# What to feed a child (0-5 years)?

Age	Amount (for breastfed child)	Frequency	Texture of food	Examples	
6-8 months	Start with 2-3 table spoons per feed and gradually increase to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of a 250 ml cup or bowl along with breastfeeding	2-3 meals per day plus breastfeeding		Properly mashed fruits and vegetables; soft dalia	
9-11 months	1/2 of 250 ml cup or bowl and gradually increase to 3/4 cups or bowl along with breastfeeding	3-4 meals per day plus breastfeeding	ay plus which child		
12-24 months	<sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> th one 250 ml cup or bowl and gradually increase to 1 cup or bowl along with breastfeeding	3-4 meals plus breastfeeding and depending upon child's appetite 1-2 snacks to be offered	Finger foods which child can pick herself and eat	Long cut pieces of fruits and pieces of chapatti	
2-5 years	Family meals	3 with 1-2 snacks depending on appetite	Child can enjoy all different textures of food	Rice/chapatti, pulses, vegetables, seasonal fruits, milk & milk products and animal foods (egg, fish, and meat).	

## Balamrutham + Recipe

- Wash your hands before preparing balamrutham +. Make sure bowl and cups used in preparation are thoroughly cleansed
- Store balamrutham+ in a clean air tight container.
- 3. Take clean drinking water for mixing
- Add recommended quantity of balamrutham + in a bowl and mix it while adding equal quantity of water.
- 5. Stir until the smooth paste is prepared and feed immediately using a clean spoon.
- It is recommended that a fresh feed is prepared for child at every meal time.

Remember- Mother should always wash her own and child's hand before feeding.

Cleanliness should be endured in and around child and while preparing and storing food.



## How to enhance nutritive value of meal for children?

- Young children have small stomach size. They can eat limited quantity at a time. It is important to make it energy dense.
- Cook cereals in milk for eg porridge in milk
- Add butter/ghee/oil or jaggery from top to increase energy and enhance the taste

Add peanut powder to meals



- Try to include variety of seasonal vegetable and fruits in your child's diet
- Include fermented food items in the meal eg- idli, dosa
- Grains can be sprouted, roasted and then dried. A powder can be made out of these dried grains which can be added into food items.

### Follow up after discharge

Follow up Schedule	One month	Second month	Third month	Fourth month	Fifth month	Sixth month			
Anthropometry and clinical sign									
Edema (y/n)									
Weight (kg)									
Height (cm)									
WHZ									
MUAC (cm)									
	H	istory and E	xamination						
Any complaint (Loose motion/vomiting/ cough/ anyother)									
Remarks (absence due to migration, referred to NRC)									
Referral required either to NRC or SSFP (Yes/NO)									



Name o Name o District

Date of

Anganw

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# Supervised Supplementary Feeding Program(SSFP)

# MAM Card

# **Basic Information**

f Child	Mother's Name						
f the AWC/Code	Mother's Adhaar No						
	DOBSexMale/Female						
admission in SSFP	Age (months) at time of admission						
vadi Teacher Name	ANM Name						
vadi Teacher Contact No	ANM contact No						

# SSFP visit schedule for MAM child (To be filled by AWT):

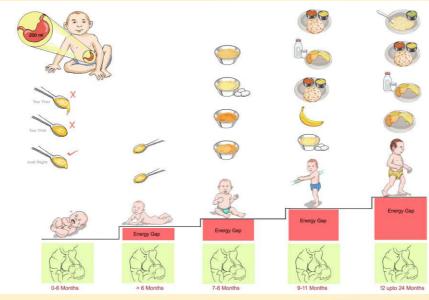
	1 <sup>st</sup> M	lonth	2 <sup>nd</sup> Month							
	1st week (Registration visit)	3rd week (Fortnightly visit)	5th week (Fortnightly visit)	7th week (Fortnightly visit)						
Date										
Anthropometric Assessment										
Weight (kg)										
Height (cm)										
WHZ (put a tick mark in appropriate color box)										
MUAC (cm)										
Complications										
Edema (Y/N)	Edema (Y/N)									
Loose motion (Y/N)										
Vomiting (Y/N)										
Cough (Y/N)										
Fever (Y/N)										
Any other (please specify)										
	Micronutrient St	upplementation & D	eworming							
Bi- weekly IFA supplementation (put tick mark for dose received)										
Vitamin A supplementation given(Y/N)										
Deworming done (Y/N)										
Remarks (absence due to migration, referred to NRC)										
Date of discharge from program										

### SSFP Feed schedule for MAM child: (Please indicate no. of scoops child had in a day)

Month	Week Wei	Child Weight	Packets	Scoops recommended	*Feeds given per day (Recommended feed two times in a day)							
		(Kg) given	per feed	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7		
1 <sup>st</sup> month	Week 1											
	Week 2											
	Week 3											
	Week 4											
2 <sup>nd</sup> month	Week 5											
	Week 6											
	Week 7											
	Week 8											

\* To be filled by care giver everyday

Note: week in which mother is required to visit AWC for follow up visit are highlighted in blue



Feeding child less than two years

- - Prompt treatment and continued feeding during illness helps baby to recover sooner.



- · While feeding, talk and engage with child by telling them stories. Maintain an eye contact with them. Make feeding time for them something which they look forward too.

- well.

- · Try to feed the child more frequently and more nutrientdense meal

# Things to ponder

### What can be done to prevent malnutrition to set in child?

- · Good nutrition during pregnancy and lactation will be help mother to nurture the baby better
- · Good hygiene and sanitation protects from infection
- Practice exclusive breastfeeding for first 6 months as it provides optimal nutrition and protects from infection
- Age appropriate immunization protects children from common illness
- · After 6 months, age appropriate complementary feeds along with continued breastfeeding, two years or beyond.
- Ensure regular growth monitoring at AWC for child

### How can family support in management of malnourished child?

- Family members can support mother during exclusive breastfeeding and child care by sharing in household responsibilities with mothers
- Can support mothers in ensuring provisions of healthy diet and timely visits to health facility, as required
- · Care and support provided by husband and mother in law gives emotional support and confidence in child bearing

### How to feed a child?

- · Young baby should be fed directly and older children should be assisted while eating. Both boy and girl can equal quantity of food.
- · Feed slowly and patiently and encourage the child to eat, but do not force feed them

### What things should be kept in mind for management of malnourished child?

- · Should take the child to AWC for regular follow up visits.
- Ensure that child is weighed regularly at AWC. Weight gain is the most important sign indicating child is growing
- Child should have normal appetite.
- · Feed the balamrutham+ regularly to child as suggested by AWT. It should not be shared with others in home.
- Ensure all timely vaccination and supplementation (vitamin A and Iron) is provided for them
- In case of any severe health problems or lack of appetite, take the child immediately to AWT/ANM
- Hygeine is maintained in child's surrounding
- · Clean drinking water is available





