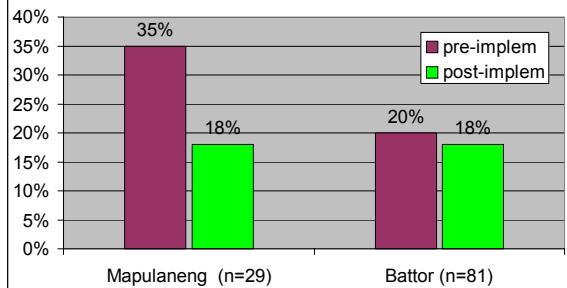
Deen et al, Bull World Health Organization 2003, 81 (4) 237-243



## Management of severe childhood malnutrition



## Effect of implementing the WHO-guidelines



Deen et al, Bull World Health Organization 2003, 81 (4) 237-243

## Feeding programmes in humanitarian aid

- No Malnutrition Ration-based normal Feeding
- Malnutrition
  - Moderate M. Supplementary feeding
  - Severe M. Therapeutic feeding
    - Hospital-/Instituion-based
    - Community-based
    - Formula (F-75, F-100)
    - Industrial dietary products
    - 'family food'

