



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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**INFLUENCE OF REHYDRATION SOLUTION
SUPPLEMENTATION WITH SOME NUTRIENTS
ON DIARRHETIC INFANTS**

BY

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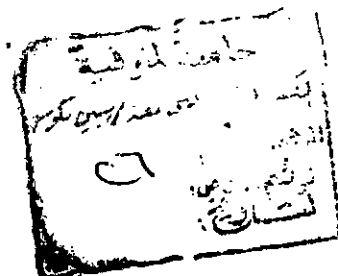
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ARABIC SUMMARY

Introduction and Aim of the Study

INTRODUCTION

Diarrheal disease brought on by the bacteria, viruses and parasites that thrive in unsanitary environments is the leading cause of infant and child deaths in the developing world today. It is also a major contributor to malnutrition during childhood. Clean water and sanitation will reduce the incidence of diarrhea. Even in the developed world, the effects of diarrhea can be seen in the United States, an estimation on 200,000 children were hospitalized last year (1988) for diarrhea associated causes. In the developing countries, diarrhea claims the lives of an unbelievable five million children a year (Woods, 1989).

Oral rehydration salts or similar rehydration solutions are the leading edge in the treatment of diarrhea. Therefore, it is important to follow up the nutrition status of infants programs on feeding during and after diarrhea. Finally, it should be noted that while pharmacists advice is to use one of more than 30 different drugs than oral rehydration, scientists of nutritional therapy recommended the consumption of some food blends as means for rehydration treatment (Woods , 1989).

AIM OF STUDY

The aim of this work was set as follows:

1. To face the challenge of diarrhea disturbances via nutritional therapy.
2. To develop a dried blend, prepared of natural food items to overcome dehydration caused by diarrhea.