

Piloting Tom Brown, a locally produced supplementary food for the management of moderate acute malnutrition in Gombe state, Nigeria

J.J. Ostrowski¹, K. Parikh^{1,2}, A. Umar¹



¹The Taimaka Project, Gombe, Nigeria

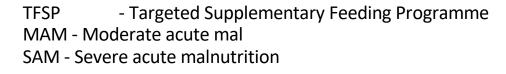
²Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, USA



Background

- ~50,000 children in Gombe have MAM
- TSFP prevents deterioration to SAM → reduces morbidity & mortality
- Locally-produced treatment products can reduce cost, reduce supply chain issues and may be more acceptable and accessible









Background

Tom Brown

- Turns brown when cooked
- Cooked into porridge (kunu) with some sugar
- 876Kcal energy, 41g protein, 28g fat per day
- WHO nutrient recommendations¹:
 - √ Macronutrients
 X Micronutrients
- Part of cost transferred to caregiver → fuel & labour







Dry roasted, milled, and blended

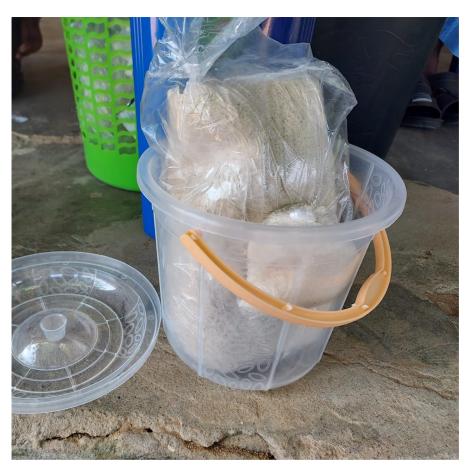




¹World Health Organization. (2012). *Technical note: Supplementary foods for the management of moderate acute malnutrition in infants and children 6–59 months of age*. World Health Organization.



Objectives and Setting



Objectives

- Primary: Assess treatment outcomes, avg. length of stay & avg. weight gain
- Secondary: Assess deterioration to SAM through readmission
- Location: OTP sites in 3 LGAs in Gombe state, Northeast Nigeria
- Time period: Oct 2022 to Dec 2023





Methods

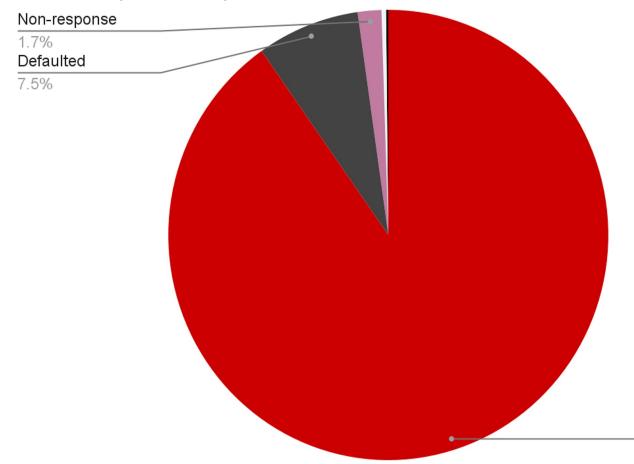
- Study design: Retrospective data analysis of program data
- Population:
 - Children aged 6-59 months
 - Diagnosed with MAM (oedema absent; WHZ ≥-3 and <-2; MUAC ≥11.5 and <12.5 cm)
 - Enrolled for ≥ 14 days
- Treatment: Tom Brown 1.5 kg/week + 154g Sugar
- Follow-up: Weekly until exit from program





Results: Treatment Outcomes

Treatment outcomes for children with MAM treated with Tom Brown (n=1207)



- Recovery defined as two consecutive visits with WHZ >-2 and MUAC >12.5 and no severe clinical complications
- 2(<1%) children died and 4(<1%) transferred out





Results: Length of Stay & Weight Gain

	Recovered from MAM	Deteriorated to SAM, later recovered (treated with Tom Brown, then switched to RUTF)	SAM at admission (Treated with RUTF)
Average length of stay Days (<u>+</u> SD)	36.3 (±15.8)	54.8 (±18.6)	51.2 (±18.9)
Average weight gain g/kg/day (<u>+</u> SD)	4.21 (±3.03)	5.79 (±4.47)	7.60 (± <i>4.86</i>)



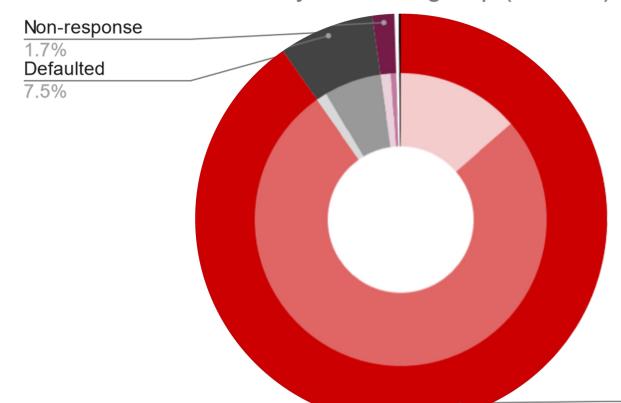


Results: Deterioration to SAM

Recovered

90.2%

Deterioration to SAM by outcome group (n=1207)



16.3% (197/1207) of MAM cases deteriorated to SAM and were switched to RUTF	
Deteriorated → Recovered	165
Deteriorated → Defaulted	15
Deteriorated → Nonresponse	14
Deteriorated → Died	2
Deteriorated → Transferred out	1



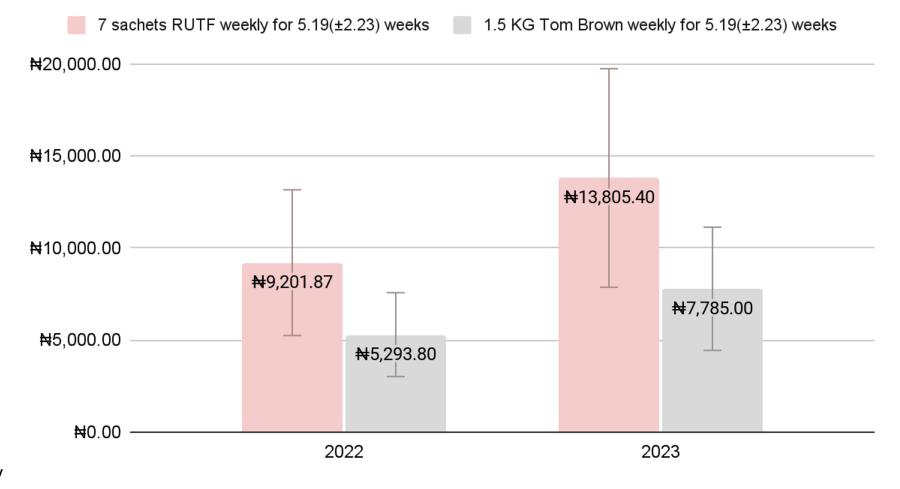


Results: Costs

Cost of low dose RUTF vs. Tom Brown in Gombe, Nigeria

*Average LOS of among <u>recovered</u> MAM cases who did <u>not</u> deteriorate to SAM: 36.3(±15.8) days = 5.19(±2.23)

weeks







Discussion

Limitations

- Relapse not assessed
- No comparison group
- Data do not span a full year (paused in Apr-May 2023) + variation over time not assessed

Conclusions

- Acceptable recovery rate, low death rate, timely linkage to SAM Rx
- Cheaper local ingredients → potential to reach more children at same \$
- Future research: Tom Brown vs. other product vs. combination with cases based programming; explain and mitigate deterioration to SAM



Acknowledgement & Approvals

Acknowledgements: Many thanks to our facility staff and program officers for their work to implement the CMAM program and to our government partners for operational support, including clinic space.

Ethical statement: Exempt from IRB/ERB review as a retrospective analysis of routinely collected clinical data from an established program.

Treatment protocols and site operations were approved by:

- 2022: Gombe State Hospitals Services Management Board (GS/HSMB/OFF/32/V.1)
- 2023: Gombe State Primary Health Care Development Agency (MoU, 19/04/2023)



NB: OTP sites were co-located with HSMB facilities in 2022 and PHCDA facilities in 2023