

# GNPR 2016-2017: Prevention and management of acute malnutrition (q39) - Management of severe acute malnutrition - HIV cases|Infants and young children|Lactating women (LW)|Pregnant women (PW)|Preschool-age children (Pre-SAC)|SAM child|TB cases

Programme: GNPR 2016-2017: Prevention and management of acute malnutrition (q39)

## Programme Data

### Programme Description

These programmes and actions were reported by countries for the 2nd WHO Global Nutrition Policy Review 2016-2017 module on actions related to the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition. More actions and programmes be accessed through the country page.

### Program type

Other

### References

WHO (2018) Global Nutrition Policy Review. Country progress in creating enabling policy environments for promoting healthy diets and nutrition

[http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/policies/global\\_nut\\_policyrevi...](http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/policies/global_nut_policyrevi...)

The Global Nutrition Policy Review 2016–2017 is the report of the second comprehensive analysis of nutrition-related policy environment, coordination mechanisms, available capacities and actions being taken in 176 Member States (91%) and one area which responded to the survey carried out between July 2016 and December 2017.

### Implementing organisations

## Action data

Start date

Country(ies): Congo

Topic: Management of severe acute malnutrition

Target group: HIV cases  
Infants and young children  
Lactating women (LW)  
Pregnant women (PW)  
Preschool-age children (Pre-SAC)  
SAM child  
TB cases

Implementation details : Target groups: children 0-5 months with SAM, children 6-59 months with SAM, pregnant women, lactating women, patients with HIV or TB, refugees. SAM is assessed among children 0-5 months by weight-for-length <-3Z score, bilateral pitting oedema. SAM is assessed among children 6-59 months by weight-for-height or weight-for-length <-3Z score, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) <115 mm, bilateral pitting oedema. Components of the SAM programme: inpatient treatment, outpatient treatment. Admission criteria for children 0-5 months with SAM to inpatient care: serious clinical condition or medical complications, recent weight loss or failure to gain weight, ineffective breastfeeding, any bilateral pitting oedema. Admission criteria for children 6-59 months with SAM to inpatient care: medical complications, severe bilateral pitting oedema, poor appetite and/or breastfeeding problems, if the caregiver suffers from a major illness or dies so that her replacement asks that the patient be followed in a hospital setting, or she does not wish to take care of the malnourished child or she is unable to do so, presence of one of the criteria of "treatment failure": weight loss during 2 consecutive weighings; weight loss of more than 5% of body weight at any visit; stagnant weight during 3 consecutive weighings; weighing less than 3 kg even if more than 6 months. Discharge criteria: regained appetite and/or breastfeeding effectively, weight-for-height or weight-for-length ? –1.5 Z-score, MUAC ? 125 mm, no bilateral pitting oedema for at least 2 weeks.

Typical problems Solutions