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Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS)

WHO Global Database on Vitamin A Deficiency

The Vitamin A Deficiency database includes data by country based on xerophthalmia and/or serum or plasma retinol concentration

MOZAMBIQUE

Last Updated: 2006-10-19

Level	Date	Location and sample descriptor	Sex	Age (years)	Sample size	Current XN	Previous XN	X1B	X2	X3A	X3B	XS	<0.35	<0.70	< 1.05	Mean	SD	Reference	General	Line
						Prevalence of xerophthalmia (%)							Serum / plasma retinol concentration (µmol/l) Prevalence (%)						Notes	
N	2003 -2004	National: Women: Total	F	15.00-49.99	7179		5.30											5195	∗	1
		Women by age	F	15.00-19.99	1468		5.40													2
		Women by age	F	20.00-24.99	1904		5.70													3
		Women by age	F	25.00-29.99	1604		5.50													4
		Women by age	F	30.00-34.99	1110		4.60													5
		Women by age	F	35.00-49.99	1093		5.00													6
		Women by area: Urban	F	15.00-49.99	2239		6.20													7
		Women by area: Rural	F	15.00-49.99	4940		4.90													8
		Women by province: Cabo Delgado	F	15.00-49.99	638		4.50													9
		Women by province: Gaza	F	15.00-49.99	381		1.80													10
		Women by province: Inhambare	F	15.00-49.99	576		5.60													11
		Women by province: Manica	F	15.00-49.99	535		2.70													12
		Women by province: Maputo	F	15.00-49.99	519		4.10													13
		Women by province: Maputo Cicade	F	15.00-49.99	409		5.10													14
		Women by province: Nampula	F	15.00-49.99	1458		8.20													15
		Women by province: Niassa	F	15.00-49.99	326		4.20													16
		Women by province: Sofala	F	15.00-49.99	524		4.60													17
		Women by province: Tete	F	15.00-49.99	694		1.60													18
		Women by province: Zambrzia	F	15.00-49.99	1118		8.00													19
N	2001 -2002	National: Pre-SAC: Total	B	0.50-4.99	705								13.8	68.8				589	∗	20
		National: Women: Total	F	NS	705								0.7	10.8						21
		Pre-SAC by sex	F	0.50-4.99	340								10.9	65.6						
		Pre-SAC by sex	M	0.50-4.99	364								16.5	71.9						
		Pre-SAC by age	B	0.50-0.99	124								13.8	73.4						
		Pre-SAC by age	B	1.00-1.99	243								13.7	70.9						
		Pre-SAC by age	B	2.00-4.99	338								13.8	65.6						
		Pre-SAC by area: Urban	B	0.50-4.99	310								10.8	63.3						
		Pre-SAC by area: Rural	B	0.50-4.99	395								16.1	73.1						
		Women by physiological status: NPW	F	NS	557								0.7	11.0						
		Women by physiological status: PW	F	NS	70								1.3	14.3						
		Women by age	F	NS-19.99	87								1.1	10.0						
		Women by age	F	20.00-29.99	413								0.2	10.3						
		Women by age	F	30.00-NS	204								1.5	12.1						
		Women by area: Urban	F	NS	310								0.3	14.0						
		Women by area: Rural	F	NS	395								1.0	8.2						
L	1999	Xai-Xai and Bilene districts: SAC	B	5.00-19.99	985		0.00					0.00						5223	∗	22

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Level	Date	Location and sample descriptor	Sex	Age (years)	Sample size	Prevalence of xerophthalmia (%)							Serum / plasma retinol concentration (µmol/l)					Reference	Notes	
						Current XN	Previous XN	X1B	X2	X3A	X3B	XS	Prevalence (%) <0.35	<0.70	< 1.05	Mean	SD		General	Line
L	1990	3 cities: Pre-SAC: Total	B	0.50-6.07	10267	0.30		0.30				0.10						45	*	
		Pre-SAC by city: Beira	B	0.50-6.07	3677	0.60		0.30				0.03								
		Pre-SAC by city: Maputo	B	0.50-6.07	4449	0.10		0.20				0.05								
		Pre-SAC by city: Nampula	B	0.50-6.07	2141	0.30		0.50				0.30								

NOTES

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Reference No:	5195
General notes:	*Multi-stage PPS cluster sampling. Sample representative of national and provincial level. Sample comprised of women who gave birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Previous XN is XN during previous pregnancy, for women with two or more live births in the five-year period, data refer to most recent birth. Women's age is age at time of delivery.*
Note 1	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.40%
Note 2	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.60%
Note 3	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.60%
Note 4	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.40%
Note 5	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 0.90%
Note 6	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.20%
Note 7	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.40%
Note 8	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.40%
Note 9	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.40%
Note 10	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 0.60%
Note 11	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.70%
Note 12	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 0.50%
Note 13	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.10%
Note 14	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 0.60%
Note 15	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.70%
Note 16	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 0.80%
Note 17	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 1.10%
Note 18	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 0.20%
Note 19	XN prevalence adjusted for daytime visual problems: 3.10%
Reference No:	589
General notes:	*Multi-stage PPS cluster sampling conducted in all provinces of Mozambique expect Nampula due to cholera outbreak. Samples collected from children and their mothers. Households in each cluster selected by rotating a bottle at a central point of the locality. Urban/rural results should be interpreted with caution due to the relatively small number of urban clusters (14).*
Note 20	Median: 0.60 µmol/L
Note 21	Median: 1.10 µmol/L
Reference No:	5223
General notes:	*Facility based study with10 primary schools in Xai-Xai and 10 primary schools in Bilene. 50 children chosen from class 4 in each school.*
Note 22	No clinical VAD found.
Reference No:	45
General notes:	*Sample comprised of randomly selected pre-SAC from the 3 largest cities (Maputo, Beira and Nampula) a total of 64 clusters included. The population classified into 3 categories: urban, suburban and displaced. Summary data reported in reference No. 201.*

R E F E R E N C E S

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Reference 45   Julien M et al. The assessment of Vitamin A Deficiency in Three Cities in Mozambique. Paper presented at the XV IVACG Meeting. Arusha,   1993.

Reference 589   Ministério da Saúde, Direcção Nacional de Saúde. Inquérito nacional seovre a deficiência de vitamina A, prevalência de anemia e malária em crianças dos 6-59 meses e respectivas mães. Maputo, Instituto Nacional de Saúde, 2003.

Reference 5195   Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Ministério da Saúde. Moçambique: Inquérito demográphifico e de saúde 2003. Calverton, MD, Measure DHS, ORC Macro, 2005.

Reference 5223   Bobrow EA, Zacher AM. School Health and Micronutrient Initiative. A Baseline Report for Xai-Xai and Bilene Districts in Gaza Province, Mozambique. Mozambique, Save the Children - US, Mozambique Field Office, 1999.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

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Reference 3128   Espeut D, de Lourdes Figalgo M, Hassane Sulmalgy Ismael C, Johnson R, Mukuria A. Nutrition and health status of young children and mothers in Mozambique: findings from the 1997 Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey.   2001.

Reference 5457   USAID, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Ministério da Saúde. Nutrition of young children and mothers in Mozambique. Findings from the 2003 Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey. Calverton, Maryland, ORC Macro, 2006.

Reference 5823   Aguayo VM, Kahn S, Ismael C, Meershoek S. Vitamin A deficiency and child mortality in Mozambique.   Public Health Nutrition, 2005, 8 :29-31.