

Authors	Article Title	Source Title	Abstract	Cited Reference Count	Publication Year	DOI Link
Sulaiman, Z; Mohamad, N; Ismail, TAT; Johari, N; Hussain, NHN	Infant feeding concerns in times of natural disaster: lessons learned from the 2014 flood in Kelantan, Malaysia	ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION	The flood that hit Kelantan in December 2014 was the worst in Malaysian history. Women and their infants accounted for a large proportion of the people at risk who were badly affected, as almost half of the population in Kelantan was in the reproductive age group. This report serves to raise awareness that breastfeeding mothers and infants are a special population with unique needs during a disaster. Four of their concerns were identified during this massive flood: first, the negative impact of flood on infant nutritional status and their health; second, open space and lack of privacy for the mothers to breastfeed their babies comfortably at temporary shelters for flood victims; third, uncontrolled donations of infant formula, teats, and feeding bottles that are often received from many sources to promote formula feeding; and lastly, misconceptions related to breastfeeding production and quality that may be affected by the disaster. The susceptibility of women and their infant in a natural disaster enhances the benefits of promoting the breastfeeding rights of women. Women have the right to be supported which enables them to breastfeed. These can be achieved through monitoring the distribution of formula feeding, providing water, electricity and medical care for breastfeeding mothers and their infants. A multifaceted rescue mission	27	2016	http://dx.doi.org/10.6133/apjcn.092015.08
DeYoung, S; Suji, M; Southall, HG	Maternal Perceptions of Infant Feeding and Health in the Context of the 2015 Nepal Earthquake	JOURNAL OF HUMAN LACTATION	Background: Displacement caused by the 2015 earthquake in Nepal exacerbated poor health and nutrition for thousands of women and children. Research aim: This study aimed to identify the perceptions of Nepalese mothers residing in earthquake relocation camps regarding barriers, facilitators, and situational factors influencing breastfeeding and family well-being. Methods: An exploratory, rapid ethnographic approach was used during two fieldwork phases. Phase 1 consisted of reconnaissance and observation, whereas Phase 2 consisted of observation and qualitative semistructured interviews with infant caretakers (N = 14). Results: We found evidence of human milk substitutes donated by various groups after the earthquake, despite Nepal's media statement condemning these donations. Participants in this study expressed concerns about their milk supply. They also expressed concerns about the impending winter season combined with distress about the 2015 fuel crisis and the impact that this had on their infants and children. Furthermore, participants expressed choices about infant feeding that were influenced by traditional Nepalese practices. Specifically, homemade complementary foods and spices designed to	53	2018	http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0890334417750144

<p>Saha, KK; Household food security is associated with infant feeding practices in rural Bangladesh KM</p>	<p>JOURNAL OF NUTRITION</p>	<p>Although household food security (HHFS) has been shown to affect diet, nutrition, and health of adults and also learning in children, no study has examined associations with infant feeding practices (IFP). We studied 1343 infants born between May 2002 and December 2003 in the Maternal and Infant Nutrition Intervention in Matlab study to investigate the effect of HHFS on IFP in rural Bangladesh. We measured HHFS using a previously developed 11-item scale. Cumulative and current infant feeding scales were created from monthly infant feeding data for the age groups of 1-3, 1-6, 1-9, and 1-12 mo based on comparison to infant feeding recommendations. We used lagged, dynamic, and difference longitudinal regression models adjusting for various infant and maternal variables to examine the association between HHFS and changes in IFP, and Cox proportional hazards models to examine the influence of HHFS on the duration of breast-feeding and the time of introduction of complementary foods. Better HHFS status was associated with poor IFP during 3-6 mo, but was associated with better IFP during 6-9 and 9-12 mo of age. Although better HHFS was not associated with the time of introduction of complementary foods, it was associated with the type of</p>	<p>39</p>	<p>2008 http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jn/138.7.1383</p>
<p>Owais, A; Household food security and infant feeding practices in rural Bangladesh Kleinbaum, DG; Suchdev, PS; Faruque, ASG; Das, SK; Schwartz, B; Stein, AD</p>	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION</p>	<p>Objective To determine the association between household food security and infant complementary feeding practices in rural Bangladesh. Design Prospective, cohort study using structured home interviews during pregnancy and 3 and 9 months after delivery. We used two indicators of household food security at 3-months' follow-up: maternal Food Composition Score (FCS), calculated via the World Food Programme method, and an HHFS index created from an eleven-item food security questionnaire. Infant feeding practices were characterized using WHO definitions. Setting Two rural sub-districts of Kishoreganj, Bangladesh. Subjects Mother-child dyads (n 2073) who completed the 9-months' follow-up. Results Complementary feeding was initiated at age 4 months for 7 %, at 5-6 months for 49 % and at 7 months for 44 % of infants. Based on 24 h dietary recall, 98 % of infants were still breast-feeding at age 9 months, and 16 % received 4 food groups and 4 meals (minimally acceptable diet) in addition to breast milk. Mothers' diet was more diverse than infants'. The odds of receiving a minimally acceptable diet for infants living in most food-secure households were three times those for infants living in least food-secure households (adjusted OR=30; 95 % CI 21, 43). Socio-economic status, maternal age, literacy, parity and infant sex were</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1368980015003195</p>

<p>Partyka, B; Whiting, S; Grunerud, D; Archibald, K; Quennell, K</p>	<p>Infant Nutrition in Saskatoon: Barriers to Infant Food Security</p>	<p>CANADIAN JOURNAL OF DIETETIC PRACTICE AND RESEARCH</p>	<p>Purpose: We explored infant nutrition in Saskatoon by assessing current accessibility to all forms of infant nourishment., investigating challenges in terms of access to infant nutrition, and determining the use and effectiveness of infant nutrition programs and services. We also examined recommendations to improve infant food security in Saskatoon. Methods: Semi-structured community focus groups and stakeholder interviews were conducted between June 2006 and August 2006. Thematic analysis was used to identify themes related to infant feeding practices and barriers, as well as recommendations to improve infant. food security in Saskatoon. Results: Our study showed that infant food security is a concern among lower-income families in Saskatoon. Barriers that limited breastfeeding sustainability or nourishing infants through other means included knowledge of feeding practices, lack of breastfeeding support, access and affordability of infant. formula, transportation, and poverty. Conclusions: Infant nutrition and food security should be improved by expanding education and programming</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>2010 http://dx.doi.org/10.3148/71.2.2010.79</p>
<p>DeYoung, SE; Chase, J; Branco, MP; Park, B</p>	<p>The Effect of Mass Evacuation on Infant Feeding: The Case of the 2016 Fort McMurray Wildfire</p>	<p>MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH JOURNAL</p>	<p>Objectives We examine the ways in which the 2016 Fort McMurray wildfire evacuation affected infant feeding. Our primary objective is to understand the decisions and perceptions of primary caregivers of children age 0-36 months who evacuated from Fort McMurray, Canada. Methods We used a mixed methods approach to assess the overall impact that the evacuation had on infant feeding. Specific outcome variables for the quantitative research are: decision-making, access to support and resources, and changes in routine. Participants were recruited using a purposive sampling technique through infant feeding in emergency support groups on social media in which members were primarily evacuees from the Fort McMurray wildfire. Loglinear results include a model of feeding methods before and after the wildfire evacuation. Results Content analyses results from qualitative data support findings from the loglinear model. Specifically, the findings suggest that the evacuation was associated with a reduction in breastfeeding and an increase in use of infant formula The open-ended data revealed that caregivers experienced stress during and after the evacuation due to moving from place to place, food insecurity associated with artificial feeding, warding off unhealthy food for older children, and managing family reunification. In addition, respondents reported that breastfeeding was a source of comfort for infants and contributed to a sense of</p>	<p>34</p>	<p>2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10995-018-2585-z</p>

<p>Aros-Vera, F; Melnikov, S; Chertok, IRA</p>	<p>Emergency and disaster response strategies to support mother-infant dyads during COVID-19</p>	<p>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has produced an unprecedented global health crisis. Vulnerable populations, such as breastfeeding mother-infant dyads, are in a particularly delicate situation. Before, during, and after birth mothers and their infants could be exposed to the virus. Due to fear of infection transmission, there has been an increase in separation of COVID-positive mothers and their infants and a decline in breastfeeding, despite research supporting the provision of mother's milk for her infant. During this crisis, evidence-based education counseling and resources can support healthful infant feeding which is necessary for short-and long-term infant growth and development. Using a framework of disaster preparedness and response, we delineate operational guidelines and policy recommendations to support maternal-infant dyads during the COVID pandemic outbreak. Key recommendations include promotion of</p>	<p>71</p>	<p>2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2021.102532</p>
<p>Salmon, L</p>	<p>Food security for infants and young children: an opportunity for breastfeeding policy?</p>	<p>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BREASTFEEDING</p>	<p>Background: Increased global demand for imported breast milk substitutes (infant formula, follow-on formula and toddler milks) in Asia, particularly China, and food safety recalls have led to shortages of these products in high income countries. At the same time, commodification and trade of expressed breast milk have fuelled debate about its regulation, cost and distribution. In many economies suboptimal rates of breastfeeding continue to be perpetuated, at least partially, because of a failure to recognise the time, labour and opportunity costs of breast milk production. To date, these issues have not figured prominently in discussions of food security. Policy responses have been piecemeal and reveal conflicts between promotion and protection of breastfeeding and a deregulated trade environment that facilitates the marketing and consumption of breast milk substitutes. Discussion: The elements of food security are the availability, accessibility, utilization and stability of supply of nutritionally appropriate and acceptable quantities of food. These concepts have been applied to food sources for infants and young children: breastfeeding, shared breast milk and breast milk substitutes, in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) guidelines on infant feeding. A preliminary analysis indicates that a food security framework may be used to respond appropriately to the human rights, ethical, economic and environmental sustainability issues that affect the supply and affordability of different infant foods. Summary: Food security for infants and young children is not possible without high rates of breastfeeding. Existing international and national instruments to protect, promote and support breastfeeding have not been implemented on a wide scale globally. These instruments need</p>	<p>139</p>	<p>2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13006-015-0029-6</p>

Gross, TT; Ludman, M; Barr, AW	A Vulnerable Time To Be a Young Family in an Emergency: Qualitative Findings From an Exploration of an Emergency Perinatal and Infant Feeding Hotline in Louisiana	JOURNAL OF HUMAN LACTATION	Background: Birthmark Doula Collective, a cooperative that provides doula and lactation services in the Greater New Orleans area, mounted an emergency response after two Category 4 storms: Hurricane Laura (2020) and Hurricane Ida (2021). The response included activating a no-cost emergency perinatal and infant feeding hotline. Both disasters coincided with a resurgence of COVID-19 infections in Louisiana. Research Aim: The aim of this study is to understand how an emergency perinatal and infant feeding hotline supported infant and young child feeding in emergencies during hurricanes in Louisiana. Method: This study used a cross-sectional, retrospective qualitative design in a population with low breastfeeding rates. We conducted a content analysis of 97 hotline call logs from Hurricanes Laura and Ida, focus groups with lactation support providers who staffed the hotline during either storm (n = 5), and interviews with mothers who called during Hurricane Ida (n = 2). Focus groups and interviews lasted 30 and 60 minutes, respectively. Transcripts were analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. Results: Call logs revealed infant feeding needs (e.g., mastitis, low milk supply, relactation, and infant formula requests) and non-infant feeding needs (e.g., infant supplies, perinatal and infant care referrals, shelter information). Infant formula was the most requested	37	2024 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/08903344241253799
Macharia, TN; Ochola, S; Mutua, MK; Kimani- Murage, EW	Association between household food security and infant feeding practices in urban informal settlements in Nairobi, Kenya	JOURNAL OF DEVELOPME NTAL ORIGINS OF HEALTH AND DISEASE	Studies in urban informal settlements show widespread inappropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and high rates of food insecurity. This study assessed the association between household food security and IYCF practices in two urban informal settlements in Nairobi, Kenya. The study adopted a longitudinal design that involved a census sample of 1110 children less than 12 months of age and their mothers aged between 12 and 49 years. A questionnaire was used to collect information on: IYCF practices and household food security. Logistic regression was used to determine the association between food insecurity and IYCF practices. The findings showed high household food insecurity; only 19.5% of the households were food secure based on Household Insecurity Access Score. Infant feeding practices were inappropriate: 76% attained minimum meal frequency; 41% of the children attained a minimum dietary diversity; and 27% attained minimum acceptable diet. With the exception of the minimum meal frequency, infants living in food secure households were significantly more likely to achieve appropriate infant feeding practices than those in food insecure households: minimum meal frequency (adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 1.26, P = 0.530); minimum dietary diversity (AOR = 1.84, P =	41	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S2040174417001064

Cernioglo, K; Smilowitz, JT Infant feeding practices and parental perceptions during the 2022 United States infant formula shortage crisis	BMC PEDIATRICS	Background In May of 2022, parents living in the United States experienced a dramatic infant formula shortage caused by supply chain issues and the recall of several infant formula products over contamination concerns. Methods An anonymous, electronic, cross-sectional survey was designed to understand infant feeding practices, parental experience and perceived support during the crisis. Results Ninety-nine parents that lived in the U.S. and fulfilled study criteria completed the survey. 66% of respondents were female, and 75% of respondents were recipients of the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infant Children (WIC). Parental mean age was 30.0 years, and the mean infant age was 26.8 weeks. The number of individuals that used at least one unsafe infant feeding practice increased from 8% before the infant formula shortage to 48.5% during the shortage ($p < 0.001$). 79% of parents fed their infants U.S. infant formula brands and 39% of parents fed their infants imported infant formula brands before the shortage which were significantly reduced during the shortage to 27% ($p < 0.005$) and 11% ($p < 0.005$), respectively. The percentage of parents that reported infant feeding practices before and during the infant formula shortage significantly increased from 2 to 28% for banked donor milk use ($p < 0.005$); 5-26% for use of human milk from informal sharing ($p < 0.005$); and 2-29% for use of watered-down infant formula ($p < 0.005$). The resources that parents reported as most helpful in navigating the crisis differed by parental sex and WIC recipient status and included other parents, friends, and family; lactation consultants; healthcare	36	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12887-023-04132-9
Wise, PA Infant feeding in an emergency: An oversight in United Kingdom emergency planning	JOURNAL OF CONTINGENCIES AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT	Following the finding of the World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative 2016 assessment that infant feeding is not mentioned in United Kingdom emergency planning guidance, in 2017 information was sought about Local Resilience Forum (LRF) planning. This research covered both guidance for parents on LRF websites and local planning. Considerable variation between areas and a dependence on the existing knowledge and experience of frontline staff was found. In 2020-2022 LRF websites in England and Wales were revisited and information requested about rest centre facilities, procurement of items needed by evacuated parents, provision of skilled support and staff training. Twenty-nine of the 42 LRFs replied, partially or fully, directly or through their local authorities. The variation between areas found in 2017 was confirmed. Areas endeavour to provide for the needs of families but specific training in infant feeding was lacking, although several requested relevant resources or responded that the lack of training would now be reviewed. A short leaflet was produced and circulated to LRFs that had responded to aid training. Using	36	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1468-5973.12444

Hanselman, B; Ambikapathi, R; Mduma, E; Svensen, E; Caulfield, LE; Patil, CL	Associations of land, cattle and food security with infant feeding practices among a rural population living in Manyara, Tanzania	BMC PUBLIC HEALTH	Background: Livelihoods strategies and food security experiences can positively and negatively affect infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. This study contributes to this literature by exploring how variation in household economics among rural farmers in Tanzania relates to IYCF patterns over the first 8 months of an infant's life. Methods: These data were produced from a longitudinal study in which a cohort of mother-infant dyads was followed from birth to 24 months. In addition to baseline maternal, infant, and household characteristics, mothers were queried twice weekly and monthly about infant feeding practices and diet. Weekly and monthly datasets were merged and analyzed to assess infant feeding patterns through the first 8 months. Standard statistical methods including survival and logistic regression analyses were used. Results: Aside from breastfeeding initiation, all other IYCF practices were suboptimal in this cohort. Land and cattle ownership were associated with the early introduction of non-breastmilk food items. Food insecurity also played a role in patterning and inadequate complementary feeding was commonplace. Conclusions: Health promotion programs are needed to delay the introduction of animal milks	35	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-5074-9
Fry, HL; Levin, O; Kholina, K; Bianco, JL; Gallant, J; Chan, K; Whitfield, KC	Infant feeding experiences and concerns among caregivers early in the COVID-19 State of Emergency in Nova Scotia, Canada	MATERNAL AND CHILD NUTRITION	The global emergency caused by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has impacted access to goods and services such as health care and social supports, but the impact on infant feeding remains unclear. Thus, the objective of this study was to explore how caregivers of infants under 6 months of age perceived changes to infant feeding and other food and health-related matters during the COVID-19 State of Emergency in Nova Scotia, Canada. Four weeks after the State of Emergency began, between 17 April and 15 May 2020, caregivers completed this online survey, including the Perceived Stress Scale. Participants (n = 335) were 99% female and mostly White (87%). Over half (60%) were breastfeeding, and 71% had a household income over CAD\$60,000. Most participants (77%) received governmental parental benefits before the emergency, and 59% experienced no COVID-19-related economic changes. Over three quarters of participants (77%) scored moderate levels of perceived stress. Common themes of concern included social isolation, COVID-19 infection (both caregiver and infant), and a lack of access to goods, namely, human milk substitutes ('infant formula'), and services, including health care, lactation support, and social supports. Most COVID-19-related information was sought from the	85	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mcn.13154
Naylor, L	The monstrosity of the corporate control of food shortages: The geopolitics of the	GEOFORUM	In this forum I provide a response to the infant formula shortage crisis in the U.S. ongoing since May. I argue that government supported monopoly control of the infant formula market is a geopolitics that has nothing to do with infant feeding and everything to do with profit. I suggest that a diversity of strategies as well as a diversity of feeding options must be	37	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.09.019

<p>Borrel, A; Taylor, A; McGrath, M; Seal, A; Hormann, E; Phelps, L; Mason, F</p>	<p>From policy to practice: Challenges in infant feeding in emergencies during the Balkan crisis</p>	<p>DISASTERS</p>	<p>The preparation and dissemination of policy statements are necessary but insufficient to prevent the inappropriate use of infant-feeding products in emergencies. The widespread failure of humanitarian agencies operating in the Balkan crisis to act in accordance with international policies and recommendations provides a recent example of the failure to translate infant-feeding policies into practice. This article explores the underlying reasons behind the failures which include: (1) the weak institutionalisation of policies; (2) the massive quantities of unsolicited donations of infant feeding products, (3) the absence of monitoring systems; (4) inadequate co-ordination mechanisms; (5) the high costs of correcting mistakes, and (6) the cumulative effects of poor practice. Efforts to uphold best practice during the crisis are also</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>2001 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-7717.00167</p>
<p>Wyatt, S; Aldridge, P; Ross, S; Narayanan, S; Zuccolo, L</p>	<p>The Frequency of Infant-Feeding Presentations at Emergency Departments During the SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic: A Nation-Wide Electronic Health Records Study</p>	<p>CUREUS JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE</p>	<p>Objectives: To examine the frequency and distribution of infant feeding-related presentations at emergency departments (EDs) before and during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. Setting: Attendances at 48 major EDs in England in two 50-week periods before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: period 1, April 1, 2019 to March 10, 2020 and period 2, April 1, 2020 to March 10, 2021. Methods: We estimated the change in frequency of ED presentations by age group and diagnosis before and after the start of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic in England. We compared changes in the frequency of attendances of infant-feeding related presentations by infant age, sex, ethnicity, deprivation, rurality, arrival mode, arrival time, acuity, mother's age, gravidity and mental health, birth length of stay, attendance duration, and disposal (i.e., admission or discharge). Results: While total ED attendances fell by 16.7% (95% CI -16.8% to -16.6%), infant attendances increased for feeding problems (+7.5% 95% CI 2.3% to 13.0%), neonatal jaundice (+12.8%, 95% CI 3.3% to 23.3%) and gastro-esophageal reflux (+9.7%, 95% CI 4.4% to 15.2%). These increases were more pronounced amongst first babies (+22.4%, 95% CI 13.1% to 32.5%), and where the stay in hospital after birth was brief (0-1 days, +20.1%,</p>	<p>52</p>	<p>2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.7759/cureus.27645</p>

Ezzeddin, N; Kalantari, N; Zavoshi, R; Noroozi, M; Miri, N	Association of Infant Exclusive Breast Feeding with Household Food Security and Maternal Mental Health	ARCHIVES OF IRANIAN MEDICINE	Background: Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) is emphasized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the most desirable way of infant feeding in the first 6 months. EBF has beneficial health effects on mothers and infants. The aim of this study was to examine factors influencing EBF, with emphasis on household food security status and maternal mental health. Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out on 325 women referring to community health centers in west Tehran. Data were collected using questionnaires, including Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) and the USDA (US Department of Agriculture) 18-item questionnaire. The data was analyzed using both descriptive and analytical methods such as the chi-squared test, t test and logistic regression with SPSS 22. Results: The prevalence of EBF was 82.5% (CI = 0.70, 0.94), 63.9% (CI = 0.57, 0.70) and 72.3% (CI = 0.62, 0.82) in 3-month, 3-6-month and 6-8-month-old infants, respectively. The results of this study showed a significant association between EBF and infant gender satisfaction (P < 0.001, OR = 4.85, CI = 2.12, 11.12), economic satisfaction score (P = 0.028, OR = 0.82, CI = 0.69, 0.98), infant birth weight (P = 0.013, OR = 0.99, CI = 0.99, 1.00) and unwanted pregnancy (P = 0.098, OR = 1.82, CI = 0.89, 3.70). However, we did not find any significant association between EBF and other variables such as household food security status, mother's postpartum depression,	36	2019
Burrell, A; Kueter, AM; Ariful, S; Rahaman, H; Iellamo, A; Mothabbir, G	Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in an Emergency for Non-Breastfed Infants Under Six Months: The Rohingya Experience	JOURNAL OF HUMAN LACTATION	Background: Since 25 August, 2017 over 693,000 Rohingya have been forced from Myanmar due to mass violence, seeking refuge in neighboring Bangladesh. Nutritional surveys during 2017 revealed worrying levels of malnutrition and poor infant feeding practices, including high numbers of infants not exclusively breastfeeding. Infants under 6 months who are not exclusively breastfed are particularly vulnerable to morbidity and mortality and require specialized feeding support, especially in emergency contexts. Research Aim: To describe Save the Children International's experiences supporting wet nursing, relactation, and artificial feeding for non-breastfed infants under 6 months in the Rohingya Response, Bangladesh. Methods: A retrospective analysis was conducted of routine program data and documentation from Save the Children International's infant and young child feeding in emergencies interventions for the Rohingya Response, Bangladesh, from November 2017 to April 2018. The study population were infants under 6 months identified as not breastfed during the initial assessment (N = 15). Results: Although wet nursing was attempted with all infants, it was successful with 6 (40%) of the infants. Additionally, 1 (6.7%) infant's mother was able to successfully relactate. The remaining infants ended up requiring feeding with human milk substitutes. Conclusion: Gaps exist in	49	2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0890334420906838

Makkar, HPS Review: Feed demand landscape and implications of food-not feed strategy for food security and climate change

ANIMAL

The food-feed competition is one of the complex challenges, and so are the ongoing climate change, land degradation and water shortage for realizing sustainable food production systems. By 2050 the global demand for animal products is projected to increase by 60% to 70%, and developing countries will have a lion's share in this increase. Currently, similar to 800 million tonnes of cereals (one-third of total cereal production) are used in animal feed and by 2050 it is projected to be over 1.1 billion tonnes. Most of the increase in feed demand will be in developing countries, which already face many food security challenges. Additional feed required for the projected increased demand of animal products, if met through food grains, will further exacerbate the food insecurity in these countries. Furthermore, globally, the production, processing and transport of feed account for 45% of the greenhouse gas emissions from the livestock sector. This paper presents approaches for addressing these challenges in quest for making livestock sector more sustainable. The use of novel human-inedible feed resources such as insect meals, leaf meals, protein isolates, single cell protein produced using waste streams, protein hydrolysates, spineless cactus, algae, co-products of the biofuel industry, food wastes among others, has enormous prospects. Efficient use of grasslands also offers possibilities for increasing carbon sequestration, land reclamation and livestock productivity. Opportunities also exist for decreasing feed wastages by simple and well proven practices such as use of appropriate troughs, increase in efficiency of harvesting crop residues and their conversion to complete feeds especially in the form of densified feed blocks or pellets, feeding as per the nutrient requirements, among others. Available evidence have been presented to substantiate arguments that: (a) for successful and sustained adoption of a feed technology, participation of the private sector and a sound business plan are required, (b) for

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2018 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S175173111700324X>

Dörnemann, J; Kelly, AH	'It is me who eats, to nourish him': a mixed-method study of breastfeeding in post-earthquake Haiti	MATERNAL AND CHILD NUTRITION	In Haiti, initiation of breastfeeding is high, but early mixed feeding is the norm. In a situation of crisis, mothers' worries about insufficiency of breast milk, disruption of social networks and free unmonitored distribution of breast milk substitutes impact feeding practices. This study was conducted to explore the attitudes, practices and understandings of breastfeeding in the post-earthquake situation in Haiti. A mixed-method study was conducted in Leogane, Haiti, a town close to the epicentre of the 2010 earthquake. In a household survey, 1131 mothers of children under 24 months were interviewed about feeding practices. In the quantitative component, we conducted 25 in-depth interviews and seven focus group discussions with mothers, grandmothers, traditional birth attendants, fathers and health care professionals. Mothers described breastfeeding as a challenging responsibility to ensure the infants' health. They understood breast milk as a dynamic substance, the quality of which would deteriorate if the mother's diet was poor or if the mother was afflicted with a psychosocial condition called move san or colere, bad blood. To protect the child in these situations, early supplementary feeding is introduced. Only 20% of informants exclusively breastfed	53	2013 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1740-8709.2012.00428.x
Ryan, H	COW'S MILK IS FOR CALVES, BREASTMILK IS FOR BABIES. ALFRED BOSWORTH'S RECONSTITUTED	MAKING MILK: THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF OUR PRIMARY		0	2017
DeYoung, SE; Jackson, V; Callands, TA	Maternal stress and social support during Hurricane Florence	HEALTH CARE FOR WOMEN INTERNATIONAL	In theoretical research on disaster vulnerability, access to resources is critical for optimal outcomes. Studying the impact of a hurricane on maternal stress can expand theories of disaster vulnerability. This is a cross-sectional mixed-methods prospective study of maternal stress during Hurricane Florence in the United States. Results from chi-squares compared the proportion of respondents who reported having support for a financial emergency were significant, specifically that higher income respondents indicated the ability to rely on someone in case of an emergency. A regression analysis indicated that social support was significant and negatively related to stress as a dependent variable, while evacuation status and pregnancy status were not significant predictors of	55	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07399332.2022.2046750

Syafiq, A; Fikawati, S; Gemily, SC	Household food security during the COVID-19 pandemic in urban and semi-urban areas in Indonesia	JOURNAL OF HEALTH POPULATION AND NUTRITION	Background One of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic was the weakening of the community's economic condition. The weak economy of the community will have an impact on household food security. This study aims to determine food security in the COVID-19 pandemic situation and the impact of the pandemic on food security in urban and semi-urban areas. Methods A cross-sectional study with a total sample of 517 people who live in urban (Jakarta) and semi-urban (Depok) areas. The research data was collected online and purposively through Posyandu cadres who have access to family/community. Food security was measured using HFIAS (Household Food Insecurity Access Scale) method, while impact of COVID-19 pandemic was categorized into two categories: impacted (reduced income and laid off) and less impacted (not reduced income and laid off). Data analysis used the Chi-square test and multiple logistic regression. Results There were 65.0% of households with various level of food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that family income during the COVID-19 pandemic (AOR = 4.2; CI = 2.7-6.7), the type of impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, i.e., reduced income and stopped working (AOR = 2.6; CI = 1.6-4.1), and the age of the respondent (AOR = 1.7; CI = 1.1-2.5) were significantly related to household food security during the pandemic after being controlled by husband's work status. Households with lower income had 4 times higher risk to experience food insecurity compared to those with higher income. Heavily impacted households (through reduced	41	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s41043-022-00285-y
Sarimin, DS; Ponidjan, TS; Wanda, D	The Use of the Apron and Disaster Baby Carriers to Improve the Exclusive Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy of Mothers in Disaster-Affected Zones in Indonesia	COMPREHENSIVE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT NURSING-BUILDING EVIDENCE FOR PRACTICE	Disasters have psychological effects on breastfeeding mothers due to the high potential to reduce the production of breastmilk, which may affect the ability of breastfeeding mothers to provide nutritious food to their babies. The stress from natural disasters and post-disaster conditions can affect lactation by lowering the oxytocin hormone in nursing mothers. Since supplies of baby food and formula may be limited during a disaster, the most practical and affordable way for a mother to feed her baby is to continue providing breast milk. This research was conducted to identify the effectiveness of the Breastfeeding Education Program (BEP) using apron and Disaster Evacuation Baby Carrier (DEBC) in increasing breastfeeding-mothers' self efficacy in disaster-affected areas. This research employed a quantitative method involving 74 women. The samples were collected using a cluster randomized controlled trial sampling at four sub-districts in Southeast Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Data were analyzed using an independent t-test to determine mean differences between the intervention group and the control group. The results showed differences in mean score of Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy between the control and intervention groups	13	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/24694193.2020.1761481

McGready, R; Simpson, JA; Cho, T; Dubowitz, L; Changbumru ng, S; Böhm, V; Munger, RG; Sauberlich, HE; White, NJ; Nosten, F	Postpartum thiamine deficiency in a Karen displaced population	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION	Background: Before its recognition, infantile beriberi was the leading cause of infant death in camps for displaced persons of the Karen ethnic minority on Thailand's western border. Objective: This study aimed to document thiamine status in the peripartum period to examine the current supplementation program and the correlation between the clinical manifestations of thiamine deficiency and a biochemical measure of thiamine status. Design: Women were enrolled prospectively at 30 wk of gestation and were followed up weekly until delivery and at 3 mo postpartum. Thiamine supplementation during pregnancy was based on patient symptoms. Results: At 3 mo postpartum, thiamine deficiency reflected by an erythrocyte transketolase activity (ETKA) greater than or equal to 1.20% was found in 57.7% (15/26) of mothers, 26.9% (7/26) of whom had severe deficiency (ETKA > 1.25%). No significant associations between ETKA and putative maternal symptoms or use of thiamine supplements were found. Conclusions: Biochemical postpartum	39	2001
Blackwell, D; Morrell, E	Community Perspectives During a Lead Contaminated Drinking Water Crisis: Lessons for Lactation and Other Health Providers	JOURNAL OF HUMAN LACTATION	Background Millions of people today live in contaminated environments. Often, these environments disproportionately affect nonwhite, racialized families who are low-income, pregnant, and/or feeding young children. Despite the overwhelming recognition among scholars and practitioners of these realities, however, few lactation or other health professionals center socially disadvantaged families' perspectives in their work. Community expertise is therefore often absent from the credentialed lactation and associated support that tends to be advanced in contaminated environments. Research Aims The aims of this study were to: (1) Describe how vulnerable community members experience toxic environments, and (2) Explore the strategies vulnerable community members themselves employ and seek out from professionals to achieve resilience in these environments. Methods The research design for this study was prospective and cross-sectional. We surveyed 62 Milwaukeean African American women of childbearing age and their close networks of support from predominantly low-income census tracts, and we engaged 14 women in a community conversation on their experiences, strategies, and desires generated from living in Milwaukee during a lead contaminated drinking water crisis. Results Participants were aware and concerned about toxic poisoning in their environment, especially as it affects their children. Nonetheless, societal factors constrained their	25	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0890334420933134

Tang, L; Binns, CW; Lee, AH	Infant Formula Crisis in China: A Cohort Study in Sichuan Province	JOURNAL OF HEALTH POPULATION AND NUTRITION	China has become the largest market of infant formula in the world. The consumption of infant formula is widespread across the country. This study investigated the opinions of Chinese mothers on infant formula. A prospective cohort study (n=695) was undertaken in 2011 in Sichuan province of China two years after the melamine scandal. Infant-feeding practices and mothers' opinions on infant formula-use were documented in detail. A total of 674 mothers (97%) had initiated breastfeeding by discharge. Of the 21 mothers who did not commence breastfeeding, 13 made a decision to exclusively feed their babies with infant formula because of hepatitis B virus infection. Nearly 70% of newborns received infant formula as their first feed, and the prevalence increased to 88% within one month. Having insufficient breastmilk was perceived by the majority (77%) of mothers as the reason behind infant formula feeding. About half (46%) of the mothers agreed with or were ambivalent that infant formula feeding does not reduce their breastmilk production. More than one-third (38%) of women thought that formulafed infants sleep longer at night than those who are breastfed. In addition, this perception	30	2015
Dancause, KN; Laplante, DP; Fraser, S; Brunet, A; Ciampi, A; Schmitz, N; King, S	Prenatal exposure to a natural disaster increases risk for obesity in 51/2- year-old children	PEDIATRIC RESEARCH	INTRODUCTION: An adverse environment in utero, including exposure to prenatal maternal stress (PNMS), can result in poor birth outcomes such as low birth weight, which increases risk of later cardiometabolic diseases such as hypertension and obesity. It is unclear to what extent PNMS influences obesity risk independent of its impact on birth characteristics, especially among humans. Our objective was to determine whether PNMS resulting from a natural disaster influenced risk of childhood obesity. RESULTS: Eight children with high objective PNMS exposure (14.5%) were obese compared to one child (1.8%) with low exposure (P = 0.02). Objective PNMS increased obesity risk (model 1, P = 0.02, odds ratio = 1.37) after controlling for other potential risk factors. DISCUSSION: Results suggest that PNMS might be an independent risk factor in the development of childhood obesity. METHODS: Participants included 111 women who were pregnant during the January 1998 Quebec Ice Storm or who conceived within the following 3 months and their children. We tested associations between objective and subjective PNMS from the storm and childhood obesity status at age 51/2, controlling for	46	2012 http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/pr.2011.18

Shaker-Berbari, L; Ghattas, H; Symon, AG; Anderson, AS	Infant and young child feeding in emergencies: Organisational policies and activities during the refugee crisis in Lebanon	MATERNAL AND CHILD NUTRITION	Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) is key to reducing mortality amongst children aged under 2. Facilitating adherence to recommended IYCF practices during emergencies includes having relevant policies to support breastfeeding and complementary feeding as well as regulating the distribution of breast milk substitutes. In the current crisis, more than 1.2 million Syrian refugees are in Lebanon and it is timely to examine organisational IYCF policies and programmes. One hundred and thirty-five non-governmental organisations providing humanitarian aid in Lebanon were invited to participate in an online survey about organisational policies and programmatic activities on IYCF. Responses were obtained from 54 organisations: 29 International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and 25 Local Non-Governmental Organisations (LNGOs). In total, 8 (15%) reported having a written policy on IYCF, but only 1 policy (in draft format) was available for inspection. Twelve (8 INGOs and 4 LNGOs) indicated endorsing an external IYCF policy, but only 6 listed a valid policy. Four organisations (3 INGOs and 1 LNGO) had programme objectives that indicate protection, promotion, and support of IYCF. Three LNGOs reported receiving infant formula donations and 5 organisations (2 INGOs and 3 LNGOs) indicated distributing infant formula; 2 (1 INGO and 1 LNGO) did so in accordance	33	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mcn.12576
Choi, J; Fujii, Y; Lyu, ZQ; Kobayashi, H; Fujitani, T; Harada, KH	Chlorinated persistent organic pollutants in human breast milk in the Miyagi Prefecture disaster-affected area 1 year after the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	Background: In the Great East Japan Earthquake of 11 March 2011, an earthquake and accompanying tsunami struck the Tohoku region of northeastern Japan. Buildings collapsed and the tsunami spread waste, including hazardous materials. This study aimed to determine the concentrations of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in the breast milk of mothers living in the disaster-affected area of Sendai 1 year after the earthquake. Temporal trends in the POPs concentrations were evaluated by comparison with previous studies. Methods: One hundred breast milk samples were obtained from lactating mothers at a hospital in Sendai in 2012. The results were compared with those from other years to examine whether there were changes in the POPs concentrations after the earthquake. We measured polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and organochlorine pesticides, such as chlordanes, using gas chromatography-mass spectrometer (GC-MS) with negative chemical ionization, and dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (DDT) and its metabolites using GC-MS with electron impact ionization. Results: The mean total PCBs (11 congeners), total chlordane, and total DDT concentrations were 76.2 ng/g lipid, 39.8 ng/g lipid, and 73.5 ng/g lipid,	31	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1265/ehpm.22-00260

Petrikova, I	Food-security governance in India and Ethiopia: a comparative analysis	THIRD WORLD QUARTERLY	Despite recently legislating the right of all citizens to food security, India continues to suffer high food-insecurity rates. With respect to several measures, food insecurity in India appears to be actually higher than in Ethiopia, a country with only one-fourth of India's average per-capita income. This article examines comparatively the two countries' food-security challenges and governance mechanisms and identifies several relevant policy areas for mutual learning - dietary diversity, maternal and infant nutrition, and sanitation as well as food production and programmes' external oversight. Beyond India and Ethiopia, these	55	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2018.1538734
Tani, K; Kurihara, O; Kim, E; Yoshida, S; Sakai, K; Akashi, M	Implementation of iodine biokinetic model for interpreting I-131 contamination in breast milk after the Fukushima nuclear disaster	SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	After the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant run by Tokyo Electric Power Company in 2011, breast milk samples obtained from volunteers living in Fukushima and neighboring prefectures were examined and small amounts of I-131 (2.2-36.3 Bq/kg) were detected in some samples. In this work, the I-131 concentrations in breast milk from nursing mothers in Ibaraki prefecture were calculated based on the iodine biokinetic model during lactation together with time-variable intake scenarios by inhalation of ambient air and ingestion of tap water, using the authors' code. The calculated I-131 concentrations in breast milk generally agreed with those measured for the volunteers. Based on the results, thyroid equivalent doses to breast-fed infants were estimated for each place of residence of the volunteers on the assumption that these infants consumed 800 ml of breast milk every day, resulting in 10-11 mSv for Mito and Kasama cities and 1.1-1.8 mSv for Tsukuba and Moriya cities.	26	2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/srep12426
Stein, AD; Kahn, HS; Rundle, A; Zybert, PA; Bruin, KVDP; Lumey, LH	Anthropometric measures in middle age after exposure to famine during gestation: evidence from the Dutch famine	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION	Background: Few studies in humans have related maternal undernutrition to the size of the adult offspring. Objective: The objective was to assess whether reductions in food intake by pregnant women during the Dutch famine of 1944-1945 were related to offspring length, weight, and indexes of adiposity in middle age. Design: We recruited 1) exposed persons born in western Netherlands between January 1945 and March 1946 whose mothers experienced famine during or immediately preceding pregnancy, 2) unexposed persons born in the same 3 institutions during 1943 or 1947 whose mothers did not experience famine during this pregnancy, and 3) unexposed same-sex siblings of persons in series 1 or 2. Anthropometric measurements (n = 427 males and 529 females) were obtained between 2003 and 2005. We defined 4 windows of gestational exposure (by ordinal weeks 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, and 31 through delivery) on the basis of exposure to a ration of < 900 kcal/d during the whole 10-wk interval. Results: Exposure to reduced rations was associated with increased weight and greater indexes of fat deposition at several tissue sites in	33	2007 http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ajcn/85.3.869

Balaluka, GB; Nabugobe, PS; Mitangala, PN; Cobohwa, NB; Schirvel, C; Dramaix, MW; Donnen, P	Community volunteers can improve breastfeeding among children under six months of age in the Democratic Republic of Congo crisis	INTERNATIONAL BREASTFEEDING JOURNAL	Background: Malnutrition is a major public health problem in developing countries and exclusive breastfeeding is an efficient strategy that can be used to prevent malnutrition and reduce child mortality. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of community volunteers in promoting exclusive breastfeeding from birth in an area of endemic malnutrition. Methods: This evaluation analyzed the impact of the community-based nutrition project in Katana health district of the Democratic Republic of Congo from 2004 to 2006. Each of the villages in this sector had a nutritional village committee made up of five members responsible for continuously working to raise awareness of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding from birth among pregnant women and community leaders in their respective villages. The program worked with community volunteers with a mean age of 37 years, most of whom were married (86%). Eighty percent of the community volunteers had completed secondary school or a higher level of education. Data related to the period of exclusive breastfeeding and to the number of visits made to the health services for 208 children. The data were compared with data from 178 infants collected from another health sector, which had never developed a community-based nutrition program. Results: The duration of exclusive breastfeeding from birth (median, range) was 6 months (2 to 7) in the intervention area compared with 4 months (1 to 6) in the comparison area ($p < 0.001$). The proportion of infants receiving exclusive breastfeeding at six months of age was higher in the intervention area than in the comparison area: 57.7% (95% Confidence Interval, CI, 50.9 to
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Haile, ZT; Chavan, B; Teweldeberh an, AK; Chertok, IRA; Francescon, J	Gestational weight gain and unplanned or emergency cesarean delivery in the United States	WOMEN AND BIRTH	Background: In the United States, the rates of cesarean delivery are well above the World Health Organization recommended target. Although obesity is a widely established risk factor for cesarean delivery, there is limited population-based research that examines the relationship between gestational weight gain and cesarean delivery. Objective: To determine the association between gestational weight gain and unplanned or emergency cesarean delivery. Methods: We examined 2107 mothers from the Infant Feeding Practices Study II 2005-2007. The Institute of Medicine's current guidelines were used to define categories of gestational weight gain: inadequate (less than the recommended guideline), adequate (within the recommended guideline) and excessive (above the recommended guideline). Findings: Approximately 49.3% and 13.6% of the participants had excessive weight gain and unplanned or emergency cesarean delivery, respectively. A Greater proportion of women with excessive weight gain had an unplanned or emergency cesarean delivery followed by women with adequate and inadequate weight gain, respectively (17.8%, 10.0%, 8.8%; $p < 0.001$). In the multivariable model, compared to women with adequate weight gain, the odds of unplanned or emergency cesarean delivery were higher among women with excessive weight gain (OR 1.56, 95% CI 1.07-2.27, $p = 0.020$). Discussion: Women with excessive gestational weight gain are more likely to experience an unplanned or emergency cesarean delivery, which	48	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2018.07.011
Segui, EM; de Castro, AGP; da Silva, JT; Collese, TS	Food security and fruit and vegetable consumption among preschoolers: an exploratory study during the COVID- 19 pandemic	MUNDO DA SAUDE	Studies that assess food insecurity and its association with the consumption of fruits, legumes, and vegetables (FLV) can help identify groups and risk factors of inadequate food consumption, in order to propose assertive nutritional interventions. The aim of this study was to describe FLV consumption by children in different food security situations. This is an exploratory cross-sectional study, conducted with parents/guardians of 44 children from zero to four years old. The short version of the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale and a Food Frequency Questionnaire were applied to parents/guardians via a telephone interview. The children were 2.6 years old on average, 56.8% were female, 67.5% were eutrophic, and 70.5% of the families were in a situation of food insecurity. For households in a situation of food security, the median consumption of FLV was 213.4 g/day (P25=97.89; P75=425.91). As for those in a situation of food insecurity, the median FLV was 105.4 g/day (P25=33.58; P75=205.16). It was concluded that the consumption of FLV	49	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.15343/0104-7809.202343139148I

Szabo, S; Ahmed, S; Wisniowski, A; Pramanik, M; Islam, R; Zaman, F; Kuwornu, JKM	Remittances and food security in Bangladesh: an empirical country- level analysis	PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	Objective: To examine the association between remittances and food security in Bangladesh, controlling for other key factors. Design: The secondary data analysis was performed on the most recent (2016) nationally representative Household Income and Expenditure Survey. We used logistic regression models to measure the association between food security of the household and remittances received. The household food security was measured based on expenditure on food items and the energy intake of the household members. The key explanatory variables included the receipt of remittances by the household and household-level socio-economic characteristics. Setting: Bangladesh. Participants: Totally, 45 977 households across seven divisions of Bangladesh. Results: Findings suggested that remittances have a significant positive effect on food security. Further, the households with female heads were significantly more likely to be food insecure. The wealth status and geographical locations were significantly associated with food security status in Bangladesh. Conclusions: The findings highlight the importance	43	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1368980022001252
Dadhich, JP; Smith, JP; Iellamo, A; Suleiman, A	Climate Change and Infant Nutrition: Estimates of Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Milk Formula Sold in Selected Asia Pacific Countries	JOURNAL OF HUMAN LACTATION	Background There is growing recognition that current food systems and policies are environmentally unsustainable. There is an identified need to integrate sustainability objectives into national food policy and dietary recommendations. Research Aims To (1) describe exploratory estimates of greenhouse gas emission factors for all infant and young child milk formula products and (2) estimate national greenhouse gas emission association with commercial milk formulas sold in selected countries in the Asia Pacific region. Method We used a secondary data analysis descriptive design incorporating a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) concepts and methodology to estimate kg CO ₂ eq. emissions per kg of milk formula, using greenhouse gas emission factors for milk powder, vegetable oils, and sugars identified from a literature review. Proportions of ingredients were calculated using FAO Codex Alimentarius guidance on milk formula products. Estimates were calculated for production and processing of individual ingredients from cradle to factory gate. Annual retail sales data for 2012-2017 was sourced from Euromonitor International for six purposively selected countries; Australia, South Korea, China, Malaysia, India, Philippines. Results Annual emissions for milk formula products ranged from 3.95-4.04 kg CO ₂ eq. Milk formula sold in the six countries in 2012 contributed 2,893,030 tons CO ₂ eq. to global greenhouse gas emissions. Aggregate emissions were highest for products (e.g., toddler formula), which dominated sales growth. Projected	46	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0890334421994769

Bwalya, R; Chama- Chiliba, CM; Malinga, S; Chirwa, T	Association between household food security and infant feeding practices among women with children aged 6- 23 months in rural Zambia	PLOS ONE	Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices directly affect the nutritional status of children under two years of age, ultimately impacting their survival. However, ensuring that newborns and young children are fed according to the WHO-recommended practice has proven to be a challenge in many developing nations, especially in households that face food insecurity. This study aims to determine the association between IYCF practices and household food security's availability and access dimensions in rural Zambia. The study uses data from a cross-sectional survey of 2,127 mother-child pairs drawn from 28 rural districts in 8 out of the 10 Zambian provinces. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the association of minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet with measures of household food security such as household dietary diversity score, and food insecurity experience scale, while controlling for confounding variables. The results show that children living in households classified as being food-secure based on the household dietary diversity score were significantly more likely to achieve appropriate feeding practices on all three IYCF measures, even after controlling for confounding factors. Notably, poor IYCF practices exist even in food-secure households, as most children in these households still need to receive a minimum acceptable diet. Although living in a household classified as food secure based on the access dimensions of household dietary diversity score and food insecurity experience scale is significantly associated with	48	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0292052
Riser, A; Perez, M; Snead, MC; Galang, RR; Simeone, RM; Salame- Alfie, A; Rice, ME; Sayyad, A; Strid, P; Yocca, J;	CDC Division of Reproductive Health's Emergency Preparedness Resources and Activities for Radiation Emergencies: Public Health	JOURNAL OF WOMENS HEALTH	Pregnant, postpartum, and lactating people, and infants have unique needs during public health emergencies, including nuclear and radiological incidents. This report provides information on the CDC Division of Reproductive Health's emergency preparedness and response activities to address the needs of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years), people who are pregnant, postpartum, or lactating, and infants during a radiation emergency. Highlighted preparedness activities include: (1) development of a quick reference guide to inform key questions about pregnant, postpartum, and lactating people, and infants during radiation emergencies; and (2) exercising the role of reproductive	67	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2023.0842

Bliss, J; Golden, K; Bourahla, L; Stoltzfus, R; Pelletier, D	An emergency cash transfer program promotes weight gain and reduces acute malnutrition risk among children 6- 24 months old during a food crisis in Niger	JOURNAL OF GLOBAL HEALTH	Background Assessment of the impact of emergency cash transfer programs on child nutritional status has been difficult to achieve due to the considerable logistic and ethical constraints that characterize humanitarian settings. Methods We present the findings from a quasi-experimental longitudinal study of a conditional emergency cash transfer program implemented by Concern Worldwide in 2012 during a food crisis in Tahoua, Niger, in which the use of a concurrent control group permits estimation of the program's impact on child weight gain. Program beneficiaries received three transfers totaling approximately 65% of Niger's gross national per capita income; mothers attended mandatory sessions on child and infant feeding and care practices. Dietary and anthropometric data from 211 vulnerable households and children targeted by the intervention were compared with 212 similarly vulnerable control households and children from the same 21 villages. We used multilevel mixed effects regression to estimate changes in weight and weight-for-height Z scores (WHZ) over time, and logistic regression to estimate the probability of acute malnutrition. Results We found the intervention to be associated with a 1.27 kg greater overall weight gain (P < 0.001) and a 1.82 greater overall gain in WHZ (P < 0.001). The odds of having acute malnutrition at the end of the intervention were 25 times higher among children in the comparison group than those in households receiving cash (P < 0.001). Conclusions We conclude that this emergency cash transfer program promoted child weight gain and reduced the risk of acute malnutrition among children in the context of a food crisis. We	33	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.7189/jogh.08.010410
Alvur, TM; Cinar, N; Kose, D; Tiryaki, O	Retrospective Typology of Paediatric Emergency Visits in 1 Year in Sakarya, Turkey	WEST INDIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL	Objectives: To determine the characteristics of paediatric emergency department (PED) visits by newborn (age <= 28 days). Methods: Retrospective study consisted of newborns who presented to PED of Sakarya University Maternity and Pediatric Hospital during 2014. We studied the electronic data consisted of admission date, date of birth, emergency department diagnosis at discharge (International Classification of Diseases 10th revision code) and the outcome. Results: A total of 5708 neonates visited PED with an average age of 7.9 +/- 5.9 days of age and prevalence of males (56.1%). The major diagnoses were jaundice, respiratory system problems, excessive crying of infant, and feeding problems of newborn and prematurity. Hospitalization was necessary for 35.9% neonates. There were 2912 neonates were between 0 and 8 days of age. The major diagnoses of this group were jaundice, excessive crying of infant, feeding problems of newborn, upper respiratory	31	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.7727/wimj.2015.382

<p>Wheatley, KE; Bradshaw, CJA; Harcourt, RG; Hindell, MA</p>	<p>Feast or famine: evidence for mixed capital-income breeding strategies in Weddell seals</p>	<p>OECOLOGIA</p>	<p>Evolved patterns of resource expenditure for reproduction have resulted in a life history continuum across species. A strictly capital-breeding strategy relies extensively on stored energy for reproduction, whereas income breeding uses energy acquired throughout the reproductive period. However, facultative income breeding has been shown in some classically capital-breeding animals, and was originally thought to provide a nutritional refuge for smaller females incapable of securing sufficient reserves during pre-partum foraging. We examined milk composition and milk output for the Weddell seal to determine to what degree lactation was aided by food intake, and what factors contributed to its manifestation. Milk composition was independent of maternal post-partum mass and condition, but did change over lactation. Changes were most likely in response to energetic and nutritional demands of the pup at different stages of development. During early lactation, females fasted and devoted 54.9% of total energy loss to milk production. Later in lactation 30.5% more energy was devoted to milk production and evidence suggested that larger females fed more during lactation than smaller females. It appears that Weddell seals may exhibit a flexible strategy to adjust reproductive investment to local resource levels by taking advantage of periods when prey are occasionally abundant, although it is restricted to larger females possessing the physiological capacity to dive for longer and exploit different resources during lactation. This supports the assumption that although body mass and phylogenetic</p>	<p>49</p>	<p>2008 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00442-007-0888-7</p>
<p>Cerceo, E; Saxer, K; Grossman, L; Shapley-Quinn, K; Feldman-Winter, L</p>	<p>The Climate Crisis and Breastfeeding: Opportunities for Resilience</p>	<p>JOURNAL OF HUMAN LACTATION</p>	<p>The climate crisis is an emerging global challenge that poses potential risks to breastfeeding practices and outcomes. There are multifaceted effects of climate change affecting the breastfeeding dyad across environmental, societal, and human health dimensions. Breastfeeding support in the face of climate change will require solutions at the structural level-healthcare, community, and workplace settings-and at the mother-infant dyad level. Breastfeeding can additionally be an adaptive response to crisis situations and can mitigate some of the environmental challenges associated with climate change. Despite the undeniable significance of climate change on breastfeeding (and vice versa), our perspective as experts in the field is that this topic has not been systematically addressed. Although we highlight some of the</p>	<p>175</p>	<p>2024 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/08903344231216726</p>

Knaus, W	RE-THINKING DAIRY COW FEEDING IN LIGHT OF FOOD SECURITY	AGROLIFE SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL	<p>The competition for arable land to grow food, feeds, and biomass for fuel production (mostly from grain) has reached an all-time peak. Recent publications suggest that crop production would have to about double to keep up with the estimated demands resulting from population growth, dietary changes (especially meat consumption), and increasing bioenergy use, unless there are dramatic changes in agricultural consumption patterns (Foley et al., 2011). We have seen fundamental changes in the feeding of cattle over the last 50 years. Previously, cattle were fed almost exclusively feeds that were unsuitable for human consumption. The availability of cheap fossil energy for the production of mineral fertilizers and pesticides, the cultivation of land and long-distance shipping of crops has made it possible and even profitable to feed even ruminants enormous amounts of grain and pulses. As a result, highly intensive animal production systems have emerged. Grain and pulses, however, are potentially edible for humans. This means that these supposedly highly efficient animal production systems contribute to the increasing competition for arable land for crops. In dairy farming, to attain lactation of 10,000 kg/year and beyond, the amount of concentrates in the ration has to be maximized. Most of these concentrates are grain and pulse products. This kind of dairy cow feeding is not only contradictory to the evolutionary adaptation of cattle, which allows these animals to be able to digest fibrous plant substrate, but has also resulted in an increasingly unfavorable food balance (i.e. animal-derived food per unit of feed input</p>	15	2013
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Gribble, KD; Palmquist, AEL	'We make a mistake with shoes [that's no problem] but horizontal ellipsis not with baby milk': Facilitators of good and poor practice in distribution of infant formula in the 2014-2016 refugee crisis in Europe	MATERNAL AND CHILD NUTRITION	The Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies Operational Guidance (OG-IFE) gives direction on providing aid to meet infants' and young children's feeding needs in emergencies. Because of the risks associated with formula feeding, the OG-IFE provides limited circumstances when infant formula should be provided in aid. However, distributions against this guidance are common, reducing breastfeeding so risking increased infant morbidity and mortality. This study sought to identify factors that contributed to following ('good practice') or not following ('poor practice') the OG-IFE regarding infant formula distribution in the 2014-16 refugee crisis in Europe. Thirty-three individuals who supported, coordinated, or implemented infant feeding support in the Crisis were interviewed regarding their experiences and views. Reflexive thematic analysis of transcribed interviews was undertaken. It was identified that presence of breastfeeding support, presence of properly implemented formula feeding programmes, understanding that maternal choice to formula feed should be considered within the risk context of the emergency, and positive personal experiences of breastfeeding contributed to good practice. Presence of infant formula donations, absence of properly managed formula feeding programmes, belief that maternal choice to formula feed is paramount and should be facilitated, and personal experience of insurmountable breastfeeding challenges and/or formula feeding contributed to poor practice. Governments, humanitarian	58	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mcn.13282
Raghunathan, K; Chakrabarti, S; Avula, R; Kim, SS	Can conditional cash transfers improve the uptake of nutrition interventions and household food security? Evidence from Odisha's Mamata scheme	PLOS ONE	There is considerable global evidence on the effectiveness of cash transfers in improving health and nutrition outcomes; however, the evidence from South Asia, particularly India, is limited. In the context of India where more than a third of children are undernourished, and where there is considerable under-utilization of health and nutrition interventions, it is opportune to investigate the impact of cash transfer programs on the use of interventions. We study one conditional cash transfer program, Mamata scheme, implemented in the state of Odisha, in India that targeted pregnant and lactating women. Using survey data on 1161 households from three districts in the state of Odisha, we examine the effect of the scheme on eight outcomes: 1) pregnancy registration; 2) receipt of antenatal services; 3) receipt of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets; 4) exposure to counseling during pregnancy; 5) exposure to postnatal counseling; 6) exclusive breastfeeding; 7) full immunization; and 8) household food security. We conduct regression analyses and correct for endogeneity using nearest-neighbor matching and inverse-probability weighting models. We find that the receipt of payments from the Mamata scheme is associated with a 5 percentage point (pp) increase in the	51	2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0188952

Sudaryati, E; Zuska, F; Masthalina, H	Strengthening Food Security Reduces The Anemic Status of Pregnant Women and Encourages Breastfeeding Immediately after Delivery in the Coastal Area of Central Tapanuli	CURRENT RESEARCH IN NUTRITION AND FOOD SCIENCE	According to WHO and UNICEF recommendations, one way to prevent stunting is exclusive breastfeeding until the baby is six months old. The aim of the study was to strengthen family food security through local food and nutrition literacy using behavior-based nutrition education methods (social cognitive theory). This type of research is called action research. The research subjects were 30 pregnant women who came from food-insecure families and had incomes below the minimum wage. Prior to the intervention, the consumption of pregnant women was measured using a 24-hour food recall and measurements of haemoglobin levels. For 12 weeks, community health professionals provided home visits and face-to-face lectures for pregnant women on local food literacy and nutrition interventions. Pregnant women consumed an average of 1926.3 calories prior to the intervention, 2315.2 calories were consumed after the intervention. Before the intervention, there were 19 pregnant women with anaemia (63.3%), after the intervention, there were only 4 (13.3%). There	34	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.12944/CRNFSJ.11.1.34
Ramaiah, R; Jothishanmu gam, A; Alshahrani, SH; Rani, VI; Alshahrani, BY; Sambasivan, LR; Dhas, JX	Kangaroo Mother Care Induced Serum Oxytocin Facilitates Prolactin and IL-10 Among Emergency Cesarean Mothers	JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY HEALTHCARE	Background: The rate of cesarean section is increasing from 15% to 40% in recent years. The type of delivery influences the hormonal, emotional and mental health of the mother, which correlates positively or negatively with the health benefits of the newborn. There have been many published studies on kangaroo mother care for mothers undergoing elective cesarean section, but there is still a lack of understanding about emergency cesarean section. Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the benefits of KMC practice for mothers undergoing emergency cesarean section in terms of hormone levels such as oxytocin, cortisol, prolactin, interleukin-6 and interleukin-10. Methods: This retrospective analysis used remnant serum (KMC group = 16; control group = 9), and clinical data such as KMC practice (15-30 minutes three or four times daily until discharge), breastfeeding initiation time, feeding time, crying time and hospital stay were extracted from the electronic database. All hormone and cytokine expressions were quantitatively determined by ELISA. Comparisons within and between groups were performed using appropriate statistical tests. Results: In the KMC group, increased levels of the hormone oxytocin significantly reduced cortisol and IL-6 and negatively influenced prolactin and IL-10 levels. The elevated prolactin facilitates overall lactation behaviour, of which 64% reported	45	2024 http://dx.doi.org/10.2147/JMDH.S444172

Saha, KK; Frongillo, EA; Alam, DS; Arifeen, SE; Persson, LÅ; Rasmussen, KM	Household food security is associated with growth of infants and young children in rural Bangladesh	PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	Objective - Despite a strong relationship between household food security and the health and nutritional status of adults and older children, the association of household food security with the growth of infants and young children has not been adequately studied, particularly in developing countries. We examined the association between household food security and subsequent growth of infants and young children in rural Bangladesh. Design: We followed 1343 children from birth to 24 months of age who were born in the Maternal and Infant Nutrition Intervention in Matlab (MINIMat) study in rural Bangladesh. A food security scale was created from data collected on household food security from the mothers during pregnancy. Data on weight and length were collected monthly in the first year and quarterly in the second year of life. Anthropometric indices were calculated relative to the 2006 WHO child growth standards. Growth trajectories were modelled using multilevel models for change controlling for possible confounders. Results: Household food security was associated ($P<0.05$) with greater subsequent weight and length gain in this cohort. Attained weight, length and anthropometric indices from birth to 24 months were higher ($P<0.001$) among those who were in food-secure households. Proportions	38	2009 http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1368980009004765
Adams, RA	Bat reproduction declines when conditions mimic climate change projections for western North America	ECOLOGY	Climate change models predict that much of western North America is becoming significantly warmer and drier, resulting in overall reductions in availability of water for ecosystems. Herein, I demonstrate that significant declines in the reproductive success of female insectivorous bats occur in years when annual environmental conditions mimic the long-term predictions of regional climate change models. Using a data set gathered on bat populations from 1996 through 2008 along the Front Range of Colorado, I compare trends in population numbers and reproductive outcomes of six species of vespertilionid bats with data on mean annual high temperature, precipitation, snow pack, and stream discharge rates. I show that levels of precipitation and flow rates of small streams near maternity colonies is fundamentally tied to successful reproduction in female bats, particularly during the lactation phase. Across years that experienced greater than average mean temperatures with less than average precipitation and stream flow, bat populations responded by slight to profound reductions in reproductive output depending on the severity of drought conditions. In particular, reproductive outputs showed profound declines (32-51%) when discharge rates of the largest stream in the field area dropped below 7 m ³ /s, indicating a threshold response.	53	2010 http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/09-0091.1

<p>Krishnamoor thi, M; Balbierz, A; Laraque- Arena, D; Howell, EA</p>	<p>Addressing the National Crisis Facing Black and Latina Women, Birthing People, and Infants: The Maternal and Child Health Equity Summit</p>	<p>OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLO GY</p>	<p>To address the national crisis of maternal and infant health disparities, especially outcomes experienced by Black and Latina women and birthing people, The New York Academy of Medicine, the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, the Blavatnik Family Women's Health Research Institute, and the University of Pennsylvania Health System and Perelman School of Medicine hosted the Maternal and Child Health Equity Summit. The primary purpose of the summit was to disseminate findings to a national audience of two National Institutes of Health-funded mixed-methods studies that investigated the contribution of hospital quality to disparities in maternal and infant Health in New York City (R01MD007651 and R01HD078565). In addition, the summit showcased factors in maternal and infant health inequity from leading diverse experts in both fields and identified outstanding challenges to reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality disparities and strategies to address them. Summit presenters and participants identified five primary areas of focus in proposed clinical actions and approaches for maternal and neonatal health care based on discussions during the summit: 1) quality and standardization of care; 2) adjustment of care strategy based on patient-reported experience; 3) health care professional and institutional</p>
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Keestra, SM; Thyroid Function
Motoc, I; at Age Fifty After
Ravelli, ACJ; Prenatal Famine
Roseboom, Exposure in the
TJ; Finken, Dutch Famine
MJJ Birth Cohort

FRONTIERS IN ENDOCRINOLOGY

BackgroundEarly-life exposures during gestation may permanently alter thyroid physiology and health in adulthood. We investigated whether exposure to the Dutch Famine (1944-1945) in late, mid, or early gestation influences thyroid function (i.e., incidence of thyroid disease, thyroid autoantibodies, thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), and free thyroxine (FT4) levels) in adulthood. We specifically assessed whether potential effects of famine differed for men and women. MethodsThis study includes 910 men and women born as term singletons in the Wilhelmina Gasthuis in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, shortly before, during, or after the Dutch Famine. We evaluated medical histories for previous diagnosis or current treatment for thyroid dysfunction. At age 50 blood samples were drawn from 728 individuals for tests of thyroid function. We studied the prevalence of overt hypo- and hyperthyroidism and thyroid autoimmunity using medical histories, and measurements of TSH, FT4, anti-TPO and anti-TG, comparing participants exposed to famine at different pregnancy trimesters or born before or conceived after the famine. Additionally, we studied associations of TSH and FT4 levels with in utero famine exposure in a subsample of men and women free of thyroid disease that were exposed in late, mid, or early gestation. ResultsThere were no differences in thyroid dysfunction diagnosis or current treatment between participants at age 50 years who been exposed to famine during different periods of gestation and those born before or conceived after. There was no association between famine exposure and overt hypo- or hyperthyroidism or thyroid autoantibody positivity. Women who had been exposed to famine in mid gestation had slightly lower TSH levels than women who had not been exposed to

Upadhyay, RC; Singh, SV; Kumar, A; Gupta, SK; Ashutosh	Impact of Climate change on Milk production of Murrah buffaloes	ITALIAN JOURNAL OF ANIMAL SCIENCE	Global warming is likely to impact productivity of buffaloes due to their sensitivity to temperature changes. Air temperature, humidity, wind velocity and solar radiation are the main climate variables that affect buffalo production in tropical climate. In the present study sensitivity of lactating Murrah buffaloes to sudden temperature (Tmax, Tmin) change and THI have been analyzed from milk production and climatic records (1994-2004) of Karnal. Algorithms were developed and validated on lactating buffaloes during 2005-2006 at the Institute. A sudden change (rise or fall) in Maximum/Minimum temperature during summer and winter was observed to affect milk production. The decline in minimum temperature (>3 degrees C) during winter and increase (>4 degrees C) during summer than normal were observed to negatively impact milk production upto 30% on the next or subsequent days after extreme event. The return to normal milk production depended on severity and time period of thermal stress/ event occurrence. The R-2 was very low for cool period observed during Feb- April/Sept-Nov and actual effect on milk production was minimum. This indicated that low THI had a relatively small effect on milk production performance. The lactation period of animals are shortened during extreme summer when THI were more than 80 and reproductive functions were also adversely affected. Thermal stressed buffaloes did not exhibit estrus or exhibited estrus for short	3	2007
Adhisivam, B; Srinivasan, S; Soudarssana ne, MB; Deepak, AS; Nirmal, KA	Feeding of infants and young children in tsunami affected villages in Pondicherry	INDIAN PEDIATRICS	The study was conducted to identify the problems related to feeding of children post tsunami in four villages in Pondicherry. Data were collected from 100 randomly chosen families who had an Infant or a Young child below 3 years of age during Tsunami. Informants were the mothers. In the population studied, 30% mothers did not exclusively breast feed for 6 months; 58% bottlefed their children and 51% fed their infants with commercial formula. The occurrence of diarrhea was three times higher among children who were fed with free Breast milk substitutes (BMS) than in those who were not fed with the same. Those populations, wherein a pre-existing tradition of artificial feeding is present, infants are at further	7	2006

Moulton, KL; Battaglioli, N; Sebok-Syer, SS	Is Lactating in the Emergency Department a Letdown? Exploring Barriers and Supports to Workplace Lactation in Emergency Medicine	ANNALS OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE	Study objective: To explore the social and environmental conditions in emergency departments that contribute to perceived barriers and supports for workplace lactation among individuals working in emergency medicine. Methods: Constructivist grounded theory was used by our team to understand the social processes and behaviors associated with workplace lactation for health care professionals working in EDs. A total of 24 interviews of individuals in EDs with recent return-to-work experience after childbirth were performed. The interviews yielded 36 unique experiences (from 21 faculty, 12 trainees, and 3 nurses) because some participants had more than 1 child, in which case all lactation experiences were discussed. Interview transcriptions were coded and analyzed iteratively for the development of themes, per constructivist grounded theory. Results: Using constant comparative inductive methods, we describe 3 pervasive themes as they relate to workplace lactation that emerged from the analysis of interview data: (1) emergency medicine culture, (2) workplace lactation policies, and (3) supports for workplace lactation. Conclusion: Although formalized workplace lactation policies and other identifiable supports for workplace lactation aid individuals desiring to lactate after returning to work in EDs, many	41	2021	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annemergmed.2021.03.007
Molee, A; Bundasak, B; Kuadsantiat, P; Mernkrathoke, P	Suitable Percentage of Holstein in Crossbred Dairy Cattle in Climate Change Situation	JOURNAL OF ANIMAL AND VETERINARY ADVANCES	The investigation of a suitable level of Holstein of crossbred Holstein in climate change situation was the aim of this study. The exceeded 8,000 records of milk yield from 2007-2009 were used. Temperature and relative humidity of each day from 2007-2009 were the weather data. Temperature and Humidity Index (THI) was calculated and compared by t-test. Milk production was divided into 3 groups followed by the different percentages of Holstein, G1 = % Holstein < 80%, G2 = % Holstein from 80-89%, G3 = % Holstein >= 90. Ordinary least square was used to estimate the effect of all fixed effects which included lactation, day in milk and the combination between the years and breed groups. The stability of the effect of combination between the years and breed groups were used to detect the ability to stand in climate change situation of each group of Holstein. THI was significantly increased each year from 86 in 2007 to 91	20	2011	

Head, JR; Chanthavilay , P; Catton, H; Vongsitthi, A; Khamphouxa y, K; Simphaly, N	Changes in household food security, access to health services and income in northern Lao PDR during the COVID- 19 pandemic: a cross-sectional survey	BMJ OPEN	Objectives We assessed the relative difficulty in meeting food needs during the COVID-19 pandemic compared with before; determined the relationship between pandemic-associated difficulties in food access and household, maternal and child food security; and identified resiliency-promoting strategies. Design A cross-sectional survey of households undertaken in November 2020. Setting Rural districts of Luang Prabang Province, Lao People's Democratic Republic. Participants Households (N=1122) with children under 5 years. Primary and secondary outcomes measured Survey respondents reported the relative ease of access of food and healthcare as well as changes in income and expenditures compared with before March 2020. We determined indicators of food security and source of foods consumed for households, women and children, as well as prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5. Results Nearly four-fifths (78.5%) found it harder to meet household food needs during the pandemic. The most common reasons were increased food prices (51.2%), loss of income (45.3%) and decreased food availability (36.6%). Adjusting for demographics, households with increased difficulty meeting food needs had lower food consumption scores and child dietary diversity. Over 85% of households lost income during the pandemic. Decreased expenditures was associated with reliance on more extreme coping strategies to meet food needs. The households who experienced no change in meeting food needs produced	56	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2021-055935
Bauer, B; Hedlund, C	Nurture Project International:	JOURNAL OF HUMAN		16	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0890334418777700
Haas, MRC; Landry, A; Joshi, N	Breast Practices: Strategies to Support Lactating Emergency Physicians	ANNALS OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE	Lactation benefits both lactating individuals and their infants. Despite high rates of breastfeeding initiation, physicians are a high-risk group for early cessation. Barriers to meeting lactation goals for physicians include lack of protected time, dedicated space, and collegial support. The emergency department (ED) is a uniquely challenging setting for lactating emergency physicians, given the high-stress, high-acuity environment that lacks predictability or scheduled breaks. This article presents an overview of relevant lactation physiology and evidence for specific	85	2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annemergmed.2020.01.012

Siminiuc, R; Turcanu, D	Food security of people with celiac disease in the Republic of Moldova through prism of public policies	FRONTIERS IN PUBLIC HEALTH	Food security is an important lever for the implementation of rights-based legislation, policies, and programs, while being a public health and socio-economic priority. Foodborne illnesses have a major impact on public health, and nutritional interventions are essential therapeutic strategies to combat them. Gluten ingestion has been linked to several clinical disorders, collectively called gluten-related disorders. The most serious of these is celiac disease. The only way to treat celiac disease is to stick to a gluten-free diet for life. Following a strict diet is also the only way to prevent the long-term consequences of the disease. Public policies are essential to ensure the food security of people with gluten-related disorders. The aim of the research is to assess the level of care for people with celiac disease in the Republic of Moldova, in terms of public policies, to ensure a sustainable sector that effectively satisfies the food security of people with disorders associated with gluten consumption. To assess the level of care for people with gluten-related disorders, the working algorithm was taken, with reference to global public policies in support of people with celiac disease, developed and validated by Falcomer et al.,	46	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.961827
Saha, KK; Tofail, F; Frongillo, EA; Rasmussen, KM; Arifeen, SE; Persson, LÅ; Huda, SN; Hamadani, JD	Household food security is associated with early childhood language development: results from a longitudinal study in rural Bangladesh	CHILD CARE HEALTH AND DEVELOPME NT	Background Although household food security (HHFS) has been linked to academic performance in school children, its association with early childhood development has received less attention, particularly in low-income countries. We investigated the association of HHFS with subsequent language development of children at 18 months of age in rural Bangladesh. Methods We followed 1439 infants born in 2002-2003 to the mothers in Maternal and Infant Nutrition Intervention in Matlab study, a large intervention trial conducted in rural Bangladesh. A HHFS scale was created from data collected from mothers during pregnancy. At 18 months, children's language (expression and comprehension) development was assessed using a Bengali adaptation of MacArthur's Communicative Development Inventory which was based on mothers' report of their children's ability to comprehend and express words in different categories. General linear regression models were used to examine the association between HHFS and language development at 18 months of age adjusting for potential confounders. Results Household food security was associated with language comprehension (B = 0.19, 95% CI = 0.09, 0.30, P < 0.001) and expression (B = 1.01, 95% CI = 1.00, 1.02, P < 0.01) at 18 months of age. Mean language comprehension and expression at 18 months of the children in higher quartiles of HHFS were	43	2010 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2214.2009.01049.x

Adams, RA; Hayes, MA	Water availability and successful lactation by bats as related to climate change in arid regions of western North America	JOURNAL OF ANIMAL ECOLOGY	1. Climate change in North America is happening at an accelerated rate, reducing availability of water resources for bats and other wildlife that require it for successful reproduction. 2. We test the water-needy lactation hypotheses directly by tracking the drinking habits of individual lactating and non-reproductive female fringed myotis at an artificial water source located near a maternity roost. 3. We used a submerged passive integrative transponder (PIT) tag reader system designed to track fish to instead record numbers of water source visitations by tagged bats. 4. Of 24 PIT-tagged adult females, 16 (67%) were detected repeatedly by the plate antenna as they passed to drink between 18 July and 28 August 2006. 5. The total number of drinking passes by lactating females (n = 255) were significantly higher than those of non-reproductive adult females (n = 22). Overall, lactating females visited 13 times more often to drink water than did non-reproductive females. On average, lactating females visited six times more often per night. Drinking bouts occurred most frequently just after evening emergence and at dawn. 6. Drinking patterns of non-reproductive females	44	2008 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2656.2008.01447.x
Gedir, JV; Cain, JW; Harris, G; Turnbull, TT	Effects of climate change on long-term population growth of pronghorn in an arid environment	ECOSPHERE	Climate often drives ungulate population dynamics, and as climates change, some areas may become unsuitable for species persistence. Unraveling the relationships between climate and population dynamics, and projecting them across time, advances ecological understanding that informs and steers sustainable conservation for species. Using pronghorn (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>) as an ecological model, we used a Bayesian approach to analyze long-term population, precipitation, and temperature data from 18 populations in the southwestern United States. We determined which long-term (12 and 24 months) or short-term (gestation trimester and lactation period) climatic conditions best predicted annual rate of population growth (λ). We used these predictions to project population trends through 2090. Projections incorporated downscaled climatic data matched to pronghorn range for each population, given a high and a lower atmospheric CO ₂ concentration scenario. Since the 1990s, 15 of the pronghorn populations declined in abundance. Sixteen populations demonstrated a significant relationship between precipitation and λ , and in 13 of these, temperature was also significant. Precipitation predictors of λ were highly seasonal, with lactation being the most important period, followed by early and late gestation. The influence of temperature on k was less seasonal than precipitation, and lacked a clear temporal pattern. The climatic projections indicated that all of these pronghorn populations would experience increased temperatures, while the direction and magnitude of precipitation had high population-specific variation. Models predicted that nine populations would be extirpated or approaching extirpation by 2090. Results were consistent across both atmospheric CO ₂	90	2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/ES15-00266.1

Fujita, M; Wander, K; Tran, T; Brindle, E	Characterizing the extent human milk folate is buffered against maternal malnutrition and infection in drought-stricken northern Kenya	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLO OGY	Objectives Folate is an essential nutrient fundamental to human growth and development. Human milk maintains high folate content across the maternal folate status range, suggesting buffering of milk folate with prioritized delivery to milk at the expense of maternal depletion. We investigated whether and how the extent of this buffering may diminish under prolonged nutritional and/or disease stress, while taking into consideration infants' varying vulnerability to malnutrition-related morbidity/mortality. Methods A cross-sectional study analyzed milk specimens from northern Kenyan mothers (n = 203), surveyed during a historic drought and ensuing food shortage. Multiple regression models for folate receptor-alpha (FOLR1) in milk were constructed. Predictors included maternal underweight (BMI < 18.5), iron-deficiency anemia (hemoglobin < 5 mg/L), folate deficiency (hyperhomocysteinemia, homocysteine >12 or 14 mu mol/L), inflammation (serum C-reactive protein >5 mg/L), infant age and sex, and mother-infant interactions. Results In adjusted models, milk FOLR1 was unassociated with maternal underweight, iron-deficiency anemia and inflammation. FOLR1 was positively associated with maternal folate deficiency, and inversely associated with infant age. There was interaction between infant age and maternal underweight, and between infant sex and maternal folate deficiency, predicting complex changes in FOLR1. Conclusions Our	89	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ajpa.24603
Perez, M; Galang, RR; Snead, MC; Strid, P; Bish, CL; Tong, VT; Barfield, WD; Shapiro- Mendoza,	Emergency Preparedness and Response: Highlights from the Division of Reproductive Health, 2011- 2021	JOURNAL OF WOMENS HEALTH	This report provides historical context and rationale for coordinated, systematic, and evidence-based public health emergency preparedness and response (EPR) activities to address the needs of women of reproductive age. Needs of pregnant and postpartum women, and infants-before, during, and after public health emergencies-are highlighted. Four focus areas and related activities are described: (1) public health science; (2) clinical guidance; (3) partnerships, communication, and outreach; and (4) workforce development. Finally, the report summarizes major	46	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2021.0553

Abdullah, AA; Rifat, MA; Hasan, T; Manir, MZ; Khan, MM; Azad, F	Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices, Household Food Security and Nutritional Status of Under-five Children in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh	CURRENT RESEARCH IN NUTRITION AND FOOD SCIENCE	This study was conducted among people in the two southern most sub-districts or Upazilas (Teknaf and Ukhiya) of Bangladesh. This area is known nationally and internationally for a number of reasons including the presence of Rohingya refugees, the longest sea beach in the world, the location of a crucial international border between Bangladesh and Myanmar, and its Rakhaine ethnic population. This study focuses on the host community people of these two Upazilas from a nutritional lens. Objectives of this study were to assess the socio-economic status, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, household food security levels, hygiene, sanitation and healthcare seeking behavior, and also the nutritional status of children under-five among the population of Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazilas of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The study employed a cross sectional approach. A total of 300 households with at least one 6-59 month old child were randomly selected by two stage cluster sampling in 2014. Data was collected through direct interviews with the participants using a semi-structured questionnaire. Analysis of the data was carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 16.0 SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA) and Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) software. Food security was measured by Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). The study found that 43.6% of the children were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, 41.9% of the children were exclusively breastfed up to six months, and the average duration of exclusive breastfeeding was 5.2 months. Age appropriate meal frequency was found inaccurate for 60.3% of the children aged 9-11 month. The rates of severe stunting, wasting, and underweight among the children	26	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.12944/CRNFSJ.6.3.21
Horan, H; Cheyney, M; Piovonetti, Y; Caldari, V	La Crisis de la Atencion de Maternidad: Experts' Perspectives on the Syndemic of Poor Perinatal Health Outcomes in Puerto Rico	HUMAN ORGANIZATION	The purpose of this study was to center the voices of maternal and infant health care (MIH) clinicians and public health experts to better understand factors associated with persistently high rates of poor perinatal health outcomes in Puerto Rico. Currently, Puerto Rican physicians, midwives, and other care providers' perspectives are absent from the literature. Guided by a syndemics framework, data were collected during eighteen months of ethnographic fieldwork and through open-ended, semi-structured interviews (n=20). Three core themes emerged. The first two themes: (1) Los estresores diarios: poor nutrition, contaminated water, and psychosocial stress; and (2) Medicina defensiva: solo obstetrics and fear-based medicine, describe contributing factors to Puerto Rico's high preterm and cesarean birth rates. The third theme: (3) Medicina integrada: midwives, doulas, and comprehensive re-education explores potential solutions to the island's maternity care crisis that include improved integration of perinatal care services and educational initiatives for both patients and providers. Collectively,	85	2021

Chow, SJ; McWilliam, V; Koplin, JJ; Perrett, KP	Australian Infant Food Allergy Emergency Presentations Following Updated Early Food Introduction Guidelines	JOURNAL OF ALLERGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLO GY-IN PRACTICE	BACKGROUND: The Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy food allergy prevention guidelines were updated in 2016 to recommend home introduction of allergenic foods actively in the first year of life, including to infants at high risk of allergy. An important consideration for parents and providers is whether this practice increases food allergy reactions or anaphylaxis. OBJECTIVE: We aimed to determine whether the 2016 update of food allergy prevention guidelines was associated with an increase in food allergy or anaphylaxis emergency department (ED) presentations. METHODS: We obtained hospital electronic medical records for infants aged 4 to 12 months who attended the Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne ED in 2015 or in 2018 with a presenting problem or an encounter diagnosis of food allergy or anaphylaxis. RESULTS: Emergency department presentations owing to food allergy increased from 1.0% (95% CI, 0.85-1.23) in 2015 to 1.4% (95% CI, 1.22-1.67) in 2018 (P = .006). There was no increase in the number of anaphylaxis presentations (28 in 2015 and 22 in 2018) or peanut anaphylaxis presentations (three in 2015 and three in 2018). Overall, the proportion of food allergy presentations attributed to IgE-mediated food allergy was similar (82.1% in 2015 and 84.1% in 2018), whereas peanut allergy pre-sentations increased slightly, although not statically signifi- cantly, from 14.6% to 21.2% (P = .09). Food	21	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaip.2023.07.017
Jovancevic, M; Knezevic, M; Konjarik, Z; Knezevic, S	DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING AND BABY'S INITIATIVE TO COMMUNICATE WITH MOTHER IN REFUGEE AND DISPLACED POPULATION	PAEDIATRIA CROATICA	Breastfeeding as CM aspect of communication between mother and her baby was surveyed in 477 refugee/displaced mothers. Duration of breastfeeding was correlated with the child Is initiative to establish eye contact spontaneously smile, touch and initiate play with its mother The specific influence of the mother's depression and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on the duration of breastfeeding and early communication was also studied. The consistency of the correlation with breastfeeding for all monitored parameters (longer breastfeeding followed by more child initiative) allows us to conclude that breastfeeding is an important factor in mother infant communication. It is not possible to establish causal relation between breastfeeding and communication initiative by infants as shorter breastfeeding might be a sign of overall lack	25	2010
Zadkovic, S; Lombardo, N; Cole, DC	Breastfeeding and Climate Change: Overlapping	JOURNAL OF HUMAN LACTATION		55	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0890334420920223

<p>Graux, AI; Development of Gaurut, M; the Pasture Agabriel, J; Simulation Model Baumont, R; for assessing Delagarde, livestock R; Delaby, L; production under Soussana, JF climate change</p>	<p>AGRICULTUR E ECOSYSTEM S & ENVIRONME NT</p>	<p>To simulate climate change impacts on pastures and domestic herbivores as well as feedbacks to the atmosphere in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, we have improved a process-based biogeochemical pasture model, PaSim. The overall aim was to simulate the meat and milk production of cattle (suckler cows with their calves, dairy cows and heifers) in response to climate and management, as well as feedbacks to the atmosphere through enteric methane emissions. Herbage intake at grazing was calculated from animal characteristics, herbage availability, diet digestibility and air temperature. With suckler cows, milk production and changes in daily liveweight and body condition were calculated from net energy balance. The net energy intake of dairy cows and their body reserves at turnout to pasture were used to simulate milk production at pasture, daily liveweight and body condition changes, taking into account cow energy requirements and intake capacity. Heifer growth was determined from heifer net energy intake and liveweight. Net energy intake was used to assess enteric methane production through a conversion factor, which depends both on the energy level of the diet and on the herbivore type. The model was assessed against experimental data for animal performance and methane emissions at grazing. Predictions show good agreement with observations. On average, the root mean square error was 6.5, 4 and 2.5% for the liveweights of suckler cows, suckler calves and heifers, respectively, 18% for dairy milk production and 12% for enteric methane emissions. By comparing this new version of</p>	<p>91</p>	<p>2011 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2011.07.001</p>
<p>Fricker, RM; Secretion of Hoerauf, KH; dantrolene into Drewe, J; breast milk after Kress, HG acute therapy of a suspected</p>	<p>ANESTHESIO LOGY</p>		<p>11</p>	<p>1998 http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/00000542-199810000-00028</p>

Leifheit, KM; Schwartz, GL; Pollack, CE; Black, MM; Edin, KJ; Althoff, KN; Jennings, JM	Eviction in early childhood and neighborhood poverty, food security, and obesity in later childhood and adolescence: Evidence from a longitudinal birth cohort	SSM-POPULATION HEALTH	Eviction affects a substantial share of U.S. children, but its effects on child health are largely unknown. Our objectives were to examine how eviction relates to 1) children's health and sociodemographic characteristics at birth, 2) neighborhood poverty and food security at age 5, and 3) obesity in later childhood and adolescence. We analyzed data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, a longitudinal cohort of children born in 20 large U.S. cities. Children who lived in rental housing with known eviction histories and measured outcomes were included. We compared maternal and infant health and sociodemographic characteristics at the time of the child's birth. We then characterized the associations between eviction and neighborhood poverty and food security at age 5 and obesity at ages 5, 9, and 15 using log binomial regression with inverse probability of treatment and censoring weights. Of the 2556 children included in objective 1, 164 (6%) experienced eviction before age 5. Children who experienced eviction had lower household income and maternal education and were more likely to be born to mothers who were unmarried, smoked during pregnancy, and had mental health problems. Evicted and non-evicted children were equally likely to experience high neighborhood poverty at age 5 (prevalence ratio (PR) = 1.03, 95% CI 0.82, 1.29) but had an increased prevalence of low food security (PR = 2.16, 95% CI 1.46, 3.19). Obesity prevalence did not differ at age 5 (PR = 1.01; 95% CI 0.58, 1.75), 9 (PR = 1.08; 95% CI 0.715, 1.55); or 15 (PR = 1.05; 95% CI 0.51, 2.18). In conclusion, children who went on to experience eviction showed signs of	53	2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2020.100575
Pye, H	NURSING CONSIDERATION S FOR EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT CARE OF THE BREASTFEEDING DYAD	JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY NURSING	Although postpartum dyads frequently present to the emergency department, treatment of the lactating parent and breastfeeding child is often driven by medical misconceptions. Incorrect advice about continuation or cessation of breastfeeding for medical reasons can lead to maternal and infant harm. In lactation, demand begets supply; missing a feed can be detrimental to short- and long-term breastfeeding outcomes. The purpose of this Clinical Nurses Forum article is to argue the importance of appropriate care of the breastfeeding dyad in the emergency department setting and to interpret current evidence-based information on lactation for the emergency staff nurse. High-quality care for the breastfeeding dyad requires knowledge of lactation physiology,	21	2024 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jen.2024.01.009

Renaud, LA; Festa-Bianchet, M; Pelletier, F	Testing the match-mismatch hypothesis in bighorn sheep in the context of climate change	GLOBAL CHANGE BIOLOGY	In species with long gestation, females commit to reproduction several months before parturition. If cues driving conception date are uncoupled from spring conditions, parturition could be mistimed. Mismatch may increase with global change if the rate of temporal changes in autumn cues differs from the rate of change in spring conditions. Using 17 years of data on climate and vegetation phenology, we show that autumn temperature and precipitation, but not vegetation phenology, explain parturition date in bighorn sheep. Although autumn cues drive the timing of conception, they do not predict conditions at parturition in spring. We calculated the mismatch between individual parturition date and spring green-up, assessed whether mismatch increased over time and investigated the consequences of mismatch on lamb neonatal survival, weaning mass and overwinter survival. Mismatch fluctuated over time but showed no temporal trend. Temporal changes in green-up date did not lead to major fitness consequence of mismatch. Detailed data on individually marked animals revealed no effect of mismatch on neonatal or overwinter survival, but lamb weaning mass was negatively affected by mismatch. Capital breeders might be less sensitive to mismatch than income breeders because they are less dependent on daily food	60	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15923
Hayes, MA; Adams, RA	Simulated bat populations erode when exposed to climate change projections for western North America	PLOS ONE	Recent research has demonstrated that temperature and precipitation conditions correlate with successful reproduction in some insectivorous bat species that live in arid and semiarid regions, and that hot and dry conditions correlate with reduced lactation and reproductive output by females of some species. However, the potential long-term impacts of climate-induced reproductive declines on bat populations in western North America are not well understood. We combined results from long-term field monitoring and experiments in our study area with information on vital rates to develop stochastic age-structured population dynamics models and analyzed how simulated fringed myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>) populations changed under projected future climate conditions in our study area near Boulder, Colorado (Boulder Models) and throughout western North America (General Models). Each simulation consisted of an initial population of 2,000 females and an approximately stable age distribution at the beginning of the simulation. We allowed each population to be influenced by the mean annual temperature and annual precipitation for our study area and a generalized range-wide model projected through year 2086, for each of four carbon emission scenarios (representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0, RCP8.5). Each population simulation was repeated 10,000 times. Of the 8 Boulder Model simulations, 1 increased (+29.10%), 3 stayed approximately stable (+2.45%, +0.05%, -0.03%), and 4 simulations	54	2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0180693

Öz, E; Kücükkeleş e, O; Kurt, O; Kapici, Y	The relationship between earthquake- induced post- traumatic stress disorder and breastfeeding attitude and behavior	BMC PSYCHIATRY	Background This study aimed to investigate the prevalence and severity of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and analyze the relationship between PTSD and breastfeeding attitudes and behaviors among breastfeeding mothers and women with children aged 0-24 months, all of whom had experienced the earthquake. Methods In this cross-sectional survey, a face-to-face questionnaire was administered to 173 earthquake survivors in Ad & imath;yaman, Turkey, during June and July 2023. The PTSD Checklist-Civilian scale was used to assess the presence of PTSD, while the Breastfeeding Attitudes of the Evaluation Scale (BAES) was employed to evaluate breastfeeding behaviors in mothers. Results Significantly higher PTSD scores (47.6 +/- 17.4) were found among women staying in tents, while lower scores (37.0 +/- 16.4) were observed in those who continued breastfeeding. 78.6% of women reported decreased breast milk because of the earthquake. Mothers with reduced milk supply had higher PTSD scores (46.1 +/- 17.3). Breastfeeding training was associated with higher BAES scores (106.8 +/- 56.8) and lower PTSD scores (32.5 +/- 11.0). A significant negative correlation was observed between the PTSD score and BAES ($r = -0.742$; $p < 0.001$). Conclusions The study demonstrated that breastfeeding may protect mothers against	24	2024 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12888-024-05803-2
Kyozuka, H; Yasuda, S; Kawamura, M; Nomura, Y; Fujimori, K; Goto, A; Yasumura, S; Abe, M	Impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake on feeding methods and newborn growth at 1 month postpartum: results from the Fukushima Health Management Survey	RADIATION AND ENVIRONME NTAL BIOPHYSICS	This study examined the effects of three disasters (the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011, followed by a tsunami and the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident) on feeding methods and growth in infants born after the disasters. Using results from the Fukushima Health Management Survey, Soso District (the affected area where the damaged nuclear power plant is located) and Aizu District (a less-affected area located farthest from the plant) were compared. In this study, newborn and maternal background characteristics were examined, as well as feeding methods, and other factors for newborn growth at the first postpartum examination for 1706 newborns born after the disaster in the affected (n = 836) and less-affected (n = 870) areas. Postpartum examinations took place 1 month after birth. Feeding method trends were examined, and multivariate regression analyses were used to investigate effects on newborn mass gain. There were no significant differences in background characteristics among newborns in these areas. When birth dates were divided into four periods to assess trends, no significant change in the exclusive breastfeeding rate was found, while the exclusive formula-feeding rate was significantly different across time periods in the affected area ($p = 0.02$). Multivariate analyses revealed no significant independent associations of maternal depression and change in medical facilities (possible disaster effects) with other newborn growth factors in	33	2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00411-016-0636-7

Hendrickson , M; Davey, CS; Harvey, BA; Schneider, K	Breastfeeding Among Pediatric Emergency Physicians Rates, Barriers, and Support	PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY CARE	Objectives Physician mothers are at risk for early cessation of breastfeeding, in part because of challenges associated with returning to work. Given the inherent unpredictability of emergency medicine practice, we hypothesized that pediatric emergency medicine (PEM) physicians would face unique challenges in continuing breastfeeding while working in their field. The aims of this study were to determine the 6-month breastfeeding rates of PEM physicians, gain insight into their experiences expressing breast milk while working in pediatric emergency departments, and determine factors that support or discourage successful breastfeeding. Methods This study was a cross-sectional survey of members of the American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Emergency Medicine via its quarterly membership survey program. Separate survey pathways were developed for respondents who had ever breastfed and those who had not. Results One hundred ninety-three responded; 91 had breastfed, and 102 had not. Of those who breastfed, 90% did so for 6 months or longer. Mean (SD) duration was 12.5 (7.1) months (range, 2-48 months). Of those who expressed milk at work, only 7.6% felt they always had sufficient time to pump; 32% felt they always had what they considered to be an appropriate location to pump. Breastfeeding duration rate of at least 6 months was higher for those (66%) who sometimes to always had access to what they felt were	29	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/PEC.0000000000002757
Yatoo, MI; Kanwar, MS; Wani, SA; Kumar, D; Dimri, U	Alteration of metabolic biomarkers and oxidative stress indices in pashmina (Changthangi) goats under climate change	INDIAN JOURNAL OF ANIMAL SCIENCES	The main aim of this study was to evaluate climate change induced variation of metabolic biomarkers and oxidative stress indices in different age groups of pashmina goats. Adult animals in comparison to young and old animals had significantly higher levels of glucose, glycated haemoglobin (GHb), fructosamine and total protein during summer and significantly higher levels of glucose, fructosamine and haemoglobin (Hb) during winter. Significantly reduced levels of these biochemicals were noted in winter than summer in all age groups except for glucose in young and old, GHb in young and Hb in adult animals. Urea and acetoacetate levels were significantly higher in young animals than adults during winter. Higher betahydroxybutyrate and lower propionate levels were noted during winter than summer in all age groups. Significantly higher levels of insulin, T-3, T-4 and lower levels of TSH and cortisol in adult animals were noted in both seasons. Significant rise of insulin in adult, T-3 and T-4 in young and old, cortisol in young and TSH in all animals occurred during winter. Level of GSH in summer, CAT and SOD in winter were	39	2016

Vineer, HR; Baber, P; White, T; Morgan, ER	Reduced egg shedding in nematode- resistant ewes and projected epidemiological benefits under climate change	INTERNATIO NAL JOURNAL FOR PARASITOLO GY	Global livestock production is facing serious new challenges, including climate-driven changes in parasite epidemiology, and anthelmintic resistance, driving a need for non-chemotherapeutic methods of parasite control. Selecting for genetic resistance to gastrointestinal nematode infection could reduce reliance on chemical intervention and mitigate increases in parasite challenge due to climate change. Ewes of the composite Exlana breed with a range of estimated breeding values (EBVs) based on nematode faecal egg counts (FECs) were monitored during the peri-parturient period on two farms in southwestern England. Ewes with low EBVs (resistant) had lower FECs during the peri-parturient period than those with high EBVs (susceptible): the mean FEC was reduced by 23% and 34% on Farms 1 and 2, respectively, while the peak FEC was reduced by 30% and 37%, respectively. Neither EBV nor FEC were correlated with key performance indicators (estimated milk yield, measured indirectly using 8 week lamb weight, and ewe weight loss during lactation). Simulations predict that the reduced FECs of resistant ewes would result in a comparable reduction in infection pressure (arising from eggs shed by ewes) for their lambs. Furthermore, although the reduced FECs observed were modest, simulations predicted that selecting for nematode resistance in ewes could largely offset predicted future climate-driven increases in pasture infectivity arising from eggs contributed by these ewes. Selective breeding of the maternal line for nematode resistance therefore has potential epidemiological benefits by reducing pasture infectivity early in the grazing season and alleviating the need for	40	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpara.2019.06.008
Mathur, S; Maheshwara ppa, RP; Fouladirad, S; Metwally, O; Mukherjee, P; Lin, AW; Bharatha, A; Nicolaou, S; Ditkofsky, NG	Emergency Imaging in Pregnancy and Lactation	CANADIAN ASSOCIATIO N OF RADIOLOGIS TS JOURNAL- JOURNAL DE L ASSOCIATIO N CANADIENN E DES RADIOLOGIS	The use of diagnostic imaging studies in the emergency setting has increased dramatically over the past couple of decades. The emergency imaging of pregnant and lactating patients poses unique challenges and calls upon the crucial role of radiologists as consultants to the referring physician to guide appropriate use of imaging tests, minimize risk, ensure timely management, and occasionally alleviate unwarranted trepidation. A clear understanding of the risks and benefits involved with various imaging tests in this patient population is vital to achieve this. This review discusses the different safety and appropriateness issues that could arise with the use of ionizing radiation, iodinated-, and gadolinium-based contrast media and radiopharmaceuticals in pregnant and lactating patients. Special considerations such as trauma imaging, safety concerns	55	2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0846537120906482

<p>Jeon, E; Jang, S; Yeo, JM; Kim, DW; Cho, K</p> <p>Impact of Climate Change and Heat Stress on Milk Production in Korean Holstein Cows: A Large-Scale Data Analysis</p>	<p>ANIMALS</p>	<p>Simple Summary Climate change driven by global warming and greenhouse gas emissions is a major global concern, particularly in Republic of Korea. Heat stress is a prominent issue in livestock farming, particularly in Holstein dairy cows, due to its negative impact on productivity. However, a limited number of studies have evaluated its effects in Republic of Korea. This study aimed to evaluate climate change trends in Republic of Korea and assess the impact of heat stress on milk production in Holstein cows using comprehensive large-scale data. The results showed that both milk production and lactation persistency sharply declined after surpassing their respective temperature-humidity index (THI) break points. Understanding the relationship between climate change, heat stress, and dairy cow productivity allows stakeholders to make informed decisions to ensure the sustainability and resilience of the livestock industry amid changing environmental conditions. Abstract This study investigated the effects of heat stress on milk production in Korean Holstein cows using large-scale data. Heat stress was assessed using the temperature-humidity index (THI). Weather records (2016 to 2020) were collected from 70 regional weather stations using an installed automated surface observing system (ASOS). A dataset of 2,094,436 milk production records from 215,276 Holstein cows obtained from the Dairy Cattle Genetic Improvement Center was analyzed. Stepwise selection was used to select the input variables, including the daily maximum THI (THI_max). Least-squares means were calculated for milk yield, fat and protein corrected milk (FPCM), fat and protein yield, fat-to-protein ratio, solids not fat, and lactation persistency. Segmented linear regression analysis determined the break points (BPs) of the THI_max. Over the five years,</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ani13182946</p>
<p>Harville, EW; Xiong, X; Buekens, P</p> <p>Hurricane Katrina and Perinatal Health</p>	<p>BIRTH-ISSUES IN PERINATAL CARE</p>	<p>We review the literature on the effects of Hurricane Katrina on perinatal health, and providing data from our own research on pregnant and postpartum women. After Katrina, obstetric, prenatal, and neonatal care was compromised in the short term, but increases in adverse birth outcomes such as preterm birth, low birthweight, and maternal complications were mostly limited to highly exposed women. Both pregnant and postpartum women had rates of post-traumatic stress disorder similar to, or lower than, others exposed to Katrina, and rates of depression similar to other pregnant and postpartum populations. Health behaviors, such as smoking and breastfeeding, may have been somewhat negatively affected by the disaster, whereas effects on nutrition were likely associated with limited time, money, and food choices, and indicated by both weight gain and loss. We conclude that, with a few specific exceptions, postdisaster concerns and health outcomes for pregnant and postpartum women were similar to those of other people exposed to Hurricane Katrina. In such situations, disaster planners and researchers should focus on providing care and support for the normal concerns of the peripartum period, such as breastfeeding, depression,</p>	<p>51</p>	<p>2009 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-536X.2009.00360.x</p>

McMahon, CR; Burton, HR	Climate change and seal survival: evidence for environmentally mediated changes in elephant seal, <i>Mirounga leonina</i> , pup survival	PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	Maternal and physical factors play a significant role in animal life-history variability, which means that large scale climate change has the potential to affect the size and dynamics of animal populations indirectly through maternal investment and directly through conditions that animals are exposed to. However, little is known about the effects of large-scale oceanographic events such as the El-Nino southern oscillation (ENSO) that influence productivity in the Southern Ocean and the abundance, quality and distribution of prey. The possible mechanisms by which physical factors and primary productivity could influence life-history traits, such as survival of apex predators, includes direct influences such as food availability and foraging success and indirect influences such as stored maternal investment and resource transfer during lactation. Here, we quantify the relative contribution of maternal investment and climate conditions at remote foraging sites to survival in the first year of life for southern elephant seals. We present evidence linking climate (ENSO) and variations in a key demographic parameter-first-year survival-and demonstrate that survival was highest during ENSO events and that the	54	2005 http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2004.3038
Lyu, ZQ; Soleman, SR; Fujitani, T; Fujii, Y; Mahmoud, MAM; Harada, KH	Absence of Detectable Radionuclides in Breast Milk in Sendai, Japan in 2012 Even by High-Sensitivity Determination: Estimated Dose among Infants after the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH	The aim of this study was to estimate radionuclide levels in breast milk and the transferred dose to their infants in Sendai (100 km from Fukushima), Japan after the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster. Radionuclide concentrations were analyzed in 101 specimens of breast milk collected in 2012. Median values for minimum detectable activities were 0.39, 0.34, 1.1, 1.89, and 17.1 Bq/kg for Cs-137, Cs-134, I-131, Ag-110m, and K-40, respectively. Only radionuclides from K-40 were detected. To estimate potential exposure and radiocesium dose, we assumed that the samples contained each minimum detectable activity level. The mean minimum detectable activity concentrations (standard deviation) of Cs-137 and Cs-134 were 0.42 (0.15) and 0.37 (0.14) Bq/kg, respectively. Means of estimated dietary intakes of Cs-137 and Cs-134 among infants were 0.35 (0.12) and 0.31 (0.11) Bq/day, respectively. The committed effective doses of radiocesium in infants aged 3 and 12 months via breastmilk were estimated at 5.6 (2.1) and 3.3 (1.2) mu	31	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18115825

Schlichting, D; Hashemi, L; Grant, C	Infant Food Security in New Zealand: A Multidimensional Index Developed from Cohort Data	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH	Food security (FS) during infancy is associated with lifelong outcomes. New Zealand is a developed economy that reports poor childhood nutrition-related health statistics, particularly among minority children, yet has no measure of FS applicable to infancy. The objective was to develop an FS index for New Zealand infants and examine its association with demographic covariates and health outcomes. Within a large (n = 6853) nationally representative cohort, variables describing infant food consumption, breastfeeding, and maternal food-related coping methods were collected from mothers during late infancy. An FS index was derived using confirmatory factor analysis. Associations were assessed by logistic regressions and described using odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI). Fifteen percent of the cohort was highly FS, 43% tenuously food insecure (FIS), and 16% highly food insecure (FIS). Infants from minority ethnic groups had lower odds of being food secure, as did those born to the youngest mothers, mothers who smoked, or those who lived in low-income households. FIS infants had higher odds of morbidity. Interventions to improve infant FS should focus on improving dietary quality, and should give particular consideration to minority infants. We identified that FIS shows wide ethnic and socioeconomic inequity, and is	47	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16020283
Giusti, A; Marchetti, F; Zambri, F; Pro, E; Brillo, E; Colaceci, S	Breastfeeding and humanitarian emergencies: the experiences of pregnant and lactating women during the earthquake in Abruzzo, Italy	INTERNATIONAL BREASTFEEDING JOURNAL	Background Emergencies have a great impact on infant and young child feeding. Despite the evidence, the recommended feeding practices are often not implemented in the emergency response, undermining infant and maternal health. The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of pregnant and lactating women during the earthquake emergency that occurred in L'Aquila on 6 April 2009. Methods The study design was qualitative descriptive. Data were collected by individual semi-structured interviews, investigating the mother's experiences of pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, infant formula or complementary feeding during the emergency and the post emergency phase. Data analysis was categorical and was performed by using N-Vivo software. Results Six women who were pregnant at the time of the earthquake were interviewed in January 2010. In addition to the essential needs of pregnant and lactating women, such as those related to the emergency shelters conditions, the main findings emerged from this study were: the reconfiguration of relationships and the central role of partners and family support; the need of spaces for sharing experiences and practices with other mothers; the lack of breastfeeding support after the hospital discharge; the inappropriate donations and distribution of Breast Milk Substitutes. Conclusions During and after L'Aquila earthquake, several	63	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13006-022-00483-8

Kitczak, T; The Usefulness of AGRICULTUR The climate warming and changes in weather patterns in Europe are negatively affecting the structure of grassland swards. The disappearance of valuable forage grasses can be observed. Therefore, in order to keep grassland productivity high, high-yielding grasses of good quality that are resistant to changes in the weather are being sought. At the moment there are few publications which present the long-term influence of changing weather conditions on meadow sward structure and its fodder value. This study aimed to assess the suitability of grass mixtures with Festulolium braunii for grassland renewal by full tillage on organic soil, taking into account atmospheric conditions. The experiments were carried out in the years 2009-2018 on a meadow complex located on organic soil in the Randow river valley, near Ramin (Germany). Grassland restoration was carried out by the method of full cultivation in three experiments with different proportions of Festulolium braunii and Lolium perenne (the existing grassland was eliminated and seeds of a new grass mix were sown). The meadow experiments were established using the method of random blocks in four repetitions Detailed studies included: floristic composition of meadow sward, fresh and dry mass yields, and content of: crude protein, soluble sugars, raw fiber, and net energy NEL (net energy lactation) concentration. Festulolium braunii, Poa pratensis, Dactylis glomerata, and Phleum pratense proved to be more resistant to low temperatures in winter and excess water in spring than Lolium perenne. The largest production potential of fresh and dry mass was

Shangguan, FF; Wang, RX; Quan, X; Zhou, CH; Zhang, C; Qian, W; Zhou, YJ; Liu, ZK; Zhang, XY	Association of Stress-Related Factors With Anxiety Among Chinese Pregnant Participants in an Online Crisis Intervention During COVID-19 Epidemic	FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY	<p>Background: Previous systematic review indicated the prevalence of prenatal anxiety as 14-54%. Pregnant women are a high-risk population for COVID-19. However, the prevalence of anxiety symptoms and related factors is unknown in Chinese pregnant women during COVID-19 outbreak. Objective: To investigate the prevalence of anxiety symptoms and the related factors in Chinese pregnant women who were attending crisis intervention during the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: The data of this cross-sectional study were collected in about 2 months (February 28 to April 26, 2020). Data analysis was performed from April to May 2020. Participants completed a set of questionnaires via the Wechat Mini-program before starting the online self-help crisis intervention for COVID-19 epidemic. A total of 2,120 Chinese pregnant women who were attending a self-help crisis intervention participated in this study. A survey was developed to address possible stress-related factors in pregnant women during the COVID-19 outbreak, including demographic, socioeconomic, and pregnancy-related factors, as well as COVID-19 related factors. Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) scale and the 10-item perceived stress scale were, respectively, employed to measure anxiety and stress-related factors. Results: A total of 21.7% (459) of pregnant women reported at least mild anxiety (≥ 5 on the GAD-7 scale), and only 82 women reported moderate to severe anxiety (≥ 10 on the GAD-7 scale). Factors associated with at least mild anxiety included living in Hubei province (OR = 1.68, 95% CI = 1.32-2.13), nobody providing everyday life support (OR = 1.81, 95% CI = 1.18-2.77), pelvic pain or vaginal bleeding (OR = 1.67, 95% CI = 1.32-2.09), and higher perceived stress (OR = 6.87, 95% CI = 5.42-9.02). Having relatives or neighbors with</p>	45	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.633765
Premer, C; Caruso, K	Safety profile of the most ordered medications for breastfeeding patients in the emergency department	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE	<p>Background: Emergency Medicine (EM) physicians routinely treat breastfeeding patients. Physicians frequently recommend pumping and dumping milk for perceived safety risks. We hypothesized that the majority of the most commonly ordered medications in the emergency department (ED) are safe for breastfeeding patients. Accordingly, we performed a comprehensive safety analysis of the commonly ordered medications and provided an algorithm for EM physicians to utilize when treating breastfeeding patient in the ED. Methods: We investigated the 90 most administered medications to female patients between the ages of 15 to 50 for common ED chief complaints at a tertiary care academic medical center from January 2018 to December 2022. A total of 145,960 doses were analyzed. We subsequently searched LactMed (R), InfantRisk Application, and Pubmed (R) for all safety information on these medications and divided them by categories. Ultimately, we proposed a treatment algorithm for breastfeeding patients in the ED. Results: Analgesics were the most commonly ordered medications in the ED, and importantly analgesics ranging from ibuprofen to morphine are safe in limited doses in the ED setting. Antibiotics and antifungals pose limited</p>	33	2024 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2024.02.042

<p>Gicquel, M; East, ML; Hofer, H; Cubaynes, S; Benhaïem, S</p>	<p>Climate change does not decouple interactions between a central-place- foraging predator and its migratory prey</p>	<p>ECOSPHERE</p>	<p>Little is known about potential cascading effects of climate change on the ability of predators to exploit mobile aggregations of prey with a spatiotemporal distribution largely determined by climatic conditions. If predators employ central-place foraging when rearing offspring, the ability of parents to locate sufficient prey could be reduced by climate change. In the Serengeti National Park, Tanzania, migratory species dominate mammalian herbivore biomass. These migratory herds exploit nutrient-rich vegetation on the southern plains in the rainy season and surface water in the northwest in the dry season. Female spotted hyenas <i>Crocuta crocuta</i> breed throughout the year and use long-distance central-place-foraging commuting trips to migratory herds to fuel lactation for ≥ 12 months. Changes in rainfall patterns that alter prey movements may decrease the ability of mothers to locate profitable foraging areas and thus increase their overall commuting effort, particularly for high-ranking females that have priority of access to food resources within their clan territory and thus less commuting experience. In hyena clan territories, this may be reflected by a decrease in migratory herd presence and a decrease in the presence of lactating females, as maternal den presence represents the opposite of commuting effort. We investigated the strength of the relationship between rainfall volume, migratory herd presence in three hyena clan territories, and the responses of lactating females to this climate/prey relationship in terms of maternal den presence, using an observation-based dataset spanning three decades. The probability of migratory herd presence in hyena clan territories increased with the amount of rainfall 2 months earlier, and maternal den presence increased with migratory herd presence. Rainfall volume</p>	<p>71</p>	<p>2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.4012</p>
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Hipgrave, DB; Assefa, F; Winoto, A; Sukotjo, S	Donated breast milk substitutes and incidence of diarrhoea among infants and young children after the May 2006 earthquake in Yogyakarta and Central Java	PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	Objective: Distribution of breast milk substitutes (BMS) after the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake was uncontrolled and widespread. We assessed the magnitude of BMS distribution after the earthquake, its impact on feeding practices and the association between consumption of infant formula and diarrhoea among infants and young children. Design: One month after the earthquake, caregivers of 831 children aged 0-23 months were surveyed regarding receipt of unsolicited donations of BMS, and on recent child-feeding practices and diarrhoeal illness. Setting: Community-level survey in an earthquake-affected district. Subjects: Primary caregivers of surveyed children. Results: In all, 75% of households with an infant aged 0-5 months and 80% of all households surveyed received donated infant formula; 76% of all households received commercial porridge and 49% received powdered milk. Only 32% of 0-5-month-old infants had consumed formula before the earthquake, but 43% had in the 24 h preceding the survey ($P < 0.001$). Consumption of all types of BMS was significantly higher among those who received donated commodities, regardless of age ($P < 0.01$). One-week diarrhoea incidence among those who received donated infant formula (25.4 %) was higher than among those who did not (11.5%; relative risk = 2.12, 95% CI = 1.34, 3.35). The rate of diarrhoea among those aged 12-23 months was around five times	42	2012 http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1368980010003423
Grace, K; Frederick, L; Brown, ME; Boukerrou, L; Lloyd, B	Investigating important interactions between water and food security for child health in Burkina Faso	POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT	Failures in either water systems or food systems, or a combination of system failures, could provide the underlying explanation for continued high levels of malnutrition in many regions. We focus on child health and offer the first spatially explicit analysis of the interaction between water source and food insecurity on children's health in Burkina Faso, an African nation that continues to struggle with poor children's health. We combine data from the 2010 Demographic and Health Survey, a small USAID water quality survey collected from community wells, and remotely sensed imagery. Results suggest that, in a few cases, reliable and clean water sources are positively correlated to children's linear growth and weight gain, although in many regions, the interaction with community-level food production is critical to understanding health outcomes. The results also suggest that maternal health and nutrition during pregnancy and	68	2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-017-0270-6

<p>Dong, CX; Ge, PF; Ren, XL; Zhao, XF; Wang, J; Fan, HQ; Yin, SA</p> <p>Growth and anaemia among infants and young children for two years after the Wenchuan Earthquake</p>	<p>ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION</p>	<p>Background: In order to monitor malnutrition morbidity and anaemic prevalence of infants and young children in rural disaster areas affected by Wenchuan earthquake. Methods: About three months, one year and two years after earthquake (including 77, 102 and 307 children, respectively), by using the questionnaires, information on nutritional and health status of infants and young children aged 6-23 months was collected and evaluated, and anthropometry and haemoglobin concentration were measured. Results: Most of families could not prepare complementary foods for their children so that the children only ate the same meals as adults which resulted in very poor situation in the quantity and quality of complementary food for infants and young children. The main nutritional problems in children included the lack of feeding knowledge in parents; only 10% children could have breast feeding within one hour after delivery, and the basic exclusive breastfeeding was lower. More than 90% children never received nutrient supplements. The malnutrition prevalence was significantly increased two years after the earthquake. The decrease of body weight was rapid (underweight prevalence from 0 at three months to 5.9% after two years), and then a lasting effect resulted in decrease of length shown by stunting prevalence from 6.6% at three months to 10.8% after two years and wasting prevalence from 1.3% at three months to 4.0% after two years.</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.6133/apjcn.2014.23.3.03</p>
<p>Giffen, PS; Kilgour, JD; Jacobsen, M; Thacker, K; Holmberg, AA</p> <p>The Nonclinical Assessment of Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze (E)), a Near Zero Global Warming Potential Propellant for Use in Metered Dose Inhalation Products</p>	<p>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TOXICOLOGY</p>	<p>HFO-1234ze (E) is proposed as a near zero global warming propellant for use in metered dose inhaled (MDI) products. This paper describes the non-clinical safety assessment in mice, rats, and dogs and supplements previously reported data (genetic toxicology, short-term toxicology, and reproductive toxicology). In all species, HFO-1234ze (E) was only detectable in blood for a short period after dosing with no evidence of accumulation. HFO-1234ze (E) was without any toxicological effects at very high doses in subchronic (13-week mouse) and chronic (39-week dog) studies. Chronic (26-week) administration to rats at very high doses was associated with an exacerbation of rodent progressive cardiomyopathy, a well-documented background finding in rodents. In a 2-generation study, extremely high doses were associated with the early euthanasia of some lactating female rats. This finding was considered to be significantly influenced by a state of negative energy balance, reflecting the specific vulnerability of rats during lactation. These findings</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>2024 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/10915818231206025</p>

Boudalia, S; Gueroui, Y; Zebza, R; Arbia, T; Chiheb, AE; Benada, M; Hadri, Z; Youcefi, A; Bousbia, A	Camel livestock in the Algerian Sahara under the context of climate change: Milk properties and livestock production practices	JOURNAL OF AGRICULTUR E AND FOOD RESEARCH	Camel livestock is an ancestral activity in Algeria; however, climate change has forced camel herders to modify their breeding practices to make them more sustainable. This study summarized livestock production practices, milk qualities, and the potential of camel livestock to preserve production ability under global warming. To collect data related to livestock farming practices, 10 camel herders were interviewed using a formal questionnaire. Then, 15 milk samples (9 samples of raw milk and 6 samples that had undergone heat treatment) were collected in the region of Oued Souf in southeastern Algeria to carry out the physicochemical and bacteriological analysis. From 1990 to 2021, results showed severe drought accompanied by a significant increase in the annual average maximum temperature with a temporal slope of 0.04 degrees C year ⁻¹ and a significant decline in annual precipitation with a temporal slope of -0.07 mm year ⁻¹ . A socio-demographic survey revealed a low educational level for camel herders. They owned small herd of camels (6.84 +/- 8.66 camels) in the transhumant and extensive system or > 150 heads in the nomadic and extensive system. The average daily milk production in the nomadic system was very low (<3 L/day); it was less important compared to that in the transhumant system (4-5 L/day), with an acceptable physicochemical quality but poor bacteriological quality. Given the susceptibility of the research area, we recorded that camel livestock and travel mobility were used as adaptation strategies to	115	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jafr.2023.100528
Givens, ML; Luszczak, M	Breast disorders: A review for emergency physicians	JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE	Breast complaints are a common reason for women to seek medical attention. While true emergencies involving the breast are rare, the fact that one out of every eight women will develop breast cancer increases the sense of urgency for patients presenting with concerns related to the breast. This article reviews the evaluation and treatment of true breast emergencies as well as less urgent but more common concerns relating to the breast such as trauma, infection, pain, discharge, postoperative	15	2002 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0736-4679(01)00437-1
Nakstad, B; Filippi, V; Lusambili, A; Roos, N; Scorgie, F; Chersich, MF; Luchters, S; Kovats, S	How Climate Change May Threaten Progress in Neonatal Health in the African Region	NEONATOLO GY	Climate change is likely to have wide-ranging impacts on maternal and neonatal health in Africa. Populations in low-resource settings already experience adverse impacts from weather extremes, a high burden of disease from environmental exposures, and limited access to high-quality clinical care. Climate change is already increasing local temperatures. Neonates are at high risk of heat stress and dehydration due to their unique metabolism, physiology, growth, and developmental characteristics. Infants in low-income settings may have little protection against extreme heat due to housing design and limited access to affordable space cooling. Climate change may increase risks to neonatal health from weather disasters, decreasing food security, and facilitating infectious disease transmission. Effective interventions to reduce risks from the heat include health education on heat risks for mothers, caregivers, and clinicians; nature-based solutions to reduce urban heat	48	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000525573

<p>Takács, L; Smolík, F; Lacinová, L; Dansová, P; Feng, TS; Mudrák, J; Zábrodská, K; Monk, C</p>	<p>Emergency cesarean section is a risk factor for depressive symptoms when breastfeeding is limited</p>	<p>JOURNAL OF PSYCHOSO MATIC RESEARCH</p>	<p>Objective: Previous studies indicated associations between cesarean section (CS), breastfeeding, and depressive symptoms. There is, however, little research integrating these variables into one model to analyze their interrelations. The aim of this observational prospective longitudinal study is to examine whether the effect of CS on postpartum depressive symptoms is mediated by difficulties with breastfeeding. Methods: The participants were recruited in 5 maternity hospitals during their prenatal medical check-ups. Breastfeeding status was self-reported by the mothers six weeks postpartum. Screening for depressive symptoms was performed at six weeks (N = 404) and nine months (N = 234) postpartum using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale. Path analysis was used to model the relations between CS, breastfeeding, and depressive symptoms. Results: No direct effects of CS on depressive symptoms at six weeks or nine months postpartum were found. CS was associated with a lower probability of exclusive breastfeeding, which was, in turn, associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms six weeks postpartum. The analysis stratified by type of CS revealed that the effect on breastfeeding only occurred with emergency, not planned, CS. The effect of CS on breastfeeding was noticeably stronger in women without</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychores.2021.110691</p>
<p>Carvalho, RS; Kara- José, N; Temporini, ER; Kara, N; Noma- Campos, R</p>	<p>SELF- MEDICATION: INITIAL TREATMENTS USED BY PATIENTS SEEN IN AN OPHTHALMOLOG IC EMERGENCY ROOM</p>	<p>CLINICS</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE: This study seeks to identify practices of self-medication in the treatment of ocular emergencies. We examine patients' use of both homemade preparations and manufactured products before seeking specialized care. MATERIALS AND METHODS: We conducted a cross-sectional analytic survey of consecutive patients seen in the ophthalmology emergency room of a teaching hospital. RESULTS: The sample included 561 subjects, 51.3% males and 48.7% females, with a mean age of 39.8 years. Prior to seeking emergency care, 40.5% reported self-medicating; 29.4% used a homemade preparation (13.9% referred to an industrialized product like boric acid as a homemade preparation), and 11.1% used a manufactured product. The most frequently used products included a boric acid solution (53.3%), a normal saline solution (35.7%), herbal infusions (6.1%) and breast milk (4.8%). Viral conjunctivitis was the most frequent diagnosis (24.4%), followed by the presence of a corneal foreign body (7.4%). No significant differences were found in the self-treatment of ocular injuries according to gender (p = 0.95), level of education (p = 0.21) or age (p = 0.14). In addition, self-medication practices were not related to the medically judged severity of the condition. CONCLUSION: Patients often attempt to treat conditions that</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>2009 http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S1807-59322009000800005</p>

Hirani, S; Richter, S; Salami, B	Humanitarian aid and breastfeeding practices of displaced mothers: a qualitative study in disaster relief camps	EASTERN MEDITERRAN EAN HEALTH JOURNAL	Background: During disasters and displacement, affected families often receive humanitarian aid from governmental and nongovernmental organizations and donor agencies. Little information is available on the effects of humanitarian aid on the breastfeeding practices of mothers affected by disaster and displacement. Aims: The aim of this study was to explore the effects of humanitarian aid on the breastfeeding practices of displaced mothers affected by natural disasters in Chitral, Pakistan. Methods: This was qualitative study of residents of four villages of Chitral who had experienced a recent flood and later an earthquake. Data were collected through field observations, analysis of various documents (e.g. aid-agency documents, published reports and newspaper articles) and in-depth interviews with 18 internally displaced mothers living in disaster relief camps in Chitral. Results: Three main themes developed from the data: humanitarian aid as a life saver, insufficient humanitarian aid affecting breastfeeding, and systemic injustices in the distribution of humanitarian aid. Conclusion: Although humanitarian aid facilitated the survival, health and well-being of the displaced mothers and their family members, there were various problems with the humanitarian aid that increased the vulnerability of the displaced mothers and negatively	24	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.26719/emhj.20.087
Yoshihama, M	Visualizing drivers of gender health disparities: Ongoing participatory action research following the 2011 disaster in Japan	SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE	As part of an ongoing participatory action research project initiated following the 2011 Great East Japan Disaster to improve disaster policies and responses, this study examines social factors and processes that affect women's well-being in and after disasters. Using PhotoVoice methodology, the project has engaged women affected by the Great East Japan Disaster in participatory assessment and analysis over the last ten years. Begun in three sites in June 2011, the project is currently operating in seven locations: four in the coastal areas affected by the tsunami in the Iwate and Miyagi prefectures; two in Fukushima Prefecture; and one in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, where the largest number of out-of-prefecture evacuees reside. Participating members, recruited in collaboration with local NGOs, are women affected by the disaster aged from in their 20s to over 70 years. They take photographs of their lives and attend facilitated group discussions on an ongoing basis. Participatory analysis of their photographs and narratives by members and group facilitators (including the author) uses the analytical approach of grounded theory's open and focused coding with constant comparison. The analysis identifies various ways the disaster affected women, compromising their livelihood, safety, and well-being. It reveals an interconnection between the evacuation of children and women of reproductive age, loss of employment in the female-dominated occupational sectors, and increased dependent care responsibilities, which in turn compromises women's financial and emotional well-being. The analysis also elucidates the gendered division	63	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114133

Cai, M; Loy, SL; Tan, KH; Godfrey, KM; Gluckman, PD; Chong, YS; Shek, LPC; Cheung, YB; Lek, N; Lee, YS; Chan, SY; Chan, JKY; Yap, F; Ang, SB	Association of Elective and Emergency Cesarean Delivery With Early Childhood Overweight at 12 Months of Age	JAMA NETWORK OPEN	<p>IMPORTANCE Global cesarean delivery (CD) rates have more than doubled over the past 2 decades, with an increasing contribution from elective CDs. Cesarean delivery has been linked to early childhood overweight and obesity, but limited studies have examined elective and emergency CDs separately. OBJECTIVE To investigate whether elective or emergency CD was associated with risk of early childhood overweight.</p> <p>DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS Data were drawn from the Growing Up in Singapore Toward Healthy Outcomes (GUSTO) study, an ongoing prospective mother-child birth cohort study. Participants were pregnant women aged 18 years or older with homogeneous parental ethnic background in their first trimester recruited between June 2009 and September 2010 (n = 1237) at 2 major public hospitals in Singapore. Those with type 1 diabetes or undergoing chemotherapy or psychotropic drug treatment were excluded. Data analysis commenced in October 2017. EXPOSURES Delivery mode obtained from clinical records. Elective and emergency CD examined separately against vaginal delivery as reference. MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Body mass index-for-age z scores at age 12 months calculated based on 2006 World Health Organization Child Growth Standards from infant weight and recumbent crown-heel length measurements taken between December 2010 and April 2012. High body mass index status at risk of overweight was defined as a z score of more than 1 SD and less than or equal to 2 SDs. Overweight was defined as a z score of more than 2 SDs. RESULTS Among 727 infants analyzed (51.2% [372] male), 30.5% (222) were born via CD, of which 33.3% (74) were elective. Prevalence of at risk of overweight and overweight at age 12 months was 12.2% (89) and 2.3%(17), respectively. Elective CD was significantly associated with at risk of overweight or overweight at age 12 months after adjusting for maternal ethnicity, age, education, parity, body mass index, antenatal smoking, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, gestational diabetes, and sex-adjusted birth weight-for-gestational age (odds ratio, 2.05; 95% CI, 1.08-3.90; P = .03).</p>	74	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.5025
Seaton, C; Sutherly, K; Miller, MA	Breastfeeding ketoacidosis: A rare but important diagnosis for emergency	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE	<p>We report a case of lactation ketoacidosis in a 22-year-old female who was breastfeeding two infants while dieting. She appeared non-toxic, but had a serum bicarbonate of 7meq/L, a pH of 7.07, and moderate serum ketones. She responded well to simple carbohydrate replenishment and brief cessation of breastfeeding. Emergency Physicians should be aware of this entity so as to avoid unnecessary morbidity and to begin prompt</p>	4	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2018.10.014

<p>Ayoya, MA; Golden, K; Ngnie-Teta, I; Moreaux, MD; Mamadoultaï bou, A; Koo, L; Boyd, E; Beauliere, JM; Lesavre, C; Marhone, JP</p>	<p>Protecting and improving breastfeeding practices during a major emergency: lessons learnt from the baby tents in Haiti</p>	<p>BULLETIN OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</p>	<p>Problem The 2010 earthquake in Haiti displaced about 1.5 million people, many of them into camps for internally displaced persons. It was expected that disruption of breastfeeding practices would lead to increased infant morbidity, malnutrition and mortality. Approach Haiti's health ministry and the United Nations Children's Fund, in collaboration with local and international nongovernmental organizations, established baby tents in the areas affected by the earthquake. The tents provided a safe place for mothers to breastfeed and for non-breastfed infants to receive ready-to-use infant formula. Such a large and coordinated baby tent response in an emergency context had never been mounted before anywhere in the world. Local setting Baby tents were set up in five cities but mainly in Port-au-Prince, where the majority of Haiti's 1555 camps for displaced persons had been established. Relevant changes Between February 2010 and June 2012, 193 baby tents were set up; 180499 mother infant pairs and 52 503 pregnant women were registered in the baby tent programme. Of infants younger than 6 months, 70% were reported to be exclusively breastfed and 10% of the mixed feeders moved to exclusive breastfeeding while enrolled. In 2010, 13.5% of registered infants could not be breastfed. These infants received ready-to-use infant</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>2013 http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.12.113936</p>
<p>Hakim, RB; Ronsaville, DS</p>	<p>Effect of compliance with health supervision guidelines among US infants on emergency department visits</p>	<p>ARCHIVES OF PEDIATRICS & ADOLESCENT MEDICINE</p>	<p>Background: There are few studies that demonstrate the health benefit of compliance with early periodic health supervision. Objective: To examine the association between emergency department (ED) use and compliance with prevailing guidelines for periodic health supervision for conditions that potentially could be avoided among a national cohort of US children. Design: This was a historic cohort study that combined maternal and primary care physician reports of the use of preventive care services for infants during the first 7 months of life from the 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey and its 1991 Longitudinal Follow-up study. A preventive care scale used in Cox proportional hazards survival regression predicted the time to the first ED visit for selected diagnoses and all-cause visits controlling for illness severity. Results: Among children with incomplete well-child care in the first 6 months of life, there was an increased risk of having an ED visit for an upper respiratory tract infection (hazard ratio, 2.3; 95% confidence interval, 1.6-3.2), gastroenteritis (hazard ratio, 1.8; 95% confidence interval, 1.0-3.0), asthma (hazard ratio, 2.1; 95% confidence interval, 1.0-4.3), and all-cause ED visits (hazard ratio, 1.6; 95% confidence interval, 1.4-1.98).</p>	<p>39</p>	<p>2002 http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/archpedi.156.10.1015</p>

Tapki, N	EFFECTS OF MILK FRESENIUS MARKETING ENVIRONME CHANNEL TYPES NTAL ON QUALITY MILK BULLETIN PRODUCTION AND PROFITABILITY OF SMALL-SCALE DAIRY FARMS REGARDS TO FOOD SECURITY IN TURKEY	The aim of this study is to demonstrate the impact of raw milk marketing channel types of small-scale dairy cattle farms on the quality milk production and economic efficiency, as well as on food security and rural development. Within the research, sixty small-scale farms, in total owning 120 head Holstein Friesian lactating cows, were selected and divided into subgroups based on their marketing channel types: (1) Marketing Channel I (MARKCHAN 1), in this marketing channel type, the milk produced is sold to the milk collection center daily, (2) Marketing Channel II (MARKCHAN 11), in this marketing channel type, the producers sell the milk either as raw milk or in milk products. Milk samples were taken from the buckets of milk ten times on a monthly basis. The results demonstrated that 96.67% of the MARKCHAN I and 53.33% of the MARKCHAN II farms produced quality milk while the production rate of poor-quality milk was 3.33% for MARKCHAN I and 46.67% MARKCHAN II farms (P < 0.05), respectively. MARKCHAN I farms have less antibiotic residues in the milk than MARKCHAN II farms. The average somatic cell count, milk, fat, dry matter, protein, acidity and density were measured in MARKCHAN 1 and MARKCHAN II farms as 331608; 642964; 3.9867%, 3.4600%; 12.5624%, 10.8020%; 3.4847%, 3.2433%; 6.5300, 6.9747 (pH) and 1.0451, 1.0298 (P < 0.05), respectively. In addition, the average number of lactating cows, lactation milk yield, annual profit per cow, milk sale price, total active capital and animal capital were measured in	21	2021
Ladavac, AS; Emergency Dubin, WR; management of Ning, A; agitation in Stuckeman, pregnancy PA	GENERAL HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRY	Objective: This study aimed to better understand how agitated pregnant women are pharmacologically managed in a psychiatric emergency service (PES). Method: A retrospective chart review was conducted on 80 women admitted to a PES with HCG-positive urine, from January 1, 2004, to June 30, 2005. Of these, 31 patients required medication for agitation. We describe the demographics (age, ethnicity, housing status, insurance status), chief complaint, medical status, drug use and medical management in the PES, as well as pregnancy awareness, prenatal care and trimester. Patient data were analyzed using simple frequency calculations and cross tabulations with SPSS. Results: Thirty-one (39%) patients received 34 doses of psychotropic medication. Haloperidol, alone or in combination with a benzodiazepine, was the most frequently administered psychotropic medication, while risperidone was the second most commonly administered medication. Two patients required brief restraint for assaultive behavior that was unresponsive to any other	24	2007 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.genhosppsych.2006.09.003

Polakow-Farkash, S; Gilad, O; Merlob, P; Stahl, B; Yogev, Y; Klinger, G	Levonorgestrel used for emergency contraception during lactation-A prospective observational cohort study on maternal and infant safety	JOURNAL OF MATERNAL-FETAL & NEONATAL MEDICINE	Objective: To identify possible effects of levonorgestrel used as an emergency contraceptive during breastfeeding on mothers and their infants. Study design: A prospective observational cohort study of all women who contacted the Teratology Information Service between January, 2005 and January, 2010. Breastfeeding women who used levonorgestrel as an emergency contraceptive (study group) were compared to breastfeeding women who used either ethynodiol diacetate or desogestrel (control group). Women were followed for 6-24 months. Main outcome measures were adverse maternal and infant effects and continuation of breastfeeding. Results: We followed 71 of 128 study group women and 72 of 100 control group women. Maternal adverse effects were mainly vaginal bleeding, which was less frequent in the study vs. control group (16 of 71 vs. 27 of 72, p = 0.068). Decreased lactation was uncommon and similar in both groups. Breastfeeding was reinitiated within less than 8 h in 75% of the levonorgestrel group women. Adverse	20	2013 http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/14767058.2012.722730
Giles, J; Satriawan, E	Protecting child nutritional status in the aftermath of a financial crisis: Evidence from Indonesia	JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENTAL ECONOMICS	In response to concerns over the vulnerability of the young in the wake of Indonesia's 1997-1998 economic crises, the Government of Indonesia implemented a supplementary feeding program to support early childhood nutritional status. This paper exploits heterogeneity in duration of program exposure to evaluate the impact of the program on children aged 6 to 60 months. By examining differences in nutritional status of treated younger children and a placebo group of older children, the analysis finds that the program improved the nutritional status of treated children, and most significantly, led to 7 and 15% declines in rates of moderate and severe stunting, respectively, for children aged 12 to 24	35	2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2014.12.001

Amorim, F; Jorge, I; Beja, P; Rebelo, H	Following the water? Landscape-scale temporal changes in bat spatial distribution in relation to Mediterranean summer drought	ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION	Understanding how the spatial distribution of ecological resources shapes species' diversity and abundance in human-modified landscapes is a central theme in conservation biology. However, studies often disregard that such patterns may vary over time, thereby potentially missing critical environmental constraints to species persistence. This may be particularly important in highly mobile species such as bats, which are able to track temporal variations in spatial resource distribution. Here we test the hypothesis that bats in Mediterranean landscapes are strongly affected by the progressive reduction in water availability during the seasonal summer drought. We analyzed the effects of landscape composition and structure on bat diversity and activity, during pregnancy, lactation, and postlactation periods, and identified the most influential variables within and across periods. Water bodies showed the strongest positive effect on bats, followed by riparian habitats and areas with steeper (>30%) slopes. However, while during pregnancy, there were only small landscape effects, these increased during lactation and postlactation, highlighting a progressively stronger association with water habitats during the summer drought. The spatial projection of habitat models showed that the landscape distribution of bat diversity and activity hotspots changed markedly over time. During pregnancy, the spatial pattern of hotspot distribution was weakly defined, while during lactation and particularly postlactation, there was a concentration of hotspots along permanently flowing watercourses. Our study highlights that permanently flowing watercourses are critical for bat conservation in	106	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ece3.4119
Mena, Y; Ruiz-Mirazo, J; Ruiz, FA; Castel, JM	Characterization and typification of small ruminant farms providing fuelbreak grazing services for wildfire prevention in Andalusia (Spain)	SCIENCE OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONME NT	Several wildfire prevention programs in Spain are using grazing livestock to maintain fuelbreaks with low levels of biomass. Even though shepherds are remunerated for these services, many of their farms are hardly viable in the current socio-economic context. By analyzing 54 small ruminant farms participating in the Grazed Fuelbreak Network in Andalusia (southern Spain), this research aimed to identify the main types and characteristics of such farms and, considering the challenges they are facing, propose strategies to improve both their economic viability and their effectiveness in fuelbreak grazing. Based on data collected through a survey on key farm management aspects, a multivariate analysis was performed and four main types of farm were identified: two clusters of dairy goat farms and two composed mostly of meat-purpose sheep farms. Farms in all clusters could benefit from improvements in the feeding and reproductive management of livestock, either to enhance their productivity or to make better use of the pasture resources available. Dairy goat farms remain more dependent on external animal feed to ensure a better lactation, therefore they should either diminish their workforce costs per animal or sell transformed products directly to consumers to improve their economic viability. Best fuelbreak grazing	47	2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.11.088

Vohr, B; McGowan, E; Keszler, L; O'Donnell, M; Hawes, K; Tucker, R	Effects of a transition home program on preterm infant emergency room visits within 90 days of discharge	JOURNAL OF PERINATOLOGY	OBJECTIVE: To evaluate effects of a transition home program (THP) and risk factors on emergency room (ER) use within 90 days of discharge for preterm (PT) infants < 37 weeks gestation. STUDY DESIGN: This is a prospective 3-year cohort study of 804 mothers and 954 PT infants. Mothers received enhanced neonatal intensive care unit transition support services until 90 days postdischarge. Regression models were run to identify the effects of THP implementation year and risk factors on ER visits. RESULTS: Of the 954 infants, 181 (19%) had ER visits and 83/181 (46%) had an admission. In regression analysis, THP year 3 vs year 1 and human milk at discharge were associated with decreased risk of ER visits, whereas increased odds was associated with non-English speaking, maternal mental health disorders and bronchopulmonary	33	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/jp.2017.136
Parekh, KP; Overbeeke, T; Halsey-Nichols, RM	Implementation of a Departmental Female Emergency Medicine Physician Group	WESTERN JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE	Gender disparities exist in academic emergency medicine (EM). We developed and implemented a female EM physician group - Women in Academic Emergency Medicine (WAM) - to support female EM residents, fellows, and faculty. The goal of WAM is to provide a support system through mentorship, education, and outreach. A targeted needs assessment was completed to identify goals and objectives specific to our department. In the first full year of implementation, WAM hosted eight events, including three topical dinners and one formal panel. Of 42 female faculty and residents, 40 (95%) attended at least one WAM event, and all (20/20) of the female faculty strongly supported WAM. WAM advocated for increased female physician representation on the department's Physician Executive Leadership Group and preservation of	8	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.5811/westjem.2018.11.39827
Mason-Jones, AJ; Beltrán, L; Keding, A; Berry, V; Blower, SL; Whittaker, K; Bywater, T	Predictors of Mother and Infant Emergency Department Attendance and Admission: A Prospective Observational Study	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH JOURNAL	ObjectiveTo explore the predictors of emergency department attendance and admission for mothers and their infants.MethodsSelf-reported emergency department (ED) attendance and admission, sociodemographic, mental health, and other measures were recorded at baseline and at 12 months at 4 sites in England between May 2017 and March 2020.ResultsInfants' gestational age (OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.61 to 0.88, p = 0.001), mothers' mental health (OR 2.40, 95% CI 1.30 to 4.41, p = 0.005) and mothers' attendance at ED (OR 2.34, 95% CI 1.13 to 4.84, p = 0.022) predicted infant ED attendance. Frequency of attendance was predicted by ED site (IRR 0.46, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.73, p = 0.001) and mothers' age (IRR 0.96, 95% CI 0.92 to 1.00, p = 0.028). Infant hospital admissions were predominantly for respiratory (40%) and other infectious diseases (21%) and were predicted by previous health problems (OR 3.25, 95% CI 1.76 to 6.01, p < 0.001).Mothers' ED attendance was predicted by mixed or multiple ethnic origin (OR 9.62, 95% CI 2.19 to 42.27, p = 0.003), having a male infant (OR 2.08, 95% CI 1.03 to 4.20, p = 0.042), and previous hospitalisation (OR 4.15, 95% CI 1.81 to 9.56, p = 0.001). Hospital admission was largely for reproductive health issues (61%) with frequency predicted by having attended the ED at least once	37	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10995-022-03581-5

<p>Metallinos- Katsaras, E; Colchamiro, R; Edelstein, S; Siu, E</p> <p>Household Food Security Status Is Associated with Anemia Risk at Age 18 Months among Low- Income Infants in Massachusetts</p>	<p>JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMY OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS</p>	<p>Background Food insecurity and anemia are prevalent among low-income families and infants. Anemia may reflect iron deficiency anemia (IDA) risk. IDA in infancy and early childhood may have long-lasting developmental effects. Few studies have examined food security status (FSS) as a risk factor for anemia. Objective To examine the association between household FSS, sociodemographic and health-related variables, and anemia incidence at age 18 months among low-income infants in the Massachusetts Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (MA/WIC). Study design This was a longitudinal study using data from MA/WIC (August 2001 to November 2009) to assess the relationship between household FSS during the 12 months preceding the 1-year visit (age 9 to 15 months) and anemia at age 18 months. Participants/settings Infants included were not anemic at age 12 months and had complete data on household FSS and the following covariates (N=17,831): race/Hispanic ethnicity, maternal education, breastfeeding duration, household size, and child age. Statistical analyses performed Multiple logistic regression was used to examine the association between household FSS during the prior 12 months and anemia at 18 months, controlling for infant age, sex, and race/Hispanic ethnicity, breastfeeding, maternal education, and household size. Results A majority of infants (56%) were nonwhite, and 19.9% lived in food-insecure households (4.8% in very-low food security). Of the infants who were not anemic at age 12 months, 11.7% became anemic by age 18 months. Infants living in low-food secure households were 42% more likely (adjusted odds ratio 1.42, 95% CI, 1.27-1.60). to develop anemia at age 18 months than were their</p>	<p>36</p>	<p>2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jand.2016.06.008</p>
<p>Chatterjee, S; Sharma, CB; Guria, RT; Dubey, S; Lavie, CJ</p> <p>Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis- A primer for emergency physician</p>	<p>JOURNAL OF FAMILY MEDICINE AND PRIMARY CARE</p>	<p>Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVT) is notoriously known for its varied presentations and extremely high risk of mortality, if remains undetected and untreated. On the other hand, life can be saved with full functional recovery if CVT can be identified with high index of clinical suspicion with supportive imaging and treatment with appropriate anticoagulation. It is important for clinicians to be meticulous to screen for both the potential reversible and heritable causes of CVT so that appropriate measures can be taken to prevent such catastrophe. Here we report a case of CVT involving right sigmoid and transverse sinuses presenting with acute onset left sided hemiplegic without antecedent headache or seizures. Patient was successfully treated with anticoagulants with nearly full functional recovery. Multiple predisposing factors were identified. As per our knowledge, this is the first case of CVT</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc_192_20</p>

<p>Pourali, S; Aghayari, F; Ardakani, MR; Paknejad, F; Golzardi, F</p>	<p>Benefits from Intercropped Forage Sorghum- Red Clover Under Drought Stress Conditions</p>	<p>GESUNDE PFLANZEN</p>	<p>To investigate the sorghum-clover intercropping systems under different levels of drought stress, an experiment was conducted as split plots based on a randomized complete block design with three replications in a semi-arid region of Iran during the 2016 and 2017 cropping seasons. Drought stress at three levels (supply 100, 75, and 50% of soil moisture deficit: I-100, I-75, I-50, respectively) as the main factor and cropping system at eight levels (including three replacement intercropping, three additive intercropping, and sole cropping of sorghum and red clover) as sub-factor were evaluated. The results showed that the highest dry matter and crude protein yields (26.53 and 2.54 Mg ha⁻¹), respectively) were recorded in the intercropping system of 100% sorghum +100% clover (S100C100) under the I-100 irrigation regime. Increasing the proportion of clover in intercropping systems increased the crude protein content, dry matter digestibility, dry matter intake, net energy for lactation, and relative feed value (RFV), whereas increasing the proportion of sorghum in intercropping systems improved the forage yield. As the intensity of drought stress increased, the RFV increased in all cropping systems except the clover monoculture and intercropping system of 25% sorghum +75% clover (S25C75). The highest land equivalent ratio (LER) under I-</p>	<p>47</p>	<p>2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10343-023-00833-4</p>
<p>Arage, G; Belachew, T; Abate, KH</p>	<p>Women's experiences related to the ?great famine? in Ethiopia: A qualitative study</p>	<p>INTERNATIO NAL JOURNAL OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION</p>	<p>Background: In developing countries as women are mostly involved in handling food and feed-ing, their narrative is expected to generate optimal portrayal of the lived experiences surround-ing the times of food shortage. Although there were repeated bouts of famine in Ethiopia, the experiences of women have never been documented. This qualitative study was aimed to ex-plore and understand the experiences of women who survived the 1983-85 Ethiopian great famine.Method: A qualitative study was employed as an approach to document the experiences of women about the great Ethiopian famine in Kobo town of North Wollo Zone. In-depth inter-view and field notes lasting for an average of 40 min were carried out among 10 women who survived from the great famine. Purposive sampling technique was used to pick and interview women who had experience of Ethiopian great famine using local language. The interview was carried out using semi-structured interview guides with probes and open-ended questions to ex-haustively capture the narratives. Texts with similar code were pooled together and presented in narratives using verbatims as illustrations. Data analysis was supported by ATLAS.ti 7.1.4 software. Members were checked with the congruence of given report and thematized results.Results: A total of four themes including perceived severity of the Ethiopian great famine, the consequences and causes the famine, common ailments during the famine, the coping mecha-nisms/survival strategies emerged after the data were saturated at ten in-depth interviews. The participants described that the famine was catastrophic and caused severe loss of human life. The heart touching</p>	<p>49</p>	<p>2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2022.103329</p>

Masud, N; AlShaibi, S; AlBassri, T; Khan, S;	Case of rupture ectopic pregnancy with emergency	CLINICAL CASE REPORTS	Levonorgestrel emergency contraception (LNG-EC) tends to make uterus unfavorable for implantation but does not prevent embryo implantation. Emergency contraceptives pills should be used with caution among lactating women who at the same time should be monitored closely for	18	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ccr3.3849
Shaaban, OM; Abbas, AM; Mahmoud, HR; Yones, EM; Mahmoud, A; Zakherah, MS	Levonorgestrel emergency contraceptive pills use during breastfeeding; effect on infants' health and development	JOURNAL OF MATERNAL- FETAL & NEONATAL MEDICINE	Objective: The current study aims to evaluate the effect of the use of single packet of levonorgestrel emergency contraceptive pills (LNG-ECPs) during breastfeeding on the health and development of the nursing infant. Materials and methods: The current study was an ancillary observational cohort study carried out in a university hospital. We counseled all women delivered and planning birth-space and breastfeed for at least 1 year for participation during postpartum hospital stay. Eligible participants for inclusion in the randomized controlled trial (NCT 01111929) were allocated to receive adequate Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) counseling (LAM-only group) or the LAM counseling in addition to counseling about LNG-ECPs use (LAM + emergency contraception (EC) group). These pills were to be used once if unprotected intercourse did occur after expiry of any of the LAM prerequisites and before the couples started to use a reliable method of contraception. We included the first 100 women in the LAM + EC who did use the pills and the first 100 women in the control group who completed the follow-up visits for 6 months to draw the infants' outcome. The primary outcome was the difference of anthropometric measurements of the infants at 3 and 6 months postpartum. Secondary outcome was the difference in the Psycho-social, fine and gross motor, and language development using Denver development screening test. Results: There were no statistical significant differences between both the groups regarding the infants' weight, length, head circumference, chest circumference, and mid-arm circumference	24	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14767058.2018.1439470
Ewing, B; Buchholtz, S; Rotanz, R	Assisting pregnant women to prepare for disaster	MCN-THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATERNAL- CHILD NURSING	Disasters are natural or man-made life-altering events that require preplanning to save lives. Pregnant women are a particularly vulnerable population in such events, because they have special physical and psychosocial needs. Preparations made for labor and birth might have to be drastically altered in the event of an emergency especially if a women is separated from her familiar healthcare providers and facilities. The issue of breastfeeding also must be considered in disaster planning for pregnant women along with occurrences such as food shortages and outbreak of illnesses caused by overcrowding of displaced persons. Recent events such as hurricane Katrina have demonstrated that	27	2008 http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.NMC.0000313417.66742.ce

Miranda, M; Sicilia, M; Bartolomé, J; Molina- Alcaide, E; Gálvez- Bravo, L; Cassinello, J	Foraging sexual segregation in a Mediterranean environment: Summer drought modulates sex- specific resource selection	JOURNAL OF ARID ENVIRONME NTS	A large body of studies have linked sexual segregation in dimorphic ungulates with differential resource selection and nutritional requirements of the sexes. However, detailed patterns of sexual dietary preferences have rarely been assessed as keystone mechanisms of sexual segregation. We compared diet and nutritional selection by 3 sex-age classes in the Iberian red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus hispanicus</i> Hilzheimer) across reproductive states and according to seasonal fluctuations in resource availability in a Mediterranean environment. Foraging segregation between sexes was found during rut when female/juvenile selection of shrubs was higher than that of males. Observed foraging patterns relate to a stronger selection of nitrogen, tannins and lignin by females and juveniles, and fibres by males. Our findings are associated to the Mediterranean climate, where rut and lactation concur with a shortage period, the particularly dry summer. Foraging segregation between sexes during the rut could be shaped by a conjunction of factors such as the low quality of resources and different	57	2012 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaridenv.2012.05.011
Ferrante, MC; Fusco, G; Monnolo, A; Saggiomo, F; Guccione, J; Mercogliano, R; Clausi, MT	Food contamination by PCBs and waste disposal crisis: Evidence from goat milk in Campania (Italy)	CHEMOSPH ERE	Aim: The study aims at investigating whether, and if so, to what extent the strong presence of urban and industrial waste in a territory may cause PCB contamination in goat milk produced therein. Methods: We compared PCB concentrations in goat milk from three different locations in the Campania region (Italy). One of the three locations, together with its surrounding area, has long suffered from illegal waste disposal and burning mainly by the so-called Ecomafia. The other locations, not involved in these illegal activities, allowed us to create a control group of goats with characteristics very similar to those of main interest. Results: In milk from the waste contaminated area we identified high PCB concentrations (six indicator PCBs amounted to 170 ng g ⁻¹ on lipid weight, on average), whereas there was an almost total absence of such pollutants in milk from the control group. Concentrations of the six indicator PCBs were above the current European maximum residue limit	68	2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2017.07.144

Erdinger, L; Eckl, P; Ingel, F; Khussainova , S; Utegenova, E; Mann, V; Gabrio, T	The Aral Sea disaster - human biomonitoring of Hg, As, HCB, DDE, and PCBs in children living in Aralsk and Akchi, Kazakhstan	INTERNATIO NAL JOURNAL OF HYGIENE AND ENVIRONME NTAL HEALTH	Mercury and arsenic have been measured in urine samples and HCB, DDE and PCBs in blood samples of children from Aralsk and Akchi, Kazakhstan. Due to the special situation of Aralsk in the desert left by the drying out Aral Sea, environmental pollution with heavy metals and organic contaminants is believed to be higher than elsewhere in Kazakhstan. Aralsk was formerly located at the shore of the Aral Sea and is now far away from it. Akchi is a similar village and was included in this study as a Kazakh reference site. Urine concentrations of arsenic were higher in Akchi (9.4 mug/l) than in Aralsk (5.5 mug/l) and compared to children from Mannheim, Germany (4.25 mug/l; Median values). Regarding Hg, differences between children of Aralsk and Akchi were not significant and concentrations were lower than reference values from Germany. DDE contamination of children from Aralsk (2.48 mug/l) was significantly higher compared to Akchi (1.35 mug/l). DDE concentrations in blood samples from children in both cities were also significantly higher	21	2004 http://dx.doi.org/10.1078/1438-4639-00325
Sulo, S; Brunton, C; Drawert, S; Watson, G; Hegazi, R; Bastasch, M	Increased Emergency Department Utilization and Costs for Medicare Cancer Patients with Malnutrition Diagnoses	JOURNAL OF NUTRITION HEALTH & AGING	Background Malnutrition or its risk affects up to 70% of cancer patients. Compared to adequately nourished oncology patients, those with malnutrition experience more complications and have poorer prognoses, thus higher needs for healthcare. We compared utilization of emergency department (ED) services and costs for Medicare-covered cancer patients with or without a malnutrition diagnosis. Methods We used the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Standard Analytic File to identify fee-for-service beneficiaries who had a cancer diagnosis, and had one or more outpatient claims in 2018. We totaled individual claims and costs for ED visits per beneficiary, then calculated mean per-person claims and costs for malnourished vs non-malnourished patients. Results Using data from over 2.8 million claims of patients with cancer diagnoses, the prevalence of diagnosed malnutrition was 2.5%. The most common cancer types were genitourinary, hematologic/blood, and breast. Cancer patients with a malnutrition diagnosis, compared to those without, had a significantly higher annual total number of outpatient claims (21.4 vs. 11.5, P<.0001), including a 2.5-fold higher rate of ED visits (1.43 vs. 0.56, p<.0001). As result, such patients incurred more than 2-fold higher mean ED claim costs than did their adequately nourished counterparts	52	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12603-022-1826-4

Mumtaz, Z; Levay, A	Forbidden exchanges and gender: implications for blood donation during a maternal health emergency in Punjab, Pakistan	CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA	A safe, consistent blood supply in Pakistan is critical in combating maternal deaths due to haemorrhage. The dominant form of blood donation in Pakistan is a directed-replacement system. Complex sociocultural values influence from whom a recipient can receive blood. This focused ethnography aimed to investigate if, in this patriarchal society, the gender of the recipient influences who will donate blood. Data were collected from the district of Rawalpindi/ Islamabad, Jhelum and Layyah in 2009 and 2012. Findings revealed that gendered notions of blood and blood donation construct reproductive blood loss as less serious than other types of blood loss. Husbands almost universally removed themselves from the process of blood procurement for their wives in the midst of a maternal health emergency. This was due to a combination of gender norms and beliefs about the power of blood, akin to the power of breast milk, to connect husbands and wives in a donor-recipient relationship that would lead to the negation of the marital	52	2013 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09584935.2013.826625
Gitau, R; Makasa, M; Kasonka, L; Sinkala, M; Chintu, C; Tomkins, A; Filteau, S	Maternal micronutrient status and decreased growth of Zambian infants born during and after the maize price increases resulting from the southern African drought of 2001- 2002	PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	Objective: To investigate the effects on maternal micronutrient status and infant growth of the increased maize prices that resulted from the southern African drought of 2001-2002. Design: Longitudinal cohort study. Setting: A maternal and child health clinic in Lusaka, Zambia. Subjects: Maternal and infant health and nutrition data and maternal plasma were being collected for a study of breast-feeding and postpartum health. Samples and data were analysed according to whether they were collected before (June to December 2001), during (January 2002 to April 2003) or after (May 2003 to January 2004) the period of increased maize price. Season and maternal HIV status were controlled for in analyses. Results: Maize price increases were associated with decreased maternal plasma vitamin A during pregnancy (P=0.028) and vitamin E postpartum (P=0.042), with the lowest values among samples collected after May 2003 (vitamin A: 0.96 $\mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.84-1.09, n=38; vitamin E: 30.8 $\mu\text{mol mmol}^{-1}$ triglycerides, 95% CI 27.2-34.8, n=64) compared with before January 2002 (vitamin A: 1.03 $\mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$, 95% CI 0.93-1.12, n=104; vitamin E: 38.9 $\mu\text{mol mmol}^{-1}$ triglycerides, 95% CI 34.5-43.8, n=47). There were no significant effects of sampling date on maternal weight, haemoglobin or acute-phase proteins and only marginal effects on infant weight. Infant length at 6 and 16 weeks of age decreased progressively throughout the study (P-values for time of data collection were 0.51 at birth, 0.051 at 6 weeks and 0.026 at	18	2005 http://dx.doi.org/10.1079/PHN2005746

Parrott, ML; Ward, SJ; Temple- Smith, PD; Selwood, L	Effects of drought on weight, survival and breeding success of agile antechinus (Antechinus agilis), dusky antechinus (A- swainsonii) and bush rats (Rattus fuscipes)	WILDLIFE RESEARCH	Extreme weather conditions, such as drought, significantly decrease the survival and breeding success of numerous species. Despite the frequent occurrence of such conditions in Australia, little is known about the effects of changing environmental conditions on the native small mammals. This study, conducted from 2002 to 2004, focussed on sympatric wild populations of the agile antechinus (<i>Antechinus agilis</i>), with more limited information on the dusky antechinus (<i>A. swainsonii</i>) and the bush rat (<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>). Bodyweights of agile antechinus before and during the breeding season were significantly lower in 2003 (drought) than in 2002 or 2004. Survival of female agile antechinus and the number of young per litter also decreased significantly during drought. In contrast, the dusky antechinus showed no difference in mean bodyweights between years, high survival rates of females and similar litter sizes in 2002 and 2003. There was also no difference in bodyweight of bush rats between years. Low rainfall was recorded during pregnancy	40	2007 http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/WR07071
Booth, S; Deen, C; Thompson, K; Kleve, S; Chan, E; McCarthy, L; Kraft, E; Fredericks, B; Brimblecom be, J; Ferguson, M	Conceptualisatio n, experiences and suggestions for improvement of food security amongst aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents and carers in remote Australian communities	SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE	This study aimed to determine perceptions of the lived experience of food insecurity and suggestions to improve food security in four remote Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory, and Queensland. Participants were Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander pregnant and breastfeeding women, and parents/carers of children aged six months to five years. Semi-structured interviews (n=17) were conducted between June-July 2021 and the data thematically analysed using a four stage process. No specific term was used by participants to describe being either food secure or insecure. Descriptions of food security were centred in food sharing, food sufficiency, and family activities. Elements describing food insecurity were physical pain and emotional stress, adults going without food, seeking family help and managing without food until payday. Factors contributing to food insecurity were reported to be: (i) Low income and unemployment, (ii) Cost of living remotely, (iii) Resource sharing, and (iv) Impact of spending on harmful commodities and activities. Three themes were conceptualised: (1) Cultural practices buffer food insecurity, (2) Coping with food insecurity, (3) People accept a degree of food insecurity as normal. Findings suggest Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural practices such as sharing food buffer episodic food insecurity and constitute 'cultural food security'. Despite use of cultural practices (e.g., procuring traditional food) and generic coping strategies, regular episodes of food insecurity often aligned with the off week of social assistance payments. Household energy (electricity) security was coupled to food security. Suggestions for	70	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2023.115726

Collins, S; Sadler, K	Outpatient care for severely malnourished children in emergency relief programmes: a retrospective cohort study	LANCET	Background In emergency nutritional relief programmes, therapeutic feeding centres are the accepted intervention for the treatment of severely malnourished people. These centres often cannot treat all the people requiring care. Consequently, coverage of therapeutic feeding centre programmes can be low, reducing their effectiveness. We aimed to assess the effectiveness of outpatient treatment for severe malnutrition in an emergency relief programme. Methods We did a retrospective cohort study in an outpatient therapeutic feeding programme in Ethiopia from September, 2000, to January, 2001. We assessed clinical records for 170 children aged 6-120 months. The children had either marasmus, kwashiorkor, or marasmic kwashiorkor. Outcomes were mortality, default from programme, discharge from programme, rate of weight gain, and length of stay in programme. Findings 144 (85%) patients recovered, seven (4%) died, 11 (6%) were transferred, and eight (5%) defaulted. Median time to discharge was 42 days (IQR 28-56), days to death 14 (7-26), and days to default 14 (7-28). Median rate of weight gain was 3.16 g kg(-1) day(-1) (1.86-5.60). In patients who recovered, median rates of weight gain were 4.80 g kg(-1) day(-1) (2.95-8.07) for marasmic patients, 4.03 g kg(-1) day(-1) (2.68-4.29) for marasmic kwashiorkor patients, and 2.70 g kg(-1) day(-1) (0.00-4.76) for kwashiorkor patients. Interpretation Outpatient treatment exceeded internationally accepted minimum	19	2002 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(02)11770-3
Kassiri, H; Dehghani, R; Kasiri, M; Dehghani, M; Kasiri, R	A Survey on Zika Virus Infection as a Global Emergency, a Mosquito-Borne Flavivirus	ENTOMOLO GY AND APPLIED SCIENCE LETTERS	Introduction and Objectives: The spread of the Zika virus throughout Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Oceania and the reported outbreaks of the Zika virus disease has turned this virus into a public health emergency of international concern. Given the significance of this disease and its spread across the world, this study investigated the history, epidemiology, symptoms, vectors, reservoirs, transmission methods, virus characteristics, and control, and it's status in Iran and the rest of the world. Materials and Methods: Some keywords such as Zika virus, neurodegenerative disorders, global distribution, vector and control were used to search the Internet and authentic medical journals in scientific databases for papers submitted from 2009 to 2019. Seventy-one articles were found of which 52 were selected considering the objectives of the study. These researches were studied and criticized while introducing the Zika virus disease. Results: This virus is broadly similar to the Dengue virus in terms of epidemiological indicators and transmission cycle in urban areas. It causes mild illness in most cases, but infection during pregnancy can lead to congenital birth defects. Several mosquito species have been identified as vectors for the Zika virus. It is also transmitted through breast milk, blood transfusion, sexual intercourse, and from mother to child during pregnancy or delivery. The virus is also transmitted	45	2020

Christian, P	Impact of the Economic Crisis and Increase in Food Prices on Child Mortality: Exploring Nutritional Pathways	JOURNAL OF NUTRITION	The current economic crisis and food price increase may have a widespread impact on the nutritional and health status of populations, especially in the developing world. Gains in child survival over the past few decades are likely to be threatened and millennium development goals will be harder to achieve. Beyond starvation, which is one of the causes of death in famine situations, there are numerous nutritional pathways by which childhood mortality can increase. These include increases in childhood wasting and stunting, intrauterine growth restriction, and micronutrient deficiencies such as that of vitamin A, iron, and zinc when faced with a food crisis and decreased food availability. These pathways are elucidated and described. Although estimates of the impact of the current crisis on child mortality are yet to be made, data from previous economic crises provide evidence of an increase in childhood mortality that we review. The current situation also emphasizes that there are vast segments of the world's population living in a situation of chronic food insecurity that are likely to be disproportionately affected by an economic crisis. Nutritional and health surveillance data are urgently needed in such populations to monitor both the impacts of a	44	2010 http://dx.doi.org/10.3945/jn.109.111708
Kikuchi, M	Influence of sanitation facilities on diarrhea prevalence among children aged below 5 years in flood-prone areas of Bangladesh: a multilevel analysis	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLLUTION RESEARCH	Although the improvement of sanitation facilities has been a major contributor to improving public health, it is not guaranteed to prevent negative health outcomes. This is especially true in areas affected by severe natural disasters, such as flooding or extreme rainfall. Previous studies have examined the association between catastrophic natural disasters and negative health outcomes. However, studies on disaster-prone areas are limited. This study focused on the impact of flood risks and examined whether the improvement of sanitation facilities would be sufficient to suppress the prevalence of diarrhea in flood-prone areas. Two secondary datasets including geodata on flood-prone areas were used for the analysis: one each was obtained from the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council. Two models with categorizations of sanitation facilities based on containment type and excreta flow were applied for analysis. Results showed that the severe flood-prone areas and diffused type of sanitation, where the feces are diffused without any containment, had significant positive associations with diarrhea prevalence; however, the interaction between them was negative. Moderate flood-prone areas had a significant positive association with diarrhea prevalence; however, the interaction with unimproved sanitation, which includes containment	73	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11356-023-29373-0

Minaie, M; Movahedi, A; Motlagh, AD; Abdollahi, Z; Djazayeri, A	Association of Socioeconomic Status and Food Security with Anthropometric Indices Among 2- 5-year-old Urban Children in Eight Different cities in Iran	INTERNATIO NAL JOURNAL OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	Introduction: Child nutrition status is very important in all societies, which is influenced by the interaction of multiple factors including food security and socioeconomic status in both genders. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between food security and socioeconomic status with anthropometric indices among 2-5-year-old urban children in eight different cities in Iran. Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, anthropometric Z scores of 7028 children of urban area were measured by using World Health Organization (WHO) Anthro software based on WHO 2007 standards. Family food security was assessed by using HFIAS 9-item questionnaire. Socioeconomic status as well as health factors were analyzed using the SPSS. Results: Based on the present study, significant correlation was observed between sleep time, birth weight, and food security ($P < 0.05$) with body mass index (BMI), while the rest of the variables including age, family size, number of children, parents' education, breastfeeding duration, watching TV, playing computer games, playing outdoors, number of main eating, and number of snacks showed no significant relation ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: It was	33	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/ijpvm.IJPVM_143_18
Anderson, PO	Emergency Contraception	BREASTFEED ING		6	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/bfm.2022.0160
Lashley, MA; Harper, CA	The Effects of Extreme Drought on Native Forage Nutritional Quality and White- tailed Deer Diet Selection	SOUTHEAST ERN NATURALIST	Forage availability is often used as a measure of habitat quality for <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (White-tailed Deer; hereafter Deer). Many studies have evaluated treatment effects on forage availability, but the effects of other abiotic factors, such as drought, on native forages and Deer diet selection are poorly understood. We measured diet selection and nutritional quality of commonly occurring forages following extreme drought (2007) and normal rainfall years (2008) in 4 closed-canopied hardwood stands in the Central Hardwoods region. Deer selected 6 forage species in both years of the study. Within these 6 species, crude protein (CP) and acid detergent fiber (ADF) were not different, and neutral detergent fiber (NDF) increased during the year of normal rainfall. Thirteen other commonly occurring forages showed a different trend, with CP negatively affected by drought and ADF and NDF unaffected. Less-selected species in the drought year and a greater selection-index cut-off value suggest Deer were more selective of species consumed during extreme drought because fewer plants met their nutritional requirements. Our data support the selective quality hypothesis, predicting Deer	48	2012 http://dx.doi.org/10.1656/058.011.0409

Fujita, M; Protective effects of diversified diets for dietary folate adequacy and serum homocysteine in breastfeeding mothers amid historic drought

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN BIOLOGY

ObjectivesThe United Nations recommends that women consume ≥ 5 food groups, also known as the minimum dietary diversity score for women (MDD-W), for nutritional health. This is increasingly unattainable for populations in climate hot zones coping with food insecurity by prioritizing calories over dietary breadth. Breastfeeding mothers may be particularly vulnerable to adverse health impacts of low dietary diversity due to elevated nutritional requirements for lactation. We investigated how the protective effects of MDD-W for folate adequacy varies by MDD-W score and mother-infant life history characteristics. MethodsWe conducted a secondary analysis of cross-sectional data from breastfeeding mothers ($n = 228$) in northern Kenya, surveyed during the 2006 Horn-of-Africa drought. Logistic regression models for adequate dietary folate (and vitamins B12 and B6) and normal homocysteine (folate-replete status) evaluated the effect of MDD-W alone and in interaction with infant/maternal characteristics. ResultsMDD-W (as ordinal or dichotomous variable) was positively associated with adequate folate (and vitamin B12). Having male infant was inversely associated with adequate dietary folate. MDD-W was generally unassociated with homocysteine. However, there was an interaction between MDD-W and sex of the infant. Namely, MDD-W ≥ 3 predicted increased probability of

<p>Shaaban, OM; Hassen, SG; Nour, SA; Kames, MA; Yones, EM</p>	<p>Emergency contraceptive pills as a backup for lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) of contraception: a randomized controlled trial</p>	<p>CONTRACEPTION</p>	<p>Background: The use of breastfeeding as a method of birth spacing occasionally ends in unplanned pregnancy. This is due to unexpected expiration of one or more of the lactation amenorrhea method (LAM) prerequisites. The current study tests a new concept that the in-advance provision of single packet of progestogen emergency contraception (EC) pills during the postpartum LAM counseling may decrease the incidence of unplanned pregnancy during breastfeeding. Study Design: This was a registered two-armed randomized controlled trial (NCT 01111929). Women intending to breastfeed and to postpone pregnancy for 1 year or more were approached. They received adequate postpartum contraceptive counseling. Women intending to use LAM were randomly assigned to one of two groups. The LAM-only group received the proper LAM counseling and did not receive counseling about EC. The LAM-EC group received counseling for both LAM and EC with in-advance provision of one packet of EC pills. They were advised to use these pills if one of the prerequisites of LAM expires and sexual relation has occurred before the initiation of another regular contraceptive protection. All the participants were advised that they need to use another regular method upon expiration of any of the LAM prerequisites. Results: Eligible women were 1158 parturients randomized into two equal groups. Forty-four percent of the women provided with EC used them. Significantly more women in the LAM-EC group initiated regular contraception within or shortly after the first 6 months postpartum when compared with those in the LAM-only group (30.5% vs. 7.3%, respectively; p=.0004). Pregnancy occurred in 5% of the LAM-only group as compared with 0.8% in the LAM-EC group</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>2013 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2012.07.013</p>
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Shinde, AK; Sankhyan, SK	Mineral contents of locally available feeds and fodders in flood prone eastern plains of Rajasthan and dietary status in ruminants	ANIMAL NUTRITION AND FEED TECHNOLOG Y	Mineral contents of common feeds and fodders and dietary mineral composition of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats under existing feeding practices in flood prone eastern plains of Rajasthan have been evaluated to identify the deficiency and development of supplementation strategies. Wheat, barley and sorghum cereal grains contained Ca 0.03-0.50%, P 0.34-0.39%, Mg 0.13-0.27%, Zn 28-36 ppm, Cu 7-8 ppm, Mn 27-50 ppm and Fe 319-365 ppm. Mustard, cotton seed cake, cluster bean grain and gram churi contained Ca 0.49-0.81%, P 0.34-0.60%, Mg 0.46-0.68%, Zn 35-51 ppm, Cu 4-10 ppm, Mn 1367 ppm and Fe 131-635 ppm. Green fodder contained Ca 0.42-1.00%, P 0.09%, Mg 0.64-0.83%, Zn 23-51 ppm, Cu 3-19 ppm, Mn 86-106 ppm and Fe 925-1536 ppm. Cereal straws and Stover contained Ca 0.47-1.14%, P 0.09-0.18%, Mg 0.18-0.83%, Zn 13-29 ppm, Cu 3-11 ppm, Mn 23-63 ppm and Fe 434-1431 ppm. Tree leaves contained Ca 0.79-1.61%, P 0.09-0.10%, Mg 0.46-0.86%, Zn 24-34 ppm, Cu. 9-31 ppm, Mn 34-68 ppm and Fe 555-801 ppm. Cattle and buffaloes in pregnancy and lactation stages were found short of Ca (7-10%) and P (50-56%) requirement. Magnesium content of diet of cattle and buffaloes was adequate and excesses the requirement in all the stages. Zn content during pregnancy and lactation stages in the diet were deficient (14-16%), Cu and Mn contents of diet were adequate and Fe content of diet was considerably higher (1074-1201 ppm) than requirement in the diet. Sheep and goats under existing feeding practices were found short of Ca in their diet. Phosphorus content of diet of sheep and goats in all the stage were below than the requirement owing to grazing resource and tree leaves in	19	2008
Ducros, M; Tourneux, P; Fontaine, C	Early discharge from maternity ward in response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Impact on emergency attendance	ARCHIVES DE PEDIATRIE	Background: In response to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic, our maternity department had to rapidly implement a protocol for early postpartum discharge. We evaluated the benefits and risks of early postpartum discharge. Methods: We performed an observational, single-center case-control study over a 3 month-period during the COVID-19 outbreak (from June 1 to August 31, 2020), following implementation of the early discharge policy. Newborns were classified into an early discharge group (within 48-72 h of a vaginal delivery and within 72-96 h of a cesarean delivery) or a standard discharge group (more than 72 h after a vaginal delivery and more than 96 h after a cesarean delivery). The primary outcome measure was inappropriate pediatric emergency department visits within 28 days of delivery. Results: A total of 546 newborns were included. A total of 22 (8.9%) of the 246 newborns in the early discharge group attended the pediatric emergency department vs. 30 (10.0%) of the 300 newborns in the standard discharge group (p = 0.65). Nine visits (40.9%) were considered inappropriate in the early discharge group vs. 13 (43.3%) in the standard discharge group (p = 0.83). Likewise, the intergroup difference in the hospital readmission rate was not statistically significant. Discussion: The implementation of early	36	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.arcped.2022.11.006

<p>Ozseker, B; Ozcan, UA; Rasa, K; Cizmeli, OM</p>	<p>Treatment of breast abscesses with ultrasound- guided aspiration and irrigation in the emergency setting</p>	<p>EMERGENCY RADIOLOGY</p>	<p>The purpose of our study was to describe the efficacy of ultrasound (US)-guided aspiration and intracavitary irrigation of breast abscesses in the emergency setting. Ten cases of mastitis clinically suspected of having a breast abscess were referred from the emergency department for breast ultrasound. Eleven abscesses depicted at US were treated with US-guided aspiration and intracavitary irrigation. All patients were given antibiotics, and the success of US-guided treatment was determined. Three abscesses that were smaller than 3 cm were treated with single aspiration and irrigation. Ninety-one percent of patients were cured with US-guided aspiration and irrigation requiring no further surgical intervention. One case of chronic mastitis fistulized to the skin and was drained surgically. No recurrences were observed in the follow-up period.</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>2008 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10140-007-0683-0</p>
<p>Belayneh, M; Loha, E; Lindtjorn, B</p>	<p>Spatial Variation of Child Malnutrition after Controlling for Known Risk Factors in a Drought-Prone Rural Community in Southern Ethiopia</p>	<p>ANNALS OF GLOBAL HEALTH</p>	<p>Background: Globally, understanding spatial analysis of malnutrition is increasingly recognized. However, our knowledge on spatial clustering of malnutrition after controlling for known risk factors of malnutrition such as wealth status, food insecurity, altitude and maternal characteristics is limited from Ethiopia. Previous studies from southern Ethiopia have shown seasonal patterns of malnutrition, yet they did not evaluate spatial clustering of malnutrition. Objective: The aim of this study was to assess whether child stunting and maternal malnutrition were spatially clustered in drought-prone areas after controlling for previously known risk factors of malnutrition. Methods: We used a community-based cohort study design for a one-year study period. We used SaTScan software to identify high rates of child stunting and maternal malnutrition clustering. The outcome based was the presence or absence of stunting and maternal malnutrition ([BMI] <18.5 kg/m(2)). We controlled for previously known predictors of child stunting and maternal malnutrition to evaluate the presence of clustering. We did a logistic regression model with declaring data to be time-series using Stata version 15 for further evaluation of the predictors of spatial clustering. Results: The crude analysis of SaTScan showed that there were areas (clusters) with a higher risk of stunting and maternal malnutrition than in the underlying at risk populations. Stunted children within an identified spatial cluster were more likely to be from poor households, had younger and illiterate mothers, and often the mothers were farmers and housewives. Children identified within the most likely clusters were 1.6 times more at risk of stunting in the unadjusted analysis. Similarly, mothers within the clusters were 2.4 times more at risk of malnutrition in the unadjusted analysis. However, after adjusting for known risk factors such as wealth status, household food insecurity, altitude, maternal age, maternal education, and maternal</p>	<p>45</p>	<p>2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/aogh.3286</p>

Benson, SH; Matthews, PNP	Supplementary feeding and management strategies to overcome drought situations on three high producing New Zealand seasonal dairy farms	PROCEEDINGS OF THE XIX INTERNATIONAL GRASSLAND CONGRESS: GRASSLAND ECOSYSTEMS: AN OUTLOOK INTO THE 21ST CENTURY	This paper investigates the outcomes of the management strategies to overcome dry summer conditions on three New Zealand seasonal supply dairy farms where the summer management philosophy is towards production rather than survival aimed at giving the farmer control rather than accepting the unreliable production outcomes often achieved. Actual data collected from the case farms as part of a large on-farm monitoring programme was used to model the dry 1998/99 season. This was compared with simulated models for an average season to estimate milksolids responses (g milksolids (MS)/kg DM) and net returns (cents/kg DM) to the additional feeds used. In response to a 30% reduction in summer pasture growth, farmers fed more additional feeds (542 kg DM/ha) and achieved fewer lactation days/ha resulting a reduction of 12.5% in per cow and 19.8% in per hectare milksolids production. The average response achieved to the addition feed was 104g MS/kg DM at a net return of 20.6cents/kg DM fed above the cost of additional feed. It was	6	2001
Olza-Fernández, I; García-Murillo, L; Palanca-Maresca, I	Breastfeeding Following Emergency Peripartum Hysterectomy	BREASTFEEDING MEDICINE	Emergency peripartum hysterectomy (EPH) is usually performed in cases of intractable obstetric hemorrhage unresponsive to conservative treatment. EPH is associated with a high incidence of maternal morbidity and mortality. Most of these women do not have the opportunity to even start breastfeeding. We report a case where breastfeeding was attempted after EPH. The mother spent 6 days in the intensive care unit and suffered several medical and surgical complications. On Day 7 she was reunited with her baby. One month later, a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder was made. Breastfeeding became very important, with the patient frequently expressing that this was the most healing aspect in her recovery from the traumatic EPH. At 3 months, five daily feeds were supplemented with formula. Breastfeeding, principally nocturnal, continued 6 months after childbirth, with the baby being weaned at 7 months. Women who undergo EPH need psychological support. The option of breastfeeding should be considered even days or weeks after	12	2012 http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/bfm.2011.0093

<p>Thorne-Lyman, AL; Angela, KC; Manohar, S; Shrestha, B; Nonyane, BAS; Neupane, S; Bhandari, S; Klemm, RD; Webb, P; West, KP</p>	<p>Nutritional resilience in Nepal following the earthquake of 2015</p>	<p>PLOS ONE</p>	<p>Background The 2015 earthquake in Nepal caused massive damages and triggered relief activities to minimize human suffering. The post-earthquake nutrition and food security situation in the hardest hit areas remains uncertain. Methods Two national cross-sectional surveys were conducted in 2014 and 2016 among households (HH) with pre-school aged children or newly married women. Of the 21 village development committees (VDCs) included in this sample, 7 fell within earthquake-affected areas. This paper presents data from 982 HH, 1015 women, and 883 children from 2014 and 1056 HH, 1083 women, and 998 children from 2016 living in these areas, with longitudinal overlap of about 55%. Prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals were calculated, and logistic regression was used to calculate p-values, both using robust estimates of standard errors to account for clustering. Results From 2014 to 2016, child wasting (weight-for-height z score <-2) fell from 4.5% (95% CI 3.3%- 6.1%) to 2.1% (1.4%- 3.1%) and food insecurity (assessed using the household food insecurity access scale) dropped from 17.6% (11.7%- 25.6%) to 12.4% (6.9%- 21.2%). Child stunting prevalence remained similar at both time-points. Improvements were also evident in dietary diversity and breastfeeding indicators. Conclusions Nutrition and food</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0205438</p>
<p>Rhind, SG; Bradley, JS</p>	<p>The effect of drought on body size, growth and abundance of wild brush-tailed phascogales (<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>) in south-western Australia</p>	<p>WILDLIFE RESEARCH</p>	<p>Body size and growth data were gathered on 387 wild brush-tailed phascogales captured between 1992-1997 in south-western Australia. This marsupial has not previously been studied in Western Australia. Compared with Victorian phascogales, those in the south-west (single region) are typically 20-30% smaller in mass, smaller in skeletal measurements, and sexual size dimorphism is less. Habitat quality was correlated with body size and the largest phascogales were found in swamp/gully systems. These findings suggest food is a normally limiting resource for this species in the south-west environment. Additionally, a significant decrease in growth and size occurred during a drought year (1994), and growth of young seemed restricted during dependency. Maternal mortality appeared high during late lactation as orphaned, unweaned young were encountered in nest boxes. In 1995 adult males were 25% less in mass than usual; females 15% less. Population decline</p>	<p>47</p>	<p>2002 http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/WR01014</p>

Gainer, E; Massai, R; Lillo, S; Reyes, V; Forcelledo, ML; Caviedes, R; Villarroel, C; Bouyer, J	Levonorgestrel pharmacokinetic s in plasma and milk of lactating women who take 1.5 mg for emergency contraception	HUMAN REPRODUCT ION	BACKGROUND: Progestin-only methods are among the contraceptive options available for breastfeeding women, however the doses of progestin used in emergency contraception (EC) have not been evaluated in nursing mothers. We therefore investigated the pharmacokinetics of 1.5 mg levonorgestrel (LNG) in lactating women. METHODS: Twelve healthy exclusively breastfeeding volunteers received 1.5 mg LNG. Women refrained from nursing for 72 h after dosing and fed their infants with milk frozen beforehand. Serial blood and milk samples were collected for 120 h and assayed for LNG and sex hormone binding globulin. RESULTS: LNG concentrations peaked in plasma and in milk 1-4 h and 2-4 h after dosing, respectively. Concentrations in milk (M) paralleled those in plasma (P) but were consistently lower (mean M:P ratio 0.28). Estimated infant exposure to LNG is 1.6 µg on the day of dosing (1 µg in the first 8 h), 0.3 µg on the second day and 0.2 µg	52	2007 http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/humrep/dem034
Tin, STW; Kubuabola, I; Snowdon, W; Cash, HL; Na'ati, E; Waq, GD; Moadsiri, A; Bertrand, S; Ravuvu, A	Assessing the progress on the implementation of policy and legislation actions to address the Non- Communicable Diseases crisis in the Pacific	PLOS ONE	AimTo assess the progress on the implementation of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) related policies and legislations in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). Materials and methodsThe Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) Dashboard was used to assess the progress on the implementation. The MANA Dashboard includes 31 indicators across four different domains such as leadership and governance; preventative policies and legislations; health system response programs; and monitoring This progress assessment was conducted between 2019 and 2020 for all 21 PICTs. The data were analyzed and compared with the baseline status (2018) report and presented across four different domains of the MANA dashboard. ResultsThis progress assessment found that PICTs overall have made advancements in a number of areas, particularly the establishment of a national multi-sectoral NCD taskforce; implementation of referenced approaches to restrict trans-fat in the food supply in national documents; and fiscal measures to affect access and availability to less healthy foods and drinks. However, the strengths of actions varied across PICTs, and most are categorised as low strengths. Measures which had the most limited progress in implementation include policy and legislation that restrict alcohol advertising; tobacco industry interference; marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children; and marketing for breast	29	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272424

Wilton, KS; Murphy, KM; Mahmud, A; Azam, S; Habib, A; Ibrahim, I; Della Neve, E; Pena, G; Mehrin, SF; Shiraji, S; Hamadani, JD	Adapting Reach Up and Learn in Crisis and Conflict Settings: An Exploratory Multiple Case Study	PEDIATRICS	OBJECTIVES: In 2019, >71 million children aged <5 had spent their entire lives in conflict-affected settings. Compounding adversities including violence, poverty, and displacement have immediate and long-term effects on early childhood development, health, behavior, and well-being. In response, adaptations of Reach Up have been implemented in conflict and crisis settings. METHODS: This article uses exploratory multiple case study methodology, drawing from implementation and qualitative data from 3 interventions: a mobile phone-based intervention promoting nurturing care among Rohingya and crisis-affected host communities in Bangladesh; Reach Up amid acute violence and displacement in Northeast Syria; and Reach Up group sessions and home visits integrated with health services for an indigenous population in Venezuela. RESULTS: In Bangladesh, tailoring interactive voice response messages improved responsiveness to the developmental needs of young children, yet complementary in-person services were identified as a key program enhancement. In Syria, rapid adaptations of Reach Up addressed the needs of families in acute crisis, including social-emotional learning games for school-aged children. In Venezuela, Reach Up, coupled with complementary lactation counseling, yielded high rates of uptake and satisfaction, and children's language development was highlighted as a key area of growth. CONCLUSIONS: Recommendations to promote early	14	2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1542/peds.2023-060221K
Lemos, LS; Attademo, FLN; de Paiva, LH Jr; Costa, AF; Reis, LMA; Luna, FD; Hauser- Davis, R; Siciliano, S	Metal and metalloid maternal transfer in a newborn West Indian manatee (Trichechus manatus) two years after the northeastern oil spill disaster of 2019 in Brazil	MARINE POLLUTION BULLETIN	A large-scale oil spill along the northeastern Brazilian coast in 2019-2020 severely impacted primary manatee habitats in Brazil. This study aimed to assess metal and metalloid contamination in a dead manatee calf found following this oil spill. Several elements were detected, including chromium, iron, nickel, lead, and vanadium, which are crude oil components, and thallium, a component of dispersants used to degrade and dissipate crude oil. The presence of these contaminants in the manatee calf is indicative of maternal exposure, metabolism, and newborn transference via placenta and lactation. This is the first report of mother -calf metal transfer in manatees, highlighting the species' vulnerability and potential long-term population dynamics effects, and the first report for several metals and metalloids in these animals, laying	74	2024 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2024.116147

<p>Zhang, A; Sola, DD; Flores, MA; Cao, LJ; Wang, LR; Kim, JG; Tarr, PI; Warner, BB; Matos, NR; Wang, LY</p>	<p>Infants exposed in utero to Hurricane Maria have gut microbiomes with reduced diversity and altered metabolic capacity</p>	<p>MSPHERE</p>	<p>The gut microbiome is a potentially important mechanism that links prenatal disaster exposures with increased disease risks. However, whether prenatal disaster exposures are associated with alterations in the infant's gut microbiome remains unknown. We established a birth cohort study named Hurricane as the Origin of Later Alterations in Microbiome (HOLA) after Hurricane Maria struck Puerto Rico in 2017. We enrolled vaginally born Latino term infants aged 2 to 6 months, including n = 29 infants who were exposed in utero to Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico and n = 34 infants who were conceived at least 5 months after the hurricane as controls. Shotgun metagenomic sequencing was performed on infant stool swabs. Infants exposed in utero to Hurricane Maria had a reduced diversity in their gut microbiome compared to the control infants, which was mainly seen in the exclusively formula-fed group (P = 0.02). Four bacterial species, including <i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i>, <i>Clostridium innocuum</i>, <i>Bifidobacterium pseudocatenuatum</i>, and <i>Clostridium neonatale</i>, were depleted in the exposure group compared to the control group. Compositional differences in the microbial community and metabolic genes between the exposure and control groups were significant, which were driven by the formula feeding group (P = 0.02 for the microbial community and P = 0.008 for the metabolic genes).</p>	<p>83</p>	<p>2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/msphere.00134-23</p>
<p>Lotti, L; Márton, V; Marianna, T; Richárd, C; Attila, K; Nándor, A; Szabolcs, V; Márton, K</p>	<p>Emergency contraception Systematic review of the literature</p>	<p>ORVOSI HETILAP</p>	<p>Introduction: Emergency contraception is an effective and safe solution for preventing unwanted pregnancies. Many methods of emergency contraception are used, which have different mechanisms of action and time frames. Objective: Providing information to healthcare professionals and decision-makers based on the literature data about the target populations of emergency contraception, evidence-based modern methods, their effectiveness, and practical application for the purpose of reducing the incidence of unintended pregnancies. Methods: We conducted a systematic literature search in MEDLINE (PubMed), Embase and Scopus databases based on relevant keywords, for publications that were published between 1960 and 2023. Results: 23 clinical professional publications were selected that examined the effectiveness of oral and long-term usable contraceptives as emergency contraceptives. Our research results were interpreted in terms of weight, breastfeeding, time elapsed since the intercourse and future contraceptive plans, which help to select the most appropriate emergency contraceptive for healthcare professionals. Conclusion: Based on the literature data, our systematic review provides assistance for choosing between the available oral</p>	<p>51</p>	<p>2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.1556/650.2023.32757</p>

<p>Beaumont, J; The Great Irish Montgomery, Famine: J Identifying Starvation in the Tissues of Victims Using Stable Isotope Analysis of Bone and Incremental Dentine Collagen</p>	<p>PLOS ONE</p>	<p>The major components of human diet both past and present may be estimated by measuring the carbon and nitrogen isotope ratios ($\delta C-13$ and $\delta N-15$) of the collagenous proteins in bone and tooth dentine. However, the results from these two tissues differ substantially: bone collagen records a multi-year average whilst primary dentine records and retains time-bound isotope ratios deriving from the period of tooth development. Recent studies harnessing a sub-annual temporal sampling resolution have shed new light on the individual dietary histories of our ancestors by identifying unexpected radical short-term dietary changes, the duration of breastfeeding and migration where dietary change occurs, and by raising questions regarding factors other than diet that may impact on $\delta C-13$ and $\delta N-15$ values. Here we show that the dentine $\delta C-13$ and $\delta N-15$ profiles of workhouse inmates dating from the Great Irish Famine of the 19th century not only record the expected dietary change from C-3 potatoes to C-4 maize, but when used together they also document prolonged nutritional and other physiological stress resulting from insufficient sustenance. In the adults, the influence of the maize-based diet is seen in the $\delta C-13$ difference between dentine (formed in childhood) and rib (representing an average from the last few years of life). The demonstrated effects of stress on the $\delta C-13$ and $\delta N-15$</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0160065</p>
<p>KENNEY, PA EFFECTS OF LUPIN GRAIN AND TYPE OF CEREAL GRAIN ON THE VALUE OF A HAY SUPPLEMENT IN THE DIET OF LAMBING EWES DURING DROUGHT</p>	<p>AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENT AL AGRICULTUR E</p>	<p>Two flocks of Border Leicester x Merino ewes, due to lamb at different times (early or late winter), were fed drought rations of either wheat or oat grain, with or without lupin grain, and with or without hay, from 2 weeks before to 6 weeks after lambing. All ewes were offered an estimated 8.7 and 14.5 MJ ME/head.day when pregnant and lactating, respectively. Lupins, when included in the diet, replaced 25% of cereal grain ME; and hay replaced 4% and 20% of cereal grain ME for pregnant and lactating ewes, respectively. Treatment rations had no effect on liveweight or condition of the ewes. Effects on lamb birth weights, growth rate to 17 days, numbers weaned, ewe milk production after 29 days lactation and ewe fleece weights were as follows. Feeding oats, in comparison to wheat, improved growth rate (30 g/day), numbers weaned (16 per 100 ewes lambing) and fleece weight (90 g). Feeding lupins improved birth weight (0.2 kg), growth rate (20 g/day), numbers weaned (12 per 100 ewes</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>1985 http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/EA9850766</p>

Gribble, K; Peterson, M; Brown, D	Emergency preparedness for infant and young child feeding in emergencies (IYCF-E): an Australian audit of emergency plans and guidance	BMC PUBLIC HEALTH	<p>Background Australia experiences a high incidence of natural emergencies and Australian governments have committed significant investment into emergency preparedness and response. Amongst the population groups most vulnerable to emergencies are infants and young children with their vulnerability centering around their specific food and fluid needs. For this reason, the World Health Assembly has urged all member states to develop and implement infant and young child feeding in emergency (IYCF-E) plans in line with international guidance. This study aimed to determine the degree to which Australia has complied with this direction by conducting an audit of Australian emergency plans and guidance. Methods Australian Federal, State/Territory and a sample of Local government emergency plans and guidance were located via web searches. Documents were searched for key words to identify content dealing with the needs of infants and young children. Plans and guidance were also searched for content dealing with the needs of animals as a comparison. Results While plans and guidance contained numerous pointers to the desirability of having plans that address IYCF-E, there was a dearth of planning at all levels of government for the needs of infants and young children. Guidance related to heat waves contained information that could prove dangerous to infants. No agency at Federal or State/Territory had designated responsibility for IYCF-E or children in general. This was in stark contrast to the situation of animals for which there was widespread and comprehensive planning at all levels of government with clear designation of organisational responsibility. Conclusions Lack of planning for IYCF-E in Australia places infants and young children at serious risk of adverse health consequences in</p>
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Nguyen, A; Elevation of blood JOURNAL OF
 Schaidler, JJ; lead levels in TRAUMA-
 Manzanares, emergency INJURY
 M; Hanaki, R; department INFECTION
 Rydman, RJ; patients with AND
 Bokhari, F extra-articular CRITICAL
 retained missiles CARE

Background: Patients who survive gunshot wounds often have retained missiles. Unlike intra-articular retained missiles, extra-articular retained missiles (EARMs) are not routinely removed. Cases of lead toxicity from EARMs have been described. This study seeks to determine whether blood lead levels are elevated in emergency department patients with EARMs compared with matched controls, whether clinical symptoms of lead toxicity are more prevalent in patients with EARMs than in controls, and whether longer missile retention times or recent hypermetabolic conditions are associated with higher blood lead levels. Methods., One hundred twenty adults with EARMs and 120 age- and gender-matched controls with no history of gunshot wound were prospectively enrolled on presentation to a large urban emergency department. Whole blood lead (WBL), zinc protoporphyrin, and hemoglobin levels were obtained. Patients completed a questionnaire regarding time since gunshot injury; symptoms of lead toxicity; and occurrence within 30 days of any surgery, alcohol abuse, illicit drug abuse, diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperthyroidism, infection, fracture, pregnancy, or lactation. Results: Five EARM patients (4%) and no control patients (0%) had WBL greater than our threshold for medical follow-up (20 mug/dL). Mean WBL was 6.71 mug/dL (95% confidence interval [CI], 5.68-7.74 mug/dL) in FARM patients and 3.16 mug/dL (95% CI, 2.79-3.53 mug/dL) in controls. This difference was statistically significant when analyzed by matched pairs t test (p = 0.0001). There was no difference in the number of symptoms associated with lead toxicity that were noted by EARM patients versus controls (p =0.377). Longer duration of missile retention was not associated with higher blood lead levels (r = 0.125, p = 0.172). Of the five hypermetabolic conditions analyzed, only fractures were associated with elevated blood lead levels (9.95 mug/dL [95% CI, 5.77-14.13 mug/dL] in EARM patients with fractures vs. 6.23 mug/dL [95% CI, 5.23-7.23 mug/dL] in EARM patients without fractures). Conclusion: Patients with EARMs have

Buckley, VA; Wu, JC; De Vries, B	Outcomes following acute tocolysis prior to emergency caesarean section	AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY	Aim To determine if a policy recommending administration of terbutaline prior to emergency caesarean section improved arterial umbilical cord pH. Materials and Methods This was a prospective audit between February 2018 and June 2019 among women who underwent a category one or two caesarean section. Neonatal cord gas results and perinatal outcomes were compared before and after the introduction of a policy recommending subcutaneous terbutaline prior to emergency caesarean section. Results Among 423 women in the pre-policy change cohort and 253 post-policy change, there was no difference in arterial cord pH (median pH = 7.24 before the policy and median pH = 7.24 after the policy was introduced, P = 0.88). There was no statistically significant difference in any perinatal outcome, apart from the median arterial cord lactate which was higher in the post-treatment group (4.2 mmol/L vs 3.9 mmol/L, P = 0.006). Maternal heart rate was higher (median 110 vs 95, P < 0.0001) in the post-treatment group. Breastfeeding was more common in the post-treatment group (99% vs 95%, P = 0.005). There was no difference in estimated blood loss or rate of post-partum haemorrhage. A post hoc analysis according to treatment received, limited to caesarean section when the indication was suspected fetal compromise, demonstrated that	14	2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/ajo.13170
Hirani, SAA	A Policy Brief on Promotion, Protection, and Support of Breastfeeding Practices During Disaster and Displacement	CLINICAL LACTATION	Introduction: During natural disaster a sudden increase in infant mortality and morbidity rates are reported. Breastfeeding practices are essential to prevent malnutrition-related mortalities among infants during disaster and displacement. Methods: Findings from the undertaken critical ethnographic study in the disaster relief camps of Chitral, Pakistan, were referred to identify need-based policies to promote, protect, and support breastfeeding among displaced mothers. Policy Implications: The study identified the need for strategic policies at sociocultural, economic, and geopolitical levels to support breastfeeding and save lives of young children during natural disasters. Conclusion: This article will facilitate	50	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1891/CLINLACT-D-20-00011
Watson, AD; Mason, CL	Power of the First Hour IS THERE A TRANSNATIONAL BREASTFEEDING CRISIS?	INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST JOURNAL OF POLITICS	In 2012, the NGO Save the Children launched its No Child Born to Die campaign with the tagline, Breastfeeding Saves Lives. The press release explains that in the first hours and days after a baby is born, their mother produces colostrum, a substance known to improve immunity, which must be delivered to infants in the first sixty minutes of life; this is referred to as the power of the first hour. Invoking a sense of urgency and a crisis of infant mortality, which breastfeeding is positioned to resolve, the campaign cites staggering medical statistics of infant deaths in the campaign targets of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and also Northern Indigenous and Inuit reserves in Canada. More than misrepresenting racialized women in the developed world as uneducated on infant health, childcare and child rearing and as lacking agency and empowerment, the campaign mobilizes the erroneous conflation of medical science, morality, capitalism and public health - a linkage typically mobilized by the development industry to the detriment of globally marginalized	36	2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2015.1080908

<p>Agüera, El; Requena, L; García-Moreno, MB; Pérez-Priego, MA; Requena, F</p>	<p>Promotion of Pregnant Merino Ewes' Welfare with the Introduction of a Drought- and High-Temperature-Resistant Cereal into Their Diet: Analysis of Tritordeum Meadow</p>	<p>ANIMALS</p>	<p>Simple Summary Nutrition is one of the strategies for improving animal welfare because it meets the metabolic, functional, and physical needs of animals. Tritordeum is a robust cereal with yields like different wheat varieties, with high resistance to drought, a high-temperature stress, pathogens, and low fertiliser requirements; these characteristics that make it suitable for its use in sustainable production systems with low environmental impact. In addition, it has specific properties and functionalities that are not found in any other cereal. Physiological indicators of animal welfare have been evaluated in line with the new regulatory guidelines of the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy, making ovine farmers aware and respectful of animal welfare, considering strategies like the inclusion of this new cereal with beneficial health effects in their livestock diets. Abstract Tritordeum is a new cereal resistant to drought and high temperatures, and it is a very healthy crop. The aim of this study was to compare two different diets (tritordeum meadow vs. oat meadow) for grazing pregnant ewes to determine if there was any effect on the objective physiological indicators of animal welfare. A total of 150 pregnant Merino ewes (3-5 years) were randomly divided into two groups (n = 75 each) to be fed with two different meadows, being evaluated during the spring season. Red blood cells count, haemoglobin, packed cell volume, white blood cell count, neutrophils/lymphocytes ratio, lactate dehydrogenase, creatinine phosphokinase, aspartate aminotransferase, glucose, cortisol, total plasma proteins, albumin, globulins, albumin/globulins ratio, alkaline phosphatase, glutamate dehydrogenase, IgA, and IgG were determined. Overall, the results of this study indicate that the welfare of pregnant ewes fed with tritordeum meadow was better than that of pregnant ewes fed with oat meadow. Tritordeum meadow had a positive influence on the physiological</p>	<p>70</p>	<p>2023 http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ani13193155</p>
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<p>Barimani, M; Oxelmark, L; Johansson, SE; Langius-Eklöf, A; Hylander, I</p>	<p>Professional support and emergency visits during the first 2 weeks postpartum</p>	<p>SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF CARING SCIENCES</p>	<p>ObjectivesThe aim of the study was to assess mothers' perceived satisfaction with professional support during the first 2weeks after childbirth and the extent to which mothers seek emergency care during the same period. DesignA cross-sectional study was conducted of all mothers (n=546) in Stockholm County, Sweden, who gave birth to a live baby during the same week in 2009. Ethical issuesThe study was approved by the regional Research and Ethics Committee at the Karolinska Insitutet, Sweden. MethodsThe mothers responded to a study-specific questionnaire on perceived satisfaction with professional support and the sense of coherence scale, which measures coping strategies. The mothers also provided information about their socio-demographic background, obstetric and infant data, and visits to hospital emergency departments. Descriptive and logistic regression analyses were performed. ResultsFifty-three percent of the mothers rated the support received as sufficient or more than sufficient, 29.7% as neither sufficient nor insufficient and 17.7% as insufficient or completely insufficient. The results indicate a lack of continuity in postpartum care. As many as 17% of the mothers in the study population visited hospital emergency departments during the first 2weeks after childbirth, as a result of problems related to delivery, breastfeeding or infant health. A</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/scs.12036</p>
<p>Westley, E; Bigrigg, A; Webb, A; Haskell, S; Blanchard, K; Loftus-Granberg, B; Sorhaindo, A; Johnston, K; Spiers, A; Abuabara, K; Ellertson, C</p>	<p>Risk of pregnancy and external validity in clinical trials of emergency contraception</p>	<p>JOURNAL OF FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE</p>	<p>Objectives To compare women who enrol in emergency contraception (EC) trials to those who decline and to understand why eligible women decline to participate. Methods Data were collected from all women seeking EC (n = 5787) at three clinics in the USA and UK during a period of nearly 1 year (from September 1997 to August 1998). The main outcome measures were pregnancy risk calculated by adjusted cycle day of ovulation. Results Enrolled and non-enrolled women had similar mean ages and similar mean cycle lengths. However, the enrolled and non-enrolled groups were different with respect to adjusted cycle day of unprotected sexual intercourse (UPSI), the regularity of their cycles, recent hormone use, breastfeeding, the number of other acts of UPSI they had engaged in during the same cycle, and their willingness to participate in the study. Expected pregnancy risk among enrolled patients was higher than among nonenrolled EC seekers (6.5% vs 5.0%, p < 0.001, calculated using Dixon conception probabilities, and 5.4% vs 4.6%, p = 0.086, calculated using Trussell conception probabilities). Unwillingness to take part in the study was the most common reason women did not enrol in the trial. Otherwise-eligible women most often declined to enrol because they were concerned about the effectiveness of the trial regimen.</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>2006 http://dx.doi.org/10.1783/147118906777888305</p>

Gribble, KD	Media messages and the needs of infants and young children after Cyclone Nargis and the WenChuan Earthquake	DISASTERS	Infants and young children are vulnerable in emergencies. The media plays an important role in aid delivery and has a positive impact when reports are accurate. However, the media has been implicated in encouraging harmful aid in the form of donations of infant formula and other milk products. Internet-based media reports were collected after Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar and the WenChuan Earthquake in China (2008) and examined for content related to infant and young child feeding. Common messages identified included that: babies are vulnerable; stress prevents breastfeeding; and providing infant formula saves lives. Messages rarely reported included that: artificial feeding is dangerous; and breastfeeding protects infants. This analysis suggests that current patterns of media reporting may encourage harmful aid and	63	2013 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7717.2012.01289.x
Semple-Hess, JE; Pham, PK; Cohen, SA; Liberman, DB	Community Resource Needs Assessment Among Families Presenting to a Pediatric Emergency Department	ACADEMIC PEDIATRICS	OBJECTIVE: To identify community resource needs among families presenting to a pediatric emergency department (PED). METHODS: A convenience sample of English- and Spanish-speaking caregivers residing in Los Angeles County who presented to the PED of a large urban children's hospital were surveyed. The needs assessment survey assessed demographics, food insecurity, and previous and anticipated need for 12 common community resources. RESULTS: Of 768 caregivers who completed the survey, 75% identified as Hispanic/Latinx. Across all survey participants, 83% used at least 1 resource in the past, and 67% anticipated needing at least 1 resource in the next 12 months. Low-cost/free health clinics were the most common resources used in the past and needed for the future. Caregivers with younger children tended to need baby formula/breastfeeding and women's health resources, whereas caregivers with older children tended to need safe housing, subsidized utilities, and counseling/therapy. Many families who needed resources in the past and for the future resided south of the children's hospital where median household income was relatively lower than in other areas of the county. A pattern of heightened use emerged among caregivers who primarily spoke Spanish. On average, caregivers reported feeling comfortable approaching hospital staff about community	35	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.acap.2018.11.009

Turner, TJ; Barnes, H; Reid, J; Garrubba, M	Evidence for perinatal and child health care guidelines in crisis settings: can Cochrane help?	BMC PUBLIC HEALTH	Background: It is important that healthcare provided in crisis settings is based on the best available research evidence. We reviewed guidelines for child and perinatal health care in crisis situations to determine whether they were based on research evidence, whether Cochrane systematic reviews were available in the clinical areas addressed by these guidelines and whether summaries of these reviews were provided in Evidence Aid. Methods: Broad internet searches were undertaken to identify relevant guidelines. Guidelines were appraised using AGREE and the clinical areas that were relevant to perinatal or child health were extracted. We searched The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews to identify potentially relevant reviews. For each review we determined how many trials were included, and how many were conducted in resource-limited settings. Results: Six guidelines met selection criteria. None of the included guidelines were clearly based on research evidence. 198 Cochrane reviews were potentially relevant to the guidelines. These reviews predominantly addressed nutrient supplementation, breastfeeding, malaria, maternal hypertension, premature labour and prevention of HIV transmission. Most reviews included studies from developing settings. However for large portions of the guidelines, particularly health services delivery, there were no relevant reviews. Only	255	2010 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-10-170
Ball, DE; Marafie, N; Abahussain, E	Awareness of and attitude toward hormonal emergency contraception among married women in Kuwait	JOURNAL OF WOMENS HEALTH	Objective: To describe the awareness of and attitudes toward hormonal emergency contraception among women in Kuwait. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among married women at obstetrics/gynecology outpatient clinics at the government Maternity Hospital in Kuwait. A pretested Arabic self-administered questionnaire was distributed to the women in March 2005. The questionnaire provided a short explanation as to what was meant by hormonal emergency contraception and then elicited whether the respondent was aware of it, what concerns she had, and whether she thought it should be made available in Kuwait. Results: One hundred three questionnaires were completed. Respondents were mostly Kuwaiti (78%) and non-Bedouin (78%) with postsecondary school education (74%) and a mean (SD) age of 33.1 (7.8) years and a mean (SD) number of children of 2.8 (1.9) About half of the women were not currently using contraceptive methods; 40% of contraceptive users were taking oral contraceptive pills. Bedouin women were more likely than non-Bedouins to use breastfeeding as a contraceptive measure (p = 0.012). Ten women (9.7%, 95% CI 4.8-17.1) reported having heard of hormonal emergency contraception, mostly from informal sources, 1 had used it, and 7 knew of other women who had	24	2006 http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2006.15.194

Kausik, J; Sudden and
Divya, D; unexpected
Parthasarathy, S seizure during
emergency cesarean section
in a nonhypertensive
hypothyroid primigravida

INDIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SPECIALITIES

A 29-year-old primigravida parturient at term with a known case of hypothyroidism for the past 1 year was taken for emergency cesarean section in view of fetal distress. The patient's medical history showed a history of galactorrhoea, for which magnetic resonance imaging of the brain and the routine blood investigations were normal. The parturient was posted for emergency cesarean section due to fetal distress. There was no significant comorbid illness or illicit drug intake. All the basic investigations including the thyroid-stimulating hormone were normal. Spinal anesthesia with 2.0 ml of 0.5% hyperbaric bupivacaine to achieve a level of T6 was performed. After the delivery of the fetus, there was a sudden seizure occurred, and the mother lost her consciousness. The hemodynamics remained stable. The patient was given oxygen, 2 mg of intravenous midazolam, and magnesium sulfate by the Pritchard regimen. The newborn's Apgar scores were normal. She had no recollection of the seizure attack after regaining consciousness and normal spontaneous respiration which occurred in a few minutes. Breastfeeding was recommended. To avoid another seizure episode, the Pritchard regimen

Chaparro, CM; Dewey, KG
Use of lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS) to improve the nutrient adequacy of general food distribution rations for vulnerable subgroups in emergency settings

MATERNAL AND CHILD NUTRITION

P>The term 'lipid-based nutrient supplements' (LNS) refers generically to a range of fortified, lipid-based products, including products like Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) (a large daily ration with relatively low micronutrient concentration) as well as highly concentrated supplements (1-4 teaspoons/day, providing < 100 kcal/day) to be used for 'point-of-use' fortification. RUTF have been successfully used for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children in emergency settings. Recent research on smaller doses of LNS for prevention of malnutrition has created interest in their potential use in emergency settings to ensure a more nutritionally adequate ration for the most vulnerable groups [e.g. infants and children between 6 and 24 months of age, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)]. Currently, the main food and nutrition interventions in emergency settings include general food distribution (GFD) rations, which are provided to the affected population as a whole, and selective (or supplementary) feeding programs (SFP), which are to be provided to nutritionally vulnerable or malnourished individuals. In addition to logistical and operational challenges that may limit the intended effect of these programs, the nutritional quality of the food commodities provided may be insufficient to meet the needs of infants and young children and PLW. Because these subgroups have particularly high nutrient needs for growth and development, meeting these needs is challenging in settings where the ration is limited to a few food commodities, with little access to a diverse diet and bioavailable sources of micronutrients. In recent years, there has been increased attention to adding micronutrient interventions, on top of the other food-based interventions (such as GFDs and SFPs), to fill micronutrient gaps in diets in emergency settings. The focus of this document is the potential role of LNS in meeting the nutritional needs of these vulnerable subgroups, with the goal of preventing malnutrition in emergency-affected populations. The document addresses the desired nutritional formulation of LNS for these target groups, taking into account the expected bioavailability of relevant nutrients and toxicity concerns. It also discusses the recommended chemical forms of the fortificants in LNS; stability and shelf-life considerations; production, packaging and distribution of LNS in the context of emergencies; and cost implications of the addition of LNS to current GFD rations for vulnerable groups. To develop the desired nutritional formulation of LNS for these purposes, we calculated the current nutrient content of commonly provided GFD rations and

Mahlouly, J; Septic arthritis of BMC
Lhopitallier, the shoulder due INFECTIOUS
L; Suttels, V; toUreaplasma DISEASES
Mueller, L; urealyticumafter
Wernly, D; emergency
Borens, O; caesarean
Steinmetz, S section: a case
report

Background *Ureaplasma urealyticum* is an intra-cellular bacterium frequently found colonizing the genital tract. Known complications include localized infections, which can result in premature deliveries. Septic arthritis due to *U. urealyticum* in healthy patients is exceptionally rare, although opportunistic septic arthritis in agammaglobulinemic patients have been reported. However, there are no reports of septic arthritis due to *U. urealyticum* following caesarean section or in the post-partum period. Case presentation A 38-year-old immunocompetent woman presented with severe right shoulder pain, 1 month following emergency caesarean section at 26 weeks of gestation for pre-eclampsia and spontaneous placental disruption with an uncomplicated post-operative recovery. Our suspicion of septic arthritis was confirmed with abundant pus following arthrotomy by a delto-pectoral approach. Awaiting culture results, empirical antibiotic treatment with intravenous amoxicilline and clavulanic acid was initiated. In spite of sterile cultures, clinical evolution was unfavorable with persistent pain, inflammation and purulent drainage, requiring two additional surgical debridement and lavage procedures. The 16S ribosomal RNA PCR of the purulent liquid was positive for *U. urealyticum* at 2.95×10^6 copies/ml, specific cultures inoculated a posteriori were positive for *U. urealyticum*. Levofloxacin and azithromycine antibiotherapy was initiated. Susceptibility testing showed an intermediate sensibility to ciprofloxacin and clarithromycin. The strain was susceptible to doxycycline. Following cessation of breastfeeding, we started antibiotic treatment with doxycycline for 4 weeks. The subsequent course was favorable with an excellent functional and biological outcome. Conclusions We report the first case of septic arthritis due to *U.*

Tadele, TT; Gebremedhin, CC; Markos, MU; Fitsum, EL	Stunting and associated factors among 6-23 month old children in drought vulnerable kebeles of Demba Gofa district, southern Ethiopia	BMC NUTRITION	Background Stunting is impaired linear growth of children: they experience stunting in the first 1000 days after conception and is an indication of chronic malnutrition. Children under the age of two are regarded as the most vulnerable to malnutrition due to their rapid growth and greater exposure to infectious disease. Objective To assess the magnitude and associated factors of stunting among 6 to 23-month-old children in drought-vulnerable kebeles of the Demba Gofa district, southern Ethiopia. Methods A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted from February to March 2021. Systematic random sampling was used to select pairs of mothers/caregivers with children aged 6 to 23 months. A semistructured questionnaire and anthropometric measurement were used to collect the data. The data were checked coded and entered into Epi-data version 3.1 and exported to SPSS for Windows version 20.0 for analysis. Simple and multivariable linear regressions were conducted. The level of significance was declared at 95% CI and p-value < 0.05. Results The magnitude of stunting in the study area was 79(21.82%). Household dietary diversity [beta = 0.217, 95% CI, 0.093-0.342], early initiation of complementary feeding [beta = 0.444, 95% CI, 0.344-0.543], frequency of breastfeeding within 24 h [beta = 0.217, 95% CI, 0.179-0.263] and child eating animal source food [beta =	41	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s40795-022-00501-2
Castillo, MS; Corsino, MA; Calibo, AP; Zeck, W; Capili, DS; Andrade, LC; Reyes, KA; Alfonso, RC; Ponferrada, MB; Silvestre, MA	Turning Disaster into an Opportunity for Quality Improvement in Essential Intrapartum and Newborn Care Services in the Philippines: Pre- to Posttraining Assessments	BIOMED RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL	Background. On 8 November 2013, super typhoon Haiyan made landfall in the Philippines, severely disrupting health service delivery. Reestablishment of essential services for birthing mothers and their newborns became high priority. Methodology. Following a baseline assessment, an Essential Intrapartum and Newborn Care (EINC) training package was implemented and posttraining assessments (1 and 3 months after training) were undertaken. Results. Baseline assessments (n = 56 facilities) revealed gaps in provider's skill and shortage of life-saving commodities. Facilities lacked newborn bags/masks (9%), towels (6%), and magnesium sulfate (39%). Service providers lacked skills in partograph use (54%), antenatal steroid (44%) use, and breastfeeding initiation (50%). At 3 months after training (n = 51 facilities), dramatic increases in correct partograph use (to 92%), antenatal steroid use (to 98%), breastfeeding initiation (to 86%), kangaroo mother care (to 94%), availability of magnesium sulfate (to 94%), and bag/masks (to 88%) were documented. Gaps persisted for skills in assisted vaginal delivery and	14	2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2016/6264249

<p>Ashokka, B; Loh, MH; Tan, CH; Su, LL; Young, BE; Lye, DC; Biswas, A; Illanes, SE; Choolani, M</p> <p>Care of the pregnant woman with coronavirus disease 2019 in labor and delivery: anesthesia, emergency cesarean delivery, differential diagnosis in the acutely ill parturient, care of the newborn, and protection of the healthcare personnel 11)</p>	<p>AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY</p>	<p>Coronavirus disease 2019, caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. As the pandemic evolves rapidly, there are data emerging to suggest that pregnant women diagnosed as having coronavirus disease 2019 can have severe morbidities (up to 9%). This is in contrast to earlier data that showed good maternal and neonatal outcomes. Clinical manifestations of coronavirus disease 2019 include features of acute respiratory illnesses. Typical radiologic findings consists of patchy infiltrates on chest radiograph and ground glass opacities on computed tomography scan of the chest. Patients who are pregnant may present with atypical features such as the absence of fever as well as leukocytosis. Confirmation of coronavirus disease 2019 is by reverse transcriptase-polymerized chain reaction from upper airway swabs. When the reverse transcriptase- polymerized chain reaction test result is negative in suspect cases, chest imaging should be considered. A pregnant woman with coronavirus disease 2019 is at the greatest risk when she is in labor, especially if she is acutely ill. We present an algorithm of care for the acutely ill parturient and guidelines for the protection of the healthcare team who is caring for the patient. Key decisions are made based on the presence of maternal and/or fetal compromise, adequacy of maternal oxygenation (SpO₂ 93%) and stability of maternal blood pressure. Although vertical transmission is unlikely, there must be measures in place to prevent neonatal infections. Routine birth processes such as delayed cord clamping and skin-to-skin bonding between mother and newborn need to be revised.</p>	<p>58</p>	<p>2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2020.04.005</p>
<p>Kuniyoshi, Y; Kikuya, M; Matsubara, H; Ishikuro, M; Obara, T; Kure, S; Kuriyama, S</p> <p>Association of Feeding Practice with Childhood Overweight and/or Obesity in Affected Areas Before and After the Great East Japan Earthquake</p>	<p>BREASTFEEDING MEDICINE</p>	<p>Backgrounds: The effect of breastfeeding on weight status of individuals after a large-scale natural disaster in a developed country is unclear. We aimed to investigate the association of breastfeeding with childhood overweight and/or obesity in areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. Materials and Methods: From health examination records of 15,563 children, we retrospectively obtained anthropometric and feeding practice (formula, mixed, and breastfeeding) data during early childhood. According to their age at the time of the earthquake, we subdivided the children into study groups 1 (42-48 months), 2 (18-24 months), and 3 (<3 months). Overweight, obesity, and underweight were defined on the basis of body mass index. To assess the association between feeding practice at 3 months of age and the risk of overweight and/or obesity at 3 years of age, we developed generalized linear mixed models that included a random effect of the municipality of residence; for this analysis, we combined mixed feeding and formula feeding into a single category: mixed plus formula feeding. Results: Mixed- plus formula-fed children had a significantly higher risk of overweight and/or obesity than breastfed</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/bfm.2018.0254</p>

Prorokowski, Targeting IPOs L from the Central European emerging stock markets (CEESM) of Poland during the global financial crisis	QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN FINANCIAL MARKETS	Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to focus on Initial Public Offering (IPO) investments, performance and activity in times of the global financial crisis. Design/methodology/approach - The paper utilizes, in a pioneering attempt, a modified regression model that is widely used in medical research (i.e. measuring the effectiveness of painkillers, aspects of breastfeeding, cancer research) but proved efficient and informative for the studied area. Embarking on Cox's Hazard Model perfectly mirrored investors' approach to IPO investments. Henceforth, the empirical findings reported in the paper became practical for IPO investors. The quantitative findings are then discussed with high-profile practitioners, in order to inject more realism into the study. The qualitative research framework expands the empirical analysis to cover significant issues related to IPO activities and proves invaluable in the process of constructing practical implications. Findings - Since the main purpose of the paper is to test the profitability of targeting IPOs from the Polish stock market, the main research question attempted in the paper refers to finding out whether IPO investments constitute an attractive alternative for direct equity investments, especially during the global financial turmoil. On this occasion, the current paper advises on trading strategies that involve targeting IPOs and shield investors from experiencing crisis-induced losses. These findings remain topical as they contribute to the current debate on tailoring investment approaches to the global financial crises. Furthermore, focusing on the issues related to the overblown deficit reported by the transition economy delivers novel and important implications for policymakers striving to stabilize budget in the aftermath	51	2013 http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/17554171311308977
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Bungard, TJ; Ritchie, B; Bolt, J; Semchuk, WM	Management of acute venous thromboembolis m among a cohort of patients discharged directly from the emergency department	BMJ OPEN	Objective To report the proportion of patients discharged directly from the emergency department (ED) on traditional therapy (parenteral anticoagulant +/- warfarin) or a direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC) for the management of acute venous thromboembolism (VTE). Design Retrospective medical record review across four EDs in Edmonton, Alberta, two in Regina, Saskatchewan and three in rural Alberta. Setting EDs from April 2014 through March 2015. Participants Discharged directly from the ED with acute VTE. Patients were excluded if they had another indication for anticoagulants, were pregnant/breastfeeding or anticipated lifespan <3 months. Primary and secondary outcome measures Primarily, the proportion of patients discharged directly from the ED that were prescribed traditional therapy or a DOAC, with comparisons between Edmonton, Regina and rural Alberta. Secondly, therapy selection was compared based on deep vein thrombosis (DVT) versus pulmonary embolism (PE) and clot burden. Dosing of DOACs was assessed (when applicable) and follow-up in the community was compared. Results After screening 1723 patients, 417 (24.2%) were included with DVT and PE occurring in 65.5% and 34.5%, respectively. More patients with PE were discharged from EDs in Edmonton (43%) than Regina (7%). Overall, the majority of patients were discharged on traditional therapy (70.7%), with 27.8% receiving a DOAC. Uptake of DOAC use was highest in rural Alberta (53.3%) compared with Edmonton (29.6%) and Regina (12.1%). DOACs were more commonly prescribed for PE (34.0%) than DVT (24.5%)	23	2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-022064
Jacob, A; Thomas, T; Antretter, J	Perceptions of Postpartum Mothers of Their Experiences as a Patient During COVID-19 Crisis: A Phenomenologic al Study	JOURNAL OF PATIENT EXPERIENCE	Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic led to drastic changes in in-hospital healthcare delivery causing major policy and protocol changes regarding labor and delivery and postpartum care of maternity patients. We strove to describe and understand the perceptions of laboring and postpartum mothers' care received through interviews in a hospital during the COVID-19 pandemic. Using a phenomenological study design, we interviewed 13 postpartum mothers. Five major themes and 10 subthemes were extracted. Major themes, both positive and negative, included genuine concern of caregivers, adverse breastfeeding experiences, feeling of being left alone, loss of expectations, and uncertainty. Primipara women had a major impact on their psychological well-being and breastfeeding experiences. Isolation and feelings of left alone adversely affect postpartum mothers' coping, newborn care, bonding, meeting basic needs of sleep and hygiene, breastfeeding	12	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/23743735221147761

Sun, J; Huo, JS; Zhao, LY; Fu, P; Wang, J; Huang, J; Wang, LJ; Song, PK; Fang, Z; Chang, SY; Yin, SA; Zhang, J; Ma, GS	The nutritional status of young children and feeding practices two years after the Wenchuan Earthquake in the worst-affected areas in China	ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION	This study was carried out to investigate the nutritional status and feeding practices of young children in the worst-affected areas of China two years after the Wenchuan Earthquake. The sample consisted of 1,254 children 6-23 months of age living in four selected counties from the disaster-affected provinces of Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu. Length-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-length, and hemoglobin concentration were used to evaluate nutritional status. Interviews with selected children's caretakers collected basic demographic information, children's medical history, and child feeding practices. Stunting, underweight, and wasting prevalence rates in children 6-23 months of age were 10.8%, 4.9% and 2.8% respectively, and anemia prevalence was 52.2%. Only 12.3% of children had initiated breastfeeding within the first hour after birth. Overall, 90.9% of children had ever been breastfed, and 87% children 6-8 months of age had received solid, semi-solid or soft foods the day before the interview. The diets of 45% of children 6-23 months of age met the definition of minimum dietary diversity, and the diets of 39% of breastfed and 7.6% non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age met the criteria for minimum meal frequency. The results highlight that a substantial proportion of young children in the earthquake affected disaster areas continue to have	22	2013 http://dx.doi.org/10.6133/apjcn.2013.22.1.19
Fujita, M; Roth, EA; Lo, YJ; Hurst, C; Vollner, J; Kendell, A	Low serum vitamin A mothers breastfeed daughters more often than sons in drought-ridden northern Kenya: a test of the Trivers-Willard hypothesis	EVOLUTION AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR	The Trivers-Willard hypothesis predicts that natural selection should favor unequal parental investment between daughters and sons based upon maternal condition and offspring reproductive potential. Specifically, it predicts that mothers in good condition should increase investment toward sons, while mothers in poor condition should favor daughters. Previous tests of the hypothesis in human populations overwhelmingly focused on economic resources as maternal condition indicators. We test the Trivers-Willard hypothesis using maternal nutrition energy and vitamin A status representing macro- and micronutrition, respectively as the indicator for maternal condition, with breastfeeding frequency recalls serving as the indicator for parental investment. Data from exclusively breastfeeding mothers (n=83) in drought-ridden Arian agropastoral villages of northern Kenya were used to test the hypothesis that mothers in poor condition will breastfeed daughters more frequently than sons. Poor condition was defined as having a body mass index <18.5 or serum retinol (vitamin A) concentration <1.05 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. A linear regression model was applied using breastfeeding frequency as the dependent variable and respective maternal condition, infant's sex, and the maternal condition infant's sex interaction as the predictors, controlling for covariates. Results supported the hypothesis only in the vitamin A model which predicts that low-vitamin-A mothers breastfeed daughters	56	2012 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.evolhumbehav.2011.11.006

Arar, NH	Cultural responses to water shortage among Palestinians in Jordan: The water crisis and its impact on child health	HUMAN ORGANIZATI ON	Jordan is facing a serious problem with regard to its water supply. This problem has implications for the distribution of childhood diarrhea. Previous anthropological studies have related diarrheal illnesses to both water quality and quantity. This project has applied an integrative biocultural model to the study of the cultural responses to the water crisis among Palestinians living in two urban sites in Amman-Jordan. This study was carried out over a one-year period. Research phases included: an ethnographic phase, baseline censuses, morbidity surveys, and collection of water samples for microbial analysis. Participant observation and structured and semi-structured interviews in households provided information about the different cultural and environmental factors that influenced the distribution of diarrhea. These factors covered: mothers' age, educational levels, parity, income, household structure, breastfeeding and gender ideology. The biological factor was investigated by analyzing water specimens taken during family visits. Morbidity data indicated that the occurrence of diarrhea among children under five in Hassan site was two and a half times as great as that in Mahatta. In both	33	1998 http://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.57.3.cg116q0581r51575
Sami, S; Kerber, K; Tomczyk, B; Amsalu, R; Jackson, D; Scudder, E; Dimiti, A; Meyers, J; Kenneth, K; Kenyi, S; Kennedy, CE; Ackom, K; Mullany, LC	You have to take action: changing knowledge and attitudes towards newborn care practices during crisis in South Sudan	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MATTERS	Highest rates of neonatal mortality occur in countries that have recently experienced conflict. International Medical Corps implemented a package of newborn interventions in June 2016, based on the Newborn health in humanitarian settings: field guide, targeting community- and facility-based health workers in displaced person camps in South Sudan. We describe health workers' knowledge and attitudes toward newborn health interventions, before and after receiving clinical training and supplies, and recommend dissemination strategies for improved uptake of newborn guidelines during crises. A mixed methods approach was utilised, including pre-post knowledge tests and in-depth interviews. Study participants were community- and facility-based health workers in two internally displaced person camps located in Juba and Malakal and two refugee camps in Maban from March to October 2016. Mean knowledge scores for newborn care practices and danger signs increased among 72 community health workers (pre-training: 5.8 [SD: 2.3] vs. post-training: 9.6 [SD: 2.1]) and 25 facility-based health workers (pre-training: 14.2 [SD: 2.7] vs. post-training: 17.4 [SD: 2.8]). Knowledge and attitudes toward key essential practices, such as the use of partograph to assess labour progress, early initiation of breastfeeding, skin-to-skin care and	39	2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09688080.2017.1405677

Elmir, R; Schmied, V; Wilkes, L; Jackson, D	Separation, failure and temporary relinquishment: women's experiences of early mothering in the context of emergency hysterectomy	JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NURSING	Aim. To describe the experiences of women who have had an emergency hysterectomy following a severe postpartum haemorrhage and the impact on their early mothering experiences. Background. Postpartum haemorrhage and subsequent hysterectomy is a traumatic birth event. Traumatic birth experiences have the potential to impact on a woman's experience of motherhood and her initial relationship with her baby. The relative rarity of this event makes it easy to dismiss the experiences of women having a hysterectomy following childbirth. Little is known about a woman's early mothering experience in the context of having an emergency hysterectomy. Design. Qualitative naturalistic inquiry approach. Method. Data were collected through semi-structured qualitative interviews from 21 Australian women who had an emergency hysterectomy following a severe postpartum haemorrhage. Results. Findings revealed three themes in relation to early mothering experiences in the context of having a hysterectomy following a severe postpartum	47	2012 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2702.2011.03913.x
Glazer, KB; Harrell, T; Balbierz, A; Howell, EA	Postpartum Hospital Readmissions and Emergency Department Visits Among High-Risk, Medicaid-Insured Women in New York City	JOURNAL OF WOMENS HEALTH	Objectives: To describe the incidence of and characteristics associated with postpartum emergency department (ED) visits and hospital readmissions among high-risk, low-income, predominantly Black and Latina women in New York City (NYC).Methods: We conducted a secondary analysis of detailed survey and medical chart data from an intervention to improve timely postpartum visits among Medicaid-insured, high-risk women in NYC from 2015 to 2016. Among 380 women who completed surveys at baseline (bedside postpartum) and 3 weeks after delivery, we examined the incidence of having an ED visit or readmission within 3 weeks postpartum. We used logistic regression to examine unadjusted and adjusted associations between patient demographic, clinical, and psychosocial characteristics and the odds of postpartum hospital use.Results: In total, 12.8% (n = 48) of women reported an ED visit or readmission within 3 weeks postpartum. Unadjusted odds of postpartum hospital use were higher among women who self-identified as Black versus Latina, U.S. born versus foreign born, and English versus Spanish speaking. Clinical and psychosocial characteristics associated with increased unadjusted odds of postpartum hospital use included cesarean delivery, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and positive depression or anxiety screen, and we found preliminary evidence of decreased hospital use among women breastfeeding at three weeks postpartum. The odds of seeking postpartum hospital care remained	44	2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2021.0338

<p>Bosma, MS; Morden, KL; Klein, KA; Neal, CH; Knoepp, US; Patterson, SK</p>	<p>Breast imaging after dark: patient outcomes following evaluation for breast abscess in the emergency department after hours</p>	<p>EMERGENCY RADIOLOGY</p>	<p>In our study, we sought to report the management, clinical outcomes, and follow-up rates of patients who presented for evaluation of breast abscess in the Emergency Department (ED) after hours. A retrospective search of ultrasound reports at our institution identified all patients from January 1, 2009 to June 30, 2013 who were scanned in the ED after hours to evaluate for breast abscess. Patient demographics, clinical information, imaging findings, follow-up rates, and outcomes were reviewed. One hundred eighty-five patients were included in the study. Forty-four percent (86/185) of the patients were diagnosed with abscess based on ultrasound findings in the ED. Twenty-seven percent (23/86) were recently post-operative, and 12 % (10/86) were postpartum/breastfeeding. Mastitis was the diagnosis in the remaining 54 % (99/185). Only 1/86 cases were associated with breast cancer. Seventy-seven percent (66/86) of patients were treated with an invasive procedure; 39 % (26/66) had surgical evacuation, 30 % (20/66) image-guided drainage, 23 % (15/66) bedside or clinic incision and drainage, and 8 % (5/66) palpation-guided fine needle aspiration (FNA). Seventy-seven percent (143/185) of patients had clinical and/or imaging follow-up. Forty-four percent (63/143) had long-term follow-up (a parts per thousand yen3 months). Almost 50 % of the patients who presented to the ED for evaluation of abscess were diagnosed with abscess while the remaining</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10140-015-1352-3</p>
<p>Jakobsen, M; Sodemann, M; Nylén, G; Balé, C; Nielsen, J; Lisse, I; Aaby, P</p>	<p>Breastfeeding status as a predictor of mortality among refugee children in an emergency situation in Guinea-Bissau</p>	<p>TROPICAL MEDICINE & INTERNATIO NAL HEALTH</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE To identify the population risk factors in emergency situations, we studied breastfeeding status as a predictor for child mortality during a war in Guinea-Bissau. METHODS Data on breastfeeding status are routinely collected by the surveillance system of the Bandim Health Project in Bissau. We used data collected during a 3-month period prior to the war in Guinea-Bissau in June 1998 to assess the impact of breastfeeding status on mortality in an emergency. We compared the war cohort with two cohorts of children who had had their breastfeeding status assessed in a similar way by the surveillance system in the 3 months prior to June 1996 and June 1997. As very few are weaned prior to 9 months of age and the median age of weaning is 22 months, we assessed the risk of dying over a 3-month period for breastfed and weaned children aged 9-20 months. RESULTS Controlling for age, weaned children experienced a sixfold higher mortality [mortality rate (MR) = 5.73 (95% CI 2.40-13.71)] during the first 3 months of the war compared with children still breastfeeding. In the two control cohorts from 1996 and 1997, weaned children did not have higher mortality than the breastfed children over a similar 3-month period. Mortality in weaned children was five times higher [MR = 4.96 (1.44-16.63)] during the first 3 months of the conflict than in a similar group of weaned children from early June 1996 and June 1997, whereas there was no significant difference in mortality between breastfed children during the conflict and the preceding years</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>2003 http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1360-2276.2003.01122.x</p>

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Breastfeeding
support through
wet nursing
during nutritional
emergency: A
cross sectional
study from
Rohingya refugee
camps in
Bangladesh

PLOS ONE

Background/Objectives This study examined the best practices with regard to infant and young child feeding in emergency (IYCF-E) program. This was done by observing a breastfeeding support scenario through wet nursing in Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Methods Information on demographics, IYCF-E knowledge, wet nursing support, type of constraints faced, and possible ways to overcome such constraints was collected through face-to-face interviews with 24 conveniently selected wet nurses. Linear regression was used to analyze the associations. Results Mean age of wet nurses was 21.6 years; 16.67% had adequate knowledge about IYCF-E; and 29.17% had prior knowledge about wet nursing. Mean age of supported infants was 1.29 months, and 58.33% had a familial relationship with the wet nurses. Duration of breastfeeding support was significantly associated with the wet nurse's age, age of the wet nurses' youngest children, familial relationship with infants, knowledge about IYCF-E, and followups from community nutrition workers ($P < 0.05$). The status of facing problems (58.33%) was negatively correlated with duration of wet nursing, although this association was not statistically significant. The most extensively reported problems were as follows: misunderstandings with the infant's family (85.71%), family workload and time limitations (21.43%), household distance (42.86%), and family members' poor compliance (21.43%). Counseling from community nutrition workers (64.29%) and

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2019 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0222980>

Camacho, NA; Chara, A; Briskin, E; Pellecchia, U; Kyi, HA; de Rubeis, ML; Hussain, F; Ahmed, T; Ogundipe, OF; Burzio, C; Kamis, U; Bukar, LM; Von Schreeb, J; Kolokotroni, O; Della Corte, F; Sunyoto, T

FRONTIERS
IN PUBLIC
HEALTH

Background Breastfeeding (BF) should be protected, promoted, and supported for all infants in humanitarian settings. The re-establishment of exclusive BF is also a central part of the management of acutely malnourished infants under 6 months (<6 m). Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) runs a nutrition project in Maiduguri, a protracted emergency setting in North-East Nigeria. This study aimed to explore caregivers' (CGs) and health workers' (HWs) perceptions of BF practice, promotion, and support among CGs with infants. Methods We conducted a qualitative study using in-depth interviews and focus group discussions combined with non-participant observations. Participants included CGs of young infants enrolled in MSF nutritional programs or who attended health promotion activities in a displacement camp. MSF HWs were involved at different levels in BF promotion and support. Data were collected involving a local translator and analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis directly from audio recordings. Results Participants described how feeding practices are shaped by family, community, and traditional beliefs. The perception of breastmilk insufficiency was common and led to early supplementary feeding with inexpensive but unsuitable products. Participants often linked insufficient breastmilk production with poor maternal nutrition and stress, in a context shaped by conflict and food insecurity. BF promotion was generally well received but could be improved if tailored to address specific barriers to exclusive BF. Interviewed CGs positively valued BF support received as part of the comprehensive treatment for infant malnutrition. One of the main challenges identified was the length of stay at the facility. Some participants perceived that improvements in BF were at risk of being lost

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2023 <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2023.1077068>

García-
Sánchez, S;
Somoza-
Fernández,
B; de
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Pinto, A;
Ortega-
Navarro, C;
Herranz-
Alonso, A;
Sanjurjo, M

Mobile Health
Apps Providing
Information on
Drugs for Adult
Emergency Care:
Systematic
Search on App
Stores and
Content Analysis

JMIR
MHEALTH
AND
UHEALTH

Background: Drug-referencing apps are among the most frequently used by emergency health professionals. To date, no study has analyzed the quantity and quality of apps that provide information on emergency drugs. Objective: This study aimed to identify apps designed to assist emergency professionals in managing drugs and to describe and analyze their characteristics. Methods: We performed an observational, cross-sectional, descriptive study of apps that provide information on drugs for adult emergency care. The iOS and Android platforms were searched in February 2021. The apps were independently evaluated by 2 hospital clinical pharmacists. We analyzed developer affiliation, cost, updates, user ratings, and number of downloads. We also evaluated the main topic (emergency drugs or emergency medicine), the number of drugs described, the inclusion of bibliographic references, and the presence of the following drug information: commercial presentations, usual dosage, dose adjustment for renal failure, mechanism of action, therapeutic indications, contraindications, interactions with other medicinal products, use in pregnancy and breastfeeding, adverse reactions, method of preparation and administration, stability data, incompatibilities, identification of high-alert medications, positioning in treatment algorithms, information about medication reconciliation, and cost. Results: Overall, 49 apps were identified. Of these 49 apps, 32 (65%) were found on both digital platforms; 11 (22%) were available only for Android, and 6 (12%) were available only for iOS. In total, 41% (20/49) of the apps required payment (ranging from euro 0.59 [US \$0.64] to euro 179.99 [US \$196.10]) and 22% (11/49) of the apps were developed by non-health care professionals. The mean weighted user rating was 4.023 of 5 (SD 0.71). Overall, 45% (22/49) of the apps focused on emergency drugs, and 55% (27/49) focused on emergency medicine. More than half (29/47, 62%) did not include bibliographic references or had not been updated for more than a year (29/49, 59%). The median number of drugs was 66 (range 4 to >5000). Contraindications (26/47, 55%) and adverse reactions (24/47, 51%) were found in only half of the apps. Less than half of the apps addressed dose adjustment for renal failure (15/47, 32%), interactions (10/47, 21%), and use during pregnancy and breastfeeding (15/47, 32%). Only 6% (3/47) identified high-alert medications, and 2%

Eidinejad, L; Bahreini, M; Ahmadi, A; Yazdchi, M; Thiruganasa mbandamoo rthy, V; Mirfazaelian, H	Comparison of intravenous ketorolac at three doses for treating renal colic in the emergency department: A noninferiority randomized controlled trial	ACADEMIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE	Background: Ketorolac tromethamine is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is extensively used for the management of renal colic in the emergency department (ED). It has been proposed that ketorolac is used at doses above its analgesic ceiling with no more advantages and increased risk of adverse effects. In this study, we compared the analgesic effects of three doses of intravenous ketorolac in patients with renal colic. Methods: This noninferiority, randomized, double-blind clinical trial evaluated the analgesic efficacy of three doses of intravenous ketorolac (10, 20, and 30 mg) in adult patients presenting to the ED with renal colic. Exclusion criteria consisted of age > 65 years, active peptic ulcer disease, acute gastrointestinal hemorrhage, renal or hepatic insufficiency, NSAID hypersensitivity, pregnancy or breastfeeding, unstable vital signs, and patients who had received analgesics in the past 24 hours. Pain was recorded every 15 minutes from baseline up to 60 minutes, and the primary outcome was pain reduction at 30 minutes. If patients still required additional pain medications at 30 minutes, they would receive 0.1 mg/kg intravenous morphine sulfate as a rescue analgesic. Results: A total of 165 subjects enrolled in this study, 55 in each group. The median visual analog scale score in 30 minutes was improved from 90 at baseline to 40 among subjects who were randomized	32	2021 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/acem.14202
Novita, RVT; Baua, MEC	Effectiveness of the Caring-Based Health Education Program for Primipara who experienced an Emergency Cesarean Section in a Government Hospital	PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES	Background The utilization of Continuum of care (CoC) is problematic in Indonesia. The inconsistency of CoC and the referral turning did not work make it difficult to measure the quality of care after EmCS. CbHEP is a package service care with caring action during in hospital and CoC through home visit on 1st, 2nd and 6th week after delivery. Aim: To reduce the pain, depression and increase the breastfeeding self-efficacy. Method used one group quasi-experiment and time series posttest-only design, with 50 participants during three months. The inclusion criteria of the participants must be a primiparous, have had EmCS, vital signs are stable after EmCS, can speak and read well in Bahasa and participants must be residents in Maumere district, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Indonesia. Result indicates the maternal age for adolescent mothers (<25 yo) are 56% and adult mothers (>=26 yo) are 44%. The mean of the depression and pain for young and adult mothers decreased over time and per succeeding home visit, and for the level of breastfeeding self-efficacy increase. The level of depression (P-value 0.000) and pain (P-value 0.000) were significantly decreased on the 3rd day in the hospital, 1st, 2nd and 6th week's home visit. The breastfeeding self-efficacy is significantly increased (P-value 0.000). The maternal age is not significant to the level of depression, and breastfeeding self-efficacy (P-value> 0.05).	41	2020

<p>Motov, S; Yasavolian, M; Likourezos, A; Pushkar, I; Hossain, R; Drapkin, J; Cohen, V; Filk, N; Smith, A; Huang, F; Rockoff, B; Hemel, P; Fromm, C</p>	<p>Comparison of Intravenous Ketorolac at Three Single-Dose Regimens for Treating Acute Pain in the Emergency Department: A Randomized Controlled Trial</p>	<p>ANNALS OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE</p>	<p>Study objective: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are used extensively for the management of acute and chronic pain, with ketorolac tromethamine being one of the most frequently used parenteral analgesics in the emergency department (ED). The drugs may commonly be used at doses above their analgesic ceiling, offering no incremental analgesic advantage while potentially adding risk of harm. We evaluate the analgesic efficacy of 3 doses of intravenous ketorolac in ED patients with acute pain. Methods: We conducted a randomized, double-blind trial to assess the analgesic efficacy of 3 doses of intravenous ketorolac (10, 15, and 30 mg) in patients aged 18 to 65 years and presenting to the ED with moderate to severe acute pain, defined by a numeric rating scale score greater than or equal to 5. We excluded patients with peptic ulcer disease, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, renal or hepatic insufficiency, allergies to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, pregnancy or breastfeeding, systolic blood pressure less than 90 or greater than 180 mm Hg, and pulse rate less than 50 or greater than 150 beats/min. Primary outcome was pain reduction at 30 minutes. We recorded pain scores at baseline and up to 120 minutes. Intravenous morphine 0.1 mg/kg was administered as a rescue analgesic if subjects still desired additional pain medication at 30 minutes after the study drug was administered. Data analyses included mixed-model regression and ANOVA. Results: We enrolled 240 subjects (80 in each dose group). At 30 minutes, substantial pain reduction was demonstrated without any differences between the groups (95% confidence intervals 4.5 to 5.7 for the 10-mg group, 4.5 to 5.6 for the 15-mg group, and 4.2 to 5.4 for the 30-mg group). The mean numeric rating scale pain scores at baseline were 7.7, 7.5, and 7.8 and improved to 5.1, 5.0, and 4.8, respectively, at 30</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annemergmed.2016.10.014</p>
<p>Zwedberg, S; Huss, M; Karlsson, E; Poignant, M</p>	<p>Intensive care nurses' experiences of infants and partners' presence on the postoperative ward after an emergency caesarean section; An interview study</p>	<p>INTENSIVE AND CRITICAL CARE NURSING</p>	<p>It is evident that immediate skin-to-skin care after birth has the potential to improve breastfeeding outcomes and maternal satisfaction after a caesarean section; hence partners and infants should be present on the postoperative ward. Objective: To investigate the intensive care nurses' experiences of having the infant and partner present on the postoperative ward after emergency caesarean sections. Design: Interviews with semi-structured interviews were conducted and analysed using qualitative content analysis. Setting: The interviews were conducted at a hospital in Stockholm, Sweden; where close to 10,000 births occur each year. After a caesarean section the mother is treated on a postoperative ward for at least two hours. Eight intensive care nurses participated in the study. Result: The analysis yields the theme 'The challenges of caring for infants on a postoperative unit' covering the following categories; collision between the intensive care nurse and midwife, responsibility versus knowledge and organisational issues. The study concluded that improved</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.iccn.2017.02.008</p>

Shaaban, OM; Abbas, AM; Mahmoud, HR; Yones, EM; Hassen, SG; Zakherah, MS	Counseling and in-advance provision of levonorgestrel emergency contraceptive pills decrease the rate of unplanned pregnancy during breastfeeding: a randomized controlled trial	JOURNAL OF MATERNAL-FETAL & NEONATAL MEDICINE	Objective: To evaluate the effect of counseling and in-advance provision of levonorgestrel emergency contraceptive pills (LNG-ECPs) during postpartum counseling on the incidence of occurrence of unplanned pregnancy during breastfeeding. Materials and methods: The current study is an open-label, parallel, randomized controlled trial carried out in a university hospital in Egypt. All women who delivered and planning to birth-space and breastfeed for at least 1 year were approached for participation during a postpartum hospital stay. Eligible participants were randomly allocated to receive adequate lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) counseling Group 1 (LAM-only) or the above LAM counseling in addition to counseling and in advance provision of one packet of 0.75-mg LNG-ECPs Group 2 (LAM + EC). The two study groups were followed 6 months and the primary outcome was the unplanned pregnancy rate. Results: The study included 2708 women randomized into two groups; LAM-only and LAM + EC groups. Demographic characteristics were homogenous between the groups at the time of recruitment. Unplanned pregnancy was significantly higher in LAM-only group 70 (5.3%) as compared with 5 (0.4%) in LAM-EC group (p = .0001). Also, 619 women (46.6%) used LNG-ECPs with minor side effects like nausea in 175	15	2019 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14767058.2017.1403580
Smith, NK; Cleland, K; Wagner, B; Trussell, J	I don't know what I would have done. Women's experiences acquiring ulipristal acetate emergency contraception online from 2011 to 2015	CONTRACEPTION	Objectives: This study describes women's reasons for seeking ulipristal acetate (UPA) for emergency contraception (EC) through the only authorized online retailer for UPA EC in the US. Study design: Women aged 14 to 59 years, living in states that allow prescription medications to be shipped from out-of-state, accessed the KwikMed online pharmacy between January 2011 and December 2015. After completing a medical eligibility screener, women answered optional multiple-choice questions. To obtain UPA through KwikMed, individuals must be female, 50 years of age or younger, not currently pregnant or breastfeeding and not attempting to order UPA more than once within 30 days or more than four times per year. Results: Over the 5-year period, KwikMed provided 8019 prescriptions for UPA, and the number of women using this service more than tripled over time. Among women who responded to the survey questions (n=7 133; response rate = 89%), most sought EC because of a condom failure (45.3%) or because they did not use regular contraception (41.2%). More than half (53.5%) of women reported that they chose UPA because of its effectiveness compared to levonorgestrel EC pills, and 58.9% preferred ordering UPA online because they found it easier than getting it from a doctor, clinic or pharmacy. Conclusions: This study	18	2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2016.10.004

dos Santos, YFC; Correia, JD; Falbo, AR	Knowledge about prevention and management of acute diarrhoea among caregivers of children aged under 5 years treated at an emergency department in Pernambuco, Brazil	TROPICAL DOCTOR	Background The World Health Organization stresses the need for training families in the adequate management of acute diarrhoea to reduce child mortality and morbidity. This study analysed caregiver knowledge about diarrhoea prevention and management in north-east Brazil. Methods Cross-sectional study of 213 children aged under 5 years treated at a public emergency department in Pernambuco, Brazil. Caregiver knowledge was assessed with a questionnaire. Results Caregivers believed that breastfeeding until age 6 months, not using tap water for food preparation, vaccination against rotavirus and other diseases help prevent diarrhoea. Regarding treatment, caregivers reported taking children to the hospital at the first sign of diarrhoea (57.3%), administering medication (68.1%) and withholding solids (63.7%). Only	10	2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0049475514562493
Lai, HK; Berry, SD; Verbiest, MEA; Tricker, PJ; Carr, PEA; Morton, SMB; Grant, CC	Emergency department visits of young children and long-term exposure to neighbourhood smoke from household heating - The Growing Up in New Zealand child cohort study	ENVIRONME TAL POLLUTION	In developed countries, exposure to wood or coal smoke occurs predominantly from neighbourhood emissions arising from household heating. The effect of this exposure on child health is not well characterized. Within a birth cohort study in New Zealand we assessed healthcare events associated with exposure to neighbourhood smoke from household heating. Our outcome measure was non-accidental presentations to hospital emergency departments (ED) before age three years. We matched small area-level census information with the geocoded home locations to measure the density of household heating with wood or coal in the neighbourhood and applied a time-weighted average exposure method to account for residential mobility. We then used hierarchical multiple logistic regression to assess the independence of associations of this exposure with ED presentations adjusted for gender, ethnicity, birth weight, breastfeeding, immunizations, number of co-habiting smokers, wood or coal heating at home, bedroom mold, household- and area-level deprivation and rurality. The adjusted odds ratio of having a non-accidental ED visit was 1.07 [95%CI: 1.03-1.12] per wood or coal heating household per hectare. We found a linear dose-response relationship (p-value for trend = 0.024) between the quartiles of exposure (1st as reference) and the same outcome (odds ratio in 2nd to	40	2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2017.08.035

Branger, B; Breastfeeding
 Bainier, A; and respiratory,
 Martin, L; ear and gastro-
 Darviot, E; intestinal
 Forgeron, A; infections, in
 Sarthou, L; children, under
 Wagner, AC; the age of one
 Blanchais, T; year, admitted
 Brigly, T; through the
 Troussier, F; paediatric
 emergency
 departments of
 five hospitals

FRONTIERS
 IN
 PEDIATRICS

BackgroundBreastfeeding is a protective factor against respiratory and intestinal infections in developing countries. In developed countries, proof of this protection is more difficult to show. The objective of the study is to compare the proportion of children breastfed during their first year in groups of children with infectious pathologies supposedly prevented by breastfeeding and children free of these infectious pathologies. MethodQuestionnaires about diet, socio-demographic data and the motive for consultation were given to the parents upon arrival in the paediatric emergency departments of 5 hospitals located in Pays de Loire (France) in 2018 and 2019. Children with lower respiratory tract infections, acute gastroenteritis and acute otitis media were included in the case group (A), children admitted for other reasons were included in the same control group (B). Breastfeeding was classified as exclusive or partial. ResultsDuring the study period, 741 infants were included, of which 266 (35.9%) in group A. In this group, children were significantly less likely to have been breastfed at the time of admission than children in group B: for example, for children under 6 months, 23.3% were currently breastfed in group A, vs. 36.6% (weaned BF or formula diet) in group B [OR = 0.53 (0.34-0.82); p = 0.004]. Similar results were found at 9 and 12 months. After taking into account the age of the patients, the same results were confirmed with an aOR = 0.60 (0.38-0.94) (p = 0.02) at 6 months, but with when considering six variables six variables, aOR was not significant aOR = 0.65 (0.40-1.05); p = 0.08), meaning that factors such as the childcare out of home, socio-professional categories, and the pacifier decrease the protective effect of breastfeeding. Sensitivity analyses (age-matching, analysis by type of infection) showed the same

Bungard, TJ; Ritchie, B; Bolt, J; Thomson, P; Semchuk, WM	Use of Direct Oral Anticoagulants Versus Traditional Therapies for Acute Venous Thromboembolis m After Direct Discharge From the Emergency Department or After Hospitalization: An Audit of 16 Canadian Hospitals	CLINICAL THERAPEUTI CS	Purpose: This study compares and describes the use of direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) versus traditional therapies (parenteral anticoagulant with or without warfarin) for acute venous thromboembolism (VTE) between individuals discharged directly from the emergency department (ED) versus those hospitalized. This study also reports patterns based on discharge from an academic, community, or rural-based site. Methods: This retrospective medical records study included patients discharged with acute VTE (2015-2016) from 16 institutions across 4 provinces. Patients with atypical clots, other indications for anticoagulants, or an anticipated lifespan <3 months or those who were pregnant or breastfeeding were excluded. Findings: Overall, 590 individuals (30.0%) discharged from the ED and 809 (53.8%) discharged after hospitalization were studied. Hospitalized patients were significantly older, had more comorbidities (cancer, pulmonary disease, and heart failure), and were more likely to have pulmonary embolism than deep vein thrombosis. DOAC use was significantly higher in the ED cohort versus the hospitalized cohort (51.4% vs 44.3%; P < 0.004) and more common for those having lower risk of pulmonary embolisms (simplified Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index score of 0 compared with >= 1) in the	13	2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.clinthera.2020.03.001
Harris- Sagaribay, L; Chambers, CD; Perrotta, and K; Polen, KD; Honein, MA; Wasternack, E	A model partnership for communication dissemination of scientific recommendation s for pregnant women during the emergency response to the Zika virus outbreak:MotherT oBabyand the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	BIRTH DEFECTS RESEARCH	Background During the Zika virus (ZIKV) outbreak, an urgent need existed for strong partnerships to disseminate Zika-related information to pregnant women and women of child-bearing age. Methods The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) partnered with MotherToBaby, a national organization experienced in providing information about exposures during pregnancy to healthcare providers and the public, to disseminate accurate information about ZIKV infection during pregnancy. Partnership activities included regular information sharing, cross-linking information for the public, and promoting common messaging. Following the ZIKV outbreak, we reviewed common inquiries received as well as key strategies and lessons learned from the partnership. Results Between June 2016 and June 2019, MotherToBaby received 5,387 Zika-related inquiries from the public and health care providers. The majority (90%) of inquires came from preconception, pregnant, and breastfeeding women. Concerns about travel, pregnancy, sexual transmission, and preconception guidelines comprised the top information requests. Live chat was the preferred method of communication for Zika-related inquiries. Key strategies and lessons learned from this partnership included: capitalizing on existing nationwide infrastructure and expertise, prominently referring to partners as a resource, promoting shared	8	2020 http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/bdr2.1787

Chun, HM;	Vital Signs:	MMWR-	Introduction: In 2004, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	18	2023
Dirlikov, E;	Progress Toward	MORBIDITY	(PEPFAR), with CDC as a major U.S. government implementing agency,		
Cox, MH;	Eliminating HIV	AND	began providing HIV antiretroviral therapy (ART) worldwide. Through		
Sherlock,	as a Global Public	MORTALITY	suppression of HIV viral load, effective ART reduces morbidity and		
MW; Obeng-	Health Threat	WEEKLY	mortality among persons with HIV infection and prevents vertical and		
Aduasare, Y;	Through Scale-Up	REPORT	sexual transmission. Methods: To describe program impact, data were		
Sato, K;	of Antiretroviral		analyzed from all PEPFAR programs and from six countries that have		
Voetsch, AC;	Therapy and		conducted nationally representative Population-based HIV Impact		
Ater, AD;	Health System		Assessment (PHIA) surveys, including PEPFAR pro-grammatic data on the		
Romano, ER;	Strengthening		number of persons with HIV infection receiving PEPFAR-supported ART		
Tomlinson,	Supported by the		(2004-2022), rates of viral load coverage (the proportion of eligible		
H; Modi, S;	US President's		persons with HIV infection who received a viral load test) and viral load		
Achrekar, A;	Emergency Plan		suppression (proportion of persons who received a viral load test with		
Nkengasong,	for AIDS Relief -		<1,000 HIV copies per mL of blood) (2015-2022), and population viral		
J	Worldwide, 2004-		load suppression rates in six countries that had two PHIA surveys		
	2022		conducted during 2015-2021. To assess health system strengthening,		
			data on workforce and laboratory systems were analyzed. Results: By		
			September 2022, approximately 20 million persons with HIV infection in		
			54 countries were receiving PEPFAR-supported ART (62% CDC-		
			supported); this number increased 300-fold from the 66,550 reported in		
			September 2004. During 2015-2022, viral load coverage more than		
			tripled, from 24% to 80%, and viral load suppression increased from 80%		
			to 95%. Despite increases in viral load suppression rates and health		
			system strengthening investments, variability exists in viral load coverage		
			among some subpopulations (children aged <10 years, males, pregnant		
			women, men who have sex with men [MSM], persons in prisons and other		
			closed settings [persons in prisons], and transgender persons) and in viral		

Compiled by:
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