



# FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

This presentation is part of the

## **Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (N-GLEE)**

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**SPRING**  
Strengthening Partnerships, Results  
and Innovations in Nutrition Globally

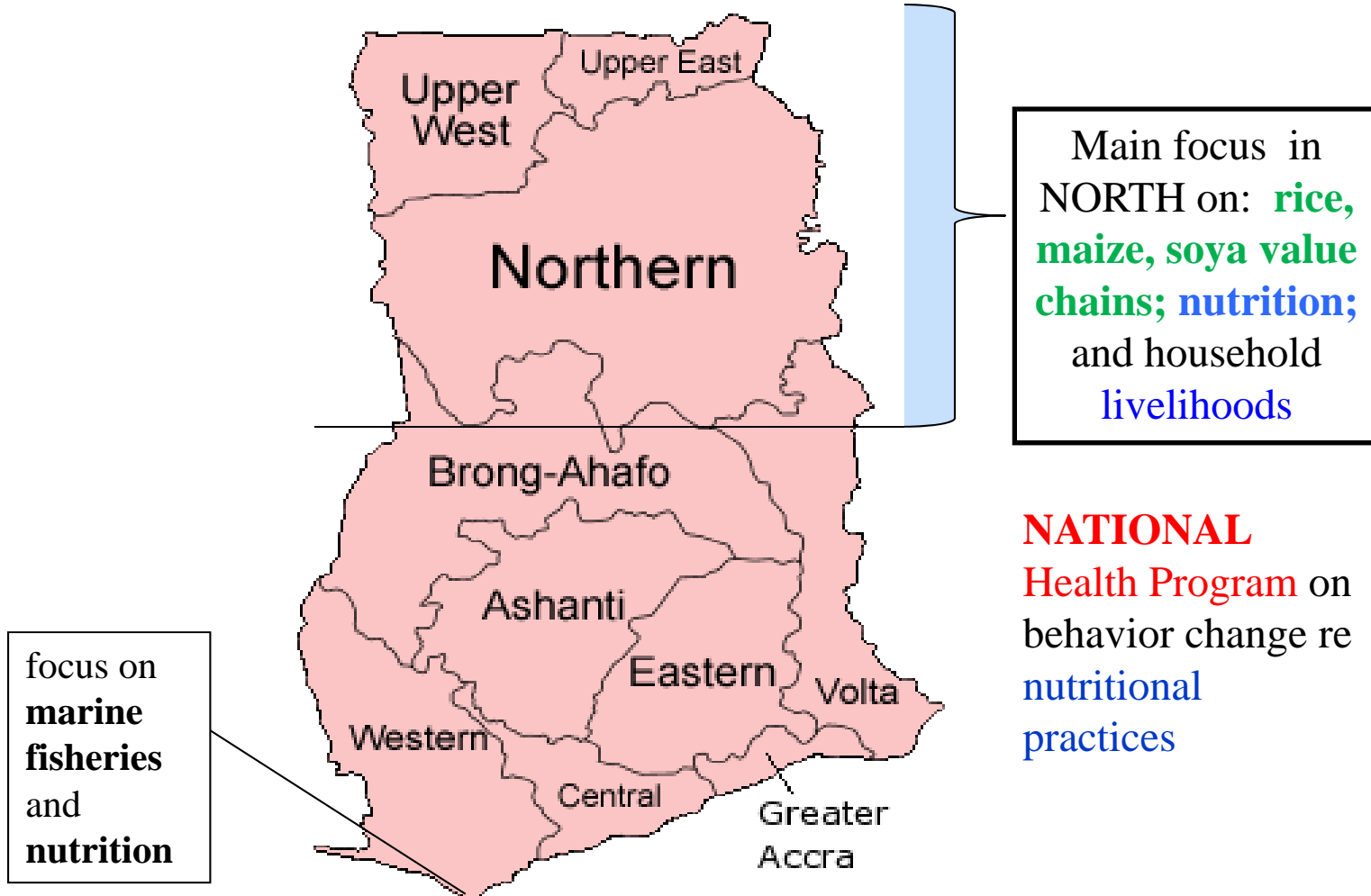


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**Using innovation to  
make progress in  
anemia**

## FtF Strategic Geographic Focus





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## Implementing the FtF Strategy

IR1

Value Chains



Econ Growth  
Office

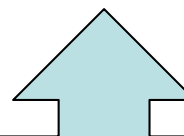
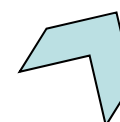
IR2

Resiliency



IR3

Nutrition



Health  
Office



## Ghana Nutrition Facts:

- One in 13 Ghanaian children dies before their 5<sup>th</sup> birthday. 50% of these deaths associated with undernutrition.
- 78% of children from 6-59 months have anemia.
- 59% of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) have anemia.
- 28% of children under 5 years (0-59 months) are stunted. In the northern Region, 32% under 5 are stunted.

### Preventing Undernutrition in Ghana Would:

- **Save 30,000 lives** by preventing underweight
- **Save 25,000 children's lives** by decreasing vitamin A deficiency
- **Prevent permanent brain damage in 500,000 children** by decreasing iodine deficiency
- **Save 4,500 mothers's lives** by decreasing maternal anemia
- **Save US\$3.5 billion in economic productivity** by 2020





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## 2011 MICS Results

- Multiple Indicator Cluster Results launched on November 22, 2012.
- Nutrition indicators got worse in the Northern region but improved overall.
- Anemia among children is reported as 57%, a significant decline compared to 78% in DHS 2008. Children aged 12-23 months had much higher levels at 71%, compared to the rest in this age group.



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	Mild	Moderate	Severe	All Anemia Among Children
Northern	22.5	50.8	7.8	81.2
Volta	22.6	33.7	1.8	58.1
Eastern	24.2	21.7	.3	46.1



## How do we currently detect anemia?

- Sahli Method and WHO Hemoglobin (Hb) Color Scale
- HemoCue 201+
- Laboratory-based automated analyzer tests





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## Why Innovate?

- Political will within the Government of Ghana
- Chronic problem
- Long lasting impacts
- Nothing else has worked
- Interventions available



## “Validation” Study

- Study Objective: To prospectively compare Hemoglobin (Hb) values as measured by the Pronto and Pronto 7 non-invasive Hb devices and HemoCue 201+ machine with those obtained by a venous blood draw using an ABX Pentra 60 hematology analyzer among pregnant women attending ANC clinic in Ghana.
- Why? The results of the study will help determine how accurate the non-invasive Hb devices are, which in turn will guide decisions on how the Hb devices can be most effectively used, for which populations and in which settings.
- Implemented by PATH and Kintampo Research Center, with funding from USAID/W



## Introducing the Massimo Pronto Devices





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## South to South Collaboration with Biosense

- USAID Ghana directly working with a start up company in India to expand their coverage to Ghana.
- TouchHb currently undergoing validation in India in clinical settings.
- Simple design of machine bodes well for implementation.



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**A Presentation on**

**digitalGREEN**

**At**

**Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and  
Evidence Exchange (N-GLEE)**

**By**

**Vinay Kumar  
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