

MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES

Indicator	Definition	Data source	Web page access source	French term	
Iodine Deficiency Disorders	Prevalence of goitre	<p>Percentage of school-age children 6-11 years (or other non-standard age) with goitre (grade 1 and grade 2 combined).</p> <p>Epidemiologic criteria for assessing the severity of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) based on the prevalence of goitre in school-age children (WHO): prevalence < 5.0% : no public health problem prevalence 5.0 - 19.9% : mild public health problem prevalence 20.0 - 29.9% : moderate public health problem prevalence ≥30% : severe public health problem</p>	<p>World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Iodine Deficiency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Data locally available</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/vmnis/iodine/data/en/index.html</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	Prévalence de goitre
	Median level of urinary iodine (µg/L)	<p>Among school-age children 6-11 years (or other non-standard age), concentration of urinary iodine in µg/L that divides the surveyed population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the children have urinary iodine level above the median and half the children have urinary iodine level below the median.</p> <p>Epidemiological criteria for assessing iodine nutrition based on median urinary iodine concentrations of school-age children (≥6 years, applies to adults, but not to pregnant and breastfeeding women) (WHO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - median urinary iodine < 20 µg/L: insufficient iodine intake, severe iodine deficiency - median urinary iodine 20 - 49 µg/L: insufficient iodine intake, moderate iodine deficiency - median urinary iodine 50 - 99 µg/L: insufficient iodine intake, mild iodine deficiency - median urinary iodine 100 - 199 µg/L: adequate iodine intake - median urinary iodine 200 - 299 µg/L: iodine intake above requirements, likely to provide adequate intake for pregnant/breastfeeding women, but may pose a slight risk of more than adequate intake in the overall population - median urinary iodine ≥ 300 µg/L: excessive iodine intake, risk of adverse health consequences (iodine-induced hyperthyroidism, autoimmune thyroid diseases). <p>Iodine deficiency is a public health problem in populations where the median urinary iodine concentration is below 100 µg/L.</p>	<p>World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Iodine Deficiency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Data locally available</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/vmnis/iodine/data/en/index.html</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	Niveau médian d'iode urinaire (µg/L)
	Percentage with urinary iodine <100 µg/L	<p>Percentage of school-age children 6-11 years (or other non-standard age) with urinary iodine concentration below the cut-off point of 100 µg/L.</p>	<p>World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Iodine Deficiency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Data locally available</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/vmnis/iodine/data/en/index.html</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	Pourcentage avec iode urinaire <100 µg/L

	Iodization of salt at household level	Among households where salt was available for testing, percentage of households using: - salt with no iodine (0 ppm of iodine) - inadequate iodized salt (less than 15 ppm of iodine) - adequate iodized salt (15 ppm or more of iodine)	Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html Data locally available	Iodation du sel au niveau des ménages
Vitamin A deficiency	Prevalence of low level of serum retinol	Percentage of preschool children aged 2-5 years (or other non-standard age) with concentration of serum retinol - circulating form of vitamin A in the blood - lower than 20 µg/dL of blood (i.e. lower than 0.70 µmol/L of blood) (sub-clinical vitamin A deficiency). Prevalence cut-offs to define vitamin A deficiency in a population and its level of public health significance (WHO): - serum retinol <0.70 µmol/L in preschool-children (6-71 months of age) ≥2% - <10%: public health importance: mild - serum retinol <0.70 µmol/L in preschool-children (6-71 months of age) ≥10% - <20%: public health importance: moderate - serum retinol <0.70 µmol/L in preschool-children (6-71 months of age) ≥20%: public health importance: severe	World Health Organization, WHO, Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Vitamin A Deficiency http://www.who.int/vmnis/vitamina/data/en/index.html Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com Data locally available	Prévalence d'un taux bas de rétinol sérique
	Clinical signs of xerophthalmia	Percentage of preschool children aged 2-5 years (or other non-standard age) with clinical signs of xerophthalmia (eye damage).	World Health Organization, WHO, Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Vitamin A Deficiency http://www.who.int/vmnis/vitamina/data/en/index.html Data locally available	Signes cliniques de xerophthalmie
	Prevalence of night blindness during pregnancy, percentage non adjusted	Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a child born in the five years preceding the survey (or other reference time-period) who reported suffering night blindness during the last pregnancy.	World Health Organization, WHO, Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Vitamin A Deficiency http://www.who.int/vmnis/vitamina/data/en/index.html Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com Data locally available	Prévalence de cécité nocturne durant la grossesse, pourcentage non ajusté
	Prevalence of night blindness during pregnancy, percentage adjusted	Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a child born in the five years preceding the survey (or other reference time-period) who reported suffering night blindness and who did not report difficulty with vision during the day, during the last pregnancy (clinical sign of vitamin A deficiency). Prevalence of night blindness among pregnant women equal or above 5% defines a public health problem.	World Health Organization, WHO, Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Vitamin A Deficiency http://www.who.int/vmnis/vitamina/data/en/index.html Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com Data locally available	Prévalence de cécité nocturne durant la grossesse, pourcentage ajusté

Prevalence of low level of retinol in breastmilk	Percentage of breastfeeding women aged 15-49 (or other non-standard age-group) whose concentration of retinol in breastmilk is lower than 1.05 µmol/L	World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Vitamin A Deficiency http://www.who.int/vmnis/vitamina/data/en/index.html Data locally available	Prévalence d'un taux bas de rétinol dans le lait maternel
Percentage of children who received vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey	Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, based on mother's recall.	Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html Data locally available	Pourcentage d'enfants ayant reçu des suppléments de vitamine A dans les 6 mois précédant l'enquête
Percentage of mothers who received vitamin A supplements within 2 months postpartum	Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the five years (DHS) or in the two years (MICS) preceding the survey who received vitamin A supplements during the first two months after the birth of their most recent child.	Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html	Pourcentage de mères ayant reçu des suppléments de vit. A dans les 2 mois post-partum
Percentage of preschool children with any anemia	Percentage of preschool children aged 6-59 months (or other non-standard age) with a hemoglobin concentration lower than 11.0 g/dL of blood. Classification of anemia as a public health significance: - prevalence of anemia ≤ 4.9%: no public health problem - prevalence of anemia 5.0-19.9%: mild public health problem - prevalence of anemia 20.0-39.9%: moderate public health problem - prevalence of anemia ≥ 40%: severe public health problem	Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Anaemia http://www.who.int/vmnis/anaemia/data/en/index.html Data locally available	Pourcentage d'enfants d'âge préscolaire avec toute anémie
Percentage of preschool children with severe anemia	Percentage of preschool children aged 6-59 months (or other non-standard age) with a hemoglobin concentration lower than 7.0 g/dL of blood.	Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Anaemia http://www.who.int/vmnis/anaemia/data/en/index.html Data locally available	Pourcentage d'enfants d'âge préscolaire avec anémie sévère
Percentage of school-age children with any anemia	Percentage of school-age children aged 6-14 years (or other non-standard age) with a hemoglobin concentration lower than 12.0 g/dL of blood.	Data locally available	Pourcentage d'enfants d'âge scolaire avec toute anémie
Percentage of school-age children with severe anemia	Percentage of school-age children aged 6-14 years (or other non-standard age) with a hemoglobin concentration lower than 7.0 g/dL of blood.	Data locally available	Pourcentage d'enfants d'âge scolaire avec anémie sévère

Anemia	Percentage of women with any anemia	<p>Percentage of women aged 15-49 (or other non-standard age) whose hemoglobin concentration is less than: 11.0 g/dL of blood for pregnant women 12.0 g/dL of blood for non-pregnant women</p> <p>Classification of anemia as a public health significance: - prevalence of anemia ≤ 4.9%: no public health problem - prevalence of anemia 5.0-19.9%: mild public health problem - prevalence of anemia 20.0-39.9%: moderate public health problem - prevalence of anemia ≥ 40%: severe public health problem</p>	<p>Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com</p> <p>UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html</p> <p>World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Anaemia http://www.who.int/vmnis/anaemia/data/en/index.html</p> <p>Data locally available -</p>	Pourcentage de femmes avec toute anémie
	Percentage of women with severe anemia	<p>Percentage of women aged 15-49 (or other non-standard age) whose hemoglobin concentration is less than 7.0 g/dL of blood (same cut-off for pregnant women and non-pregnant women)</p>	<p>Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com</p> <p>UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html</p> <p>World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Anaemia http://www.who.int/vmnis/anaemia/data/en/index.html</p> <p>Data locally available -</p>	Pourcentage de femmes avec anémie sévère
	Percentage of men with any anemia	<p>Percentage of men aged 15-59 years (or other non-standard age) with a hemoglobin concentration lower than 13.0 g/dL of blood.</p>	<p>Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com</p> <p>World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Anaemia http://www.who.int/vmnis/anaemia/data/en/index.html</p> <p>Data locally available -</p>	Pourcentage d'hommes avec toute anémie
	Percentage of men with severe anemia	<p>Percentage of men aged 15-59 years (or other non-standard age) with a hemoglobin concentration lower than 9.0 g/dL of blood.</p>	<p>Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com</p> <p>World Health Organization, WHO Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Anaemia http://www.who.int/vmnis/anaemia/data/en/index.html</p> <p>Data locally available -</p>	Pourcentage d'hommes avec anémie sévère
	Percentage of mothers who took iron tablets/syrups during pregnancy	<p>Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a birth in the five (or three) years preceding the survey, who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of their most recent child, for a non-specific number of days (less than 60 days, 60-90 days or more than 90 days).</p>	<p>Measure DHS - ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) http://www.measuredhs.com</p> <p>Data locally available -</p>	Pourcentage de mères qui ont pris des comprimés de fer ou du sirop pendant la grossesse