The bidirectional relationship between growth and appetite has not been researched. Our aim was to prospectively examine the bidirectional association between growth and appetite traits during the first year of life. We followed up 450 healthy term infants for 12 months (m). Appetite traits at 4 weeks (wk), 6m and 12m were assessed using the Baby and Child Eating Behaviour Questionnaires. Infant feeding, growth, and appetite traits Enjoyment of Food (EF), Food Responsiveness (FR), Satiety Responsiveness (SR) and appetitive associations between cWFAZc (0-4wk, 4wk-6m, 6-12m) were assessed as conditional WFAZ change (cWFAZc) by saving the residuals from linear regression models of WFAZ at each successive time point versus WFAZ at the earlier time point. Multivariable linear regression was used to analyse bidirectional associations between cWFAZc (0-4wk, 4wk-6m, 6-12m) and appetite traits. Growth was calculated using the WHO 2006 growth reference. Growth was assessed as conditional WFAZ change (cWFAZc) by saving the residuals from linear regression models of WFAZ at each successive time point versus WFAZ at the earlier time point.
and Maputo City province relative to those from urban areas and other country provinces. The level of education of the child’s companion to the consultations was associated with anemia (p < 0.05), with higher rates observed in secondary level education. We observed no association between iron or serum ferritin values to anemia.

Key messages:
- Children aged 24-59 months, children from rural areas, and who are male are more vulnerable to suffering anemia than their peers, thus needing more monitoring during their growth.
- Nutritional-anemia-specific interventions targeting the first 1000 days of life may be helpful to its reduction in children.