

Annex 1: Summary table for critically reviewed article

Author, year Country	Design	s. size	Result	Strength	Weakness
Isabel 2014, Brazil	Cross-sectional survey	1640	30.2% of children were overweight	Fitting advanced model/poison regression	The conclusion fails to address objective
Marcella, 2014 Brazil	Cross-survey	1115	23.9% and 7.8% of children were overweight and obese respectively	Considering large sample size	Conclusion is not in respect to the objective
Elizabeth, 2015 Kenya	Cohort	3335	46%, 11% and 2.5% of children were stunted, underweight and wasted respectively and 9% were over weight	Attempt to relate underfive children malnutrition with maternal health	Base of cohorting is not clear and all collected data is not analyzed.
Pascal, 2007, Brazil	Cross-sectional survey	200 from Assis 477 from Acrelandia	3.7%, 8.7% and 7.5% of children were wasted, underweight and stunted respectively	Able to associated health and nutritional status	Failing to consider comparative study for heterogeneous setting
Jeffrey, 2015 Colombia	Diagnostic cohort	671	11% of children were with sever acute malnutrition	Considering lab investigation	Study does not clearly indicate duration of follow up
Zewdie, 2013 Ethiopia	Cross sectional survey	249	45.8%, 28.9% and 11.2% of children were stunted, wasted and underweight respectively	Considering wide range of variables	Abstract has no discussion and conclusion
Forzana, 2013 Bangladesh	Cross sectional survey	2324	21%, 15% and 15% of children were stunted, wasted and underweight respectively	Considering large sample size	Abstract of the report has no conclusion
Shadma, 2009 Pakistan	Cross sectional survey	269	29.4% of children were moderately malnourished and G. lamblia was commonly found parasitic infection	Combing survey and lab investigation	Table of the report were no self explanatory
Mariachiara 2015 Pakistan	National survey	33,638	Prevalence of stunting among Pakistani children was b/n 22% and 76%	Considering large sample and advanced statistics	Abstract does not have conclusion
Rina 2014 Nepal	Cross sectional survey	2380	Prevalence of stunting was 26.3%	Adjusting of potential confounders	Fitting binary logistic regression for ordinal data
Justice, 2015 Ghana	Cross sectional survey	2083	28%, 13% and 8% Ghana children were stunted, underweight and wasted respectively	Ability to fit multilevel model	Conclusion section of the abstract resembles to the recommendation

Search strategy flow chart

