

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Seasonal effect and long-term nutritional status following exit from a Community-Based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition program in Bihar, India

S Burza<sup>1,4</sup>, R Mahajan<sup>1,4</sup>, E Marino<sup>1</sup>, T Sunyoto<sup>1</sup>, C Shandilya<sup>1</sup>, M Tabrez<sup>1</sup>, K Kumar<sup>1</sup>, A Jha<sup>1</sup>, P Mathew<sup>1</sup>, N Salse<sup>2</sup>, C Casademont<sup>2</sup> and NK Mishra<sup>3</sup>

**BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES:** Children aged 6 months to 5 years completing treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in a Médecins Sans Frontières Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program in Bihar, India, showed high cure rates; however, the program suffered default rates of 38%. This report describes the nutritional status of 1956 children followed up between 3 and 18 months after exiting the program.

**SUBJECTS/METHODS:** All children aged 6–59 months discharged as cured with mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)  $\geq 120$  mm or who defaulted from the program with MUAC  $< 115$  mm were traced at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months ( $\pm 10$  days) before three exit reference dates: first at the end of the food insecure period, second after the 2-month food security and third after the 4-month food security.

**RESULTS:** Overall, 68.7% ( $n = 692$ ) of defaulters and 76.2% ( $n = 1264$ ) of children discharged as cured were traced. Combined rates of non-recovery in children who defaulted with MUAC  $< 115$  mm were 41%, 30.1%, 9.9%, 6.1% and 3.6% at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months following exit, respectively. Combined rates of relapse among cured cases (MUAC  $\geq 120$  mm) were 9.1%, 2.9%, 2.1%, 2.8% and 0% at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months following discharge, respectively. Prevalence of undernutrition increased substantially for both groups traced during low food security periods. Odds of death were much higher for children defaulting with MUAC  $< 110$  mm when compared with children discharged as cured, who shared the same mortality risk as those defaulting with MUAC 110– $< 115$  mm.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Seasonal food security predicted short-term nutritional status after exit, with relapse rates and non-recovery from SAM much higher during food insecurity. Mortality outcomes suggest that a MUAC of 110 mm may be considered an appropriate admission point for SAM treatment programs in this context.

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## INTRODUCTION

According to the third Indian National Family Health Survey-3 conducted in 2005–2006, 19.8% of Indian children aged 0–35 months were wasted, whereas 6.4% suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in India.<sup>1</sup> In response to a household-based survey conducted in Darbhanga district after widespread flooding in Bihar, the prevalence of wasting and SAM in children between 6 months and 5 years was estimated to be 19.4 and 4.8%, respectively.<sup>2</sup> In February 2009, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) initiated a Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program in Darbhanga district, with the objective to identify and treat SAM in children aged between 6 months and 5 years in Biraal block.

A typical CMAM program consists of fixed or ambulatory sites close to the community where children with 'uncomplicated' SAM, who form the majority of patients, can be treated on a once-weekly basis, in addition to an inpatient facility where the minority of children suffering from SAM with associated serious medical complications are admitted until stable, when they are transferred into the community component to complete treatment.

Between February 2009 and September 2011, the MSF supported program treated 8274 children aged 6–59 months

with SAM, with low mortality (0.9%), acceptable weight gain (4.9 g/kg/day) and a high cure rate in those children who completed the treatment (88.4%).<sup>3</sup> However, consistent with outcomes from other SAM programs in India,<sup>4,5</sup> the program suffered from a high default rate (38%) limiting interpretation of the overall program success. This concern was compounded following the results of an in-program Semi-Quantitative Evaluation Of Access And Coverage (SQUEAC) survey, suggesting that substantial numbers of children relapsed after being cured.<sup>6</sup>

To monitor the overall impact and effectiveness of the program, MSF conducted a series of long-term follow-up surveys of children exiting the CMAM program. This observational cohort study describes the long-term outcomes of 1956 children followed up between 3 and 18 months following exit from the MSF supported CMAM program.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

## Program description summary

The CMAM program reflected the worldwide format, using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)  $< 115$  mm and/or bilateral edema as admission criteria.<sup>7</sup> One dedicated inpatient facility (the stabilization center) was

<sup>1</sup>Médecins Sans Frontières, New Delhi, India; <sup>2</sup>Médecins Sans Frontières, Barcelona, Spain and <sup>3</sup>Department of Paediatrics, Darbhanga Medical College Hospital (DMCH), Darbhanga, India. Correspondence: R Mahajan, Médecins Sans Frontières, C203 Defence Colony, Delhi, 110024, India.

E-mail: msfe-delhi-epidem@barcelona.msf.org

<sup>4</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work.

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established for children with severe illness, whereas five ambulatory therapeutic feeding centers were established in the community where children were provided treatment with World Health Organization (WHO)-standard<sup>8</sup> pre-packaged F100-equivalent (per kcal) lipid-based ready-to-use therapeutic paste, produced in India (Eezeepaste, Compact, Gurgaon, India) on an outpatient basis.

**Classification of exits**

In order to be discharged as *cured*, children were required to meet the discharge criteria (MUAC ≥ 120 mm with no edema for 1 week with good clinical condition and good appetite) on two consecutive visits. For the purposes of the study, *defaulters* were defined as children with MUAC < 115 mm failing to attend the ambulatory therapeutic feeding center for 2 consecutive weeks or children who left the stabilization center and did not return for 2 consecutive days. Caregivers refusing for their children to be admitted into the stabilization center or leaving the stabilization center prematurely but agreeing to be seen in the ambulatory therapeutic feeding center were not considered defaulters.

**Follow-up survey methodology**

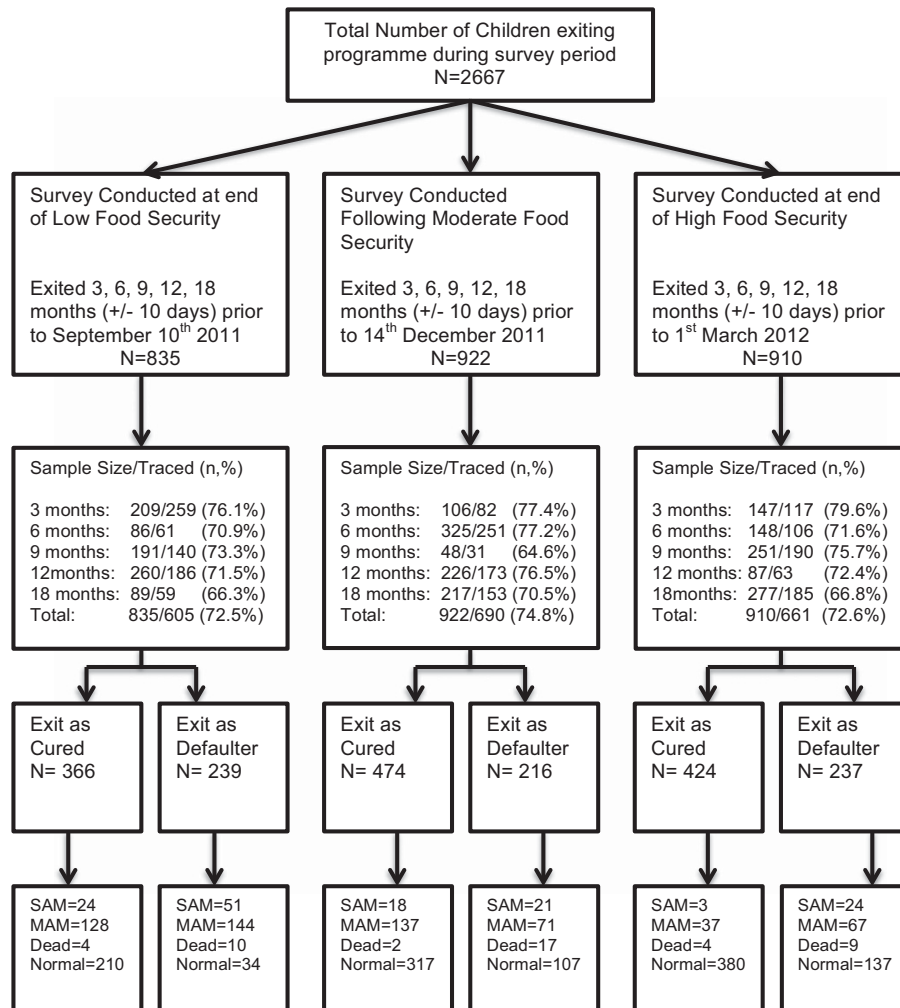
Considering the well-recognized effect of seasonality on food security and incidence of SAM,<sup>9</sup> three periods of differing food securities were identified to survey the outcomes of children exiting from the program to ensure that a year-round picture emerged. Therefore, three reference dates were selected that would reflect any potentiating effect of the existing food security situation on children discharged 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months before

that date. The food secure period lasts for 5 months in Darbhanga district (Supplementary Figure 1).

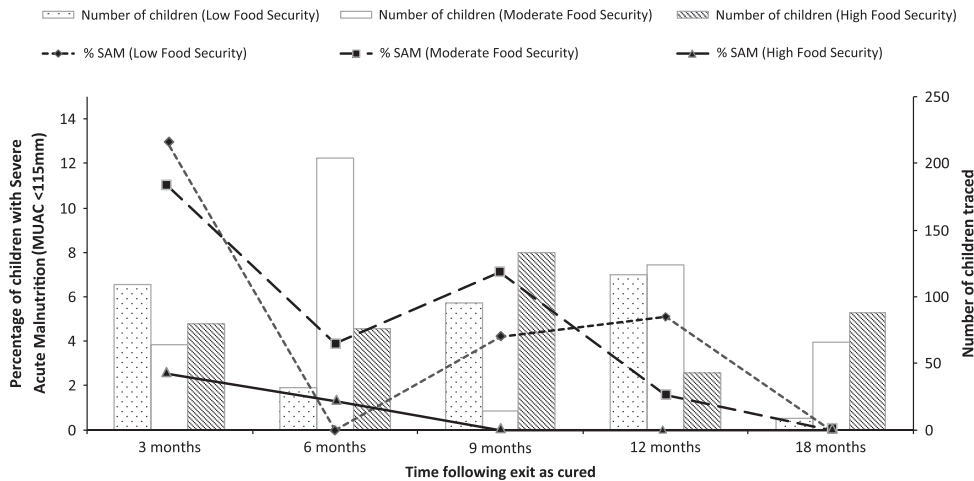
Therefore, the first reference date was at the end of the food insecure period (hereafter known as low food security), the second after 2 months of food security (hereafter known as moderate food security) and the third at the end of the food secure period (hereafter known as high food security). All children exiting the program within a range of ± 10 days of each of these time points were then traced (Figure 1).

For example, the first reference date selected was the 10 September 2011, which at the end of the food insecure period represented the greatest point of 'low food security'. As such, children exiting the program on the 10 June ± 10 days (therefore children exiting the program between 1 and 20 June 2011) comprised the cohort to be traced at 3 months before this date. With the annual food insecure period lasting from April to September, this cohort would therefore reflect the nutritional status of children traced after experiencing 3 months of 'low food security' following exit from the program. This framework would then be repeated for children exiting 6, 9, 12 and 18 months before this reference date.

Similarly, the third reference date selected was the 1 March 2012, and children exiting the program on the 1 December 2011 ± 10 days (therefore children exiting the program between 21 November and 11 December) comprised the cohort to be traced at 3 months before this date. With the annual highest food security period lasting from November to March, this cohort would therefore reflect the nutritional status of children traced after have experienced 3 months of 'high food security' following exit from the program. This framework would then be repeated for children exiting 6, 9, 12 and 18 months before this reference date.



**Figure 1.** Flowchart of analysis.



**Figure 2.** Prevalence of SAM (MUAC < 115 mm) among children exiting as cured stratified by food security at the time of follow-up.

Survey teams comprised a mixture of staff with extensive experience in the CMAM program and new staff. All surveyors underwent 3 days of training in anthropometric measurements by an MSF nutritionist and were pre- and post-tested on their ability to consistently and accurately use the measurement equipment. Each team comprised a newly trained surveyor and an experienced member of staff to ensure that counseling of caregivers in cases where children were found to be SAM was appropriate and effective. Each team carried a calibrated salter scale (precision to 100 g), locally produced height boards (precision 0.1cm) and MSF produced standard MUAC tapes. The Salter scales were calibrated before the surveys as per manufacturer guidelines.

#### Data handling and statistical analysis

All data were entered into an Excel (Microsoft, 2010) database; double data-entry was not done; however, audit of data transfer quality and database checks for inconsistencies were performed following each survey by an epidemiologist referring to source documents. World Health Organization Anthro software (Geneva, Switzerland) was used to calculate weight-for-height Z-scores. Analysis of data was conducted using SPSS version 19 statistical software (IBM, Chicago, IL, USA). A multivariate logistic regression model was also developed to determine risk factors independently associated with relapse, non-recovery and mortality among cured and defaulter children found to be significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) on bivariate analysis. Variables that could be justified *a priori* were also included and added step wise to the model in the multivariate analysis.

#### Ethics statement

This analysis met the Médecins Sans Frontières Institutional Ethics Review Committee criteria for a study involving the analysis of routinely collected program evaluation data. The program and survey were conducted under a memorandum of understanding with the district authorities and thereafter with consent of the Bihar State Health Society, the usual procedure for NGOs operating in this context. The purpose of the surveys was for monitoring and evaluation of program effectiveness and is a requirement under the agreement with the State Health Society. All electronic data were analyzed anonymously.

## RESULTS

A total of 1956 children were traced during the three surveys, which constituted 73.3% of the total sample. The proportions of children lost to follow-up remained similar across the three surveys and across stratification by age boundary and sex (Supplementary Table 1).

Overall, 76.2% ( $n = 1264/1659$ ) of children discharged as cured and 68.7% ( $n = 692/1008$ ) of children who exited the program as defaulter were traced. There were no significant differences in admission characteristics (age distribution, sex, severity of

undernutrition and distance from facility) of children successfully traced compared with those who were not found during the surveys.

#### Long-term outcomes of children exiting as cured (MUAC $\geq 120$ mm)

The combined rates of relapse into SAM across the surveys among children exiting as cured were 9.1% at 3 months, 2.9% at 6 months, 2.1% at 9 months, 2.8% at 12 months and 0% at 18 months following discharge. When stratified by food security at the time of follow-up survey, there was a marked difference between relapse rates at 3 months following discharge, where children exiting into 3 months of low food security exhibited relapse rates of 12.8%, compared with 10.9% and 2.5% of children exiting into moderate food security and 3 months of high food security, respectively (Figure 2). A similar pattern was seen when looking at overall wasting (Supplementary Figure 2).

Of children exiting as cured, not using Anganwadi services, lower standard of living index, less time outside the program and being surveyed during low food security were all significant risk factors for relapse into SAM (MUAC < 115 mm) at the time of follow-up (Table 1). There was no significant difference between the long-term outcomes of children discharged as cured with MUAC 120– $\leq 125$  mm ( $n = 1043$ ) or with MUAC > 125 mm ( $n = 211$ ), odds ratio 1.3; 95% confidence interval (CI) (0.6, 3.2),  $P = 0.524$ .

A total of 10 children (0.8%) of those exiting as cured were found to have died at follow-up. Of the 10, 3 were reported to have died > 3 months after discharge. No risk factors for mortality at follow-up were found in bivariate analysis.

#### Long-term outcomes of children exiting as default (MUAC < 115mm)

The combined prevalence of SAM in children exiting with MUAC < 115 mm at the time of default across the surveys was 41.0% at 3 months, 30.1% at 6 months, 9.9% at 9 months, 6.1% at 12 months and 3.6% at 18 months following exit. When stratified by food security at the time of follow-up survey, there was a much more substantial difference between prevalence of SAM at 3 months following exit, where children experiencing 3 months of low food security following default showed a 52.1% prevalence of SAM, compared with 35.3% and 28.6% of children defaulting into moderate food security and 4 months of high food security, respectively (Figure 3). A similar pattern was seen when looking at overall wasting (Supplementary Figure 3).

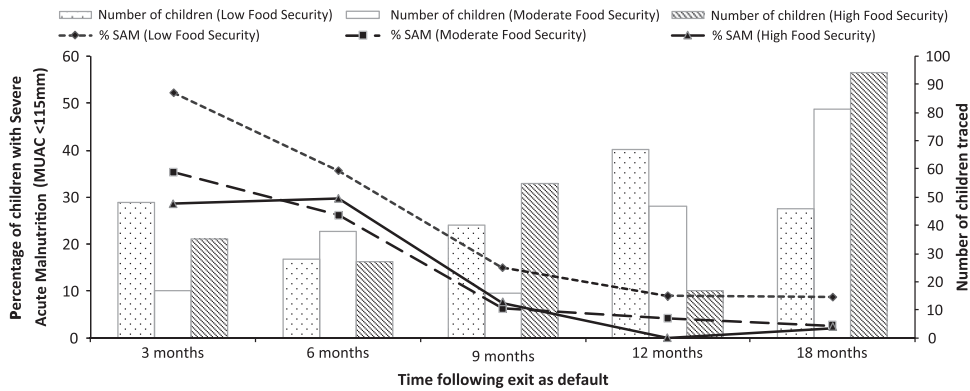
Of children classified as having defaulted from the program, lower MUAC at the time of default, not using Anganwadi services, having experienced an episode of hospitalization after

discharge, less time outside the program and having >2 children under the age of 5 years in the household were all significant risk factors for being found to have a MUAC < 115 mm at the time of

**Table 1.** Risk factors for children exiting as cured relapsing into SAM (MUAC < 115 mm) at the time of follow-up

Risk factor	Found to be SAM at time of survey N (%)	Not found to be SAM at time of survey, N (%)	OR (95% CI)	P-value	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
<i>Age at discharge</i>						
6– < 12	15 (5.3)	269 (94.7)	1.7 (0.7–4.0)	0.241		
12– < 24	22 (3.1)	699 (96.9)	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)	0.899		
≥ 24	8 (3.2)	241 (96.8)	1			
<i>Sex</i>						
Female	26 (3.3)	752 (96.7)	0.8 (0.5,1.5)	0.548		
Male	19 (4.0)	457 (96.0)				
<i>MUAC at time of discharge</i>						
120– < 125	39 (3.7)	1004 (96.3)	1.3 (0.6, 3.2)	0.524		
≥ 125	6 (2.8)	205 (97.2)				
<i>WHZ</i>						
< –3	3 (10.7)	25 (89.3)	3.4 (0.6, 11.8)	0.08	2.1 (0.5, 9.4)	0.313
≥ –3	42 (3.4)	1184 (96.6)	—	—		
<i>HAZ</i>						
< –3	35 (4.0)	850 (96)	1.5 (0.7, 3.0)	0.280		
≥ –3	10 (2.7)	359 (97.3)	—	—		
<i>Use of Anganwadi services</i>						
No	26 (6.0)	404 (94.0)	2.8 (1.5, 5.2)	0.0006	2.0 (1.04, 3.9)	<b>0.037</b>
Yes	18 (2.2)	783 (97.8)	—	—		
<i>Episode of hospitalization after exit</i>						
Yes	4(9.1)	40 (90.9)	2.8 (0.7, 8.3)	0.07	2.5 (0.8, 8.4)	0.128
No	41(3.4)	1153 (96.6)	—	—		
<i>Standard of living index score</i>						
< 8	20 (5.3)	358 (94.7)	4.4 (1.5,13.0)	0.003	6.0 (1.7, 20.8)	<b>0.005</b>
8–13	21 (3.8)	533 (96.2)	3.1 (1.03, 12.5)	0.034	5.4 (1.6, 18.5)	<b>0.008</b>
> 13	4 (1.3)	315 (98.7)	—	—		
<i>Below poverty line card holder</i>						
Yes	34 (4.0)	821 (96.0)	1.4 (0.7, 2.9)	0.297		
No	11 (2.8)	383 (97.2)				
<i>Time between exit from program and survey date</i>						
3 Months	23 (9.1)	230 (90.9)	3.5 (1.5, 7.9)	0.002	4.2 (1.8, 9.9)	<b>0.001</b>
6 Months	9 (2.9)	303 (97.1)	1.02 (0.4, 2.7)	0.960	1.4 (0.5, 3.8)	0.554
9 Months	5 (2.1)	237 (97.9)	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)	0.580	1.2 (0.4, 3.9)	0.767
12 Months	8 (2.8)	276 (97.2)	—	—		
18 Months	0 (0)	163 (100)	0 (0, 1.008)	0.03	0 (–)	0.995
<i>Length of stay in program</i>						
≤ 7 Weeks	21 (4.9)	410 (95.1)	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	0.08	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	0.157
> 7 Weeks	24 (2.9)	799 (97.1)	—	—		
<i>Admission in stabilization center</i>						
Yes	4 (4.1)	94 (95.9)	1.1 (0.4, 3.3)	0.784		
No	41 (3.5)	1115 (96.5)	—	—		
<i>Number of children &lt; 5 years in the household</i>						
≤ 2	12 (3.2)	361 (96.8)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	0.628		
> 2	33 (3.8)	841 (96.2)				
<i>FS at time of survey</i>						
Low FS	24 (6.6)	338 (93.4)	9.9 (2.9, 51.5)	< 0.001	5.4 (1.5, 19.3)	<b>0.009</b>
Moderate FS	18 (3.8)	454 (96.2)	5.5 (1.6, 29.4)	0.003	4.6 (1.2, 16.8)	<b>0.022</b>
High FS	3 (0.7)	417 (99.3)	—	—		

Abbreviations: aOR, adjusted odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; FS, food security; HAZ, height for age Z-score; MUAC, mid-upper arm circumference; OR, odds ratio; SAM, severe acute malnutrition; WHZ, weight for height Z-score. Bolding refers to values that are statistically significant ( $P$  value < 0.05).



**Figure 3.** Prevalence of SAM (MUAC < 115 mm) among children exiting as default (with MUAC < 115 mm) stratified by food security at the time of follow-up.

follow-up. Although showing a strong association on bivariate analysis, the food security at the time of survey did not retain significance on multivariate analysis. The adjusted odds ratio of having MUAC < 115 mm at the time of follow-up for a child defaulting from the program with a MUAC of < 100, 100–< 105 and 105–< 110 mm at the time of default was 8.0 (95% CI 3.1–20.5;  $P < 0.001$ ), 2.3 (95% CI 1.03, 5.0;  $P = 0.042$ ) and 2.0 (95% CI 1.01, 4.0;  $P = 0.046$ ) times higher, respectively, compared with that of a child exiting with MUAC of between 110 and < 115 mm (Table 2).

A total of 36 children (5.2%) of those exiting the program as defaulter were found to have died at follow-up. Of the 36, 20 (55.6%) were reported to have died < 1 month following the date of default.

#### Analysis of overall mortality following exit from the CMAM program

After combining all children traced over all food security periods, the long-term mortality rates for children who exited the program with a MUAC of < 100, 100–< 105, 105–< 110, 110–< 115, 120–< 125 and  $\geq 125$  mm were 26.6%, 10.7%, 3.5%, 0.8%, 0.9% and 0.5%, respectively (Figure 4). Overall, the adjusted relative risk of mortality following exit for a child defaulting from the program was 6.6 (95% CI 3.3–13.2;  $P < 0.001$ ) times higher compared with that of a child being discharged as cured. Note that it was not possible to relate overall mortality to food security since deaths identified during each survey may have occurred at any stage following time of exit from the program.

The adjusted odds of mortality for a child exiting the program with a MUAC of < 100, 100–< 105 and 105–< 110 mm were 44.4 (95% CI 10.7, 184.3;  $P < 0.001$ ), 14.7 (95% CI 3.8, 57.5;  $P < 0.001$ ) and 4.6 (95% CI 1.1, 19.6;  $P = 0.042$ ) times higher, respectively, compared with that of a child exiting with MUAC of 110–< 115 mm (Table 3).

#### Impact of being cured on prevalence of stunting at 12 months following exit from the program

No significant difference was seen in the mean degree of stunting at the time of exit from the program and 12-month follow-up for children defaulting from treatment (mean difference in height for age Z-score, 95% CI –0.2 (–0.1, 0.4),  $P = 0.21$ ). However, an improvement was seen in those children who completed the treatment and were discharged as cured (mean difference –0.7 (–0.5, –0.9)  $P < 0.001$ ).

## DISCUSSION

The ‘SPHERE’ humanitarian charter suggests minimal standards that all therapeutic programs should achieve regardless of

program structure—in-program mortality under 10%, < 15% defaulting and > 75% of children exiting the program should recover.<sup>10</sup> However, evaluation of program performance becomes challenging when there is a high default rate, as it cannot be assumed that a high cure rate in those completing the treatment can be used as a proxy measure of program impact. In the Indian setting, the vast majority of therapeutic feeding initiatives suffer from exactly this conundrum—default rates up to 45%, but high cure rates in those children who complete the treatment.<sup>3–5,11</sup> Without an understanding of what ultimately happens to defaulting children or those leaving the program as cured, further interpretation of high in-program cure rates is challenging considering that the children are returning to the same socio-economic dynamic as before admission.

There is surprisingly little evidence describing long-term outcomes following exit from SAM treatment programs. This may be explained in some part by the traditional focus on the African setting, where therapeutic feeding programs tend to be implemented in emergency settings and populations are mobile and difficult to track.<sup>12–16</sup> One recent prospective cohort study based in a high HIV endemic area in Malawi described the outcomes of 1024 children admitted into an inpatient-based SAM treatment center. Long-term outcomes were available in 88% of the children; of 471 children discharged as nutritionally cured, 23% had died 12 months after their first admission.<sup>17</sup> In this Malawian study, routine reporting would have given falsely optimistic impressions of post-SAM mortality—although much more evident than in our study, where the overall in-program mortality rate (0.9%) was similar to the long-term mortality rate of children discharged as cured (0.8%).

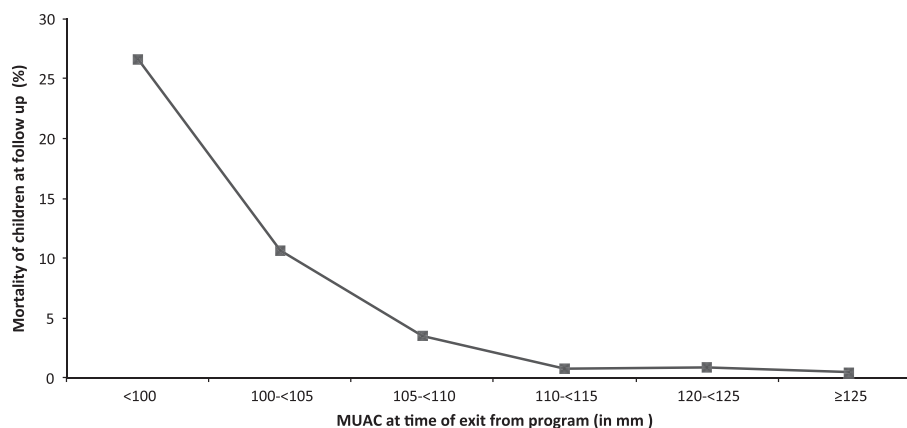
With an in-program default rate of 38%, tracing 68.7% ( $n = 692$ ) of all children who had defaulted during the reference period allowed us to ascribe a more accurate survival status to this important cohort—and the results were substantially different to what has been observed in the African setting where MUAC < 115 mm has been associated with a much higher mortality.<sup>18</sup> Overall, 5.6% of children traced who defaulted were found to have died when traced up to 18 months following exit from the program; however, once stratified by progressive MUAC boundaries, a clear association between lower MUAC and mortality emerged. The mortality rates for children who exited the program with a MUAC of < 100, 100–< 105, 105–< 110, 110–< 115, 120–< 125 and  $\geq 125$  mm were 26.6%, 10.7%, 3.5%, 0.8%, 0.9% and 0.5%, respectively, in this study; considering that the main purpose of interventions targeting children with SAM is to reduce mortality, it suggests that greater focus needs to be placed on ensuring that those children presenting with MUAC of < 110 mm receive quality and sustained care.

This has an even greater implications when considering the scale of severe undernutrition in the Indian context—with

**Table 2.** Risk factors for children exiting as default having MUAC < 115 mm at the time of follow-up

Risk factor	Found to be SAM at time of survey N (%)	Not found to be SAM at time of survey N (%)	OR (95% CI)	P-value	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
<i>Age at exit as default</i>						
6- < 12	50 (22.8)	169 (77.2)	1.9 (0.9, 3.9)	0.095		
12- < 24	36 (9.9)	328 (90.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.333		
≥ 24	10 (13.7)	63 (86.3)	—	—		
<i>Sex</i>						
Female	70 (15.1)	393 (84.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.587		
Male	26 (13.5)	167 (86.5)	—	—		
<i>MUAC at time of default</i>						
< 100	18 (38.3)	29 (61.7)	5.1 (2.6, 10.0)	< 0.001	8.0 (3.1, 20.5)	< <b>0.001</b>
100- < 105	15 (16.3)	77 (83.7)	1.6 (0.9, 3.1)	0.145	2.3 (1.03, 5.0)	<b>0.042</b>
105- < 110	22 (15.9)	116 (84.1)	1.6 (0.9, 2.7)	0.115	2.0 (1.01, 4.0)	<b>0.046</b>
110- < 115	41 (10.8)	338 (89.2)	—	—		
<i>WHZ at time of default</i>						
< -3	56 (19.0)	239 (81.0)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	0.004	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.954
≥ -3	40 (11.1)	321 (88.9)	—	—		
<i>HAZ at time of default</i>						
< -3	70 (13.9)	435 (86.1)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.306		
≥ -3	26 (17.2)	125 (82.8)	—	—		
<i>Use of Anganwadi services</i>						
No	51 (23.2)	169 (76.8)	2.6 (1.7, 4.0)	< 0.001	1.9 (1.1, 3.5)	<b>0.030</b>
Yes	44 (10.5)	376 (89.5)	—	—		
<i>Episode of hospitalization after exit as default</i>						
Yes	13 (37.1)	22 (62.9)	3.9 (1.9, 8.0)	< 0.001	3.3 (1.3, 8.1)	<b>0.01</b>
No	81 (13.2)	532 (86.8)	—	—		
<i>Standard of living index score</i>						
< 8	39 (18.1)	176 (81.9)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	0.138		
8-13	37 (13.3)	242 (86.7)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	0.819		
> 13	20 (12.5)	140 (87.5)	—	—		
<i>Below poverty line card holder</i>						
Yes	77 (16.4)	392 (83.6)	1.7 (1.01, 2.9)	0.045		
No	19 (10.3)	166 (89.7)	—	—		
<i>Time between exit from program and survey date</i>						
3 Months	41 (41.0)	59 (59.0)	18.5 (8.2, 41.6)	< 0.001	10.3 (4.1, 25.7)	< <b>0.001</b>
6 Months	28 (30.1)	65 (69.9)	11.5 (5.0, 26.4)	< 0.001	7.9 (3.1, 20.4)	< <b>0.001</b>
9 Months	11 (9.9)	100 (90.1)	2.9 (1.1, 7.5)	0.02	1.3 (0.5, 3.8)	0.627
12 Months	8 (6.1)	123 (93.9)	1.7 (0.6, 4.7)	0.279	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	0.374
18 Months	8 (3.6)	213 (96.4)	—	—		
<i>Length of stay in program</i>						
≤ 7 Weeks	79 (16.3)	406 (83.7)	1.8 (1.01, 3.1)	0.044	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	0.449
> 7 Weeks	17 (9.9)	154 (90.1)	—	—		
<i>Admission in stabilization center</i>						
Yes	13 (21.0)	49 (79)	1.6 (0.9, 3.1)	0.138		
No	83 (14.0)	511 (86.0)	—	—		
<i>Number of children &lt; 5 years in the household</i>						
≤ 2	35 (19.3)	146 (80.7)	1.6 (1.02, 2.6)	0.038	1.8 (1.003, 3.1)	<b>0.049</b>
> 2	61 (12.9)	411 (87.1)	—	—		
<i>FS at time of survey</i>						
Low FS	51 (22.3)	178 (77.7)	2.4 (1.4, 4.1)	0.0007	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	0.136
Moderate FS	21 (10.6)	178 (89.4)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.993	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.875

Abbreviations: aOR, adjusted Odds Ratio; CI, confidence interval; FS, food security; HAZ, height for age Z-score; MUAC, mid-upper arm circumference; OR, odds ratio; SAM, severe acute malnutrition; WHZ, weight for height Z-score. Bolding refers to values that are statistically significant (P value < 0.05).



**Figure 4.** Mortality rate at follow-up by MUAC at the time of discharge/exit from the CMAM program.

**Table 3.** Risk factors for mortality in children exiting the program with MUAC < 115 mm

Risk factor	Dead N (%)	Alive N (%)	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value
<i>Age at time of exit</i>						
6- < 12	16 (6.8)	219 (93.2)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	0.564	0.5 (0.2, 1.7)	0.279
12- < 24	13 (3.4)	364 (96.6)	0.4 (0.1, 0.97)	0.035	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	<b>0.027</b>
≥ 24	7 (8.8)	73 (91.3)				
<i>Gender</i>						
Female	31 (6.3)	463 (93.7)	2.6 (0.99, 6.8)	0.045	2.6 (0.9, 7.2)	0.069
Male	5 (2.5)	193 (97.5)				
<i>MUAC at time of exit</i>						
< 100	17 (26.6)	47 (73.4)	45.7 (12.4, 248.2)	< 0.001	44.4 (10.7, 184.3)	< <b>0.001</b>
100- < 105	11 (10.7)	92 (89.3)	15.1 (3.9, 85.4)	< 0.001	14.7 (3.8, 57.5)	< <b>0.001</b>
105- < 110	5 (3.5)	138 (96.5)	4.6 (0.9, 29.8)	0.038	4.6 (1.1, 19.6)	<b>0.042</b>
110- < 115	3 (0.8)	379 (99.2)	1			
<i>WHZ</i>						
< -3	26 (8.1)	295 (91.9)	3.2 (1.5, 6.7)	0.0014	1.01 (0.4, 2.6)	0.982
≥ -3	10 (2.7)	361 (97.3)				
<i>HAZ</i>						
< -3	27 (5.1)	505 (94.9)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.784		
≥ -3	9 (5.6)	151 (94.4)				
<i>Length of stay in program</i>						
≤ 7 Weeks	34 (6.6)	485 (93.4)	6.0 (1.5, 52.0)	0.005	1.5 (0.1, 23.4)	0.790
> 7 Weeks	2 (1.2)	171 (98.8)				
<i>Admission in stabilization center</i>						
Yes	6 (8.8)	62 (91.2)	1.9 (0.8, 4.8)	0.157		
No	30 (4.8)	594 (95.2)				

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HAZ, height for age Z-score; MUAC, mid-upper arm circumference; OR, odds ratio; WHZ, weight for height Z-score. Bolding refers to values that are statistically significant (*P* value < 0.05).

a reported 8 million children with severe wasting in India, adequate coverage by any therapeutic program (inpatient or CMAM) becomes logistically, economically and practically challenging. For example, one recent study described the stark reality in the state of Madhya Pradesh where even if all 175 dedicated inpatient nutritional facilities were running at full capacity, it would take 15.5 years to provide this treatment method to the estimated 1.3 million children in the state suffering from SAM.<sup>19</sup> In contrast, using MSF program admission data in Bihar, narrowing the admission criteria to MUAC < 110 mm ± bilateral edema would reduce the burden of admissions by 57%.<sup>3</sup> This would have the dual benefit of making implementation of widespread CMAM activities substantially more feasible

and cost-effective, while allowing resources to be even better focussed on those children at highest risk of death.<sup>20</sup> This is not to say that children with MUAC 110–115 mm should not be considered SAM, rather that they could be managed within existing routine supplementary feeding programs within the ICDS.<sup>21</sup> The results of this study also suggest that, in this context, the incremental increase in admission time required to reach a discharge MUAC of > 125 mm compared with > 120 mm may not be necessary when considering long-term outcomes of children discharged as cured, rather that a focus on ensuring better food security for families whose children are discharged during periods of low food security may be a more cost-effective option.

This study has a number of limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results. Primarily, although there were no significant differences in the admission or demographic characteristics of children successfully traced compared with those lost to follow-up, 26.7% of the sample were not traced. Second, caution must be taken when extrapolating the long-term outcomes of the children who defaulted from the program to children with SAM in general who have never had any exposure to the CMAM program (and therefore did not receive systematic treatment on admission as per standard practice nor any therapeutic feeds). Third, although post-exit hospitalization was used as a proxy for illness during the follow-up period, more detailed information on the incidence of seasonal infections would have been useful in interpreting the full seasonal effect.

In conclusion, this study suggests that long-term outcomes following successful completion of treatment for SAM in a CMAM program in Bihar are good, albeit dependent on seasonal food security in the short term. It also suggests that a more narrow admission criteria for focused treatment of SAM of MUAC < 110 mm ± bilateral edema may be more suitable for the Bihar context in order to ensure that limited resources are most appropriately used on targeting those children highest at risk of death.

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SB and RM analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript. SB, RM, TS, EM, AJ, AK, CS, NS and NKM were directly involved in program design and implementation and reviewed the manuscript.

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