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Abstract

This study has been conducted to investigate the nutritional and health status of the pregnant women and evaluate of women's practices during pregnancy. Also, we evaluate the dietary intake for 24- hours recall before interview using a spical design questioninare. The sample content of 200 pregnant women were chosen randomly from Embaba city and Helwan City in Egypt (100 pregnant women in each area). Also, this study was carried out to prepare some of snacks which were supplemented by some local raw materials which had high nutritive value for pregnant women. The chemical composition and organoleptic tests were analyzed for the snacks product. After that, the albino pregnant rats were fed by this snacks. Also, the blood was analyzed on 10th and 19th days of the pregnancy period when the pregnant rats were killed. All the results were treated statistically.

The results indicated that most of the pregnant women of the study groups were under 30 years old, the married period were (1-5), the pregnant women were being the follow up in the first trimester. Also, they most of the pregnant women had a baby for 2 or 3 times and prefer attendance of education programs. There is a high significant difference in the blood hemoglobin between study groups (P<0.01). Moreover, the most of pregnant women in the study group were intake about two- third percent of DRI, 1998 for Fe and Ca. The results indicated that there are a high significant correlation between the women's education and the most of the studied variables in both study groups. While, there is a high significant correlation between the blood pressure and each of the vitamin A intake, vitamin B_2 intake, iron intake and copper intake (P<0.05) for the pregnant women in Embaba city only.

Also, the replaced part of wheat flour by the milk powder, some soy products and wheat germ increased the protein content. And replaced (10%) with dried carrot or dried pumpkin increased the β -carotene in the products.

The addition (10%) of the dried carrot or dried pumpkin increased the serum glucose, globulin, total lipid and total triglycerides and decreased the serum albumin and total cholesterol on 10th day of the pregnancy period rats.

While, the addition of the dried carrot or dried pumpkin increased the serum globulin, total lipid, total triglycerides and decreased the serum glucose and albumin on 19th day of the pregnancy period rats.

Also, the addition of dried carrot or dried pumpkin increased the maternal liver for each protein, cholesterol, P, Ca and Mg content when compared with the control formula.

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الملخص العربى

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة الحالة الغذائية والصحية المديدات الحوامل وتقييم ممارساتهن أثناء الحمل، كذلك تقييم المؤخوذ اليومى عن طريق جمع ما تناولته الحامل قبل يوم الزيادة باستخدام استمارة استبيان خاصة. العينة احتوت على ٢٠٠ سيدة حامل في منطقتى مدينة إمبابة ومنطقة حلوان بمصر (١٠٠ سيدة حامل في كل منطقة).

كذلك تم عمل بعض الوجبات الخفيفة والتى دعمت ببعض المواد المحلية ذات القيمة الغذائية العالية للسيدات الحوامل. كذلك تم عمل التحليل الكيماوى والاختبارات الحسية لهذه الوجبات الخفيفة. وبعد ذلك تم عمل تجربة تغذية على فئران الأبينو الحوامل وحلل الدم لهن في يومى العاشر والتاسع عشر من بداية الحمل وتم تشريح الفئران الحوامل في اليوم التاسع عشر. كما أجرى التحليل الإحصائي للنتائج المتحصل عليها.

أشارت النتائج إلى أن معظم السيدات الحوامل في مجاميع الدراسة كانت أعمار هن أقل من ٣٠ سنة، تراوحت فترة الزواج بين ١-٥ سنوات، كذلك معظم السيدات الحوامل بدءن متابعة الحمل في الثلاث الشهور الأولى من الحمل. كما أن معظم الميدات الحوامل كن ينتظرن الطفل الثاني أو الثالث وكن يفضلن حضور البرامج الارشادية.

كذلك وجدت فروق معنوية في هيموجلوبين الدم بين المجاميع المختلفة (P<0.01). بالإضافة إلى ذلك معظم السيدات الحوامل المدروسات كن يتناولن حوالي (P<0.01) % من DRI, 1998 من الحديد والكالسيوم.

أوضحت النتائج أيضاً وجود فروق معنوية بين الارتباط مابين تعليم الأم ومعظم الصفات المدروسة في كلا من المجموعتين المدروستين. بينما وجد فروق معنوية بين الارتباط مابين ضغط الدم والمؤخوذ من فيتامين B_2 ، A والحديد والنحاس (P < 0.05) للسيدات الحوامل المدروسة في منطقة إمبابة فقط.

إحلال جزء من دقيق القمح باللبن البودر وبعض منتجات الصويا وجنين القمح أدى إلى زيادة في محتوى البروتين. أيضا أحلال (١٠%) بالجزر المجفف أو القرع العسلى المجفف أدى إلى زيادة البيتاكاروتين بالمنتج.

كما أدت إضافة (١٠%) من الجزر المجفف أو القرع العسلى المجفف إلى زيادة كلاً من جلوكوز وجلوبيولين والدهون الكلية والجلسريدات الثلاثية الكلية فى السيرم ونقص من البومين السيرم والكوسيترول الكلى فى اليوم العاشر من فترة حمل الفئران.

بينما إضافة الجزر المجفف والقرع العسلى المجفف أديت إلى زيادة فى جلوبيولين والدهن الكلية والجليسريدات الثلاثية الكلية فى السيرم ونقص فى جلوكوز والبيومين السيرم فى اليوم التاسع عشر من فترة حمل الفئر إن.

أيضاً إضافة الجزر المجفف والقرع العسلى المجفف أديت إلى زيادة فى محتوى كبد الأم فى كلا من : البروتين والكوليمنترول والفوسفور والكالسيوم والماغنسيوم عند المقارنة بالخلطة الحاكمة

يادة كلاً سيرم ونا فئران. طوبيولين البيومين القاهرة ٥٠٠٠/١٩٨٤/٥٠٠٠)

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