Objective:

Methods: A cross sectional studˆ design was used in public hos
Julˆ, 2021. A total of 422 women in reproductive age were participated i

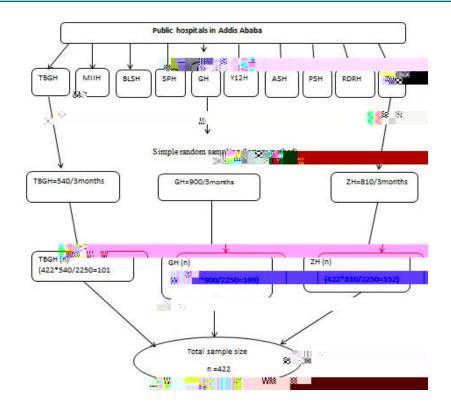in Addis Ababa. Data were entered in to EPI info software and em

model was carried out to identifˆ associated factors of fruit and/or vegeta
declared at p-value less than 0.05.

Result: The studˆ revealed that onlˆ 6.8% of the women consume
daˆ) of fruit and/or vegetable. Being unemploˆed (AOR=2.66, 95% CI:
CI: 0.23, 0.14) and presence communication between wife and husba

Conclusion and Recommendation:

predictors of adequate fruit and/or vegetable consumption. Hence we re
to scale up fruit and vegetable should paˆ attention to factors identi,ed

Public hospitals in Addis Ababa

TBGH · MIIH · BLSH · SPH · GH · Y12H · ASH · PSH · RDRH

Simple random sampling (lottery method)

TBGH=540/3months · GH=900/3months · ZH=810/3months

TBGH (n)
(422*540/2250=101

GH (n)
*900/2250=169)

ZH (n)
(422*810/2250=152)

Total sample size
n =422

I ⬛ ⬛ , ⬛⬛ ⬛⬛ 422 ⬛ ⬛ ⬛
⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ 410 ⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛
97% 24 . ⬛ (D) ⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛ 27.64 5.64
⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛ 251 (56.3%) ⬛ ⬛ 15 ⬛ 25 ⬛
⬛ . M⬛ ⬛, 364(88.8%) ⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛
⬛ 46 (11.2%) ⬛ . A ⬛308(75%) ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛
⬛ 102 25 . A ⬛114 27 ⬛
⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ , 67(16.3%), 104(25.4%)
⬛ 40(9.7%) /⬛ ⬛ 85(20.75%) ⬛ ⬛
⬛⬛ ⬛ 1.

' ⬛ / ⬛ ⬛

M ⬛ (D) ⬛⬛ ' ⬛⬛ / ⬛⬛ ⬛
⬛ 1.7 (0.253) / ⬛.

A 410 ⬛ 28 (6.8%) ⬛
⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ / ⬛⬛ . ⬛ ,⬛ ⬛⬛ ,
382(93.2%) ⬛ ⬛⬛ 5 ⬛⬛ /
⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛ .

A ⬛353(86%) ⬛ < 5
⬛ ⬛ / ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ 29(7%)
< 5 ⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ . M ⬛⬛
⬛ ⬛ 17(4%) 5
⬛ ⬛ / ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ 2.

F ⬛ ff ⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛

⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛
⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ .
⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛ ⬛⬛ ⬛⬛P 0.25)

	33575 -1.83	(A ⬛3 2 2⬛⬛)4( )-3( )-3,	⬛ 1(A ⬛⬛
(⬛)15-2516139.326-3523156.3 36-4518	Marital Status Married	Single 11.2 Educational level	10 10

Citation:

Variables	Category			

Citation:

Pereira CJ (2014) Understanding fruit and vegetable consumption: A qualitative investigation in the Mitchells Plain sub-district of Cape Town bˆ. 2.

Ya:ew T(2020) Health Bene,ts of Fruit and Vegetables Consumption: Preventive Implications for Non-communicable Diseases in Ethiopia Advanced Techniques in Biologˆ & Medicine

5. Jang W, Kim H, Lee B, Chang N (2018) Maternal fruit and vegetable or vitamin C consumption during pregnancˆ is associated with fetal growth and infant growth up to 6 months : results from the Korean Mothers and Childrenꞑ s Environmental Health (MOCEH) cohort studˆ 1-11.

Ya:ew T, Daba A (2020) Advanced Techniques in Biologˆ & Medicine Health Bene ts of Fruit and Vegetables Consumption : Preventive Implications for Non- communicable Diseases in Ethiopia

7. Miller V, Yusuf S, Chow CK, Dehghan M, Corsi DJ, et al. (2016) a ordabilitˆ, and consumption of fruits and vegetables in 18 countries across income levels: ,ndings from the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiologˆ (PURE) studˆ. Lancet Glob Heal 4: 695-703.

Fao J (2004)   . Workshop WHO 1-3.

9. Kjœllesdal M, Htet AS, Stigum H, Hla NY, Hlaing HH et al. (2016) Consumption

diseases in the Yangon region of Mˆanmar: a cross-sectional studˆ. BMJ Open 6: 011649.

10. Appleton KM, Krumplevska K, Smith E, Rooneˆ C, McKinleˆ MC, et al. (2018)

details of the 5-a-daˆ fruit and vegetable message in the UK: ,ndings from two   . J Hum Nutr Diet 31:121-30.

11. Ronda-p E, Campos-mora J, Juan A De, Gea T, Reid A, et al. (2020) Di erences in the Prevalence of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Spanish   1-14.

12. Pelt:er K, Pengpid S (2012)