

## 营养包信息传播对农村地区不同代际婴幼儿看护人营养包喂服行为的影响\*

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**【摘要】目的** 了解西南地区某省儿童营养改善项目地区营养包信息传播现状, 探究信息传播途径和传播内容对不同代际婴幼儿看护人营养包喂服行为的影响。**方法** 2019年10月, 采用多阶段随机整群抽样抽取西南地区某省6个县(2个汉族县、2个藏族县、2个彝族县)的36个乡镇的108个村, 整群纳入6~24月龄婴幼儿的看护人进行面对面问卷访谈, 共纳入816对婴幼儿及其看护人。问卷内容包括婴幼儿及看护人社会人口学特征、营养包信息传播途径和传播内容、看护人营养包喂服情况。采用多因素logistic回归分析营养包信息传播对不同代际看护人营养包有效喂服行为的影响。**结果** 看护人营养包信息获取途径有医生(85.66%)、周围人群(15.81%)、纸质材料和大众媒体(4.78%), 获取的信息内容包括营养包是免费的(37.50%)、使用方法(49.26%)、好处(57.84%)。看护人营养包知晓率为89.95%、营养包益处知晓率为69.73%、领取率为84.07%、正确使用率为68.26%、营养包总体有效喂服率为49.14%。祖辈看护人营养包有效喂服率(59.07%)高于父辈看护人(45.08%)( $P<0.05$ )。多因素logistic回归分析显示, 对于父辈看护人, 营养包信息传播途径为医生[比值比( $OR$ )=2.20, 95%可信区间( $CI$ ): 1.13~4.31)], 信息传播内容为营养包使用方法( $OR$ =1.80, 95% $CI$ : 1.19~2.73)、营养包好处( $OR$ =2.40, 95% $CI$ : 1.61~3.57)是营养包有效喂服的促进因素, 而营养包免费( $OR$ =0.58, 95% $CI$ : 0.38~0.87)是营养包有效喂服的不利因素。对于祖辈看护人, 营养包信息传播途径为医生( $OR$ =2.95, 95% $CI$ : 1.12~7.76), 信息传播内容为营养包使用方法( $OR$ =2.86, 95% $CI$ : 1.34~6.09)是营养包有效喂服的促进因素。**结论** 本研究地区看护人接受的营养包信息传播渠道以医生面对面讲解为主, 信息传播内容主要涉及“营养包免费”“营养包使用方法”“营养包好处”三方面。营养包信息传播渠道和传播内容对父辈和祖辈看护人喂服行为的影响存在差异。未来研究可针对不同代际人群特点制定针对性的干预策略, 以改善看护人营养包的喂服行为。

**【关键词】** 营养包 信息传播途径 信息传播内容 喂服行为 代际差异

**Effect of Information Communication on Micronutrient Powders (or Yingyangbao) Feeding Behaviors of Different Generations of Baby Caregivers in Rural Areas** YAO Xiu-chun<sup>1</sup>, SUN Chang<sup>1</sup>, YE Rui-xue<sup>1</sup>, WU Yu-ju<sup>2</sup>, ZHENG Li<sup>3</sup>, ZHOU Huan<sup>1△</sup>. 1. Department of Health Behavior and Social Medicine, West China School of Public Health and West China Fourth Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Department of Child and Adolescent Health and Maternal and Child Health Care, West China School of Public Health and West China Fourth Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 3. School of Public Administration, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610064, China

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**【Abstract】Objective** To evaluate the status of information communication concerning micronutrient powders (MNP), or *yingyangbao* in Pinyin, the Chinese Romanization system, in areas covered by the Child Nutrition Improvement Project in a province in southwest China, and to investigate the effect of different communication channels and message communicated on the feeding behaviors of different generations of caregivers. **Methods** In October 2019, 6 counties, including two counties with predominantly Han population, two counties with substantial Tibetan population, and two counties with substantial Yi population, were selected from a province in southwest China through multistage random cluster sampling. A total of 816 pairs of babies and their caregivers from 108 villages in 36 townships were enrolled for the study. The age of the babies ranged between 6 months to 24 months. A structured questionnaire concerning the demographic data of the babies and their caregivers, the communication channel of information on MNP and the message communicated, and the caregivers' MNP feeding behaviors was designed to collect data through face-to-face interviews. Logistic regression was done to analyze the effect of MNP information communication on the feeding behaviors of caregivers from different generations. **Results** Caregivers acquired information on MNP from village and township physicians (85.66%), surrounding populations (15.81%), and brochures and mass media (4.78%). The messages they received included the free availability of MNP (37.50%), feeding methods (49.26%), and the benefits of giving babies MNP (57.84%). Among the caregivers, 89.95% knew about the availability of MNP, 69.73% were aware of the benefits,

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and 84.07% actually received MNP. The correct feeding rate was 68.26% and the total effective feeding rate was 49.14%. The effective feeding rate of caregivers of the grandparents' generation (59.07%) was higher than that of the caregivers of the parents' generation (45.08%) ( $P<0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis suggested that, for caregivers of the parents' generation, information communication channel of village and township physicians (odds ratio [OR]=2.20, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.13-4.31) and communication messages on feeding methods (OR=1.80, 95% CI: 1.19-2.73) and benefits of MNP (OR=2.40, 95% CI: 1.61-3.57) facilitated their effective feeding behavior, while communication message concerning the free availability of MNP (OR=0.58, 95% CI: 0.38-0.87) inhibited their effective feeding behavior. For caregivers of the grandparents' generation, information communication channel of village and township physicians (OR=2.95, 95% CI: 1.12-7.76) and communication messages on the feeding methods (OR=2.86, 95% CI: 1.34-6.09) were facilitating factors of their effective feeding behaviors. **Conclusion** The main channel of MNP information delivered to caregivers from the areas covered by the study was face-to-face explanation by doctors. The message communicated mainly involved three aspects--the administration method, the benefits and free availability of MNP. The channel and message of MNP information communication had different effects on the feeding behaviors of caregivers of the parents' and grandparents' generations. Future research should focus on developing targeted information communication strategies according to the characteristics of populations from different generations, so as to improve the caregivers' feeding behavior.

**【Key words】** Micronutrient powders    Information communication channel    Communication message  
Feeding behavior    Generational difference

为改善缺铁性贫血等婴幼儿营养不良问题,中国从2012年开始实施儿童营养改善项目,为偏远农村地区的6~24月龄婴幼儿免费发放营养补充剂(营养包)<sup>[1]</sup>。多项研究均发现,坚持服用营养包有助于改善婴幼儿贫血,促进其生长发育<sup>[2-4]</sup>。我国营养包有效喂服率在40%~80%之间<sup>[5-8]</sup>,西部地区营养包有效喂服率低于项目规定的60%,看护人营养包喂服行为有待提高。

既往研究证实,信息传播在增加健康相关知识、寻求卫生服务利用、提高安全套依从率等多种健康相关行为的认知决策和行为改变方面起重要作用<sup>[9-13]</sup>。看护人对营养包好处、使用方法和喂服技巧等信息的获取也影响其对营养包的接受度和喂服持续性<sup>[14-15]</sup>。对于看护人营养包喂服行为,现有研究多从婴幼儿及看护人的社会人口学特征、看护人对营养包的态度等角度探究营养包喂服行为的影响因素<sup>[5, 16-18]</sup>,少有研究分析营养包信息传播对看护人喂服行为的影响。在当前城镇化的背景下,2017年外出农民工1.7亿人,90%留守儿童的主要看护人为祖父母<sup>[19]</sup>,这一现象在西部农村地区更为常见<sup>[20]</sup>。已有研究发现,父辈和祖辈看护人的营养包喂服依从性存在差异<sup>[6]</sup>,而营养包信息传播对不同代际看护人营养包喂服行为的影响少见报道。本研究旨在明晰儿童营养改善项目地区营养包信息在不同代际看护人之间的传播现状,探究营养包信息传播对不同代际看护人喂服行为的影响,为提高看护人营养包喂服依从性提供证据。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

2019年10月,采用多阶段随机整群抽样方法获取研究

对象。第一阶段,在西南地区某省的32个开展儿童营养改善项目的项目县中随机抽取6个样本县,共2个汉族县、2个藏族县、2个彝族县;第二阶段,在每个样本县随机抽取6个样本乡,共36个乡;第三阶段,在每个样本乡随机抽取3个总人数在800人以上的村,共108个村;第四阶段,整群纳入样本村中6~24月龄婴幼儿的看护人作为本研究对象。

### 1.2 研究内容与方法

本研究为面对面问卷调查。通过文献复习和专家咨询设计结构式访谈问卷,问卷内容包括婴幼儿及看护人社会人口学特征、看护人营养包信息获取途径和内容、看护人营养包喂服情况等。本研究已获得四川大学医学伦理审查委员会的伦理批准(批准文号: K2018103),所有参与调查的婴幼儿看护人均签署了知情同意书。

### 1.3 各指标定义

营养包知晓率: 知晓营养包的看护人占所有被调查看护人的比例。

营养包益处知晓率: 知晓营养包益处的看护人占所有被调查看护人的比例。

营养包领取率: 领取过营养包的看护人占所有被调查看护人的比例。

营养包正确使用率: 使用方法为温开水冲调或拌入温热辅食的看护人占所有被调查看护人的比例<sup>[21]</sup>。

营养包有效喂服: 调查前一星期看护人喂服营养包4袋及4袋以上<sup>[21]</sup>。

营养包有效喂服率: 营养包有效喂服的看护人占所有被调查看护人的比例。

### 1.4 质量控制

通过文献复习和专家咨询设计调查问卷,正式调查

前在非调查地区进行预调查,及时修改问卷存在的问题以确保问卷科学性和可行性。调查采用世界银行的Survey Solution服务器,在电子问卷中设置逻辑跳转和纠错功能。对调查员进行统一规范化问卷内容和平板操作培训,在民族地区由翻译人员为调查员的问题进行逐句翻译。调查结束后调查员对问卷进行自查和交叉检查,问卷上传云服务器管理平台后由研究人员再次核查,以确保数据完整性和真实性。

### 1.5 统计学方法

对连续型变量采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 、对分类变量采用率或构成比进行统计描述;采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或t检验对不同代际婴幼儿看护人喂服行为进行单因素分析;在控制混杂因素的基础上,采用多因素logistic回归分析营养包信息传播对不同代际婴幼儿看护人有效喂服行为的影响。 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 基本情况

本研究共纳入816对婴幼儿及其看护人,其中男婴432人,女婴384人,婴幼儿平均月龄为( $16.78 \pm 4.54$ )月。816名看护人中,70.96%的为父辈,看护人平均年龄为( $35.97 \pm 13.20$ )岁,专职带宝宝的有45.71%,近一半看护人(44.61%)教育程度未达到小学水平。见表1。

### 2.2 营养包信息传播现状

营养包信息传播途径和内容见表2。本研究地区的营养包信息传播途径有医生、周围人群、纸质材料和大众媒体,有85.66%的看护人从医生处获得过营养包相关信息,医生是营养包信息传播的主要途径。信息传播内容主要包括营养包是免费的,营养包的使用方法、好处、储存方法、异常反应应对,其中传播最多的内容是营养包是免费的(37.50%)、营养包使用方法(49.26%)、营养包好处(57.84%)。除传播途径为纸质材料和大众媒体存在

表1 研究对象基本信息(n=816)

Table 1 Demographic data of the research subjects (n=816)

Variable	Case (%)
Infant gender	
Male	432 (52.94)
Female	384 (47.06)
Caregiver	
Parental generation	579 (70.96)
Grandparent generation	237 (29.04)
Ethnicity	
Han	305 (37.38)
Tibetans	252 (30.88)
Yi	259 (31.74)
Caregiver occupation	
Farmer	293 (35.91)
Babycarer	373 (45.71)
Others <sup>1</sup>	150 (18.38)
Caregiver education	
Illiteracy	364 (44.61)
Primary school	198 (24.26)
Middle school	152 (18.63)
High school and above	102 (12.50)
Family economic status <sup>2</sup>	
Low	202 (24.75)
Lower middle	187 (22.92)
Higer middle	237 (29.04)
High	190 (23.28)

1: Others include professional and technical staff, grassroots staff, businessman; 2: Principal component analysis was used to examine the family economic status by appraising household fixed assets, including refrigerators, TV, washing machines, water heaters, computers, access to Internet, motorcycles, and automobiles.

代际差异外,其他营养包信息传播途径和传播内容在不同代际间无差异。

### 2.3 看护人营养包知识及喂服行为现状

看护人营养包知晓率为89.95%(734/816)、营养包益处知晓率为69.73%(569/816)。营养包领取率为84.07%

表2 营养包信息传播途径和传播内容

Table 2 Information communication channels and message concerning micronutrient powders (MNP)

Information communication	Total (n=816)	Parental generation (n=579)	Grandparent generation (n=237)	$\chi^2$	P
	Case (%)	Case (%)	Case (%)		
<b>Channel</b>					
Doctors <sup>1</sup>	699 (85.66)	503 (86.87)	196 (82.70)	3.33	0.068
Surrounding populations	129 (15.81)	97 (16.75)	32 (13.50)	0.54	0.463
Brochures and mass media	39 (4.78)	33 (5.70)	6 (2.53)	5.34	0.021
<b>Message communicated</b>					
Free availability	306 (37.50)	222 (38.34)	84 (35.44)	0.26	0.612
Feeding method	402 (49.26)	296 (51.12)	106 (44.73)	0.56	0.453
Benefits	472 (57.84)	341 (58.89)	131 (55.27)	0.12	0.726
Storage	146 (17.89)	102 (17.62)	44 (18.57)	0.41	0.520
Abnormal reaction response <sup>2</sup>	74 (9.07)	54 (9.33)	20 (8.44)	0.00	0.995

1: The doctors include township physicians and village physicians; 2: This includes information on how to deal with black poop after feeding MNP.

(686/816)、正确使用率为68.26%(557/816)、营养包总体有效喂服率为49.14%(401/816)。

**2.4 不同代际看护人营养包有效喂服现状及单因素分析**  
父辈看护人有效喂服率为45.08%(261/579), 祖辈看

护人有效喂服率为59.07%(140/237), 祖辈看护人有效喂服率高于父辈看护人( $P<0.001$ )。

见表3。分析两组有效喂服的影响因素, 是否通过医生、纸质材料和大众媒体获取营养包信息, 是否接受过营

表 3 不同代际婴幼儿看护人营养包有效喂服的单因素分析

Table 3 Univariate analysis of effective feeding behaviors of caregivers of different generations

Variable	Effective feeding rate					
	Parental generation (n=261)			Grandparental generation (n=140)		
	Case (%) or $\bar{x} \pm s$	$\chi^2$ or $t$	P	Case (%) or $\bar{x} \pm s$	$\chi^2$ or $t$	P
Infant gender		0.263	0.608		0.414	0.520
Male	141 (54.02)			72 (51.43)		
Female	120 (45.98)			68 (48.57)		
Infant age/month	16.63 $\pm$ 4.41	-1.159	0.247	17.41 $\pm$ 4.40	1.447	0.149
Caregiver age/yr.	29.59 $\pm$ 5.95	-3.263	0.001	53.97 $\pm$ 7.02	-0.452	0.652
Ethnicity		14.615	0.001		5.305	0.070
Han	105 (40.23)			76 (54.29)		
Tibetans	57 (21.84)			47 (33.57)		
Yi	99 (37.93)			17 (12.14)		
Caregiver occupation		8.310	0.016		8.99	0.011
Farmer	123 (47.13)			83 (59.29)		
Babycarer	97 (37.16)			42 (30.00)		
Others	41 (15.71)			15 (10.71)		
Caregiver education		3.268	0.352		0.655	0.884
Illiteracy	107 (41.00)			69 (49.29)		
Primary school	46 (17.62)			54 (38.57)		
Middle school	65 (24.90)			15 (10.71)		
High school and above	43 (16.48)			2 (1.43)		
Family economic status		8.045	0.045		4.23	0.238
Low	78 (29.89)			16 (11.43)		
Lower middle	48 (18.39)			27 (19.29)		
Higher middle	67 (25.67)			59 (42.14)		
High	68 (26.05)			38 (27.14)		
Communication channel						
Doctor		16.173	<0.001		8.241	0.004
Yes	243 (93.10)			124 (88.57)		
No	18 (6.90)			16 (11.43)		
Surrounding populations		0.914	0.339		1.433	0.231
Yes	48 (18.39)			22 (15.71)		
No	213 (81.61)			118 (84.29)		
Brochures and mass media		4.868	0.027		0.147	0.702
Yes	21 (8.05)			4 (2.86)		
No	240 (91.95)			136 (97.14)		
Message communicated						
Free availability		0.110	0.741		1.463	0.226
Yes	102 (39.08)			54 (38.57)		
No	159 (60.92)			86 (61.43)		
Feeding method		22.788	<0.001		21.334	<0.001
Yes	162 (62.07)			80 (57.14)		
No	99 (37.93)			60 (42.86)		
Benefits		35.877	<0.001		4.095	0.043
Yes	189 (72.41)			85 (60.71)		
No	72 (27.59)			55 (39.29)		
Storage		4.827	0.028		5.670	0.017
Yes	56 (21.46)			33 (23.57)		
No	205 (78.54)			107 (76.43)		
Abnormal reaction response		11.21	0.001		0.318	0.573
Yes	36 (13.79)			13 (9.29)		
No	225 (86.21)			127 (90.71)		

养包使用方法、好处、储存方法、异常反应应对信息的父辈看护人有效喂服率差异有统计学意义( $P$ 均<0.05)。是否通过医生获取营养包信息,是否接受过营养包使用方法、好处、储存方法信息的祖辈看护人有效喂服率差异有统计学意义( $P$ 均<0.05)。

## 2.5 不同代际婴幼儿看护人营养包有效喂服的多因素分析

父辈看护人营养包喂服行为的多因素分析结果见表4,祖辈看护人营养包喂服行为的多因素分析结果见表5。以是否有效喂服营养包为结局变量,控制社会人口学变量,分析营养包信息传播途径和传播内容对不同代际看护人营养包有效喂服的影响。多因素logistic回归分析显示,对于父辈看护人,信息传播途径为医生[比值比(OR)=2.20]、传播内容为营养包使用方法(OR=1.80)、营养包好处(OR=2.40)是其营养包有效喂服的促进因素,而营养包免费(OR=0.58)是其有效喂服的不利因素。对于祖辈看护人,信息传播途径为医生(OR=2.95)、传播内容为营养包使用方法(OR=2.86)是其营养包有效喂服的促进因素。

表4 父辈婴幼儿看护人营养包有效喂服的多因素logistic分析

Table 4 Logistic regression of effective feeding behaviors of caregivers of the parents' generation

Variable	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR (95% CI)
Communication channel					
Doctor (No)					1 (Ref)
Yes	0.79	0.75	5.32	0.021	2.20 (1.13-4.31)
Message communicated					
Free availability (No)					1 (Ref)
Yes	-0.55	0.12	6.98	0.008	0.58 (0.38-0.87)
Feeding method (No)					1 (Ref)
Yes	0.59	0.38	7.71	0.005	1.80 (1.19-2.73)
Benefits (No)					1 (Ref)
Yes	0.87	0.49	18.46	<0.001	2.40 (1.61-3.57)

$\beta$ : Partial regression coefficient; SE: Standard error; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval.

表5 祖辈婴幼儿看护人营养包有效喂服的多因素logistic分析

Table 5 Logistic regression of effective feeding behaviors of caregivers of the grandparents' generation

Variable	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR (95% CI)
Communication channel					
Doctor (No)					1 (Ref)
Yes	1.08	1.46	4.80	0.029	2.95 (1.12-7.76)
Communication message					
Feeding method (No)					1 (Ref)
Yes	1.05	1.10	7.39	0.007	2.86 (1.34-6.09)

$\beta$ : Partial regression coefficient; SE: Standard error; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval.

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 研究地区婴幼儿看护人营养包喂服行为存在代际差异

本研究中,婴幼儿看护人总体有效喂服率(49.14%)较低,低于贵州、云南、山西三省适龄儿童的有效喂服率(81.0%)<sup>[16]</sup>,与青海省农村地区营养包有效喂服率(49.4%)相近<sup>[8]</sup>,看护人营养包有效喂服行为有待改善。在被调查看护人中,父辈看护人占70.96%,但是其营养包有效喂服率(45.08%)较祖辈差(59.07%),其他研究也有相同发现<sup>[6]</sup>,因此尤其应该重视父辈看护人的营养包喂服依从性及其相关影响因素。

### 3.2 研究地区营养包信息传播途径和传播内容有待进一步拓展

研究地区营养包信息传播途径主要为医生面对面讲解,超过80%的父辈和祖辈看护人均以医生为主要信息获取途径,医生是承担营养包信息传播工作的重要力量。纸质材料及其他大众媒体的营养包信息传播率较低。且在本研究中营养包信息传播渠道以医生面对面讲解为营养包喂服行为的促进因素,较低的纸质材料及其他大众媒体传播未显示有促进作用,可能与较低的传播率有关。同时,本研究地区信息传播内容主要集中在“营养包免费”“营养包好处”“营养包使用方法”三方面,可能与传播渠道相对单一有关,整体人群的信息接受率相对较低。因此可进一步拓展信息传播渠道,提高研究地区人群的营养包信息接受水平。从不同代际的看护人来看,二者接受的营养包信息渠道和信息内容无显著差异,出现这一结果的原因可能是研究地区人群以被动接受来自医生的信息传播为主,较少主动获取营养包信息,因此营养包信息传播途径和传播内容均有待进一步拓展。

### 3.3 营养包信息传播对不同代际婴幼儿看护人营养包喂服行为的影响

在营养包项目实施过程中,基层医生同时承担了营养包发放和信息传播工作。国内外研究均已发现来自基层医生的信息传播和健康咨询可提高营养包喂服依从性<sup>[15, 22-23]</sup>。本研究中超过80%的看护人从基层医生处获取营养包信息,不同代际看护人营养包信息渠道均主要为基层医生,与国内其他研究结果一致<sup>[16]</sup>。因此对营养包发放者开展营养包相关内容培训,确保其将正确的知识传播给看护人,是促进看护人营养包有效喂服的重要环节<sup>[8]</sup>。

在尼日利亚开展的微量营养素补充剂项目过程评估发现,看护人认为喂服营养素补充剂最大的困难是不知

道如何喂<sup>[24]</sup>,营养包发放者演示如何喂服营养素补充剂能提高进看护人喂服依从性<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究结果也同样显示,接收到营养包使用方法的信息能够促进父辈和祖辈看护人有效喂服营养包。根据研究地区目标人群文化程度相对较低的特点,可采用面对面演示、视频、图示等方式详细展示营养包喂服方法,以利于他们更好地掌握营养包使用方法,从而有效坚持喂服营养包。

父辈看护人认识到营养包好处促进其坚持喂服营养包,而他们接受到营养包免费的信息则会降低其喂服依从性,但是祖辈看护人中无此效应。出现这一现象的原因可能是,与祖辈看护人相比,父辈看护人更为关注的是营养包对于婴幼儿身体健康的作用,对免费发放的物品持怀疑态度,认为免费的就是不好的。其他国家如秘鲁<sup>[14]</sup>、老挝<sup>[26]</sup>的研究也发现看护人认为免费的营养包没有什么价值,甚至可能有害,在本次现场收集数据时也听到部分父辈看护人说“免费的可能不好,不如自己花钱买的”。该结果说明,正确有效的营养包信息传播对促进看护人有效喂服起重要作用。在营养包信息传播过程中应重点强调营养包对于婴幼儿生长发育的好处,营养包发放者在宣传过程中需向看护人说明营养包是一种政府提供的公共福利产品,通过免费发放能最大程度惠及所有适龄儿童,从而有利于改善所有农村地区儿童营养状况。

综上所述,有效的信息传播能提高不同代际看护人营养包喂服依从性,一方面可继续发挥基层医务工作者在营养包信息传播过程中的重要作用,另一方面可拓展营养包信息传播渠道,全面提高婴幼儿看护人的营养包信息接受水平。基层医务工作者开展营养包面对面信息传播时,对父辈看护人要重点强调营养包的好处和使用方法,而对于祖辈看护人,则需重点解释或演示营养包的使用方法,使其掌握营养包用法,从而有效改善不同代际婴幼儿看护人的营养包喂服行为。

\* \* \*

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