

## SIMPLIFIED APPROACHES

# **SESSION 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SIMPLIFIED APPROACHES FOR THE EARLY DETECTION & TREATMENT OF CHILD WASTING.**

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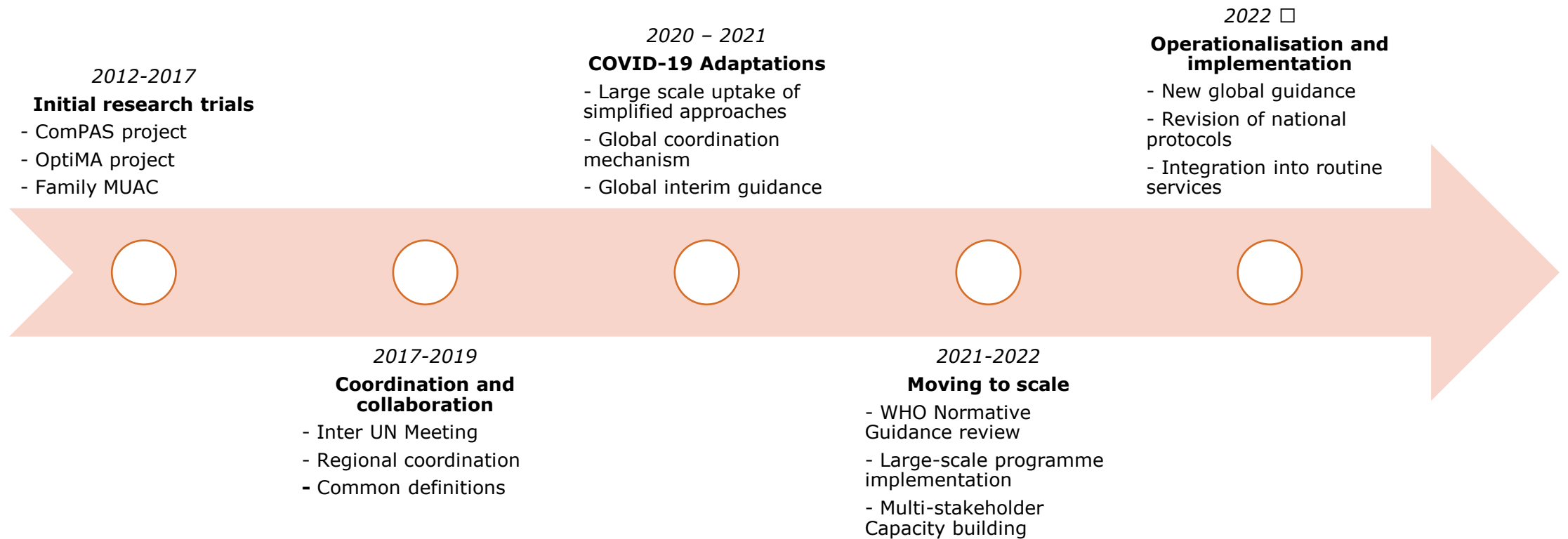
13 DECEMBER 2021  
8.00 – 9.30 EST

Introduction  
Saul Guerrero  
Nutrition Advisor, UNICEF

# What is the importance of simplified approaches?

- In the context of limited resources and increasing needs, these approaches provide the possibility to reach more children, in a more **effective, equitable and acceptable** way
- Simplicity is also an enabling factor for **integration of services** into national systems
  - task shifting can reduce costs, decentralising can increase coverage, engaging family members can improve adherence.
- Simplified approaches involve a **change in practice**. Change is a complex process which needs careful coordination, collaboration, financial resources and time. However, there are many **resources, technical expertise and tools** available to support in this movement

# Where are we in the change process?



# WHO Normative Guidance Update

Kirrily de Polnay  
Technical Officer, WHO

# WHO Normative Guidelines Review

- WHO current position (2019 communique)



- WHO Guideline on the prevention and treatment of wasting in infants and children

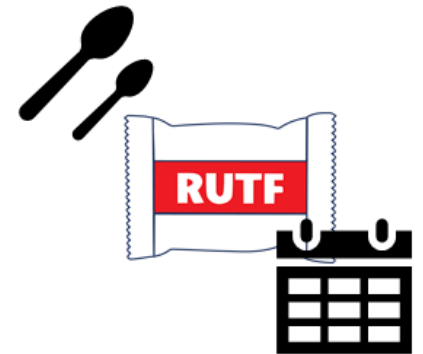
- 16 quantitative PICO questions
- 4 qualitative PICO questions
- 3 resource use & cost-effectiveness PICO questions
- 23 Systematic reviews underway



# PICO Questions related to SAs

## Direct:

- PICO 1 – admission and discharge criteria
- PICO 7 – moderate wasting ‘which’ children and ‘what’
- PICO 8 – dietary treatment for moderate wasting
- PICO 9 – optimal quantity and duration of RUTF for severe wasting
- PICO 13 – identification and treatment of wasting by CHWs



## Indirect

*PICO 12 – post-discharge interventions*

*PICO 14 – community characteristics increasing/mitigating risk of wasting*

# WHO Normative Guidelines Review

- GRADE approach - more than 'just' the evidence
- Global guidance vs context-specific guidance
- Public-health approach vs patient-focused approach
- Health system integration



## INTRODUCTION

One essential element of the Global Action Plan for wasting is to update and develop normative guidance (wasting guidelines) and tools to support governments on the prevention and treatment of child wasting in all contexts

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the lead agency at a global, regional and national level to update this normative guidance and will then work with other UN agencies and key stakeholders, to support the review and update of national guidelines as well as overseeing all future research and policy efforts on child wasting under the Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025).

The resources below give more information about this process and current progress to date. They will be updated as new information becomes available.

• <https://www.childwasting.org/normative-guidance>