

Comparative study of feeding soyladoo and soychakali to malnourished pre-school children and its impact on their biochemical analysis

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Malnutrition is a worldwide health issue. It imposes a toll on child mortality, 53 per cent of deaths in children under 5 years in age are nutrition related in worldwide. It may be due to the role of nutrients in disease and immunity. To treat malnutrition among the preschool children the formulation of locally based protein rich product is must hence attempt was made to formulate soybased food products such as soyladoo and soychakali. These soyabased food products formulated and prepared by standard methods. Organoleptically selected soya products were analyzed for its chemical composition such as protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, and ant nutritional factors. These products were supplemented to pre-school malnourished children @ 40 g/head/day for six months. Pre-school malnourished children were graded according to grade of malnutrition. Their biochemical parameter such as serum iron ($\mu\text{g/dl}$) serum proteins (g/dl), serum vitamin A (IO/dl), serum zinc ($\mu\text{g ml}$), blood glucose mg/dl and Haemoglobin g/dl had done monthly for six months. It had shown highly significant changes on blood glucose level, haemoglobin, serum protein, serum vitamin A, serum iron and serum zinc states of pre-school children after supplementation of soyaproducts.

Key Words : Soyladoo, Soychakali, Supplementary feeding

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