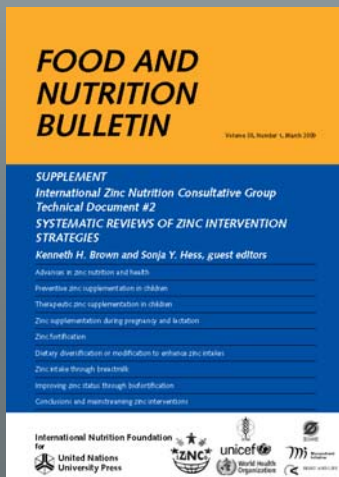


Conclusions and recommendations

IZiNCG Satellite Session on Implementing Zinc Intervention Strategies Micronutrient Forum; Beijing, China



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Conclusions and recommendations

- Better information is needed on national and global prevalence of zinc deficiency
 - Serum zinc concentration
- Preventive zinc supplementation of pre-school children reduces morbidity (and mortality), and increases growth and serum zinc concentration



Conclusions and recommendations

- Therapeutic zinc supplementation reduces diarrhea duration and subsequent incidence of diarrhea and ALRI
- Zinc fortification is a safe and low-cost intervention to increase zinc intake, total absorbed zinc, and (in selected age groups) zinc status



Conclusions and recommendations

- Breast milk is an adequate source of zinc for the first few months of life and continues to be an important source of zinc thereafter
- Absorbable zinc content of the diet can be increased by
 - Animal flesh foods
 - Phytate reduction
 - Appropriate doses of MNP, LNS



Conclusions and recommendations

- Appropriate intervention strategies depend on target group (e.g., infants, children, women), national context (food system, food security, food industry capacity)
- Remaining questions re dosing schedules and delivery platforms for supplemental zinc can be addressed in the context of ongoing intervention programs



Conclusions and recommendations

- Available strategies to prevent zinc deficiency should be implemented at scale in populations with an elevated risk of zinc deficiency

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Thank you

