

PRINCIPLES OF CHILD FEEDING

Yakhudayev A.M

Andijan State Medical Institute

Abstract:In the complicated domain of youngster improvement, the standards of kid taking care of stand firm on a foremost situation, filling in as the establishment whereupon a kid's physical, mental, and close to home prosperity is fabricated. As a diverse and complex point, the standards of kid taking care of include a wide cluster of contemplations, from the healthful prerequisites of developing bodies to the mental and social ramifications of taking care of practices. This article means to dig into the subtleties of this subject, giving a far reaching investigation of the key rules that guide the sustenance and food of kids.

Keywords:Principles, children, different methods, spheres, substances, foods, difficult situations.

Introduction:Sufficient sustenance during outset and youth is basic to the advancement of every youngster's full human potential. It is very much perceived that the period from birth to two years old is a "basic window" for the advancement of ideal development, wellbeing and conduct improvement. Longitudinal examinations have reliably shown that this is the pinnacle age for development wavering, lacks of specific micronutrients, and normal youth sicknesses like loose bowels. Following a youngster arrives at 2 years old, it is undeniably challenging to invert hindering that has happened before. The prompt outcomes of unfortunate nourishment during these early stages incorporate critical dreariness and mortality and postponed mental and engine improvement.

In the long haul, early dietary shortfalls are connected to debilitations in scholarly execution, work limit, regenerative results and generally speaking wellbeing during youthfulness and adulthood. Consequently, the pattern of hunger proceeds, as the malnourished young lady kid faces more prominent chances of bringing forth a malnourished, low birth weight baby when she grows up. Poor breastfeeding and correlative taking care of practices, combined with high paces of irresistible infections, are the central general reasons for ailing health during the initial two years of life. Consequently, it is fundamental to guarantee that parental figures are furnished with proper direction in regards to ideal taking care of babies and youthful children.

Complementary taking care of is characterized as the cycle beginning when bosom milk alone is at this point not adequate to meet the healthful prerequisites of newborn children, and subsequently different food sources and fluids are required, alongside bosom milk. The objective age range for corresponding taking care of is by and large taken to be 6 to two years old enough, despite the fact that breastfeeding might go on past two years. A survey of taking care of rules advanced by different public and worldwide associations has shown that there are irregularities in the particular suggestions for taking care of babies and small kids.

A portion of the taking care of rules depend more on custom and hypothesis than on logical proof, or are undeniably more prescriptive than is needed seeing issues, for example, the request for food varieties presented and the measures of explicit food sources to be given. To keep away from disarray, a bunch of brought together, deductively based rules is required, which can be adjusted to neighborhood taking care of practices and that's what conditions.

The Master Interview saw, on a populace premise, there is no unfavorable impact of select breastfeeding for quite some time on newborn child development. The supplement needs of full-term, ordinary birth weight newborn children ordinarily can be met by human milk alone for the initial a half year in the event that the mother is very much supported (WHO/UNICEF, 1998). Be that as it may, in specific conditions, a portion of the micronutrients might become restricting before a half year. On account of iron, the baby's stores upon entering the world assume a significant part in deciding the gamble for frailty during earliest stages in light of the fact that the iron centralization of human milk is low.

Ordinary birth weight newborn children whose moms had great pre-birth iron status typically have sufficient liver iron stores, and accordingly the gamble of lack of iron before a half year is low. Low birth weight babies are at a lot more serious gamble for lack of iron, and thus it is exhorted that they get therapeutic iron drops starting at 2 or 90 days old enough. Babies of moms with pre-birth lack of iron may likewise be in danger, regardless of whether their introduction to the world weight is typical. For anticipation of lack of iron among babies in danger preceding a half year, corresponding food varieties are not liable to be essentially as compelling as therapeutic iron drops.

Different supplements that might become restricting before a half year incorporate zinc and certain nutrients. The zinc centralization of human milk is moderately low, in spite of the fact that its bioavailability is high. Low liver stores of zinc upon entering the world might incline a few babies toward zinc lack, like the circumstance for iron. To date there is little proof that zinc lack limits development of solely breastfed babies preceding a half year old enough, however late discoveries of diminished irresistible illness mortality among term, little for-gestational newborn children in India given zinc supplements from 1 to 9 months old enough propose that zinc nutriture in early outset might be deficient under specific circumstances.

As referenced above for iron, be that as it may, therapeutic zinc enhancements might be more viable than corresponding food sources at forestalling zinc lack in youthful babies. Lacks of nutrient are for the most part uncommon in solely breastfed babies, yet when the moms' eating regimens are lacking, their newborn children might have low admissions of specific nutrients, (for example, vitamin A, riboflavin, vitamin B6, and vitamin B12).

In these circumstances, working on the mother's eating regimen or giving her enhancements is the suggested treatment, as opposed to giving corresponding food varieties to the baby. Lack of vitamin D might happen among babies who don't get a lot of openness to daylight, yet giving vitamin D drops straightforwardly to the newborn child for the most part forestalls this. Considering that development is by and large not superior by correlative taking care of before a half year much under ideal circumstances (i.e., nutritious, microbiologically safe food varieties) and that reciprocal food varieties acquainted before a half year tend with uproot bosom milk, the Master Discussion inferred that the potential medical advantages of holding on until a half year to present different food sources offset any possible dangers.

Following a half year old enough, in any case, it turns out to be progressively hard for breastfed babies to meet their supplement needs from human milk alone (WHO/UNICEF, 1998). Moreover, most newborn children are formatively prepared for different food varieties at around a half year. In conditions where ecological disinfection is exceptionally poor, holding on until some other time than a half year to present corresponding food varieties could diminish openness to food-

borne microorganisms. Be that as it may, on the grounds that newborn children are starting to effectively investigate their current circumstance at this age, they will be presented to microbial impurities through soil, and so forth regardless of whether they are not given reciprocal food sources.

Accordingly, the agreement is that a half year is the fitting age at which to present integral food varieties. Breastfeeding keeps on making a significant dietary commitment past the primary year of life. Breastfed kids at 12-23 months old enough whose admission is like the "normal" measure of bosom milk polished off at that age (around 550 g/d in non-industrial nations; WHO/UNICEF, 1998) get 35-40% of all out of energy needs from bosom milk. Since it has a generally high fat substance contrasted with most reciprocal food sources, bosom milk is a vital wellspring of energy and fundamental unsaturated fats. Its fat substance might be basic for use of supportive of vitamin A carotenoids in dominantly plant-based counts calories. Bosom milk gives significant measures of specific micronutrients. In the Gambia, it is assessed that

bosom milk gives 70% of vitamin A, 40% of calcium and 37% of riboflavin consumption at 15-year and a half old enough (Prentice and Paul, 1990). The nourishing effect of breastfeeding is generally obvious during times of disease, when the kid's hunger for different food varieties diminishes however bosom

milk admission is kept up with. It in this way assumes a key part in forestalling lack of hydration and giving the supplements expected to recuperation from contaminations. Proceeded, successive breastfeeding likewise safeguards kid wellbeing by postponing maternal richness post pregnancy (consequently expanding birth spans in populaces that don't routinely utilize different types of contraception) and lessening the kid's gamble of dismalness and mortality in impeded populaces. Albeit the effect of breastfeeding past the principal year of life on newborn child craving and development has been dubious, late longitudinal examinations exhibit that in emerging nations, a more drawn out span of breastfeeding is related with more prominent straight development when the information are dissected suitably to wipe out the impact of jumbling factors and converse causation.

Conclusion:All in all, the standards of youngster taking care of are a multi-layered and complex embroidery, woven together to help the all encompassing turn of events and prosperity of kids. From the central standard of wholesome sufficiency to the more nuanced contemplations of social responsiveness and versatility, these standards act as a directing structure for guardians, medical services experts, and policymakers the same. By getting it and executing these standards, we can guarantee that the sustenance and food of kids are not simply a question of actual food, but rather a significant and groundbreaking experience that shapes the youngster's relationship with food, their general wellbeing, and their deep rooted prosperity.

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