

26-9-07



ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

২০০৭-২০০৮ শিক্ষা বর্ষে প্রথম বর্ষ স্নাতক সম্মান শ্রেণীতে ভর্তির বিজ্ঞপ্তি

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ২০০৭-২০০৮ শিক্ষাবর্ষে প্রথম বর্ষ স্নাতক সম্মান শ্রেণীতে ভর্তির জন্য ০৪/১১/২০০৭ তারিখ থেকে ১৮/১১/২০০৭ তারিখ পর্যন্ত প্রাথমিক আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ করা হবে। প্রাথমিক আবেদনপত্র ০৪/১১/২০০৭ তারিখ থেকে নির্ধারিত

death occurs due to such negligence. increasing rate of fetal and maternal ment of the fetus, low birth weight, and Malformation and impaired develop- over the developing fetus in the uterus. gence. The ultimate impact is imposed not met either for ignorance or negli- demand for nutrition at pregnancy is still neglected and their increasing are 34% 2003, [Nati] adole- mgnt area of ane capad, low t the n result Io and ness indic mine Mi Mi suffer those 50% There 35% unde 145 Preve Ch in ru 4). Th (30% and nuri of B Bo fers t and unde six ye whel wors fact ents grea load quer sari feed food cess. mat and feed. nuri mot) Ev stun grow Prot of arable land is quickly depleting (221 hectares per day) and slow progression in the application of modern technologies fails to keep pace with the increasing demand of the pop- ulation. Internal resource development in our country is slower than the increasing demand and our dependence over the foreign countries gradually increases. But we are still receding in interna- al business due to poor technology, lack of skill and imperfect foreign policy. Therefore, external resource collection is also insufficient to meet the demand. In addition, political unrest and corrup- tion severely affects internal resource development. Finally, a significant damage occurs each year due to natu- al calamities like flood, drought and environment pollution. The overall impact greatly diminishes the life stan- dard of the most of the population in Bangladesh. Although, every aspect of our life is insulated, nutritional state and health status of the population is affect- ed preferentially. Consequently, the nation as a whole remains in the poor nutritional state with ill health condi- tion in the world.

Nutritional states of the population

in Bangladesh:

Following indicators are generally used to assess the under nutritional states in a population:

Low birth weight- less than 2500gm weight at birth.
Underweight- low weight for age.
Stunting- low height for age.
Wasting- low weight for height.
Body mass index- weight in kg/height in meter square.
Chronic energy deficiency- adult height below 145 cm.

Prevalence of Low Birth Weight

(LBW): This is an indicator of the nutri- tional state in the neonates, which is associated with poor maternal nutri- tion. The prevalence of LBW < 2500 gm was found to be 33.7% and very LBW < 1500 gm was found to be 1% in a nation wide survey [National LBW and anemia survey 2003, BRAC/BBS/UNICEF, fig- ure-1]. The figure is certainly alarming. Most of the rural and urban popula- tions with low education are careless about maternal nutrition. In many fam- ilies, housewives without any job are still neglected and their increasing demand for nutrition at pregnancy is not met either for ignorance or negli- gence. The ultimate impact is imposed over the developing fetus in the uterus. Malformation and impaired develop- ment of the fetus, low birth weight, and death occurs due to such negligence.

High-density population in Bangladesh with limited food produc- tion is mostly susceptible for under- nutrition. A large number of popula- tions in a small country have to com- pete for a limited resource both eco- nomic and natural. Therefore, per capi- ta income as well as food consumption

Susceptibility for the malnutrition

the poor population in the country. under nutrition problem affects most of among affluent society whereas the Over nutrition problem rapidly rises. ent class of people in different ways. population in Bangladesh affect differ- tion. Effects of these factors over the habit and nutritional states in a popula- determine the hormonal levels, food ly. Genetic factors, in addition, also poor food choices, and personal vorac- tance to vegetables), unconscious and excessive carbohydrate foods, reduc- inclination to fat foods and fast foods, luxurious life style, food habits (e.g. abundant economy, physical inactivity, mental factors, ample food supply, population may arise due to environ- However, over nutritional states in a may cause renal oxalate stones.

High levels of calcium and vitamin C per may damage the liver and brain. plaques. Excessive load of iron and cop- to gallstones and atherosclerotic Accumulation of cholesterol gives rise in the obesity, diabetes mellitus, car- diovascular diseases and hypertension. mulate in the adipose tissues that result manage the load. Excessive fats accu- nutrients enter into the body, it fails to food intake. When a great excess of Over nutrition occurs due to exces- Over nutrition:

Over nutrition: Over nutrition occurs due to exces- sive, uncontrolled and imbalanced food intake. When a great excess of nutrients enter into the body, it fails to manage the load. Excessive fats accu- mulate in the adipose tissues that result in the obesity, diabetes mellitus, car- diovascular diseases and hypertension. Accumulation of cholesterol gives rise to gallstones and atherosclerotic plaques. Excessive load of iron and cop- per may damage the liver and brain. High levels of calcium and vitamin C may cause renal oxalate stones.