Subject: Home Economics

class: JSS1

Term: First Term

Week 9

Topic: Healthy Feeding and Eating Practices (Continued)

© Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- 1. Identify the effects of unhealthy feeding.
- 2. Explain common nutritional disorders (e.g., Marasmus, Kwashiorkor, Obesity).
- 3. Understand food usage, misuse, and deficiency.

1. Effects of Unhealthy Feeding

Unhealthy feeding refers to poor eating habits such as skipping meals, eating only junk food, or not getting enough nutrients. It can lead to:

- Malnutrition not getting the right quantity or quality of nutrients.
- Illnesses and infections due to weakened immunity.
- Poor physical growth stunted height or underweight.
- **Poor mental development** lack of concentration, forgetfulness.
- Fatigue and weakness from lack of energy-giving foods.

II. Examples of Nutritional Disorders

1. Marasmus

- Cause: Severe lack of protein and calories.
- o Symptoms: Extreme thinness, dry skin, sunken eyes.
- Common in infants and young children.

2. Kwashiorkor

- Cause: Severe protein deficiency.
- o Symptoms: Swollen belly, reddish hair, skin lesions.
- Occurs in children who stop breastfeeding too early.

3. Obesity

- Cause: Excess intake of calories, especially fatty and sugary foods.
- o Symptoms: Excessive body fat, difficulty in movement, risk of heart disease.
- Can occur at any age.

III. Food Activities: Use, Misuse, and Deficiency

Use of Food

- To provide energy for daily activities.
- For growth and repair of body tissues.
- To protect against diseases.

Misuse of Food

- Overeating or eating too much of one class of food.
- Eating junk or processed food excessively.
- Skipping important meals like breakfast.

Food Deficiency (Malnutrition)

- o Occurs when the body lacks one or more important nutrients.
- Leads to diseases like rickets (vitamin D deficiency), scurvy (vitamin C deficiency), anaemia (iron deficiency), etc.