

**Factors Associated  
With Iron and Folic  
Acid  
Supplementation  
Adherence Among  
Adolescent Girls In A  
Hilly Rural  
Municipality of Nepal**



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# OUTLINE



BACKGROUND



OBJECTIVES



METHODOLOGY



FINDINGS



CONCLUSION

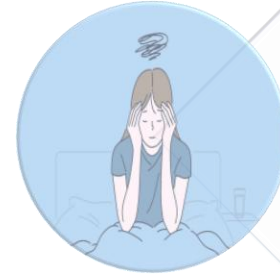


PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

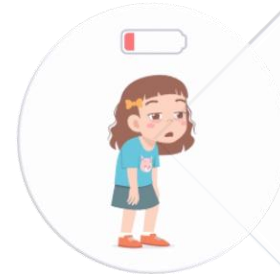
# BACKGROUND: Burden and Consequences

➤ Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) is a major public health issue affecting **adolescents and women**.

➤ Adolescence → ↑ iron needs (growth + menarche)



Poor Cognition & Academic Performance



Reduced Physical Capacity

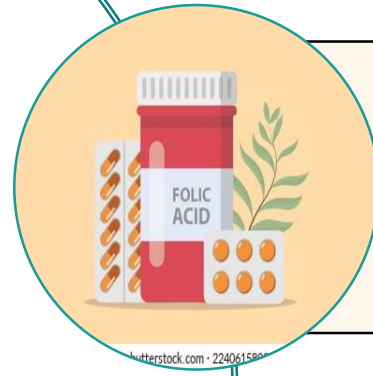


Future Reproductive Risks

# BACKGROUND: Nepal Scenario

## Nepal Scenario

- Adolescents = 20.5% of Population.
- **39% of girls (15-19) are anemic** (highest among reproductive age group).



Weekly Iron & Folic Acid  
Supplementation (WIFAS) Program  
since 2015/16



School-based Preventive Strategy

# BACKGROUND

## Key Issues

### Adherence to supplementation

- Declines over time
- Side effects, Forgetfulness, low awareness/motivation

### Influencing Factors

- Personal (Knowledge, perception)
- Social (teachers, peers, family)
- Structural (Supply, supervision)

## Research Gap



- Focus mostly on IFA adherence among pregnant women.
- Limited evidence on adherence & its determinants among this age group

# OBJECTIVES



To estimate adherence to WIFAS



To identify factors associated with adherence

# METHODOLOGY





# Study Design & Settings

**Study design:** School-based cross-sectional study

**Period:** Nov–Dec 2024

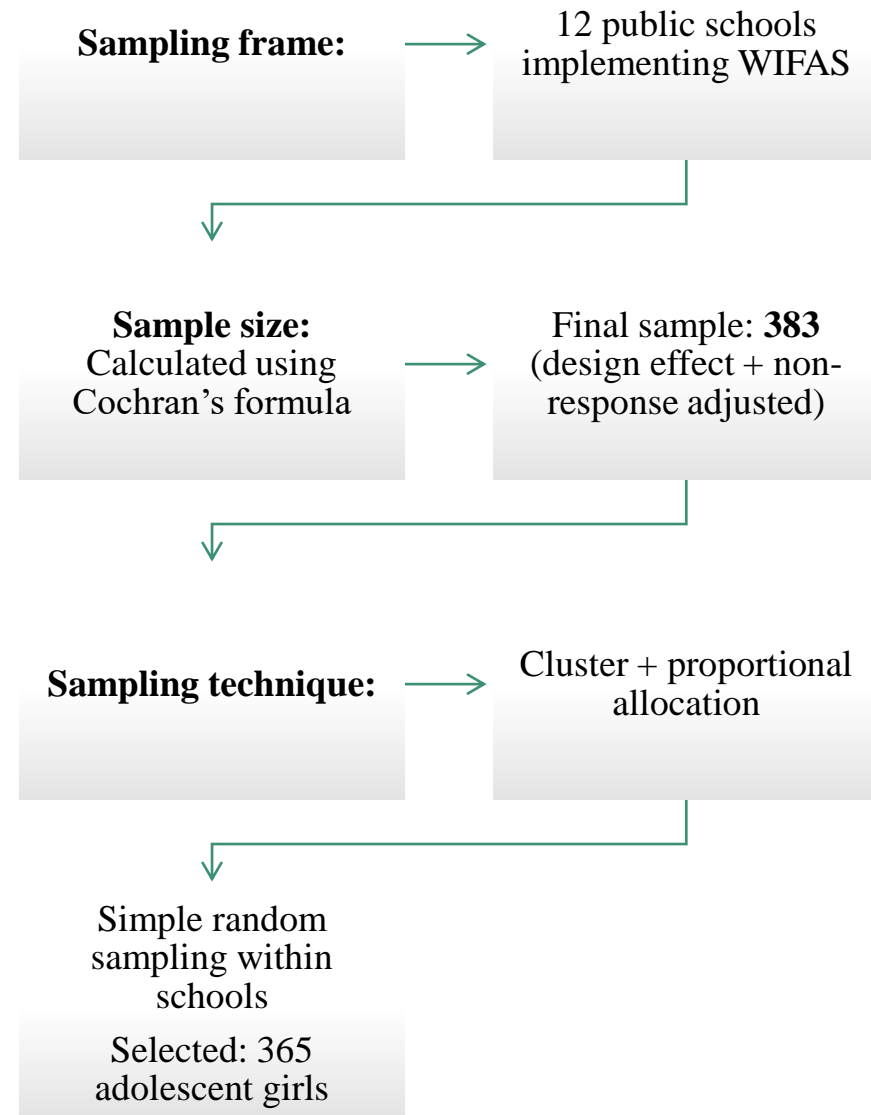
**Location:** Ganyapdhura Rural Municipality, Dadeldhura

**Study population:**

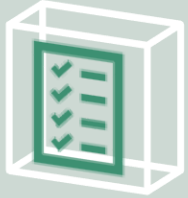
Adolescent girls (10–19 years)

Grades 6–10

Receiving WIFAS  $\geq 7$  weeks



# Data Collection, Variables & Analysis



**Data collection:** Self-administered questionnaire



**4 sections:** Socio-demographic, Adherence & program exposure, Knowledge (Anemia + WIFAS), Perceptions & side effects



**Outcome variable:**  
**Adherence:**  $\geq 5$  tablets out of 7 ( $\geq 70\%$ )

## Key independent variables:

- Socio-demographic (age, ethnicity, parental education)
- Knowledge (anemia & WIFAS)
- Program factors (teacher supervision, family support, water availability)

## Analysis:

- Descriptive statistics (mean, %, frequency), Chi-square (bivariate)
- Logistic regression (AOR, 95% CI); Significance:  $p < 0.05$

## Quality & ethics:

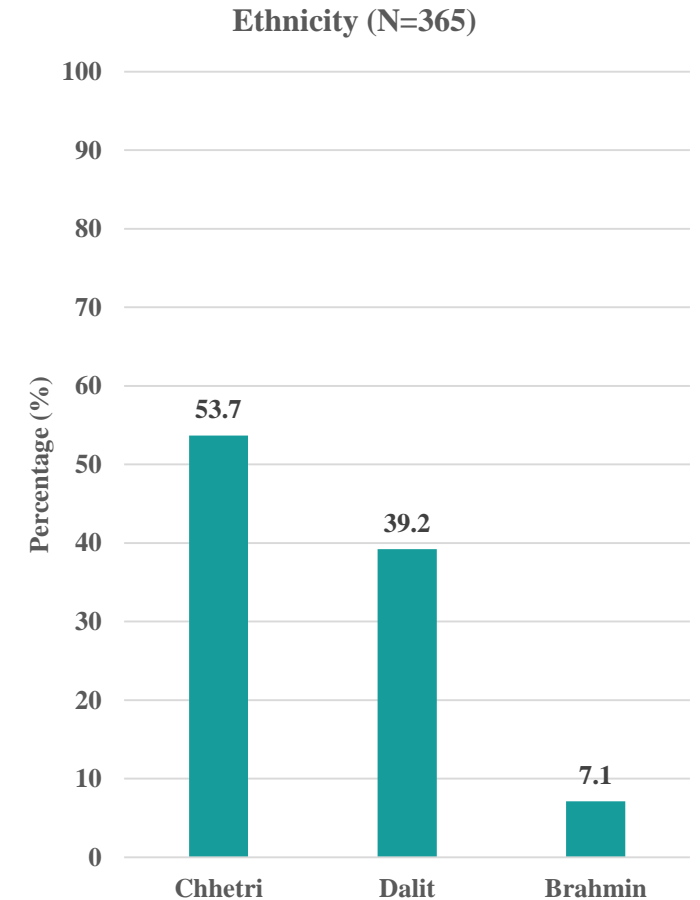
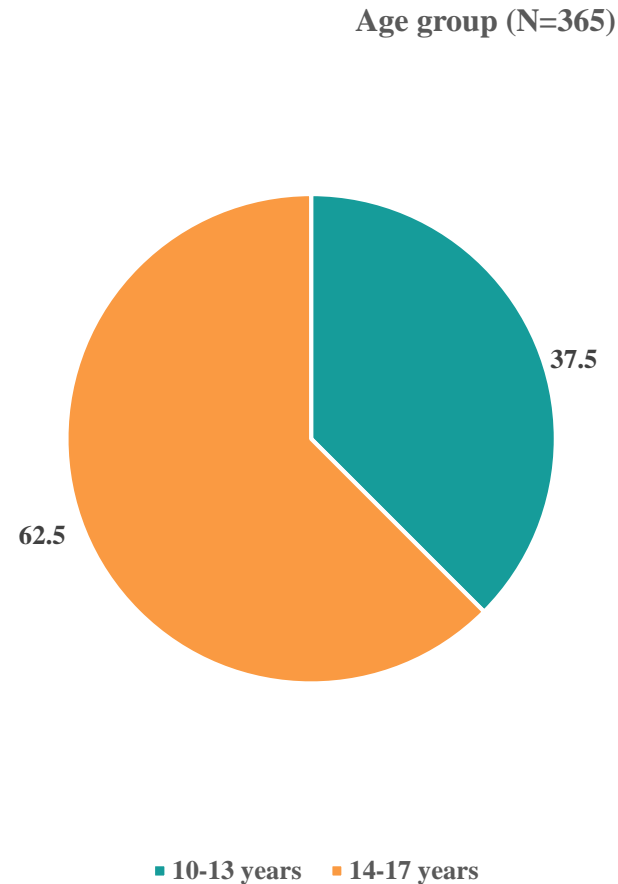
- Pre-tested tool, Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.71$
- Confidential, voluntary participation

# FINDINGS: OVERVIEW



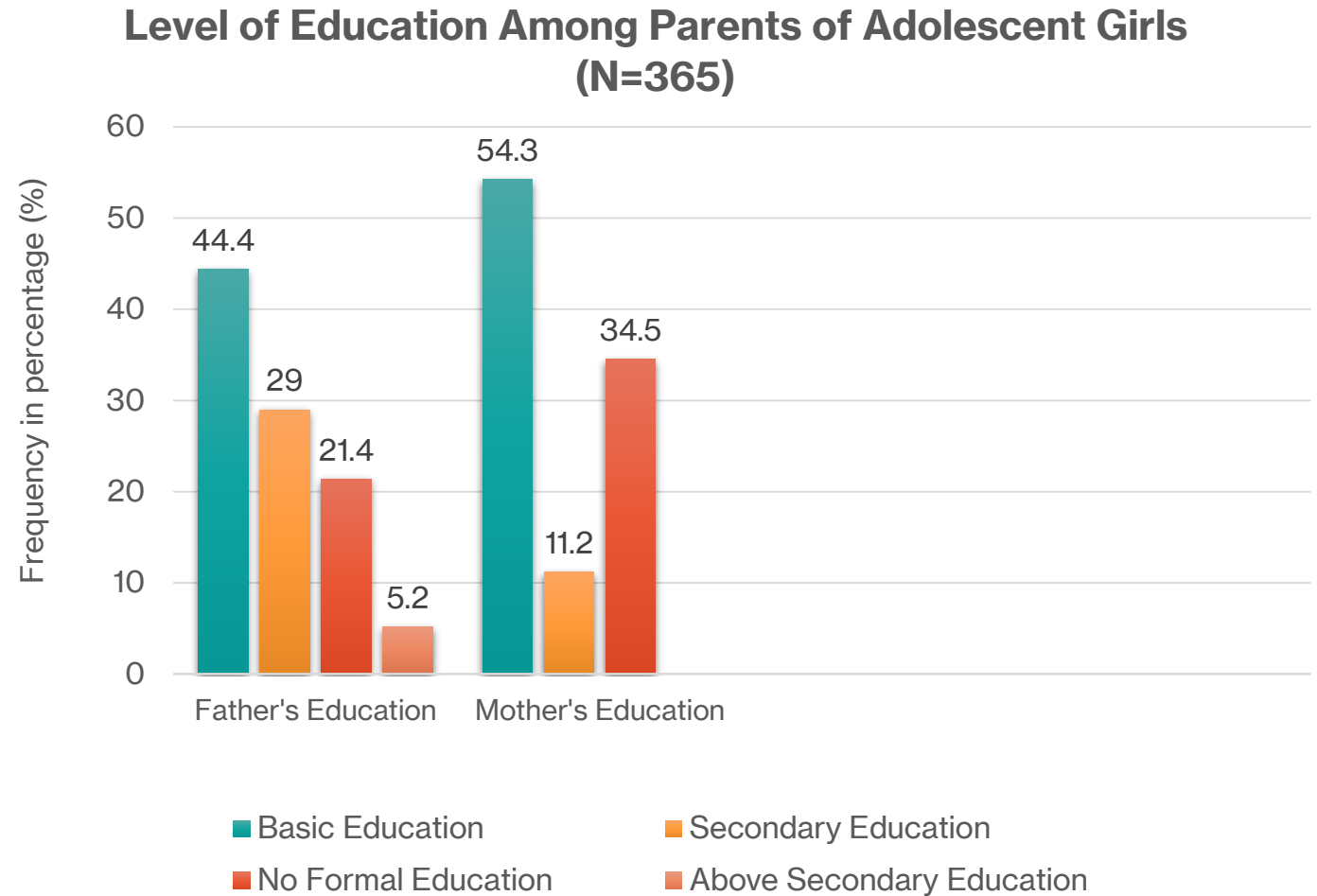
# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- **Mean age:** 14.1 years (SD  $\pm 1.55$ ).
- Majority had **regular school attendance (82.2%)**
- **Nuclear families:** 60%
- Predominant livelihood:**
  - Fathers: **Foreign employment (47.2%)**
  - Mothers: Agriculture (65.3%)



# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

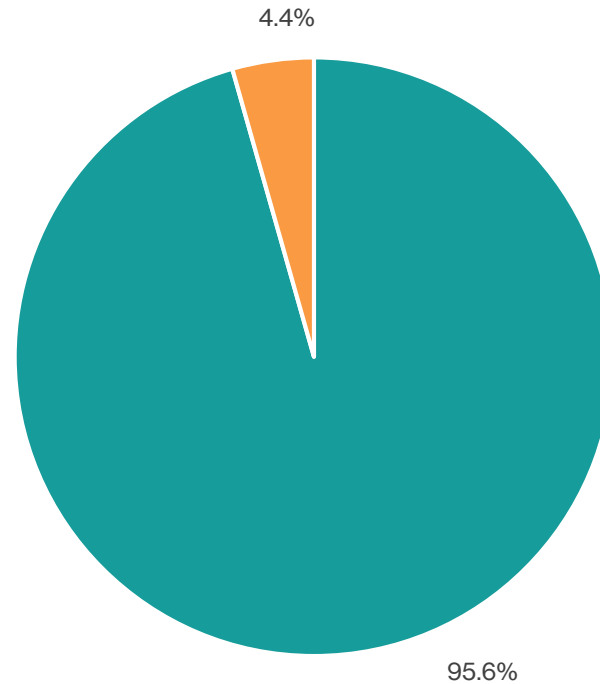
## Parental Education



# IFA Coverage among adolescent girls

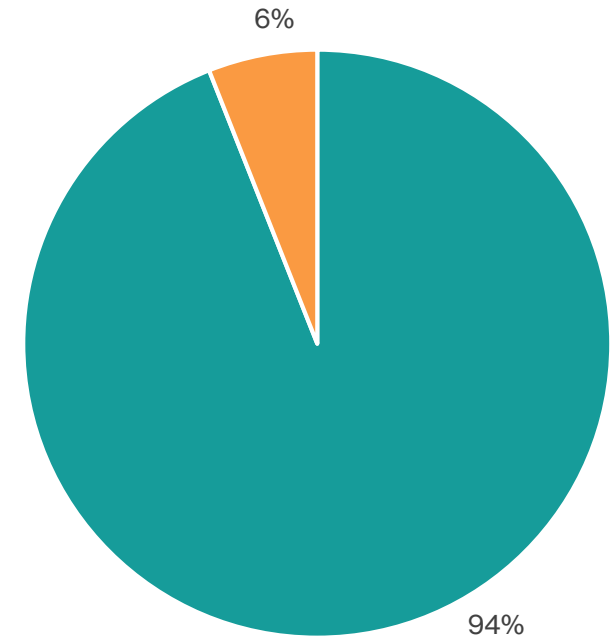
*Note: Shows higher coverage*

Took IFA tablets on the first day (N=365)



■ Yes ■ No

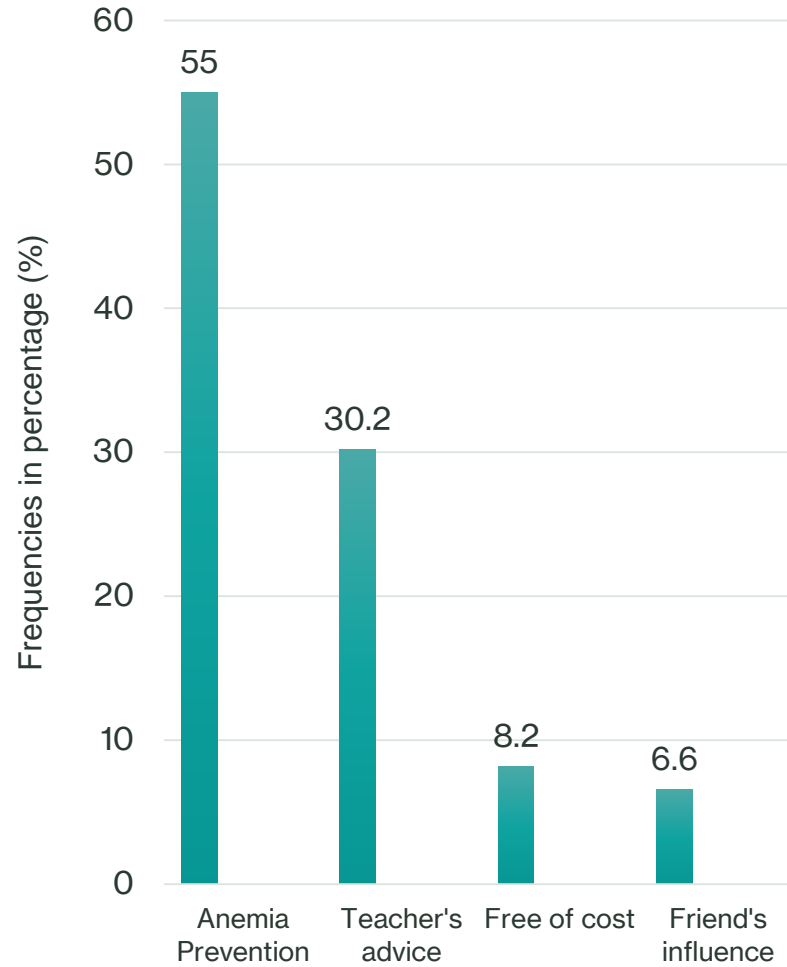
Currently taking IFA tablets in school (N=365)



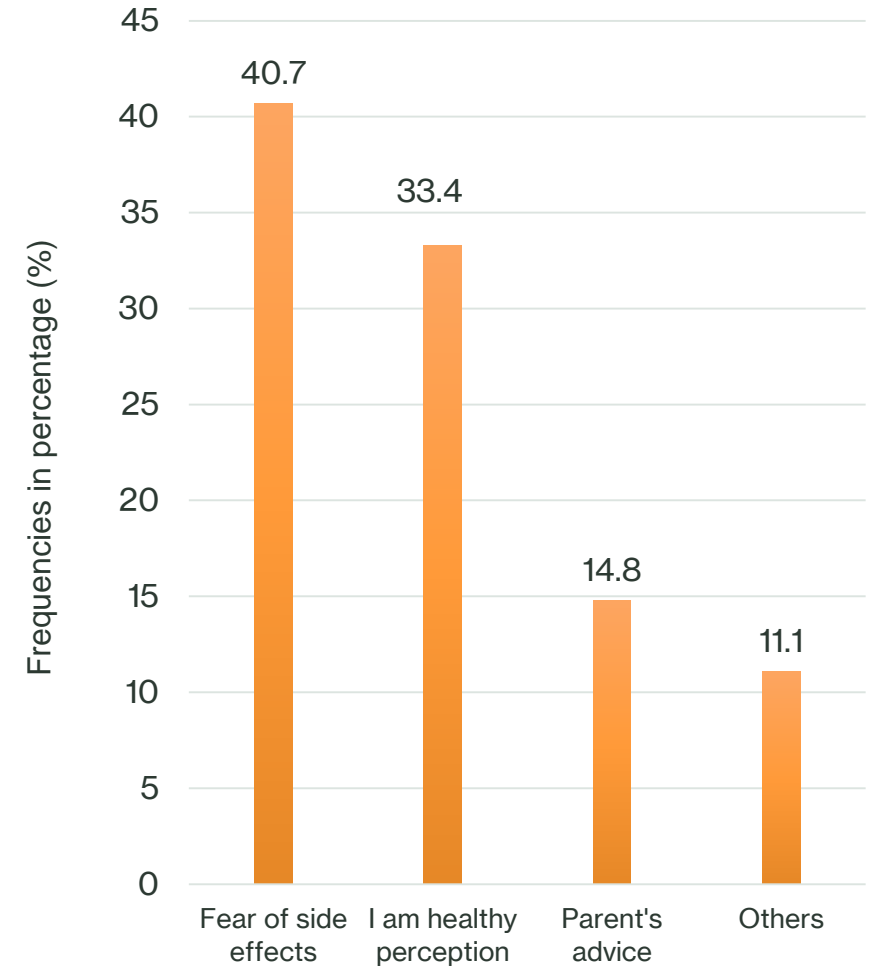
■ Yes ■ No

# Motivation & Barriers to IFA adherence

Reasons for taking IFA tablet, Multiple Response (n=343)



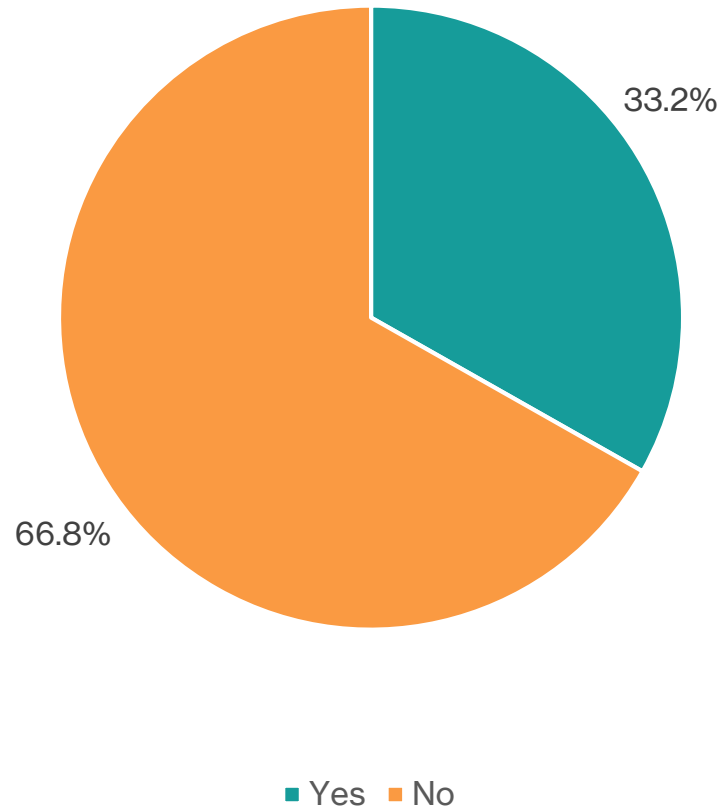
Reasons for not taking IFA tablet, Multiple Response (n=22)



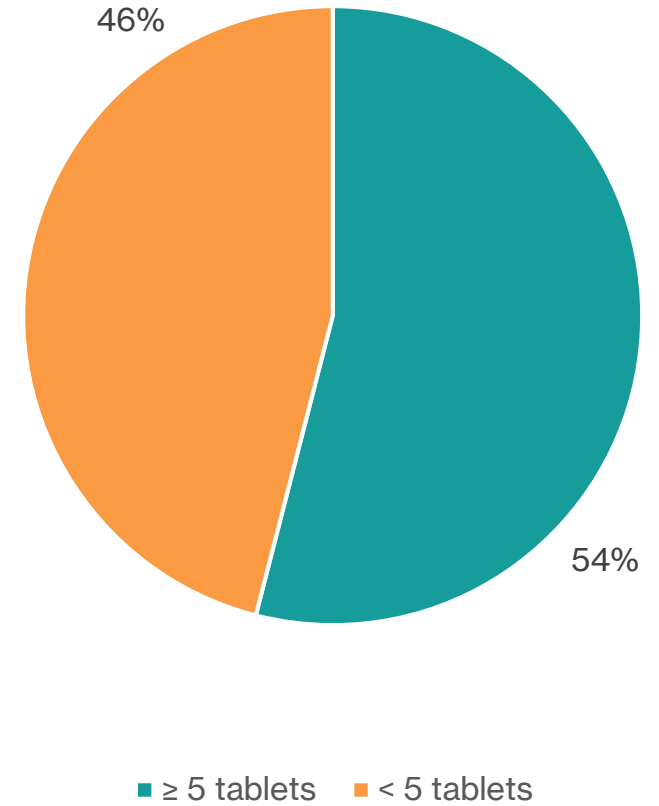
# IFA Adherence among Adolescent Girls

*Note: Despite the higher coverage adherence was low*

IFA tablets taken under teacher's supervision (N= 365)

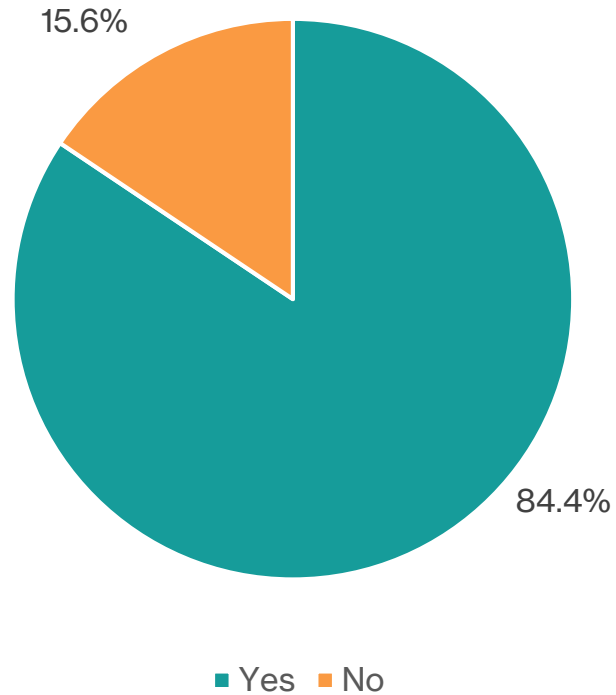


Number of tablets taken in last 7 weeks (N=365)

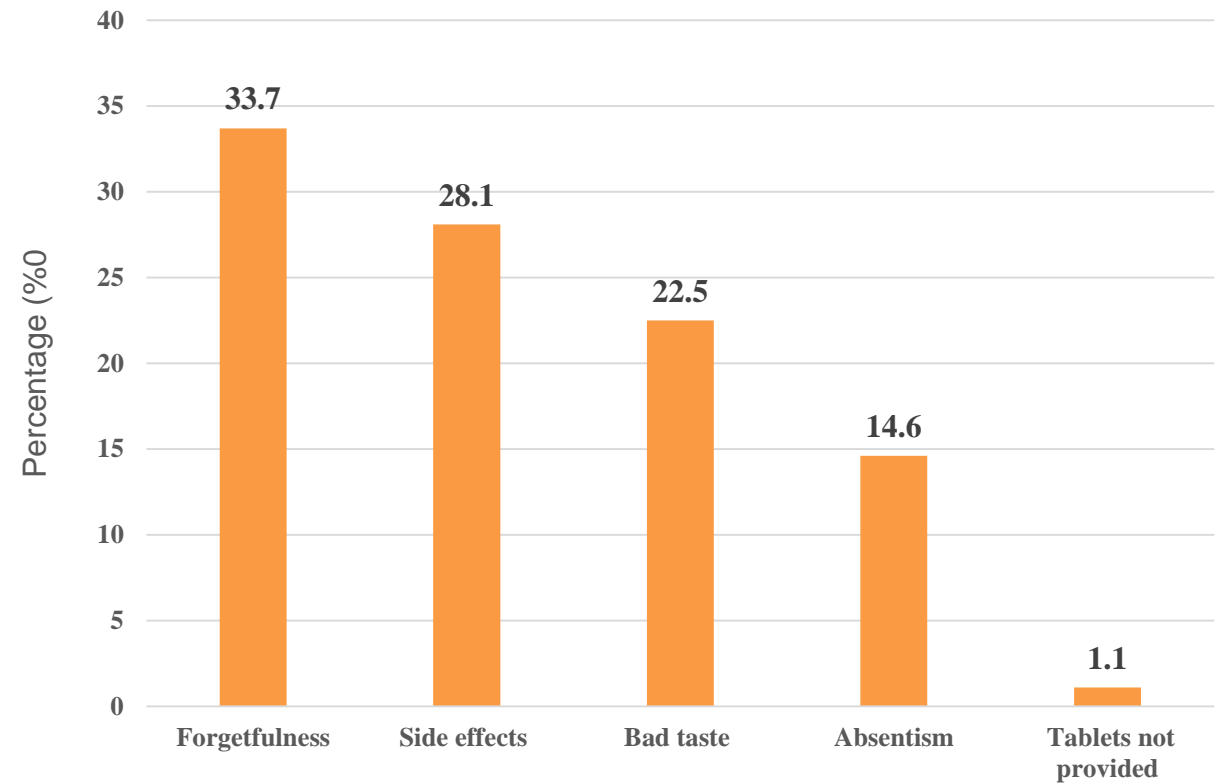


# Barriers to IFA Adherence

Ever missed taking IFA tablets (N=365)

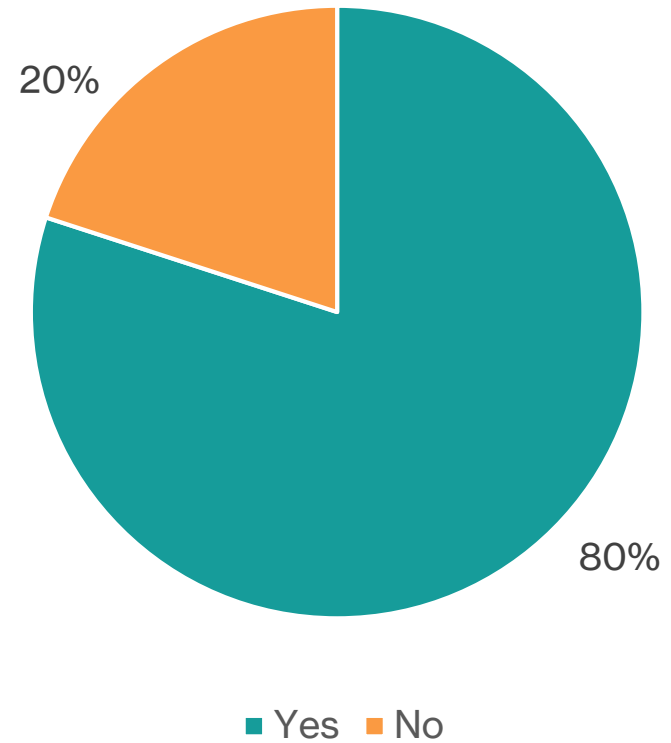


Reason for missed tablets (n=308)

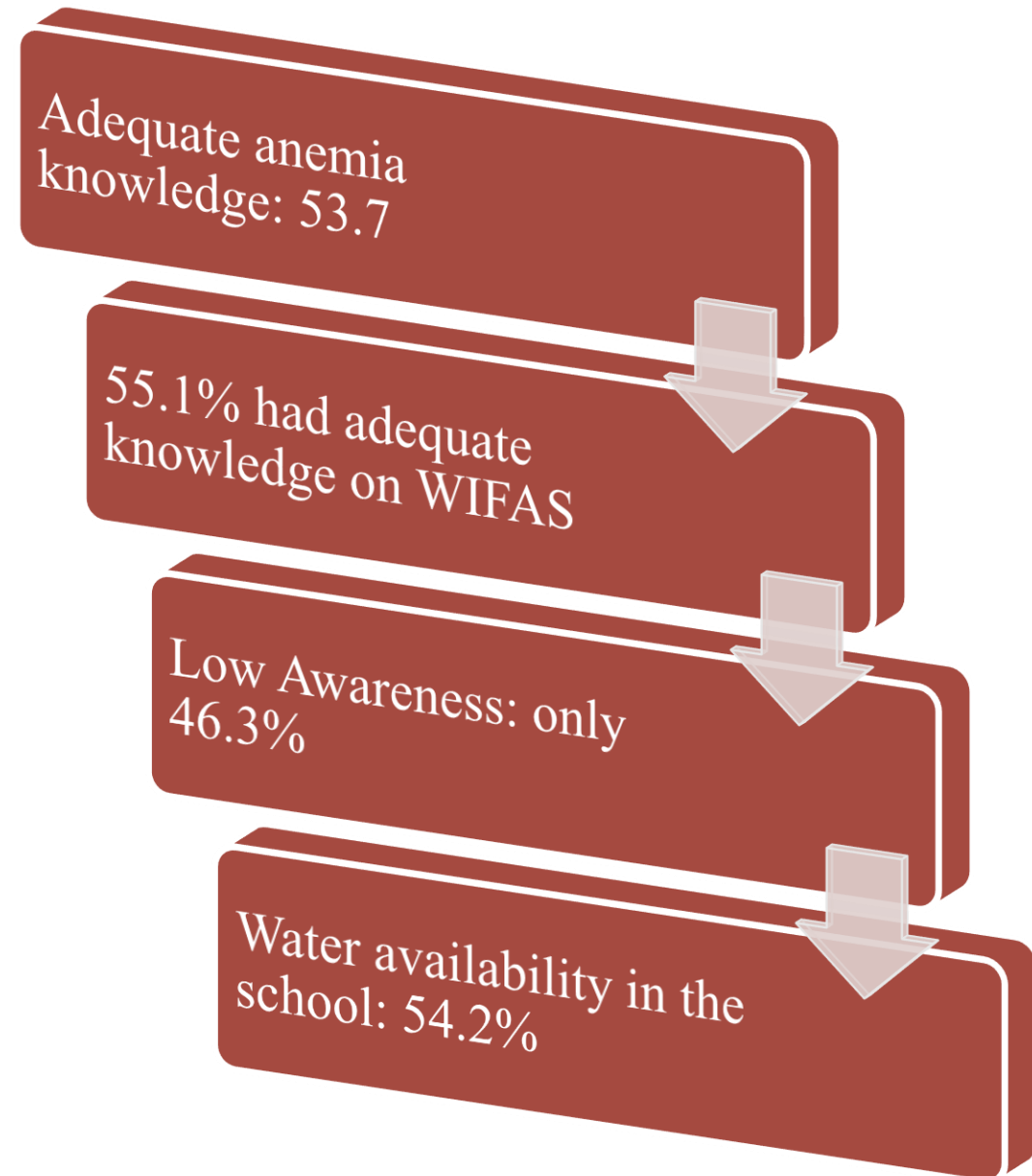


# SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT

Family support in taking IFA tablets  
(N=365)



# Knowledge & Environmental Influence in Adherence to IFA



# Multivariate Regression Results

## Factors associated with IFA Adherence

### Reference Categories

Parental education: No formal education

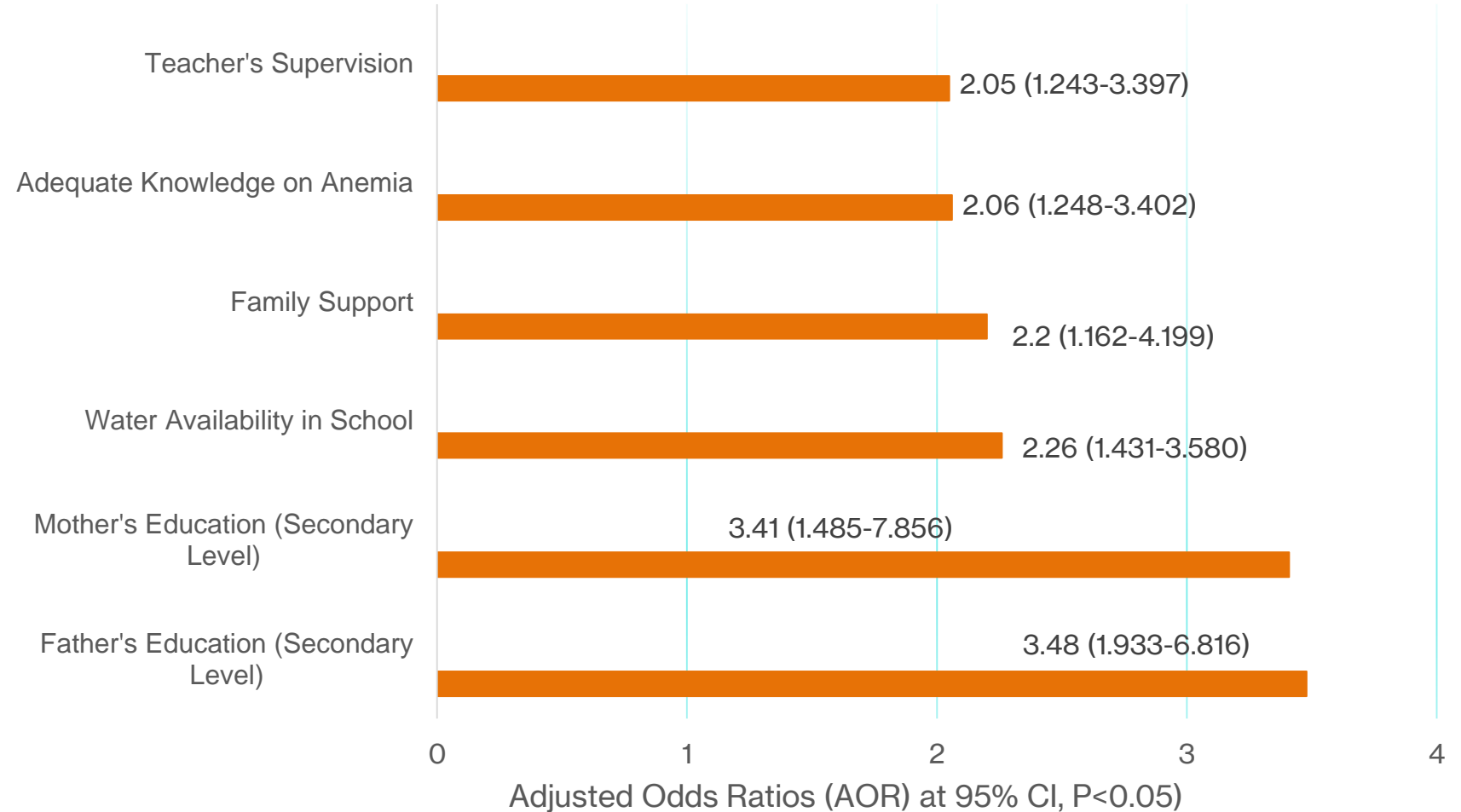
Knowledge: Inadequate

Teacher's Supervision: No

Family support: No

Water availability: No

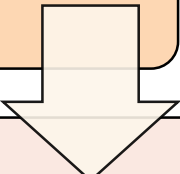
*Note: Confidence Intervals were drawn at 95%,  $p < 0.05$ .*



# CONCLUSION



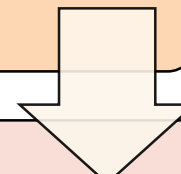
Adherence to WIFAS was moderate (54%) despite high coverage.



Significant disparities observed:  
Lower adherence among Dalit and Chhetri groups  
Lower adherence with low parental education.



Knowledge gaps persist:  
Poor anemia knowledge: 46.3%  
Poor WIFAS knowledge: 44.9%



Programmatic barriers:  
Low teacher supervision (33%)  
Side effects (nausea, stomach pain)  
Missed doses common

# PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

<b>Strengthen</b>	School-based WIFAS monitoring
<b>Improve</b>	Teacher supervision mechanisms
<b>Promote</b>	Family awareness on IFA importance
<b>Ensure</b>	<b>Availability of safe drinking water in schools</b>
<b>Integrate</b>	Nutrition education into school curriculum

# REFERNCES

1. Adolescent health. <https://www.who.int/health-topics/adolescent-health>. Accessed 23 Sept 2025.
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6. Ejara D, Ferede A, Shifa JE, Bekele F, Ahmed Hassen T. Compliance level and associated factors of iron folic acid supplementation among pregnant women in North Shoa Zone, Ethiopia. *Sci Rep*. 2024;14:13407. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-63111-x>.

**THANK YOU**



## **MAHESH BHATTA**

A Public Health Officer/Chief at the District Health Office, Sankhuwasabha, Koshi Province. An MEC (MPH) entrance topper in 2022, my work centers on reproductive health, infertility, and health system research. Serving as an author and editor at Samiksha Publication (since 2022) and contributing to multiple academic books for health sciences students.