

Study shows liquefied petroleum gas does not reduce stunted growth in infants

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An intervention that replaces biomass fuel (e.g., wood, dung, or agricultural crop waste) with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking does not reduce the risk for stunted growth in infants, according to a study published in the Jan. 4 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Noting that household air pollution is associated with stunted growth in [infants](#), William Checkley, M.D., Ph.D., from the Johns Hopkins Center for Global Non-Communicable Disease Research and Training in Baltimore, and colleagues conducted a [randomized trial](#) involving 3,200 [pregnant women](#) aged 18 to 34 years in four low- and [middle-income countries](#).

Women at nine to

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