Nutritional profile of children attend on a prevention program of dentistry.

**Resumo**
Growing is determinate by environment and by genetic potential, being strongly dependent of nutritional and morbidity conditions. This research checked the nutritional status of the attended population on multidisciplinary prevention program, offered on Research and Dental Care Center for Special Patients (Cepae – FOP - Unicamp), aiming to verify the prevalence of eutrophic, innutrition, overweight and obesity, showing that 25% of sample are on case of overweight and 7% if obesity.

**Palavras Chave:** overweight, obesity, anthropometrics indices

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**Introdução**
Growing is determinate by environment and by genetic potential, being strongly dependent of nutritional and morbidity conditions, therefore, as of three basic factors (age, weight and height) is possible to know anthropometrics indices (weight/age, height/age and weight/height) that are sensible to a deficit rating, nutritional status and life conditions of population groups. This research aim to check the nutritional status of the attended population on multidisciplinary prevention program, offered on Research and Dental Care Center for Special Patients (Cepae – FOP - Unicamp), aiming to verify the prevalence of eutrophic, innutrition, overweight and obesity. Using this evaluation became possible to identify the necessity of specific and directed actions for nutrition and health creating a growing monitoring protocol¹.

**Conclusões**
Even when it comes to participating children of a program that aim nutritional counseling, is possible to find a part of population in case of obesity or overweight, which is quite concerning, once that this conditions are potentially harmful to health.

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**Resultados e Discussão**
The anthropometric data was calculated on each appointment. The data analysis was made on distribution and frequency terms. The results show that 60% of sample are on a case of eutrophic, 8% of innutrition, 25% of overweight and 7% of obesity. With the collected data until now, we conclude that most children are on eutrophic or innutrition and only a small part on overweight or obesity.