Abstract

Malnutrition is a public health problem that mainly affects children in our country. Decree 117 from Resolution 412 establishes the procedures to be followed for diseases that are of public interest, such as malnutrition. Objective: evaluate compliance and use of the guide for the treatment of malnourished, an initiative begun by the head office for promotion of the social protection ministry. Methodology: A descriptive transversal study was carried out in a health center in Cali, Colombia. It included 17 clinical histories of malnourished children with age 0 to 10. Results: A total of 17 clinical histories were reviewed: 41.2% were children 0-2 years old, 58.8% were older than 2 years old. 52.9% were females and 47.1% were males. All the clinical histories of the children less than 2 years old included weight-age, height-age and weight-height. For the children older than 2 years old all the histories had weight-age, height-age; only 10% included the BMI. Biochemistry tests carried out were in 47.1% of the cases CBC and TSH, 5.9% had a creatinine test. Only 23.5% had stool studies. 100% of the histories lacked total protein tests, T3 and T4, Transferrin, ureic nitrogen and growth hormone tests. Professional healthcare is provided by a physician and a nursing assistant; 100% of the follow-up is done by the nursing assistant. The children are not seen or monitored by a nutritionist. Conclusions: The Basic Care Guide for Malnutrition is not being totally complied by the Health Services.

Keywords
Basic Care Guide, Malnutrition, Resolution 412.