

A socio-ecological model of the double burden of malnutrition

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Looking backwards ...

Under-nutrition

Low-income countries
Poverty
Food insecurity
Infectious disease

Obesity

High-income countries
Affluence
Food security
'Modern' lifestyles



Evolving concept

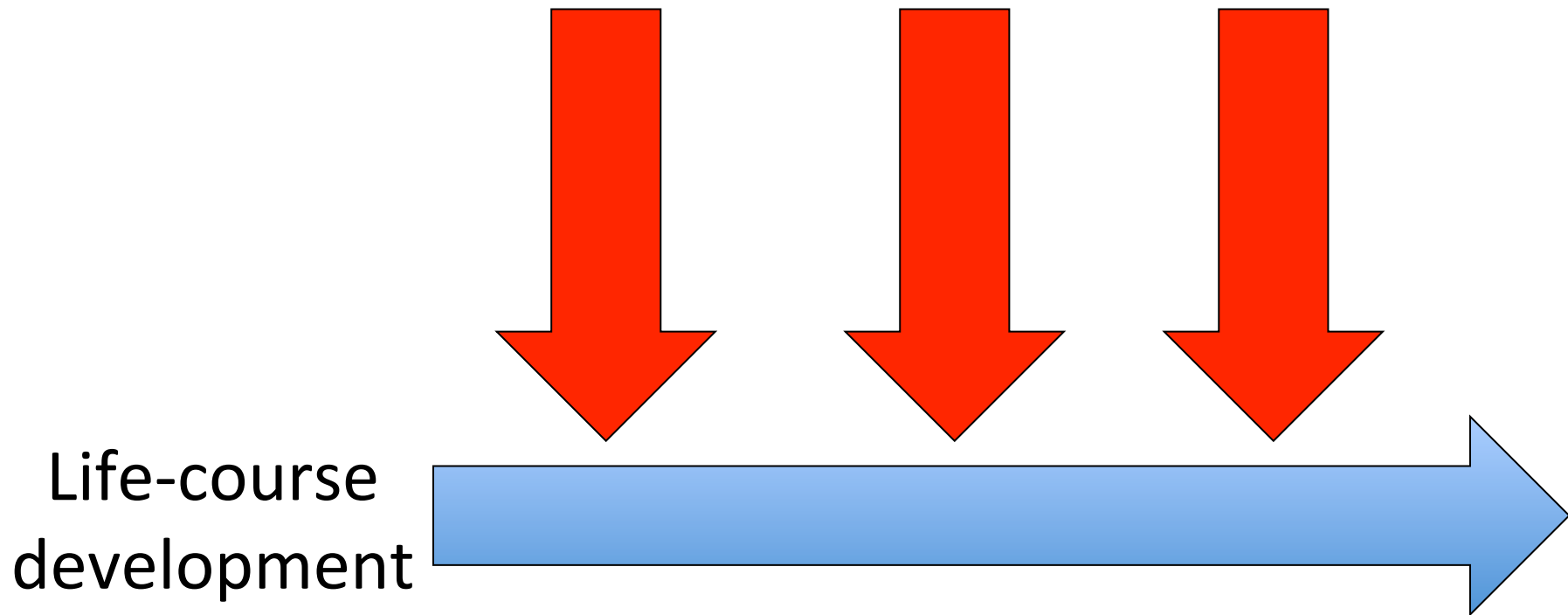
- Obesity and under-nutrition co-occur:
 - within the same country
 - within the same community
 - within the same family (mothers, children)
 - with the same person (stunted, overweight)

Speed of 'nutrition transition'

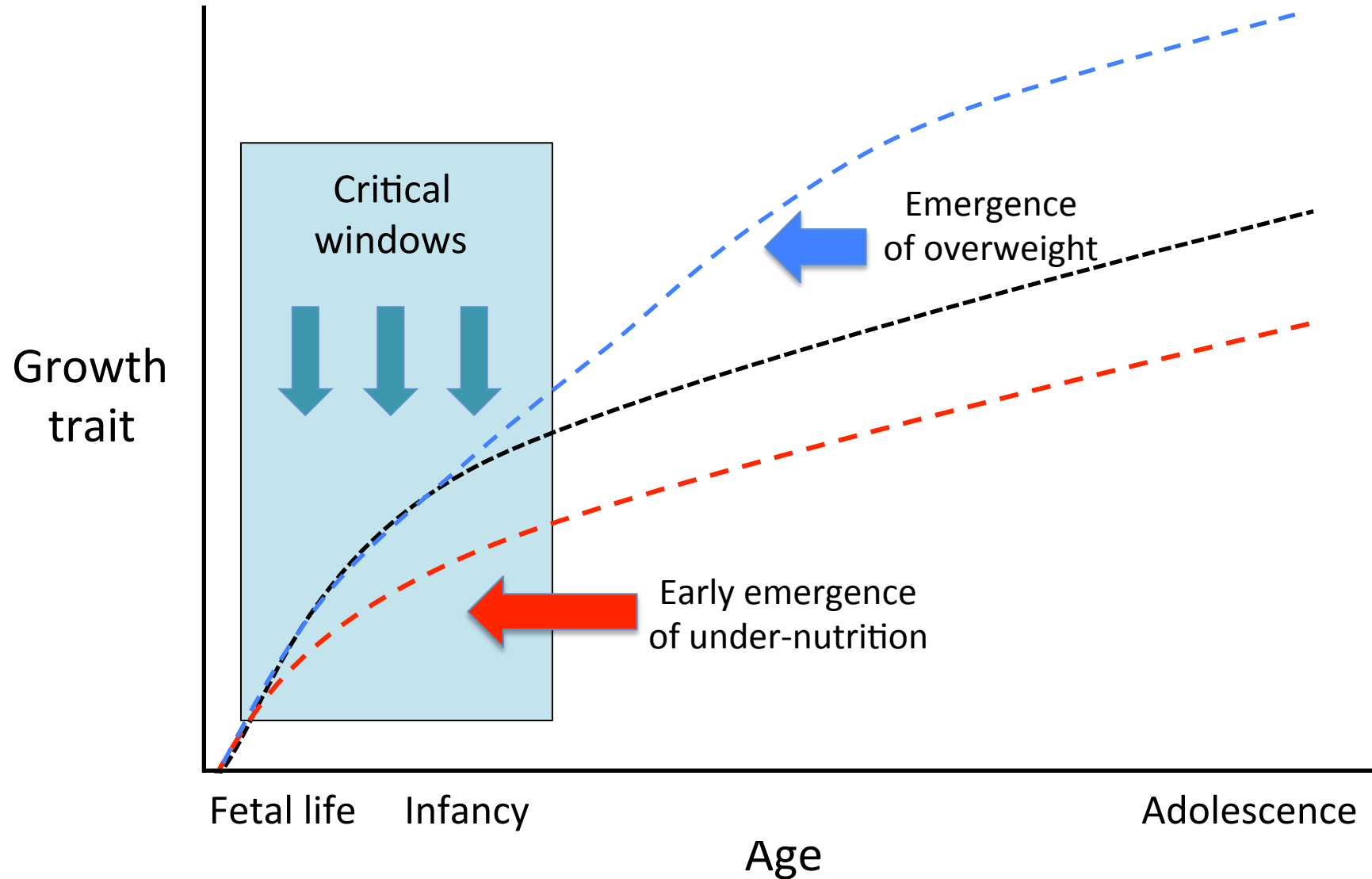
This shifts explanatory framework from epidemiology to biology

New scientific approach

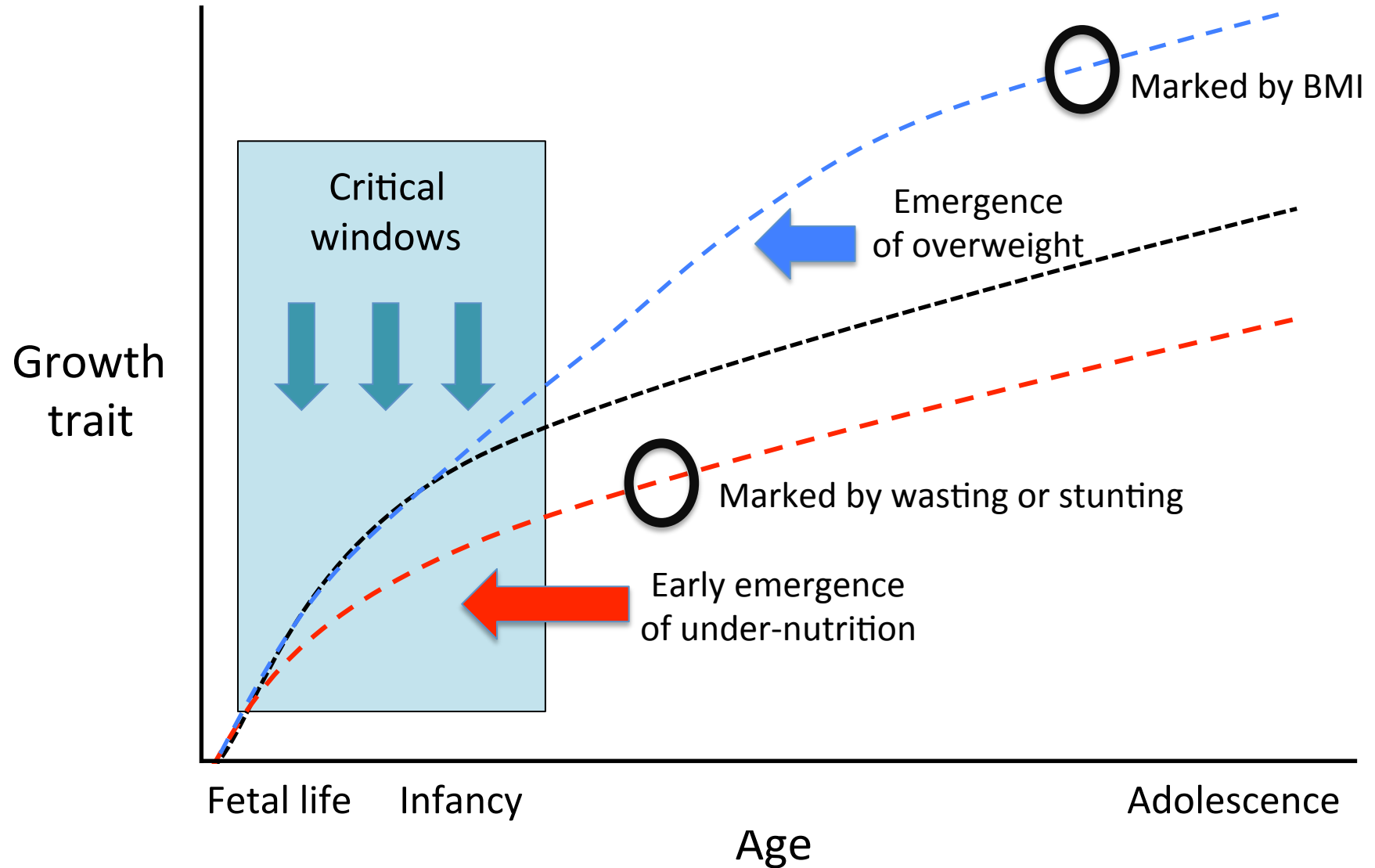
Socio-ecological model



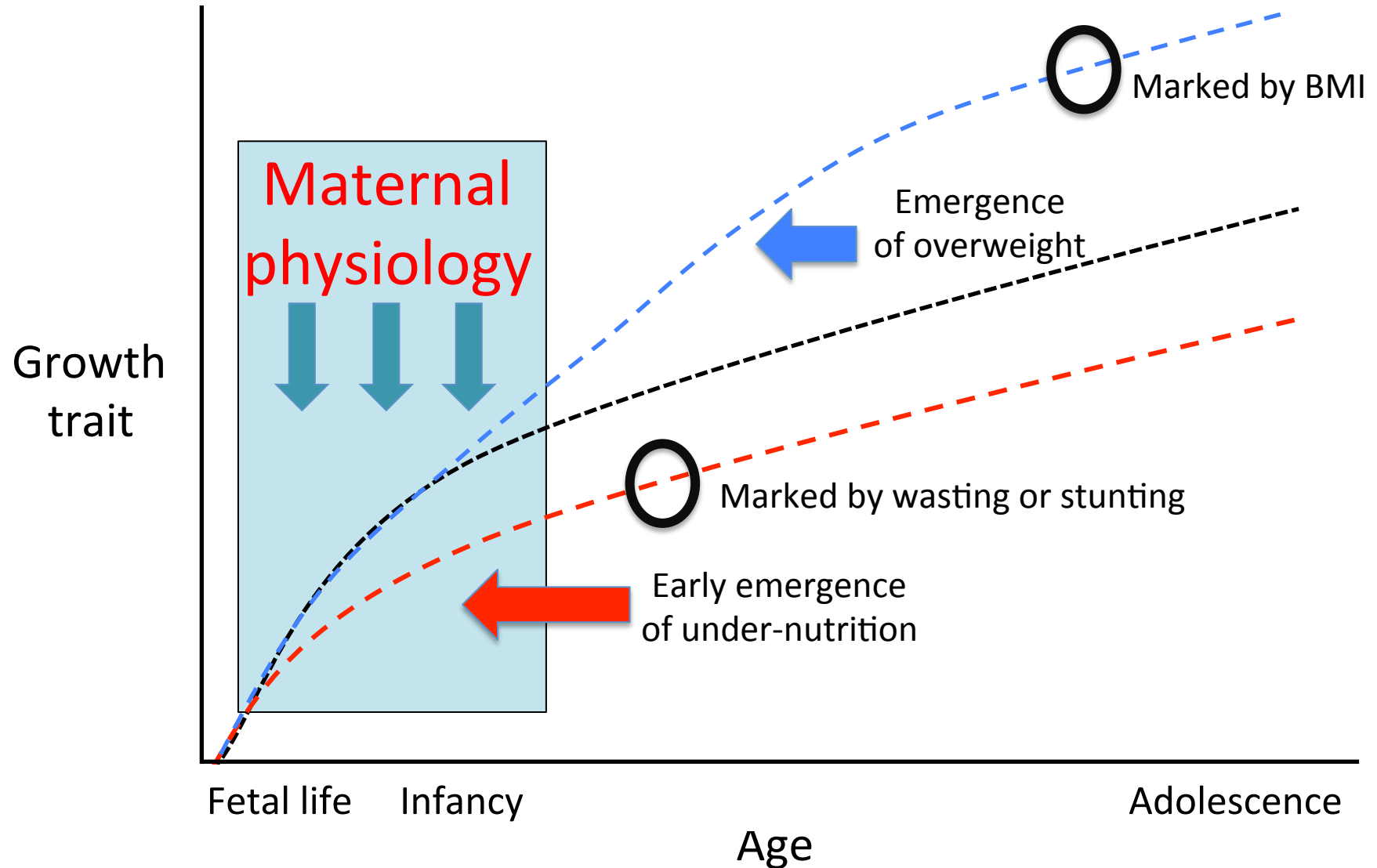
Critical windows



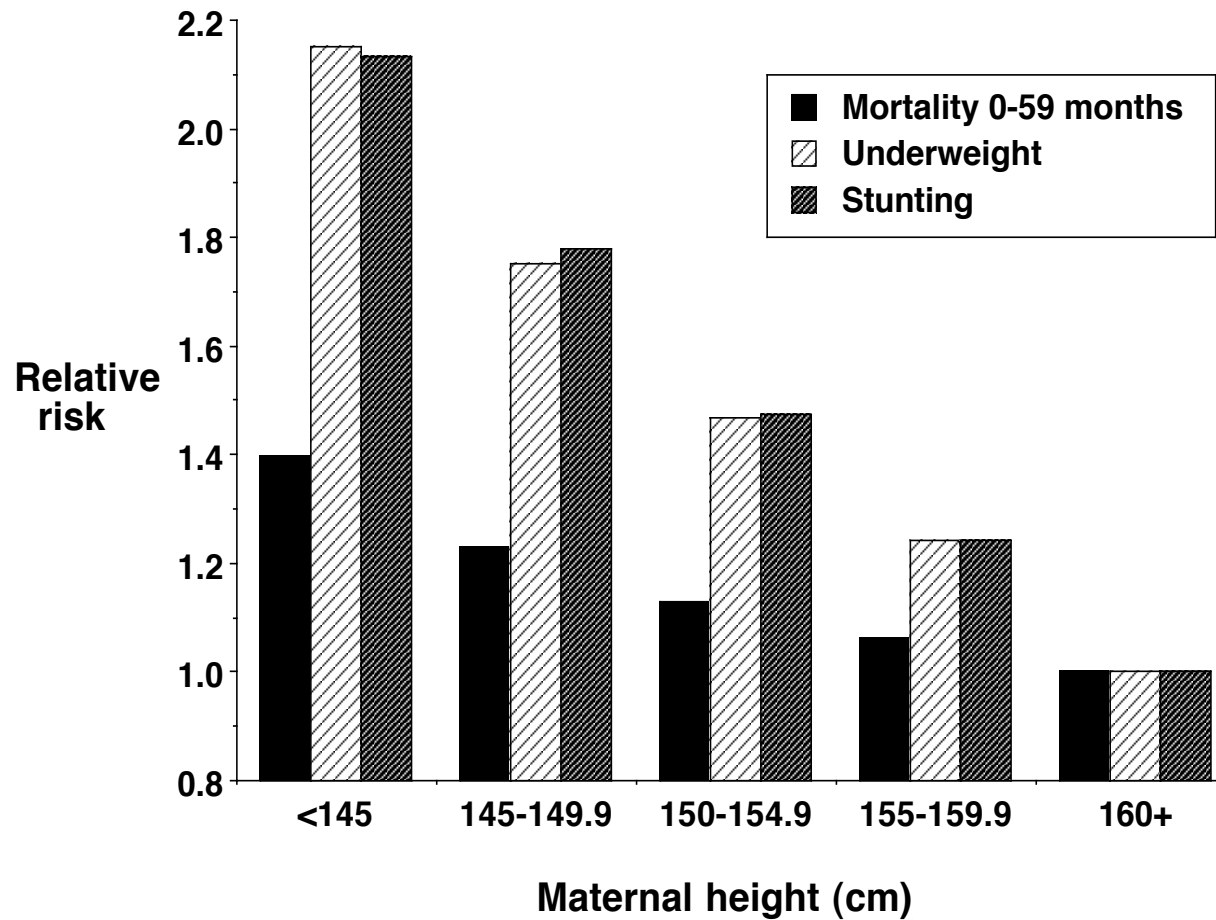
Critical windows



Critical windows

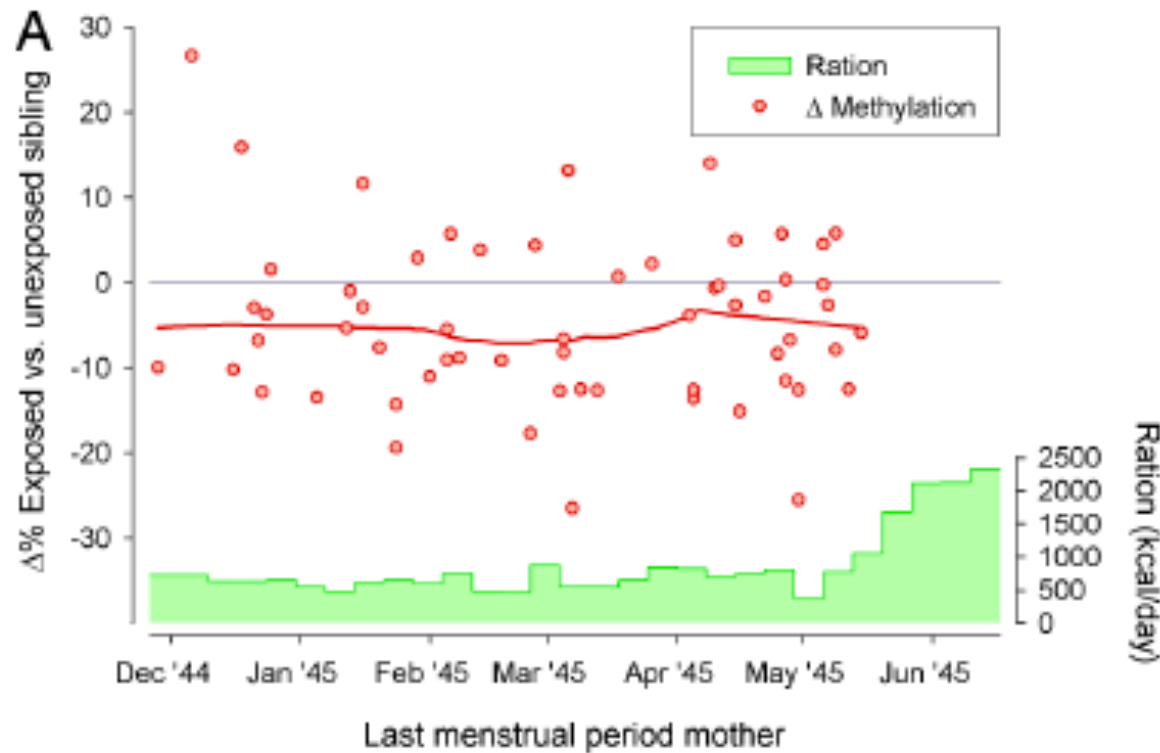


Maternal somatic phenotype



Ozaltin et al., JAMA 2010

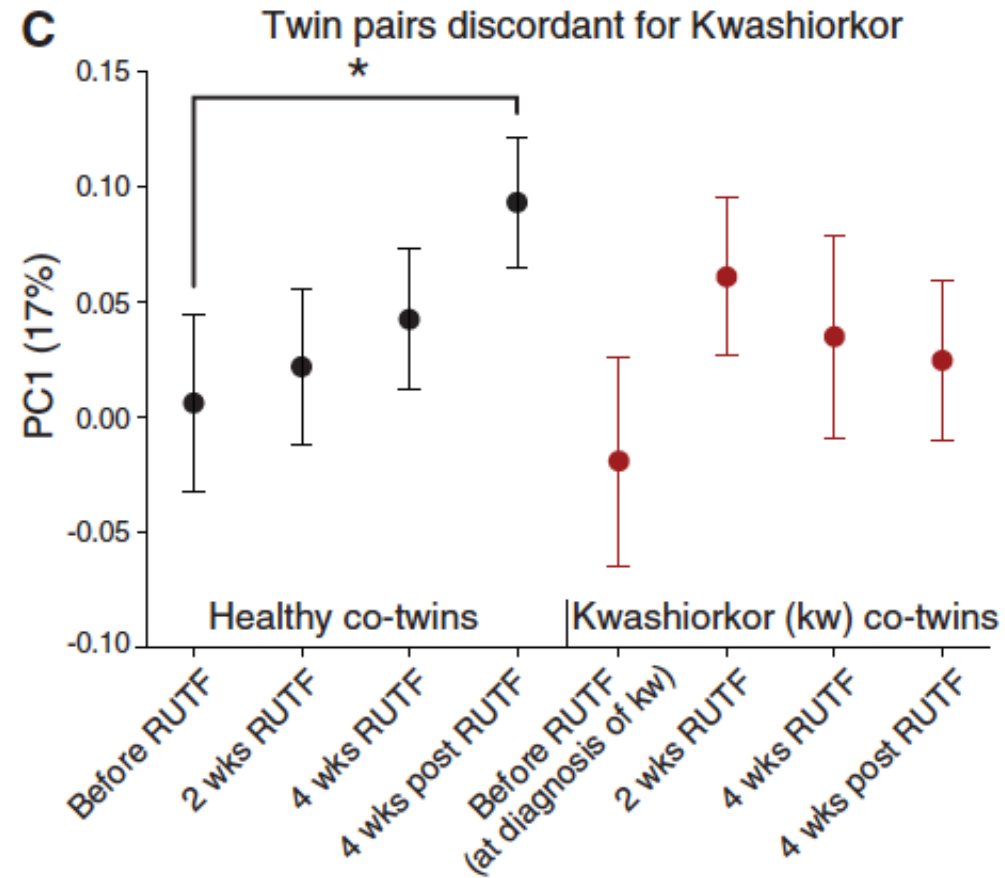
Maternal epigenetic effects



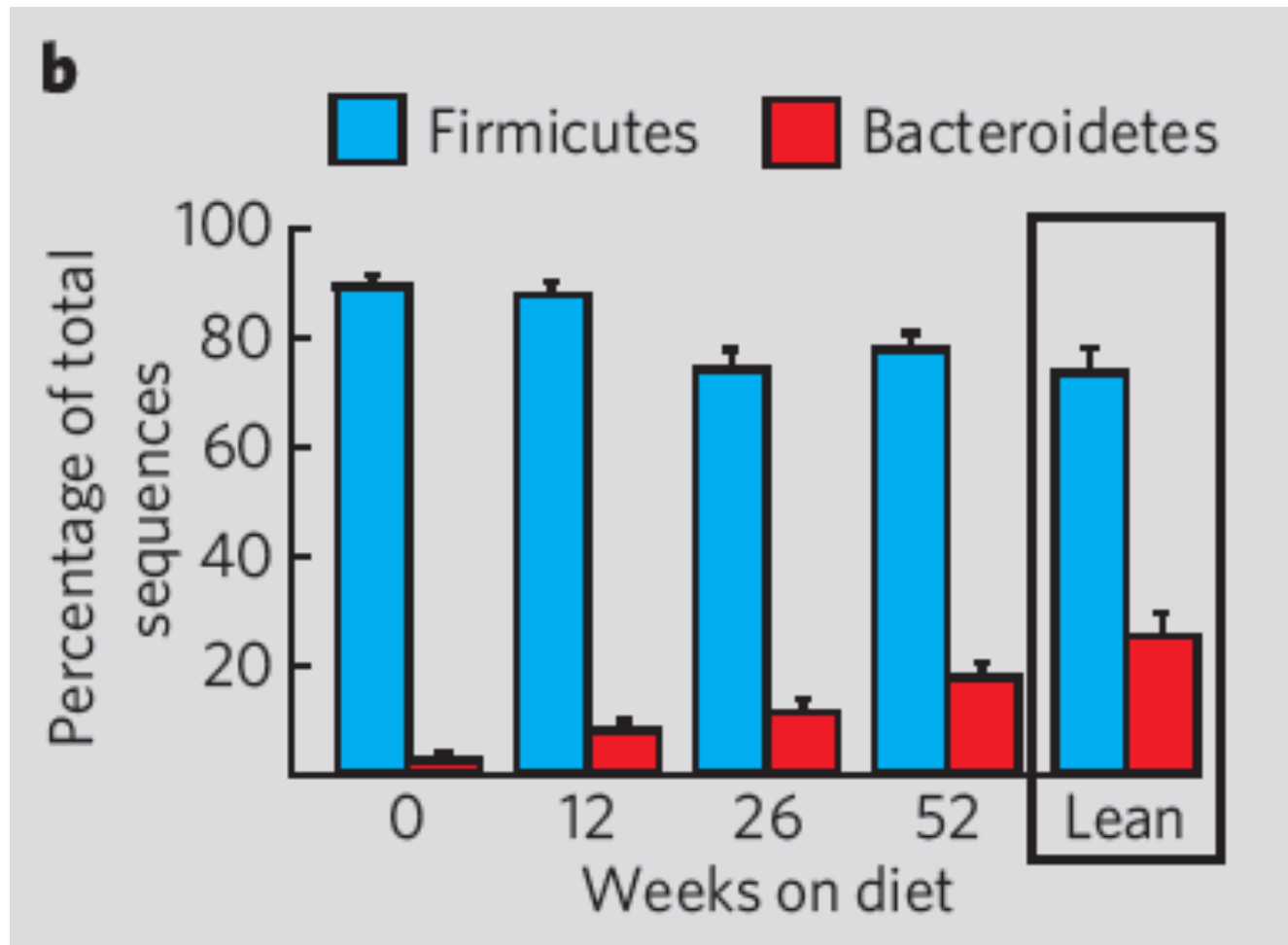
Peri-conceptual exposure to maternal famine and IGF2 gene methylation in Dutch famine

Kwashiorkor and gut biota

Functional development of biome

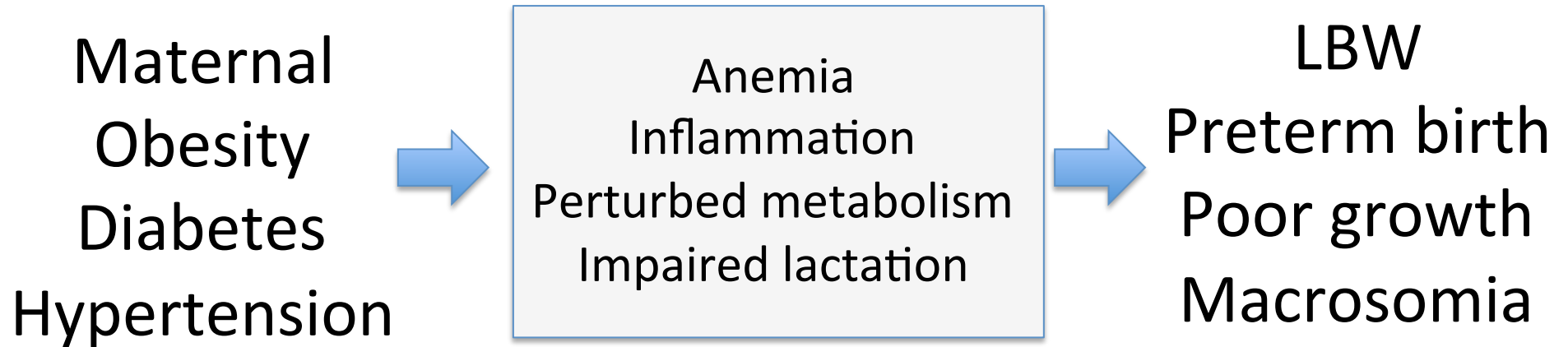


Obesity and gut biota

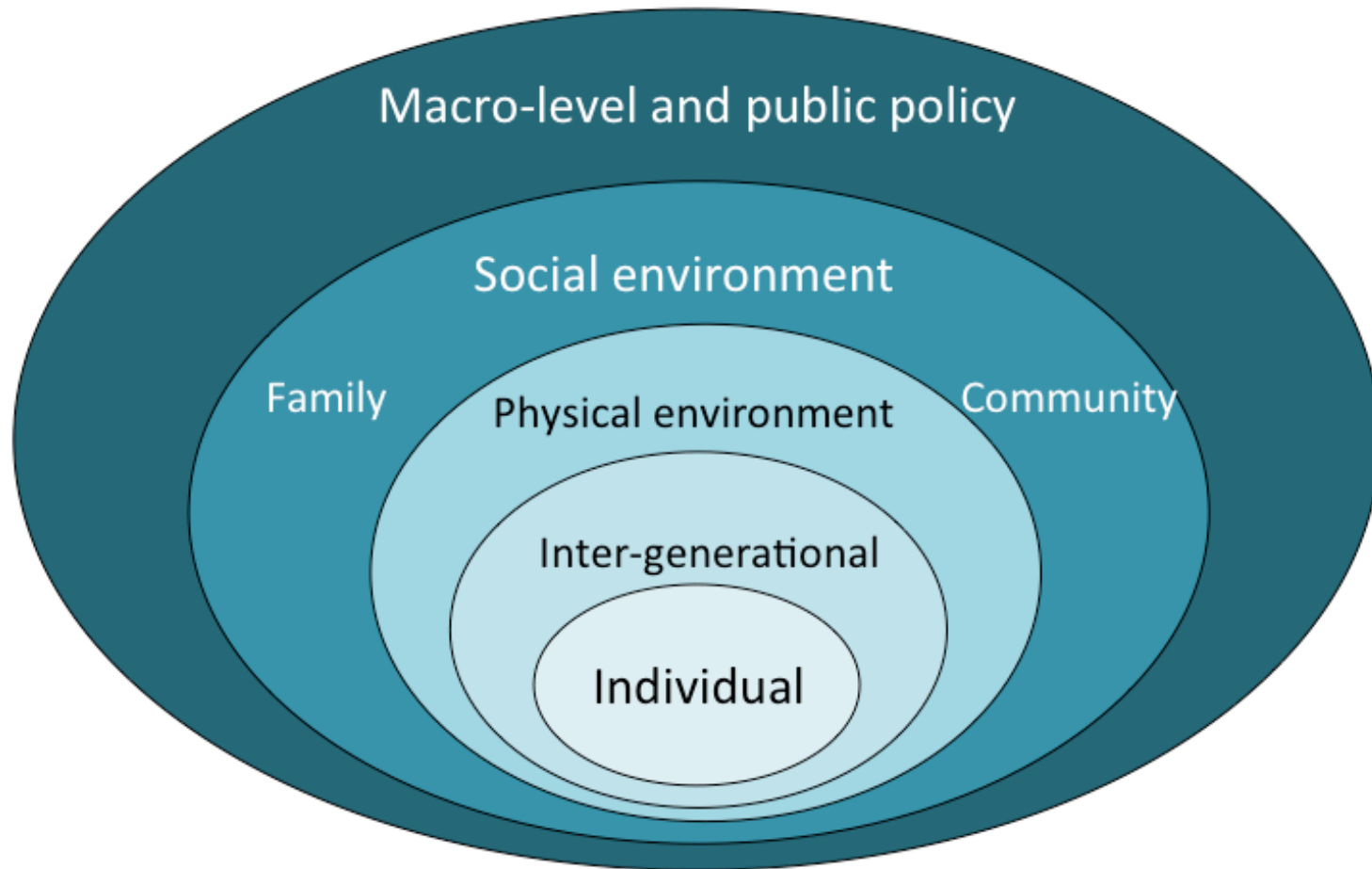


Ley et al., Nature 2006

Maternal obesity and co-morbidities



Socio-ecological model



Are there common factors ?

Food insecurity and child under-nutrition

TABLE 3 Prevalence of child undernutrition, infant and young child feeding practices, and child morbidity by HFI category¹

| | Bangladesh | | | Ethiopia | | | Vietnam | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| | Food-secure | Mild HFI | Moderate HFI | Severe HFI | Food-secure | Mild HFI | Moderate HFI | Severe HFI | Food-secure | Mild HFI | Moderate HFI | Severe HFI |
| Stunting | 41.7*** | 54.5 | 55.2 | 62.8 | 45.5*** | 49.6 | 53.6 | 56.9 | 17.3*** | 23.2 | 27.8 | 25.6 |
| Underweight | 39.6*** | 49.5 | 48.2 | 56.9 | 22.4*** | 27.9 | 28.6 | 30.6 | 12.1*** | 19.8 | 22.7 | 19.7 |
| Wasting | 17.7*** | 20.4 | 18.7 | 25.4 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 5.7 |
| Minimum DD | 53.4*** | 41.2 | 41.5 | 33.0 | 9.1** | 10.1 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 87.1*** | 81.0 | 75.1 | 73.7 |
| Diarrhea | 6.8*** | 9.4 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 13.4*** | 13.7 | 16.7 | 24.4 | 7.2*** | 12.1 | 11.2 | 12.6 |
| ARI | 30.3*** | 29.6 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 15.1*** | 15.1 | 22.3 | 30.3 | 14.1*** | 18.8 | 23.9 | 29.4 |

¹ Values are percentages. The prevalence of various categories of HFI was compared by using chi-square test. Different from food-insecure households: ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. ARI, acute respiratory illness; DD, dietary diversity; HFI, household food insecurity.

SES and fast food intake, Johannesburg

Table III: Demographic variables by frequency of fast food intake

| Demographic variables | Frequency of fast food intake | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Seldom (less than twice per month) | At least two to three times per month | At least once a week | Two to three times a week | Daily |
| TOTAL SAMPLE (n = 341) (%) | 13 (3.8) | 126 (37.0) | 71 (20.8) | 94 (27.6) | 37 (10.9) |
| SEG; n (%)^A | | | | | |
| LSEG (n = 117) | 1 (0.9) | 40 (34.2) | 19 (16.2) | 36 (30.8) | 21 (17.9) |
| MSEG (n = 106) | 7 (6.6) | 45 (42.5) | 19 (17.9) | 26 (24.5) | 9 (8.5) |
| HSEG (n = 118) | 5 (4.2) | 41 (34.7) | 33 (28.0) | 32 (27.1) | 7 (5.9) |

Food insecurity and overweight

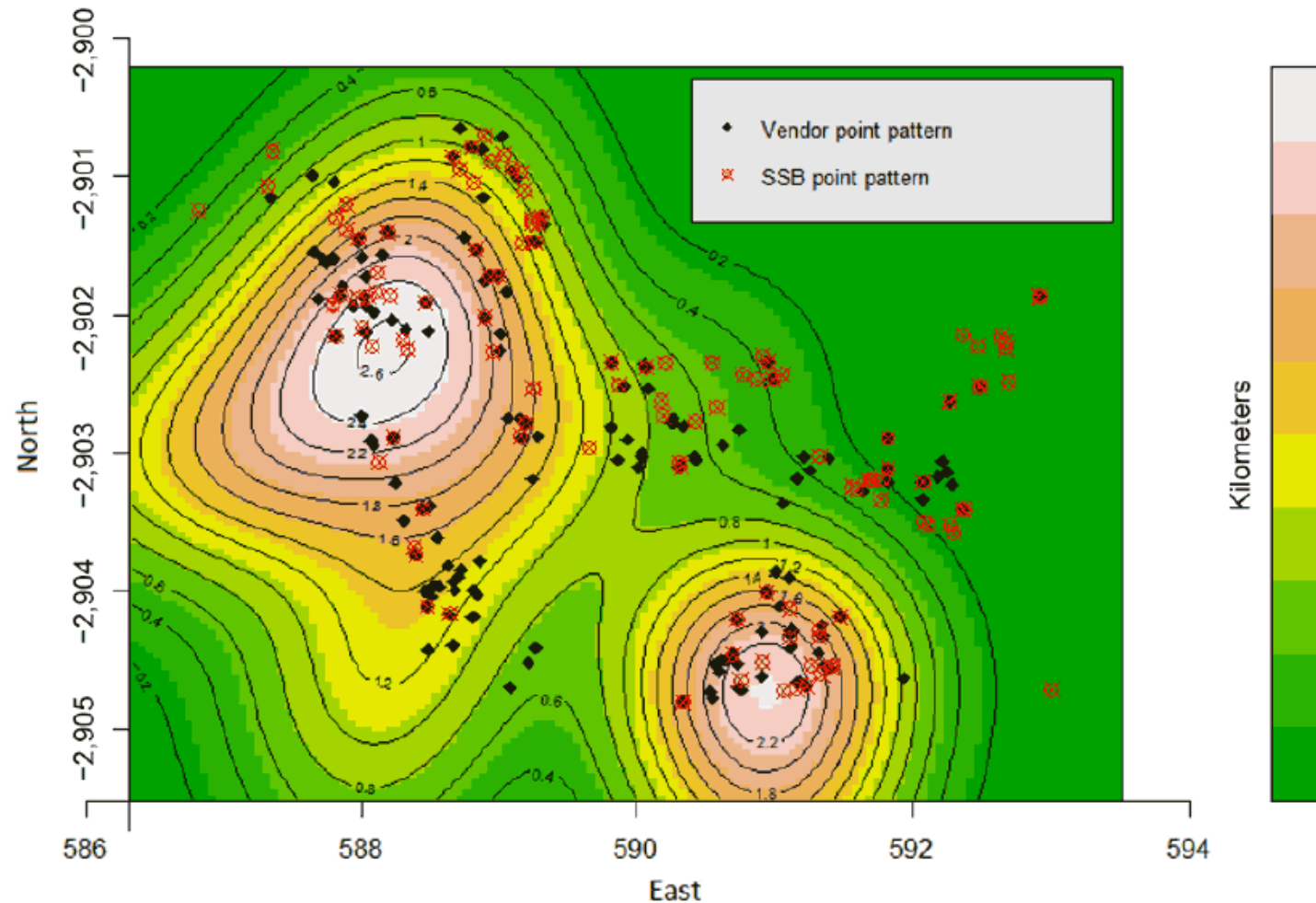
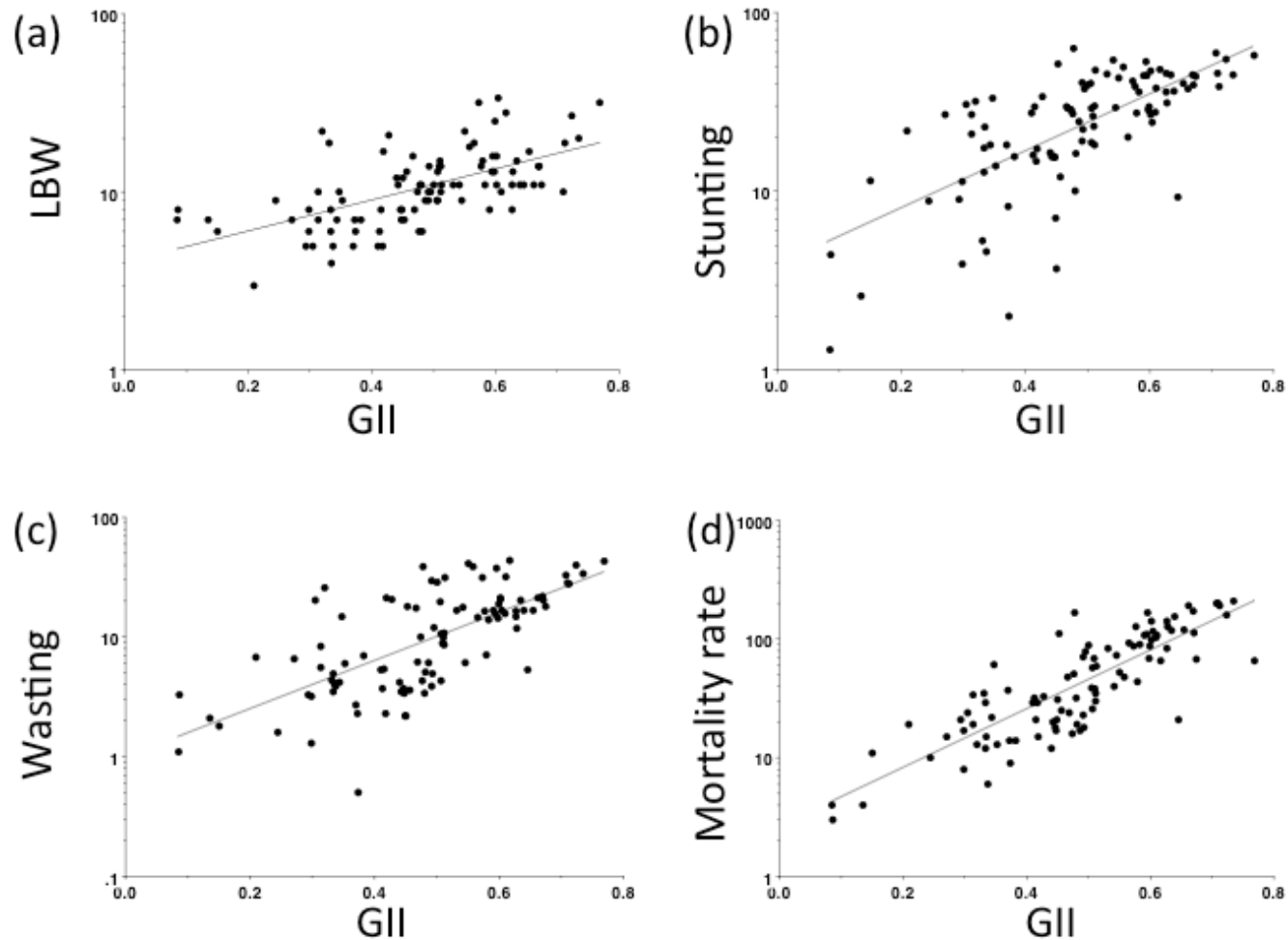


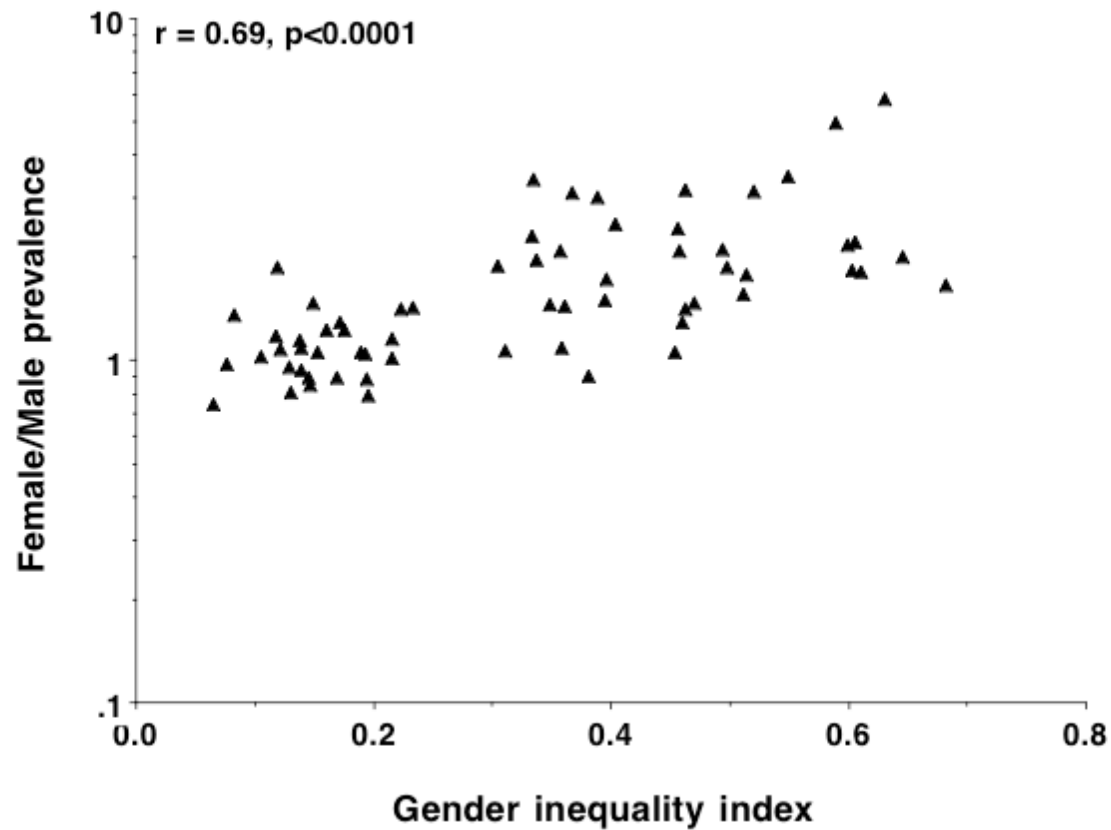
Figure 2 Kernel density and contour plots of school point pattern overlaid on vendor and sugar-sweetened beverage point patterns, Soweto, South Africa, 2013. [A text description of this figure (14_0559a.htm#2) is also available.]

Gender inequality and under-nutrition

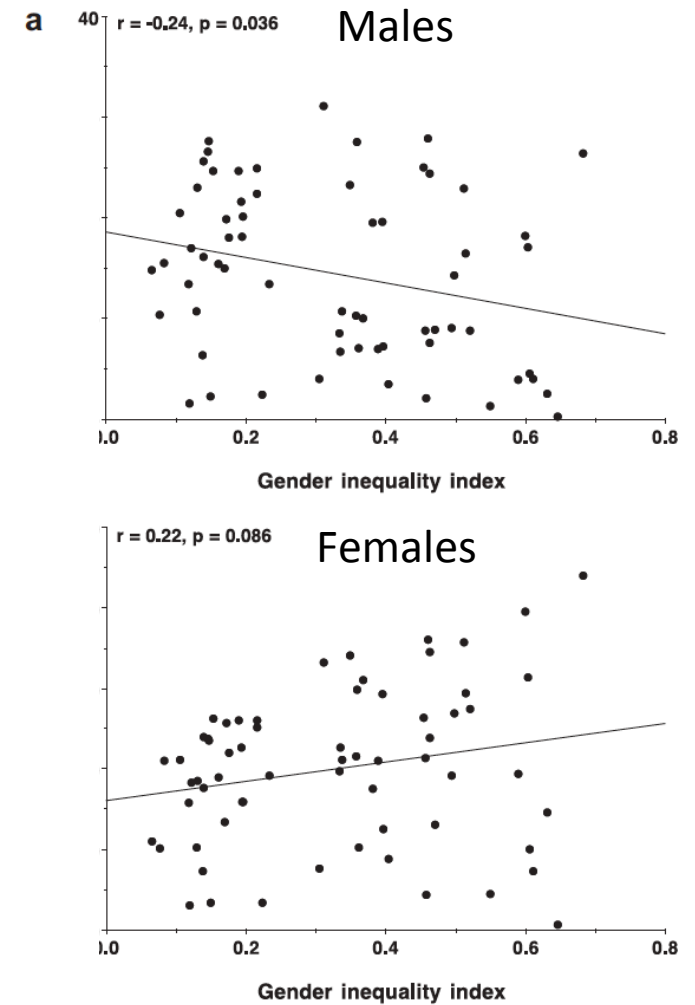
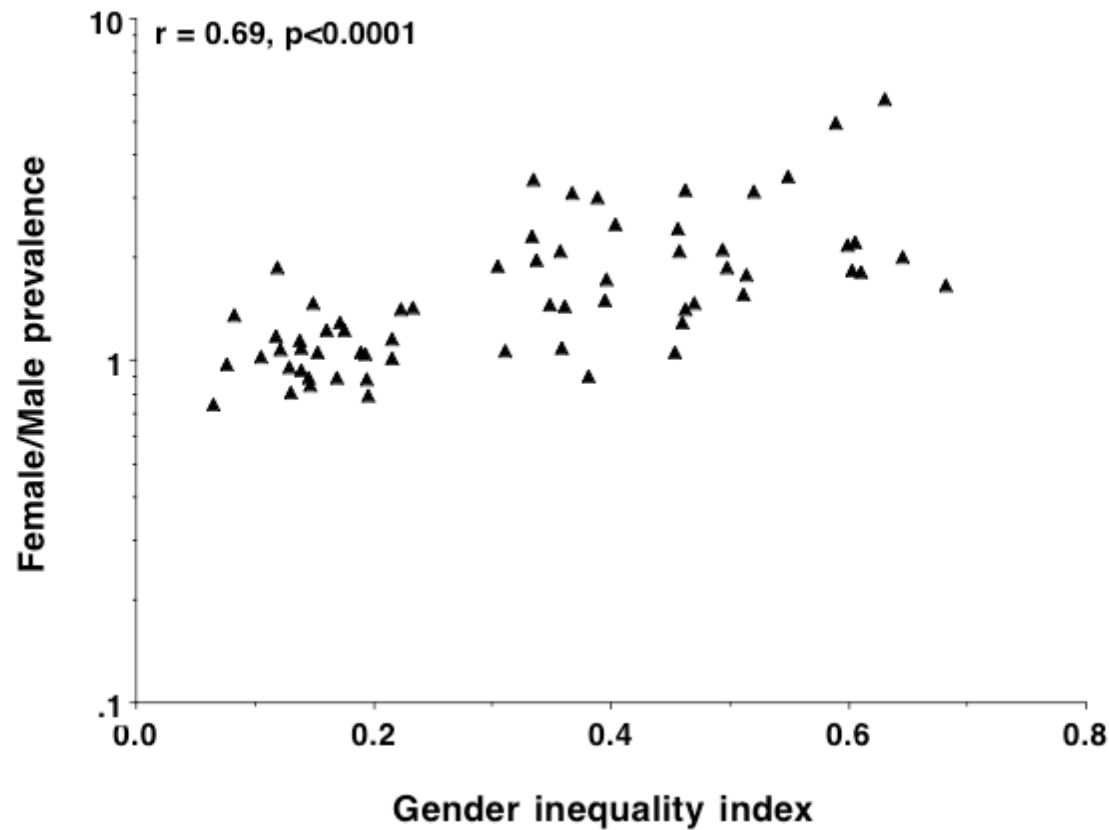


Marphatia et al., Global Health Epidemiol Genom 2016

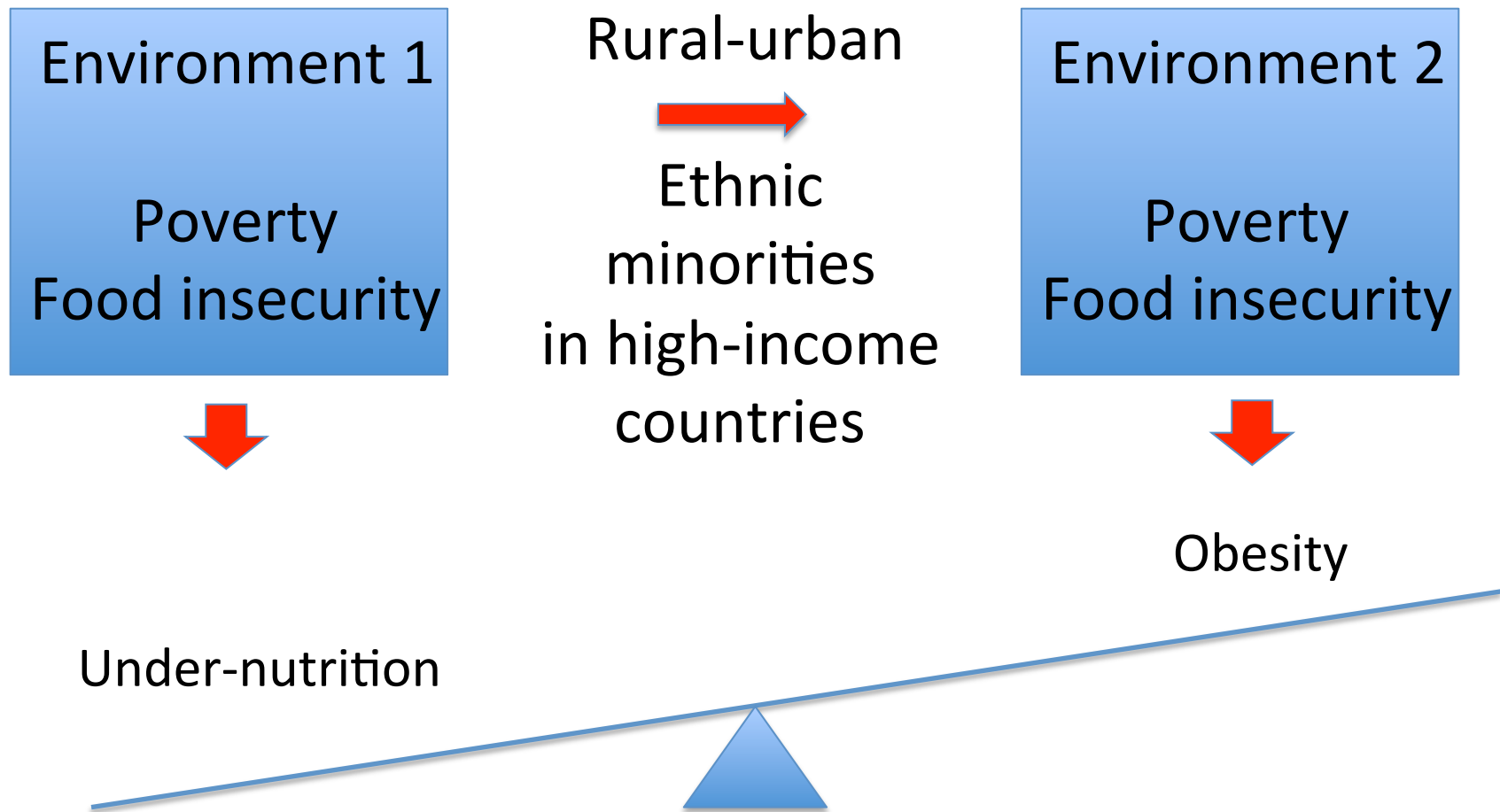
Gender inequality and 'excess' female obesity



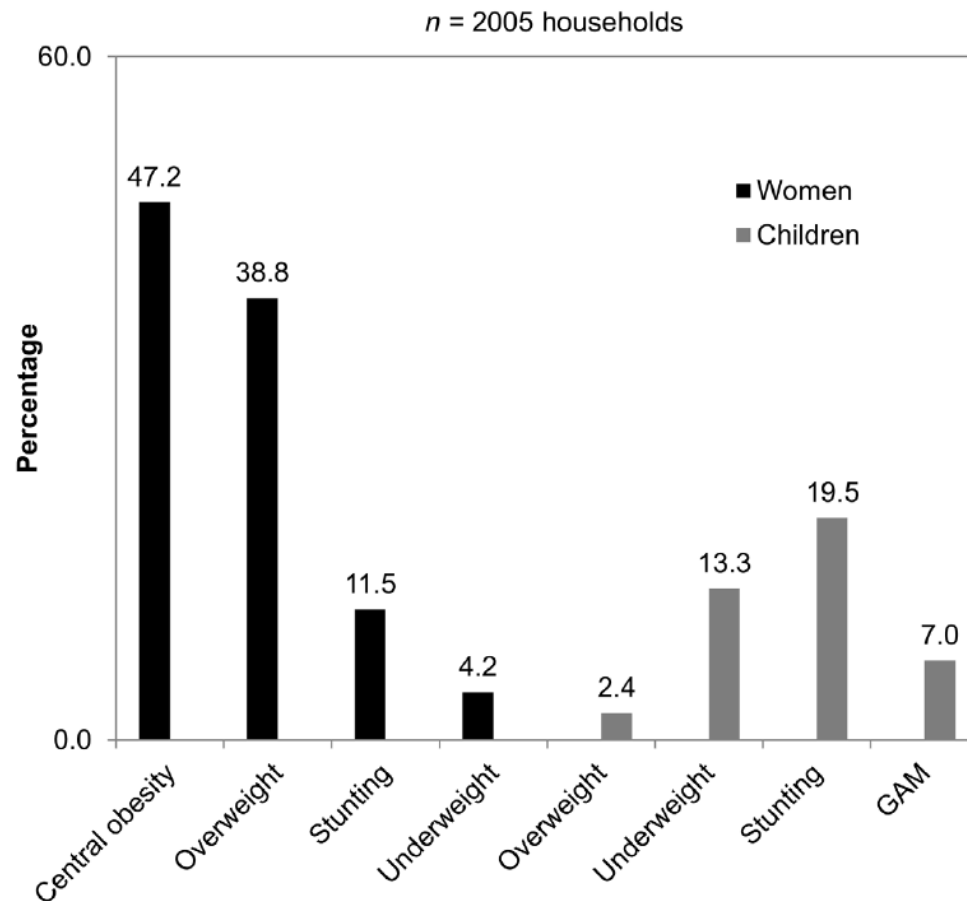
Gender inequality and 'excess' female obesity



Vulnerable groups – migrants



Vulnerable groups - Refugees



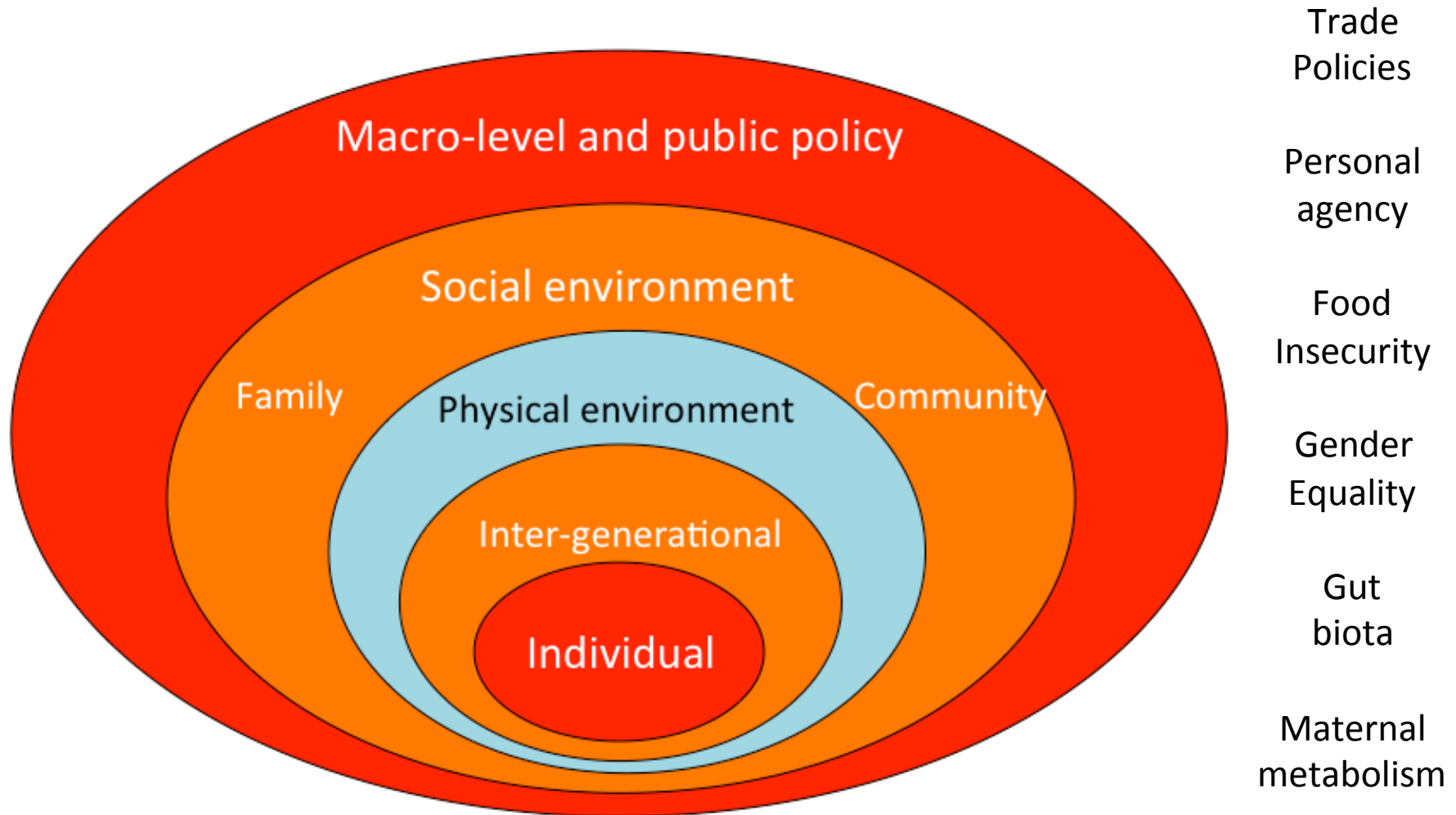
Poverty

Food aid

Restricted physical activity

Figure 2. Malnutrition in refugee households. Proportions of households with a member affected by malnutrition in women and children, Western Sahara refugee camps.
doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001320.g002

Multi-level connections



Thank you for your attention