



## Higher Intake of Dairy Products and Egg was Associated with Lower Risk of Stunting

Louis-Philippe Bleau\*

Department of Nutritional Sciences, University Laval, Canada

### INTRODUCTION

Disability is a major common medical problem in developed and emerging countries. Considering the World Health Organization What Is Stunting, this is used as a guideline measure of age that is less than twice the standard deviation of the WHO developmental norm for adolescence. About 210 million young people worldwide have a disability. A public assessment in Iran showed that 4.6% of Iranian children were affected. Adolescents with disabilities may experience current and possibly deferred adverse effects on intellectual and motor development, as well as restricted performance limitations due to weight loss. Therefore, it is important to follow proper procedures to avoid failures. Environmental variables, especially diet, have been shown to play an important role in prevention. It is usually caused by poor food intake, improper diet, or both. Numerous studies have been circulated on development-limiting supplements showing severe deficiencies in zinc, vitamin A, vitamin D, and iron, and inadequate intake of protein and energy, and the use of dietary categories such as natural products have received less attention after the children's ban. These types of diets contain high levels of cell cords, cell straighteners, and basic minerals such as magnesium, calcium, and iron. Thus, studying the relationship between the use of these diets and level development may lead to the introduction of new systems for disability prevention.

### DESCRIPTION

Clearly, no studies have examined the relationship between intake of several dietary categories, including natural products, vegetables, dairy, and meat, and impairment in good boys. In contrast to the lowest females, those with higher adherence to pubertal wise eating patterns have been shown to have higher levels. In rare children, intellectual disability, visual impair-

ment, and hearing loss are possible, so it is more important to equate food intake with disability. Given the high prevalence of disability among Iranian children, the current study planned to examine the relationship between Iranian children's use of organic produce, vegetables, dairy products and meat and disability. A current review found that the majority of youth players are disabled. Young people with intellectual disabilities were affected more than other children and other children. Unlike those in the least milk-using category, those in the most prominent category were less likely to be disabled. This membership remained large after adjustment for covariates. Furthermore, moderate egg use, in contrast, was associated with impairment either before or after control for the expected confounders. Such findings have also been observed in adolescents with intellectual disabilities. No other significant associations were found between consumption of other types of diet and disability. Apparently, this study is a rapid assessment of the relationship between intake of dietary categories in exceptional young people and disability. Disability is associated with high levels of boredom in youth, with consequences in adulthood.

### CONCLUSION

This condition may increase the risk of obesity, obesity, and related diseases such as metabolic disorders in adulthood. In addition, disability can affect a young person's mental state and reduce performance limits. Diet plays an important role in the pathogenesis of the disorder. Countless studies have examined the relationship between food intake and disability. Not much consideration was given to children with special needs, such as those with intellectual disabilities. In light of our findings, we found an important counter-link between milk utilization and inhibition. Children are wise to improve development, but using other dairy products had no effect.

<b>Received:</b>	02-January-2023	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	ipjfnph-23-15601
<b>Editor assigned:</b>	04-January-2023	<b>PreQC No:</b>	ipjfnph-23-15601 (PQ)
<b>Reviewed:</b>	18-January-2023	<b>QC No:</b>	ipjfnph-23-15601
<b>Revised:</b>	23-January-2023	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	ipjfnph-23-15601 (R)
<b>Published:</b>	30-January-2023	<b>DOI:</b>	10.21767/2577-0586.7.01.03

**Corresponding author** Louis-Philippe Bleau, Department of Nutritional Sciences, University Laval, Canada, E-mail: [Philippebleau@edu.ca](mailto:Philippebleau@edu.ca)

**Citation** Bleau LP (2023) Higher Intake of Dairy Products and Egg Was Associated with Lower Risk of Stunting. J Food Nutr Popul Health. 7:03.

**Copyright** © 2023 Bleau LP. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.