

Anemia Chart

ANEMIA CHART

Blood loss Acute (e.g., Childbirth, GI bleeding, Injuries, Surgery) Chronic (e.g., Bladder tumors, GI tract cancer/polyps, Heavy menstrual bleeding, Kidney tumors, Ulcers) Deficient erythropoiesis Microcytic (e.g., Anemia of chronic disease, Iron deficiency, Thalassemia) Normochromic-normocytic (e.g., Anemia of chronic disease, Kidney disease, Endocrine failure, Myelodysplasia, Myelophthisis, Pure red blood cell aplasia, Undernutrition) Macrocytic (e.g., Alcohol use disorder, Copper deficiency, Folate deficiency, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Myelodysplasia, Vitamin B12 deficiency) Excessive hemolysis due to extrinsic red blood cell defects Reticuloendothelial hyperactivity with splenomegaly, Hypersplenism, Immunologic abnormalities, Cold agglutinin disease, Drug-induced, Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), Paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria, Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), Warm antibody hemolytic anemia, Infection (e.g., Clostridial infections, EBV, Malaria), Mechanical injury, Drugs/toxins (e.g., Phenazopyridine, Ribavirin, Spider bites) Excessive hemolysis due to intrinsic red blood cell defects Membrane alterations, acquired (e.g., Acquired stomatocytosis, Hypophosphatemia) Membrane alterations, congenital (e.g., Hereditary elliptocytosis, Hereditary spherocytosis, Hereditary stomatocytosis, Hereditary xerocytosis, Neuroacanthocytosis) Metabolic disorders (inherited enzyme deficiencies) (e.g., Embden-Meyerhof pathway defects, G6PD deficiency, Hemoglobinopathies)

Name: _____

Results & Interpretation

Comments/Additional Notes