<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID: 954</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Congress:</strong> The First International &amp; 4th National Congress on health Education &amp; Promotion, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title:</strong> Relationship between maternal use of nutritional supplements during pregnancy and its effect on growth of children in Mashhad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Authors:** 1- Saeidi Masumeh  
2- Dr Vahedian Mohamad  
3- Dr Vakili Rahim |

**Abstract:** Introduction: Every year about 21 million infants weighing less than normal in the world are born in mortality compared with infants who die from other causes have less chance of survival. Every child growth and development depends on the quality of maternal nutrition during pregnancy and child nutritional adequacy is. Considering the vulnerability of this group to evaluate their quality and nutritional status is very important aim of this study was associated nutrients (nutritional supplements) during pregnancy, maternal growth status of children.

**Methods:**
A descriptive study Cross sectional analytical method with a sample size of 300 mothers with children from 24 to 6 months referred to health centers is. Information obtained by the SPSS computer software were analyzed.

**Results:** Results showed 72 percent of mothers during pregnancy nutritional supplements used and in terms of educational level: 15.3 percent of mothers literate primary, 3.16 percent guidance, 50 percent high school diploma and 18.3 percent of university education had. The other hand, 13.3 percent fathers with primary education, 7.20 percent guidance, 7.48 percent and 0.317 percent diploma had university education. In terms of family income level: 13.7 percent of inadequate income, 82.7 percent and 3.7 percent of median income have a good income. Results showed that 1.3 percent of household structure of families and 1.3 percent of marriage there is polygamy 0.1 percent of parents addicted to smoking among women and 0.7 percent and 15.3 percent prevalence among fathers had. Results also showed significant correlation between variables in supplementation during pregnancy, family structure (polygamy - divorce - remarriage), parental education, family income, parental drug addiction and parental smoking status variable Child development is available, so children in their mothers during pregnancy, nutritional supplements and frequently used as parents with children who have good income and high education had better growth than other children and parents of children with one hand addicted smokers and unstable family structure and children with poor growth in children than are their same age (p <0.05).

**Conclusion:** Maternal use of nutritional supplements during pregnancy and their effective education in this regard by health personnel and the active participation of mothers and child care training will have a significant impact on child development and health promotion will be.

**Key words:** nutritional supplements - mothers - pregnancy - Child growth

**Presentation:** Poster