

Tracking Progress Towards Sustainable Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) in Goa

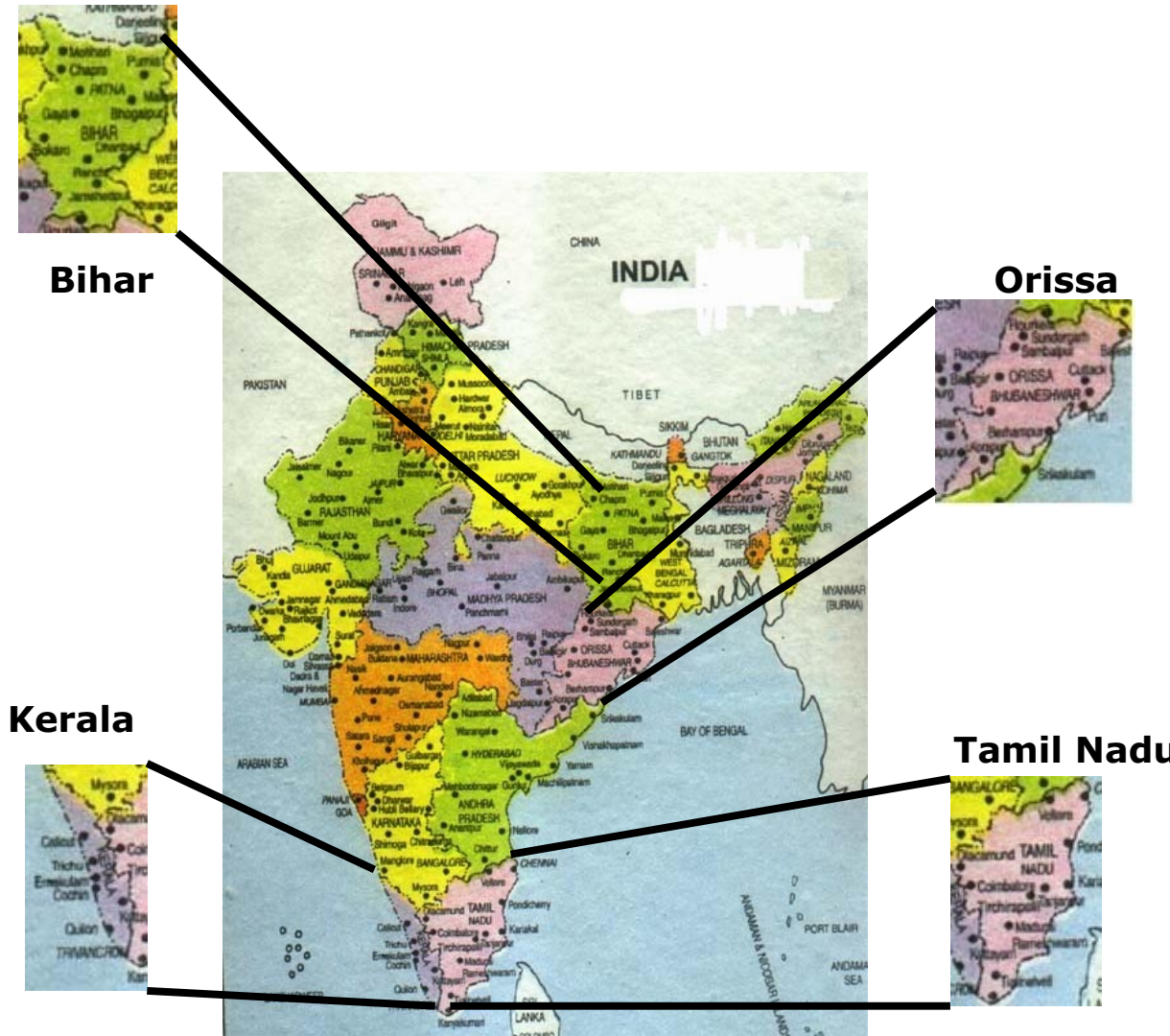
**Tracking Progress Studies in Kerala, Tamil
Nadu, Orissa, Bihar**

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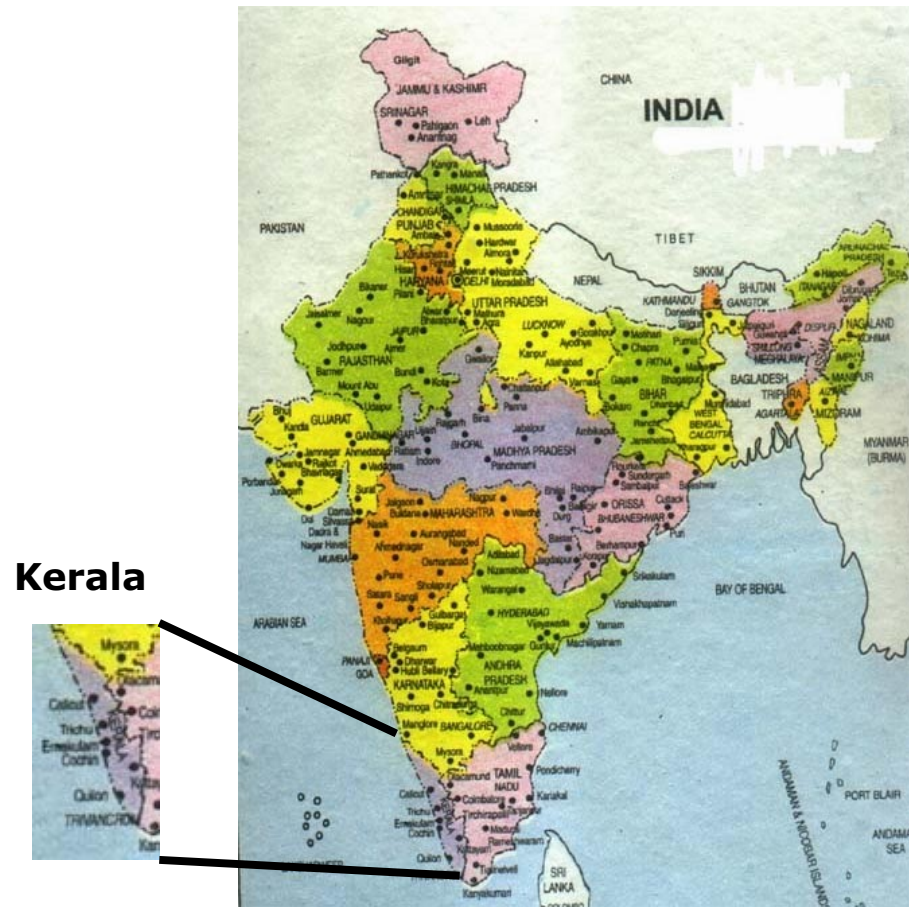
16th June 2003

Goa

Studies in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa, Bihar



The Kerala Study



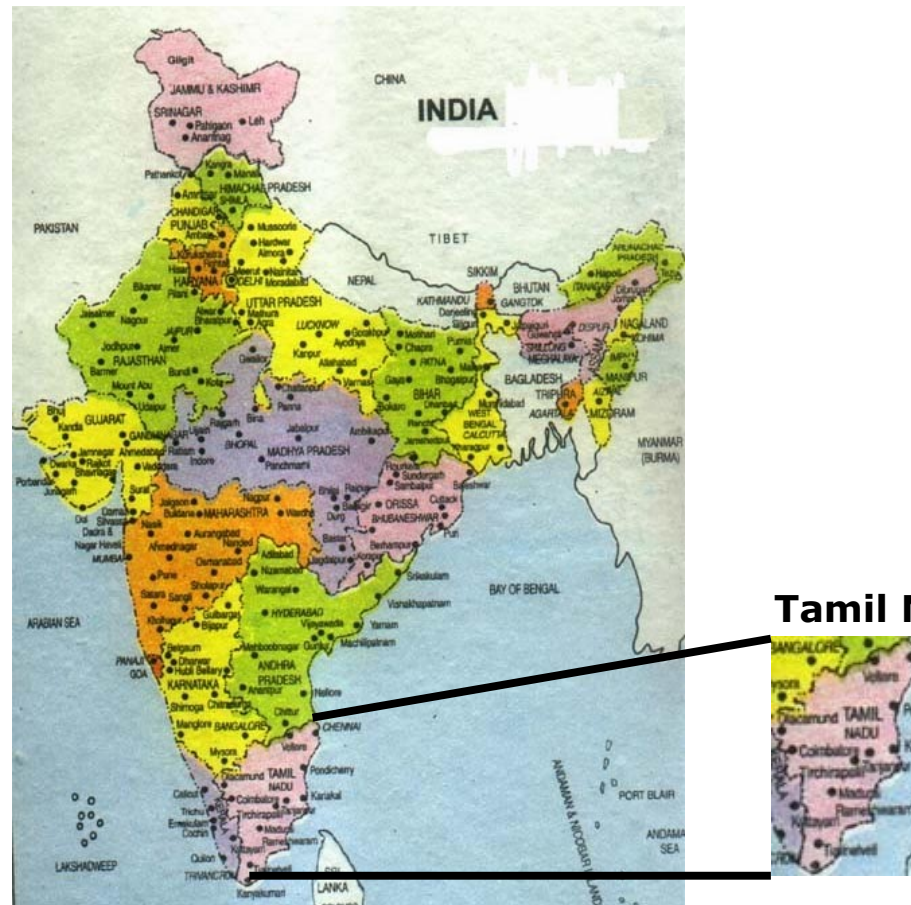
Kerala Study - Partners

- 1) Government of Kerala
- 2) Government Medical Colleges
- 3) State Nutrition Lab
- 4) ICCIDD
- 5) UNICEF, India

Results

Variable	Value
Total children studied	1067
Total Goitre Rate	16.6 % (95% CI-14.4 – 18.8%)
Median Urinary Iodine (990 subjects)	123.3 µg/L (Range 10.2 - 378 µg/L)
Households consuming adequately iodised salt (≥ 15 PPM) (1065 samples)	48.9 % (95% CI-45.9 – 51.9%)

The Tamil Nadu Study



Tamil Nadu

The Tamil Nadu Study - Partners

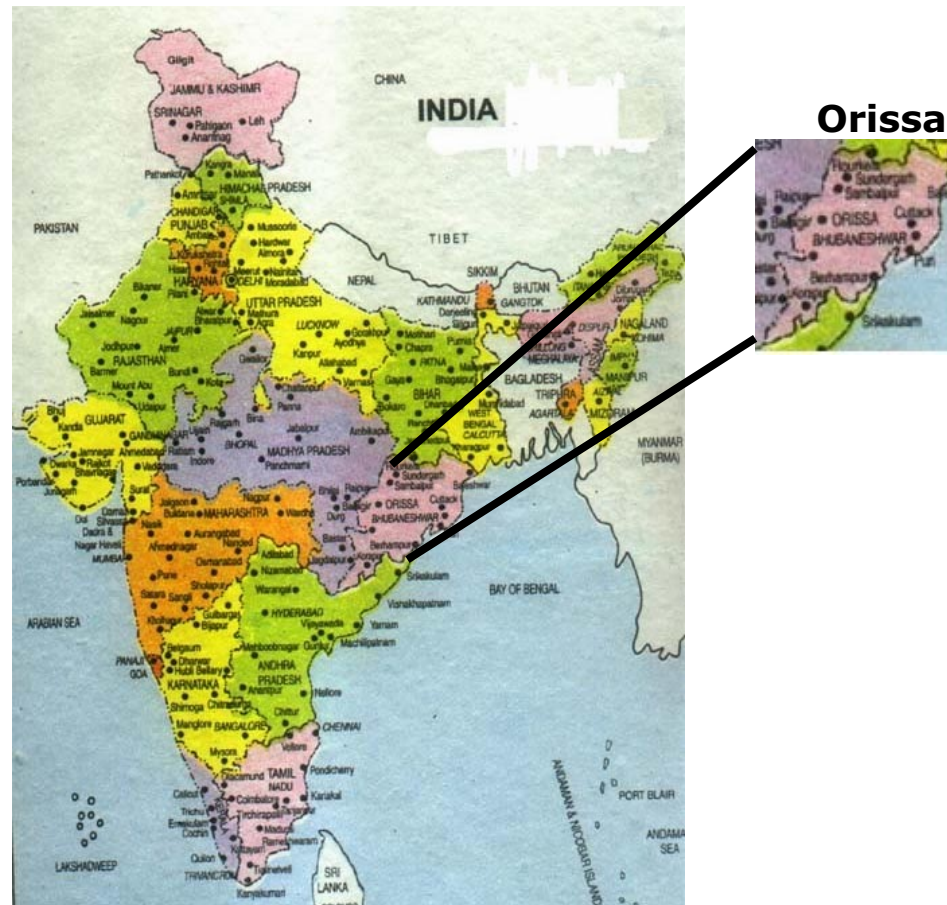
- Government of Tamil Nadu
- Department of Public Health & Preventive Medicine
- Food Analysis Laboratories
- ICCIDD
- The Micronutrient Initiative
- UNICEF, Tamil Nadu
- IndiaCLEN
- National Institute of Epidemiology
- National Institute of Nutrition

Results

Variable	Value
Total children studied	1230
Total Goitre Rate (1230 subjects)	13.5 % (95% CI:11.6% – 15.4%)
<u>Median Urinary Iodine</u> (1206 subjects)	89.5 µg/L (Range:10.2 µg/L- 378 µg/L)
Households consuming adequately iodised salt (≥ 15 PPM) (1228 samples)	18.2 % (95% CI: 16.0% – 20.4%)

Follow the link on Median Urinary Iodine for the raw data

The Orissa Study



The Orissa Study - Partners

- Government of Orissa
- State Institute of Health and Family Welfare
- Regional Medical Research Centre, ICMR
- ICCIDD
- The Micronutrient Initiative
- UNICEF, Orissa
- National Institute of Epidemiology
- National Institute of Nutrition

Provisional Results

Variable	Value
Total children studied	1230
Total Goitre Rate	8.0 %
<u>Median Urinary Iodine</u> (1200 samples)	84.2 µg/L (Range:2.5 µg/L- 385 µg/L)
Households consuming adequately iodised salt (≥ 15 PPM) (1200 samples)	45.0 % (95% CI: 42.2% – 47.8%)

Follow the link on Median Urinary Iodine for the raw data

The Bihar Study



Bihar



The Bihar Study

- Department of Health, Government of Bihar
- ICCIDD
- The Micronutrient Initiative
- UNICEF, Bihar

Provisional Results

Variable	Value
Total children studied	1230
<u>Median Urinary Iodine</u> (1161 subjects)	85.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Range:1.1$\mu\text{g/L}$- 360.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$)
Households consuming adequately iodised salt (\geq 15 PPM) (1199 samples)	40.0 % (95% CI: 37.2% – 42.8%)

Follow the link on Median Urinary Iodine for the raw data

What Have we Learnt from the Studies in the states?

1. IDD is a public health problem in areas hitherto thought to be free from the disorder
2. The people are not aware of the benefits of the consumption of iodised salt
3. There is not monitoring system in place to assess the intake of iodine through salt and its excretion through the urine
4. The key to sustainability lies in decentralization, with the ownership of the data and the solution lying with the state