

Abb.102 Schema über eine reale Verteilung von zwei Personen-
gruppen mit unterschiedlicher Ausprägung eines
(Ernährungszustands-)Indikators. Überlappung der Werte
des Indikators bei beiden Gruppen führt zu falschen
Zuordnungen.*

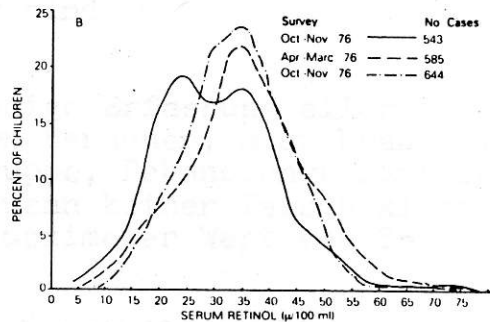
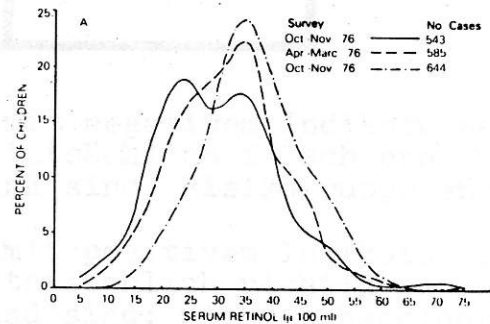
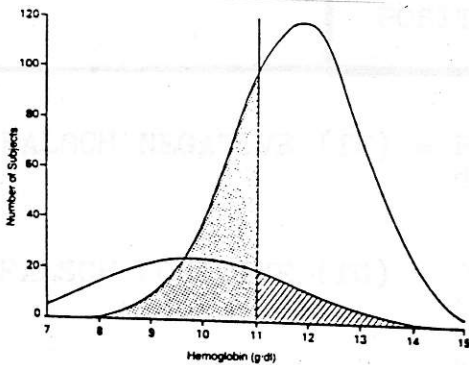
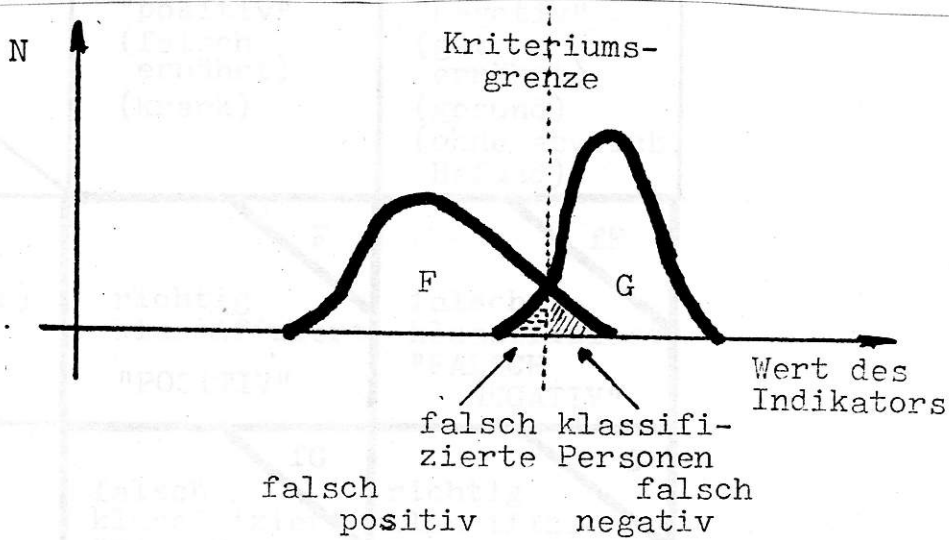


Figure 3. The problem of cutoffs. Portrayed are distributions of levels of hemoglobin among persons known to have adequate intakes of iron (right curve) and among persons who are known to be responsive to iron intake (left curve). Since the two distributions overlap, no single cutoff level can separate adequately from inadequately nourished individuals. The cross-hatched area above 11 g represents persons who are anemic but are classified as normal by the WHO cutoff. The shaded area below 11 g portrays persons classified as anemic by the WHO criterion but actually not responsive to iron administration.^{12,33}

Effect of Sugar Fortification with Vitamin A on the Distribution of Serum Retinol Levels of Rural Preschool Children. A: 1975, 1976. B: 1975, 1977

(neben dem theoretischen Schema sind zwei praktische Beispiele angeführt, aus:

Beaton, G.H.: Toward harmonization of dietary, biochemical and clinical assessment: The meanings of nutritional status and requirements. *Nutr.Rev.* 44(11) 349-358 (1986)

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