

CLINICAL PROFILE AND OUTCOME OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD WITH SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL GIVEN OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT THERAPEUTIC CARE IN QUEZON CITY



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INTRODUCTION

Acute malnutrition affects more than 52 million children worldwide. Of these, an estimated 16 million have the severe form. This can be addressed through nutrition – specific programs such as Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTC) and Inpatient Therapeutic Care (ITC).

OBJECTIVE

To determine the clinical profile of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition seen in a pediatric tertiary hospital in Quezon City given OTC and ITC

METHODOLOGY

A retrospective descriptive study on the clinical profile of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition in a pediatric tertiary hospital in Quezon City from April 2017 to July 2018 given OTC and ITC based on their demographic characteristics, comorbid condition/s and length and outcome of treatment.

RESULTS/FINDINGS

Sixty patients were included in the study. 53 were given OTC and 7 were given ITC.

ANALYSIS

There was an increase in the weight of patients given OTC from admission to discharge of 8.3% and 17.7% for those given ITC. Those receiving OTC and ITC showed an improvement in WFL/H z – scores from admission to discharge. The MUAC of patients given OTC also showed improvement from admission to discharge. However, 71.7% who received OTC were defaulters due to their non – compliance to the treatment.

CONCLUSION

OTC and ITC appear to improve the patients' weight, MUAC and WFL/H z – scores from admission to discharge. However, this is dependent on the patients' compliance to the treatment.

RECOMMENDATION

Further studies on other factors which may have influenced the outcome such as the patients' demographics, co-morbidities, feeding practices, parental literacy, accessibility, palatability and tolerability of the intervention should be done.

KEY WORDS

Severe Acute Malnutrition, Outpatient Therapeutic Care, Inpatient Therapeutic Care