

Abb. 99 Beispiele für Stadien der Entwicklung von Nährstoffmangel-Zuständen

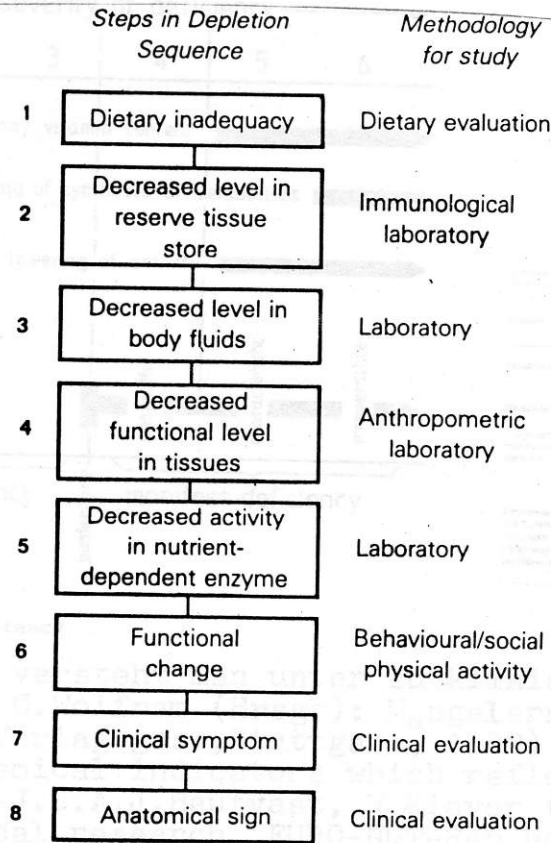


FIG. 4.1. Generalized Scheme of the Development of a Primary Nutritional Deficiency.

(aus: B.A.Underwood, A.Stekel: Measuring impact using laboratory methodologies, S.65-93 in D.E.Sahn, R.Lockwood, Scrimshaw,N.S.: Methods for Evaluation of Impact of Food and Nutrition Programmes. Food and Nutr.Bull.(UNU), Suppl.8, Tokyo, 1984

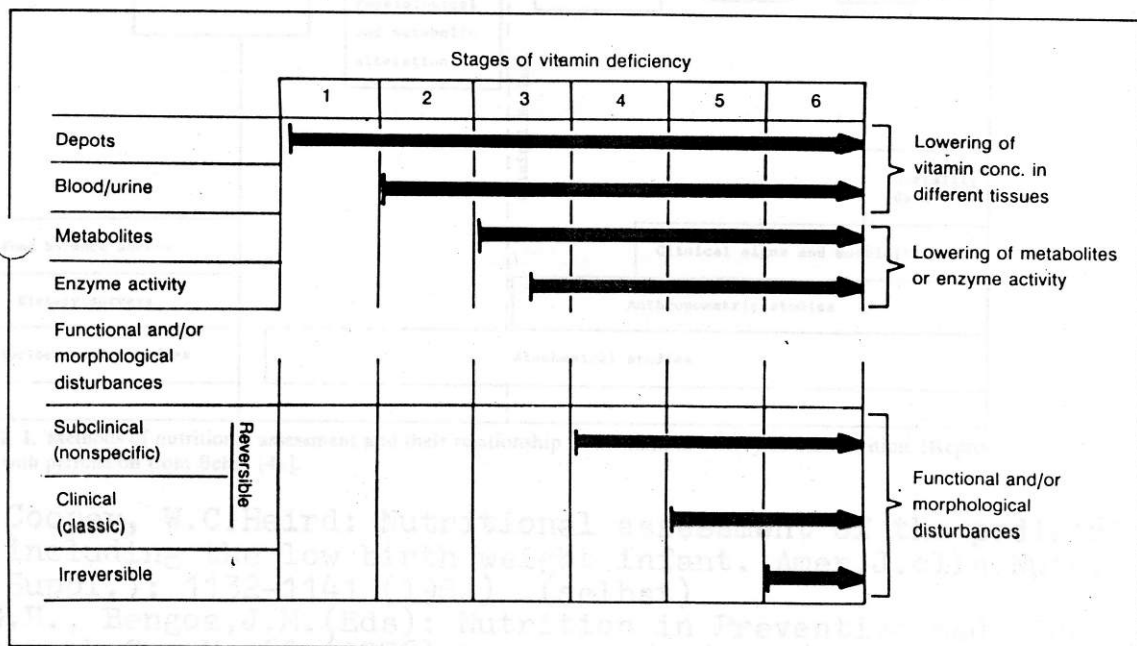


Fig. 4. Stages of vitamin deficiency.

(aus: E.J.van der Beek: Vitamins and endurance training. Sports Medicine 2:175-197 (1985) Lit. 15.071

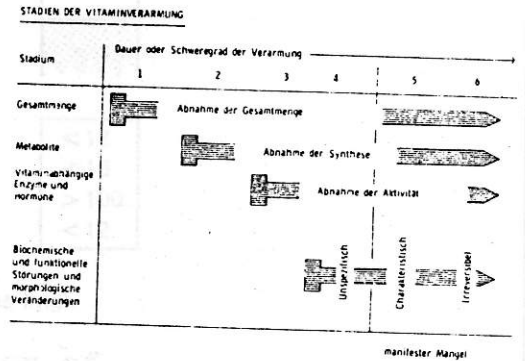
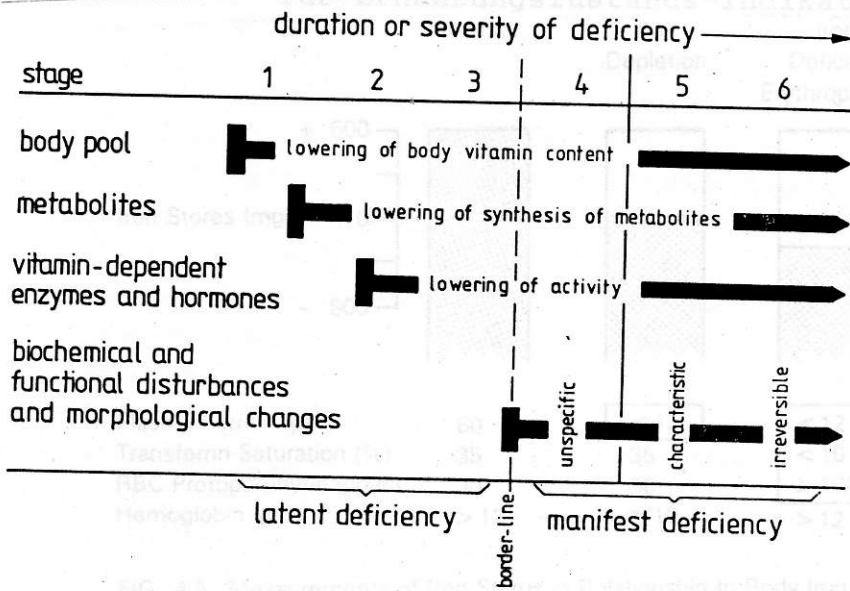


FIGURE 5. Stages of vitamin deficiency

(aus: G.Brubacher: Was versteht man unter subklinischen Vitaminmangel? S.52-56 in G.Schlierf, G.Wolfram (Hrsgb): Mangelernährung in Mitteleuropa? Wissenschaftl.Verlagsges., Stuttgart, 1982) und G.Brubacher: Biochemical indicators which reflect the intake of vitamins. S.125-135 in J.G.A.J.Hautvast, W.Klaver (Eds): The diet factor in epidemiological research. EURO-NUT-Rep.No.1, Wageningen, 1982

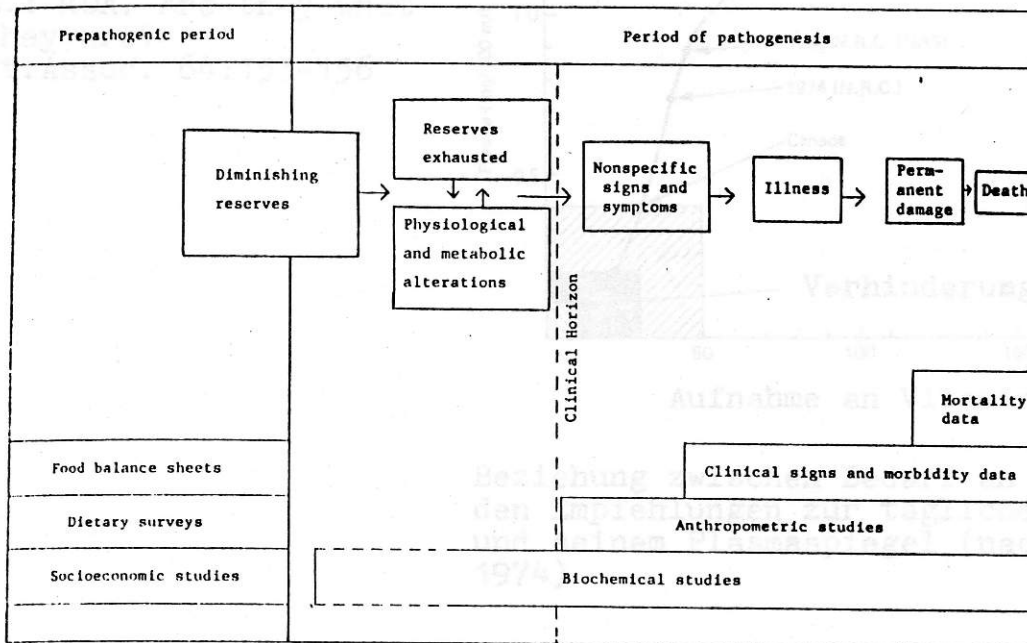


FIG. 1. Methods of nutritional assessment and their relationship to the natural history of malnutrition. [Reproduced with permission from Behar (4).]

(aus: A.Cooper, W.C.Heird: Nutritional assessment of the pediatric patient including the low birth weight infant. Amer.J.clin.Nutr. 35 (May, Suppl.): 1132-1141 (1982) (selbst) Beaton, G.H., Bengoa, J.M. (Eds): Nutrition in Preventive Medicine. WHO Monograph Ser.No.62 (1976)