

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN UNDERGOING PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY TREATMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CENTER, PORTO-NOVO (CHUDOP)

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Plan

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Introduction

Problematic

- **Malnutrition:** refers to deficiencies or excesses in nutrient intake, imbalance of essential nutrients or impaired nutrient utilization (WHO)
- A major public health problem in sub-Saharan Africa
 - ✓ 1.1 million children in Benin (2020)
 - ✓ high mortality
 - ✓ frequent complication in pediatric oncology (30-50%)

Objectives

Identify the factors associated with malnutrition in hospitalized children at Porto-Novo Pediatric Oncology Unit (GFAOP member)

- Determine the frequency of deficiency malnutrition in children with cancer
- Evaluate the dietary intake of children
- Identify factors favoring deficiency malnutrition

Methods

Methods ^{1/2}

- **Type of study:** prospective, cross-sectional and analytical study
- **Period of study:** january 2 to May 31, 2023
- **Study population:** children treated for cancer and hospitalized in the unit during this period
- **Inclusion criteria**
 - ✓ children of both sexes aged 1 month to 18 years
 - ✓ diagnosed and followed for cancer in the unit
 - ✓ with less than two 24-hour recalls

Methods_{2/2}

- **Data collection:** directly addressed questionnaire, medical records, data processing form
- **Data processing and analysis**
 - ✓ assessment of nutritional status
 - ✓ analysis performed using R software (version 4.1.2)
 - ✓ calculation of the concentration of nutrients consumed in 24-hour recalls using Nutrisurvey2007 software (nutrition calculations and surveys)
 - ✓ significance level $p < 0.05$

Results

Socio-demographic characteristics

- **Total:** 47 children included
- **Gender:** male predominance (SR : 1.23) 55.3%
- **Age**
 - ✓ mean age 7.72 years (range : 7 months to 18 years)
 - ✓ predominant age group : 5 to 12 years 44.7%
- **Level of parental education :** low in over $\frac{3}{4}$ 76.6%

Type of cancers

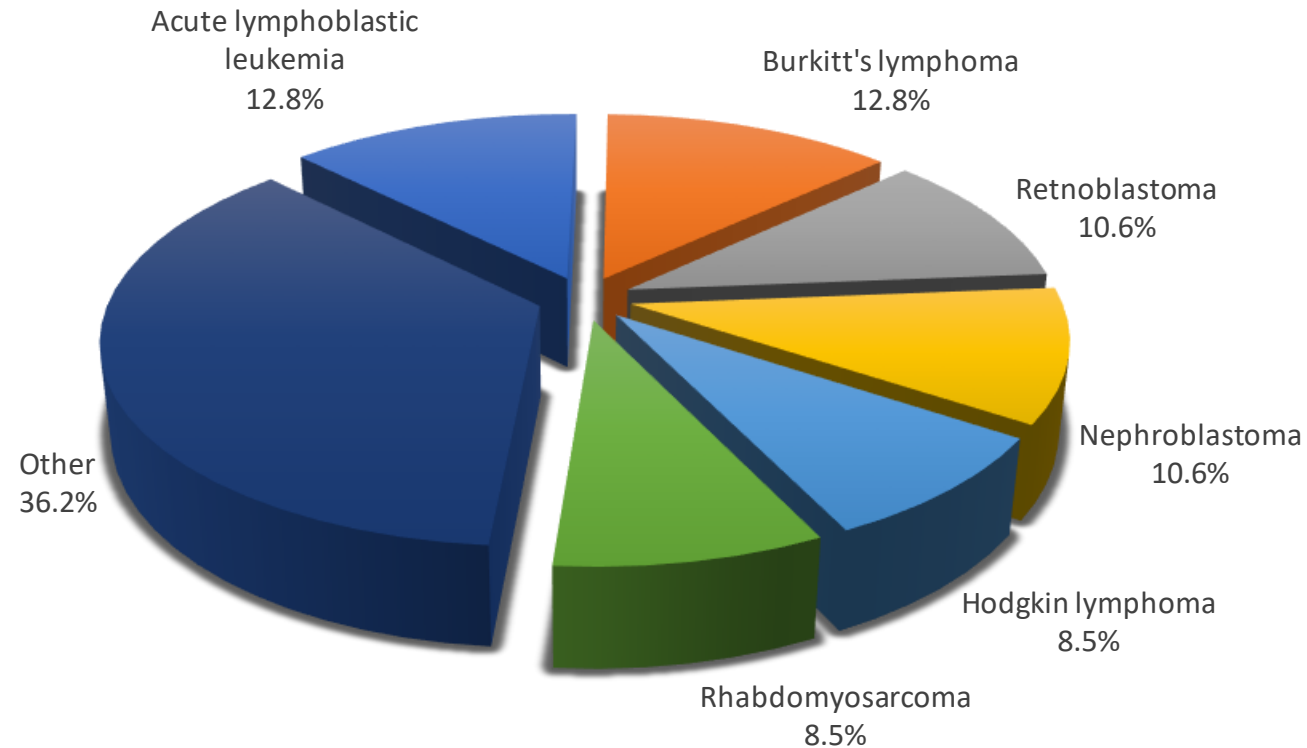
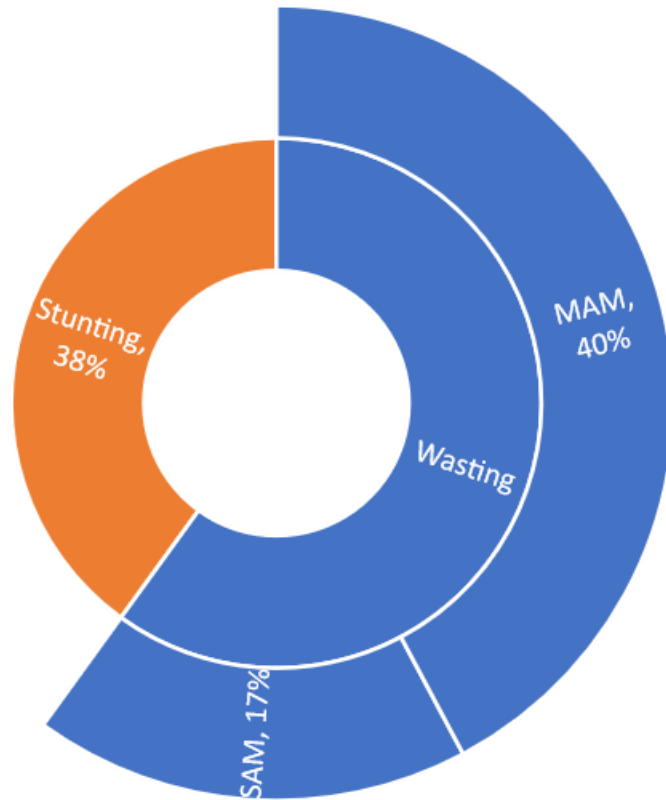


Figure 1: Type of cancers

Nutritionnal aspects



- Insufficient dietary intake 85.1%
- Exclusively enteral nutrition

Figure 2: prevalence of wasting and stunting

Factors associated

➤ Factors statistically associated with undernutrition

✓ female gender $p=0.03$

✓ parental education $p=0.02$

✓ type of cancer $p=0.02$

Discussion

Discussion ^{1/3}

➤ Gender

- ✓ Male predominance 55.3%
- ✓ Allison, Nicaragua, 2017: 58.5%
- ✓ Pondy, Cameroun, 2018: 63.0%

➤ Mean age

- ✓ This study: 7.72 years
- ✓ Pondy, Cameroun, 2018: 7.5 years

Discussion ^{2/3}

➤ Prevalence of wasting

- ✓ This study: 57.4 % (17.0% SAM and 40.4% MAM)
- ✓ Allison, Nicaragua, 2017: 67.0% (SAM 47.9% and MAM 19.1%)
- ✓ Benkhelil, Algeria, 2016: 37.0%

➤ Prevalence of stunting

- ✓ This study: 38.3%
- ✓ Bakary, Mali, 2020: 52.6%
- ✓ Benkhelil, Algeria, 2016: 29.0%

Discussion _{3/3}

➤ Factors statistically associated with undernutrition

- ✓ This study female gender, parental education, type of cancer
- ✓ Oumarou female gender
- ✓ Benkhelil type of cancer
- ✓ Nguyen parental education

Conclusion

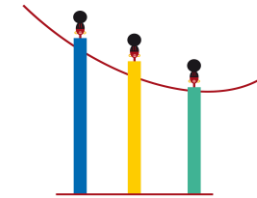
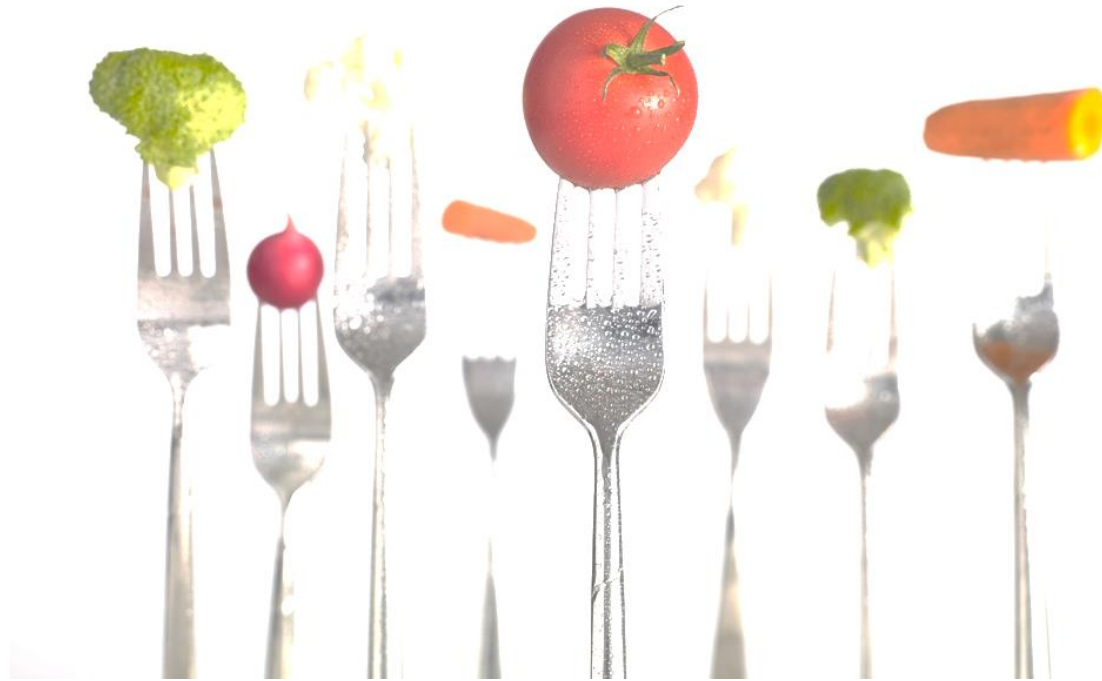
Conclusion

- Nutritional care for children in pediatric oncology is essential
- It must be an integral part of the supportive care like the management of the cancer
- It must also be appropriate and adapted to each child, to reduce morbidity and mortality
- **Recruitment of nutritionist and implementation of free nutritional support**

gfaop



*Générer le cancer
des enfants en Afrique*



FONDATION
**CLAUDINE
TALON**

THANK YOU