

Data Collection Form

Children 0 - 59 months

Remember to:

1. Record the Date of Birth (dd/mm/yy) and the sex (M or F) of the child.
2. Record the child's height/length to nearest 0.1 cm, weight to 0.1 kg and MUAC to 0.1 cm or colour.
3. Record the date of measurement.

ADP/Programme:

Date of Measurement (dd/mm/yy):

Cluster #:

Community:

Name of Data Collector:

Team #:

Child ID Number	Child's First Name	Child's Last Name	Check Sex Male or Female		Date of Birth dd/mm/yy	Check Only if Date is Approx Or Unknown		Weight in KG to One Decimal	Length/ Height in CM to One Decimal	Check Length or Height		MUAC in Millimeters or Color	Oedema Presence Yes "Y" No "N"	
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N
			M	F		A	U			L	H		Y	N

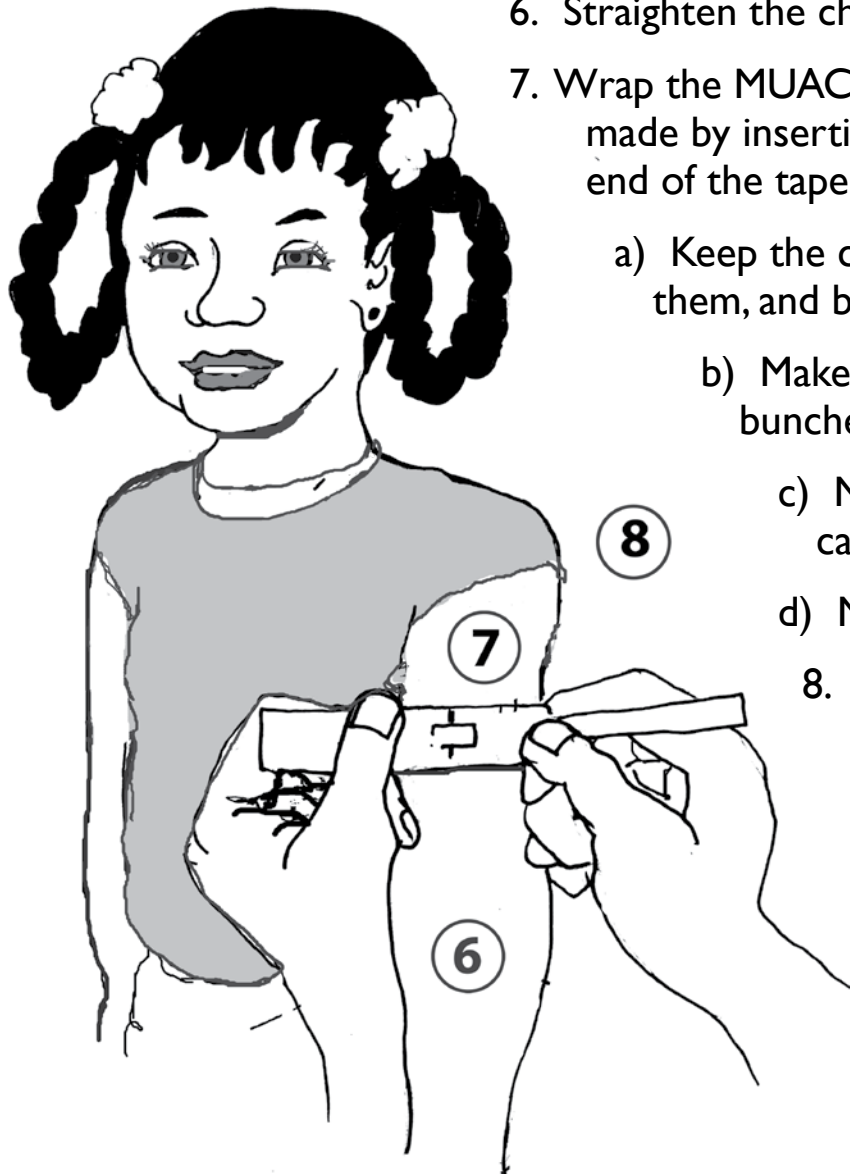
Measuring MUAC (Steps 1 – 5)

1. Work at eye level.
Sit down when that is possible.
2. Ask the mother to remove any clothing that covers the child's arm.



3. Locate the tip of the child's shoulder with your fingertips.
4. Bend the child's elbow so the arm makes a right angle.
5. Estimate where the middle of the upper arm is between the shoulder tip and the elbow. Mark this as the mid-point.

Measuring MUAC (Steps 6 – 8)



6. Straighten the child's arm.

7. Wrap the MUAC tape around the child's arm at the mid-point mark you have just made by inserting the end of the tape through the thin opening at the other end of the tape.

a) Keep the colours or numbers on the tape right side up so that you can see them, and be sure that the tape is flat against the skin.

b) Make sure the tape is not too tight (if the tape is too tight, this bunches up the skin and we do not get an accurate reading).

c) Make sure the tape is not too loose (the tape is too loose if you can fit a pencil under it)

d) Make sure the tape is horizontal around the child's arm

8. Read the measurement aloud (either the colour or number which shows most completely in the wide window on the tape). Ask the assistant to repeat the measurement and to record it on the form.

a) Check that the measurement is recorded correctly.

b) Gently remove the tape from the child's arm. Thank the mother and the child for their cooperation.

Common Errors in Measuring

Common Errors	Solution
1. All Measurements	
Restless child	Postpone measurement. Involve parent in procedure.
Inaccurate reading	Training and retraining stressing accuracy.
Recording	Record results immediately after taking measurements and confirm record.
2. Length/Height	
Incorrect method for age	Use length only when child is under 2 years old [or unable to stand properly].
Foot wear/headgear	Remove.
Head or body not straight, knees bent, or feet not flat on floor	Correct technique with practise and regular retraining. Provide adequate assistance. Calm the child.
Child not straight along board and foot not parallel with movable board	Parent or assistant should be present. [Move head board to compress hair].
Sliding board not firmly against heels/head	Settle child. Correct pressure should be practised. [Move head board to compress hair.]
3. Weight	
Scale not calibrated to zero	Recalibrate after every measurement. [Zero after every measurement, recalibrate at the start of each weighing session with a known weight.]
Child wearing heavy clothing	Remove or make allowances for clothing.
Child moving or anxious	Wait until child is calm or remove cause of anxiety.
4. MUAC	
Child not standing in the correct position	Position subject correctly.
Mid-point of mid-upper arm incorrectly marked	Measure mid-point carefully.
Examiner not level with subject, tape around the arm not at mid-point, tape too tight/too loose	Correct techniques with training, supervision and retraining. Take into account cultural practices for example, wearing of arm tapes.

This chart is adapted from Appendix 2, page 39, 'Sources of error in taking anthropometrical measurements' in: Food Security Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSAU). Nutrition: A Guide to Data Collection, Analysis, Interpretation and Use. (Nairobi; FSAU, 2005). The contents of this manual may be copied, reproduced or stored without permission, with FSAU acknowledged as the source. Website: www.fsasomalia.org

Five Things To Remember



BE FRIENDLY

Remember that each child is a special individual not a project number. Be kind and friendly when you relate to the child and the mother.

BE CLEAR

Explain in simple terms what you are doing. Ask the mother if she has any questions.

BE SAFE

Never leave the child alone with the equipment. Make sure the child does not slip or fall.

BE PARTNERS

Two people work together to take the measurements. This helps ensure that the child is placed correctly on the height board or the scale. If there is no other trained person available to assist, then explain the procedure to the child's mother and ask her to help you.

BE BETTER

Work hard to do better quality work every day.

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[illegible]

Form I Weight Standardisation

Form I Weight Standardisation

Name of Participant: _____

Date of Measurement: ____ / ____ / ____ (yy/mm/dd)

Name of Child	Age in Months	No.	My Measure	Standard Measure	Difference Sign (+, -)	Size of Difference (L, M, S)
		1				
		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
		8				
		9				
		10				

Size of Differences:

Number of Large Differences

(0.3 kg or more)

Box 1

Number of Medium Differences

(0.2 kg)

Box 2

Number of Small Differences

(0.0 - 0.1 kg)

Box 3

Differences:

Number of positive signs (+) _____

Number of negative signs (-) _____

Form 2 Height/Length Standardisation

Form 2 Height/Length Standardisation

Name of Participant: _____

Date of Measurement: ____/____/____ (yy/mm/dd)

Name of Child	Age in Months	No.	My Measure	Standard Measure	Difference Sign (+, -)	Size of Difference (L, M, S)
		1				
		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
		8				
		9				
		10				

Size of Differences:

Number of Large Differences

(1.0 cm or more)

Box 1

Number of Medium Differences

(0.6 - 0.9 cm)

Box 2

Number of Small Differences

(0.0 - 0.5 cm)

Box 3

Differences:

Number of positive signs (+) _____

Number of negative signs (-) _____

Form 3 MUAC Standardisation

Form 3 MUAC Standardisation

Name of Participant: _____

Date of Measurement: ____ / ____ / ____ (yy/mm/dd)

Name of Child	Age in Months	No.	My Measure	Standard Measure	Difference Sign (+, -)	Size of Difference (L, M, S)
		1				
		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
		8				
		9				
		10				

Size of Differences:

Number of Large Differences

(0.5 cm or more)

Box 1

Number of Medium Differences

N/A

Box 2

N/A

Number of Small Differences

(0.0 - 0.5 cm)

Box 3

Differences:

Number of positive signs (+) _____

Number of negative signs (-) _____