

STUDY OF ANEMIA AND HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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Abstract

Anemia is one of the most frequent complications related to pregnancy and affects both the mother and fetus. In this article we have presented the data about the level of some hematologic parameters as hemoglobin (HGB), hematocrit (HCT), and mean cell volume (MCV) in the blood of 140 pregnant women in Shkodra using the contemporary efficient technique. From the total number, it turns out that 42% of pregnant women are not anemic (hemoglobin > 11g/dl) while 58% are anemic (hemoglobin < 11 g/dl). The mean value of the hemoglobin for women without anemia results 11.6 g/dl and those with anemia 9.6 g/dl. The highest percentage of women with anemia observes in the second trimester 66.7%, in the rural areas 62.5% and in the age group 15-24 years 62.7%. The highest percentage of women without anemia observes in the first trimester 60.6%, in the city and in the age group 25-34 years 46.3%. In the women with anemia three hematologic parameters result below the norm as follow: erythrocytes 66.7% of women, hematocrit 84% and mean cell volume 14.8%. In the women with anemia result that 85.2% of them have normocytic anemia, 14.8% have microcytic anemia while all women without anemia have normocytic anemia.