Genetic Hemoglobin Disorders, Infection, and Deficiencies of Iron and Vitamin A Determine Anemia in Young Cambodia Children - Prevention or treatment of moderate malnutrition - Infants and young children

Programme: Genetic Hemoglobin Disorders, Infection, and Deficiencies of Iron and Vitamin A Determine Anemia in Young Cambodia Children

Programme Data

Programme Description

Cross sectional survey characterizing common genetic Hb disorders in a large group of Cambodia children using DNA analysis

Project Goals:

1. To assess and compare the prevalence of anemia in rural and urban settings
2. To investigate the factors that might predispose them to anemia with particular emphasis on the role of genetic Hb disorders, iron and vitamin A deficiency, infections, and socioeconomic status
3. To examine the extent to which the genetic Hb disorders confound the identification of iron deficiency

Program type

Pilot/research

References

8. Anderson VP, Jack S, Monchy D, Hem N, Hok P, Bailey KB, Gibson RS. Co-existing micronutrient deficiencies among stunted Cambodian...
25. WHO. Manual of basic techniques for a health laboratory. 2nd ed.


52.


Implementing organisations

- International NGOs
  - World Vision International
    - Details:
      - more
      - World Vision Cambodia

Action data

Start date
Status: Completed
Area: Urban
Rural
Place: Battambang, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Phnom Penh
Topic: Management of moderate malnutrition
Target group: Infants and young children
Age group: 6-59 months
Delivery: Community-based
Implementation details: See http://www.wvi.org/nutrition/publication/cambodia-anaemia-study for the journal article
Target population size: 3,124
Coverage level (%): 100
Outcome indicator(s): Fill out later
Outcome reported by social determinants: Vulnerable groups
Other lessons learnt: For maximum effectiveness, programs to prevent anemia in Cambodia should focus on children 6-23 months of age from rural households and should aim to increase Vitamin A supplementation coverage, reduce infections, and enhance both the amount and quality of complementary foods through nutrition education, dietary diversification and modification, and micronutrient fortification. New low cost methods for detecting genetic Hb disorders are urgently required.

Typical problems     Solutions