THE MAGNITUDE OF IRON-DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

IN

INFANTS AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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بسسواللة الرحن الرحس

. وَفِي اَنْفُسِكُمُ اَقَالَ تَشْعِرُون .

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Hb : Haemoglobin.

PcV : Packed Cell Volume.

MCV : Mean corpuscular volume.

MCH : Mean corpuscular haemoglobin.

TIBC : Total Iron Binding Capacity.

TSZ : Transferrin saturation percentage.

FEPP :

or : Free Erythrocyte Protoporphyrin.

FEP :

ms. : Month.

RDA : Recommended dietary allowances.

ZM : Parameter presented as a proportion

of standard median value.

circ. : Circumference.

Def. : Iron-deficient.

AUB : American University Of Byrout.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Despite the abundance of iron in man's environment, iron-deficiency is the most common nutritional deficiency in the western world and the most common cause for anaemia worldwide (Lukens, 1984).

In Egypt, iron-deficiency is responsible for more than 75% of causes of anaemia (Khalifa, 1983).

In the national surveys conducted in 1978 and 1980, the percentage of preschool children with Hb values below 11 gm / 100 ml were reported to be 38% and 39% respectively. The highest prevalence was among agegroup of 12-24 months (Galal, et al., 1984).

These low Hb values were attributed mainly to low iron-intake and its low bio-availability (non-haem). (Abdou and Moussa, 1975).

Hussein, et al., (1985) reported a prevalence of 32.4% in the school-age children. The magnitude of anaemia in the age - group 2 - 7 years was the same; 33%.

So the subject of anaemia in the age-group below 5 years, in relation to different dietary regimens, is lacking.

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to study the magnitude of anaemia in infants and toddlers (up to 60 months) and to throw more light on the availability of iron during weaning practices in Egypt and during the period of transition to the household diet. Evaluation of growth is going to be looked for as well.