

## Update on (Approach to) Anemia

How to efficiently and accurately  
work up the anemic patient

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## Anemia - Definition

- Decrease in the number of circulating red blood cells
- Most common hematologic disorder by far
- Almost always a secondary disorder
- As such, critical for internist to know how to evaluate/determine cause

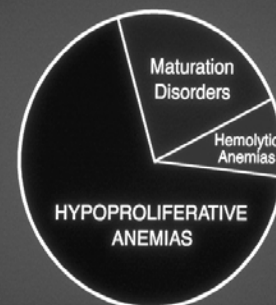
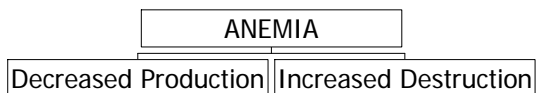
## Anemia - Causes

- Blood loss
- Decreased production of red blood cells (Marrow failure)
- Increased destruction of red blood cells – Hemolysis

## Anemia Workup - Exaggerated

- Iron/TIBC/Ferritin
- Folate/B<sub>12</sub>
- LDH/Bilirubin
- Haptoglobin/Urine for hemosiderin
- Coombs Test – Direct & indirect
- Hemoglobin electrophoresis
- Acid hemolysis
- Osmotic fragility
- Rx iron/folate/B<sub>12</sub>
- Type & Cross
- Transfuse 2-4 units
- GI Consult
- Hematology Consult – Bone Marrow

## ANEMIA

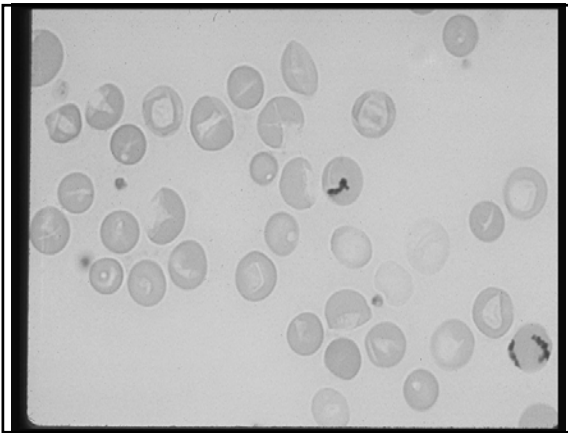


## Anemia

- History and Exam
- Reticulocyte count
  - Blood film
    - MCV
    - Ferritin
- WBC, diff, platelets

## Anemia Workup - 1st Test

# RETICULOCYTE COUNT



## Reticulocyte Count - Absolute Value

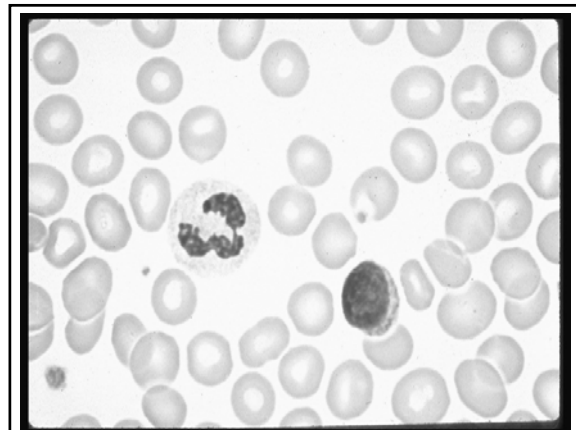
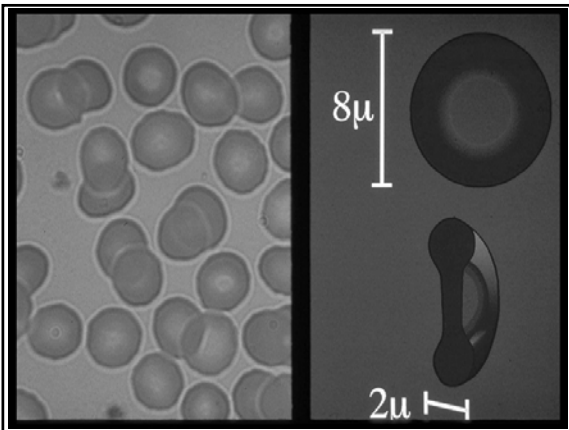
- = Retic % x RBC Count
  - eg  $0.01 \times 5,000,000 = 50,000$
- Normal up to 120,000/ $\mu$ l
- More accurate way to assess body's response to anemia

## Anemia Workup

- If retic count is elevated, following tests not needed:
  - Iron/Iron Binding Capacity/Ferritin
  - Folate/Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
  - Acid Hemolysis
  - GI Consult
  - Bone Marrow

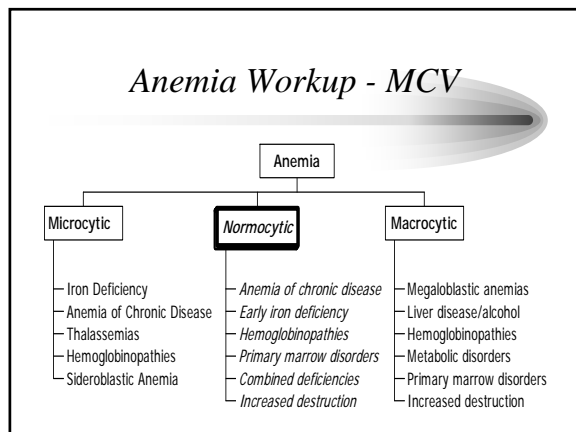
## Anemia - Peripheral Blood Smear Findings

- Look for size and shape of RBC's - esp for variability in sizes & shapes
- Is there polychromasia present? (Often implies reticulocytosis)
- Is there a dimorphic population of RBCs?
- Are there platelet and WBC abnormalities?



*Mean Corpuscular Volume*

	<i>MCV</i>
Macrocytic	> 100 fl
Normocytic	80-100 fl
Microcytic	< 80 fl



- Anemia – Normocytic (MCV 80-100)*
- Most commonly caused by anemia of chronic disease
  - Early iron deficiency often causes normocytic anemia as well
  - Anemia of chronic investigation – particular hazard of ICU patients
  - Combined deficiencies

- Anemia of Chronic Disease*
- Common
  - Develops over 1 to 2 months
  - Non-progressive
  - Usually mild to moderate
    - but hematocrit < 0.20 occasionally
  - 30% mildly microcytic
  - WBC, platelets normal or increased

## Anemia of Chronic Disease - Pathophysiology

- Cytokine effects (eg, IL-1, TNF)
- DNA & RNA iron-response elements
- ↓ erythropoietin responsiveness (& production)
- ↓ transferrin synthesis
- ↓ Fe mobilization from macrophages
  - ↓ Fe re-utilization in erythropoiesis
  - ↓ serum Fe despite adequate stores
  - ↑ serum ferritin
- Reticulocytopenia
- Anemia

## Effects of Interleukin-1 (IL-1)

### Stimulates

- fever
- granulopoiesis
- thrombopoiesis
- synthesis of:
  - ferritin
  - Ig
  - fibrinogen, VIII
  - CRP
  - IL-2, IL-6

### Inhibits

- erythropoiesis
- synthesis of:
  - transferrin
  - albumin

## ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASE - Causes

- Thyroid disease
- Collagen Vascular Disease
  - Rheumatoid Arthritis
  - Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
  - Polymyositis
  - Polyarteritis Nodosa
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
  - Ulcerative Colitis
  - Crohn's Disease
- Malignancy
- Chronic Infectious Diseases
  - Osteomyelitis
  - Tuberculosis
- Familial Mediterranean Fever
- Renal Failure

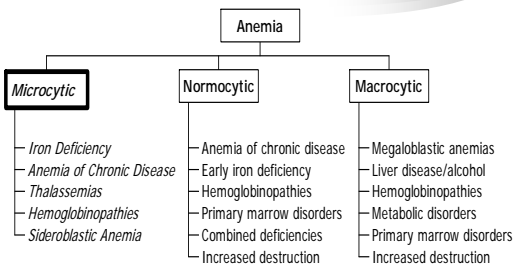
## Marrow Failure

### Normocytic Anemia (MCV 80-100 fl)

<u>Type of anemia</u>	<u>Blood film</u>	<u>Ferritin</u>	<u>Fe</u>	<u>TIBC</u>	<u>Marrow Fe stores</u>
Chronic disease*	Normochromic, normocytic	NI or ↑	↓	↓	NI or ↑, clumped
Early Fe deficiency	Mild anisocytosis, hypochromia	NI or ↓	↓	↑	absent

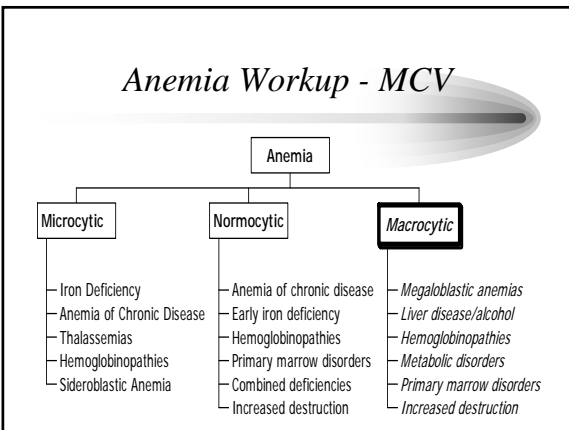
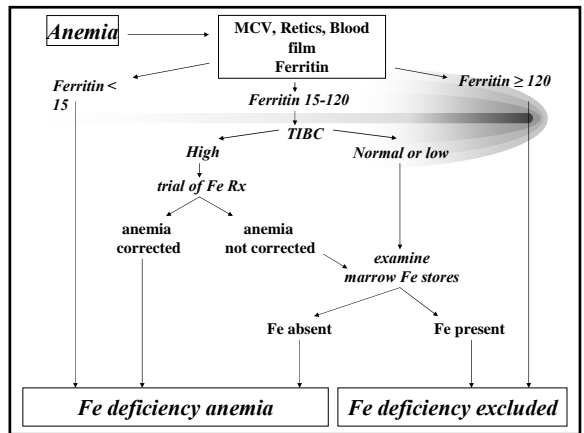
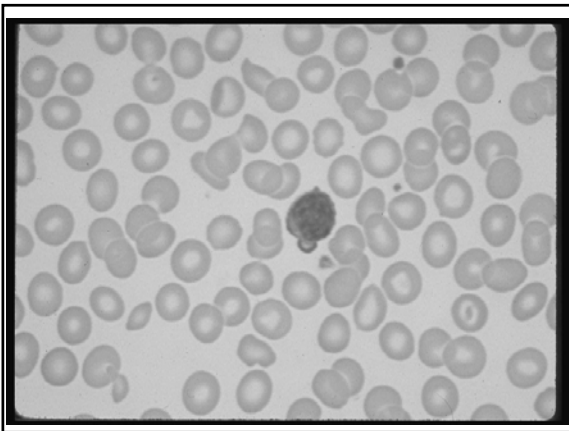
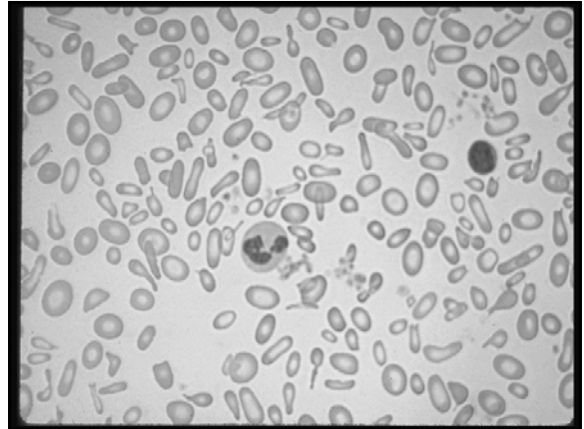
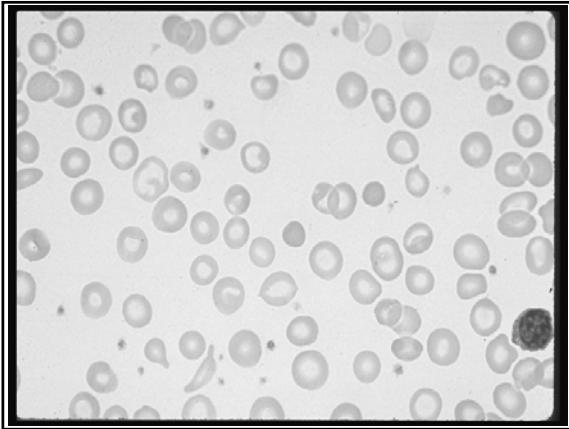
\*including anemia due to renal disease and AIDS

## Anemia Workup - MCV



## ANEMIA - Microcytic (MCV < 80)

- Iron Deficiency - High RDW (Red cell distribution width)
- Thalassemia minor - Normal RDW
- Rare
  - Sideroblastic anemia
  - Metal poisoning (esp lead, aluminum)
  - Occasional hemoglobinopathies
  - Thalassemia major



### Anemia - Macrocytic (MCV > 100)

- If MCV 100-110 fl, must look for other causes of macrocytosis
- If MCV > 110 fl, almost always folate or cobalamin deficiency

### *Macrocytosis (MCV > 100 fl)*

- Common
  - Drugs (cytotoxics, immunosuppressants, AZT, anticonvulsants)
  - Alcohol
  - Liver disease
  - Reticulocytosis
  - B<sub>12</sub>/folate deficiency
  - Myelodysplastic syndrome
  - Marrow infiltration (malignancy, fibrosis)
- Less common
  - Aplasia
- 'Artifactual'
  - Cold agglutinins
  - Hyperglycemia
  - Hyperleukocytosis

### *Macrocytosis of Alcoholism*

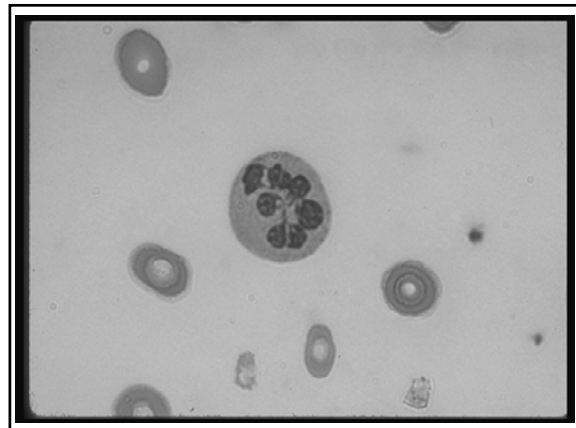
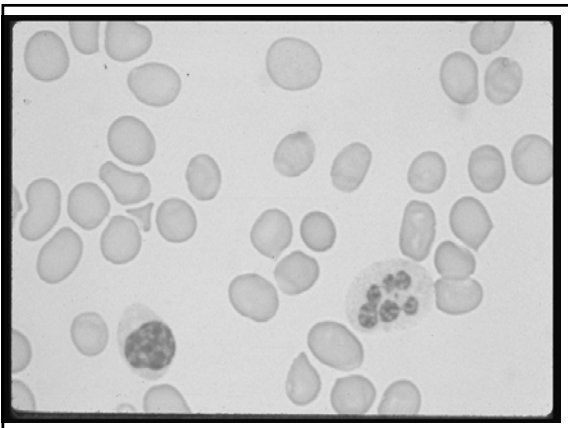
- 25-96% of alcoholics
- MCV elevation usually slight (100-110 fl)
- Minimal or no anemia
- Macrocytes round (not oval)
- Neutrophil hypersegmentation absent
- Folate stores normal

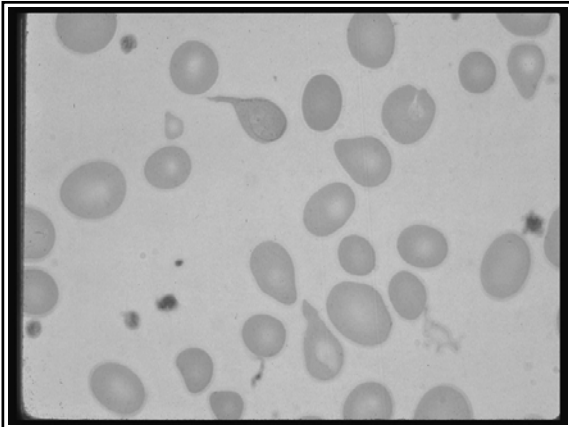
### *Megaloblastic Hematopoiesis*

- Marrow failure due to: disrupted DNA synthesis & ineffective hematopoiesis
- Giant precursors and nuclear:cytoplasmic dyssynchrony in marrow
- Neutrophil hypersegmentation & macroovalocytes in blood
- Anemia (and often leukopenia & thrombocytopenia)
- Almost always due to Cbl or folate deficiency

### *Evolving Cobalamin Deficiency*

- Usual sequence:
  - Serum Cobalamin falls
  - Serum methylmalonic acid & homocysteine rise
  - MCV rises within the normal range, with hypersegmentation of neutrophils
  - MCV rises above normal
  - Anemia and/or neuropathy
  - Symptoms





### 'Dimorphic' Anemias

- Folate & Fe deficiency (eg, pregnancy, alcoholism)
- B<sub>12</sub> & Fe deficiency (eg, pernicious anemia with atrophic gastritis)
- Thalassemia minor & B<sub>12</sub> or folate deficiency
- Fe deficiency & hemolysis (eg, prosthetic valve)
- Folate deficiency & hemolysis (eg, HgbSS disease)
- Blood smear critical to assess these

### Hemolytic Anemia

- Anemia of increased destruction
  - Normochromic, normochromic anemia
  - Shortened RBC survival
  - Reticulocytosis - Response to increased RBC destruction

### Tests Used to Diagnose Hemolysis

- Reticulocyte count (combined with serial Hb)
- Haptoglobin
- Urine hemosiderin
- Also helpful:
  - Serum bilirubin
  - Serum LDH
  - Hemoglobinuria

### Findings Consistent with Hemolysis

Serum unconjugated bilirubin	Increased
Serum LDH (and LDH1:LDH2)	Increased
Serum haptoglobin	Decreased
Urine hemoglobin	Present
Urine hemosiderin	Present
Urine urobilinogen	Increased
Cr <sup>51</sup> -RBC lifespan	Decreased
Reticulocyte count	Increased

(problems with sensitivity and specificity; none define cause)

### Blood morphology in hemolytic anemias

Sickle cells	Sickle cell anemia
Hb crystals	Hb CC disease
Fragments, helmets	Microangiopathic hemolysis
Microspherocytes	Hereditary spherocytosis Immune hemolysis
Elliptocytes	Hereditary elliptocytosis

N.B., hemolysis is not excluded by a normal blood smear.

### *Tests to define the cause of hemolysis*

- Hemoglobin electrophoresis
- Hemoglobin A<sub>2</sub> (beta-thalassemia trait)
- RBC enzymes (G6PD, PK, etc)
- Direct & indirect antiglobulin tests (immune)
- Cold agglutinins
- Osmotic fragility (spherocytosis)
- Acid hemolysis test (PNH)
- Clotting profile (DIC)

*NB: These tests do not demonstrate the presence of hemolysis*

### *Anemia Summary*

- Check reticulocyte count 1st
  - If elevated, look for causes of increased destruction or bleeding
  - If normal or decreased, look for causes of marrow failure
    - Workup for marrow failure tailored by MCV, RDW, and peripheral blood smear
      - If low, iron problems or globin problems
      - If high, megaloblastic or DNA problems
      - If normal, need to look for combined anemias