Resumen N°74

GRADOS DE DESNUTRICIÓN DE NIÑOS MENORES DE 5 AÑOS AL INGRESO AL PANI Y LAS NECESIDADES BÁSICAS INSATISFECHAS DE LOS HOGARES DE ITAPÚA

MALNUTRITION DEGREES IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS ON ADMISSION AT PANI AND TO UNSATISFIED BASIC NEEDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN ITAPÚA

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Introduction: The consequences of malnutrition suffered in childhood are the most regrettable by the society, since in this period the child’s brain suffers the greatest impact, in which irreversible metabolic and structural changes occur.

Objective: To describe the degree of malnutrition in children under 5 years old at the admission to the Food Nutrition Integral Program (PANI) during 2014 and the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI) of households in Itapúa.

Material and methods: A retrospective, observational, quantitative study using secondary data was directed. Variables: weight, height, age, sex, NBI’s components. Sample size: 3720 children.

Results: A higher income was registered in risk of malnutrition (82.5%) than in malnutrition (17.5%) in the PANI. It was found a higher prevalence of Malnutrition (2%) and Risk of Malnutrition (10.2%) at the admission to the PANI in Encarnación. Considering at least one NBI in Itapúa, Alto Vera district occupies the level 5 and La Paz, Cambyretá, Cap. Miranda, Encarnacion and Hohenau are in level 1. The other 24 districts are located on levels 2, 3 and 4. In relation to the levels of NBI and the degrees of malnutrition in each district, it is shown that the districts with higher % of malnutrition are among the levels 1 to 3.

Conclusion: the higher prevalence of child malnutrition was found in the districts with minor wholesale NBI because of a greater access to the Services of Health. It is necessary to joint with other programs of food safety at discharge of the PANI.