

would score 0 for that criteria. If her weight was between 40 and 45, the score of 5 was given. If she weighs between 45 and 55, she scores 10. The maximum scores allotted are 100. All those mothers who attain a score of 70 and above were considered to be low risk. All those between 40 and 70 medium risk, and scores below 40 were considered high risk cases. It is hoped that the index will be of great use for rapidly assessing the risk levels of expectant mothers.

✓ NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND SUBSEQUENT RISK OF MORTALITY
IN HOSPITALISED DIARRHOEAL CHILDREN

M.M.Rahaman, M.A.Majid, M.A.Wahed
and Mizanur Rahman

International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research,
Bangladesh, G.P.O. Box 120, Dacca-2, Bangladesh

A total of 939 diarrhoeal children below 5 years of age and admitted to the indoor facilities of the Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca, were evaluated for nutritional status and their hospitalization course followed up. Using Harvard standards of weight-for-height, it was seen that only 11% of children could be classified as well-nourished, compared to 30% suffering from mild and 59% suffering severe malnutrition. There was a total of 98 deaths in the whole group, giving a

300, Asian Conc. New. (1980)

mortality rate of 10.4%. Irrespective of the aetiology, it was noted that there was a 3.7% mortality rate in children showing no evidence of malnutrition, compared to 5.4% in those with a mild degree of malnutrition. The observations showed a significant increase in the relative risk of death in children with severe malnutrition.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERUM AND RED CELL FOLATE AND
THE CHANGE OF FOOD HABITS DURING PREGNANCY

Anusith Rajatesilpin M.D.

Raphaporn Sanpanavati B.Sc.,MS.P.H

Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Public Health,
Mahidol University, Bangkok-4, Thailand

In order to determine the relationship between blood-folate levels and socio-economic status in pregnant women, 129 pregnant and 73 non-pregnant women were measured for serum and red cell folate levels. The history of dietary folate intakes and their socio-economic status were recorded. The results of this study showed that the mean serum and red cell folate levels in pregnant women were significantly lower than those in non-pregnant women. The high consumption of folic acid-rich foods, such as liver and green-leafy vegetables, during pregnancy affected serum folate levels. This indicated that supplementation of folic acid during pregnancy

3rd Asian Cong Nutr. 1980