



A CROSS SECTION STUDY ON IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN URBAN BIKANER

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ABSTRACT

Background- Iron deficiency is the most common cause of anemia and is one of the leading risk factors for disability and death worldwide, affecting an estimated 2 billion people. Methods- This was cross-sectional study. All the adolescent girls studying in standards 9th - 12th class who were given consent to hemoglobin estimation were included in the study. Results- The mean age of adolescent girls were 13.41±2.70 years and mean Hb level was 10.02±2.3 gm/dl. The association between SES and anemia was found statistically significant. The association between type of family and anemia was also found statistically significant. Conclusion- The prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls is alarmingly high in India.

KEYWORDS: Prevalence, Anemia, Adolescent.

INTRODUCTION

Iron deficiency is the most common cause of anemia and is one of the leading risk factors for disability and death worldwide, affecting an estimated 2 billion people.^[1] It is a state in which the content of iron in body is decreased, which manifests as decreased serum iron, decreased transferrin saturation, low hemoglobin and low hematocrit. It occurs in varying degrees of severity, which merge imperceptibly into one another.^[2,3]

Iron deficiency impairs work performance both during intense short-lived exercise and longer intervals. The decrease in work capacity is proportional to blood hemoglobin concentration. Low hemoglobin concentration in blood results in decreased oxygen capacity of hemoglobin with the parallel effect on blood carbon dioxide transport.^[4] Iron deficiency also results in decreased iron containing enzymes of mitochondrial respiratory chain in skeletal muscles with a concomitant decline in muscle respiratory capacity to utilize oxygen. This reduction in aerobic metabolism is associated with an increased susceptibility to fatigue.^[5]

WHO has classified anemia into three categories: mild (11.0 - 11.9 g/dl), moderate (8.0 - 10.9 g/dl) and severe (< 8 g/dl) anemia.^[6] UNICEF classified anemia to be mild in children, adolescent girls and pregnant women if the Hb level in blood is between 8.0 and 10.99 g/dl among children, 10.0 to 11.99 g/dl among adolescent girls and 8.0 - 10.99 g/dl Hb level among pregnant women. For severely anemic the Hb level should be below 5.0 g/dl among children, 8.0 g/dl among

adolescent girls and 5.0 g/dl among pregnant women. Accordingly moderate anemia is denoted when the Hb level is between mild and severe anemia.^[7]

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This was cross-sectional study conducted at UHTC Mukta Prasad colony, Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner. All the adolescent girls studying in standards 9th - 12th class who were given consent to hemoglobin estimation were included in the study. The girls ≥20 years, and those suffering from any chronic disease were not included in the study. A total of 300 girls were interviewed and were investigated for their Hemoglobin concentration. A predesigned and pretested schedule was used to collect the information about the participants.

RESULTS

Table 1: Base line data.

Hb level(gm/dl)	10.02±2.3 gm/dl
Age (years)	13.41±2.70 years

The mean age of adolescent girls were 13.41±2.70 years and mean Hb level was 10.02±2.3 gm/dl.

Table 2: Prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls.

Hb level (g/dl)	No. of girls	Percentage
>11	81	27.00
10.0-11.9	156	52.00
7.0-9.9	57	19.00
<7.0	6	2.00
Total	300	100.00

The prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls was found as 73.00%. Out of 219 anemic girls, 156 girls were suffering from mild degree of anemia and 57 girls were

having moderate degree of anemia. Only 6 girls were found severely anemic.

Table 3: Association between socio-demographic profile and anemia.

Socio-demographic variable	Anemia present (n=219)	Anemia absent (n=81)	Statistics
Socio-demographic class			
I	5	12	P- Value=0.01
II	16	24	
III	21	29	
IV	177	16	
Type of family			
Joint	38	24	P-Value= 0.024
Nuclear	181	57	

Most of the girls i.e. 293 Girls belonged to the socioeconomic class II, III, IV. The association between SES and anemia was found statistically significant. The association between type of family and anemia was also found statistically significant.

DISCUSSION

Anemia during adolescence influence women's entire life cycle. It also has negative consequences for survival, growth, development of their children later in life. The Government of India has made the adolescent health as a part of RCH package since 1997.

Later to combat the problem, Government of India started Adolescent Girls anemia Control Program with technical support from UNICEF. The main interventions of this program were later continued under the heads of SABLA and WIFS scheme under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK). In the base line survey for the program by UNICEF, 65- 99% of adolescent girls were found anemic, at various states of country.^[8]

In this study the prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls was observed as 73.00%, which is very close to the observations taken by Ratiet al^[9] and Patnaik et al^[10], who found the prevalence as 80% and 78.8% in their studies in rural areas of Karnataka and Odisha respectively. Though Kaur et al¹¹ observed anemia prevalence rate as 59.8% in rural Wardha (Maharashtra). Whereas a very high prevalence of anemia (90.1%) was noted by Kulkarni et al¹² in adolescent girls of a urban slum in Nagpur.

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of under nutrition and anemia among adolescent girls is alarmingly high in India.

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