Iron deficiency anemia: an update on supplementation and the effects on the immune system

Current guidelines to treat iron deficiency (ID) recommend daily provision of ferrous iron divided through the day to increase absorption. However, daily dosing and split dosing might increase serum hepcidin and decrease iron absorption from subsequent doses. In a series of iron absorption studies using stable iron isotopes we compared iron absorption from oral iron supplements given on consecutive versus alternate days and given as single morning doses versus twice-daily split dosing.

Worldwide, immunization programs have achieved high coverage and provide tremendous benefits, but a major challenge is that vaccines underperform in low and middle income countries (LMIC); they achieve much lower seroconversion rates than in high income countries. Why vaccines do not work as well in LMIC remains uncertain. Our studies and others have shown that ID may be an important, but previously unrecognized contributor to impaired adaptive immunity and reduced vaccine efficacy. ID and ID anemia (IDA) are major global health problems affecting both high- and low-income countries.

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17:15 - 18:15

Please note: Lecture Hall U1.131, Biozentrum, Spitalstrasse 41, 4056 Basel
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Pharmaceutical Care