



Unit 5. Bala Poshana (Child Nutrition) & Vyadhikshamatva (Immunity) Topic 1, 2

Unit 5 — Bala Poṣaṇa (Child Nutrition) & Vyādhikṣamatva (Immunity)

Topic 1 & 2 — Importance of Āhāra in health and disease; Age-related nutritional needs (incl. micronutrients & vitamins); Nutritional assessment

1) Classical orientation: why Āhāra is the first medicine

In Kaumarabhritya, **āhāra** (food) is the *primary upastambha* (pillar) sustaining **bala** (strength), **varṇa** (complexion), **medhā** (cognition) and **ojas** (vital essence). The triad of daily pillars is classically stated as:

“आहारनिद्राव्रतार्चयानि त्रयोपस्तम्भाः ...” — *Aṣṭāṅgahrdayam*, **Sūtrasthāna** (Mātrāśītya/Ahāra-vidhi context).
(Sense: Food, sleep and regulated conduct are the three sustaining pillars of life.)

Link to **Vyādhikṣamatva (disease resistance)**: good āhāra nourishes **rasa** and downstream dhātus, culminates in **ojas**, and manifests clinically as fewer infections, better convalescence and growth. Modernly, this aligns with adequate energy-protein-micronutrient intake, optimal breastfeeding and timely, diverse complementary feeding.

PART A — Importance of Āhāra in health and disease

- Sustains growth & development**: In infants/children, nutrient deficits quickly present as **growth faltering**, impaired neurodevelopment, anaemia, rickets and recurrent infections.
- Builds Vyādhikṣamatva**:
 - Ayurveda**: Well-digested, doṣa-balancing diet → clear srotas → robust **ojas** → **bala** and **vyādhikṣamatva**.
 - Modern**: Adequate **protein, iron, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin D, B12, folate, essential fatty acids** and **iodine** support innate & adaptive immune function (barrier integrity, antibody production, cytokine balance).
- Prevents both ends of malnutrition**:
 - Deficits** → SAM/MAM, micronutrient deficiencies, infections.
 - Excess/poor quality** → overweight/obesity, NAFLD, metabolic risk in adolescents.
- Therapeutic role**: Diet is the *first-line* in diarrhoea (continued feeds + zinc), anaemia (iron-rich foods + IFA), rickets (calcium + vitamin D), protein-energy malnutrition (bṛṃhaṇa pathya).

PART B — Age-related nutritional needs (Indian context with ICMR-NIN 2020 & WHO)

Note: Values below use **ICMR-NIN 2020** energy and protein recommendations for children; micronutrient priorities are highlighted with practical targets and sources. For detailed planning, consult the full ICMR tables.

1) Energy & protein (daily needs) — remember these anchors

Age group	Energy (kcal/day)	Protein (RDA g/kg/day)*	What this means in practice
0–6 mo (exclusive BF)	~530	1.40 (via breastmilk)	Early initiation; on-demand feeds



Age group	Energy (kcal/day)	Protein (RDA g/kg/day)*	What this means in practice
6–12 mo	~ 660	1.23	Start iron-rich complementary foods; 2–3 meals + BF
1–3 y	~ 1110	0.97	3 meals + 1–2 snacks; increase variety & fats
4–6 y	~ 1360	0.87	Family foods; ensure calcium/iron
7–9 y	~ 1700	0.92	School tiffin with protein
10–12 y (boys/girls)	2220 / 2060	0.91 / 0.90	Growth spurt prep; iron focus in girls
13–15 y (boys/girls)	2860 / 2400	0.89 / 0.87	High appetite; calcium, iron, zinc
16–18 y (boys/girls)	3320 / 2500	0.86 / 0.83	Peak bone mass window; sports nutrition

*ICMR-NIN 2020; for low-quality cereal-heavy diets, protein needs trend toward **≈1 g/kg/day**.

Meal-building rule (ICMR 2020): improve protein quality with a **3:1:2.5** mix of **cereals : pulses : milk** across the day (rotis + dal + curd/paneer), and include nuts/seeds.

2) Micronutrients & vitamins — what to prioritise by age

Below are **practical priorities** with indicative Indian RDA ranges and sources (drawn from ICMR-NIN 2020 summaries and WHO CF guidance). Use these to justify diet charts in exams.

a) 0–6 months (exclusive breastfeeding)

- Breastmilk suffices for most micronutrients **except vitamin D**; IAP recommends **400 IU/day** vitamin D in infancy.
- Maternal diet determines **B-vitamins**, iodine, fatty acid profile; ensure maternal adequacy.

b) 6–23 months (complementary feeding with BF)

- Iron** (critical): introduce **heme iron** (egg/meat where acceptable) OR **fortified cereals/pulses + vitamin C**; WHO flags iron, zinc, **B12** as commonly limiting at this age.
- Zinc**: pulses, millets, nuts/seeds, dairy, eggs/meat.
- Vitamin A**: orange-yellow veg (pumpkin, carrot), mango, dairy; continue national supplementation where applicable.
- Vitamin D & Calcium**: curd/paneer, til & ragi, sunlight prudently; continue vitamin D **400 IU/day** in infancy.
- Iodine**: use **iodised salt** at household level.

c) 2–5 years (preschool)

- Calcium** trend **~500–550 mg/day** (ICMR 2020): milk/curd/paneer, ragi/til.
- Iron**: green leafy veg + pulses + vitamin C; heme sources where acceptable.
- Essential fats**: add ghee/oils (visible fat within total limits) and nuts/seeds paste.

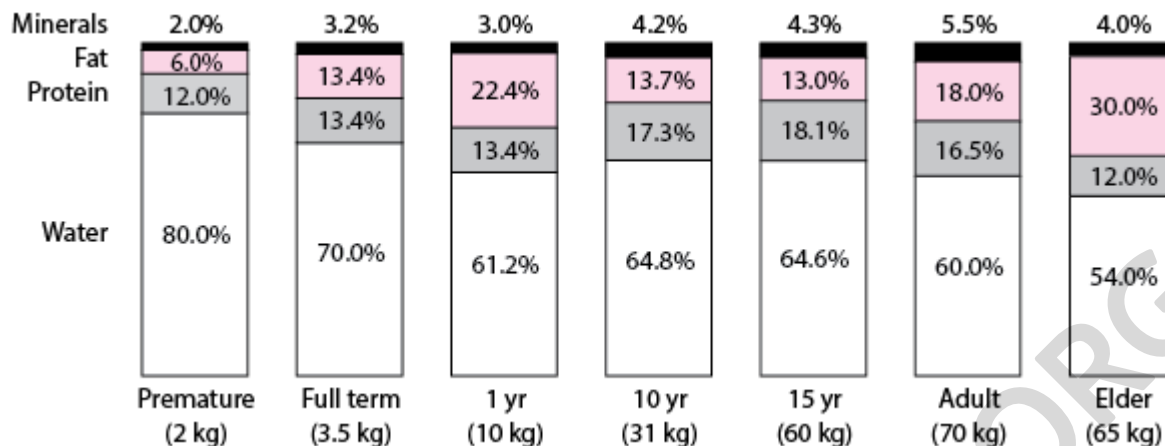
d) 5–9 years (school age)

- Protein quality** and **zinc** for immunity and growth; tiffin must include **dal/egg/milk/nuts**.
- Calcium** rises (~650 mg/day by 7–9 y).

e) Adolescents (10–18 years)

- Iron**: girls need special attention (menarche); integrate weekly IFA where programmatically indicated.
- Calcium**: climbs to **~850–1050 mg/day** as bone accrual peaks; ensure **milk/curd/paneer**, ragi/til.
- Vitamin D**: meet **~400–600 IU/day** from diet + sunlight; supplement if deficient.
- Energy density** for athletes; avoid sugary drinks/ultra-processed snacks.

WHO CF 2023 emphasises *thick* complementary foods, **iron-rich** options from day one of CF, and 2–3 meals at 6–8 mo → 3–4 meals + 1–2 snacks at 9–23 mo (breastfed). Use this language in short notes.



Changes in Body Composition With Growth and Aging

Adapted from Puig M: Body composition and growth. In *Nutrition in Pediatrics*, ed. 2, edited by WA Walker and JB Watkins. Hamilton, Ontario, BC Decker, 1996.

PART C — Practical diet building (India-friendly templates)

- **6-8 mo:** mashed dal-khichri with ghee; mashed egg yolk or paneer; fruit mash (banana/mango) + curd; avoid thin gruels.
- **9-12 mo:** upma with moong-dal powder; idli + sambar; suji halwa with ground peanuts/til.
- **1-3 y:** chapati soaked in dal + sabji; curd rice; veg poha + peanuts; fruit.
- **4-9 y:** roti/dal/sabji + curd; egg/paneer roll; sprouts chaat; fruit.
- **10-18 y:** 3 meals + 1-2 snacks; add **milk (300-600 ml/day)** or curd/paneer portions; **egg/fish/chicken** where acceptable or **dal + nuts** otherwise.

Protein-quality hacks: cereal-pulse pairing (roti-dal, khichri), dairy, soy/tofu, nuts & seeds (powders/pastes in younger children).

PART D — Nutritional assessment (anthropometry + diet + clinical + labs)

1) Anthropometry (how to measure correctly)

- **Length** (<24 mo) on infantometer; **height** (≥24 mo) on stadiometer; **weight** on calibrated scale; **MUAC** (6-59 mo) with standardized tape; **head circumference** (infants).
- Plot on **WHO Growth Standards**; interpret **Z-scores** (number of SD from the median).

Key cut-offs (6-59 months):

- **SAM:** WHZ < -3 or MUAC < 115 mm or **bilateral pitting oedema**.
- **MAM:** WHZ ≥ -3 and < -2 or **MUAC 115-124 mm**.

BMI-for-age (5-19 y) for thinness/overweight; track **velocity** (crossing down ≥2 major centile lines signals growth faltering).

2) Dietary assessment (what to ask)

- **24-hour recall + 7-day food frequency** (milk, pulses, eggs/flesh foods, fruits/veg; junk/UPFs).
- Texture/portion suitability for age; **meal frequency** vs WHO CF guidance.



- **Household measures:** cups, katoris, spoons; verify oil/ghee use (energy density).
- Feeding behaviours (responsive feeding, distractions, bottle use), appetite, illness days.

3) Clinical signs (quick head-to-toe)

- **Anaemia:** pallor, fatigue, pica, spoon nails.
- **Vitamin A:** night blindness (older child), xerosis/Bitot's spots.
- **Vitamin D/Calcium:** bone pain, delayed motor milestones, wrist/ankle widening, bowing.
- **Zinc:** frequent infections, poor growth, periorificial dermatitis.
- **B-complex:** angular stomatitis, glossitis, dermatitis.
- **Protein-energy:** wasting/oedema, hair changes.

4) Laboratory basics (context-specific)

- **Hb** (anaemia); **ferritin/CRP** where feasible to assess iron status; **25-OH-D** if rickets/low-sunlight risk; **TSH, celiac screen** in selective growth faltering; stool (parasitic).
- Always **triangulate** with anthropometry + diet + clinical.

PART E — Immunity (Vyādhikṣamatva) and nutrition: integrate in your answer

- **Ayurvedic construct:** *vyādhikṣamatva* = **vyādhi-bala-virodhitva** (resistance to disease) + **vyādhi-utpāda-pratibandhakattva** (aversion to disease generation); it is **bala/ojas-centric**.
- **Modern mapping:** nutrition drives **barrier integrity** (skin/mucosa), **microbiome** (HMOs, fibre), **cell-mediated & humoral responses** (iron, zinc, vitamins A/D/B12/folate), and **immunometabolism** (PUFAs). Contemporary reviews explicitly connect **Vyādhikṣamatva-Ojas-Dhātu-poshana** with immunity.

Counselling line (write as is): "Balanced āhāra that is age-appropriate, diverse and digestible is the daily 'rasāyana' for a child's vyādhikṣamatva."

PART F — Putting it to practice (quick algorithms)

1) For infants 6-23 months (breastfed)

- Ensure **meal frequency** per WHO (2-3 → 3-4 + 1-2 snacks), **thick consistency**, one **iron-rich** food each day, **vitamin C** with plant iron, regular **milk/curd/paneer**, and **iodised salt**.
- Continue **vitamin D 400 IU/day in infancy**; review need thereafter.

2) For preschool/school age

- **3 meals + 1-2 snacks**; each meal = grain + **protein** (dal/egg/milk/paneer) + veg; one fruit/day.
- **Calcium** to target age-band values (≈500-650 mg/d 1-9 y).

3) For adolescents

- **Breakfast mandatory**; **protein** at each meal; **600-1000 ml/day** milk equivalent or ragi/til alternatives.
- **Menstrual girls:** iron-rich foods + IFA as per program; screen for symptomatic anaemia.

PART G — Case-style examples (write in short answers)

- **Case 1 (9-mo):** BF + thin rice water 2×/day → WHZ −2.1. *Fix:* move to **thick** khichri with ghee, add **dal powder**, **egg/Paneer** or fortified cereal, fruit; recheck weight in 2 weeks per WHO CF.
- **Case 2 (12-y girl):** pallor, low diet diversity. *Plan:* diet with **heme/fortified** iron + vitamin C, screen Hb, start IFA if indicated; add **milk/curd** for calcium; outdoor play (vit D).
- **Case 3 (3-y boy):** MUAC 12.3 cm (MAM), recent diarrhoea. *Plan:* energy-dense foods, pulse-based snacks, **zinc** during diarrhoea; weekly follow-up; red-flag if MUAC drops.

Assessment

Long answer (10 marks)

1. **Explain the role of Āhāra in building Vyādhikṣamatva** in children. Correlate Ayurvedic concepts (rasa→ojas) with modern immunity, then tabulate **age-wise nutrient priorities** and outline a **nutritional assessment protocol** including WHO growth charts and MUAC.

Short essays (5 marks each)

1. **Age-related needs (0-2 y):** energy, protein, iron, zinc, vit A/D; include WHO CF frequency & consistency.
2. **Adolescent nutrition:** energy, protein quality, **calcium** peak bone mass, **iron** for girls; vitamin D sunlight policy with IAP note.
3. **Nutritional assessment:** steps, cut-offs for SAM/MAM and actions.

Short answers (3 marks each)

- Define **Vyādhikṣamatva** and list **three** dietary determinants.
- Write **two** indicators of adequate complementary feeding at 9-12 months.
- Give **ICMR-NIN 2020** protein RDA (g/kg/d) for **1-3 y** and **7-9 y**.
- State **SAM** criteria (any one suffices).
- Name **four** clinical signs of micronutrient deficiency (any).

MCQs (1 mark each)

1. ICMR-NIN 2020 daily **energy** for a **1-3 y** child is closest to:
a) 800 kcal b) **1100 kcal** c) 1500 kcal d) 1800 kcal.
2. **SAM** can be diagnosed when MUAC is:
a) 130 mm b) 125 mm c) **<115 mm** d) 140 mm.
3. **Vitamin D** routine prophylaxis in infancy (IAP) is:
a) 200 IU/day b) **400 IU/day** c) 800 IU/day d) 1200 IU/day.
4. WHO CF stresses complementary foods must be:
a) Thin and watery b) **Thick (spoon holds)** c) Given once daily d) Fruit only.
5. For protein quality, ICMR suggests daily mix of cereal:pulse:milk ≈
a) 5:1:0.5 b) 1:1:1 c) **3:1:2.5** d) 11:1:3.

References

Classical

- **Aṣṭāṅgaḥṛdayam (Vāgbhaṭa)** — *Sūtrasthāna* (Mātrāśīṭya / Ahāra-vidhi context): **Tri-upastambha** (āhāra, nidrā, brahmacarya).
- **Kāśyapa Saṃhitā** — sections on *Bāla-poṣaṇa* and *Annapāna/Lehana* (conceptual links between nourishment and bala/ojas).



- **Caraka Saṃhitā** — *Sūtrasthāna 27 (Annapānavidhi)*: principles of dietetics supportive of infant and child feeding transitions.

Modern / Guidelines

- **ICMR-NIN (2020)**. *Nutrient Requirements for Indians: RDA & EAR — Brief note* (energy & protein by age; protein quality mix).
- **WHO (2023)**. *Guideline for Complementary Feeding of Infants and Young Children 6–23 months* (meal frequency, iron-rich foods, consistency).
- **WHO ELENA / Nutrition Journal: SAM/MAM** diagnostic thresholds (WHZ and MUAC).
- **IAP (2021/2022)**. *Vitamin D in Childhood: Revised Guidelines* (400 IU/day in infancy; diet/sunlight thereafter).
- **NIN (2024)**. *Dietary Guidelines for Indians* — child diet charts and practical messaging.
- **NIN/secondary summaries**: Child **calcium** RDAs (≈ 500 mg in 1–3 y $\rightarrow \approx 1050$ mg in 16–18 y).

60-second recap

Āhāra is a *pillar* of paediatric health. Use **ICMR-NIN 2020** anchors for **energy/protein**, ensure **iron-zinc-vit A/D-B12** sufficiency by **age**, and apply **WHO** guidance for **complementary feeding**. Assess every child with **anthropometry (Z-scores, MUAC)**, **dietary recall**, **clinical signs** and targeted **labs**. In Ayurvedic language, well-digested, diverse food sustains **rasa \rightarrow ojas**, and thus **Vyādhikṣamatva**.