



On the evidence-based findings of the Nutrition and Retrospective Mortality Survey conducted in August, 2021 in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

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Submission ID: 734

Format: CPS Paper

Reference Number: 734

Presentation File

[abstracts/ottawa-2023_db4c8acef030abadf03e678b08cfe76a.pdf](https://www.isiweb.org/abstracts/ottawa-2023_db4c8acef030abadf03e678b08cfe76a.pdf)

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Brief Description

We present evidence-based findings of the Nutrition and Retrospective Mortality Survey, conducted in August, 2021 in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

The study was conducted during the insurgency period, when Boko Haram (A popular armed group) consistently attacked the Northern part of Nigeria especially the North-eastern States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (the BAY States).

The survey's overall objective was to determine the magnitude and severity of malnutrition and retrospective mortality rates among the under-five children and by extension the entire population in Bolori-II, Nigeria with the hope for a more oriented and well-designed intervention which would also contribute in up-scaling the Nutrition program in Bolori II and Borno State in general.

The survey was also able give an idea on the nutritional status of children in the area prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, when apparently there was suspension of activities for greater parts of 2020.

Overall, the outcome of the survey was able to give policy direction that ultimately boosted the nutritional and health status of the vulnerable children and others living in the community.

Community members from 40 randomly selected clusters in Bolori II were assessed to determine the prevalence rates of acute malnutrition among children 6 to 59 months of age using WHZ, WFA, HFA, MUAC and bilateral oedema approach

Abstract

We present evidence-based findings of the Nutrition and Retrospective Mortality Survey, conducted in August, 2021 in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. The study was conducted during the insurgency period, when Boko Haram (A popular armed group) consistently attacked the Northern part of Nigeria especially the North-eastern States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (the BAY States). The survey's overall objective was to determine the magnitude and severity of malnutrition and retrospective mortality rates among the under-five children and by extension the entire population in Bolori-II, Nigeria with the hope for a more oriented and well-designed intervention which would also contribute in up-scaling the Nutrition program in Bolori II and Borno State in general. The survey was also able give an idea on the nutritional status of children in the area prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, when apparently there was suspension of activities for greater parts of 2020. Overall, the outcome of the survey was able to give policy direction that ultimately boosted the nutritional and health status of the vulnerable children and others living in the community. Community members from 40 randomly selected clusters in Bolori II were assessed to determine the prevalence rates of acute malnutrition among children 6 to 59 months of age using WHZ, WFA, HFA, MUAC and bilateral oedema approach