

Introduction of Food does so much more than simply sustain life. Micronutrients: needed in much smaller amounts and include vitamins and minerals 3/25/2024 12 Malnutrition and Infection Cycle 3/25/2024 Loss of appetite Malabsorption Increased need for energy and nutrients Increased severity and duration of disease Inadequate diet Weight loss Growth faltering Lowered immunity Increased susceptibility 13 Age: 2 years 9 months Weight: 10.7 kg. Height: 78.3 cm 2 years 6 months 11.6 kg. 86.4 cm 8.1 cm Causes of stunting Poor living conditions – low parental education, poor maternal nutrition during pregnancy, etc Poverty Consequences include: Higher morbidity and mortality Lower educational achievement Reduced productivity in adulthood. Model for undernutrition 3/25/2024 11 Underlying causes Immediate causes Basic causes Formal and informal infrastructure/ political ideology/resources Inadequate food intake Poor Public Health Household food insecurity Disease Undernutrition Poor social and care practices Immediate causes of undernutrition Undernutrition occurs when there is insufficient nutrient intake and/or an increase of nutrient needs that prevents effective utilization of nutrients (i.e. morbidity) Nutritional requirements are defined by Macronutrients: needed in large amounts and include protein, carbohydrate and fat. In contrast, common screening parameters in acute care settings include unintentional weight loss, appetite, body mass index (BMI), and disease severity. NUTRITION SCREENING Nutrition screening is a quick look at a few variables to identify individuals who are malnourished or who are at risk for malnutrition so that an in-depth nutrition assessment can follow. 3/25/2024 10 What causes malnutrition????????????????...????????????????...????????????????...3/25/2024