

## Report on Anaemic Alarm Held on 22.06.2022

<b>Date of Event</b>	22.06.2022
<b>Name and Type of Event</b>	Anaemic Alarm
<b>Conducted by</b>	SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, B PHARM 2 <sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER, ARKA JAIN University
<b>No. Of Participant</b>	200
<b>Program</b>	Skill development based academic activity

As per WHO report on anemia in India, In 2019, global anaemia prevalence was 29.9% (95% uncertainty interval (UI) 27.0%, 32.8%) in women of reproductive age, equivalent to over half a billion women aged 15-49 years. Prevalence was 29.6% (95% UI 26.6%, 32.5%) in non-pregnant women of reproductive age, and 36.5% (95% UI 34.0%, 39.1%) in pregnant women.

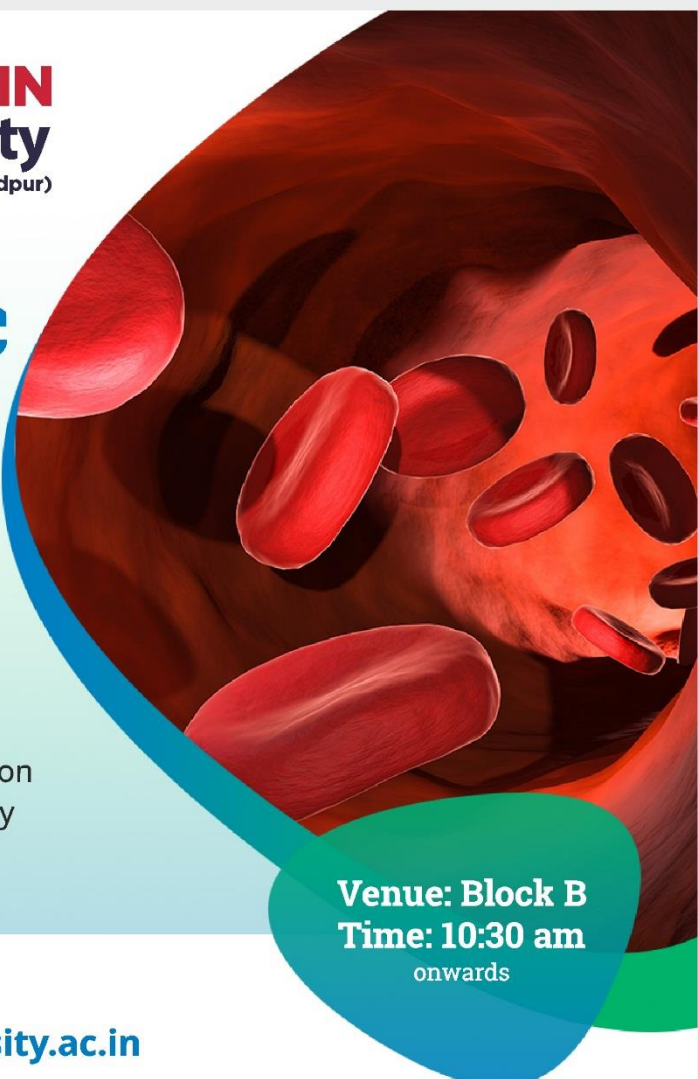
Inadequate dietary intake of iron, defective iron absorption, increased iron requirements due to repeated pregnancies and lactation, poor iron reserves at birth, timing of umbilical cord clamping, timing and type of complementary food introduction, frequency of infections in children, and excessive physiological blood are the causes for which anaemia is so high in India. Other causes of anaemia are blood loss, lack of red blood cell production, and high rates of red blood cell destruction. Anaemia control Programme focuses on three vital strategies: promotion of regular consumption of foods rich in iron, provisions of iron and folate supplements in the form of tablets to the high risk groups, and identification and treatment of severely anaemic cases. Anaemia control programme in India started in 1970 as National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Program (NNAPP) and evolved in 2018 as Anaemia Mukta Bharat. It is considered a severe public health problem if more than 40% of the population is diagnosed with anaemia. By that measure, anaemia in women and children has been a major problem in India for half a century. Low haemoglobin levels lower productivity and cause illness and death, and thus impose an economic cost. In case of Iron-deficiency anaemia, body needs iron and other nutrients to make haemoglobin and healthy red blood cells. So it's important to get a regular supply of iron as well as vitamin B12, folate, and protein. Promotion of regular consumption of foods rich in iron, provisions of iron and folate supplements in the form of tablets to the high risk groups, and identification and treatment of severely anaemic cases in time is required by making the people aware. Human Anatomy and Physiology is the course for Pharmacy students is designed to perform the hematological tests like hemoglobin estimation. The second semester students of 2021 admission batch assigned to randomly collect the blood sample of 10 persons from the University employees by each group of five students and to determine their Haemoglobin content by the available method with the laboratory and the report to be submitted. On 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 2022 this academic activity was performed officially in the practical class hour in the presence of Lab Technician Dusmanta Mahanta, subject

teacher Miss Subhashree Sahoo and event coordinator Miss Yogita Kumari to fulfill the academic criteria as well as to develop the skill and employability based expertise among the students. Total 20 groups worked on this activity. Through this activity students learnt how to determine haemoglobin (Hb) content and incase of low Hb content what dietary and other precautions need to be suggested. Also this activity created an awareness that treatment of low haemoglobin should not be ignored.

## Glimpse of the Event



## Poster of the Event



**JGI** | **ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand (Jamshedpur)

# Anaemic Alarm

**An academic event to aware against Anaemia**

By \_\_\_\_\_  
The Students of B. Pharm  
2nd Semester 2021 Admission  
Batch Of School of Pharmacy

**ON 22nd June 2022**

**Venue: Block B**  
**Time: 10:30 am**  
onwards

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