

ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTORATE

NUTRITION UNIT

PERFORMANCE

GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring is the regular measurement of a child's weight in order to assess the proper growth of the child and using the information gained to counsel caregivers appropriately. The table below shows the figures of growth monitoring activities for three years of children assessed.

SUB DISTRICT

SUB DISTRICTS	2020			2021			2022		
	CHILDR EN SEEN	NO. MODE RATE	NO. SEVE RE	CHILDR EN SEEN	NO. MODE RATE	NO. SEVE RE	CHILD REN SEEN	NO. MODE RATE	NO. SEVE RE
ADJENA/GYAKITI	3936	9	1	1085	3	0	3068	0	0
AKOSOMBO	8522	19	0	4336	2	0	3226	8	2
AKAMUFIE/APE GUSO	5200	18	15	4594	9	0	4969	17	0
ANUM/BOSO	5262	8	4	5485	6	0	6145	4	9
ATIMPOKU	3794	9	9	3074	5	4	3352	0	105
SENCHE	3938	35	1	3369	4	0	3256	0	18
DISTRICT	30652	98	30	24518	32	4	24016	29	134

The table above shows that all sub districts recorded an increased in the number of children weighed except Akosombo and Senchi that had a slight decrease. Atimpoku recorded the highest

severe underweight cases for this half year, followed by Senchi sub district whereas Akwamufie/Apeguso had the highest moderate underweight cases followed by Akosombo

COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION (CMAM)

INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022
CASES AT THE START OF THE YEAR	145	44	15
TOTAL ADMISSIONS (NEW CASES)	53	13	5
NUMBER CURED	26	7	0
NUMBER DIED	0	0	0
NUMBER DEFAULTED	4	0	0
NON- RECOVERED	13	7	4
TOTAL DISCHARGES	43	15	4

The district recorded five (5) new cases of SAM which is lower than what was recorded in the previous years. None were cured and four (4) were non-recovered, there was no defaulter and no death recorded

VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION (6-59 MONTHS)

Vitamin A supplementation is one of the strategies being implemented to ensure reduction in morbidity and mortality associated with its deficiency. Routine vitamin A supplementation was given to children from 6-59 months of age and was done during the static child welfare clinics,

outreach clinics, school health, home visits and mop up activities within the district. Below are tables showing the trend of Vitamin A from 6-11months and 12-59months

6-11 MONTHS

Year	Target	No. Dosed	Coverage
2020	2406	1620	67
2021	2461	1563	63.5
2022	2523	1586	62.3

From the table above, the district recorded over 50% coverage of Vitamin A 6-11 months but it is slightly below what was recorded the previous year

12-59 MONTHS

Year	Target	No. Dosed	Coverage
2020	19248	5939	31
2021	19687	5420	27.5
2022	20186	6072	30.0

As depicted in the table above, Coverage for Vitamin A 12-59 months saw a slight increase as compared what was recorded in 2020.

VITAMIN A COVERAGE BY SUB DISTRICTS

Akosombo sub district recorded the highest vitamin A coverage whiles Ajena/Gyakiti sub district recorded the least

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

This is a global strategy that focuses its attention on the impact that feeding practices have on the nutritional status, growth and development, health and survival of infant and young children. The table below shows the feeding practices of children at month 3 and 6

AGE (MONTH)	2020		2021		2022	
	EBF	OTHERS	EBF	OTHERS	EBF	OTHERS
3	1695	54	1469	31	1470	41
6	119	1324	74	1194	166	1470

From the table above we can deduce that at age 3 months there was an increase in the number of children that were exclusively breastfed compared to the previous year but an increase in the number of mothers who started complementary feeding before the age of 6 months in 2021. The number of mothers who were still practicing EBF at six months also increased as compared to the previous year.

CIYCF (HOME VISIT)

INDICATOR	2020	2021	2022
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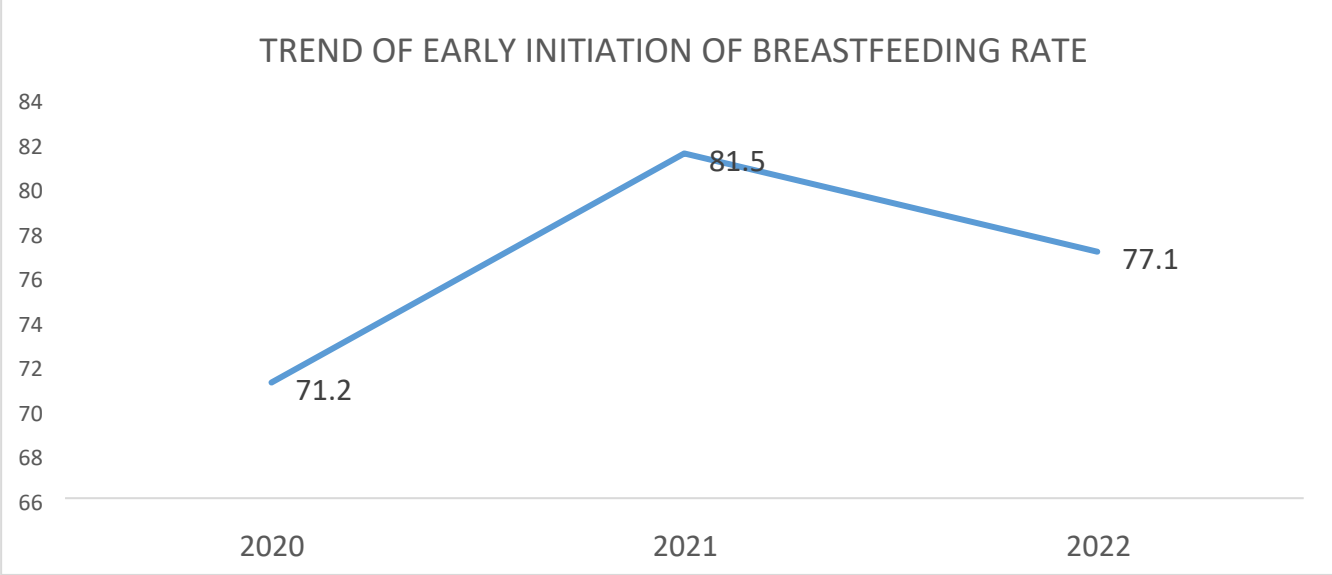
Num. of new registrants in C-IYCF Register	242	118	80
Total num. of children in C-IYCF register(old+new)	782	277	134
Total num. of children visited at least once in the month	560	182	116
Total num. of children discharged from home visit	204	78	20

This year has seen a decline in the number of children who were registered in the C-IYCF register. Out of one hundred and thirty-four (134) children registered, one hundred and sixteen (116) were visited at least once a month and twenty were discharged from home visit.

BREAST FEEDING (BABY FRIENDLY INITIATIVE)

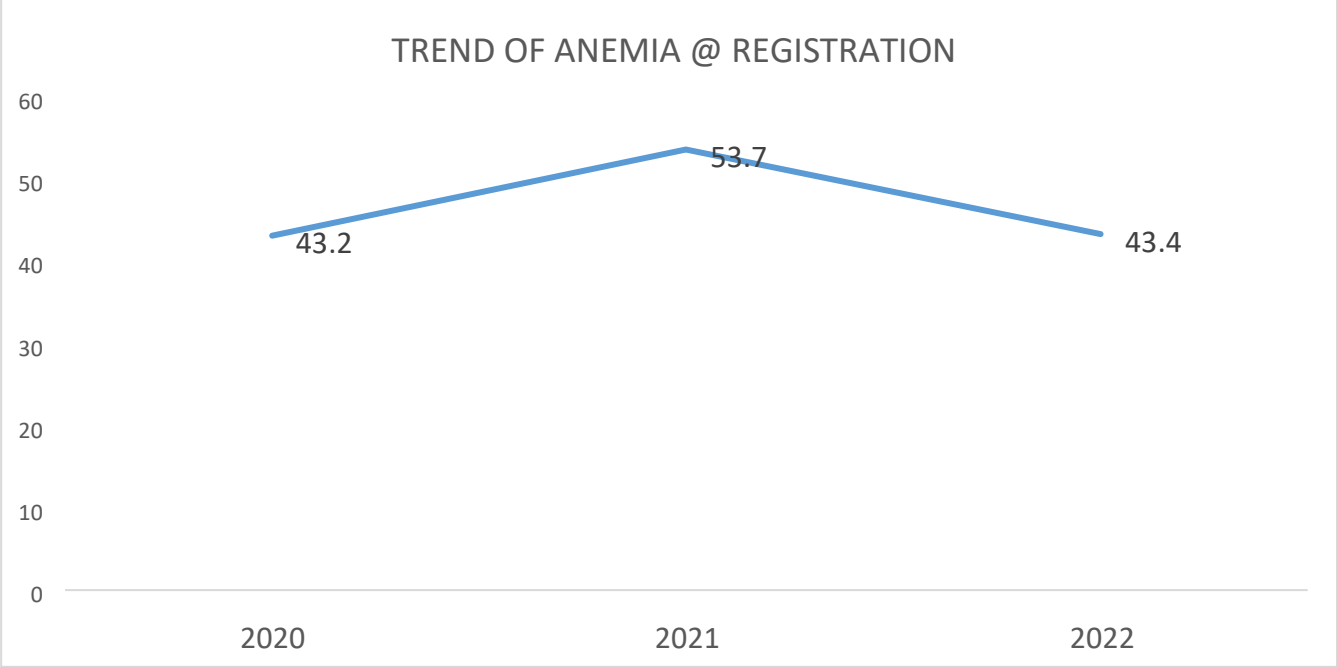
Breast feeding is the key to the survival of any child especially in the first two years of life. The uniqueness of breastfeeding is that it provides infants and young children with one complete food which ensures health. Improvement in breastfeeding practices could also save more than 3000 lives.

Early initiation of breastfeeding within 30 minutes of birth remains a challenge over the past three years as depicted in the chart below. Though there was an improvement last year, there has been a slight decrease this year. The chart below indicates a decrease in the number of children put to breast within 30minutes after delivery as compared to the previous year.

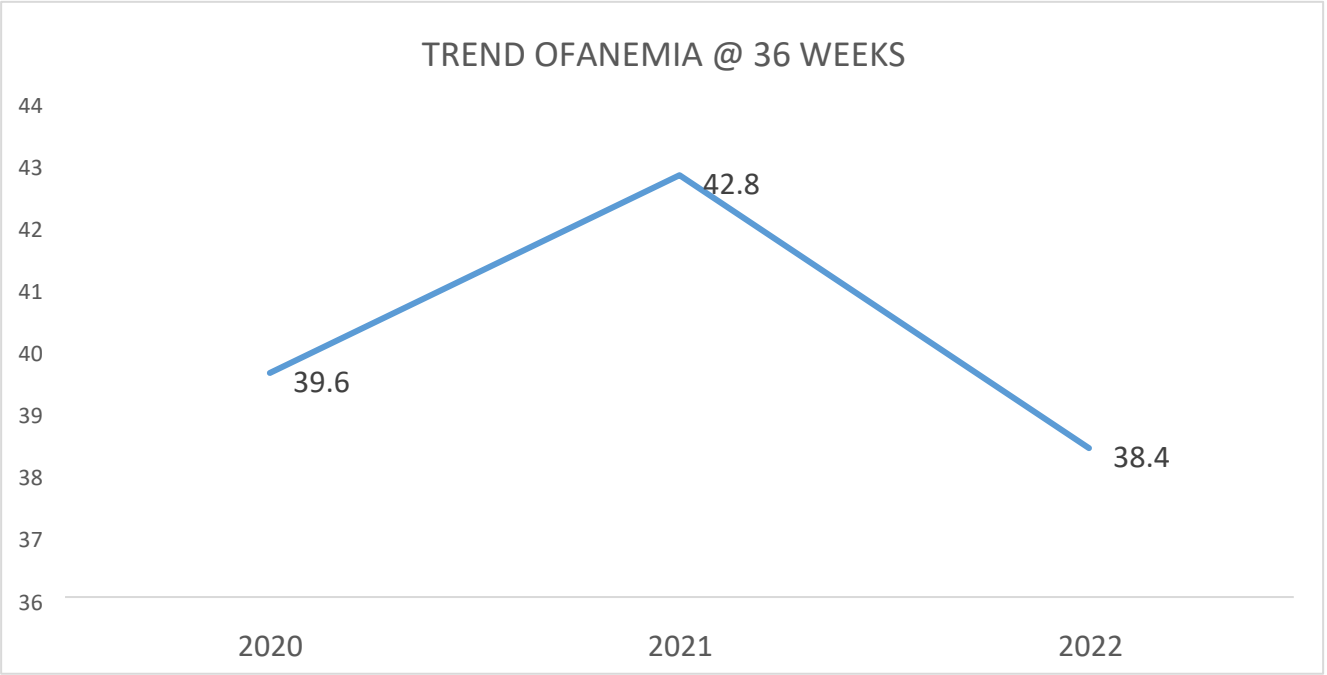


ANEMIA CONTROL

Hemoglobin (HB) of pregnant women is checked at their first visit thus registration and also at the later stage of pregnancy, that is 36 weeks. Those whose HB fall below 11g/d and 7g/d are considered anemic. The chart and the table below represent a three-year of anemia at registration and at 36 weeks



From the table above, cases of anemia in pregnancy at registration in 2021 decreased as compared to the previous year



Anemia cases at 36 weeks of pregnancy also decreased slightly as compared to 2020 **GIRLS**

IRON-FOLIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION

INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022

Number of girls in the register (Old + New)	1618	575	10141
Number of girls registered (New)	1618	193	940
Number of Adolescents exited from the program (Attained 20years)	0	0	623
Number of girls given IFA	1618	242	3659
Number of girls screened for anemia	1618	193	925
Number of girls anemic	0	0	122

This year, there has been a massive increase in the number of adolescent girls registered for the GIFTS program however, only few accepted to take the supplements. Six hundred and twentythree (623) girls exited from the program and out of nine hundred and forty (940) adolescent girls registered, nine hundred and twenty-five (925) were screened for anemia and one hundred and twenty-two (122) were anemic

CHALLENGES

- High refusal
- Misconception about the program affecting it success