
Natural history of wheezing in a cohort of children in La Habana, Cuba.
"HINASIC"

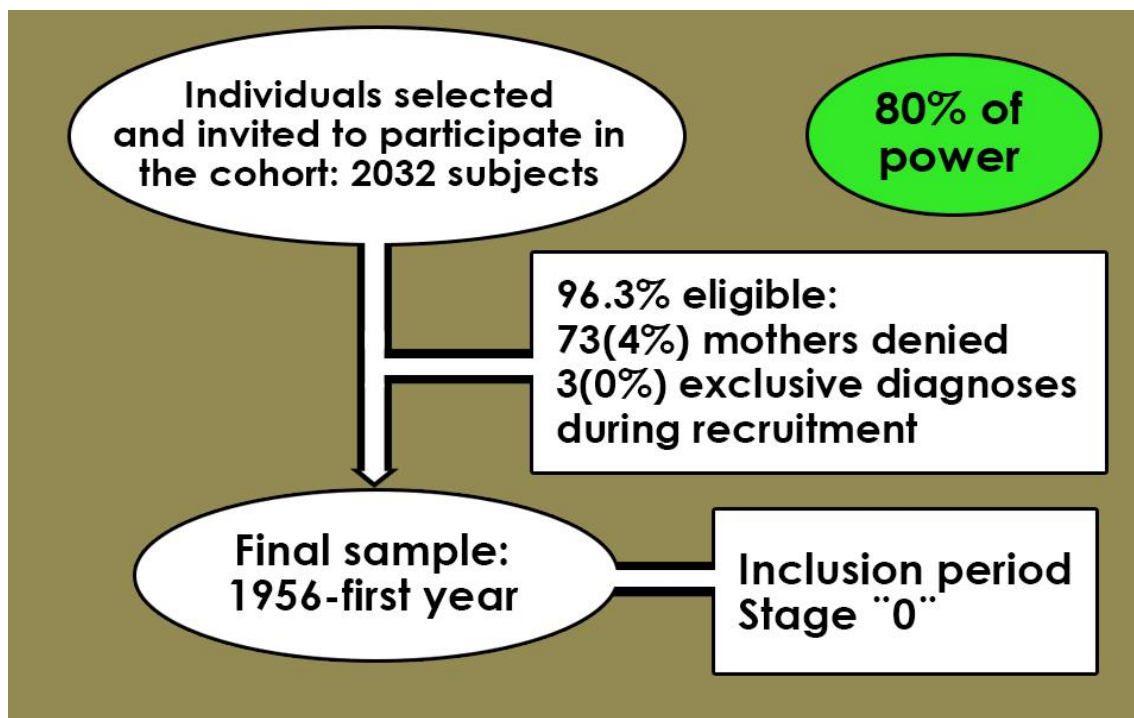
Informational Report # 6 - Anemia

The National Institute of Hygiene Epidemiology and Microbiology of Cuba, in collaboration with the University of Nottingham, UK, has lead the study of a cohort of children from birth in order to identify the incidence, characteristics and risk or protective factors associated to wheezing in preschool.

The first results are presented in this report.

POPULATION PARTICIPATING 2010-2011

Recruitment diagram



During the period 2010-2011 was requested the agreement of parents or guardians of selected children representative of Havana, Cuba, to participate in

the HINASIC study. ISAAC questionnaire was applied, with the addition of questions by interest of the researchers and were carry out laboratory tests (stool, total IgE, eosinophil full count and complete blood count with differential).

Results (2010-2011)

Distribution of children with laboratory tests according to hemoglobin. HINASIC, 2010- 2011.

Hemoglobin (n = 927)		
	No.	% (IC 95%)
Normal	596	64.3 (58.1-70.5)
Anemia	331	35.7 (29.5-41.9)

64.3% of infants had hemoglobin levels within normal range but 4 of every ten infants were classified with anemia (35.9%)

Classification of anemia. HINASIC, 2010-2011.

Anemia (n = 331)		
	No.	% (IC 95%)
Light	277	29.9 (25.2-34.6)
Moderate	54	5.8 (3.0-8.6)

30% of infants with anemia were classified as light and 5.8% as moderate.

Conclusions

Moderate anemia is a common disease in infants, therefore constitutes a health problem not solved despite of many population and individual strategies done up to now. In the near future it will be needed further studies to identify

unexplored factors related to the development of anemia and to redirect sanitary measures.

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