

Effect of soychakali feeding on anthropometric status of malnourished pre-school children

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■ **ABSTRACT :** To combat malnutrition supplementary feeding programmes are the emerging need in under nutrition for vulnerable segment in the population. Supplementary feeding must be the additional nutrients which are providing for the optional growth and desirable change in health status in particular. Hence, traditional and familiar supplementary foods must be based on the formulation of the required nutrients for the treating of malnutrition, return the child to physiological, immunological and biochemical normality. Organoleptically high score evaluated soychakali was provided as supplementary food to pre-school malnourished children. The soychakali was given @ 50 g/ child/day. Selection of pre-school malnourished children were done according to waterlow classification. The anthropometric measurements such as weight (kg), height (cm), body mass index (kg/m^2), skin fold thickness (mm), arm circumference (cm), wrist circumference (cm) and mid arm muscle circumference (cm) were significantly increased after supplementation of soychakali for six months. Control group found steady, slow and non-significant change in all the anthropometric indices after experimental period.

■ **KEY WORDS :** Anthropometric Measurement, Soychakali, Supplementary feeding

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