

# Sanitation Hygiene Infant Nutrition Efficacy (SHINE) Trial in Zimbabwe:



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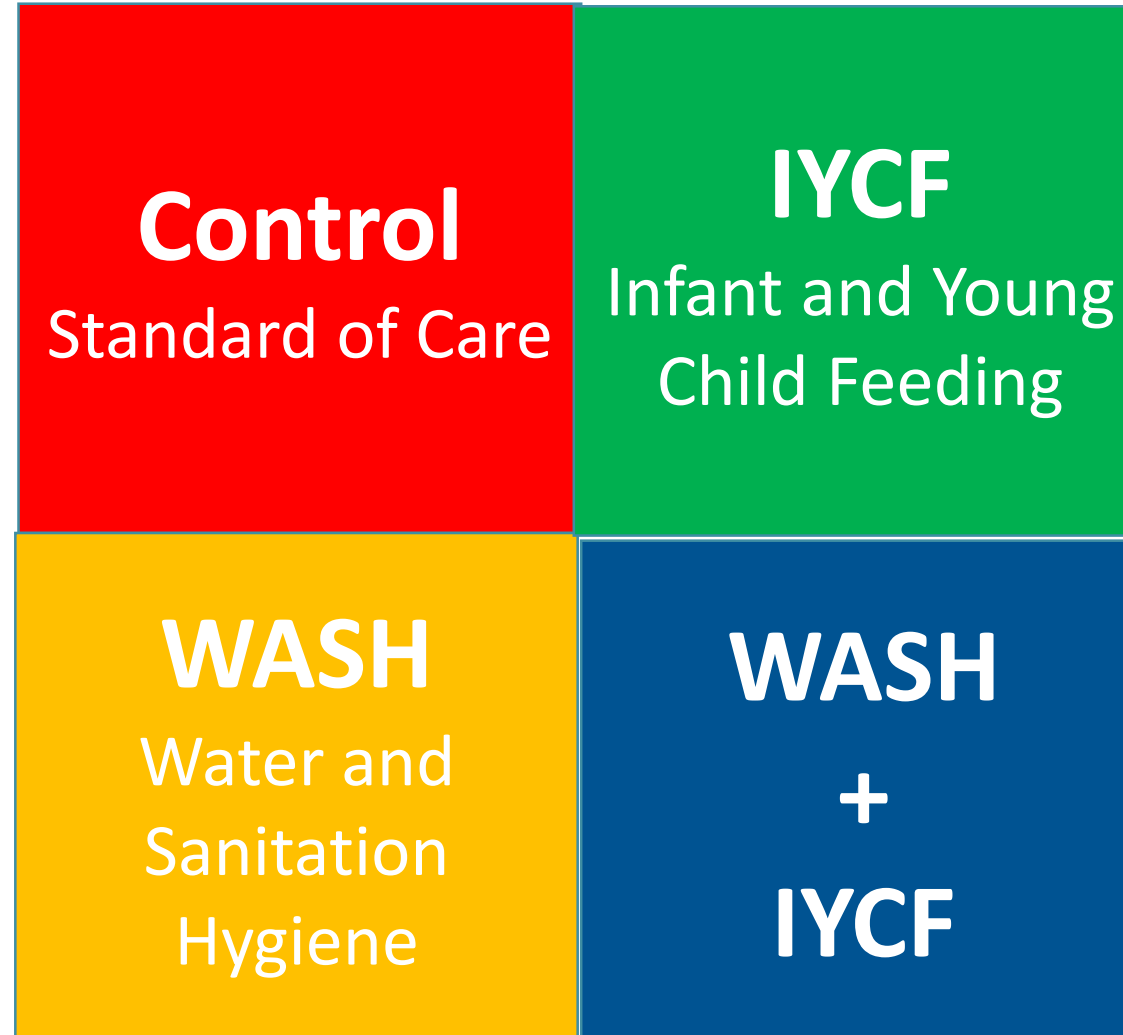


# Hypothesis

- Household WASH interventions will improve child linear growth and child haemoglobin concentration
- Effects will be even greater if WASH and infant feeding combined



# 2 x 2 factorial design: independent and combined effects



# Study population:

Women in Chirumanzi and Shurugwi districts who became pregnant between November 2012 - March 2015



# 400 Village Health Workers (VHWs) employed by Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC)

- Conducted prospective pregnancy surveillance
- Referred to SHINE
- 5280 women recruited
- Median (IQR) age at enrolment:  
12.5 (9,16) wk gestation



# Interventions

400 VHWs

Delivered treatment-arm-specific  
behavior-change interventions  
at 15 infant age-specific visits



# Outcome assessment

43 Research nurses:

Assessed outcomes at:  
14, 32 wk gest & 1, 3, 6, 12, 18 mo  
Assessed intervention uptake at 12 mo



# Interventions





# All children received the Standard of Care (Control) interventions

- Exclusive breastfeeding intervention
- Promoted uptake:
  - ANC
  - PMTCT
  - Immunization
  - Family Planning



# The IYCF Intervention

## Module 1

Into to IYCF  
Keep breast-feeding!

## Module 2

Thick porridge  
Nutributter

## Module 3

Process food  
“A baby can eat anything adults eat”

## Module 4

Feeding baby during illness

## Module 5

Feed your baby from each food group

5 mo.

6 mo.

7 mo.

8 mo.

9 mo.

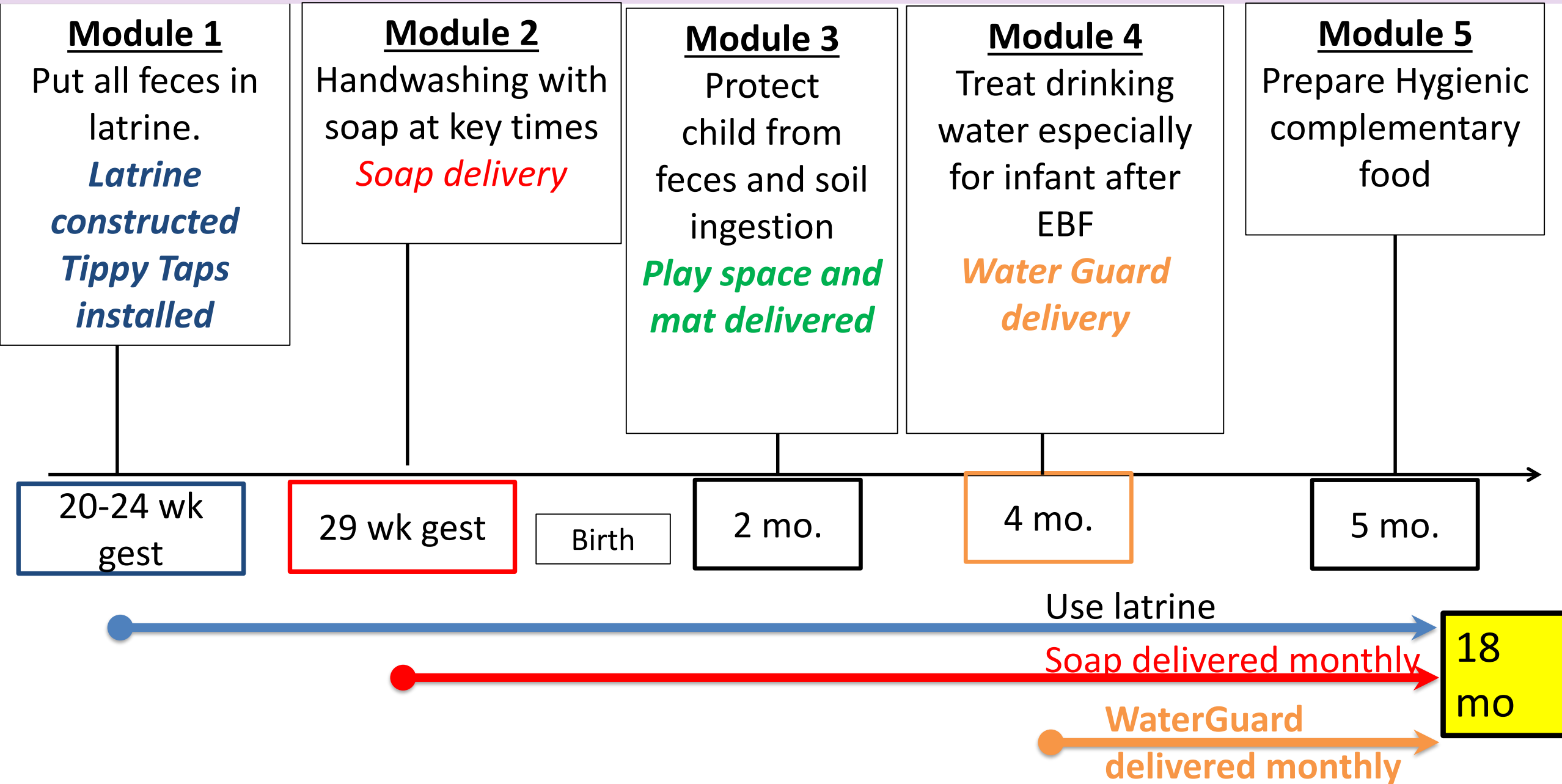
Keep breastfeeding!

Nutributter delivered monthly

18

mo

# The WASH Intervention





Centralized  
brick and  
slab  
moulding

Community  
builders

MoHCC  
supervised

2500 WASH  
latrines at  
enrolment

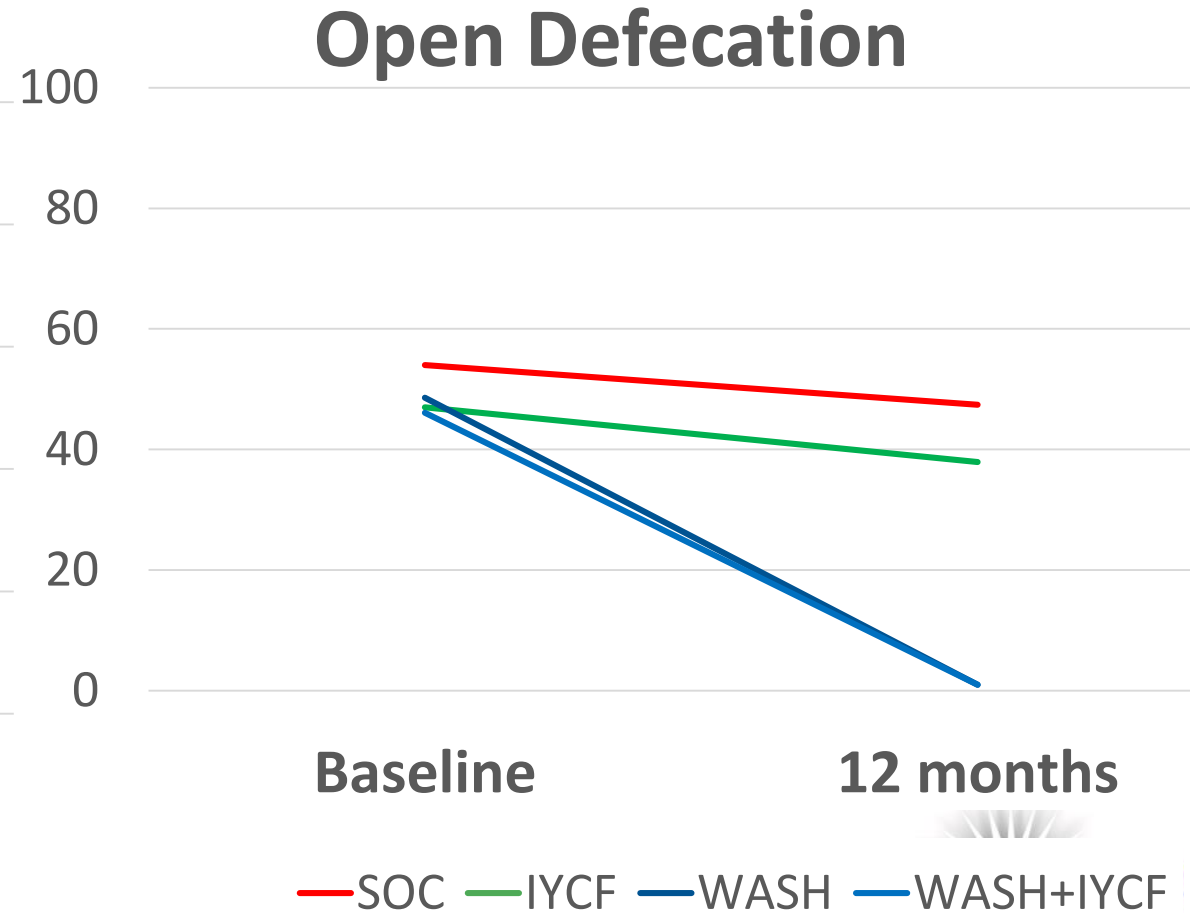
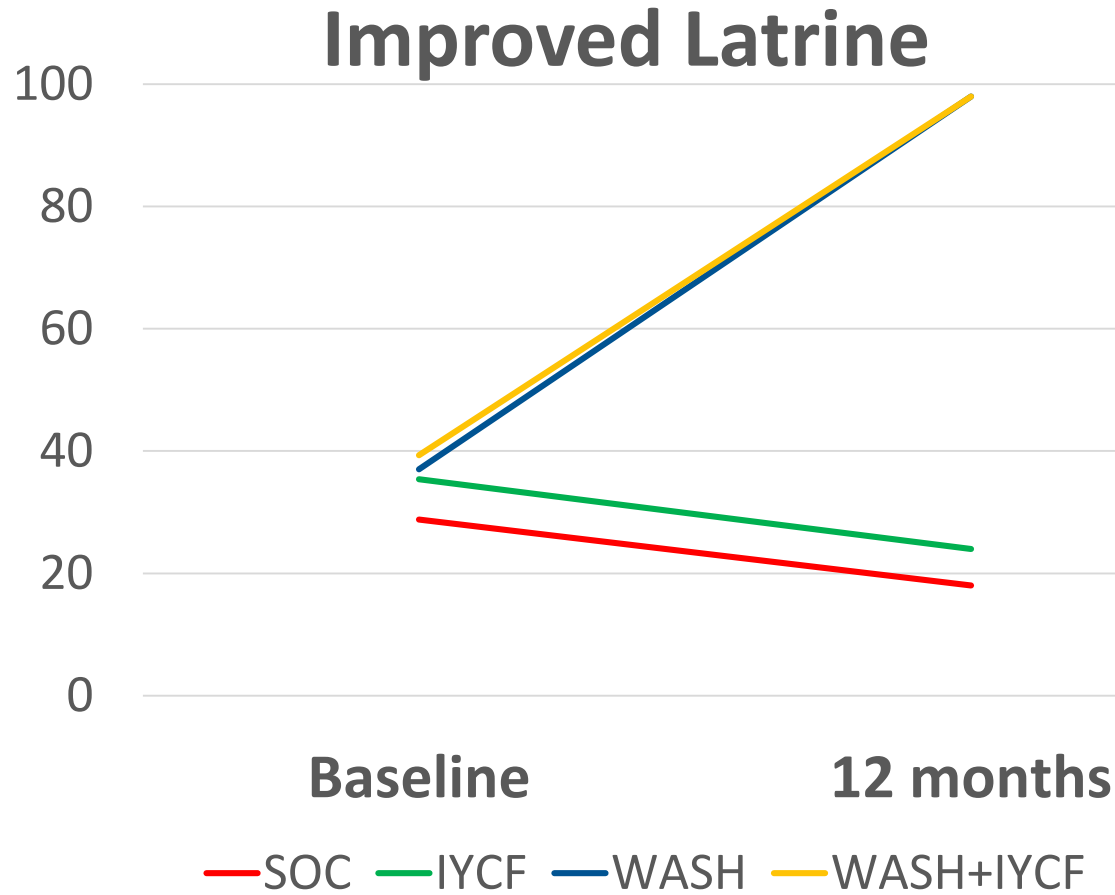
2500 Non-  
Wash latrines  
after trial



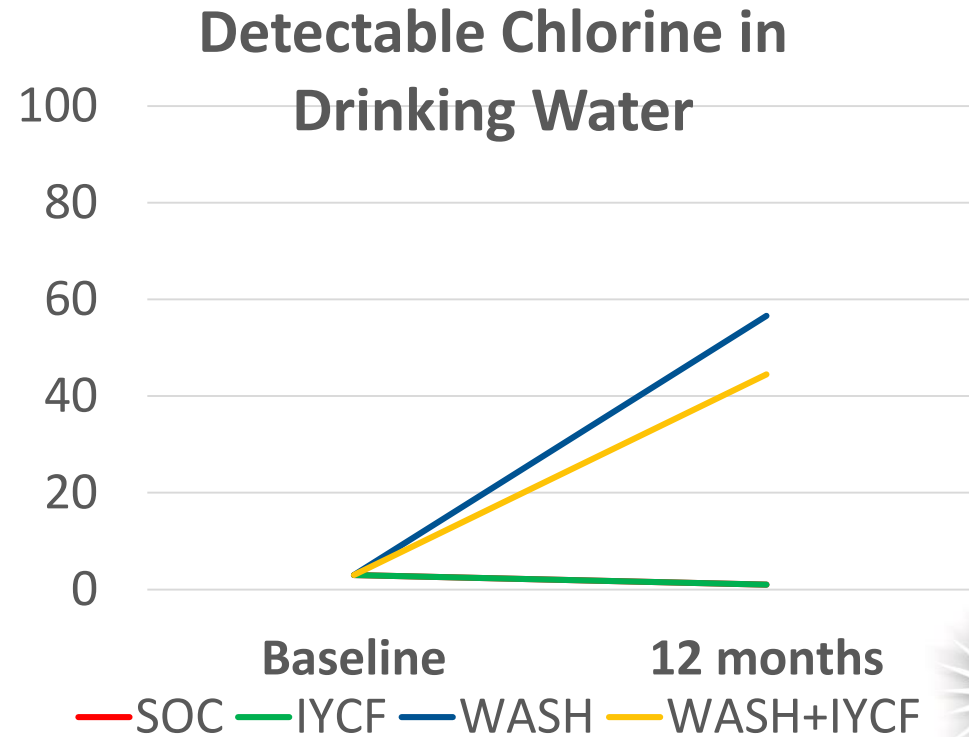
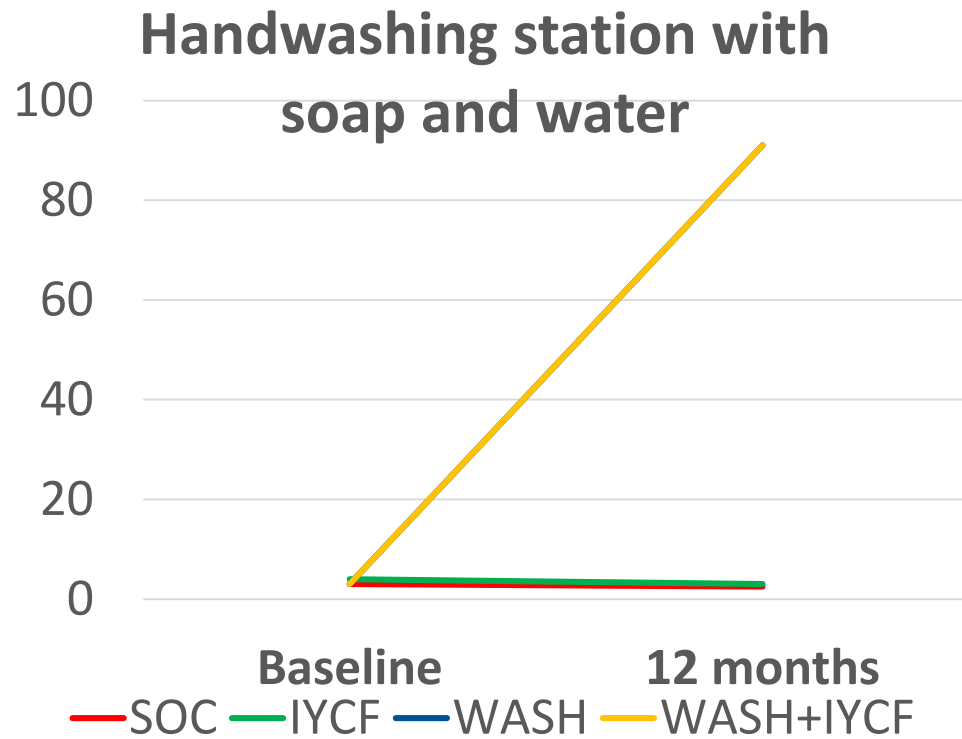
# Fidelity of Intervention Delivery



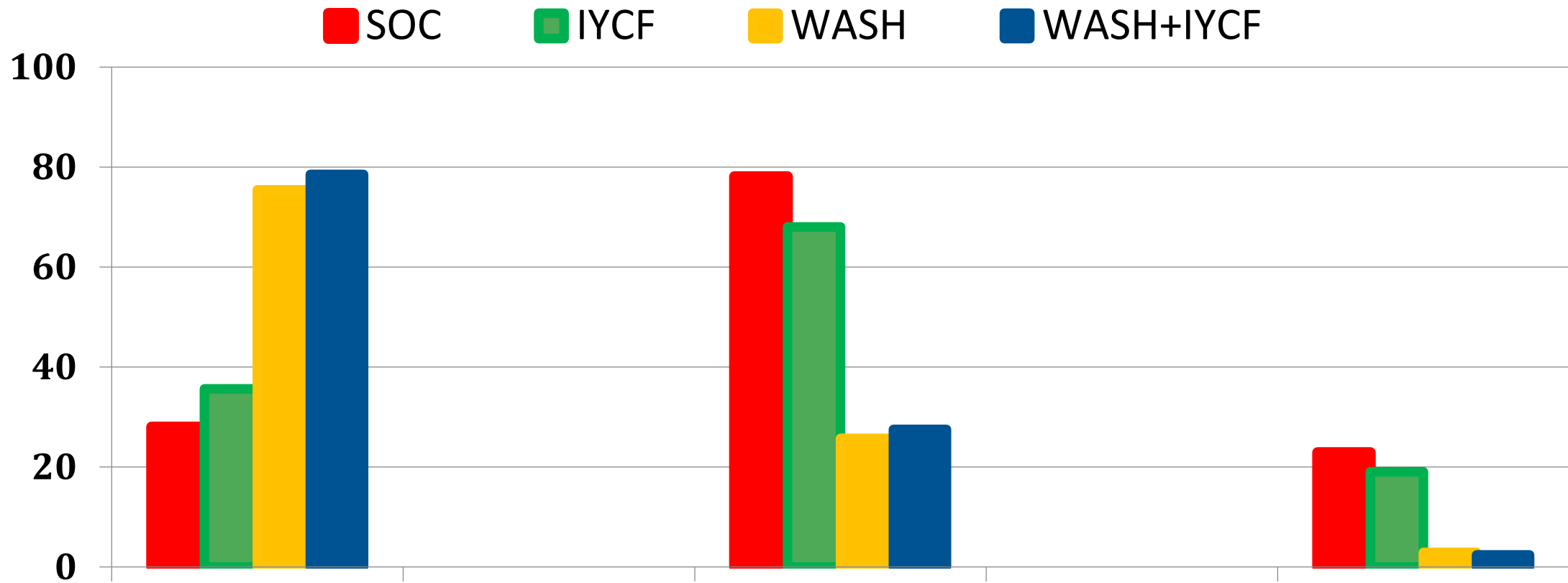
# Presence of improved latrine and Open Defecation by Household members at baseline and 12 months



# Presence of handwashing station with soap and water AND having detectable chlorine in drinking water at baseline and 12 months



# WASH uptake: Infant faeces disposal and geophagia



**12 months**

Disposes nappy water in latrine

**12 months**

Child ever observed to eat soil

**12 months**

Child ever observed to eat chicken feces





# IYCF uptake: Consumed Nutributter past 24 hours

% Children

100

80

60

40

20

0

95

90

 SOC

 IYCF

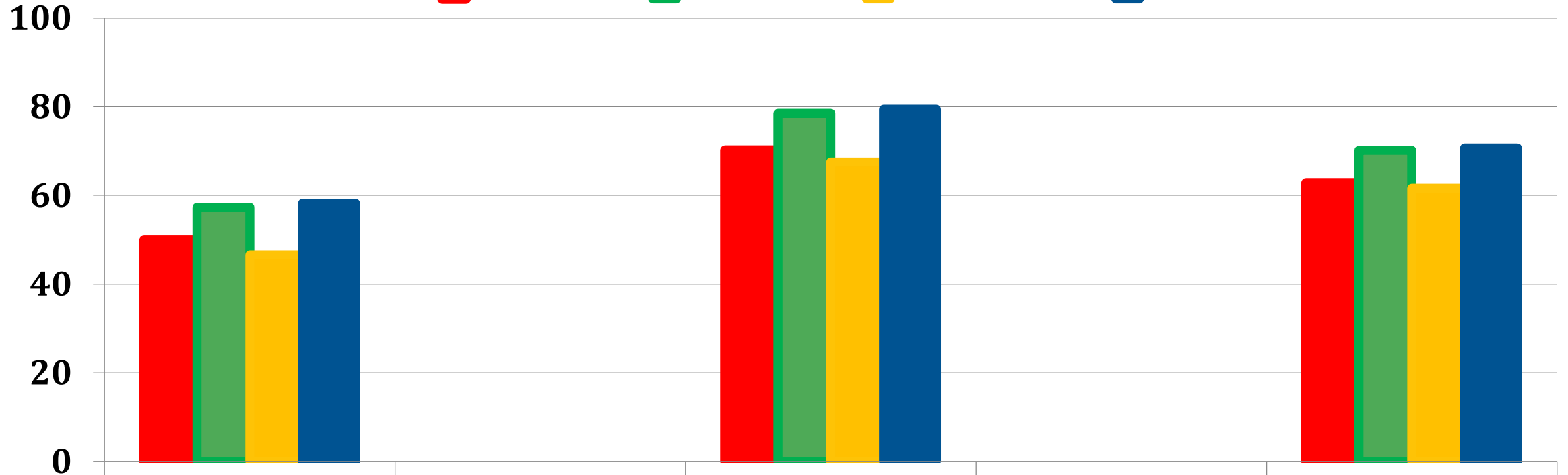
 WASH

 WASH+IYCF



# IYCF uptake: Child diet quality (without Nutributter)

SOC IYCF WASH WASH+IYCF



12 months

Iron-rich food  
consumed

12 months

Vitamin A-rich food  
consumed

12 months

Animal-source food  
consumed



# SHINE outcomes



# Outcomes assessed at 18 months infant age

## Primary

- LAZ
- Hemoglobin

## Secondary

- Stunted
- Anemic
- Diarrhea at 12 and 18 months



## Primary inferences from HIV-unexposed infants

(results from HIV-exposed infants will be reported separately)

**5280 pregnant women enrolled**

138 (2.6%) Mothers lost  
363 (6.9%) fetal deaths, 4 mothers died  
**+81 (1.5%) fetuses from twin/triplets**  
840 HIV+ or unknown mothers

**3989 live-born HIV unexposed infants**

191 (4.8%) infant deaths  
100 (2.5%) lost

**3686 infants assessed at 18 months  
(97% live births surviving to 18 months)**



Baseline Characteristics	Control	IYCF	WASH	WASH+IYCF
Any latrine, %	33	41	42	44
Open defecation, % HH members	54	47	49	46
Primary water source is <u>un</u> improved, %	38	35	39	36
One way walk time >15 minutes, %	30	25	30	29
Volume collected mean (SD) L/PC/d	9.4 (10.1)	9.6 (8.4)	9.8 (16.3)	9.5 (9.9)
Handwashing station, %	5	3	15	15
Electricity, %	3	4	3	2
Wealth index, centered at 0, mean (SD)	-0.06(1.88)	0.27(1.76)	0.03(1.80)	0.12(1.76)
Coping Strategies Index, Median (IQR)	1 (0,7)	0 (0,6)	1 (0,7)	1 (0,7)
Maternal schooling, y, mean (SD)	9.6 (2.2)	9.7 (2.8)	9.5 (2.0)	9.6 (2.5)
Infant birth weight, Kg mean (SD)	3.1 (0.6)	3.1 (0.5)	3.1 (0.5)	3.1 (0.5)
Institutional delivery, % infants	88	88	89	90

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# Impact of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Intervention



# Effect of IYCF on LAZ at 18 months of age

	N	Mean (SD)	Difference due to IYCF	
			Unadjusted (95%CI)	Adjusted (95%CI)
No IYCF	1792	<b>-1.59</b> (1.08)	<b>+0.16</b> (0.08, 0.23)	<b>+0.13</b> (0.06, 0.20)
IYCF	1879	<b>-1.44</b> (1.06)	p<0.001	p<0.001

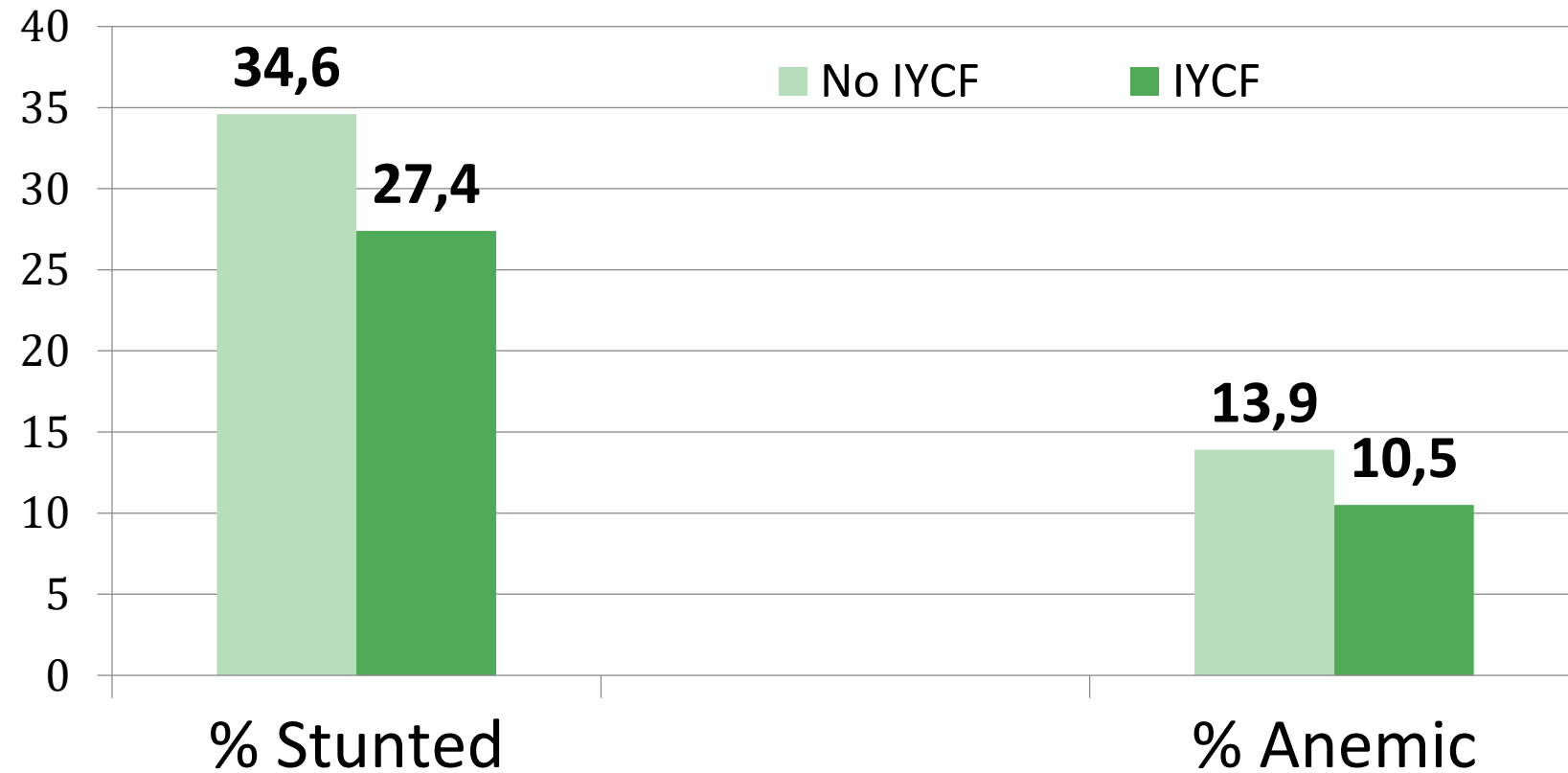


# Effect of IYCF on Hemoglobin (g/dL) at 18 mth of age

	N	Mean (SD)	Difference due to IYCF	
			Unadjusted (95%CI)	Adjusted (95%CI)
No IYCF	1759	<b>11.63</b> (1.18)	<b>+0.20</b> (0.13, 0.28)	<b>+0.19</b> (0.12, 0.27)
IYCF	1845	<b>11.83</b> (1.15)	p<0.001	P<0.001



# Effect of IYCF on Stunting and Anemia



RR (95%CI)

Unadjusted

**0.79**  
(0.72, 0.87)

Adjusted

**0.81**  
(0.74, 0.88)

RR (95%CI)

Unadjusted

**0.75**  
(0.62, 0.90)

Adjusted

**0.76**  
(0.63, 0.92)

# Impact of WASH intervention





# Effect of WASH on LAZ at 18 months of age

	N	Mean (SD)	Difference due to WASH	
			Unadjusted (95%CI)	Adjusted (95%CI)
<b>No WASH</b>	1769	<b>-1.52</b> (1.07)	<b>+0.02</b> (-0.06, 0.09)	<b>+0.05</b> (-0.02, 0.12)
<b>WASH</b>	1902	<b>-1.50</b> (1.07)	p=0.70	p=0.13

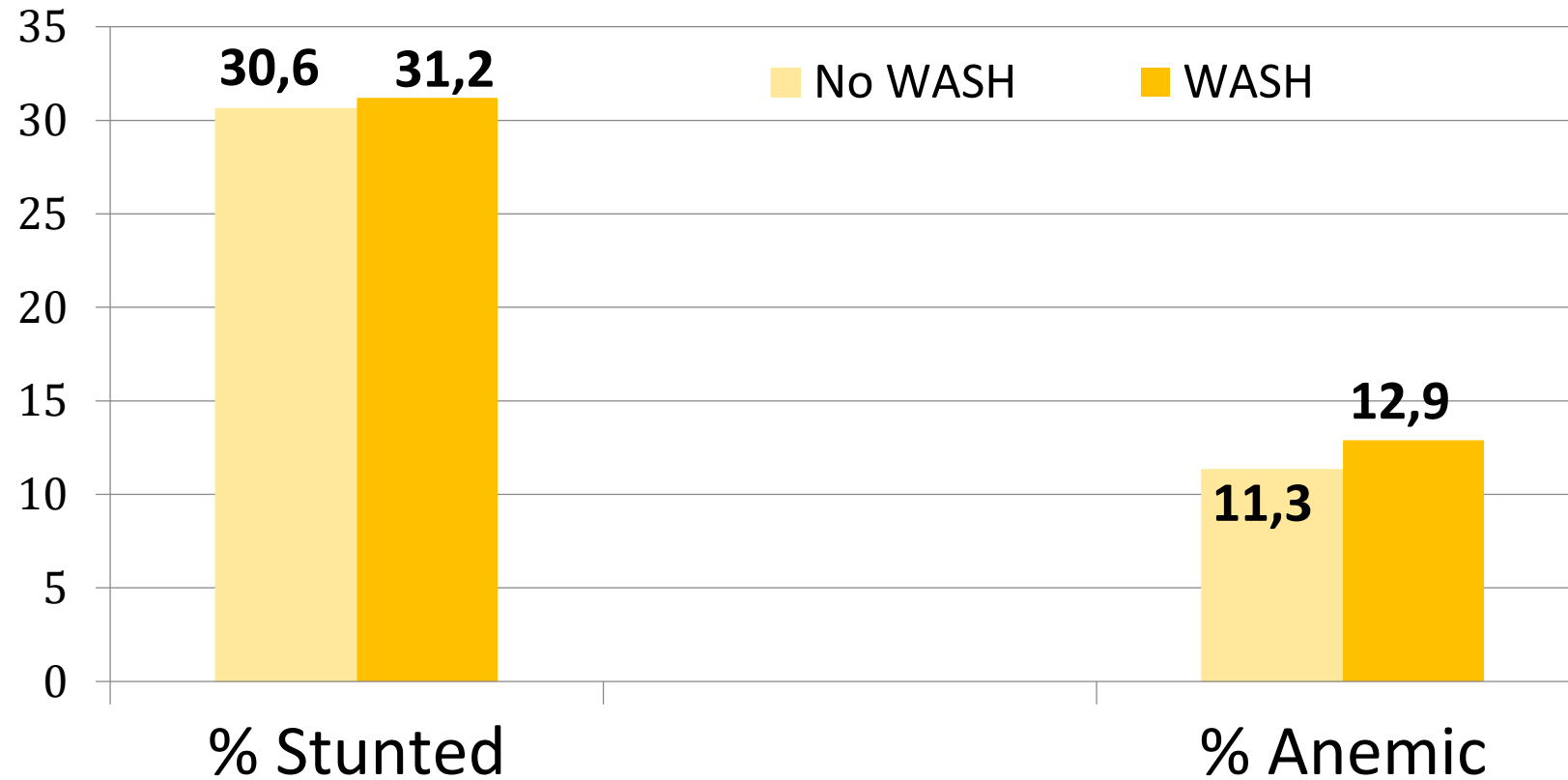


# Effect of WASH on Hemoglobin (g/dL) at 18 months of age

	N	Mean (SD)	Difference due to WASH	
			Unadjusted (95%CI)	Adjusted (95%CI)
<b>No WASH</b>	1748	<b>11.75</b> (1.13)	<b>-0.03</b> (-0.10, 0.05)	<b>-0.06</b> (-0.14, 0.02)
<b>WASH</b>	1856	<b>11.72</b> (1.21)	p=0.47	p=0.13



# Effect of WASH on Stunting and Anemia



RR (95%CI)

Unadjusted **1.03**  
(0.93, 1.13)

Adjusted **1.00**  
(0.91, 1.10)

RR (95%CI)

Unadjusted **1.14**  
(0.95, 1.36)

Adjusted **1.13**  
(0.92, 1.37)

# Diarrhea



# 7 day diarrhea prevalence at 18 months

Main Effects	Prevalence (%)	Difference (95%CI)	p	Adjusted (95%CI)	p
NO IYCF	9.9	1.0 (Ref)		1.0 (Ref)	
IYCF	9.4	<b>0.94</b> (0.77,1.16)	0.82	<b>0.97</b> (0.80, 1.20)	0.82
NO WASH	8.4	Ref		Ref	
WASH	10.7	<b>1.28</b> (1.04,1.57)	0.02	<b>1.15</b> (0.93, 1.41)	0.19



# Summary

- SHINE was an efficacy trial: interventions were delivered with high fidelity and substantial behaviour change was achieved.
- The IYCF intervention led to significant but modest improvements in stunting and anaemia; this is consistent with decades of studies on complementary feeding. The IYCF intervention had no effect on diarrhoea.
- The WASH intervention had no benefit on stunting, anaemia, or diarrhoea.



# Summary of WASH Benefits (Kenya and Bangladesh) and SHINE (Zimbabwe)

		Bangladesh	Kenya	Zimbabwe
Stunting	IYCF	YES	YES	YES
	WASH	NO	NO	NO
Anemia	IYCF	YES	YES	YES
	WASH	NO	NO	NO
Diarrhea	IYCF	YES	NO	NO
	WASH	YES	NO	NO



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- Wellcome Trust

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