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Thesis Title	The Effect of Food –System Of Pregnant Mother On The Anthropometric Measurment Of New Born Babies In Baghdad City		
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Abstract

Nutrition has a great and important role during the period of pregnancy, and it has a main effect on the physical and healthy state for both the pregnant mother and her embryo. Many mothers have only few and inadequate information about the correct way of choosing the quality and the quantity of food, which should be taken during the period of pregnancy and that may affect the possibility of passing pregnancy normally and on the newborn baby. This research aimed at knowing the quality and quantity of daily food, which is taken by the pregnant mother. It is a well-known fact that food taken by the pregnant mother greatly affects the anthropometry of the baby, which includes weight, length, and width of chest, head and pelvis. Forty Iraqi pregnant women in their 2nd baby were chosen for this study who are permanent residents in Baghdad. They were interviewed at the health care centers of Al-Bayaa, Al-Saydia, Al-Yarmuk hospital and Al-Aalwia hospital. The period of study lasts from August 1999 to the end of April 2000. During which a questionnaire was given at the first month of pregnancy so that they mention the food that is taken by them weekly. The values of hemoglobin and P.C.V were measured in every trimesters of pregnancy in the hospital or medical complex. The food composition was estimated from the amount of food taken to include energy (calories), carbohydrate, oil, and protein in grams. In addition to the estimation of elements such as calcium, iron, and vitamin C and a by international units. The results were analyzed statistically using SPSS. The most important results, which concluded from this research, are the following :-

- 1- There is statistical correlation between age of mother and the anthropometry of newborn babies at the level 0.01 and circumference of chest and pelvis of baby.
- 2- There is statistical correlation between monthly income of the family and hemoglobin concentration. It was at a high level at the low income (100%) and it was low level at the mediate income (93.3%).
- 3- There is a statistical relation of baby mass index and delivery kind, the high level was (60%) at the malnutrition.
- 4- There is a statistical relation between the anthropometric of the baby and the nutritio states of pregnant mother at the level of (0.01).
- 5- There is a statistical relation between the low weight of the baby and the smoking habits in pregnant women so it was the high level of the normal weight the babies in non-smoking mother (93.3%) and the level was (6.6%) at the smoking mother.