The monthly incidence rate for pneumonia and severe pneumonia declined over time ($p=0.002$ & $p=0.001$). Young age, urban residence, index admission with clinical signs of rickets and severe pneumonia, were associated with subsequent pneumonia. Index admission with diarrhoea and monthly weight-for-length z-score had protective effect. Protective effect of improving monthly anthropometric measures were evident from month two onwards. Proportion of pneumonia progressing to severe form declined with time ($p=0.01$) but there was no evidence case fatality ratios changed over time ($p=0.41$).

Conclusions Improving nutritional status during recovery correlates directly with reduced susceptibility, but not with case fatality of pneumonia.