**Haemoglobin variants, iron status and anaemia in Sri Lankan adolescents with low red cell indices: A cross sectional survey.**

List of Authors:

Rexan Rodrigo1,2, Angela Allen3,4, Aresha Manampreri1, , Luxman Perera2, Christopher A. Fisher3, Stephen Allen4, David J. Weatherall3, and Anuja Premawardhena1,2

Authors’ affiliations:

1Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

2Thalassemia Care Unit, North Colombo Teaching Hospital, Ragama, Sri Lanka

3MRC Molecular Hematology Unit, Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

4Centre for Tropical and Infectious Disease, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK

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Running heads: α thalassaemia in Sri Lanka

Corresponding Author: Prof. Anuja Premawardhena

Corresponding Author's Affiliation: Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Corresponding Author's Email: premawa@hotmail.com

Permanent Address: Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, P.O Box 06, Thalagolla Road, Ragama, Sri Lanka

Telephone No: 094 716803559

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**Key words**: α thalassaemia, haemoglobin variants, low, red cell indices, mean cell volume, mean cell haemoglobin, anaemia and iron status.

**Abstract**

Iron deficiency complicates the use of red cell indices to screen for carriers of haemoglobin variants in many populations.

In a national survey of Sri Lankan adolescents, we determined iron status and haemoglobin genotype and assessed their relative contributions to low red cell indices.

In a cross sectional survey of 7526 secondary school students from 25 districts of Sri Lanka, 1963 (26.0%) students had low red cell indices. Iron deficiency, identified by low serum ferritin, was the major identifiable cause occurring in 550/1806 (30.5%) students. Low red cell indices occurred in iron-replete students with alpha-thalassaemia including those with single alpha-globin gene deletions. Anaemia and low red cell indices were also common in beta-thalassaemia trait. An unexpected finding was that low red cell indices occurred in 713 iron-replete students with a normal haemoglobin genotype.

It is common practice to prescribe iron supplements to individuals with low red cell indices. Since low red cell indices were a feature of all forms of α thalassaemia and also of iron deficiency, in areas where both conditions are common, such as Sri Lanka, it is imperative to differentiate between the two, to allow targeted administration of iron supplements and avoid the possible deleterious effects of increased iron availability in iron replete individuals with low red cell indices due to other causes such as α thalassaemia.

**Introduction**

The α and β thalassaemias are inherited disorders of haemoglobin, and together with sickle cell disease are the most common monogenic diseases of man, occurring at highest frequency in the tropical regions of the world [1]. It is estimated that >7% of the world's population carry a haemoglobin variant, resulting in 300,000-500,000 babies born each year with a serious haemoglobin disorder. 90% of these births occur in low and middle-income countries. Although clinically less significant than β thalassaemia, α thalassaemia is the most common form of thalassaemia and it is estimated that approximately 5% of the world’s population are carriers [1]. Phenotypes range from clinically silent carriers to the lethal condition of Hb Bart’s hydrops fetalis.

More than 100 forms of α thalassaemia have been described, and they are classified as either α+ thalassaemia in which one of the alpha globin genes on a single chromosome is deleted (-α/ αα) or α0-thalassemia when both alpha globin genes on a single chromosome are deleted (--/αα). Common α+ thalassaemia variants are due to 3.7 kb or 4.2 kb deletions in the α globin gene. The 3.7 kb deletion is the most common type, accounting for over 80% of cases of α thalassaemia [2-5] and is predominantly found in Africa, the Mediterranean and Asia while the 4.2 kb deletion is found in South-east Asia and the Pacific Islands. Common α0-thalassemia variants include the - -MED, - - α 20.5, found in the Mediterranean region and - -SEA, - -FIL and - -THAI which are most prevalent in South-east Asia [6].

We have previously reported the frequency of haemoglobin variants in an island-wide survey of more than 7500 adolescent students attending schools in the 25 districts of Sri Lanka. α+ thalassaemia, due to a 3.7kb deletion on a single alpha globin gene (-α3.7/ αα) was the most common haemoglobinopathy trait detected, and was present in 2.9 - 20% of the study population, varying according to district. α+ thalassaemia due to a 4.2 kb deletion (-α4.2/ αα) was less common, as was the form of α0 thalassaemia previously described in Sri Lanka (- - SL / αα) [7].

Normal adult haemoglobin is made up of 2 alpha globin and 2 beta globin chains, each with a central heme prosthetic group. In α+ thalassaemia there is reduced production of α globin chains. In the homozygous and compound heterozygous states, this results in low Mean Cell Volume (MCV) and/or low Mean Cell Haemoglobin (MCH). The red cell indices associated with α thalassaemia due to a single α globin gene deletion are generally considered to be normal [8-11]. We have recently found that in a survey of more than 7500 Sri Lankan school students to determine the frequency of haemoglobin variants, low red cell indices were present in 1963/7526 (26%) students [12].

 Low red cell indices are also a feature of iron deficiency; the most common micronutrient disorder and cause of anaemia worldwide [13]. WHO recommends the measurement of serum ferritin, transferrin receptor and haemoglobin concentrations to classify the progressive stages of iron deficiency as follows [13,14]:

 *Iron depletion*: low iron stores but physiological functions are normal: low serum ferritin.

* *Cellular iron deficiency*: Iron insufficiency is more marked, iron stores are exhausted. and cellular physiological functions are impaired: low serum ferritin and raised transferrin receptor.
* *Iron deficiency anaemia*: Iron deficiency persists long enough to reduce red cell mass: low haemoglobin (Hb) concentration, low serum ferritin and raised transferrin receptor.

We have recently reported that in Sri Lankan adolescents without haemoglobinopathy traits iron deficiency was common, particularly in the Tamil ethnic group and in females <16 years of age [12]. To our knowledge the iron status of individuals with haemoglobinopathy traits in Sri Lanka have not been reported previously. Here we report the contribution of iron deficiency and haemoglobinopathy traits to low red cell indices in the student population.

**Material and Methods**

The study population and enrolment procedure used in this cross-sectional survey have been described previously [7,12]. Briefly, Between June 2009 and July 2010, we recruited 7526 school children aged 11-19 years from 72 schools across the 25 districts of Sri Lanka. Approximately 300 students were enrolled from each district, from schools that were geographically spaced and the major ethnic groups were represented in the student population. Prior to enrolment into the study, signed, informed consent was obtained from the parents/ carers of all participating students. Enrolment was voluntary and any student or parent/carer who did not wish to participate were allowed to decline. Also, any student who felt unwell on the day of the survey was not recruited into the study.

**Laboratory procedures**

Details of the laboratory methods used for the measurement of haematological indices, haemoglobin variant detection, DNA extraction, serum ferritin, transferrin receptor and iron have been described previously [7,12,15]. Briefly, 5ml venous blood was collected from each student; 2.5 ml was transferred into a plain tube and the remaining sample to a tube containing EDTA anticoagulant.

The EDTA sample was used for the detection of haemoglobin variants by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (BioRad, India), measurement of haemoglobin, and red cell indices using a Coulter counter (Beckman Coulter, UK) and measurement of Zinc Protoporphyrin (ZPP) using a front-faced haematofluorimeter and Protofluor reagent system (Helena BioSciences, South Shields, UK).

The remaining EDTA sample was centrifuged, the buffy coat removed, DNA extracted and alpha globin genotype determined by multiplex polymerase chain reaction and sequencing as described previously [16,17].

The blood sample transferred to the plain tube was allowed to clot, centrifuged, and the serum separated and shipped to UK on dry-ice for the measurement of iron biomarkers including iron, ferritin and transferrin receptor. All biomarkers were measured in duplicate, using methods described previously [12,15].

Students were classified as having low  red cell indices if they had a mean cell volume (MCV) <80fl and/or a mean cell  haemoglobin (MCH)<27 pg, based on recommended guidelines [18-20]

Anaemia was defined as Hb <11.5.0 g/dl in children < 12 years, Hb <12.0 g/dl in females ≥12 years and males aged 12-14 years and Hb <13.0 g/dl in males aged 15 years and over. Cut-off values used to define iron deficiency were: ZPP> 70 μmol/mol heme, ferritin <15ng/ml, in accordance with WHO guidelines [21] and transferrin receptor >28.1nmol/l and serum iron <10.6μmol/l in males and <6.6 μmol/l in females, in accordance with the kit manufacturers’ guidelines.

**Statistical analysis**

Categorical variables were expressed as counts and percentages and compared using the chi-square test. Continuous variables were expressed as median (inter-quartile range). All data analysis was performed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, version 24.

**Ethical approval.**

This study and the consent procedures were approved by The Ethical Committee, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, The Sri Lankan School Authorities, The Sri Lankan Ministry of Health and Oxford University Tropical Research Committee, Oxford, UK.

**Results**

Of 7526 students, 1963 (26.1%) had low red cell indices (MCV<80fl and/or MCH<27pg). Haemoglobin concentration was measured in 1878 samples with low red cell indices, and anaemia was common, particularly in those with haemoglobinopathy traits (Table 1).

*Iron deficiency*

The most commonly identified cause of low red cell indices was iron deficiency (Figure 1; table 1). Low iron stores (serum ferritin <15ng/ml) were present in about 1 in 3 students with a normal haemoglobin genotype and occurred with similar frequency in α-thalassaemia and β-thalassaemia trait (19.8% and 15.5% respectively; P=0.35). Cellular iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia were less common and also occurred in a similar proportion of students with α-thalassaemia and β-thalassaemia trait (table 1; P=0.13 for both comparisons).

The frequency of low serum iron and raised ZPP was broadly similar to that of cellular iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia respectively in the different haemoglobin genotype groups. The exception was β –thalassaemia trait where raised ZPP was more common than iron deficiency anaemia (P<0.0001).

*Haemoglobin variants*

Amongst the 1256 students with normal iron status, the most commonly identified cause of low red cell indices was α+ thalassaemia (413; 32.9%), β-thalassaemia trait (93; 7.4%) and HbE trait (18; 1.4%) with other haemoglobin variants occurring at lower frequencies (table 1). Notably, single α-globin deletions were associated with low red cell indices in iron replete students (351/440 [79.8%] students with -α3.7/αα and 42/52 [80.8%] students with -α4.2/αα; table 1). In total, the presence of one or more haemoglobin variant accounted for low red cell indices in 543/1256 (43.2%) students.

*Unexplained low red cell indices*

The cause of low red cell indices could not be identified in 713 students who had either a low MCV and/or a low MCH. In these students median MCV was 79.4 fl (interquartile range (IQR); 77.8-81.5) and median MCH was 26.8 pg (IQR 26.1-28.6) (Figure 2) and 105 (14.7%) were anaemic.

**Discussion**

Low red cell indices were common amongst adolescents in Sri Lanka, occurring in about 1 in 4 students. The difficulties in assessing iron status in settings where infection is common are well documented [22]. Serum ferritin is an acute phase protein and is elevated in infection, potentially  masking low iron stores [21,22]. We have recently reported that C-reactive protein was elevated (>5mg/l) in only 3.5% of 2263 students tested in this survey confirming that infection was uncommon [15]. Although we report that iron deficiency was the major identified cause, we may have overestimated its contribution as a result of taking a conservative approach for the criteria used for iron deficiency based on a low serum ferritin. The frequencies of cellular iron deficiency, low serum iron and raised ZPP were lower than low ferritin; low iron stores alone may not be sufficient to reduce red cell indices.

The next most commonly identified cause of low red cell indices was α+ thalassaemia. There is a general consensus that single α globin gene deletions are haematologically silent [8-11]. However, in this study we found that low red cell indices were common in students with a normal iron status and the -α3.7/αα and -α4.2/αα genotypes.

Although several laboratory tests are available to assess iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia, each has its own limitations and the relationships between the different biomarkers are complex and difficult to interpret. This is well illustrated by the students with β-thalassaemia trait in our study. In these students, raised serum transferrin receptor levels were likely a measure of increased erythropoiesis rather than functional iron deficiency. Although ZPP is recommended as a simple and cost effective screening test for iron deficiency [21], raised ZPP levels also occur in other causes of anemia such as haemoglobinopathies which likely explains the raised ZPP levels found in all seven of our students with β-thalassaemia. Similarly, the high frequency of raised transferrin receptor levels in students with β-thalassaemia likely reflects increased erythropoiesis rather than iron deficiency [21].

An unexpected finding in our study was the high frequency of students with unexplained low red cell indices. We were unable to identify the cause of low red cell indices in about 1 in 10 students in the cross-sectional survey. Although most of these students have MCV and MCH values close to the cut-off values (MCV<80fl and/or MCH<27pg) a significant proportion had markedly abnormal indices and anaemia. Our study was limited to identifying individuals with the two most common deletional forms of α+ thalassaemia, and it may be that other forms of α- thalassaemia are present in this population.

We plan to investigate other known causes of low red cell indices [23], including red cell membrane defects and enzymopathies in this population.

Our study has important implications for screening for inherited haemoglobin variants. Current practice of the National Thalassaemia Prevention Screening Programme in Sri Lanka is to prescribe a three month course of oral iron to all individuals with low red cell indices, before repeating the full blood count and carrying out the definitive test for haemoglobinopathy traits, in those in whom red cell indices remain low. We have shown that iron status was normal in many students with low red cell indices. Under current National guidelines many iron replete students would have been given iron supplements. This risks possible deleterious effects of increased iron availability [24] which include impaired cognitive development in young children [25] and adverse effects on the gut microbiome [26].

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**Table and figure Legends**

Table 1: Anaemia and iron status according to haemoglobin genotype

Footnotes: Footnotes

1. Serum ferritin <15ng/ml.
2. Serum Transferrin receptor >28.1 nmol/l.
3. Serum ferritin <15ng/ml and transferrin receptor >28.1 nmol/l.
4. Hb <11.5.0 g/dl in children < 12 years, Hb <12.0 g/dl in females ≥12 years and males aged 12-14 years and Hb <13.0 g/dl in males aged ≥15 years.
5. Serum ferritin <15ng/ml and transferrin receptor >28.1 nmol/l and Hb <11.5.0 g/dl in children < 12 years, Hb <12.0 g/dl in females ≥12 years and males aged 12-14 years and Hb <13.0 g/dl in males aged ≥15 years.
6. Serum iron <10.6 μmol/l in males and <6.6 μmol/l in females.
7. Zinc Protoporphyrin > 70μmol/mole heme.

Figure 1: Venn diagram to show the major causes of low red cell indices in Sri Lankan adolescents.

Footnote for Figure 1: There were a small number of children with other haemoglobin variants that are not included in the figure (see Table 1).

Figure 2: Box plots to show mean cell volume and mean cell haemoglobin in secondary school students from Sri Lanka with unexplained low red cell indices.

Footnotes for Figure 2: The horizontal line represents the reference cut-off value, horizontal lines inside the box show the median value, box length is the interquartile range and whiskers show the range, excluding outliers. Outlying values 1.5 to 3, or > 3 box lengths from the upper and lower edge of the box are shown as open circles and stars respectively.