Abb. 95 Schema und Beispiele für "Über"-Klassifizierungen bei Ernährungszustands-Indikatoren

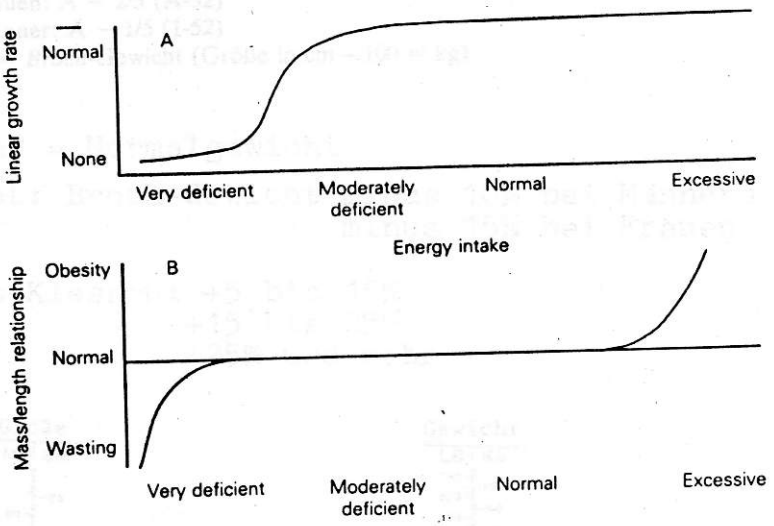

FIG. 3.1. Response of Anthropometric Indicators to Varying Levels of Energy Intake. A: Measures of Stunting. B: Measures of Wasting.

(aus: R.Martorell: Measuring the impact of nutrition interventions on physical growth. S.46-64 in D.E.Sahn, R.Lockwood, N.S.Scrimshaw: Methods for the Evaluation of the Impact of Food and Nutrition Programmes. UNU, Food and Nutr.Bulletin, Suppl.No.8, Tokyo, 1984

Table V. Most Commonly Used Classifications of Overnutrition and PCM by Weight and Height Relationships

Authors	Indices and standards	Normal	Overnutrition	Malnutrition-PCM		
				Mild	Moderate	Severe
McLaren and Read, 1972	Weight/height/age[a] index Harvard std.[b]	110-90%	>110%	90-85%	85-75%	<75%, no edema = marasmus, with edmea = kwashiorkor
Waterlow, 1972, 1976	Weight/height[c] (degree of wasting) Harvard std.[b]	110-90%	>110%	90-80%	80-70%	<70%
Kanawati and Mclaren, 1970	Height for age[d] (degree of stunting) Harvard std.[b]	≤95%	—	95-90%	90-85%	85%
New NCHS, 1976	Weight/height[e] percentiles (below puberty) NCHS	25th-75th percentile	90th-95th percentile, overweight	10th-5th percentile		Under 5th percentile
Zerfas, 1977	Weight/height[c]		>95th percentile 85-80% obese			<80%

[a] Observed weight as percentage of ideal weight for a given height or length for age.
[b] Harvard standards—50th percentile values.
[c] Percentage of standard weight for height or length
[d] Percentage of standard height or length for age.
[e] Potential or suggested—needs to be field tested.

(aus: C.G.Neumann: Reference data, S.299-327 in D.B.Jelliffe, E.F.P.Jelliffe (Eds): Nutrition and Growth. Plenum, New York, London, 1979