

ANEMIA

Key Features:

1. Assess the risk of Fe^{2+} deficiency (iron deficiency anemia) by measuring ferritin , $\text{transferrin saturation}$, and $\text{soluble transferrin receptor}$.

4. In a patient with iron deficiency, [investigate further](#) to find the cause.

What you should study:

- ✓ [Iron Deficiency Anemia AAFP 2013](#)
- ✓ [Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children CPSP 2011](#)
- ✓ [Iron Deficiency and Other Anemias in Children AAFP 2016](#)
- ✓ [Evaluation of Anemia in Children AAFP 2010](#)
- ✓ [Evaluation of Microcytosis AAFP 2010](#)

5. Consider and [look for anemia](#) in appropriate patients (e.g., those [at risk for blood loss](#) [those receiving anticoagulation, elderly patients taking a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug] or in [patients with hemolysis](#) [mechanical valves]), [whether they are symptomatic or not](#), and in those with [new or worsening symptoms of angina or CHF](#).

6. In patients with [macrocytic anemia](#):

a) Consider the possibility of [vitamin B₁₂ deficiency](#).

b) Look for [other manifestations of the deficiency](#) (e.g., neurologic symptoms) in order to make the [diagnosis of pernicious anemia](#) when it is present.

What you should study:

- ✓ [La carence in vitamine B12](#)
- ✓ [Vitamin B12 Deficiency AAFP 2017](#)
- ✓ [Evaluation of Macrocytosis AAFP 2009](#)
- ✓ [Anémie persistante chez la personne âgée MduQ 2014](#)

7. As part of [well-baby care](#), consider anemia in [high-risk populations](#) (e.g., those living in poverty) or in [high-risk patients](#) (e.g., those who are pale or have a low-iron diet or poor weight gain).

What you should study:

- ✓ [Iron Deficiency and Other Anemias in Children AAFP 2016](#)