ANEMIA

Key Features:

1. Assess the risk o TF4 15.961 Tf1 rgL0-d(s)-ETc961 Tm(s)-gL0-ETs(s)-ti()va()je]T2gL

4. In a patient with iron deficiency, investigate further to find the cause.

What you should study:

✓ Iron Deficiency Anemia AAFP 2013
✓ Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children CPSP 2011
✓ Iron Deficiency and Other Anemias in Children AAFP 2016
✓ Evaluation of Anemia in Children AAFP 2010
✓ Evaluation of Microcytosis AAFP 2010

5. Consider and look for anemia in appropriate patients (e.g., those at risk for blood loss [those receiving anticoagulation, elderly patients taking a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug] or in patients with hemolysis [mechanical valves]), whether they are symptomatic or not, and in those with new or worsening symptoms of angina or CHF.

6. In patients with macrocytic anemia:

a) Consider the possibility of vitamin B_{12} deficiency.

b) Look for other manifestations of the deficiency (e.g., neurologic symptoms) in order to make the diagnosis of pernicious anemia when it is present.

What you should study:

✓ La carence in vitamine B12
✓ Vitamin B12 Deficiency AAFP 2017
✓ Evaluation of Macrocytosis AAFP 2009
✓ Anémie persistante chez la personne âgée MduQ 2014

7. As part of well-baby care, consider anemia in high-risk populations (e.g., those living in poverty) or in high-risk patients (e.g., those who are pale or have a low-iron diet or poor weight gain).

What you should study:

✓ Iron Deficiency and Other Anemias in Children AAFP 2016