Summary & Conclusion

To determine to what extent the faetal iron haemostasis is affected by the scverity of the maternal anaemia,

65 pregnant females with their newborns were chosen grouped as 36 anaemic pregnant females with HB% less than 12g% with their newborns & 29 normal healthy pregnant females & their newborns all blood samples were subjected to, CBC, serum iron, T.I.B.C, serum tranferrin and serum ferritin estimation.

The results show-significant decrease in cord blood as compared with maternal blood.

Significant increase in serum iron in cord blood as compared with maternal blood.

A significant decrease in cord blood transferrin as compared with maternal blood.

A significant decrease in maternal serum ferritin as compared with cord blood ferritin.

A significant correlation between maternal & cord ferritin levels.

A significant correlation between Hb% of maternal blood and difference of ferritin concentration between maternal & cord blood so it is consedirable for any. Patient to enter labour with circulating Hb% level below 9.5g% & it seems to be necessary to evaluate ferritin as an essential & important parameter during the process of antenatal care to diagnose the condition of anaemia