Main theme	Sub - Theme	Code Number
Medicine	**Child Growth & Nutrition**	**29**

Study Name	**Child Growth and Nutrition in Jordan's North Badia**
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Date of Study	1998 - 2000
Objectives	Upon arrangement with the Badia Research and Development Programme (BRDP) at Jordan's Higher Council for Science and Technology. This survey was launched. It focused on investigation the physical growth deficits and nutritional status of children in Jordan's North Badia. As an under-privileged, under-populated region, north Badia has been for years recognized by the authors as an area with high vulnerability to childhood malnutrition. Their hypothesis assumed finding a link between nutritional deficits and child's dietary intakes of certain micronutrients, mainly vitamin A, iron, and some other micronutrients such as vitamin E, zinc, and ascorbic acid.
Output and Recommendation	A total number of 15 villages and hamlets representing the wide study area were selected randomly, a total of 822 children aged 6 months to 10 years, were randomly selected. Data for both of the north Badia area- study groups [the U5y (G1) and the school age (g2) children], various statistical analyses were performed. The common result for the two groups was seen in the hematological profile. In both age groups, G1 and G2, the prevalence of anemia form all degrees (hemoglobin concentration <110 g/L) mounted to 57% in both study age-groups. A part from the similarities in the hemoglobin status, the survey results are better presented throughout this text separately for the sake of clarity. The etiology of anaemia seemed to be multi-factorial. However, with the ferritin levels in both groups inclining toward lower values, iron deficiency remains as the one leading cause of the anaemia problem in the north of Badia region. The result of this cross-sectional research study showed that stunting, nut not wasting, is the prevalent pattern of child growth deficiency in the north Badia area. eh depth of deficits in child growth and micronutrient statuses is still in the mild to moderate grade.
Development Aspects	Therefore, the special attention of the health and economic development planners is highly vital. Vitamin A and iron supplements, which preferably be escorted by other micronutrients, need to be made available for nurturing the preschool as well as the young school children in this less fortune part of the Jordan's Badia. The crucial element in any attempt for improving the in effect –situation, is to sustain the current move of thoughtfulness by the Badia Research and Development programme for this needy area.
Remarks	A report submitted to the Badia Research and Development Programme- Higher Council for Science and Technology- Jordan https://doi.org/10.1159/000239847