INTRODUCTION

Anemia, a common associate of adolescence particularly in women due to physiological changes, continues even in adulthood. The increased demand during pregnancy and lactation, if not met, can result in anemia, and a well-known fact supported by many studies has made the physicians to shift their focus on this group. Identifying this silent nutritional deficiency in women of reproductive age is important not only for the uneventful pregnancy and healthy offspring but also for maintaining the health and well-being to maintain and improve the work efficiency and quality of life [1].

Supplements are provided during the growth period in children and early adolescence through a government-initiated project in schools, aims to tackle this condition in this age group. In spite of continuous efforts by the health-care providers and government initiatives in India, it is saddening that one in every two women still suffers from anemia [2]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the highest number of individuals affected by anemia is observed in non-pregnant women aged 15-49.99 years [3].

The most neglected is the non-pregnant women population in their recent past, and those who were pregnant/lactating mothers. We captured details of history and findings of general examination. Anemia, a common associate of adolescence particularly in women due to its non-specific clinical signs and lack of testing even among medical students. Anemia is associated with a low work capacity, as well as lasting effects on learning and cognitive function, attention, behavior and growth, identification of the disease, and contributing factors are a first step toward its management. Hence, we conducted this study to determine the prevalence of anemia among our PG women medics.

METHODS

An observational, analytical study was conducted to determine the proportion of female medical students with anemia in a medical college from coastal South India, after obtaining the Institutional Ethics Committee’s approval and written informed consent from the participants. Our primary objective was to estimate the extent of anemia in women PG medical students and the factors contributing to it.

Participants were female PG medical students belonging to first, second, and third year of postgraduation from our institution, who gave their written consent. We also excluded those with bleeding disorders, a history of hematological disorders (i.e., thalassemia trait, sickle cell trait, and malignant conditions), who underwent major surgery in the recent past, and those who were pregnant/lactating mothers.

We captured details of history and findings of general examination on a pre-determined and pretested proforma. The hemoglobin (Hb) estimation was performed by automated method and results interpreted as per the WHO criteria [5]. Anemia is established if the Hb is below the cutoff points as recommended by the WHO.

Statistical analysis

Data were captured using Microsoft Excel worksheets (2010) and analyzed. Results were expressed as frequency, percentage, range,
mean, and standard deviation (SD); tables were used to depict the results. We used descriptive analysis, and Chi-square test was used for analysis.

**RESULTS**

We enrolled 100 women medical PG students aged 23-29 years with a mean±SD age of 25.92±1.5 years and body mass index (BMI) of 21.51±2.97. Of 44 (44.0%) anemic students, 21 (47.73%) belonged to the 3rd year postgraduation. Only 16 students were underweight, eight in anemic and non-anemic group each (Table 1). None had any history of occult bleeding or abnormal bleeding tendency. Twenty-four (24.0%) students had taken anthelmintic treatment within 6 months of enrollment.

Mean Hb levels of the study group were 11.54±1.21 g/dL with a range of 9.5-14 g/dL (Table 2). There was a statistically significant difference (p<0.05) between mean Hb level of the anemic students (Hb - 10.35 g/dL) and non-anemic individuals (Hb - 12.49 g/dL).

**Dietary habits**

A questionnaire was used to gather information regarding the dietary habits of the female PGs that included, dietary habits (type of food and extra meal) and beverages. There were 19 (19.0%) vegetarians, of whom 11 (57.9%) were anemic. Remaining 81 were mainly non-vegetarians who consumed either fish, meat, or egg once a day. Only 33 (40.7%) were anemic among non-vegetarians. There was no statistical significant difference (p>0.05) in the occurrence of anemia among vegetarians (mean±SD Hb = 11.21 g/dL ± 1.11) and non-vegetarians (mean±SD Hb = 11.61 g/dL ± 1.23).

Thirty-six (36.0%) participants consumed extra meals between their three main meals. There were 17 (17.0%) individuals who drank tea within one hour of a meal as a habit. Although eight (50.0%) of them were anemic, there was no statistical significance (p>0.05) in HB level/anemia in these groups (Table 3).

**Effect of menstruation on hemoglobin status**

There was no statistically significant difference (p>0.05) in the duration of menstruation between non-anemic (4.12±0.82 days) and anemic students (4.25±0.61 days). Heavy flow was noted in 37 (37.0%) subjects as reported to pass clots. There was no statistically significant association (p>0.05) between anemia and heavy flow (Table 3).

**DISCUSSION**

Anemia, mankind’s oldest disease, caused by nutritional deficiency, still remains a global issue though causes and severity vary from developed to developing and underdeveloped countries. With the advent of time, many fatal diseases have been identified, yet anemia is a concern to the physicians particularly when occurs in women. Increased demands during adolescence due to physiological changes and during pregnancy and lactation make the young women more vulnerable. In addition, food faddism and avoidance of particular food group are common in young women which increase the risk of micronutrient deficiencies [6]. This is largely unnoticed condition in this age group. Although various studies have been done in young women, particularly, women medics, there are limited data regarding anemia in women PG medical students. We selected this population, as the medical awareness is high in this group and is self-sufficient to support them financially.

The prevalence of anemia in young women in Asia is estimated to be 33% [3]. Mittal et al. reported that anemia is common in adolescent girls, more frequent among younger group (71.15%) compared to older (28.85%). Girls from lower socioeconomic group (76.92%) comprised greater proportion of those with anemia [7]. Prevalence among young college women is estimated to be 24.62-26.7% [8] in United Arab Emirates (UAE) [9] and 25.4% in Sri Lanka [10]. In India, prevalence among young women is reported to be 56.0% [11]. Few studies have assessed the prevalence of anemia in young Indian women medics varying between 19.13% [12] and 47.37 [13]. Khan et al. [14] too reported a high rate of prevalence of anemia in undergraduate medics. We observed a higher prevalence of 44%.

Pasupala et al. [15] in their study on south Indian medical students reported that Indian women have lower Hb. The mean Hb value of

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**Table 1: Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia, with physical parameters of the study subjects**

| Parameter | n (%) | Anemic | Non-anemic |
|-----------|-------|--------|------------|
| All students | 44 (44) | 56 (56) |
| Year | 1<sup>st</sup> | 12 (27.3) | 19 (33.9) |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | 11 (25) | 17 (30.6) |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | 21 (47.7) | 20 (35.7) |
| BMI | Underweight (<18.5) | 8 (18.2) | 8 (14.3) |
| Normal (>18.5-24.9) | 35 (79.5) | 40 (71.4) |
| Overweight (≥25-30) | 1 (2.3) | 8 (14.3) |
| Obese (≥30) | 0 | 0 |

N=100. Table shows distribution of anemia and physical characteristics. 3<sup>rd</sup> year students were anemic in higher in proportion; none were obese. BMI: Body mass index

**Table 2: Proportion of participants with the four sets of classification of anemia**

| Hb (g/dL) | Frequency (%) |
|-----------|---------------|
| Non-anemic | >12 | 56 (56) |
| Mild anemic | 11-11.99 | 12 (12) |
| Moderately anemic | 10.9 | 32 (32) |
| Severely anemic | <7.99 | 0 (0) |
| Total | | 100 (100) |

N=100. Classification of anemia based on the WHO classification. None were severely anemic. Hb: Hemoglobin

**Table 3: Distribution of non-anemic and anemic subjects according to dietary habits**

| Parameter assessed | n (%) | p value |
|--------------------|-------|---------|
| Number of meals supplemented with meat, fish, or egg per day | | |
| Zero | 8 (18.2) | 2 (3.6) | 0.010 |
| One | 11 (25) | 30 (53.6) | |
| Two | 16 (36.4) | 14 (25) | |
| Three | 4 (9.1) | 5 (8.9) | |
| Drinking tea within one hour of a main meal | | |
| Yes | 8 (18.2) | 9 (16.1) | 0.780 |
| No | 36 (81.2) | 47 (83.9) | |
| Passage of clots in menstrual blood | | |
| Yes | 19 (43.2) | 18 (32.1) | 0.256 |
| No | 25 (56.8) | 38 (67.8) | |
| Anthelmintic treatment within the past year | | |
| Yes | 7 (15.9) | 17 (30.4) | 0.093 |
| No | 37 (84.1) | 39 (69.6) | |
| Taking iron supplements | | |
| Yes | 8 (18.2) | 4 (7.1) | 0.092 |
| No | 36 (81.8) | 52 (92.9) | |

N=100. Factors affecting the nutritional status were analyzed, none had significant effect on the status of hemoglobin except number of meals supplemented with meat, fish, or egg per day.
our participants was 11.54 g/dL; it was 10.35 g/dL among the anemic participants and 12.49 g/dL among non-anemic participants. Debbarma et al. too observed the mean Hb levels (11.6%) in female medics and 50.0% of female medics were anemic [4]. In medics from UAE, mean Hb was higher (12.83±1.49) [8]. Manjula et al. [12] noted a mean Hb of 12.74 g/dL; they reported higher Hb levels (11.39 ±0.63) in anemic students compared to our study. Surprisingly, in spite of having adequate medical knowledge, 81.8% of anemic students were not on iron supplements in our study.

Ayoub et al. reported mean Hb of 12.8 g/dL±1.49 in female medics from Dubai [8]. Similar higher Hb concentration (13.7 g/dL) was noted by Shams et al. [1] in Tehran, wherein anemic medical students had mean Hb 11.60±9. g/dL of Hb which was higher compared to our anemic study population which could be due to the average low Hb levels of Indian women [16].

We followed the WHO criteria [5] to classify anemia into mild, moderate, and severe anemia. None of the participants in our study had severe anemia. Other studies in women medics also have not reported severe anemia [11,14-15]. Except from Rumi et al. with one female medic with Hb <8.0 g/dL [4]. Moderate anemia was most common among our study population (32%) while mild anemia was less (12%). Rumi et al. too report a higher rate of mild (23.9%) and moderate (26.6%) anemia in female medics [4]. In contrast, Chaturanga et al. [10] noted lesser prevalence of moderate (17.5%) and mild anemia (7.9%). Contrastingly, results have been reported from India too, with mild anemia being more common (83.33%-7.0%) in women undergraduate medics [1,13]. Khan et al. noted mild anemia in women undergraduates in 44% and moderate in 12% [14]. However, Karkar et al. from Vadodara reported almost equal occurrence of mild and moderate anemia (mild=42.5% and moderate=43.11%) [16].

We did not find any significant correlation between BMI and anemia in our study population. Normal BMI was observed in 79.5% of anemic students and 71.4% of non-anemics. Only one student was overweight and was anemic compared to eight in non-anemic group. None of our PGs was obese, similar to the observation of Manjula et al. [12]. In their study, normal and overweight category occupied a major portion in normal (18.5%) and anemic (81.5%) women medics. Undernourished comprised of 21.6% in anemic group and 78.4% in non-anemic group. We did not find any positive association between BMI and anemia in our study population.

Meat products such as red meat, poultry, and fish represent excellent dietary sources of highly bioavailable heme iron. Low consumption of red meat, vegetables, fruits, and cereals has been reported to be associated with iron deficiency anemia [17]. It is not surprising that anemia was less frequent in those who consumed non-vegetarian diet. Similar reports from India have pointed out this finding [12-14].

Other food habits, which were considered in this study, including drinking tea after main meals and consumption, which has been reported in 26.92% of young girls [7], did not show a statistically significant association with anemia though 50% of those who drank tea after food within an hour of main meal were anemic. Tea is known to reduce iron absorption from the gut, failed to prove the same in our study. Similar observation was reported from a study in the Abdulaziz University [18].

Heavy menstrual blood loss is an important risk factor to develop iron deficiency anemia; however, in our study, there was no statistically significant relationship between anemia and the number of days, the participants have menstruated. None of our participants had menstrual flow >4.5 days which is well within the normalcy. We found heavy flow as observed in few participants did not contribute to anemia. These observations are similar to that from the study at University of Hal [19].

Shill et al. [20] have documented the positive association between heavy flow and anemia as a greater number of anemic subjects (n=34).
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