به نام خدا

بیمار خانم ۱۸ ساله با شکایت تپش قلب و درد قفسه سینه از دو هفته اخیر مراجعه کرده است.

تپش قلب بیمار در حالت استراحت هم وجود داشته و در هفته های اخیر به دنبال افزایش فعالیت درد قفسه سینه و تنگی نفس افزایش یافته است.

بیمار از خستگی زودهنگام شاکی بود. درد قفسه سینه به جایی انتشار نداشته و در فعالیت رخ میدهد و با کاهش فعالیت درد بیمار بهبود میابد.

BP=90/pulse, PR=132/min, RR=18, T=36.5, W=45, L=155

ملتحمه كاملا" رنگ پريده مي باشد. اسكلرا ايكتريك نيست.

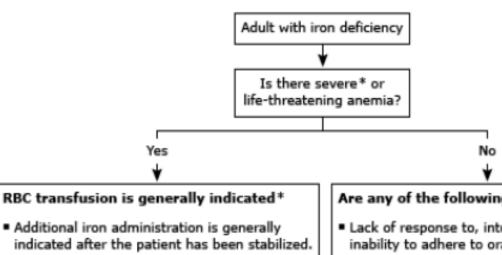
در معاینه قلب S1 و S2 بدون سوفل سمع شد. سمع ریه ها نرمال است.

.شکم نرم است. تندرنس ندارد. اندام ها نرمال می باشند.

بیمار همراه خودش یک نوار قلب به همراه داشت که تاکی کاردی واضح با rate برابر ۱۳۲ در دقیقه ولی تغییرات دیگری نداشت.

14.4/-1/4.	M.	Ayazı		
Test W.B.C R.B.C HGB HCT MCH MCHC MCV	上上上上	Result V, T F, 1 P, A YV, T 19,09 YP,91 PP,09 P19	Unit \.^\mm^\mathref{mm^\mathref	Normal Range 4, 1 . 4, 2, 4 17-10, 0 79-99 77-77 77-77 77-77 19-90 19-90
PLT	H	9A,Y	%	449
Neut		79.	%	740
Lymph		٥.٣	%	10

	14.4/.4/4.	M.Ayazi		
Biochemistry		Result	<u>Unit</u>	Normal Range
Test		<.,1	ng/ml	Negative: < · , \
کمیTroponin		11	ng/ml	111.
ferritin		19	mg/dl	10-40
Urea		.,٧٣	mg/dl	.,٧-1,۴
Creatinine		189	meg/L	180-180
trNa res/-vir-	الربار مرموانيك	4,4	meq/L	٣,٥-٥,٥
K		٥٢	Ug/dl	TV-190
TIPE 15 TO TO	الريخ يوالده	440	micg/dl	7040.
TIBC BS	and the state of	۸۲	mg/dl	<17.



Refer to inset box for additional management

considerations.

Are any of the following present?

- Lack of response to, intolerance of, or inability to adhere to oral iron
- Surgery planned within the next two months
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Gastrectomy or bariatric surgery
- Dialysis-dependent kidney disease

Yes

IV iron is generally preferred 1

- Premedications generally are not used.
- The main considerations in choice of formulation are cost and whether a single dose infusion is preferred.
- Refer to inset box for additional management considerations.
- Refer to UpToDate for drug information and table that lists IV iron products and dosing.

Oral iron is generally preferred

- Dosing is once per day on alternate days (or Monday, Wednesday, Friday).
- Duration of therapy depends on iron deficit (typical range, six weeks to six months).
- Refer to inset box for additional management considerations.
- Refer to UpToDate for drug information and table that lists oral iron products and their iron content.

Additional management considerations

- If anemic, check response to treatment in two or more weeks (interval depends on acuity and ease of testing) and periodically thereafter. Refer to UpToDate for expected response.
- If isolated iron deficiency without anemia, check ferritin after a course of treatment.
- Address lack of response with additional testin as appropriate, such as testing for:
- Other causes of anemia
- . For oral iron, conditions that interfere with a
- Ongoing blood loss
- Determine and address cause(s) of iron deficie such as:
- Lack of dietary iron (unusual)
- Conditions that interfere with absorption
- Heavy menstrual bleeding
- Source of gastrointestinal blood loss, especially for adults over 40 to 50 years

- * Severe anemia generally refers to a hemoglobin level of <7 to 8 g/dL or anemia with symptoms of hemodynamic compromise or cardiac ischemia. RBC transfusion is the fastest way to raise the hemoglobin level in these individuals, although some people may tolerate lower hemoglobin levels without transfusion and may reasonably decline transfusions for asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic anemia with a hemoglobin in this range. One unit of RBCs contains approximately 200 mg of iron, which is unlikely to completely replete body iron stores.
- ¶ Some experts will give a trial of oral iron first before using IV iron, especially if resources or facilities for administering IV iron are limiting. IV iron provides full replacement much more rapidly than oral iron and does not cause gastrointestinal side effects. IV iron can be given in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy but not the first trimester (due to lack of safety data in the first trimester). Concerns about anaphylaxis with IV iron mainly apply to a formulation that is no longer available. Minor infusion reactions such as flushing and myalgias occur in <1% of individuals and are generally treated by pausing the infusion.



Your Primary Care Provider

Holistic Approach Diagnosis and Coordination Treatment

of Care

Health Promotion



Preventive Care

Chronic Disease Management Patient Education

Causes and diagnosis of iron deficiency and iron deficiency anemia in adults

استاد راهنما

خانم دکتر عبادتی – استادیار – عضو هیأت علمی گروه پزشکی خانواده متخصص پزشکی خانواده

ارایه دهنده

رسول اسمى-دستيار پزشكى خانواده

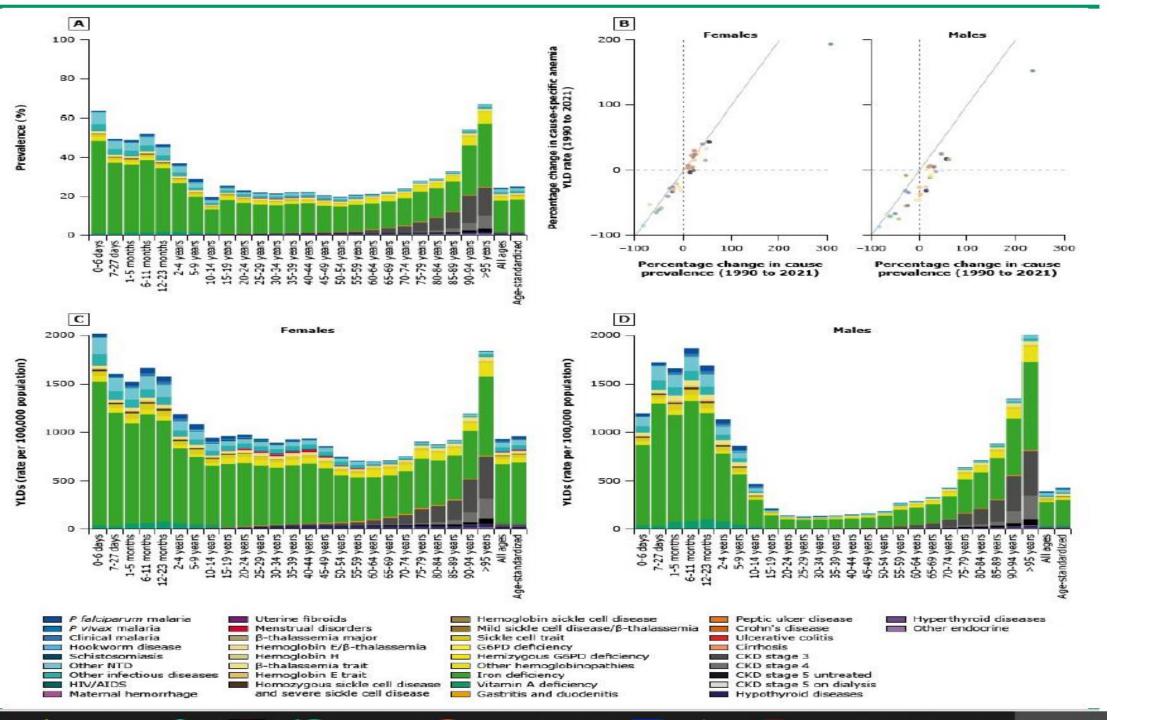
کم خونی ایشان از حدود ۶ ماه قبل شروع شده است و از همان موقع با کاهش وزن هم همراه بوده است (حدود ۱۲ کیلوگرم در مدت ۴ ماه) بارها به پزشک مراجعه و قرص آهن دریافت کرده و بهبودی نسبی داشته اما مجددا" علایم کم خونی داشته است.

در طی این مدت علایم یبوست را ذکر میکند. گاهی اینقدر یبوست شدید بوده و به دلیل یبوست از خوردن قرص آهن به دلیل تشدید آن نگران است بارها از پودرهای اتیلن گلیکول و شیاف های بیزاکودیل برای درمان استفاده کرده است. مجرد می باشد و سابقه پریودهای منظم داشته است.

عادات غذایی خاصی ندارد اما میوه و سبزیجات کم مصرف می کند. سابقه جراحی ندارد. بجز داروهای یبوست و آهن داروی خاصی مصرف نمی کند. در خانواده سابقه بیماری خاصی وجود ندارد.

INTRODUCTION

- Iron deficiency (ID) is a major global health issue.
- Early diagnosis and treatment are crucial to prevent complications.
- EPIDEMIOLOGY
- Affects >12% of the global population, especially:
 - Women of reproductive age
 - Children
 - Individuals in low- and middle-income countries
- **US data:** 20–65% of menstruating women have low iron stores.



Causes & Risk Factors

Major Causes:

1.Blood Loss

- 1. GI bleeding (ulcers, colon cancer)
- 2. Heavy menstrual bleeding
- 3. Frequent blood donation

2. Reduced Absorption

- 1. Celiac disease
- 2. Autoimmune gastritis / *H. pylori*
- 3. Bariatric surgery

3.Other Causes

- 1. High-intensity athletics
- 2. Rare genetic disorders (e.g., IRIDA)

Causes and risk factors for iron deficiency in adults

Decreased intake
Vegetarian, vegan, or other diet with limited sources of iron
In infants, use of unmodified (nonformula) cow's milk before age 12 months, or exclusive breastfeeding from age 6 to 12 months
Decreased iron absorption
Celiac disease
Atrophic/autoimmune gastritis
Helicobacter pylori
Bariatric surgery
Medications that reduce gastric acidity (unlikely to be the sole cause)
Genetic disorders such as IRIDA (rare)
Blood or iron loss
Heavy menstrual bleeding
Pregnancy and lactation
Gastric ulcer disease or gastritis
Colorectal cancer
Gastrointestinal telangiectasias, HHT
Bleeding disorders such as VWD
Gastrointestinal parasites
Frequent blood donation
Surgical blood loss
Iatrogenic (frequent blood draws)
Hemodialysis

Stages of Iron Deficiency

- **1.Depleted Iron Stores** (↓ ferritin, no anemia)
- **2.Functional Iron Deficiency** (↓ TSAT, no anemia)
- **3.Iron Deficiency Anemia** (↓ Hb, microcytosis)

Distribution of body iron in men and women

	70 kg man	60 kg woman
Iron stores - transferrin, ferritin, hemosiderin	0.7 g	0.3 g*
Hemoglobin	2.5 g	1.9 g
Myoglobin	0.14 g	0.13 g
Heme enzymes	0.01 g	0.01 g
TOTAL	3.35 g	2.34 g

Clinical Manifestations

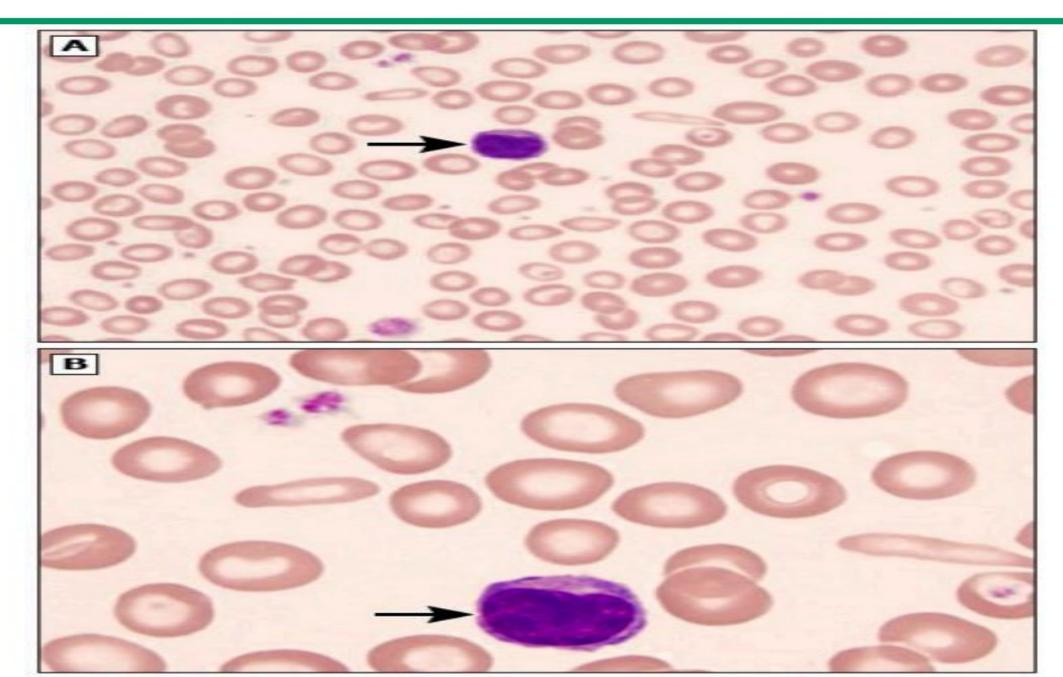
Symptoms:

- Fatigue, weakness
- Pica (especially pagophagia—ice craving)
- Restless legs syndrome (RLS)

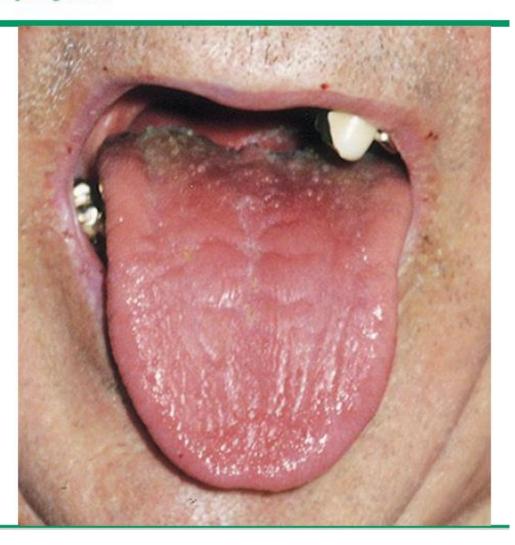
Physical Signs:

- Pallor
- Atrophic glossitis
- Koilonychia (spoon nails)

Peripheral blood smear in iron deficiency anemia showing microcytic, hypochromic red blood cells



Atrophic glossitis



Atrophic glossitis



Koilonychia (spoon nail) associated with iron deficiency





Angular cheilitis



Angular cheilitis in a patient with iron deficiency



Diagnostic Workup

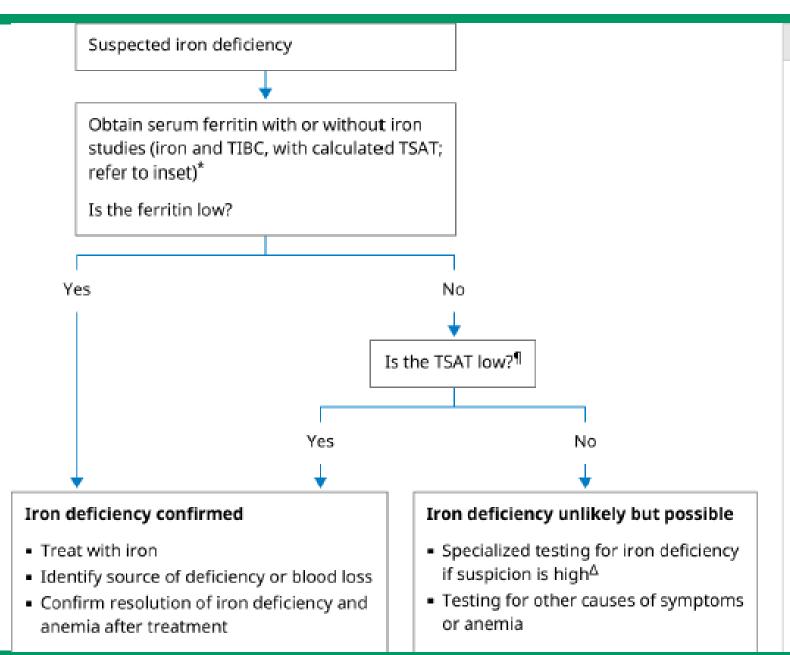
Initial Tests:

•CBC: Hb, MCV, MCH

•Iron Studies:

- **Serum ferritin** (best marker)
- Transferrin saturation (TSAT)
- Serum iron & TIBC

Diagnosis of iron deficiency in adults



Findings in iron deficiency (selected examples)

History:

- Symptoms of anemia such as undue fatigue
- Pica, pagophagia, or restless legs syndrome
- Autoimmune gastritis or celiac disease
- · Heavy menses or prior pregnancies
- GI bleeding or frequent blood donation

Examination:

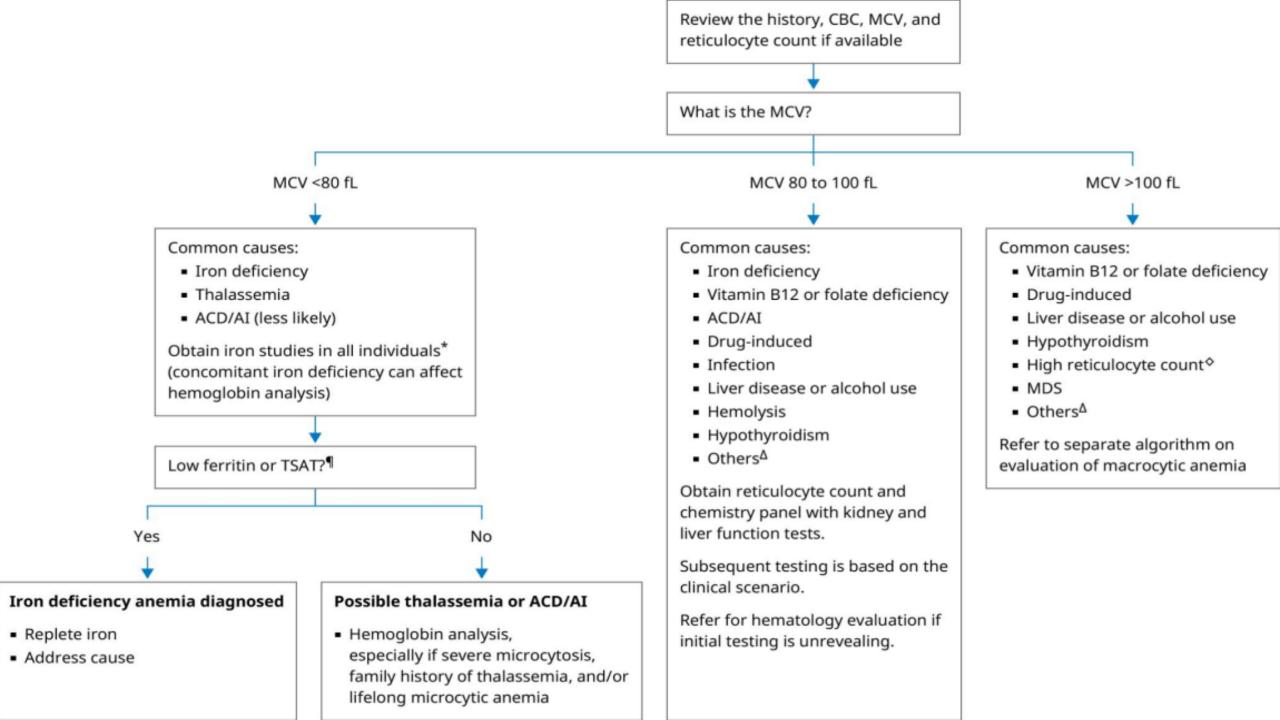
- Pallor, brittle skin
- Fingernail changes (spoon shape, horizontal lines)
- Cheilosis, loss of tongue papillae
- Occult blood in stool

CBC:

- Anemia, low RBC count
- Normocytic or microcytic RBCs
- Low reticulocyte count
- High platelet count

Iron studies:

- Ferritin <30 ng/mL (or <41 ng/mL if anemia and comorbidities are present)*
- TSAT <20%[¶]



Laboratory findings in different stages of iron deficiency

	Normal	Iron deficiency without anemia	Iron deficiency with mild anemia	Iron deficiency with severe anemia	
Hemoglobin	Normal range*	Normal range*	9 to 12 g/dL (90 to 120 g/L)	6 to 7 g/dL (60 to 70 g/L)	
Red blood cell size and appearance	Normal	Normal	Normal or slight hypochromia (slight decrease in MCHC)	Microcytosis (decrease in MCV) and hypochromia (decrease in MCHC)	
Serum ferritin	40 to 200 ng/mL (40 to 200 mcg/L; 89.9 to 449 picoM/L)	< 40 ng/mL (< 40 mcg/L; < 89.9 picoM/L)	< 20 ng/mL (< 20 mcg/L; < 45 picoM/L)	<10 ng/mL (<10 mcg/L; <22.5 picoM/L)	
Serum iron	60 to 150 mcg/dL (10.7 to 26.7 microM/L)	60 to 150 mcg/dL (10.7 to 26.7 microM/L)	< 60 mcg/dL (< 10.7 microM/L)	<40 mcg/dL (<7.1 microM/L)	
Total iron-binding capacity (TIBC; transferrin)	300 to 360 mcg/dL (53.7 to 64.4 microM/L)	300 to 390 mcg/dL (53.7 to 69.8 microM/L)	350 to 400 mcg/dL (62.6 to 71.6 microM/L)	>410 mcg/dL (>73.4 microM/L)	
Transferrin saturation (serum iron/ITBC)	20 to 50%	20%	< 15%	<10%	
Reticulocyte hemoglobin [1]	30.6 to 35.4 pg	22.3 to 34.7 pg	14.8 to 34.0 pg	Data not available	
Bone marrow iron stain	Adequate iron present	Iron absent	Iron absent	Iron absent	
Erythrocyte zinc protoporphyrin, ng/mL RBC	30 to 70	30 to 70	100 to 200	100 to 200	

Test	What it measures	Finding in iron deficiency	Finding in iron overload
Standard iron studies panel			
Serum iron	 Iron in the circulation Can be transiently elevated after taking an iron supplement (including multivitamin with iron) or iron-rich meal Only used to calculate transferrin saturation (TSAT); not useful in isolation 	■ Not used for diagnosis	■ Not used for diagnosis
Transferrin or TIBC	 Iron binding proteins Upregulated when iron stores are low 	 High (refer to the laboratory reference range) 	■ Low (refer to the laboratory reference range)
Transferrin saturation (TSAT)	 Percent of iron binding proteins saturated with iron Calculated from serum iron and TIBC Helpful in individuals with inflammation that may elevate the ferritin 	■ Low (cutoffs vary) ■ ≤19% is often used	■ High ■ >45%
Ferritin	 Iron storage protein Acute phase reactant; increased in inflammatory states, which can mask iron deficiency Unaffected by recent iron intake 	■ Low (cutoffs vary) ■ < 30 ng/mL is often used	■ High ■ Female: >200 ng/mL Male: >300 ng/mL
Specialized testing for selected cases			
Soluble transferrin receptor (sTfR) or sTfR-ferritin index	sTfR circulates after being cleaved from cells sTfR is upregulated when iron stores are low	■ sTfR-ferritin index >2	■ Not used for diagnosis
Reticulocyte hemoglobin content (CHr)	Hemoglobin in reticulocytes Not increased in inflammatory states Often used in CKD Unreliable in thalassemia	■ <29 pg	■ Not used for diagnosis
Bone marrow iron stain	■ Storage iron (gold standard test)	■ Absent	■ Increased

Causes for lack of response to oral iron therapy

Infect	tion
Inflan	mmatory disorder (eg, rheumatoid arthritis)
Conce	comitant malignancy
Coexi	cisting folate and/or vitamin B12 deficiency
Bone	e marrow suppression from another cause
atient i	is not iron deficient; possible correct diagnoses include
Thala	asse mia
Lead	poisoning
Anem	nia of chronic disease/anemia of inflammation
Copp	per deficiency (zinc toxicity)
Myek	lodysplastic syndrome/refractory sideroblastic anemia
atient i	is not taking the medication
Presc	cription has not been filled
Presc	cription has been filled but patient is no longer taking the medication
Iedicati	ion is being taken but is not being absorbed
Rapid	d intestinal transport bypasses area of maximum absorption
Enter	ric coated product: coating is not dissolving
Patier	ent has an acquired condition that causes malabsorption of iron (eg, sprue, atrophic or autoimmune gastritis, Helicobacter pylori infection)
Patier	ent is taking an agent that interferes with absorption (eg, antacids, tetracycline, tea)
Patier	ent has a congenital cause for iron malabsorption (eg, iron-resistant iron deficiency anemia [IRIDA])
ontinue	ed blood loss or need in excess of iron dose ingested
Treat	table cause of blood loss (eg, bleeding peptic ulcer)
	se of blood loss that is not treatable (eg, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia [Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome]) or need cannot be met by oral iron preparation (e
kidne	ey failure or a malignancy being treated with erythropoietin)

Diagnostic Criteria

• Absolute Iron Deficiency: Ferritin <30 ng/mL

• Functional Iron Deficiency: TSAT <20% (with normal/high ferritin)

• Gold Standard: Absent bone marrow iron (rarely needed)

Causes of anemia in adults

RBC size/	Reticulocyte count			
MCV	Low or normal*	Incre ased		
Microcytic MCV <80 fL	 Iron deficiency (late) Anemia of chronic disease/inflammation Sideroblastic anemias 	■ Thalassemia ■ Hemolysis [¶]		
MCV 80 to 100 fL	 Bleeding (acute) Iron deficiency (early) Anemia of chronic disease/inflammation Bone marrow suppression (cancer, aplastic anemia, infection) Chronic renal insufficiency Hypothyroidism Hypopituitarism Excess alcohol Copper deficiency/zinc poisoning 	 Bleeding (with bone marrow recovery) Hemolysis ** Bone marrow recovery (eg, after infection, vitamin B12 or folate replacement, and/or iron replacement) 		
Macrocytic MCV >100 fL	 Vitamin B12 or folate deficiency Excess alcohol Myelodysplastic syndrome Liver disease Hypothyroidism HIV infection Medications that interfere with nuclear maturation (hydroxyurea, methotrexate, some chemotherapy agents) 	 Hemolysis [¶] Bone marrow recovery (eg, after infection, vitamin B12 or folate replacement, and/or iron replacement) 		

Search for source of blood and iron loss

— Iron deficiency almost always requires treatment, which includes iron administration and identification of the underlying cause, regardless of the severity of the deficiency and/or the presence of anemia [122].

Even before the diagnosis of iron deficiency is confirmed, individuals with suspected iron deficiency should be asked to provide information that might identify the source of the deficiency, which is more likely to be dietary in individuals in resource-poor settings and more likely to be due to blood loss in menstruating or pregnant females and adults of either sex

This initial evaluation may involve the following:

- Dietary history for infants (eg, use of cow's milk rather than iron-supplemented formula or breastfeeding)
- Menstrual/pregnancy/lactation history for females (table 7)
- History of gastrointestinal blood loss, melena, hematemesis, and hematuria
- History of other gastrointestinal symptoms that might suggest celiac disease, autoimmune gastritis, or H. pylori infection
- History of multiple blood donations
- Marathon running [117]
- Use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) or anticoagulants
- Personal or family history of bleeding diathesis, including platelet disorders, von Willebrand disease, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia
- Personal or family history of celiac disease, colon cancer, or other gastrointestinal disorders
- Review of the results of prior gastrointestinal evaluations (eg, routine colon cancer screening)
- Testing the stool for occult blood in adults 50 years of age or older

If iron deficiency is diagnosed and an obvious cause is not identified, additional testing for possible occult gastrointestinal blood loss (eg, with endoscopy) is indicated for adults of all ages for whom a source of bleeding would be treated [123]. A negative history of blood in the stool or negative fecal occult blood testing cannot be used to eliminate the possibility of a gastrointestinal source of bleeding, since bleeding may be intermittent and/or too small of an amount to turn the stool dark. Several of the common causes, such as colonic and uterine cancer, have ominous prognoses unless discovered and treated promptly. Evaluation in premenopausal females requires clinical judgement to determine whether iron deficiency can be attributed to menstrual blood loss and pregnancies or whether further evaluation is warranted.

An exception might be an older individual who would prefer not to be treated or evaluated for malignancy.

Identifying the Source of Blood Loss

• Premenopausal Women: Evaluate menstrual blood loss

• Men & Postmenopausal Women: Rule out GI bleeding

(endoscopy/colonoscopy)

• Additional Testing:

- Fecal occult blood test
- Celiac serology (anti-tTG)

Differential Diagnosis

Microcytic Anemia:

- Thalassemia
- Anemia of chronic disease (ACD)
- Sideroblastic anemia

Other Causes of Fatigue:

- Hypothyroidism
- Depression

Screening Recommendations

• High-Risk Groups:

- Menstruating women
- Frequent blood donors

• Screening Method:

- **CBC** + **Ferritin** (if available)
- Annual screening for women with heavy periods

Summary & Key Points

• Iron deficiency is common and often underdiagnosed.

• Ferritin <30 ng/mL confirms ID.

• Always investigate the cause (e.g., GI bleeding).

• Treatment: Iron supplementation + address underlying cause.



مرکز آموزشی درمانی ضیائیان بقش آندوستویی



Endoscopy Report

Endoscopist: Dr.Z.Momayez Sanat

16-17/11/16 : BUILT-31

نام بيمار د مهدية عليزاده مهماندوستي

M : Om

14.14.924 1 who 25















Reason for endoscopy : Anemia (IDA).

Premedication: Provided by anesthesiologist.

Description of procedure: Procedure was performed up to D2.

Esophagus: Upper.mid and lower part of esophagus were normal in appearance.

Stomach: Cardia, fundus, body and antrum were normal. Multiple biopsies were taken.

Duodenum: D1 and D2 were normal., Oriented biopsies were taken.

Final Diagnosis

Stomach: Normal upper endoscopy.

Recommendation: Follow with pathology report.

دلانر زهرا معيز صنعت قوق تقیمس بیداری های گوارش و کید شماره لظام يزشكي ١١١٦

آخرس : خيابان فزوين خوراهي قيان ميدان ابوذر. بيست مترى ابوذر. مركز آموزشي درماني فياليان دندي : ١٥٥١٧٩٨١ ١٥٥٠٠٠٥٥١٧٩٨١

دالشكاه علوم يزشكي وخدمات بهداشتي درماني تهران بيمارستان ضيائيان



گزارش سی نی اسکی

نام و نام خالوادگی بیمار: مهدیه-علیزاده مهماندوستی	پخش درخواست کنند: سی نی اسکن
که پذیرش: ۲۰۱۹۷۲۲ سن بینار: ۱۸	نام برنبک ارجاع دهنده: سيز صنعت - زهرا
تاريخ يذيرنن: ۱۲:۹۱ - ۱۲:۲۱ ع۱	تاريخ جوابدهي: ١٤-٢/١١/١٨-١٧١١
TAE-E HE PER AF	کد ملی بیمار: ۲۰۰۸-۲۰۱

ضوح حال

سى تى اسكن اسببرال شكم و لكن - با و بدون تزريق بازسازی هر ناحیه (اضافه بر هزینه سی تی اسکن اصلی) چپ کلبشه تصویر برداری

شواهدی از انهنسست باتولوژیک در احشای شکم و لگن دیده نشد.

کند دارای ایعاد و دانسیته پاراتشیمال طبیعی است و ضایعه فضاگیر در آن مشاهده نمیشود.

مجارى صفراوى داخل و خارج كبدى فاقد اتسام هستند.

كيسه صفوا داراي حجم و ضحامت جداري طبيعي است.

توده در سیر مجاری مفراوی و کیسه صغرا مشاهده تمیشود.

بالكراس داراي ابعاد و دانست باراشيمال طبيعي است

طحال ۱۵۱م.م يزرگتر از حد طبيعي است.

هر دو کلیه ایعاد و دانسیته طبیعی داشته، شواهدی از بننگ یا اتساع در سیستم پیلوکالیسیل و سیر حالیها مشاهده نمیشود مثابه دارای حجم و شخامت جداری نرمال است وسنگ یا توده در آن دیده نمی شود.

سایر از گانهای لگنی در حد طبیعی است.

آثورت و عروق شكمي بصورت طبيعي مشاهده ميشود آدرنالها سايز طبيعي دارند.

مایع آزاد در حفره شکم رویت نمیشود.

افزایش ضخامت circumferential irregular , short segment به طول تقریبی ۶۸ م.م در کولون نزولی مشهود است که باعث تنکی تاکامل در سگمان مذکور شده است.

همجنین شواهد stranding در چربی های اطراف لوپ مذکور مشهود است.

پیویسی از ناحیه مذکور جهت malignancy . R/O توصیه می شود .

تابع خفیف در لکن مشهود است

استاگرام radiology tiocian

چارت ارزیابی علایم و نشانه های مشکوک به سرطان روده بزرگ

يبوست	اسهال	خونريزى	كاهش وزن	درد شکم	تندرنس	معاينه	Hgb<11 در زنان	
		ركتال			شكم	غيرطبيعي	Hgb<12 در مردان	
						مقعد		
علامت به	علامت به	علامت به تنهایی	هر علامت به					
تنهایی	تنهایی	تنهایی	تنهایی	تنهایی	تنهایی	تنهایی		تنهایی
پایداری در								يبوست
ويزيت دوم								
	پایداری در							اسهال
	ويزيت دوم							
		پایداری در						خونریزی رکتال
		ويزيت دوم						
			پایداری در					كاهش وزن
			ويزيت دوم					
				پایداری در				درد شکم
				ويزيت دوم				
					پایداری در			تندرنس شكم
					ويزيت دوم			

Primordial Prevention

Primary Prevention

Secondary Prevention

Tertiary Prevention

Quaternary Prevention

Primordial prevention

۱. تصویب و اجرای طرح رایگان مکمل یاری آهن و ویتامین دی برای کودکان زیر ۲ سال در واحد بهداشت خانواده وزارت بهداشت

۲. تصویب و اجرای طرح رایگان مکمل یاری آهن و مولتی ویتامین برای مادران باردار در واحد بهداشت خانواده وزارت بهداشت

۳.اجرا و پیگیری طرح های فوق در کلیه مراکز بهداشتی درمانی سراسر کشور توسط مراقبان سلامت

۴. پرداخت یارانه به خانوارهای کم درآمد جهت حمایت غذایی از اقشار آسیب پذیر توسط دولت

Primary prevention

۱.آموزش جراحان در مورد جراحیهای چاقی جهت جلوگیری از اختلال جذب آهن در این بیماران

۲.اجرای طرح مکمل یاری آهن و مولتی ویتامین در مراکز بهداشتی درمان برای کلیه مادران باردار و و کودکان زیر ۲ سال

۱۳.انجام معاینات غربالگری مادران باردار و کودکان زیر ۲ سال بصورت رایگان و پیگیری بیماران توسط مراقبان سلامت

۴. اجرای طرح آهن یاری در مدارس دخترانه

Secondary prevention

۱.ویزیت بیماران و درمان آنها بر اساس پروتکل های درمانی موجود

۲.ویزیت زنان دارای مشکلات قاعدگی توسط متخصص زنان و زایمان

۳.ویزیت افراد مشکوک به بدخیمی دستگاه گوارش توسط فوق تخصص گوارش

Tertiary Prevention

۱ - درمان بموقع و مقتضی براساس آخرین و جدیدترین مطالعات
 ۲ - درمان کوموربیدیتی های همراه واقدامات پیشگیرانه جهت کنترل بیماری
 ۳ - مراقبت و مونیتورینگ بموقع بیماران

Quaternary Prevention

۱- مونیتورینگ و فالواپ بموقع بیماران و ارایه خدمات درمانی مقتضی ۲- عدم انجام اقدامات پاراکلینیکی و دارویی که تاثیر خاصی بر پیش آگهی و عوارض بیماری ندارد