



The USAID
Micronutrient and
Child Blindness Project



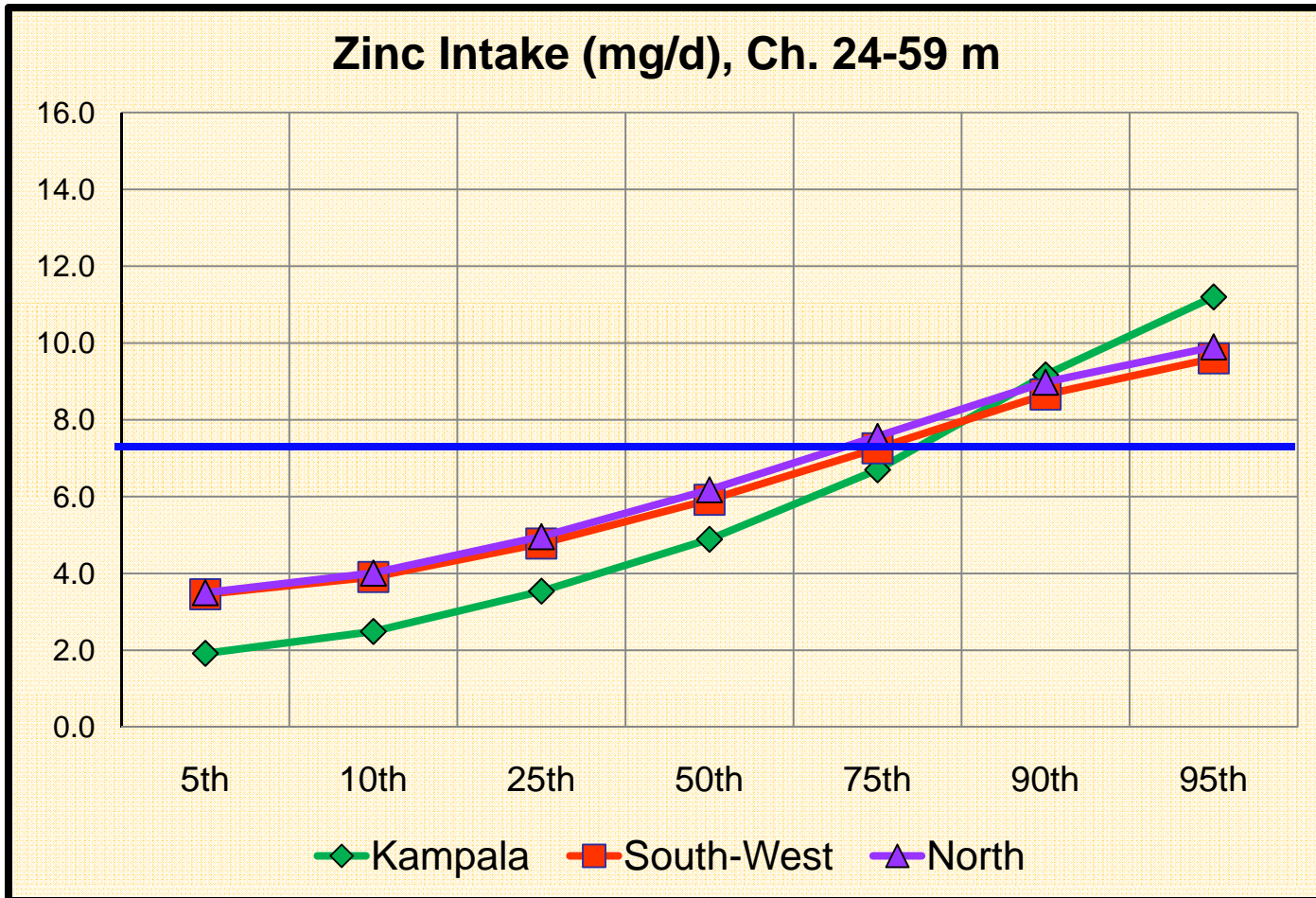
Programmatic Implications of Safe Upper Level

IZiNCG Symposium

Oporto, Portugal. 23 rd September 2010.

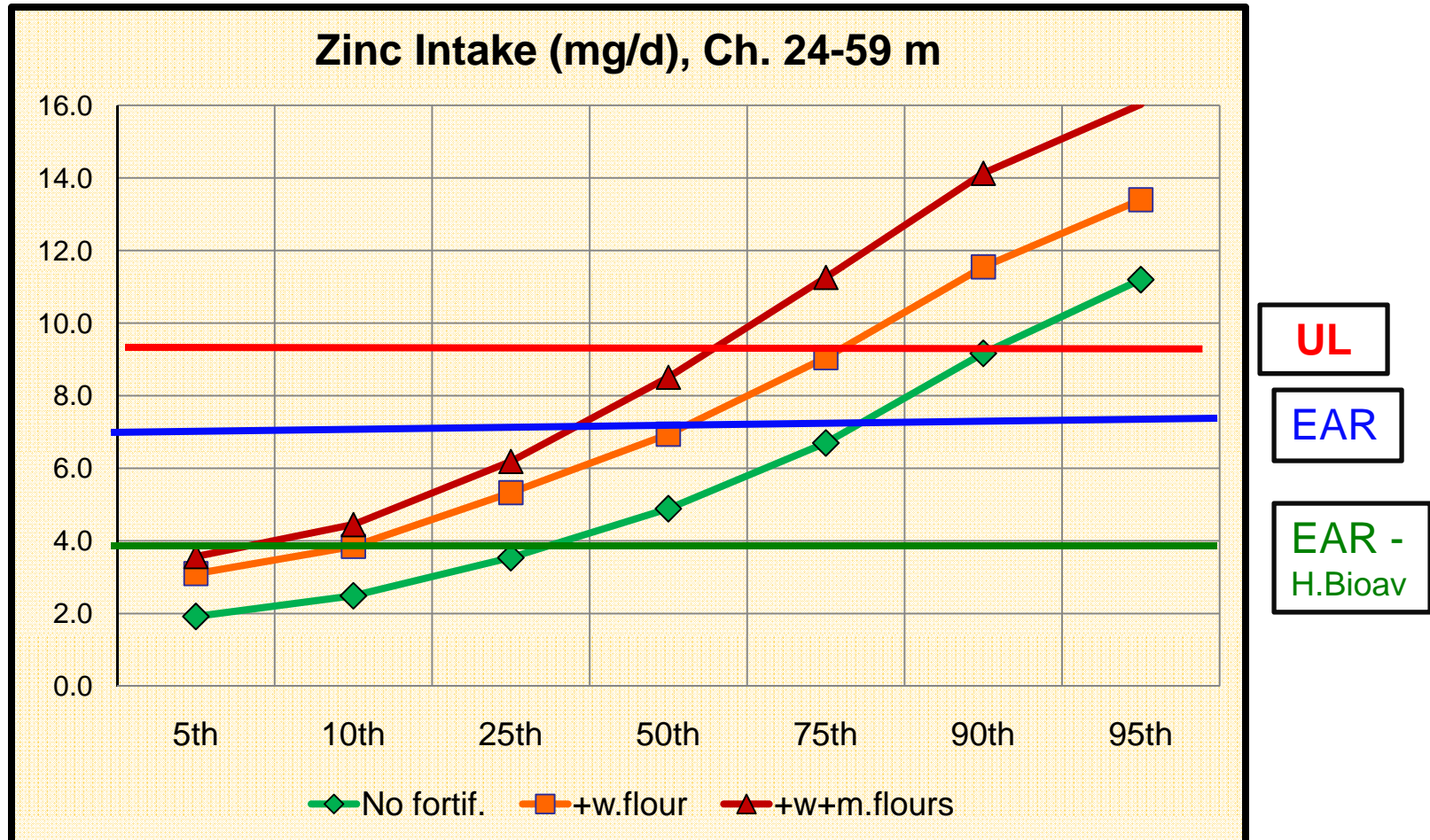


Children (24-59 m) usual zinc intake in Uganda

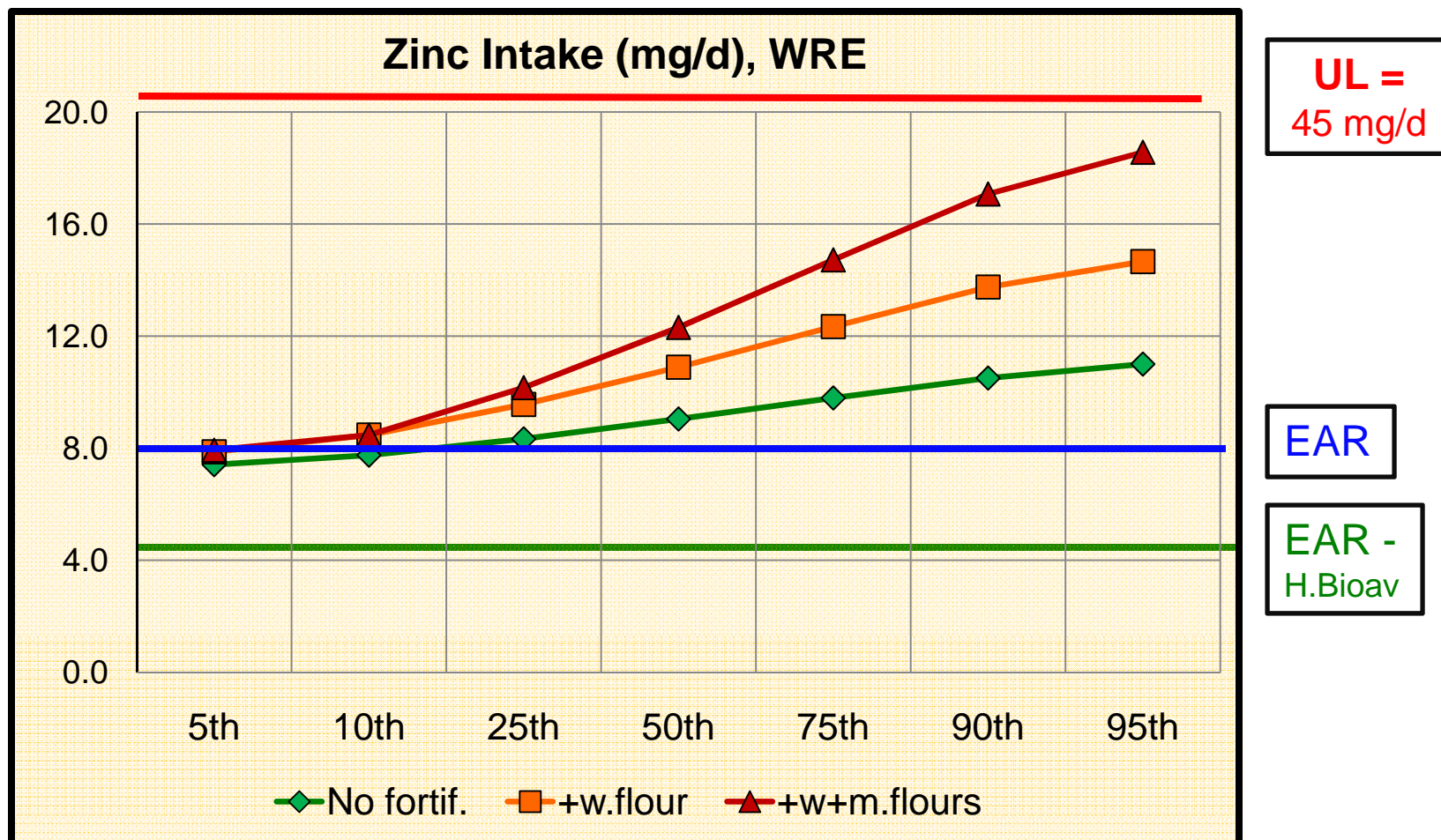


EAR

Additional intake of zinc in children (24-59 m) due to food fortification in Kampala (Uganda)



Additional intake of zinc in women of reproductive age due to food fortification



Conclusions: In Uganda

1. Zinc inadequacy affects 24-59 m children, specially in Kampala (the capital).
2. Zinc fortification of flours could reduce dietary inadequacy in children, but an important portion of them could reach the current UL value.
3. Even in the presence of flour fortification, zinc intake of women of reproductive age is far from the UL value.
4. UL value for zinc in children deserves to be reviewed.