Impact of milk consumption on cognition and health of primary school children in rural Vietnam

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON23340

Source
NTR

Brief title
N/A

Health condition

Weight for age
Height for age
Nutritional status
Schoolperformance
Fecal microflora
Quality of life

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Friesland Foods
Global Development Centre
Pieter Stuyvesantweg 1
Leeuwarden
The Netherlands
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Fund = initiator = Sponsor

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

- Antroprometrics

- Quality of life

- Mental performance

Secondary outcome

- Fecal Microbiota composition

- Nutrients/Hb in urine and blood samples

Study description

Background summary

Multiple micronutrient deficiencies are common in children in developing countries, and usually are responsible for the observed physical and mental growth retardation and/or increased disease prevalence. In the rural area of northern Vietnam deficient micronutrients included iron and zinc. Remarkably, fibre consumption was also reported as low despite the expected high consumption of vegetables and root crops. It could be deducted that available carbohydrates for fermentation by the intestinal microbiota is also limited leading to a sub-optimal microbiota further increasing susceptibility to infections and hence a negative contribution to growth. Up to date no data has been published on the faecal microbiota composition of Vietnamese children.

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of milk, and milk enriched with selected micronutrients as well as with the soluble prebiotic fibre inulin, in improving the nutritional status of primary schoolchildren in rural Vietnam. Health and performance indicators were included as well as changes in faecal microbiota composition.

Study objective

(Fortified) milk consumption effects antropometrics, health, cognition and quality of life of

primary school childeren in rural Vietnam.

Study design

- Antroprometrics: T=0, T=3mths, T=6 mths

- Blood, Urine samples: T=0, T=3mths, T=6 mths

- Fecal samples: T=0 and T= 3 mths

- Quality of life questionaire: T=0 and T=6 mths

- Mental performance tests: T=0 and T=6 mths

Intervention

1) Regular milk

2) Fortified milk

3) Control group

Contacts

Public
Friesland Foods
Pieter Stuyvesantweg 1

R. Biesebeke, te
Leeuwarden 8937 AC
The Netherlands
++31612504012
Scientific
Friesland Foods
Pieter Stuyvesantweg 1

R. Biesebeke, te
Leeuwarden 8937 AC
The Netherlands
++31612504012

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Children aged 7-8 years from Yen Phong district

2. Children attending daily schoolclasses in Bac Nihn province

3. Children consuming daily 2 servings of 250 ml

Exclusion criteria

1. Children not willing to consume less then the recommended daily serving

2. Children outside

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-11-2004
Enrollment:	454
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:	13-10-2008
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL1429
NTR-old	NTR1490
Other	National Institute of Nutrition, Ha Noi in Vietnam and Friesland Foods-Dutch Lady Vietnam : RCT01112004
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Study results

Summary results

Impact of milk consumption on cognition and health of primary school children in rural Vietnam