



CHRONIC EATING DISORDERS, AS WELL AS ITS NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON BABIES

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Annotation

In this article, we will discuss chronic eating disorders and their negative effects on babies. At the same time, we show that this age period is one of the important periods due to the high rate of growth and development, the reasons for the increase of diseases in young children and the deterioration of physical and neuropsychic development indicators.

Keywords: Hypotrophy, pediatrics, etiology, infants and their diseases.

Introduction

The period of early childhood, characterized by rapid processes of growth and development, is decisive in the formation of the health of the child in the future. In the first three years of life, biological indicators grow rapidly, skeletal and internal organs are formed, the functions of the central nervous system are improved. At the same time, this age period is one of the most important due to the high rates of growth and development. In the last decade, official statistical reporting data shows an increase in the incidence of diseases in young children and a deterioration in the indicators of physical and neuropsychic development. Approaching statistics, 35-40% of children are born sick every year or get sick during the neonatal period. The main reasons for this negative dynamics are unfavorable social and environmental factors, as well as a deterioration in parental health. In this regard, in general, children's health largely depends on the effectiveness of diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive measures carried out at an early age. In this scientific article, we conducted brief research on the pathological conditions of children in the first three years of life. The tasks of studying this section of Pediatrics are to acquire knowledge about the etiology and pathogenesis of pathological conditions in early childhood, to master the general principles of their diagnosis, treatment and Prevention.

As such, in our article we have emphasized chronic eating disorders, pathological conditions that develop as a result of insufficient or large intake or absorption of nutrients, eating disorders associated with disorders in physical, neuropsychic development and metabolism.





Among chronic eating disorders, the following groups are distinguished:

1. Conditions caused by a lack, absorption or increase in food components: malnutrition, protein-energy deficiency diseases, hypovitaminosis.
2. Conditions that result from a high supply of food ingredients or a decrease in consumption are: paratrophy, obesity, hypervitaminosis.

Hypotrophy is a chronic eating disorder characterized by a lack of body weight in relation to height and age. This pathology is often found in young children due to high growth rates and the activity of metabolic processes that require the body to obtain sufficient amounts of nutrients. The classification of improper nutrition allows you to distinguish between forms depending on the time of the appearance of the disease and the severity of the situation. Unfavorable course of intrauterine and neonatal periods to the appearance of malnutrition in young children, early transition to artificial and mixed nutrition, deficiencies in care and regimen, late diagnosis.

In general, all etiological factors can be combined into the following groups:

- 1) inadequate nutrient supply (deficiency)
- 2) digestive and absorption disorders (malabsorption syndrome);
- 3) insufficient supply of the increasing need for nutrients (premature birth, birth defects, severe infectious diseases, etc.

Conclusion

As a rule, malnutrition is a polyetiological condition that can develop as a result of the influence of many exogenous and endogenous factors. Among the reasons for nutrition, the most common are quantitative low nutrition hypogalactyly in the mother, insufficient amount of the mixture or poor-quality nutrition during artificial feeding, milk composition, compliance with the age of the child, improper introduction of complementary foods helps closely to prevent negative consequences.

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