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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE MOTHER AND MILK COMPOSITION

THESIS

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وعلمك ما لم تكن تعلم

وكان فضل الله عليك عظيما

صدق الله العظيم
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TO SPIRIT

OF MY

FATHER

ABBREVIATIONS

ESPGAN	: Committee on nutrition. Guidelines on infant nutrition.
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization.
FNB	: Food and Nutrition Board.
hPL	: Human placental lactogen.
Ig	: Immunoglobulin.
Kcal	: Kilocalorie.
NAD	: Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide.
NADP	: Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate.
NPN	: Nonprotein nitrogen.
NRC	: National Research Council.
PIF	: Prolactin-inhibiting factor.
PMNs	: Polymorphonuclear leukocytes.
PRF	: Prolactin-releasing factor.
PRL	: Prolactin hormone.
RDA	: Recommended dietary allowance.
TRH	: Thyrotropin-releasing hormone.
TSH	: Thyroid-stimulating hormone.
WHO	: World Health Organization.

INTRODUCTION

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In Egypt, as well as, in many developing countries, the nutritional status of the mothers is usually improper either due to poverty or due to ignorance of the right bases of good nutrition.

It is now strongly recommended by all health organization concerned with child health to depend on breast feeding regimes to supply the child with the necessary nutrients and immune bodies that protect him against infection (Lonnerdal, 1985).

It is logic to expect that the nutritional status of the mother affect to a large extent the quality and quantity of milk (Coward et al., 1984 and Goplan, 1958).

This subject was focused upon from many parts of the world during the last decade yet little attention was given to that important area in Egypt.

The colostrum or milk contain so many components such as protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. In addition there are immunoglobulins, lysozymes and lactoferrin which are responsible for protection against infection

together with antiviral factors such as non-immunoglobulin, macro-molecules and milk cells (Pereira and Barbosa, 1986).

The nutritional status of the mother may be affected by so many factors such as the presence of anemia, vitamin deficiency, mineral deficiency, presence of certain diseases such as diabetes, anemia, atherosclerosis or the presence of liver diseases. Few reports in the literature could be traced holding a relation between any of these diseases and the composition of milk of the lactating mothers (Reynoldos, 1983).

Such kind of information are quite beneficial. It is believed that it draws attention to the mothers state in order to handle such condition in the proper time, particularly when a relation is proved to exist.

The aim of the present study is to establish the relation between the nutritional status or any illness from which the mother may suffer and the composition of milk.