

(600-700 kcal) & protein (15-20 g) for three months regularly. Group A, received 40 mg, group B, 20 mg of zinc, and group C as a control (placebo). Mid arm circumference was assessed for nutritional status, Zinc, Hb and IGF-1 was taken for laboratory assessment before and after intervention. The relationship among variables was calculated with Pearson correlation and regression test. Study showed zinc, IGF-1 and Hb level were below normal; 90.6%, 11.4% and 70.7%, respectively. Intervention Zinc 40 mg, 20 mg and placebo showed increasing zinc level significantly ($p=0.014$) and there was a difference in IGF-1 between group. Prevalency of anemia was Reduced in group A, B, and C (38%, 60%, and 39%) respectively, however, there is no differences of birth weight (3040g) Conclusion, supplementation of 20mg zinc has reduced anemia 60% and prevent Low Birth Weight babies.

FP-088

Factors Affecting Weight at Two Years of Age among Children Born in the Year 2005 in the Medical Officer of Health Area, Medirigiriya, Sri Lanka **Anurasiri S. J. Jayasinghe¹, Samath Dharmaratne²**

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Objective: To describe factors affecting weight gain during the first two years of life in children born in the year 2005 in the Medical Officer of Health area, Medirigiriya

Methods: A cross sectional comparative study was conducted in the MOH area, Medirigiriya, a rural, agricultural area situated in the North Central province of Sri Lanka. The data collection was done from September 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008. All children born in the year 2005 and residing in the study area were included in the study. Children with congenital or chronic disorders were excluded from the study. A pre-tested interviewer administered structured questionnaire was used in the data collection. Ethical clearance was obtained from the Ethical Review Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya. The data were entered into excel 2003 data sheet and analyzed using SPSS 15 statistical software. **Results:** 1,062 children were included in the study. There were 552 (52%) males and 510 females (48%) whose age ranged from 32 months to 45 months. 228 (21.5%) were under weight. The maternal knowledge on breast feeding, complementary feeding and feeding during second year showed statistically significant ($p=0.000..$) association with the prevalence of underweight at 2 years age. Mother's level of education ($p<0.05$) and literacy of the mother and the father ($p<0.01$) were statistically significant with the prevalence of underweight of females. **Conclusions:** This study highlights the importance of mother's education in reducing underweight in children.

FP-089

The Pattern and Association between Liver Disease and Complications in Pregnancy and Delivery **Oyuntsetseg Jagdaq¹, Zolzaya Jalbuu¹, Narmandakh Battulga¹, Enkhzaya Batnasan¹, Ganchimeg Ulziibayar²**

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Maternal mortality during pregnancy and puerperium, especially due to hemorrhage in hospital conditions has decreased in recent years in Mongolia. But mortality due to liver diseases hemorrhage was high in Second maternity home during the last 3 years. There were 220 pregnant women diagnosed with liver diseases during the 2006-2008 in Second maternity home of Ulaanbaatar. The women, who delivered with liver diseases, occur in 3% of all delivered women in this hospital. Maternal mortality rate was 1382.5 per 100000 live births among liver diseases pregnant women. 10.0 percent were delivered early by induction and abortion, 1.8 percent were miscarriage because of liver dysfunction among liver diseases 220 pregnant women. Although 19.5 percent of all women had hepatitis viruses B and C, others didn't tested for the Viruses. A total of 63.6 percent of all liver diseases pregnant women had history of Hepatitis. There was association between complications of pregnancy, delivery and liver diseases. It means there is a high probability complications of pregnancy and delivery where they have a liver disease. Moreover, there was slight positive relationship with type of delivery and complications of labor of women with liver diseases. There is direct correlation between maternal mortality and women with liver disorders. **Conclusion** Early diagnosis for liver diseases during the pregnancy and improvement of antenatal care are essential for maternal survival.

FP-090

Relationship between Food Consumption and Hemoglobin in Pregnant Women at South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Food consumption pattern is known as a determinant factor for nutritional problems among pregnant mothers. This study was intended to assess food consumption and its relationship to anemia in Maros Districts, Indonesia. This study was conducted in two sub-districts and pregnant mothers was randomly selected ($n=200$) and proportionally from both districts. Data was collected by train field workers including measurement of hemoglobin, height and weight, 24-hour recall and food frequency questionnaire. Multivariate analyses were performed to see the relationship between food consumption and anemia. It showed that anemia