

Ferritine independent prognostic marker for gall stones

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Abstract

Iron deficiency anemia is one of the most popular types of anemia in the Middle East, which is characterized by a severe deficiency in the proportion of hemoglobin and ferritin. The prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in women increases more than men, as they are more likely to lose blood. It was found that there is a relationship between the rate of iron deficiency and the development of gallstones. This is due to many vital processes in which iron contributes as a catalyst for some vital enzymes or influences rates of liver enzymes that have an effective role in the process of stone formation. In this study we tried to study the relationship between iron deficiency anemia and the formation of gallstones, in addition to the use of ferritin as a preliminary indicator to predict the possibility of forming gallstones and then take the necessary preventive measures. so, ferritin is independent risk factor for gallstones formation.

Biography

Walaa Fikry Elbossaty is Ph.D. post research fellow, Department of chemistry, faculty of science-Damietta; Egypt. She received BSc (chemistry/biochemistry), MSc in biochemistry from Mansoura University and PhD in biochemistry/ molecular biology from Damietta University.