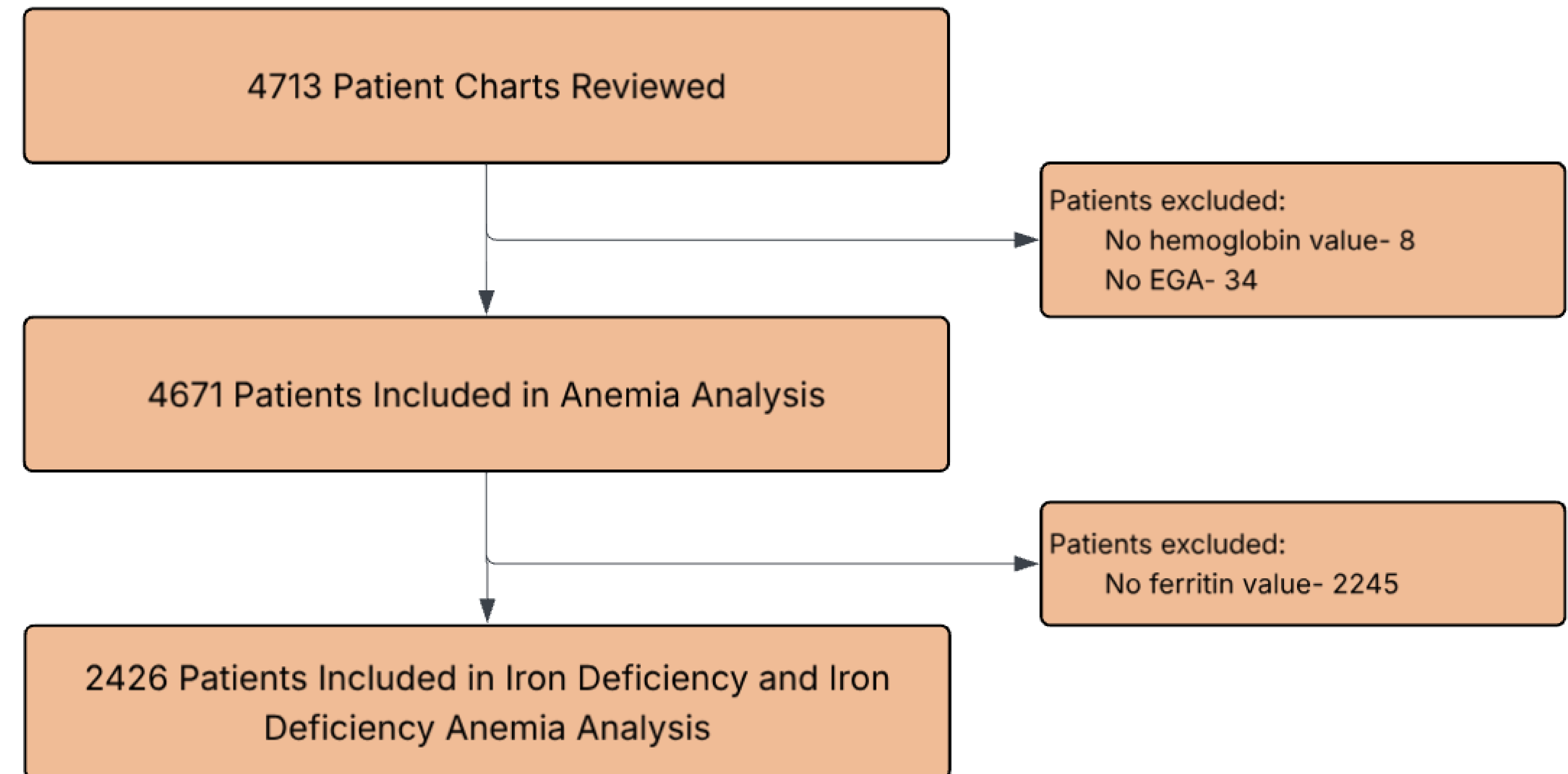


Background

- Peripartum anemia is a major health challenge and increases risks of severe maternal morbidity
- Iron deficiency is estimated to affect one-third of women of childbearing age in high resource countries
- Anemic women have worse PPH-related outcomes due to limited blood volume reserves
- Study Aim: Determine the prevalence of anemia and IDA at delivery in women giving birth at a large urban safety-net hospital

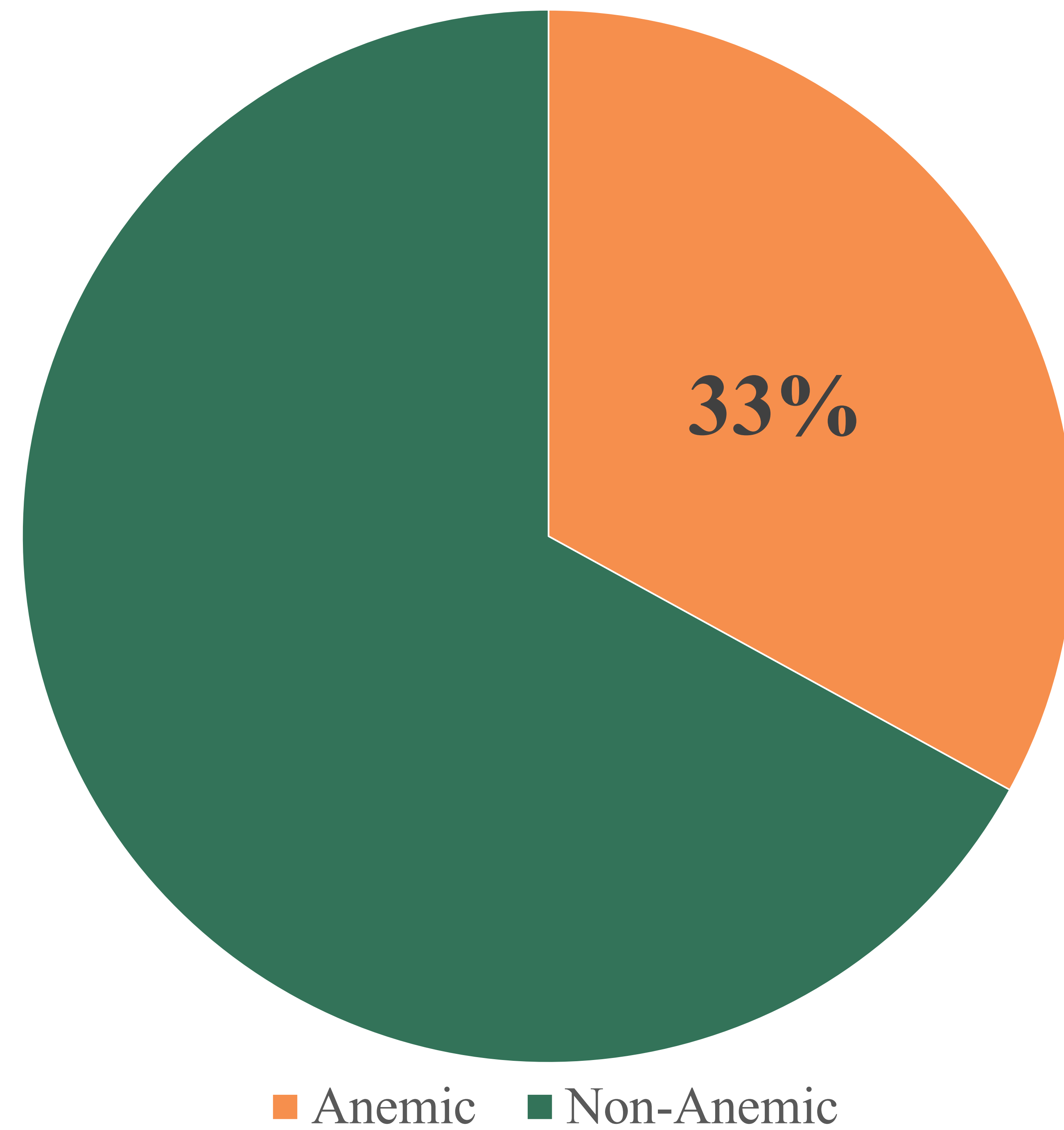
Study Design and Methods

- Retrospective review of 4713 deliveries over a 1-year period
- Hemoglobin and ferritin on admission extracted from EHR
- Patients classified as anemic and/or iron deficient based on ACOG guidelines

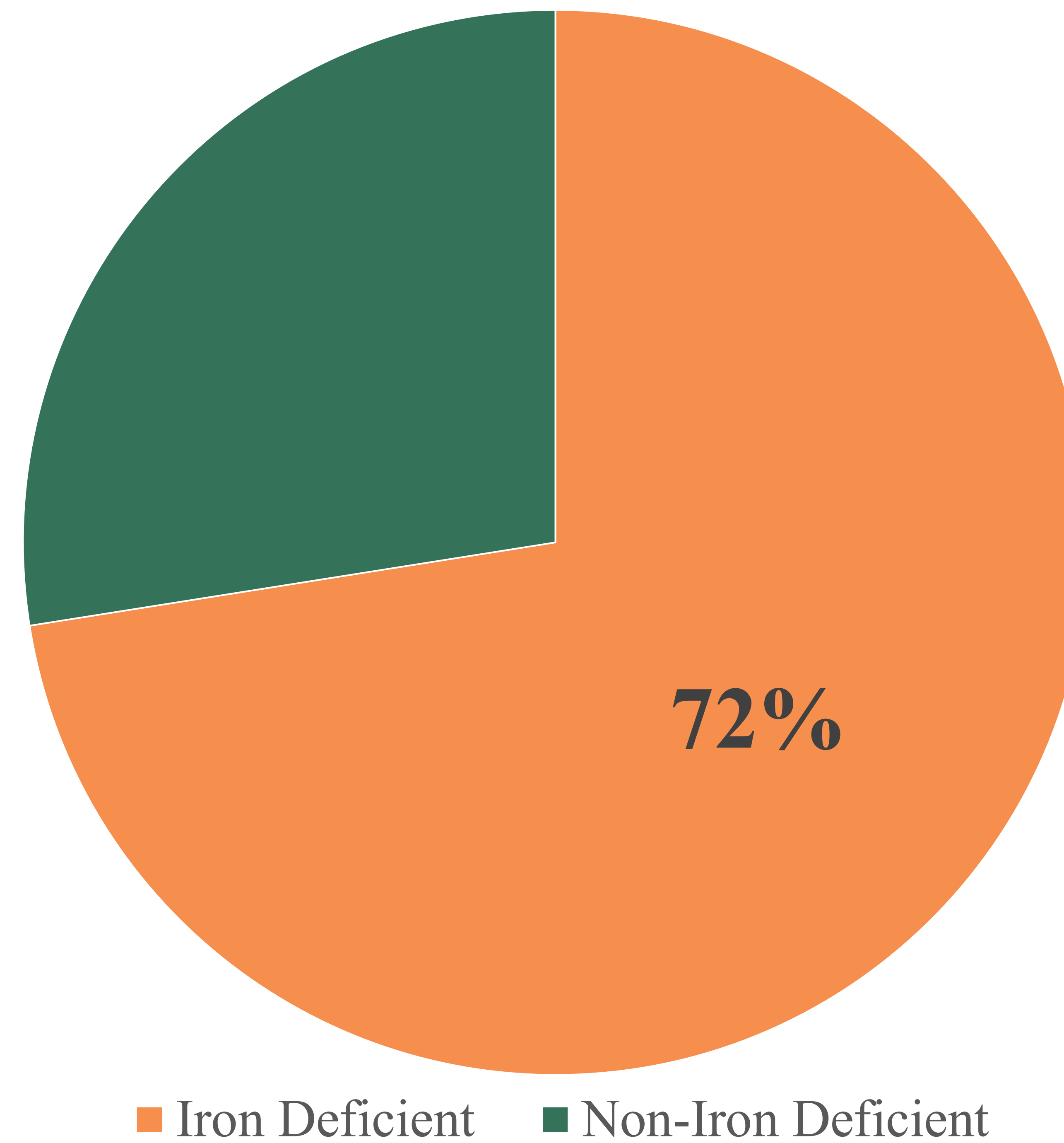


Results

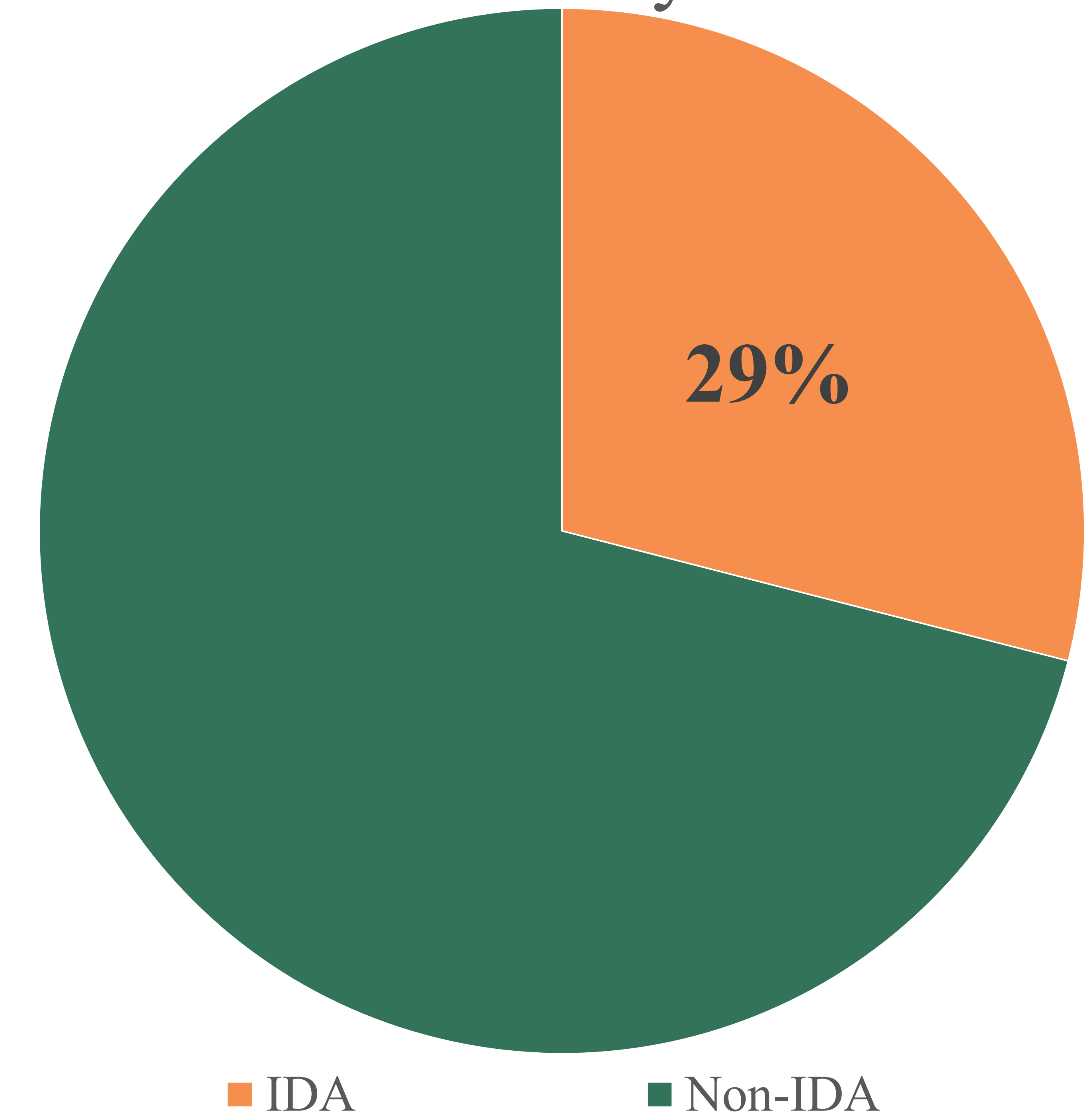
Anemia



Iron Deficiency



Iron Deficiency Anemia



Discussion and Conclusion

- Our iron deficiency and IDA rates are among the highest reported in recent high-resource settings
- This data highlights the persistent, under-recognized burden of peripartum iron deficiency in underserved populations and underscore the need for proactive screening and management protocols to decrease the incidence of IDA and optimize outcomes

