

Prevalence of Underweight, Stunting and Thinness Among Adolescent Girls in Kavre District

Mansur DI¹, Haque MK², Sharma K³, Mehta DK⁴, Shakya R⁵

Abstract

Introduction: Poor nutritional status during adolescence is an important determinant of health outcome. The adolescents have different needs and have diverse problems. Nutritional assessments among adolescents are important as they are the future parents and constitute a potentially susceptible group. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the prevalence of underweight, stunting and thinness including overweight among adolescent girls from rural community. **Material and Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among school going adolescent girls, 9-16 years studying in various schools in rural area of Kavre district, Nepal during 15th March to 15th September 2014. The weight and height were recorded from each participant in kilogram and centimetre respectively, and nutritional status of the adolescent girls was assessed through the Z-scores of underweight (weight for age), stunting (height for age) and thinness (BMI for age) according to WHO criteria. Data was entered and analyzed by using SPSS 19.0. **Results:** The overall prevalence of underweight, stunting and thinness was 31.98%, 21.08% and 14.94% respectively. It was concluded that highest (49.5%) prevalence of underweight was among 11 years of adolescent girls and the lowest (20.7%) was found in the age group of 13 years. Stunting was highest in age group of 9 years (37.34%) and the lowest prevalence of stunting was 10.7% in the age group of 14 years. The highest prevalence (24.2%) of thinness was found in 9 years and lowest prevalence (11.0%) was found in 10 years adolescent girls. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that there is a high prevalence of under nutrition among studied adolescent girls in the rural areas of Kavre district. Health education and nutrition interventions are needed on priority basis.

Key words: Adolescent girls, anthropometry, stunting, thinness, underweight

Introduction

Adolescent is the developmental period between childhood and adulthood. The World health organization defines adolescents as young people between the ages of 9–19 years¹. Out of estimated 27 million population² in Nepal around 23 percent are adolescents who form a crucial segment of the society³. Their current nutritional

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status will decide the well-being of the present as well as the future generations. Adolescence is the second most critical period of physical growth after the period of infancy^{4,5}. It is a time of enormous physiological, cognitive and psychosocial changes, largely dependent on hormonal and environmental influences^{4,6}.

The girl child is considered to be a burden and discrimination against her is rampant in all strata of society irrespective of class and economic conditions. It is generally observed that girls and women particularly in rural households suffer relative negligence with reference to nutritional inputs⁷.

Anthropometric measurements remain the most practically useful means for the assessment of the nutritional status of a population⁸. Generally, nutritional status is assessed by low weight for age (underweight), low height for age (stunting) and low BMI for age (thinness) following different internationally and regionally recommended standards⁹.

Studies on the assessment of nutritional status of adolescents are less in number and a national database has not yet been developed. Hence, the present study was conducted to determine the prevalence of underweight, stunting and thinness among the adolescent girls using the recommended anthropometric indicators which allow the determination of the nature and extent of under nutrition in the rural community in Kavre district of Nepal.

Material and Methods

A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted among adolescent girls attending five different government schools in rural community of Kavre district, Nepal. A total number of sample sizes were 716 school going adolescent girls randomly selected within the age group of 9-16 years. The study was conducted during the period from 15th March to 15th September 2014. After taking permission from the school authority, the class teachers of class were explained the purpose of the study and rapport was built up with the girl students and verbal consent was obtained from them. The students who were physically challenged were excluded from the study.

Data was obtained from each interested participant. Height was recorded from heel (bare feet) to highest point of vertex in normal anatomical position by using measuring tape in centimetre and weight was measured using a standing weighing machine in kilogram. Body Mass Index (BMI) was derived by using the standard equation: $BMI = \text{weight (kg)} / \text{height (m}^2\text{)}$.

WHO anthropometric classification was used for the assessment of under nutrition. WHO has classified the children using three categories: 'underweight' is defined as low weight for age and it reflects present

(acute) and past (chronic) under nutrition: children with Z-scores < -2.00 are said to be underweight, 'stunting' is defined as a low height for age for children, and it measures the past (chronic) child under nutrition: children with Z-scores < -2.00 are said to be stunted and 'thinness' is defined as low BMI for age for children, and it is a measure of current or acute under nutrition: children with Z-scores < -2.00 are said to be thinned whereas children with Z-scores > 2 are said to be overweight. Adolescent girls were considered as having underweight, stunting and thinness if their weight for age, height for age and BMI for age Z-scores were below -2.0 SD of the WHO reference⁹. Data was entered in MS Excel 2010 and analyzed by using SPSS 19.0.

The present study was approved by the Institutional Review Committee prior to start the study (Ref. No. 53/14).

Results

The subjects for this study were 716 adolescent girls. Age wise distribution of subjects, descriptive statistics (mean \pm SD) of height, weight and BMI among adolescent girls is mentioned in Table 1. The overall mean \pm SD of height, weight and BMI were 143.24 ± 6.33 cm, 37.38 ± 11.66 kg and 18.04 ± 3.40 kg/m² respectively. The age specific mean height, weight and BMI were increased with age with an exception, observed in 16 years (in height).

As shown in table 2; it has been concluded that the overall prevalence of underweight (low weight for age) was 31.98% with reference to WHO values. The adolescents with the age of 11 years had high percentage of underweight (49.5%) and the lowest (20.7%) was found in the age of 13 years.

The prevalence of stunting (low height for age) was shown in Table 3. The overall prevalence of stunting was 21.08% as compared to WHO values which was highest among the age group of 9 years (37.34%). The lowest prevalence of stunting was 10.7% among the age group of 14 years of adolescent.

Similarly, 14.94% of the adolescent girls were found to be thin (low BMI for age) as described by WHO criteria. The highest (24.2%) prevalence of thinness was found among nine years and the lowest (11.0%) prevalence was found among 10 years adolescent girls. The highest prevalence of overweight was 4.6% in the age group of 13 years and was absent in the adolescent girls of 14 years.

Table 1: Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum of Height, Weight and BMI according to age

Age(years)	n	%	Parameters	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
9	99	13.82	Height (cm)	125.39	7.56	111	142
			Weight(kg)	23.62	4.96	18	51
			BMI(kg/m ²)	15.03	2.80	10.56	31.27
10	82	11.46	Height (cm)	131.76	7.72	117	149
			Weight(kg)	27.99	5.86	21	60
			BMI(kg/m ²)	16.11	2.82	11.06	29.55
11	105	14.66	Height (cm)	136.48	7.14	122	155
			Weight(kg)	30.48	5.87	21	50
			BMI(kg/m ²)	16.34	2.72	11.19	26.57
12	80	11.17	Height (cm)	142.34	6.12	124	156
			Weight(kg)	37.12	9.29	20	70
			BMI(kg/m ²)	18.24	4.05	11.81	30.90
13	87	12.16	Height (cm)	149.95	6.58	133	169
			Weight(kg)	42.10	8.07	26	58
			BMI(kg/m ²)	18.76	3.70	11.53	28.15
14	84	11.73	Height (cm)	152.26	4.85	135	159
			Weight(kg)	43.07	7.89	25	58
			BMI(kg/m ²)	18.58	3.40	9.95	25.33
15	105	14.66	Height (cm)	154.41	4.87	145	165
			Weight(kg)	47.43	8.15	31	67
			BMI(kg/m ²)	19.94	3.61	12.42	29
16	74	10.34	Height (cm)	153.39	5.84	116	165
			Weight(kg)	50	8.92	27	88
			BMI(kg/m ²)	21.33	4.15	11.92	37.97
Overall	716	100	Height (cm)	143.24	6.33	111	169
			Weight (kg)	37.38	11.66	18	88
			BMI (kg/m ²)	18.04	3.40	15.03	21.33

Table 2: Prevalence of underweight (weight for age) among the adolescent girls

Age (years)	Underweight (< -2 Z-score)		Normal (\geq -2 Z-score)		Total (n)
	n	%	n	%	
9	35	33.33	70	66.67	105
10	27	33.75	53	66.25	80
11	49	49.49	50	50.51	99
12	31	37.80	51	62.20	82
13	18	20.69	69	79.31	87
14	22	26.19	62	73.81	84
15	29	27.62	76	72.38	105
16	18	24.32	56	75.68	74
Overall	229	31.98	487	68.01	716

Table 3: Prevalence of stunting (height for age) among the adolescent girls

Age (years)	Stunting (< -2 Z-score)		Normal (\geq -2 Z-score)		Total (n)
	n	%	n	%	
9	37	37.37	62	62.63	99
10	23	28.05	59	71.95	82
11	28	26.67	77	73.33	105
12	17	21.25	63	78.75	80
13	14	16.09	73	83.91	87
14	9	10.71	75	89.29	84
15	12	11.43	93	88.57	105
16	11	14.86	63	85.14	74
Overall	151	21.08	565	78.92	716

Table 4: Prevalence of thinness (BMI for age) among the adolescent girls

Age (years)	Thinness (\leq -2 Z-score)		Normal (-2 to 2 Z-score)		Overweight ($>$ 2 Z-score)		Total (n)
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
9	24	24.24	72	72.73	3	3.03	99
10	9	10.97	71	86.59	2	2.44	82
11	14	13.33	89	84.76	2	1.90	105
12	15	18.75	57	71.25	8	10	80
13	12	13.79	71	81.61	4	4.60	87
14	15	17.86	69	82.14	-	-	84
15	12	11.43	92	87.62	1	0.95	105
16	6	8.11	65	87.84	3	4.05	74
Overall	107	14.94	586	81.84	23	3.22	716

Discussion

Most countries in Asia have high or very high prevalence of underweight, stunting and thinness, the prevalence being far higher in Southern Asia. South-eastern Asia ranks second in the descending order of prevalence of underweight and third for stunting and thinness⁶. The present study highlights the extent of nutritional status in terms of underweight, stunting, thinness and overweight among adolescent girls of rural community of Kavre district. Nutritional status was evaluated using anthropometric indicators recommended by the WHO expert committee. Assessing the nutritional status of groups of children is an essential part of monitoring the health of a community¹¹. The use of appropriate anthropometric indicators allows determination of the nature and extent of nutritional status in the rural community.

It has been found that under-nutrition during adolescence is a major health problem in most of the districts of Nepal including Kavre district. Many studies reported high prevalence of underweight in different regions of the world especially in Asian countries. A study reported very high percentage of prevalence of underweight 51.7% among adolescents in Wardha,

Maharashtra, India¹². Ghosh et al. observed the overall underweight level was 46.09% among girls of aged 6-10 years in Kathmandu valley¹³. The high rate of underweight (41.33%) was reported among rural adolescent girls from Khagrachhari district in Chittagong hill region of Bangladesh¹⁴. In other context, low prevalence of underweight has also been reported 16.5% and 16.9% of girls with age group of 5-15 years in Mugu and Humla districts of far western region in Nepal¹⁵.

It is also apparent from the study that the overall prevalence of stunting was 21.08% among studied subjects which was almost similar as compared with the finding (23.28%) reported in Bareilly district, (UP), India by Singh et al. with use of WHO reference¹⁶. However, use of Indian reference data, Maiti et al. found 18.10% of stunting among early adolescent school girls of Paschim Medinipur district, West Bengal, India¹⁷ and Anand et al. reported 20% prevalence of stunting at rural North India¹⁸ which was consistent with the present result. In contrast to this, many studies reported high prevalence of stunting among rural adolescent girls. The extent of stunting was higher (50.3%) at rural area of Darjeeling district of West Bengal using WHO reference value¹⁹.

Bose et al. reported the frequency of stunting to be 48.4% among pre-adolescent school girls²⁰. Ghosh et al. reported high prevalence of stunting (43.42%) among school going girls with age group of 6-10 years on Kathmandu valley, Nepal¹³. Maiti et al. also noticed the prevalence of stunting as 34.20% among rural early adolescent school girls based on WHO reference data¹⁷. In Bangladesh, a study conducted by Alam et al. found that the prevalence of stunting was 32% of adolescent girls in rural areas²¹. In other context, low prevalence of stunted has also been reported 9.2% and 7.7% of girls with age group of 5-15 years in Humla and Mugu districts of far western region in Nepal¹⁵. The basic reason behind stunting indicates the long term cumulative inadequacies of health and nutrition and an insufficient intake of nutrients during the early stage of childhood⁹.

It is also apparent from the present study it was confirmed that the overall prevalence of thinness and overweight was 14.94% and 3.22% among studied subjects. The thinness was found to be more common among nine years and overweight among 13 years. A noteworthy point is that both thinness and overweight were coexisting among the girls in studied area. A similar finding (14.7%) also reported by Das et al. among adolescent girls in a rural area of North 24 Parganas district, West Bengal, India²².

In contrast, there was high prevalence of thinness reported in many studies in various regions of world. A community based cross sectional study was carried out among adolescent girls (10-19 years) in selected villages of the Kolar district, Karnataka, India and reported the prevalence of thinness as 73.5% as per Indian standards²³. Choudhary et al. have reported 68.52% of adolescents having a BMI less than 18.5 kg/meter square in rural area of Varanasi²⁴ and studies overseas in developing country like Bangladesh have also reported higher rate of prevalence (67%) of thinness among girls in the south east region²⁵. Thapa et al. noticed 21.13% girl child of Humla and 20.12% girl child of Mugu in the age group between 5 and 15 years were found to be thin¹⁵. This higher figure of thinness in their study may be attributed to poor socioeconomic conditions of mountain regions. The poor nutritional status of adolescent girls has important implications in terms of physical work capacity and adverse reproductive outcomes.

However, low prevalence of thinness was also reported in the different studies. Sood et al. reported a prevalence of thinness 5.1% adolescent girls in Bangalore City, Karnataka, India²⁶. In another study done by Mushtaq et al. in Lahore, Pakistan, 10% children

aged 5-12 years were found to be thin²⁷. Sachan et al. also reported low prevalence of thinness (11.4%) among adolescent girls²⁸. The prevalence of thinness was significantly higher in the early age groups in most of the cases, but decreased with age. A similar trend has been reported by Sahabuddin et al. who opined that the prevalence of thinness decreased with age²⁵.

In the present study, it was also observed that the overall overweight among adolescents was 3.22% which was same as compared to the data (3.6%) reported by Patanwar et al. among Kurmi adolescent girls from Raipur city, Chhattisgarh, India²⁹. A similar finding (3.9%) also reported by Sachan et al. from Lucknow, UP, India²⁸. Low prevalence of overweight were also reported among rural adolescents from Assam (0.3%)³⁰ and rural Wardha (2.0%)³¹. While Subramanyam et al.³² and Mehta et al.³³ in their study, reported a prevalence of overweight was 9.6% and 15.2% respectively, which was higher than the present result and could be incriminated to the affluent society.

The present study and other previous study has focused that under nutrition in terms of underweight, stunting and thinness among adolescent girls is a major health problem at rural areas of Nepal. It is also mentioned that under nutrition is an indicator of acute or chronic nutrition deprivation⁹. Further studies on larger sample are required to determine the most appropriate reference to measure the nutritional status among adolescents. Hence, the special emphases are needed to formulate various developmental and healthcare programs for rural communities to prevent under nutrition; and also need health education to improve the health and nutritional status. There is an urgent need to intensify efforts to improve the nutritional profile of children to optimize human resource development.

Conclusion

The present study concludes the high rate of prevalence of underweight; stunting and thinness but low prevalence of overweight among adolescent girls in rural community of Kavre district and these reflect major health problems among them.

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