

A SURVEY:”MALNUTRITION FOR WOMEN”

Aruna.S¹, Sudha.P²

¹Research scholar.Pg Department Of Computer Applications,
²AssociateProfessor, PgDepartment Of Computer Applications
SreeSaraswathiThyagaraja College, Pollachi
aruna.sathya19@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The term malnutrition generally refers both to under nutrition and over nutrition Many factors can cause malnutrition, most of which relate to poor diet or severe and repeated infections, particularly in underprivileged populations. Inadequate diet and disease, in turn, are closely linked to the general standard of living, the environmental conditions, and whether a population is able to meet its basic needs such as food, housing and health care. Women are more likely to suffer from malnutrition than men are, for some potential reasons, which involve women’s reproductive biology, low social status, poverty and lack of knowledge. Moreover, socio-cultural tradition and disparities of household work pattern can also make the women more susceptible to malnutrition

KEYWORDS: Malnutrition, data mining, KDD.

INTRODUCTION

Data mining is an emerging technology that has made its way into science, engineering, commerce and industry as many existing inference methods are obsolete for dealing with massive datasets that get accumulated in data warehouses. Data mining can be a cause for concern when only selected information, which is not representative of the overall sample group, is used to prove a certain hypothesis. The **Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) process** is commonly defined with the stages: (1) Selection (2) Pre-processing (3) Transformation (4) *Data Mining* (5) Interpretation/Evaluation. It also simplified process such as (1) pre-processing, (2) data mining, and (3) results validation.

According to an estimate, more than one billion people in the world are living in poverty despite enormous economic development during the past decades [1]. The burden of poverty is spread unevenly creating inequalities in all basic needs like, food, education, access to health care, and so on.

Women are more likely to suffer from malnutrition than men are, for some potential reasons, which involve women’s reproductive biology, low social status, poverty and lack of knowledge. Moreover, socio-cultural tradition and disparities of household work pattern can also make the women more susceptible to malnutrition [2]. Additionally menstruation, pregnancy and lactation can lead to nutritional deficiency, which is the most widespread and disabling health related problem among women [3]. Lipton and Ravalli on [4] show that women work longer hours to attain the same level of welfare as men do, and that poverty is more likely to be chronic in women, thus they are more prone to poor health, malnutrition, and lack of education.

Malnutrition poses a variety of threats to women. It weakens women's ability to survive childbirth, makes them more susceptible to infections, and leaves them with fewer reserves to recover from illness. Poor women are likely to be poorly nourished and this has serious implications for the nutrition status of their yet-to-be-born children [5]. Every year, more than 500,000 women worldwide die from complications arising from pregnancy and childbirth [6]. Maternal under nutrition is directly associated with ill health through the malnutrition infection complex, and places both the mother and her fetus at risk [7]. The relationship between low birth weight and intrauterine growth retardation to maternal under nutrition is documented [8].

LITERATURE SURVEY

Johan Aberg[9] Malnutrition is a serious problem among people of old age. To overcome malnutrition, a change of food consumption behavior is necessary, which needs to be based on specialist advice from health-care professionals. Changing food-related behavior, however, is known to be difficult. The system provides recommendations of suitable food recipes, taking into account the advice of the care givers (e.g. in terms of dietary restrictions, suitable energy and fat levels, etc.

P.Sudha[10] Globalization and modernization changing people dietary patterns and life styles, in particular the nutrition transition away from fruits and vegetables and greater consumption of more energy dense, nutrient-poor diets dependence on television, computers and mobile phones for leisure time along with reduced level of physical activity. This leads to nutrition deficiency of protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins. This nutrition deficiency is a major factor for many global burdens of diseases. Health care professionals and decision

makers from government using data mining to analyze deficiencies from several healthcare surveys and medical records to improve public health.

MadhuriArya, Pooja Chavhan2, UjjwalaChaudhry[11]It is currently used in large range of area like E-business world. Rule based classification is one of the sub areas of data mining. In population prospective India is a second largest country in the world, so there are lots of issues faced in current date related to health sector out of that Malnutrition is the big challenge and India spend nearly 20% to 30% of government fund . By considering above scenario author labeled an efficient system using concept of Data Mining for detecting malnutrition, Maintaining Data, Generating Reports and providing the effective treatment to malnourish people, also on the basics of collection of data. It displaying the graphical status of malnourish people, and from this the E-government can forecast how to protect the next generation from malnutrition.

ChrystalleniLazarou[12]Rules emerged via data mining approach revealed the detrimental influence of the increased consumption of soft drinks, delicatessen meat, sweets, fried and junk food. For example, frequent (3-5times/week) consumption of all these foods increases the risk for being obese by 75%, whereas in children who have a similar dietary pattern, but eat >2times/week fish and seafood the risk for obesity is reduced by 33%.

Jameela Ali Akrimi, Abdul Rahim Ahmad[13]Machine learning procedure offers a major platform in cases where a model lacks and the amount of data is enormous in explaining the relation and the generation of the data that is set. A research on trends and application of machine learning such as algorithms, techniques, and methods present practical functions for problem solving and application of techniques in settling and automatic data extraction. Anemia is one of the common diseases affecting individuals worldwide. It shows the accuracy and effectiveness of SVM, ANN and statistical models in the diagnosis of iron deficiency, the optimum conditions for a stable hemoglobin level has to be maintained in the range of between 11 to 12 g/dl as being the recommended level, and the concentration of the hemoglobin set above 12 g/dl.

Prof.L.T.JayaPrakash[14]The author labeled with the implementation of theIntegrated Child Development Services (ICDS)software model. It identifies and explains important architectural elements. Also, it shows the serve needs of stakeholders to understand system conceptsand give a brief summary of the use of the ICDS system. It is identified that the existingICDS scheme is having issues with data management and implementation. Major part ofIndia suffers from malnutrition. The architecture recognizes multi-dimensional nature ofmalnutrition and health issues related to kids and reflects the software solution for the same in ourimplementation.

M.de Onis,J.Akre[15]Growth assessment is the single measurement that best defines the health and nutritional status of children, because disturbances in health and nutrition, regardless of their etiology, invariably affect child growth. Health and nutrition problems during childhood are the result of a wide range of factors, most of which — particularly in underprivileged populations — relate to unsatisfactory foodintake or severe and repeated infections, or a combination of the two. These conditions, in turn, areclosely linked to the general standard of living and whether a population is able to meet its basicneeds such as food, housing, and health care.

John Saunders [16]Malnutrition is a common, under-recognised and undertreated problem facing patients and clinicians. It is both a cause and consequence of disease and exists in institutional care and the community. Approximately 5% of the UK population are underweight with a body mass index (BMI) below 20 kg/m², although obese individuals who unintentionally lose weight and subsequently have a BMI within the normal range are also at risk of malnutrition. Other patients become at risk as a result of an acute event (eg small bowel infarction), leaving them unable to meet their metabolic requirements both in the short and longer term.

CONCLUSION

“Malnutrition is an impediment to development, and its presence indicates that basic physiological needs have not been met. What is observed as malnutrition is not only the result of insufficient or inappropriate food, but also a consequence of other conditions, such as poor water supply and sanitation and a high prevalence of disease. Thus reversing the procedure is complex, because many issues need to be addressed more or less simultaneously. And every situation is different, so that there is no single solution for all. There can only be general guidance on directions to pursue. Experience from lessons learnt shows that considerable time is needed to redress a situation (ten years and more), and that a strong supportive political and policy environment remains crucial throughout the period. There is no “quick-fix” to this problem. Once achieved, however, the effect is likely to become permanent, offering a substantial return on investment.”

REFERENCES:

- [1] World Bank. World development report 1990: poverty. 1990. Washington DC: Oxford University Press.
- [2] Ransom, E. and L. Elder. Nutrition of women and adolescent girls: why it matters. 2003. Population Research Bureau. www.prb.org/Print_Template.cfm?Section=PRB&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=8975#box1. Access on Feb 2, 2005.
- [3] WHO/SEARO. Women of South-East Asia.A health profile. 2000. World Health Organization. Regional Office for South-East Asia: New Delhi.

- [4] Lipton, M. and M. Ravallion. Poverty and policy. Handbook of development economics, ed. J. Behrman and T. Srinivasan. Vol. III. 1995. Elsevier Science.
- [5] Haddad, L., et al., Food security and nutrition implications of intrahousehold bias: a review of literature. In FCND Discussion Paper No. 19. 1996, IFPRI: Washington, D.C.
- [6] WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA. Maternal mortality in 2000: estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. Online: [http://www.who.int/reproductive health/publications/maternal_mortality_2000](http://www.who.int/reproductive_health/publications/maternal_mortality_2000) .
- [7] King, J. The risk of maternal nutritional depletion and poor outcomes increases in early or closely spaced pregnancies. J Nutr, 2003; 133:1732S-1736S.
- [8] Fishman, S., L. Caulfield, and M. de Onis. Comparative risk assessment: Underweight status. Comparative Quantification of Health Risks: Global and Regional Burden of Disease Attributable to Selected Major Risk Factors, ed. M. Ezzati, et al. 2004, Geneva: World Health Organization.
- [9] Johan Aberg . “Dealing with Malnutrition: A Meal Planning System for Elderly” ,Department of Computer and Information Science Link opingsuniversitet 581 83 Link oping, Sweden{johab@ida.liu.se}.
- [10] P. Sudha “Identification of Various Deficiencies Using Data Mining Techniques – A Survey”,Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science SreeSaraswathiThyagaraja College Pollachi – 642 107, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India .
- [11] MadhuriArya, PoojaChavhan, UjjwalaChaudhry,” Malnutrition Detection and Management System“ Dept. of COMP ISB&M School of Technology NANDE, Pune University, Maharashtra, India.
- [12] ChrystalleniLazarou “Dietary patterns analysis using data mining method. An application to data from the cykids” http://dl.acm.org/inst_page.cfm?id=60012296&CFID=534282862&CFTOKEN=69722152.
- [13] Jameela Ali Akrimi, Abdul RahimAhmad”Review of Machine Learning Techniques in Anemia Recognition “,UniversityTenaga National, Malaysia ,Baghdad University, Iraq .
- [14] Prof.L.T.JayaPrakash”Software Architecture forIntegrated Child DevelopmentServices(ICDS)–Nutrition &Health Services,<http://www.ijarcsse.com/>.
- [15] M.deOnis,J.Akre ,“The worldwide magnitude of protein-energy malnutrition: an overview from the WHO GlobalDatabase on Child Growth”
- [16] John Saunders,Specialist registrar in clinical nutrition and gastroenterology and Trevor Smith, Consultant in clinical nutrition and gastroenterology