


## SCN Working Group on Micronutrients: Information Sharing Template for 2005 and Earlier Activities

### Table 1: Demographic Information

<u>Name of Reporting Individual</u>	<i>Ted Greiner</i>
<u>Institution/Organization</u>	<i>PATH</i>
<u>Contact address (Email)</u>	<a href="mailto:tgreiner@path-dc.org">tgreiner@path-dc.org</a>
<u>Position</u>	<i>Senior Nutritionist</i>
<u>Department/Section</u>	<i>MCHN</i>

### Table 2: Measurement, assessment, monitoring and reporting micronutrient deficiencies:

<u>Geographic area(s) covered by this table</u>	<i>Global</i>
<u>Project Name</u>	<i>Retinol Binding Protein Enzyme Immune Assay</i>
<u>Supporting Agencies</u>	<i>Commercially available now from Scimedx Corporation (contact Carol Levin at PATH for info: <a href="mailto:clevin@path.org">clevin@path.org</a>)</i>

Activities	Micronutrients														
	Iodine	Iron	Folate	Zinc	Calcium	Vit A	Vit B-12	Vit C	Vit D	Vit B-1	Vit B-2	Vit B-3	Vit B-6	Vit K	Vit E
<i>Prevalence Assessment</i>															

Works about as well as serum retinol, costs much less, especially for capillary blood measurements. Contact Carol Levin for info on validation, its use in past surveys, etc.

### Table 3: Food Fortification:

<u>Geographic area(s) covered by this table</u>	<i>Global</i>
<u>Project Name</u>	<i>Ultra Rice</i>
<u>Supporting Agencies</u>	<i>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation thru 2005</i>

Approximate # of subjects or beneficiaries for each project described	<b>66,000 school children in Colombia</b>														
	<b>Micronutrients</b>														
<u>Commodities</u>	Iodine	Iron	Folate	Zinc	Calcium	Vit A	Vit B-12	Vit C	Vit D	Vit B-1	Vit B-2	Vit B-3	Vit B-6	Vit K	Vit E
<b>Other (list)</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rice (E can be included, but costs more; A is a separate premix, adding to cost)															
<b>Policy and Advocacy</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
<p>Successful efforts were made in promoting fortified rice to the Government of India which has undertaken a series of studies via NIN, funded by the Department of Biotechnology. In China, PNDC is looking for a local entrepreneur to begin making the product so a pilot trial can be run in local schools. In the Philippines, NFA is looking for a donor to assist in transferring the technology to local companies. Once the Philippines has changed its regulations such that extruded fortified rice can be imported, Vietnam is interested in developing capacity to produce the product. Various national and local governments in Brazil are examining the possibility of recommending that government-bought rice be fortified now that a local company (Camil) can fortify using the Ultra Rice technology. In Colombia, the local company producing it is hoping to expand the states that use it for school feeding as national surveys of micronutrient deficiencies are completed. In most cases, although Ultra Rice can be made with all the nutrients marked above, governments only want iron and folic acid.</p>															
<b>Operational Research</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>													
<p>Research has been completed in 2005 on human efficacy (iron status was improved in non-pregnant women in Mexico) and iron retention during home preparation in India (premix made using small pilot extruders rather than industrial level extruders will not withstand extreme home preparation approaches). Ferric pyrophosphate was the form of iron studied (SunActive).</p>															
<b>Provision of Fortification Equipment</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<p>Technology transfer was completed during 2005 to Camil in Brazil. They purchased the equipment, PATH provided the TA. In 2006, PATH will internally fund tech transfer to a company in India on the same basis.</p>															
<b>Provision of Fortification Supplies</b>															

Companies pay for this themselves.

**Quality Assurance/ Quality Control for fortified foods**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PATH assists in setting up a demanding system and does not approve their going on the market with the product until they fulfill the requirements.

**Table 6: Other Public Health Intervention Links:**

<u>Geographic area(s) covered by this table</u>	<b>Global</b>														
	<b>Micronutrients</b>														
<u>Activities</u>	<b>Iodine</b>	<b>Iron</b>	<b>Folate</b>	<b>Zinc</b>	<b>Calcium</b>	<b>Vit A</b>	<b>Vit B-12</b>	<b>Vit C</b>	<b>Vit D</b>	<b>Vit B-1</b>	<b>Vit B-2</b>	<b>Vit B-3</b>	<b>Vit B-6</b>	<b>Vit K</b>	<b>Vit E</b>
<b>Safe Motherhood</b>															
See below															
<b>Other (list)</b>															

PATH works on a wide range of public health issues, including development of several vaccines, including malaria, reducing post-partum hemorrhage, etc. However, none of this has improving micronutrient malnutrition as a major or direct objective. See [www.path.org](http://www.path.org).