

### SUMMARY

The problem of malnutrition is considered one of the major medical, social and economic problem not only in Egypt but also all over the World.

In many developing countries more than 50% of all deaths among children below the age of 5 years are due to malnutrition.

This study aims mainly to know the association between pattern of malnutrition and contemporary socio-economic aspects. The sampling coverage obtained from 154 families representing different areas in Kalyubia.

Four methods of data collection were used:

1. Family interview:

A detailed questionnaire related to family characteristics obtained from head of family and a second part relating to the individual family members who were interviewed directly except for mothers who answered for their children.

2. Clinical examination: For detecting the signs suggestive of malnutrition.

3. Anthropometric measurements: Such as weight, height and triceps skin-fold thickness.

4. Laboratory investigations:

\* Estimation of blood haemoglobin percentage.

\* Urine and stool examination for parasites.

It can be concluded from this study the following:

I. Conclusions related to socio-economic aspects:

1. The percentage of dependant and non productive in this study is 76.7%. (It including soliders, housewives, school children, children and infants).
2. 56.7% of our group studied have income ranged between (6-9) Egyptian pounds/month/capita.
3. Illiteracy repressing 43-6% and is still national problem.
4. Most of rural families about 55-9% have big families ranged between (5-8) individuals.
5. The main source of water supply was pumped about 57.1% of the houses of the families studied.

II. Conclusions related to pattern of malnutrition diseases and socio-economic conditions:

1. 63.5% of families are of low social class.
2. The percentage of normal individuals among the studied group is 79.1% while those malnourished are representing 20.9%.
3. The most common group of signs of suggestive of malnutrition are muscles and skeletal system, skin changes, nails and lips.
4. The socio-economic aspects has significant effect on the malnutrition.
5. Regarding the anthropometric measurements, it has been found that weight, height and triceps skin-fold thickness are higher among the individuals of upper social class than in those of middle and lower social classes.
6. Socio-economic conditions had a significant effect on the prevalence of anaemia.
7. Regarding examination of urine and stool:
  - a) 8.9% of cases are showing positive bilharzial

infection in urine and 10.8% in stool.

- b) The most common type of entero-parasitic infections are amoebic cysts, ova of bilharzial, ascaris ova and giardia cyst.
- c) Socio-economic conditions had a significant effect on the occurrence of entero-parasitic infections.

Lastly, this work give advice for prevention of malnutrition and it give also some recommendations for further studies.