

Future Scope



Correspondence: Dr. M. Roberts, School of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins University, 615 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA. Email: mroberts@hsph.jhu.edu

Conclusion

Malnutrition is a global public health problem that is often overlooked. It is a complex condition that can be caused by a variety of factors, including inadequate intake of nutrients, increased requirements, and increased losses. Malnutrition can lead to a range of health problems, including stunted growth, weakened immunity, and increased risk of infection and disease. It is important to recognize the signs and symptoms of malnutrition and to take steps to prevent and treat it. This can be done through a combination of dietary changes, supplementation, and medical treatment. Malnutrition is a preventable and treatable condition, and it is important to take action to address it.

References

1. Holick MF (2003) Vitamin D: a millennium perspective. *J Cell Biochem* 88:296–307.
2. Malouf R, Grimley EJ, Areosa SA (2003) Folic acid with or without vitamin B12 for cognition and dementia. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* (4):CD004514.
3. Mathus-Vliegen EMH (2004) Old age, malnutrition, and pressure sores: an ill-fated alliance. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci* 59:355–360.
4. Paillaud E, Merlier I, Dupeyron C, et al. (2004) Oral candidiasis and nutritional status. *Br J Nutr* 92:861–867.
5. Potter J, Langhorne P, Roberts M (1998) Routine protein energy