

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND MOTHER-NEONATAL
IRON STATUS

THESIS

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BY

NABEEL MAHFOUZ MAHMOUD
M.B., B.Ch. & (M.Sc.)
(Pediatrics)

Under Supervision of

Prof. Dr.

ZEINAB BISHRY

Professor of Psychiatry
Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr.

AMIRA ALY SALEM

Professor of Pediatrics
Cairo University

Prof. Dr.

SALWA EL-RUSSEINY

Assistant Professor of
Biochemistry
Child Health Lab.
National Research Center

Dr.

HAGER A. ORABY

Researcher Child
Health Lab.

National Research Center

INSTITUTE OF POST GRADUATE
CHILDHOOD STUDIES
AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

” صدق الله العظيم ”

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AID	: Anemic and iron deificent.
FEP	: Free erythrocytic protoporphyrin.
Hct	: Hematocrite.
Hgb	: Hemoglobin.
H.S.E.C.	: High socio-economic class.
L.S.E.C.	: Low socio-economic class.
M.S.E.C.	: Middle socio-economic class.
NAID	: Non-anemic iron deficient.
ng	: Nanograme.
rpm	: Round per minute.
SF	: Serum ferritin.
SI	: Serum iron.
TS	: Transferrin saturation.
µg	: Micrograme.

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Introduction and Aim of Work

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Iron deficiency is the most widespread nutritional deficiency recognized through the world (Dallman et al., 1978). Iron deficiency anaemia is still a frequently encountered complication of pregnancy and even in developed countries may be responsible for maternal, foetal morbidity and mortality (McFee, 1973).

Anaemias of pregnancy are common particularly in tropical countries due to low standards of living in general, lack of proper nutrition and frequency of childbirth (Chaudhuri, 1970).

As iron deficiency anemia is the commonest type of anaemias encountered during pregnancy and the incidence of iron deficiency is related to socioeconomic, cultural and nutritional status and as also the relationship between mothers iron status and that of their babies is not yet clear. While some studies showed significant relationship (Colomer et al., 1987), others denied this finding

and suggested that a baby can get all his needs even in severe anemic mothers (MacPhail et al., 1980; Hussain et al., 1977 and Kelly et al., 1978). This lead us to this study.