

EPIDEMIOLOGIC DATA IN FERRIPRIVE ANEMIA. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES IN TERMS OF SEX

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Abstract

The hematopoiesis represents the process of formation of the figurative elements of the blood. The hematopoiesis includes: erythropoiesis (formation of erythrocytes), granulopoiesis (formation of leucocytes), thrombocytopoiesis (formation of thrombocytes). The process of hematopoiesis is influenced by numerous humoral factors.

Key words: thrombocytes, hematopoiesis, erythrocytes, granulocytes, leucocytes.

INTRODUCTION

The inefficient erythropoiesis or diserythropoiesis can involve also only the corpuscular line or all the three medullary lines. The inefficient erythropoiesis is characterized by the contrast between the increased level of the medullar erythroblasts and the decreased level of reticulocytes. This physio-pathologic mechanism is found in: microcytic anemia by the a deficit of Iron or other anomalies of synthesis of the hemoglobin, macrocytic anemia by a deficit of vitamin B12 or folic acid, the primitive or toxic medullar dysplasia.

By the decrease of the total quantity of Iron in the body it can lead to the deficit of iron, whose last stage is the ferriprivate anemia. Due to the high frequency the ferriprivate anemia is disease with social implications, especially for children and women. Also, it is a symptom, sometimes the only one of this disease; the discovery of the primary disease eliminates the cause of the anemia and makes the ferrotherapy efficient.

The first description of the ferriprivate anemia is from the 16th century with the name of "morbus virginum" because is appeared at girls of 14-17 years old. In the 19th century it was recognized the connection between anemia, hypochromia and the deficit of iron. Thus Piere Bland presented in 1832 the favorable result of the therapy with green copperas and chlorasis.

- The identification of the cases of ferriptive anemia which appeared at the patients admitted in the Oradea Municipal Hospital.
- Determining the incidence of the ferriptive anemia, compared to the total number of admissions, the origin, the age, the sex, the occupation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We performed a retrospective study, prospective, on a number of 149 patients diagnosed with ferriptive anemia, admitted in the ward of haematology of the Oradea Municipal Hospital.

The period of the study was of 5 years, covered in the period 01.01.2008-31.12.2012.

For the study we used the archive of the Oradea Municipal Hospital, respectively the computerized data base of the unit.

The processing of the data was made with the help of the program Microsoft Office Excel 2003.

The representation of the results was made with the help of graphics and tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the period 01.01.2008-31.12.2012 were hospitalized 117680 sick persons with ferriptive anemia, admitted in the ward of haematology of Oradea Municipal Hospital.

DISTRIBUTION DEPENDING ON SEX.

Table no. 1.

Distribution of the cases depending on the sex.

Sex	Ferriptive anemia	
	No.	%
Women	78	66
Men	41	34
TOTAL	149	100

In our group of study the women prevailed, resulting a report women/men of 1,4:1.

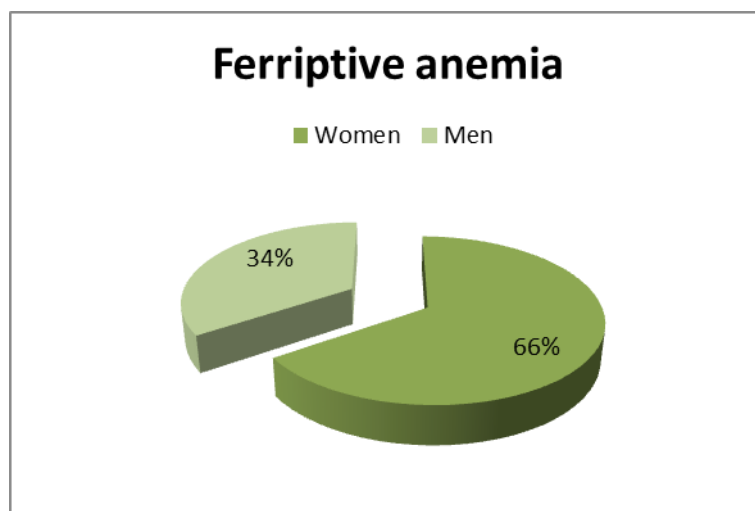


Figure no. 1. The distribution of the ferriptive anemia depending on the sex

Between the years 2008-2012 were hospitalized 117680 persons with the disease ferriptive anemia admitted in the Oradea Municipal Hospital, the ward of haematology.

In the study made in Germany, at Luneburg, in 1988-1995, it was found the conclusion that the incidence of the ferriptive anemia at 100.000 inhabitants/year is of 19%. Also it was found that the ferriptive anemia is predominated in women, and the peak incidence for the ferriptive anemia is much bigger (39 cases/ 100.000 inhabitants per year). Regarding the specific incidence on sexes, from the study made results that the women are the most affected by the ferriptive anemia, with a sex ratio women:men = 1,4:1.

Another study made in North East Scotland, in 1983 in January, 1985 December, affirms that were identified 378 episodes of ferriptive anemia (196 women and 182 men). The annual average incidence for the first attack of ferriptive anemia was of 242 to a million persons.

CONCLUSIONS.

The ferriptive anemia is a pathology that affects mostly the women, the report between the two sexes being of 1,4♂:1♀.

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