

NEWSLETTER

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HEMOCUE ANEMIA PROJECT 2016



PROUD TO ANNOUNCE OUR NEW PROJECT ON THE FIGHT AGAINST ANEMIA

As to the WHO 2014 Directive on Anemia screening it is stated that all pregnant women are to be screened for Anemia at least twice during the pregnancy. Hemocue Sweden has embarked on a project to fight Anemia by offering Screening instruments, providing accurate tests at point of care, comparable to Laboratory tests.

Hemocue Sweden

The Standard for Uncompromising Accuracy Providing lab accuracy and ease of use, the HemoCue® Hb 301 system and the Hb 201+ system has become a standard in Hb point-of-care testing. Healthcare providers around the world rely on the immediate results so they can make the right decisions when they need them most — right at the point of care. With dedicated support and service as well as unmatched training and education based on 30 years of experience, you can count on HemoCue for the right solutions for all your needs.

*An Ocean of Knowledge from a drop of blood.
Accuracy Starts With Us*

HemoCue® Hb 301 System



HemoCue® Hb 201+ System





ORCHID

PILOT STARTING IN INDIA
SEPTEMBER 2015



HemoCueTimes
A Health Initiative by HemoCue

Status of Hemoglobin and Anemia Predictors in Pregnant Women: A Study from Mpigi, Uganda

Adapted from: Ononge S, et al. BMC Research Notes 2014, 7:712

Anemia during pregnancy is a very common issue and approximately more than half of the pregnant women face this issue¹. Anemia increases the risk of maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity in addition to causing premature labour and low birth weight². This study aims to assess the hemoglobin status and Anemia predictors among pregnant women in third trimester in Mpigi, Uganda.

Pregnant women attending antenatal care in six healthcare centres in Mpigi were enrolled between 14 Feb 2013 and 30 Nov 2013. Women in a gestation period of more than 28 weeks not planning to leave the area either during pregnancy or immediate postpartum were included. The included participants were given a questionnaire to collect maternal age, education and occupation, marital status, religious affiliation, transport cost to the health facility and delivery plans. In addition, information related to parity, the gestation of the first antenatal visit, prophylactic medications received in the course of pregnancy (anthelmintic, IPT & iron supplementation), and episodes of malaria (self-reported fever or laboratory-tested) and anti-malarial treatment were collected.

A total of 2466 pregnant women were included in the study. Of the included participants, 641 women were in primigravida and the parity was 3.1. Pregnant women who started attending the antenatal classes in their first trimester had a significantly lower mean hemoglobin level than women who started late. Women who had received two intermittent doses of antimalarial had a higher hemoglobin as compared with women who had not received the same. Women receiving iron supplements had better hemoglobin levels than women who were not receiving iron supplementation. The prevalence of Anemia in the third trimester was 32.5%. Presence of malaria, HIV infection, and iron supplementation played a major role.

In conclusion, increased usage of iron supplements demonstrated a decrease in the incidence of Anemia among pregnant women. Conditions such as malaria and HIV were associated with the presence of Anemia in pregnant women. The prevention strategies to prevent HIV and malaria require to be reinforced.

References:

Reference [1]: WHO: Worldwide prevalence of anaemia 1993–2005; WHO Global database on anaemia. [<http://www.who.int/vmnis/database/anaemia/>]

Reference [2]: Haider BA, Olofin I, Wang M, Spiegelman D, Ezzati M, Fawzi WW: Anaemia, prenatal iron use, and risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes: systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2013, 346:f3443.

Other Sources

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnacw824.pdf

Why use the HemoCue™?

The standard tests for anemia are measurement of hemo globin concentration and hematocrit and clinical exams. Overall, the low-cost and accurate HemoCue™ is the best machine available to test for anemia in most field settings. Clinical exams are useful to detect severe anemia among individuals, but are not used to detect the prevalence of anemia in a population. Measuring hematocrit requires transporting capillary blood samples to a laboratory and a cold chain. The logistics and expenses of this can often be prohibitive for many community-based projects especially in rural areas. The HemoCue™ is a portable battery-operated machine, which measures hemoglobin concentration using a capillary blood sample, which is low-cost and accurate. Moreover, the results of the test are immediately available to be communicated to the individual who was tested.



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<https://www.youtube.com>