FACTS ON LIFE STYLE DISEASES AND NUTRITION

DEFICIENCY DISEASES

VITAMIN DEFICIENCY DISEASES

INTRODUCTION

- We contract these diseases as a result of the way we live.
- Many are caused by Malnutrition.
- Malnutrition describes a partial or absolute deficiency of one or more of the essential nutrients, vitamins or minerals.
- In some cases it may be a deficiency in calorie intake.

ANAEMIA

- There are many causes of anemia, including:
- Deficiency of iron, Vitamin B₁₂(pernicious anaemia) or Folic acid in the diet.
- The individual has less than the normal number of red blood cells or hemoglobin in the blood.
- This compromises the oxygen-transporting capability of the blood.
- Thus, individuals may tire easily, appear pale, develop palpitations, and experience shortness of breath.



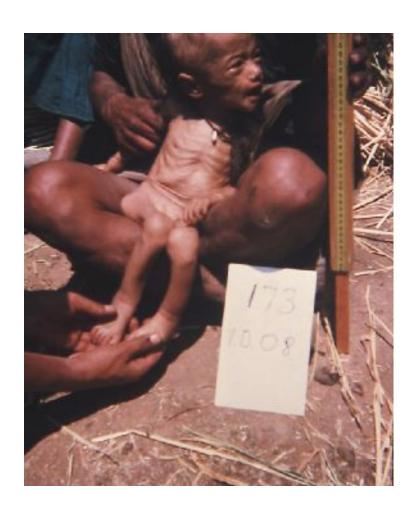
KWASHIORKOR

- This is also called protein malnutrition or protein-calorie malnutrition (PCM)
- It is caused by a lack of protein in the diet. Young children are more at risk.
- Symptoms include apathy (indifference), lethargy (drowsiness) and irritability

- In more advance cases of the disease
 - poor growth
 - lack of stamina
 - loss of muscle
 - distended stomachs as a result of oedema
 - abnormal hair
 - sparse, thin, streaky red or grey in dark-skinned children
- abnormal skin (darkening in irritated but not sun-exposed areas.

These children exhibit symptoms of kwashiorkor.

Marasmus
The symptoms of
Marasmas are similar
to those of
Kwashiorkor. There
is a loss of muscle
mass. However,



RICKETS

- The bones fails to ossify.
- This is manifested by the distortion (bending) of the leg bones.
- This is a disease found in children.
- The child on the right is suffering from rickets.
- It is caused by a deficiency in Vitamin D, sunlight or Calcium.



SCURVY

Scurvy is caused by a lack of Vitamin C.

XEROPTHALMIA

- This is a caused by a deficiency of Vitamin A.
- Deficiency of vitamin A. This causes the lacrimal glands (tear glands) to malfunction and to produce little or no tears.
- Vitamin deficiency Xeropthalmia begins with night blindness and dryness of the conjunctiva.
- This is followed by corneal xerosis (dryness of the cornea), and, in the late stages, to keratomalacia (softening of the cornea.

 This man is suffering from Xeropthalmia.



