

Motoric Score					
Enrollment	95,33 ± 12,58	95,33 ± 12,58	91,00 ± 16,08	98,20 ± 17,52	0.811
6 mo	111,03 ± 14,74	111,80 ± 14,32	111,65 ± 13,94	109,79 ± 10,77	0.012
Change (Δ)	16,47 ± 16,41 ¹	15,77 ± 16,75 ¹	20,65 ± 18,38 ^{1 a}	11,59 ± 15,82 ¹	0,005 ²

* All values are $x \pm SD$ assessed by The Bayley Scale Infant Development Thirth Edition (2006)

¹ Significantly difference before and 6 mo later within groups, $P < 0,05$ (Wilcoxon Sing Ranks Test)

² Significantly difference at 6 mo later from each groups $P < 0,01$ (Kruskal Wallis Test)

Abbreviations: FS-group = Food Supplementation-group; PS-group = Psychosocial Stimulation-group; FS+FP-group = both Food Supplementation and Psychosocial Stimulation-group; C-group = Control-group

In this study, food supplementation MP-ASI give effect being to increase the length of the infants but little effect on weight gain. Still not achieve optimal growth of infants in this study, among others, can be caused by the intake of nutrients, especially energy intake (61.20%) and protein (70.19%) infants were still lower than the nutritional adequacy should be. In addition, infants in these complementary feeding group had experienced diarrhea with an average length of duration of 5.11 days (range 2-14 days). A history of disease infections experienced by children causes of nutritional supplementation given can not be used by the body to achieve optimal growth, but this nutritional supplementation is needed to meet the nutritional needs of children after recovery from illness.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The potential local food source can be to produce for complementary feeding with optimal nutrient contain for optimal infant's growth and the infants who get food supplementation additional intake of nutrients, especially energy and protein so that infants become more active and able to carry out activities related with the better of motoric development.

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