Weaning is the term commonly used for introduction of semi-solid or solid foods in the diet of an infant who has been hitherto fed breast milk or formula milk only (Vail et al., 2015). This is an important transition in the diet of the child. The WHO guidelines about the timing of this dietary transition have varied in the past. Previously, WHO recommended weaning to be started at 4-6 months of age. The current guidelines recommend 6 months as the age at which weaning should be started.

Introduction

Weaning is the term commonly used for introduction of semi-solid or solid foods in the diet of an infant who has been hitherto fed breast milk or formula milk only (Vail et al., 2015). This is an important transition in the diet of the child. The WHO guidelines about the timing of this dietary transition have varied in the past. Previously, WHO recommended weaning to be started at 4-6 months of age. The current guidelines recommend 6 months as the age at which weaning should be started.
American Academy of Pediatrics and the European Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition generally support the WHO recommendations about infant nutrition, they also suggest that the age at which weaning may vary from 4–6 months, and must be comprehensively determined by the child’s achievement of certain developmental milestones (Eidelman, 2012).

However, the weaning practices vary greatly among different countries and localities, depending on the cultural norms and socioeconomic factors (Dewey, 2020). These weaning practices may contribute to malnutrition in infancy, due to either deficiency of total calories or imbalance of the nutrients being given. Standard indicators of growth that may reflect nutritional status in infancy include weight and height as compared with the WHO growth charts (Udoh and Amodu, 2016). According to UNICEF, nearly 10 million children in Pakistan suffer from growth stunting (Nutrition, 2020).

Rationale of this study was to determine if any correlation exists between the age at which weaning is started with malnutrition in infants in Pakistan, as indicated by growth stunting. Finding such an association will not only aid in educating the masses but also in updating local and national child health policies regarding appropriate weaning practices, thereby decreasing the prevalence of malnutrition and growth stunting among infants.

The aim of the study is to find out association of malnutrition in infants with the age at which weaning was started.

Materials and Methods

It was a cross-sectional, observational study, conducted in Pediatric Medicine Department of District Headquarter Hospital, Chakwal, Pakistan, from January 2020 to February 2020. All 200 infants, visiting the Pediatric Medicine Department, both male and female, up to 1 year of age, were included in the study. Infants who were born premature or had congenital diseases were excluded from the study. Informed consent was taken from the accompanying parent or guardian of each infant. Investigators questioned the consenting parent or guardian about the demographic details and the weaning practices of the infant, focusing on the age at which regular weaning was started in each infant, particularly whether weaning was started before the age of six months or at or after the age of six months. Weight and height of infants, which are considered as two of the indicators of nutritional status in infancy, were also recorded. For this purpose, adhering to the WHO Child Growth Standards (WHO Int., 2020) each child was weighed in kilograms using the standard pediatric weighing machine available at the Pediatric Medicine department. Similarly, the infant’s height was also measured in centimetres according to the standard protocol. The weight and height were compared with the WHO weight-for-age and height-for-age (Length/height-for-age: Child growth standards) percentile Growth Charts, respectively. Children that had height less than the 50th percentile on the weight-for-age growth chart were labelled as underweight. Infants with height less than the 50th percentile on the height-for-age growth chart were labelled as shorter than was normal for their age. Underweight children and infants who were shorter than was normal for their age were considered malnourished. Data was entered in SPSS version 26 and data was analysed using cross-tabulation for association between the age at which weaning was started and the prevalence of malnutrition. P<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

A total of 200 infants presented to the Pediatric Medicine Department of DHQ Hospital Chakwal were included in the study, of which 94 (47%) of infants were less than 6 months old, and 106 (53%) were 6–12 months old. Minimum age of infant in study was 4 months and maximum 12 months. Mean age of child was 6.96 months ± 2.179 SD. 102 infants (51%) were male and 98 (49%) were female. 79.5% of infants under study were currently being breast fed and 20.5 % were not receiving breast milk at the time of study. 113 (56.5%) infants under study were started weaning at less than 6 months of age and 87 (43.5%) infants were started weaning at 6 months of age or later. Out of 113 infants whose weaning was started at less than 6 months of age, 58 (51.3%) were found to be underweight for their age (Table 1) and 29 (25.7%) were shorter than the 50th percentile for their age (Table 2). Of the 87 infants whose weaning was started at 6 months of age or later, 54 (62.1%) were underweight for their age (Table 1) and 23 (26.4%) were shorter than the 50th percentile for their age (Table 2).

Table 1: Cross tabulation between weaning age and underweight child.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weaning started at age * underweight child crosstabulation</th>
<th>Number of infants</th>
<th>Number of underweight infants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning started at age:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less than 6 months</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51.3%</td>
<td>48.7%</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at and greater than 6 months</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56.0%</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Cross tabulation between weaning age and stunting child.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weaning_started_at_age * stunting crosstabulation</th>
<th>Number of infants</th>
<th>Stunting</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>less than 6 months</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at and greater than 6 months</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

Malnutrition in infancy can have severe and long-lasting impacts on the health of the individual (Bandara et al., 2014). According to a study, pediatric malnutrition is the single biggest contributor to child mortality (Lui et al., 2016). Recognising the gravity of the situation, WHO has developed and regularly updated detailed recommendations regarding the feeding practices of infants in order to decrease the global prevalence of malnutrition among children, in general, and infants, in particular. These guidelines bring into account a variety of factors that affect the nutritional status of infants (Dewey, 2020). One such factor that has been much debated-upon in the past few decades is the age at which weaning must be started. Previously, WHO guidelines recommended 4-6 months as the age at which weaning must be started. The current guidelines, however, recommend 6 months as the age at which weaning must ideally be started. However, the age at which weaning is started greatly varies depending on various factors such as the educational status of the parent, socio-economic class of the family and the cultural beliefs and practices (Henry, 2019).

This study was conducted in the Pediatric Medicine Department of the District Headquarter Hospital of Chakwal, one of the smaller districts of Punjab, the largest province of Pakistan. This district has a higher literacy rate of 72.2% than the overall literacy rate of the province of Punjab which is 59.3%, according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Punjab, Pakistan (Shah et al., 2016). Similarly, Chakwal also has lesser ratio of malnourished children as compared to the overall prevalence of pediatric malnourishment in the province of Punjab; 24.4% of children in Chakwal are underweight for their age, while 33.6% of children are underweight for their age in Punjab, overall (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2020). However, the statistics for pediatric malnourishment in the district of Chakwal are much closer to the current statistics for Pakistan; currently, 23% of children in Pakistan are underweight for their age (Prevalence of underweight, weight for age (% of children under 5). Therefore, the results calculated and the conclusions drawn from the study may be confidently applied for developing and updating policies related to child health and nutrition not only at a local level but also at a national level. In Pakistan, the nutritional level of mothers is generally poor; one in two mothers in Pakistan is anemic due to lack of iron (Khan, 2010). Therefore, exclusive breastfeeding in infants beyond 4 months of age may not be as advantageous for the health and growth of infants as it is in countries with better maternal health status. While the benefits of continued breastfeeding till 2 years are irrefutable and must be advocated as such, in countries with poor maternal health status it may prove beneficial for the growth and health of infants to start age-appropriate weaning between the age of 4 to 6 months, as indicated by the results of our study.

Since this study was conducted in the Pediatric Medicine Department of a hospital, no distinction was made between infants on the basis of the purpose for which they visited the hospital. Therefore, no infants were excluded on the basis of disease except those suffering from congenital diseases or those born prematurely. So, some children might have presented to the Pediatric Medicine Department with acute weight loss owing to conditions that cause dehydration and acute weight loss such as diarrhea. However, all children included in the study were vital and stable and so, were less likely to have moderate or severe dehydration that can cause more than 5% weight loss (Vega and Avva, 2020). Similarly, other causes of weight loss in children were also not excluded. However, the other parameter used in this study for indicating malnutrition, height-for-age, is not affected by acute medical conditions.

Conclusion

Children in which weaning is started before 6 months of age are less likely to be malnourished as they are less likely to be underweight or shorter than the 50th percentile of height for their age than infants in whom weaning is started at 6 months of age or later.

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared no conflict of interest.

References


Eidelman, A., 2012. Breastfeeding and the use of


