# Iron deprivation anemia

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# Disclosures

- <u>Employment</u>: St Mary's, McGill,
- <u>Consultancy</u>: Novartis, Health Life Sciences
- <u>Research:</u> Oncology clinical trials
- <u>Honoraria</u>: Celgene, Roche, GSK, Pfizer, Novartis, HLS

## **IRON DEPRIVATION ANEMIA**

- The most common type of anemia
- Anemia is microcytic (to normocytic) < 87 fl normal MCV is 87 (80 – 99)
- It is caused by decreased content within each red blood cell (% of which is hemoglobin)
- Hemoglobin is composed of 4 globin chains, each chain is composed of:

1 **heme** (protoporphyrin **+ iron**) molecule 1 **globin** molecule

 Decreased synthesis of either heme or globin leads to microcytic anemia

#### **MICROCYTIC ANEMIA**

- 1. Decreased production of heme
  - IRON DEPRIVATION ANEMIA
     SIDEROBLASTIC ANEMIA

 Decreased production of **globin** chains: either alpha, beta, gamma, delta
 THALASSEMIA

#### **IRON DEPRIVATION ANEMIA**

There has to be a steady supply of *iron* to make heme (hemoglobin)

 Iron is not available to the erythron because of lack of iron within the organism
 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

• 2. Iron is not available to the erythron while there is plenty of iron within the organism

**ANEMIA OF INFLAMATION** 

## Iron

- Indispensable for life

   O<sub>2</sub> transport (Hb)
   Electron transfer (Cytochromes)
   DNA synthesis (Ribonucleotide Reductase)
   Neurotransmitter production (Tyrosine Hydroxylase)
- Insoluble (10<sup>-17</sup>M)
- Toxic (Fenton chemistry):

 $H_2O_2 \rightarrow OH^- + OH^ Fe^{2+} + H_2O_2 \rightarrow Fe^{3+} OH^- + OH^-$ 



#### courtesy P Ponka

#### Fe "CONCENTRATION" [M]

- Water (pH 7.0) Max [Fe<sup>3+</sup>] 0.000 000 000 000 000 01
- Plasma

Fe<sub>2</sub>-Tf 0.000 002

• Erythrocyte

Heme0.020Non-heme0.000 001

# The Mammalian Iron Cycle



#### **Proteins of iron metabolism**

| PROTEIN                       | FUNCTION                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ALAS2/eALAS                   | 1 <sup>st</sup> enzyme of heme synthesis; deficiency leads to x-linked sideroblastic anemia                          |
| Ceruloplasmin (Cp)            | Plasma protein with ferroxidase activity; cellular export                                                            |
| DMT1/DCT1/Nramp2              | Membrane Fe <sup>2+</sup> transporter; cellular uptake                                                               |
| Duodenal cytochrome b (Dcytb) | Membrane ferric reductase; cellular uptake                                                                           |
| Erythroferrone                | Produced by erythroblasts, inhibits the action of hepcidin; it increases the amount of Fe available for Hb synthesis |
| Ferritin (Ft; H and L)        | Cytosolic Fe storage protein                                                                                         |
| Ferrochelatase                | Mitochondrial protein; insert Fe into protoporphyrin IX ring to form heme                                            |
| Ferroportin1/Ireg1/MTP1       | Membrane Fe <sup>2+</sup> transporter; cellular export                                                               |
| Frataxin                      | Involved in mitochondrial iron export                                                                                |
| Heme oxygenase 1              | Microsomal protein; recycle Hb iron                                                                                  |
| Hepcidin                      | Plasma peptide; deficiency leads to iron hyperabsorption                                                             |
| Hephaestin                    | Membrane Cp homolog; enterocyte export                                                                               |
| HFE                           | Unknown; binds TfR; mutated in >85% of hereditary hemochromatosis                                                    |
| IRP (-1 and –2)               | Cytosolic iron sensors; post-transcriptional regulation                                                              |
| Mitochondrial ferritin        | Mitochondrial Fe storage; H-Ft homolog                                                                               |
| Mitoferrin/Mrs3/4             | Mitochondrial inner membrane Fe transporter                                                                          |
| Sec15I1/Sec15                 | Mutated in "haemoglobin deficit mouse"; yeast homolog is part of exocyst pathway                                     |
| Steap3                        | Possible (?) endosomal ferrireductase                                                                                |
| Transferrin (Tf)              | Plasma Fe <sup>3+</sup> carrier                                                                                      |
| Tf Receptor                   | Cognate membrane receptor for Tf                                                                                     |
| Tf Receptor 2                 | Unknown; similar to "classical" Tf receptor                                                                          |

#### **Duodenal Enterocytes**



#### Macrophages Attach to and Begin Engulfing RBC



# Hemoglobin Iron Recycling

#### Macrophage



courtesy P Ponka

# Macrophages and Erythrophagocytosis



- 2 million red blood cells are ingested/s
- 24 mg of iron are recycled daily through macrophages with remarkable efficiency

Essential Cell Biology. Garland Publishing, 1998.



- Expressed in hepatocytes
- Induced by iron via an incompletely characterized pathway requiring bone morphogenic proteins (BMPs)
- Downregulated in response to increased erythropoietic demand or hypoxia
- Induced during inflammation by IL-6, involved in innate immune responses



# Fe Transport across Biological Membranes

#### ferroportin

aka MTP1 (metal transport protein 1) or Ireg1

 exports iron (Fe<sup>2+</sup>?) from "donor" cells (enterocytes, macrophages) to plasma transferrin

- Low MCV
- Low ferritin
- Low serum iron
- High transferrin (TIBC)
- Low Fe/transferrin saturation
- Absent marrow iron
- Serum zinc protoporphyrin
- Serum transferrin receptor
- Reticulocyte hemoglobin content
- Therapeutic trial

## MICROCYTIC ANEMIA (low MCV)

## **Differential diagnosis:**

Hemoglobinopathies

Thalassemia trait (alpha, beta, beta/delta) Thalassemia major beta, Hemoglobin H disease Hemoglobin E disease Hemoglobin Lepore trait, Hemoglobin E trait

- Anemia of inflamation
- Blockade of heme synthesis (lead, INH)
- Sideroblastic anemia

## MICROCYTIC ANEMIA (low MCV)

iron deficiency versus thalassemia trait

- Iron deficiency anemia low MCV / high RDW
- Thalassemia trait

low MCV / normal or mildly increased RDW

• Compound cases

(frequent in pregnancy)

#### Symptoms:

Symptoms of anemia

Decreased work performance

Hair loss

Pica

Delayed infant and child development

- There is an obligatory iron loss (1 mg/day) due to shedding of cells of mucosae, skin and small amount of blood
- In majority of subjects iron loses and iron intake are perfectly balanced
- Diagnosis of iron deficiency obliges us to identify the cause of iron loss, that is of hemorrhage

## **Causes of hemorrhage:**

- GI
- GU
- GYN
- Respiratory tract
- Biliary tract
- Factious anemia
- latrogenic anemia
- Vascular disorders

**Treatment:** must be calculated to rectify anemia and replenish iron stores

#### Oral iron preparations

many !

- use the cheapest, non-enterocoated

(IM iron)

painful, leaves stains

#### Intravenous iron

succrose or dextran

- possible anaphylactoid reaction

## Useful numbers 1 :

- Obligatory blood loss 1mg
- 1 gm of red cell mass 1mg
- Average menstrual blood loss 40 mls (20 mg of Fe)
- 1 unit blood donation 200 mg
- 1 unit blood transfusion 200 mg
- Iron given to the baby and peripartum blood loss 300 900 mg
- daily iron requirement 1mg

young women1.7 – 2mgpregnancy3 mgbreast feeding2 mg

#### Useful numbers 2 :

Fe content of standard diet 20 mg Absorption of ingested oral iron 6 – 10 %

Usual iron oral tbl 50-60 mg of elemental iron

**Duration of oral iron therapy:** 

time to correct anemia plus 6 to 12 months

1. Anemia of chronic disease

develops over weeks, months

## 2. Anemia of critical illness

develops within days (ICU)

- mild to moderate anemia
- normocytic to microcytic
- low serum iron
- low TIBC (transferrin)
- high ferritin
- high sed rate and or CRP
- presence of an underlying illness
- high hepcitidin
- high IL-6 and or other cytokines
- low transferrin receptor

 Principal cause is restriction of erythropoeisis due to non-availability of iron

- Additional minor causes:
  - decrease life span of rbc
  - decrease synthesis of erythropoietin

#### **Treatment:**

- Treatment of underlying disease
- If not possible or not completely satisfactory:
  - transfusion
  - erythropoietin
  - iron therapy (IV infusion) usually to

supplement epo therapy

#### TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- when Hb low, check MCV, then RDW
- do Iron studies, or Hb electrophoresis, or both
- try to fully diagnose pts' anemia
- (if you cannot, refer)
- ALWAYS identify the site and cause of bleeding (IDA)
- treat **COMPLETELY** with oral iron preps (IDA)
- identify and treat underlying disorder (AI)

#### **Iron Deprivation Anemia**

#### THANK YOU

• Iron depletion

low ferritin, normal serum iron/TIBC

• Iron deficiency without anemia

low ferritin, low serum iron/TIBC, normal Hb

• Iron deficiency anaemia

low ferritin, low serum iron, low Hb