

Nutritional Status of Mothers and Its Determinants in Alemtidad Area, Khartoum

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Abstract

Background: Nutritional status of mothers is considered one of the major problems facing mothers in the world. The nutrition plays a major role in mothers and child health. **Objective:** This study aims to assess mothers' nutritional status and its determinants in Alemtidad area, Khartoum. **Methods:** A descriptive community based survey was conducted in the Alemtidad area of Khartoum between November 2012 and December 2012. One hundred and eighty mothers were selected by simple randomization. Data were collected by using structured designed questionnaire which was then analyzed by (SPSS) program version 20. **Results:** The study conducted among mothers in Alemtidad area; their age ranged between 19 and 86 years with the mean age 38 ± 12 years. From those mothers about half were unemployed, and having mainly primary and secondary educational level. 81.1% of mothers were not able to select the proper food according to age and nutrients and about 71.1% of mothers took two meals per day and 23.3% one meals per day, and only 5.6 take three meals per day. The Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated to measure the nutrition status of mothers; this study shows that mothers in Alemtidad are mainly overweight and obese, 45.6% and 18% respectively and only 35% within normal range of Body Mass Index (BMI). **Conclusion:** The study concludes that mothers are either overweight or obese (45.6%, 17.7% respectively). Compared to national and international statistics the findings of this study reflect high Body Mass Index (BMI) of mothers in Alemtidad.

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Keywords

Nutritional Status, Determinant of Nutritional Status, Food Consumption, Mothers

1. Introduction

The nutritional and health status of mothers is of great concern in the contemporary world. Because the multiple roles played by mothers (bearing, lactating, serving, and feeding others) give rise to serious health and nutritional problems. The situation is even worse in countries where societal norms and sex discrimination have forcefully subjected mothers to satisfy the health and nutritional needs of their families at their own expense [1]. Mothers are, thus, vulnerable to malnutrition for social and biological reasons [2].

Nutrition needs typically increase more for mothers during any other stage in a woman's adult life. However, because differing role nutrients play in tissue development and growth as well as nutrient, specific change in mothers' homeostasis during their life and nutrients requirement do not increase uniformly [3]. For mothers of childbearing age, good nutrition is important for increasing demands at this period [4].

Maternal non-modifiable, non-biological factors that affect mental and physical well-being have been associated with mothers' nutrition [5] [6]. Although it is increasingly acknowledged that social factors (food preparation, cooking, ceremonies and types of food items used, etc.) play a significant role in micronutrient status and health of mothers [5] [6], studies on impacts of nutritional status on pregnancy outcomes have produced conflicting results [7]. A study in Germany found that, mothers with lowest level of education had a significantly-elevated risk of small-for-gestational age newborns compared to mothers with highest level of education, with the distribution of factors known to influence intrauterine growth varying with educational level. It was also reported that the risk of preterm birth has been reported in mothers of low socioeconomic status [8].

This study, therefore, aims at assessing nutritional status of mothers and identifying the underlying determinants affecting their nutrition in Alemtidad area, Khartoum. The information gathered is expected to help plan and implement a comprehensive package for improving their health and nutritional status.

2. Methods

A descriptive, community based study was conducted in Alemtidad area which located in the center of Khartoum city surrounded by Almahaly market from the south, Aldeim area from the north, Alshaapy market from the west and Mohamed Najeeb Street from the east. The study has been conducted in a period from September 2012 to January 2013.

The independent variable of this study was educational level, occupation, age, and meals habits and the dependent variable was the nutritional status of mothers.

Study population consists of mothers and their under-five children in Alemtidad. This study targeted all mothers who are living in Alemtidad area at the time of study; they are 4200 mothers, the sample size selected randomly by simple random sample after consent. The calculated sample size was 180 mothers using WHO required sample size table.

Patients' confidentiality and privacy are guaranteed; also the information obtained is remained strictly confidential. This has been achieved through the safe keeping of the completed forms, and the entry of personal data on computers only as a code with no space for name, address or other identifying variables.

The data has been collected by house to house visit using self-designed structured questionnaire, and then the collected data has been cleaned at the data collection field, organized into a master sheet, and then entered into the computer software, and analyzed using the software Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20. Both dependent and independent variables have been displayed as frequency tables, charts and graphs; then Chi-square test to test the relationships between categorical variables, where only values equal to or less than 0.05 are considered as significant.

3. Results

The study was conducted among 180 mothers in Alemtidad at Khartoum State. The participants' demographic

characteristics were described. The mean age of participants was 39.85 (40 ± 5 years) and 55.6% of participants were unemployed, most of them (95.6%) had primary or secondary education or above. The economic status (family income per family members) of surveyed participants was low (only 28.9% have good economic status) as seen in (Table 1).

The Body Mass Index was calculated to measure the nutritional status of mothers; this study showed that; mothers in Alemtidad were mainly overweight and obese (class I and class II), 45.6% and 17.77% respectively and only 35.6% within normal range of BMI according to international WHO classification. As seen in Figure 1.

The nutritional status determinants in Table 2 shows that; about 37.8% of mothers do not take their meals regularly, while 5.6% have food taboos, and about 94.4% do not take three meals a day, many of them take more sugar 30%, more salt 40%, more oil 23.3% and more carbohydrates 54.4%. The table also shows that about 71.1% of mothers take two meals per day and 23.3% take one meal per day, and only 5.6% take three meals per day, and it also shows that; 31.1% of mothers have chronic diseases. The relationship between body mass index and its determinants showed in Figure 2.

No significant relations between nutritional status of mothers and its supposed determinants at 95% level of confidence.

4. Discussion

Recently, different anthropometric measurements have been used in health system and in different studies abroad to assess the nutritional status, including WHO' BMI classification.

Table 1. Characteristics of surveyed mothers in Alemtidad area, Khartoum (n = 180).

Variable	n (%)
Employment Status	
Employed	80 (44.4%)
Unemployed	100 (55.6%)
Level of Education	
Illiterate	8 (4.4%)
Primary	36 (21.1%)
Secondary	70 (38.9%)
University	64 (35.6%)
Economic Status	
Good	52 (28.9%)
Fair	102 (57.8%)
Poor	24 (13.3%)
Food Type	
Home Made	168 (93.3%)
Out Home Made	12 (6.7%)
Food Access Difficulty	
Yes	46 (25.6%)
No	134 (74.4%)
Body Mass Index (BMI)	
Mean	26.66 Kg/m ²
Std. Deviation	4.145
Minimum	16.95
Maximum	38.41
Age	
Mean	39.85 years
Std. Deviation	5.31
Minimum	18.00
Maximum	75.00

Table 2. Nutritional status determinants of women in Alemtidad area (n = 180).

No.	Item	Total (n = 180)	Freq.	%
1.	Regularity of meals	Yes	112	62.2%
		No	68	37.8%
2.	Food taboos (eating, cooking)	Yes	10	5.6%
		No	170	94.4%
		One	42	23.3%
3.	No. of meals	Two	128	71.1%
		Three	10	5.6%
		More sugar	54	30%
4.	Meals Contents	More salt	72	40%
		More oil	42	23.3%
		More carbohydrate	98	54.4%
5.	Chronic diseases(diabetes, hypertension)	Yes	56	31.1%
		No	124	68.9%

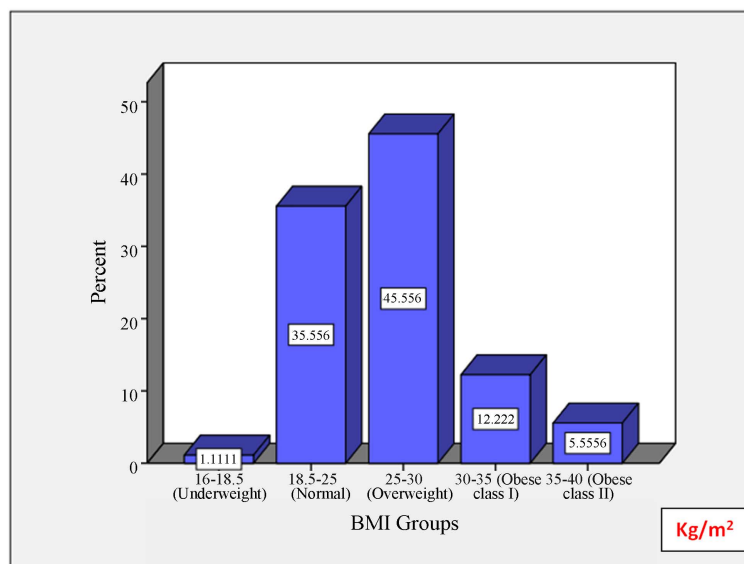


Figure 1. Maternal nutritional status measured by BMI (Kg/m²) in Alemtidad area, Khartoum, (n = 180).

Nutritional status of mothers is one of the major problems facing the mothers in the world. Nutrition plays a major role in maternal and child health. Poor maternal nutritional status has been related to adverse birth outcomes; however, the association between nutritional status of mothers and birth outcome is complex and is influenced by many biologic and demographic factors, which vary widely in different populations. Assessing the nutrition status of mothers and understanding the relationship between maternal nutrition and other determinants are the main concerns of this study.

The Body Mass Index was calculated to measure the nutrition status of women; this study shows that, women in Alemtidad area are mainly overweight and obese, 45.5% and 18% respectively and only 35% within normal range of BMI. These findings differ from national reported by SuRF, 2002 which indicated that 27% of women are overweight and 4% are obese with mean BMI 22.5 Kg/m² [9]. Our study concludes that mothers in Alemtidad

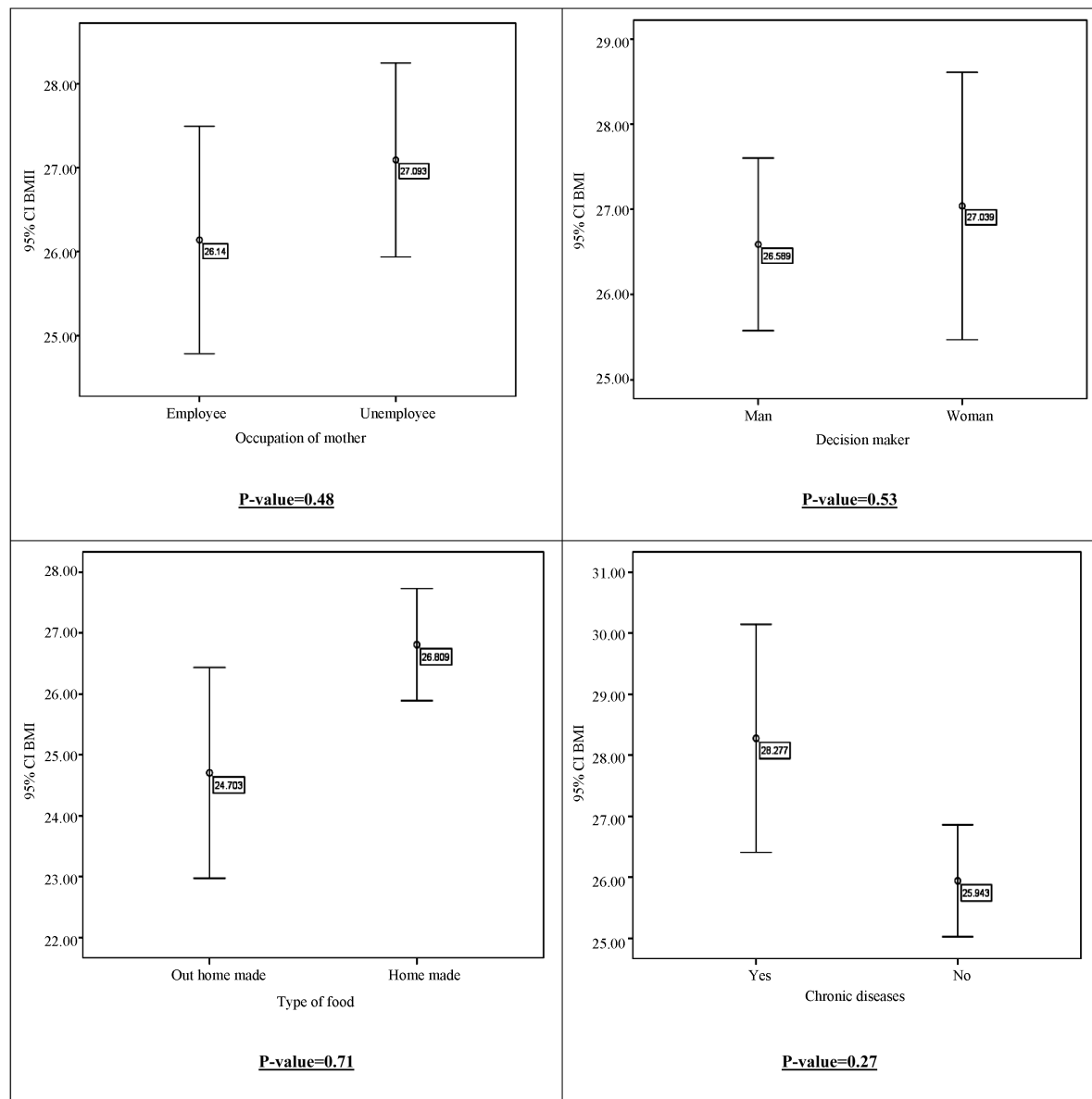


Figure 2. Relationship between Body Mass Index of mothers and its determinants in Alemtidad area, Khartoum. No significant relations between nutritional status of mothers and its supposed determinants at 95% level of confidence.

are either overweight or obese (45.6% - 17.7% respectively).

The determinants of nutritional status for mothers are many as mentioned in literature. In this study a relationship between mothers’ nutrition status and other factors (education of mothers, occupation of mothers, food types, and decision maker in home regarding nutrition) was investigated. The results reported show that the relationships between nutrition status of mothers and determinants were not significant. The findings are opposite to findings of Ethiopian study which showed that, household economic status is one of the most important determinants of nutritional status in Ethiopian mothers, this finding is not consistent with other studies and the UNICEF conceptual framework [1] [9].

All investigated factors showed no significant relationship with mothers’ nutritional status such as economic status, education level, and employment status. These findings differ from national reported by WHO, 2012 which indicated that 27% of mothers were overweight and 4% were obese with mean BMI 22.5 Kg/m² [10] [11]. This study is unique in matter that it was conducted to assess maternal nutritional status in developing country

which lack information about this point. Although this study was conducted at Alemtidad area in Khartoum State, the results can be used to inform health authorities to target similar communities in the country to improve nutritional status of mothers.

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Authors' Contributions

All authors are participated equally in this part of the study.

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