

Feeding practices in Guatemalan infants: Adherence to the WHO recommendations and barriers to their implementation.

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1. That adherence to the WHO recommendations (2003) for early child feeding among low-income Quetzaltenango mothers, specifically exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months, is associated with higher growth attainment and greater disease resistance; 2...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON20693

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

XELA-BABIES

Aandoening

Early feeding practices, exclusive breastfeeding, morbidity, stunting

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Center for Studies of Sensory Impairment, Aging and Metabolism (CeSSIAM)

Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Department of Health Sciences

Overige ondersteuning: Nestle Foundation, Switzerland

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Self reported feeding practices and morbidity incidence (collected by face-to-face interviews) and growth (based on measurements of mother and child).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

The promotion of adequate feeding practices is essential to achieving optimal infant and child health, growth, and development. The WHO recommends initiation of breastfeeding in the first hours after birth and exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of age.

Guatemala's high prevalence of childhood chronic malnutrition may be related to suboptimal early infant feeding practices. Between 2000 and 2007 only 51% of Guatemalan infants were exclusively breastfed for 6 months and only 67% of infants 6-9 months were partially breastfed. In low-income peri-urban Guatemala, where 42% of the children under 3 years of age are chronically malnourished, most mothers (79%) did not initiate breastfeeding in the first hour and only 14-23% of infants were exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life. Additionally, by 2 months of age, 39% were exposed to bottle feeding, which may lead to microbial contamination.

The proposed study aims to monitor the adherence to the WHO recommendations in infants until 6 months in the urban areas of Quetzaltenango, the second largest city of Guatemala located in the highland region. Half the population is of Mayan origin and the other half is Ladina, and both groups are undergoing rapid urban and economic development.

We shall determine if mothers are adhering to the WHO early feeding practices, and examine the barriers to this recommended behaviour. Length of exclusive breastfeeding, predominant breastfeeding and any breastfeeding and the determinants for the changes in intensity will be examined. Quantitative methods will be used to identify the feeding practices most related to poor child health outcomes, whereas qualitative methods will be used to explore reasons for these behaviours. Lessons from "successful mothers" will be derived to improve adherence to the WHO early feeding recommendations according to the Positive Deviance approach.

Doel van het onderzoek

1. That adherence to the WHO recommendations (2003) for early child feeding among low-income Quetzaltenango mothers, specifically exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months, is associated with higher growth attainment and greater disease resistance;

2. That a combination of quantitative and qualitative data on early infant feeding practices of mothers in Quetzaltenango can provide evidence on which to base public action to eliminate barriers to appropriate feeding and to base counselling guidance and public action to generalize the determinant variables of “successful mothers” across the sector, with a high probability to increase adherence in the low-income community of Quetzaltenango.

Onderzoeksopzet

A cross-sectional sample of 300 mother-infant dyads will be interviewed once and anthropometric measurements of mother and infant will be collected on a single occasion.

In addition, 80 infants will be interviewed and measured on 3 separate occasions with a 2 month time interval.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

N/A

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. Aged 0 to 5 months;
2. Full-term infant;
3. No congenital anomalies or chronic illness;
4. Mother willing to sign the study consent form;
5. Currently breastfeeding.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Pre-mature infant (defined as born more than four weeks pre-term);
2. Had siblings who were already participants;
3. Had congenital anomalies or chronic illness;
4. Failed to sign the study consent form.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-01-2011

Aantal proefpersonen: 380
Type: Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies
Datum: 30-01-2012
Soort: Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL3123
NTR-old	NTR3273
Ander register	METC VU University Medical Center : 2010/264
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A