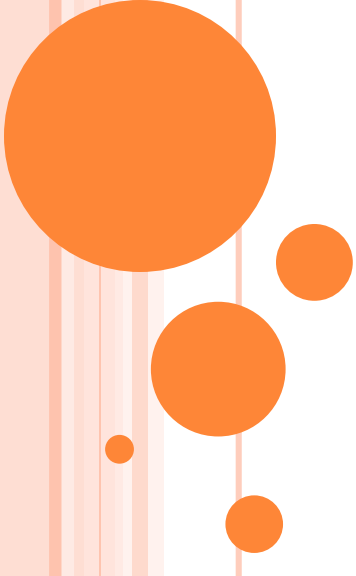


EFFECT OF SERVICES AT NUTRITIONAL REHABILITATION CENTERS (NRC) ON CHILDREN WITH SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH.



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SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION

- Severe acute malnutrition is the most extreme and visible form of under nutrition.
- Children with severe acute malnutrition have very low weight for their height and severe muscle wasting.
- Severe acute malnutrition is a major cause of death in children under 5, and its prevention and treatment are critical to child survival and development.
- Children with severe acute malnutrition are nine times more likely to die than well-nourished children.

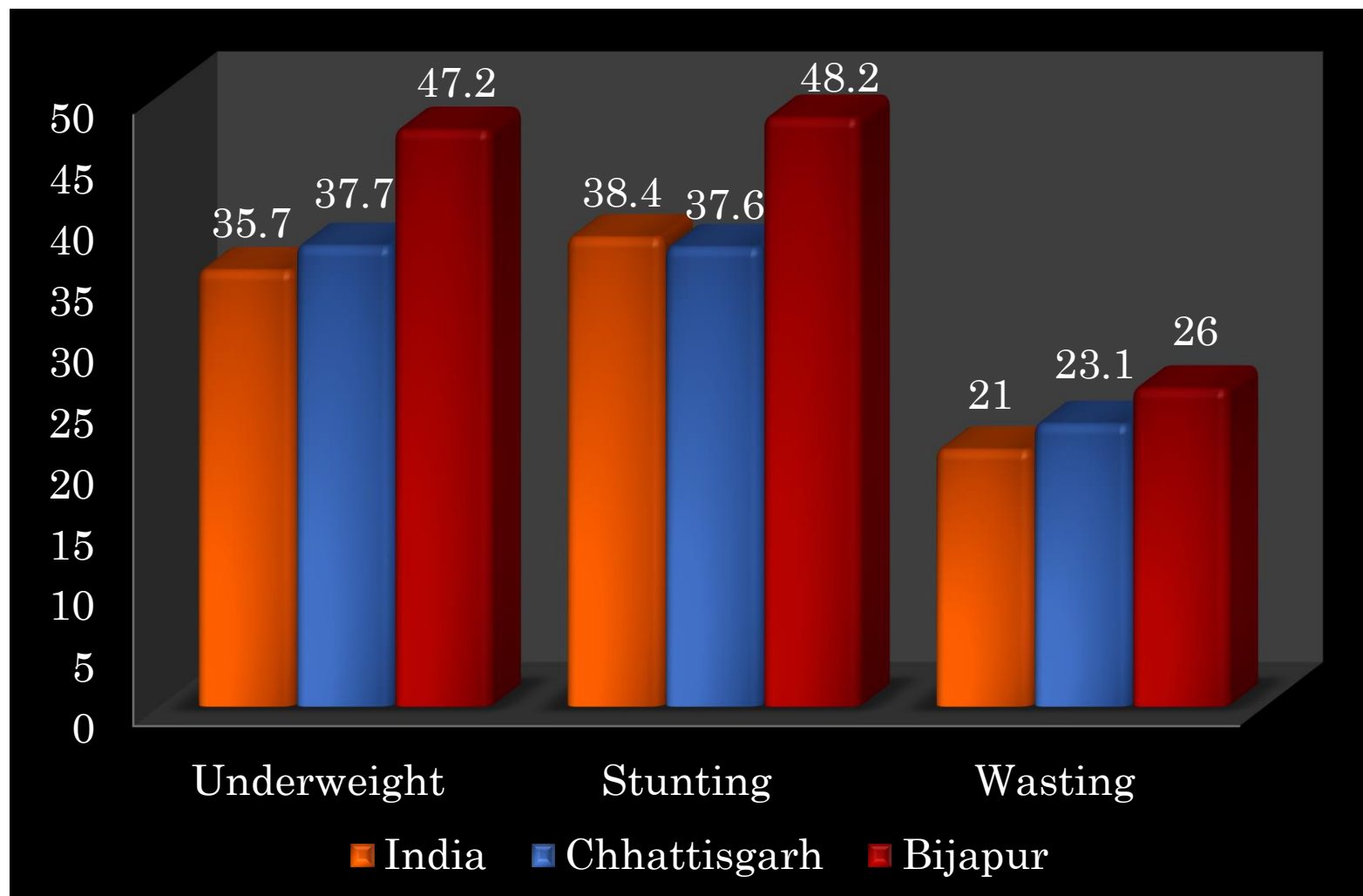


NUTRITIONAL REHABILITATION CENTRE (NRC)

- It is a unit for restoring severely acute malnourished children to good health while educating their mothers about nutrition and childcare.
- At NRCs, the children are admitted and nutritionally rehabilitated for a minimum period of 14 days using therapeutic feeding diets (F-75, F-100 and lactose free diet) prepared using locally available foodstuff.
- Supervised feeding of therapeutic diets is done by the NRC staff (Feeding Demonstrators and Cooks) and medical intervention is provided by the doctor in charge and the nurses at the centres.
- Anthropometric indicators [weight, height, and mid upper arm circumference (MUAC)] are monitored.



COMPARISON OF BIJAPUR WITH STATE AND NATIONAL LEVEL PREVALENCE (IN %)



LITERATURE REVIEW

Sl. No.	Study Title	Author	Year	Key findings
1.	Evaluation of the effects of nutritional intervention measures on admitted children in nutritional rehabilitation center, Gulbarga, India	Gulrukh Hashmi and S. Sathish Kumar	2014	Even with establishment of NRCs the proportion of severe acute malnutrition in community has not been reduced
2.	Rapid assessment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres in Telangana	Department of Health and Family Welfare, Telangana	2018	NRCs are a great support to provide lifesaving care for children with SAM

RESEARCH QUESTION

HOW DO THE SERVICES AT NRCs AFFECT IN OVERALL GROWTH OF THE CHILDREN WITH SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION?

OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate the effect of services at NRCs in improving the nutritional status of children with SAM
- To ascertain the awareness and knowledge amongst mothers of the admitted children regarding NRCs

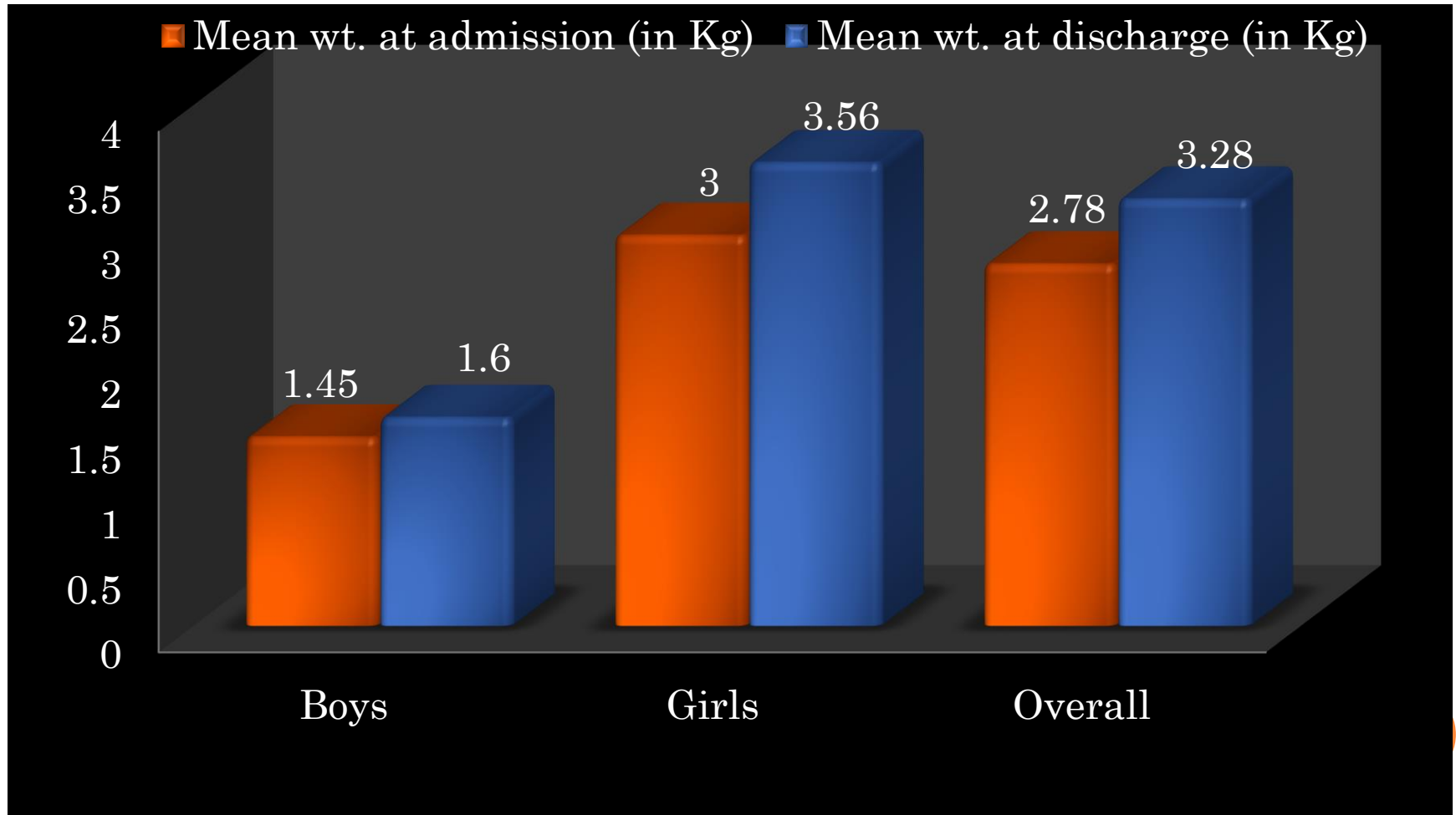


METHODOLOGY

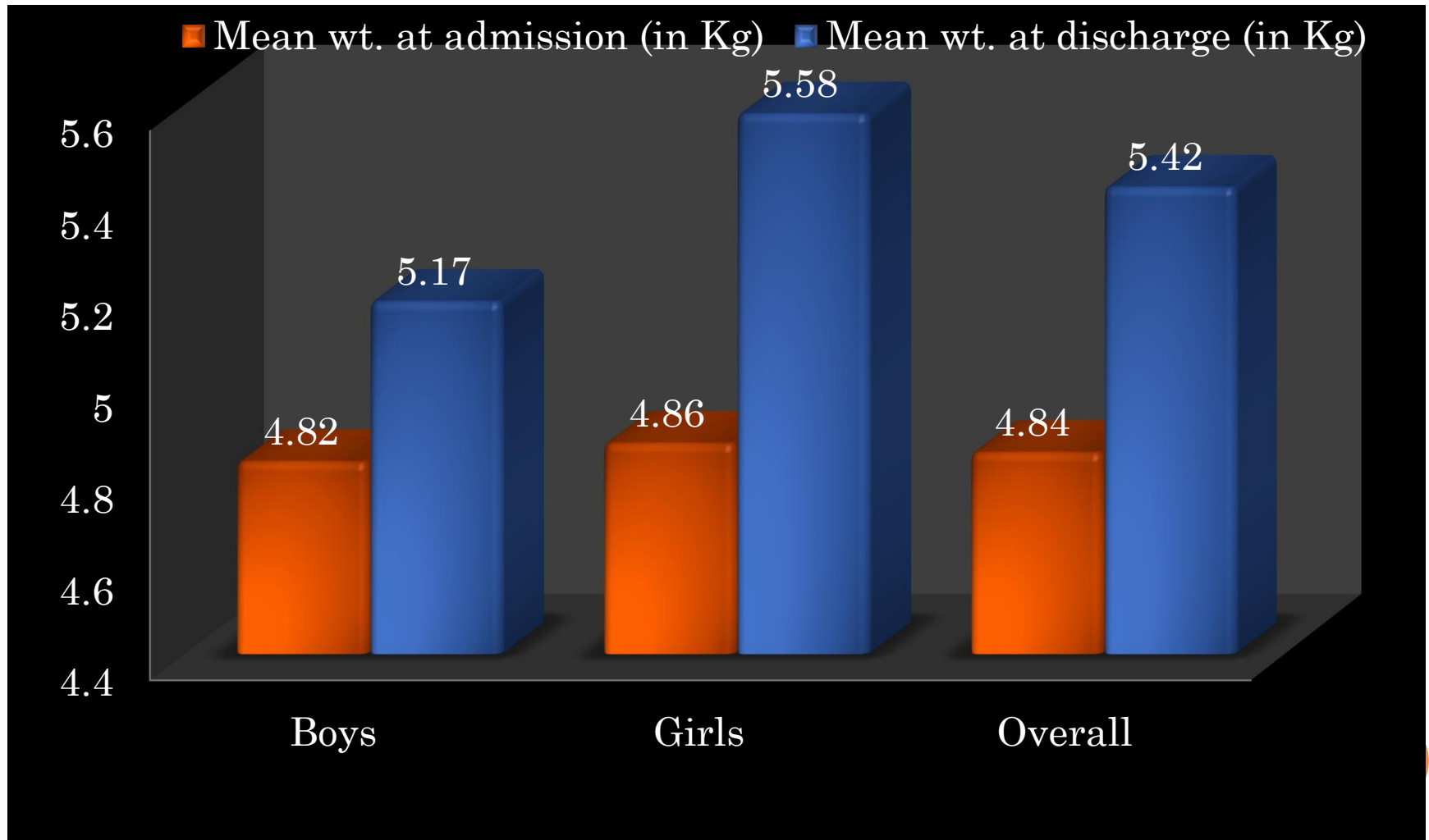
- **Study design** - A qualitative observational study design was adopted for this study. It involved “going at field/NRCs” – observing and analyzing the effect of interventional measures on selective anthropometric indicators. Mothers of the admitted children were interviewed on their knowledge about health issues and services provided at NRCs
 - **Study area / setting** - This study was done in four different NRCs of the district Bijapur, Chhattisgarh
 - **Study tool** - A predesigned interview schedule was used as a tool apart from the daily records of growth monitoring devices on nutritional status of admitted children. This tool was undergone pretest before the start of this study
 - **Sampling technique** - 50 samples from four different Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) were selected through convenient sampling technique
 - **Data collection procedure** - Primary data were collected through observation and interviewing the selected respondents with the help of a predesigned and pretested interview schedule
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RESULTS

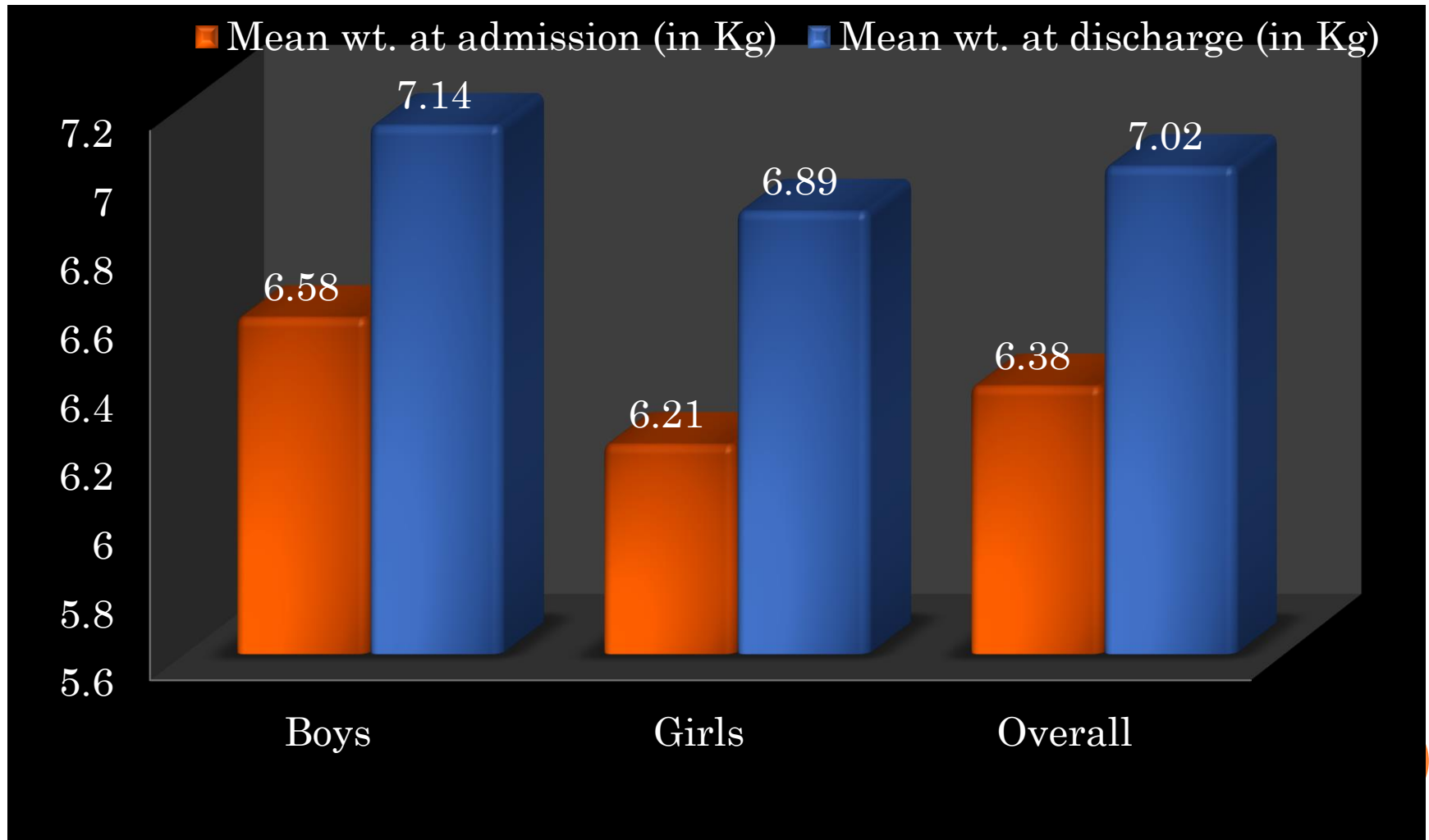
ANALYSIS OF THE ADMITTED CHILDREN BASED ON WEIGHT (0-6 MONTHS OF AGE)



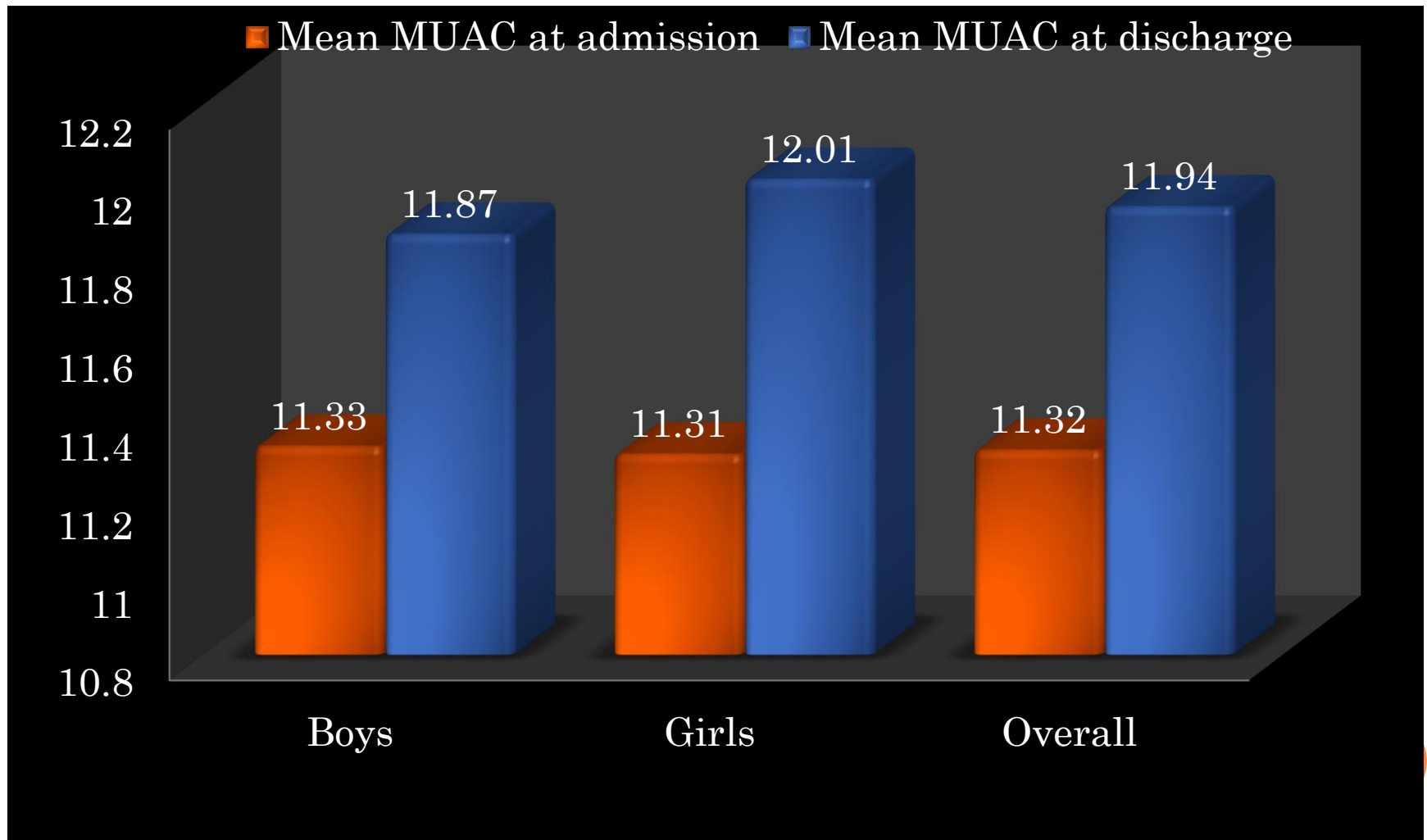
ANALYSIS OF THE ADMITTED CHILDREN BASED ON WEIGHT (7-12 MONTHS OF AGE)



ANALYSIS OF THE ADMITTED CHILDREN BASED ON WEIGHT (FOR 13-24 MONTHS OF AGE)

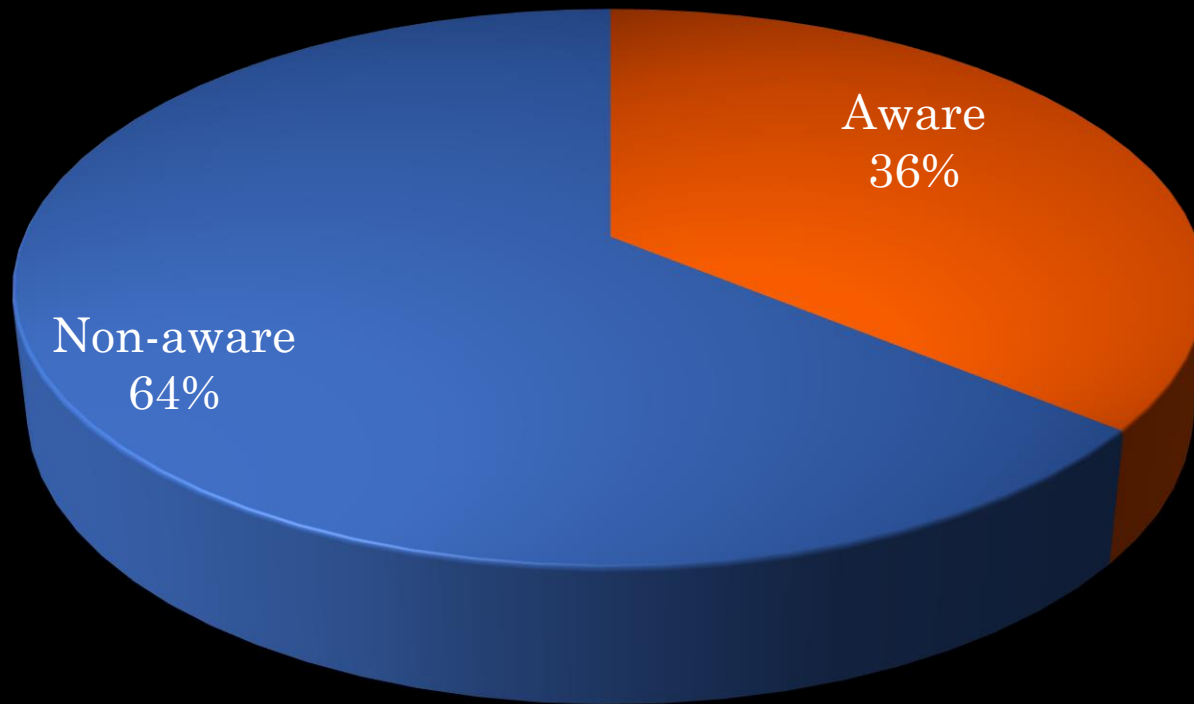


ANALYSIS OF THE ADMITTED CHILDREN BASED ON MUAC (IN CM)

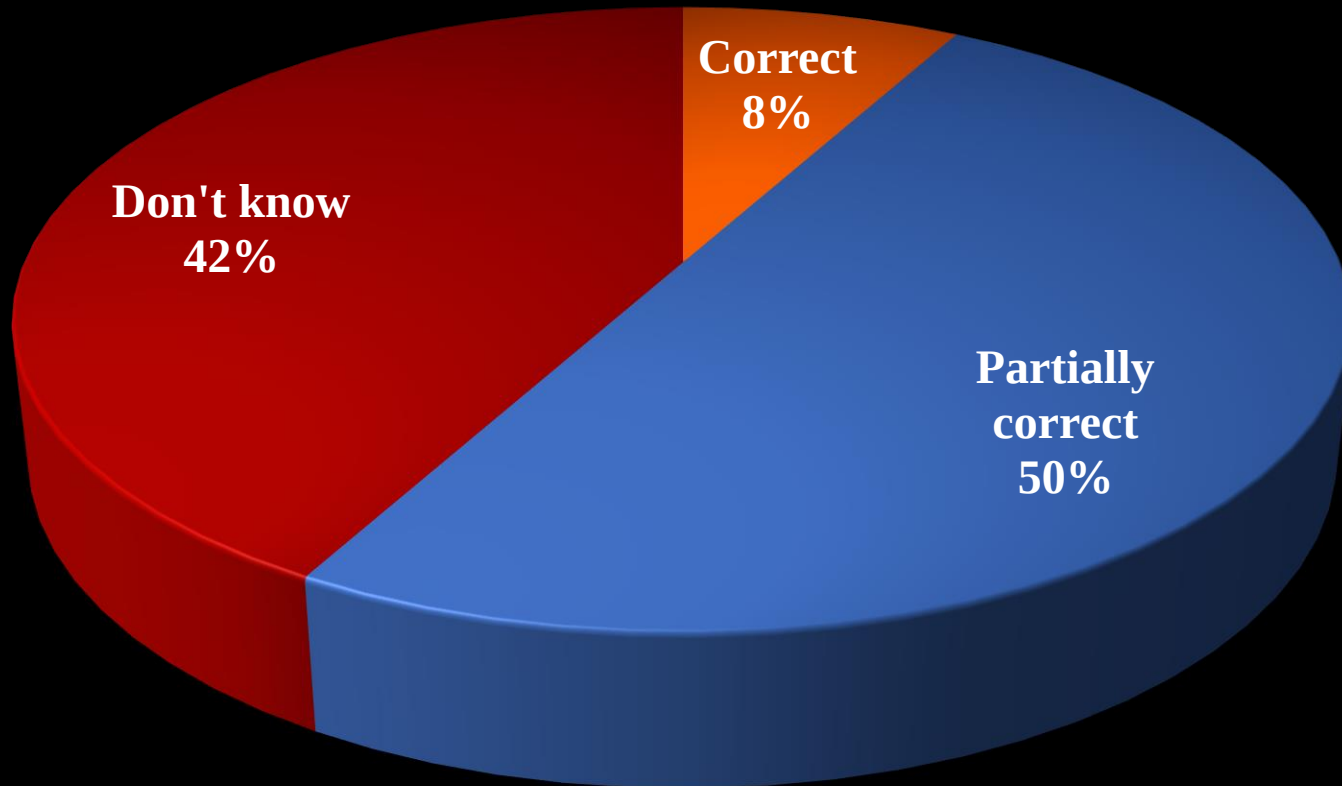


KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS AMONG THE MOTHERS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED AT NRCs

Awareness about the existence of NRCs



Knowledge about various types of nutrients



CONCLUSION

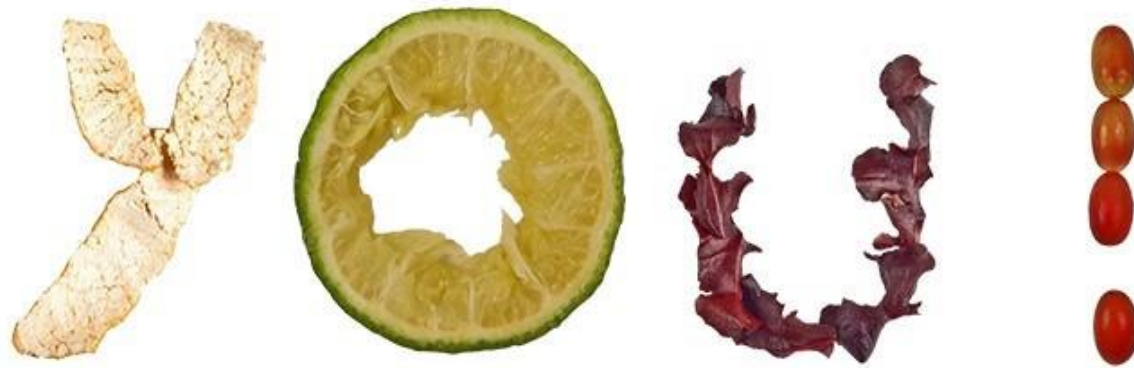
- NRCs have had a positive impact on the selected anthropometric indicators of severe malnourished children
- Linking of NRCs with the community-based Core Model of Management of severe malnourished children needs to be put into place as soon as possible. (For example, “Sneh Shivar”, a community-based concept initiated by World Bank.
- Training of AWWs and ASHAs on the feeds prepared at the centres can help the mothers when they go back to their homes and help maintain the growth achieved at the centres.
- Regular “home visits” by frontline health workers for proper follow-up of the children discharged from NRCs.



THANK

The word 'THANK' is spelled out using fresh produce. The 'T' is made of two green celery stalks. The 'H' is made of several small broccoli florets. The 'A' is made of two red bell pepper strips. The 'N' is made of two bunches of fresh green cilantro. The 'K' is made of several lemon wedges.

YOU

The word 'YOU' is spelled out using fresh produce. The 'Y' is made of two pieces of ginger root. The 'O' is a single slice of a lime. The 'U' is made of a piece of purple leafy lettuce. The exclamation point is made of four small cherry tomatoes arranged vertically.