

Iron Status in Pregnant Iraqi Women In the Basrah Area

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ABSTRACT:

A study was conducted to investigate the iron status of pregnant Iraqi women living in Basrah city. The iron status was assessed by measuring haematological parameters (haemoglobin, haematocrit, Red blood cell counts, mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular haemoglobin and mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration) and biochemical parameters (serum iron, total iron binding capacity and unsaturated binding capacity). In Ibn Ghazwan Hospital of Basrah, Iraqi, 100 pregnant women 8-36 weeks were introduced in this study. A highly significant differences in serum iron in most of the gestation periods (131.0), total iron binding capacity (341.6) and lowly significant differences of unsaturated binding capacity (205) were observed. A low significant differences also in means of haemoglobin concentration respectively (9.7, 23.5, 3.1, 23.1 and 3.9) while highly mean corpuscular volume in most of gestation period (113.7) was noticed. Through measurement of different biochemical and haematological parameters which were compared with international cut-off levels, the prevalence of excessive iron was recognized among the pregnant Basrah women which could probably be due either to the nutritional and healthy status or the large dose of folic acid.