About Iron Deficiency Day
Iron Deficiency Day takes place every year on November 26. The day is dedicated to:

• Raising awareness about the serious public health problem iron deficiency poses

• Highlighting the significant impact iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia can have on the lives of those living with it

• Helping people recognise the common and often overlooked symptoms

We want people to get iron-informed! To understand why iron is so important to our bodies and what can happen if we’re not getting enough, by recognising the symptoms and taking action. By informing people about the importance of healthy iron levels, we will encourage more people to speak to their healthcare providers about iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia.

The importance of iron and iron deficiency
Simply put, without enough iron, the human body cannot work properly. Iron is required throughout the body. It is essential for the production of red blood cells, and ensuring that the heart and skeletal muscles can function effectively. Iron also plays a vital role in fighting off infections and illness, maintaining energy levels and normal brain function.

Iron deficiency means that there is not enough iron available in the body to enable it to function properly.

Iron deficiency anaemia
Iron deficiency anaemia occurs when the level of iron stored in the body is so low, the body can no longer make enough haemoglobin needed to develop healthy red blood cells. Haemoglobin is the protein found inside red blood cells that carries oxygen to tissues and organs throughout the body, which is essential for them to function properly.

Iron deficiency, or iron deficiency anaemia?
There is a clinical difference between iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia. Having low iron availability (iron deficiency), doesn’t necessarily mean you will develop iron deficiency anaemia. To determine whether someone is iron deficient or has iron deficiency anaemia, a blood test is performed, which will look at a number of things:

• Haemoglobin level: this is the main component of red blood cells, which requires iron to transport oxygen around the body. A blood test will confirm if the level falls within the normal range expected for the person’s age, sex, and physiological status (e.g. pregnancy). Haemoglobin alone however, cannot be used to diagnose iron deficiency.

• Serum ferritin: measures the amount of iron that is stored in the body.

• Transferrin saturation (TSAT): measures how much of your stored iron is available and can be used to make new red blood cells.
Awareness
Despite the serious consequences and high prevalence of iron deficiency, it is still an under-recognised condition. As a result, many people are unaware that their health and well-being are being compromised. Even among those people who are aware of iron deficiency, some cannot recognise its symptoms.

It is because of this lack of awareness that we are focused on education around the symptoms and impact of iron deficiency and recommending that people speak to a healthcare professional if they recognise any of the symptoms.

Meet the symptoms of iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia
Iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia can affect anyone – it is widespread; affecting men, women, the young and the elderly, throughout the world. Recognising the symptoms of iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia is often the biggest hurdle to getting a diagnosis. The symptoms can manifest in different ways, they are hard to pinpoint and can be associated with a number of other health conditions.

This Iron Deficiency Day, we are looking to highlight the symptoms of iron deficiency and raise awareness of the significant impact that this condition can have on the lives of those living with it.

Our Symptom Checker lists the main symptoms associated with iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia and brings them to life with an animated character, to further explain each symptom. Meet the symptoms at irondeficiencyday.com.

References

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