

THE PREVALENCE OF ANEMIA IN RURAL WOMEN OF KAUSHAMBI, UP

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ABSTRACT : Anemia is defined as a qualitative or quantitative deficiency of hemoglobin. Hemoglobin carries oxygen from the lungs to the tissue. Anemia leads to hypoxia (lack of oxygen) in organs. Oxygen is most important for survival of life. Anemia is condition of an abnormally low number of red blood cells. Insufficient iron in the diet is the most common cause of anemia. Lack of vitamin B₁₂ and folic acid in the diet is also responsible for anemia. Menstrual bleeding or iron deficiency tends to cause a mild chronic anemia with symptom and weakness. The most common symptoms of anemia is usually fatigue. In the present study the blood samples of anemic and normal women of Manjhanpur, Kaushambi district were examined for hemoglobin, iron, TIBC, calcium, phosphorus, albumin and globulin. In anemic women the value of hemoglobin, iron, TIBC, calcium, phosphorus and albumin was decreased where as globulin was increased from normal range.

Key Words: Hemoglobin, iron, TIBC, Calcium, Phosphorus, Albumin and Globulin.