




Prevalence of Anemia and Its Associated Factors Among Female Adolescents in Ambo Town, West Shewa, Ethiopia

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Objective: This study assessed the prevalence of anemia among female adolescents and factors associated with it in Ambo town, West Shewa, Ethiopia.

Materials and Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 523 randomly selected female adolescents living in Ambo town, Ethiopia from August 5–29, 2018. Data were collected through structured interview using a structured questionnaire. Anthropometric measurements were done and the hemoglobin value was measured on the field and adjusted for the altitude. Logistic regression analysis was done to identify predictors of anemia. Level of statistical significance was declared at $P < 0.05$.

Results: In this study, 39% (95% CI= 34.8–43%) participants were anemic, of which 63 (30.9%) and 46 (22.5%) female adolescents were stunted and wasted, respectively. Anemia was considerably high among female adolescents with high dietary diversity score. Adolescents born to mothers who were unable to read and write (AOR= 3.27; 95% CI=1.79–5.97), who always take tea and/or coffee within 30 minutes after meal (AOR= 6.19; 95% CI=3.32–11.48), who were wasted (AOR=1.67; 95% CI=1.11–2.52), and who had already attained their menses (AOR=1.93; 95% CI=1.19–3.13) were more likely to be anemic compared to their counterparts.

Conclusion: Nearly four in ten female adolescents in the study setting were anemic. Anemia among female adolescents was a moderate public health problem. Adolescents born to mothers who were unable to read and write, who consumed tea/coffee within 30 minutes after a meal, who were wasted, and who had already attained menses should be prioritized for interventions aiming at addressing iron-deficiency anemia in female adolescents.

Keywords: anemia, female adolescents, West Shewa, Ambo, Ethiopia

Introduction

Anemia is among the major global public health problems with significant adverse health, social, and economic impacts.¹ In 2011, it affected 24.8% of the world population with the burden varying across age, sex, altitude, and pregnancy states. Anemia may occur due to a number of causes, and the most significant contributor is iron deficiency.^{1,2}

Anemia is the reduction of red blood cells and/or hemoglobin (Hb) concentration.^{1,3} Iron-deficiency anemia (IDA) is the most common type of anemia that increases at the start of adolescence. In females, this is caused by increased requirements of nutrition for growth and is exacerbated a few years later by the

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onset of menstruation.² Female adolescents are at higher risk for anemia than male adolescents.⁴ The World Health Organization (WHO) defined adolescence as the period of life spanning the ages between 10–19 years where extra nutrients are needed to support the growth spurt.^{5,6} In Ethiopia, adolescents constitute about 48% of the population, of which about 25% are female.⁷

Adolescents are at high risk of iron deficiency and anemia due to the physical and physiological changes that put a higher demand on their nutritional requirements. The rapid pubertal growth with sharp increase in lean body mass, blood volume, and red cell mass, increases iron requirements for myoglobin in muscles and hemoglobin in the blood.^{2,8} There was highest prevalence of anemia in African region in the presence of factors affecting anemia—such as malaria and sickle cell. Though the global prevalence of anemia has been estimated for other population groups, adolescents are often ignored.^{1,3}

In Ethiopia, anemia among women aged 15–19 years was 13.4% in the 2011 national survey.⁹ But, the prevalence of anemia among female adolescents reported by different pocket studies varies from place to place and ranges from 11.1–38.3%^{8,10-13} indicating that there is a gap to be addressed. Improving adolescents' nutrition is an earlier intervention that helps to break the vicious cycle of malnutrition.² The interventions and studies on anemia commonly target other population groups, and the needs of adolescents might remain unmet.^{1,8,10,14,15} Nevertheless, there is limited evidence on the prevalence of anemia and associated factors among female adolescents in low income countries including Ethiopia to design appropriate interventions. Thus, this study aimed at determining the prevalence of anemia and factors associated with it among female adolescents in Ambo town, West Shewa, Ethiopia.

Materials and Methods

Study Setting and Period

The study was conducted in Ambo town, the capital of West Shewa zone of Oromia regional state, Ethiopia. The town is located about 114 km west of the capital, Addis Ababa, on the way to Wollega. Its average altitude is 2101 meters above sea level. According to Ambo town's administration office report, the town had six kebeles (the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia). This study was conducted during summer season (August 5–29, 2018) to assure that in-school adolescents were included.

Study Design and Population

We used a community-based cross-sectional study design. All female adolescents (aged 10–19 years) in Ambo town were the source population while randomly selected female adolescents in the randomly selected kebeles of the town were the study population.

Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The sample size for this study was calculated by using single population proportion formula with the assumptions of: 95% confidence level, 5% margin of error, and the proportion of anemia in female adolescents (32%) taken from a previous study.¹⁶ Finally, by considering the design effect of 1.5 and by adding 10% for possible non-response, the final sample size was 551 female adolescents.

To select study participants, first three out of the six kebeles were selected randomly by lottery method. Then, households with at least one female adolescent were identified from family folders obtained from the respective health extension workers (HEWs) of each selected kebele. Next, the sample size was allocated to the selected kebeles proportional to their total households with at least one female adolescent. By considering the list of the households with at least one female adolescent as a sampling frame, a simple random sampling technique was employed to select the households. Where there was more than one female adolescent in the same household, one was selected randomly by lottery method.

Data Collection Tool and Procedure

The data on socio-demographic variables, food frequency, dietary diversity, menstruation history, and deworming were collected by using an interviewer administered pre-tested structured questionnaire developed through a relevant literature review. The data were collected by three medical laboratory technicians through home to home visit and supervised by one Bachelor health officer.

Measurements

To determine nutritional status of adolescents by Body Mass Index for age Z-score (BAZ) and Height for Age Z-score (HFA), weight and height were measured. Weight of adolescents was measured by using a portable digital weight scale with a capacity of 120 kg and recorded to the nearest 0.1 kg, and height was measured by using a portable wooden height board and recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm. Each subject was weighed with light clothing

and no footwear. Both anthropometric measurements were collected twice and the average values were used for analysis.^{17,18}

For Hemoglobin (Hb) level determination, 10 μ L capillary blood samples were taken by pricking the tip of the finger with a sterile disposable lancet. The first drop of blood was wiped away and the second drop was used for Hb determination. Hemoglobin analysis was carried out using a Hemocue hemoglobin spectrophotometer (Hemocue HB 301 analyzer). A drop of blood was allowed to enter the optical window of the micro cuvette through capillary action.

Dietary diversity practice of participants was assessed using the qualitative tool of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) for 24 hour dietary recall. The individual dietary diversity score (DDS) of female adolescents was then calculated by summing up the food items into nine food groups and classified as low (1–3 food groups), medium (4–6 food groups) and high (>6 food groups).¹⁹

Data Quality Control

The questionnaire was prepared in English, translated to the local languages (Afaan Oromoo and Amharic), and re-translated back into English to check for its consistency. Pre-test was conducted among 26 (5% of the sample size) female adolescents who lived in a nearby town, Ginchi, and modifications were considered accordingly. Training on survey methods, tools, and measurements was given for the data collectors and the field supervisor.

Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data were checked for completeness, cleaned, coded, entered into Epi-data version 3.02, and exported to SPSS for windows version 21 for analysis. Frequency was run to check for any missing values and re-checked from the hard copy where needed. Hemoglobin levels were adjusted for altitude by using the formula: $Hb = -0.32 \times (\text{altitude in meters} \times 0.0033) + 0.22 \times (\text{altitude in meters} \times 0.0033)^2$. Anemia and its severity were defined based on the cut-off Hb levels ≥ 11.5 g/dL and 11–11.4 g/dL as no anemia and mild anemia, respectively, for females aged 10–11 years whereas Hb levels of ≥ 12 g/dL and 11–11.9 g/dL as no anemia and mild anemia, respectively, for those above 12 years of age. In both age groups, we defined moderate and severe anemia as Hb levels 8–10.9 g/dL and <8 g/dL, respectively.³

The outcome variable was recoded into binary as anemia=1 and no anemia=0. WHO AnthroPlus software

version 3.1 was used to calculate nutritional status. Based on the global anthropometric classification, female adolescents with BAZ and HAZ score of ≤ -2 SD) were considered to be thin (wasted) and stunted (short for age), respectively.

Logistic regression analysis was done to check the association between independent variables and anemia. All variables with a P -value < 0.25 in bivariate analysis were candidates for multivariate analysis to control for confounders and to identify independent predictors of anemia. Multi-collinearity was checked by using the standard error and there was no multi-collinearity, thus no variable was dropped from analysis. Odds Ratio along with 95% confidence interval was estimated to measure the strength of association between covariates and anemia. The model fitness was tested by Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test. The level of statistical significance was declared at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Participants

Five hundred and twenty-three female adolescents participated in the study, yielding a 95% response rate. While the remaining 3% declined to give blood for hemoglobin determination, 0.9% of participants were not found after repeated visits and 1.1% refused participation completely. More than half of the study participants, 320 (61.2%), were in the age group of 15–19 years. The mean \pm SD age of participants was 15.01 \pm 2.533 years. Three hundred and eighty-four (73.4%) adolescents reported that they live in a family with a family size of ≤ 5 members, while the remaining 139 (26.6%) were from a family size of >5. Regarding the family's average monthly income, 408 (78%), 60 (11.5%), and 55 (10.5%) adolescents reported <500 birr (<18.18 USD), 500–1000 birr (18.18–36.36 USD) and >1000 birr (>36.36 USD), respectively. The majority, 273 (52.2%) were protestant in their religion, while 389 (74.4%) participants were Oromo in their ethnicity. The marital status of 485 (92.7%) participants was single and, as to their educational status, 388 (74.2%) female adolescents attended only primary school (Table 1).

Menstruation Related Characteristics of Female Adolescents

The majority, 338 (64.6%) of the participants had already attained menses, of which 237 (70.1%) attained their

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Female Adolescents and Their Parents in Ambo Town, West Shewa, Ethiopia, 2018 (n=523)

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
Age in years	10–14	203	38.8
	15–19	320	61.2
Religion	Protestant	273	52.2
	Orthodox	192	36.7
	Other ^a	58	11.1
Ethnicity	Oromo	389	74.4
	Amhara	104	19.9
	Other ^b	30	5.7
Marital status	Single	485	92.7
	Married	30	5.7
	Other ^c	8	1.5
Educational status of female adolescents	Primary school	388	74.2
	Secondary school	133	25.4
	College and above	2	0.4
Father's educational status	No formal education	99	18.9
	Primary	71	13.6
	Secondary	200	38.2
	College and above	153	39.3
Mother's educational status	No formal education	154	29.4
	Primary	75	14.3
	Secondary	182	34.8
	College and above	112	21.4

Notes: ^aWakefata or Muslim, ^b Gurage, Tigray, or Wolayita, ^c Divorced/separated/widowed.

menarche at the age of ≤ 14 years. About 288 (85.2%) females had a history of more than 5 days length of blood flow in each menses period and 282 (83.4%) female adolescents reported they use less than three sanitary pads per day (Table 2).

Nutritional Status of Participants

We found that thinness (BAZ score ≤ -2) was 28.5% (95% CI= 24.1–32.7%) and stunting (HAZ score ≤ -2) was 29.4% (95% CI=25.6–33.7%) among the study participants. Moreover, 63 (30.9%) and 46 (22.5%) of the anemic female adolescents were stunted (short for their age) and wasted (thin for their age), respectively (Table 3).

Table 2 Menstruation Related Characteristics of Female Adolescents in Ambo Town, West Shewa, Ethiopia, 2018

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
Menses status (n=523)	Attained (seen)	338	64.6
	Not attained (not seen)	185	35.4
Age at menarche (in years) (n=338)	≤ 14	237	70.1
	> 14	101	19.9
Length of blood flow in each menses (n=338)	≤ 5 days	50	14.8
	> 5 days	288	85.2
Sanitary pads used per day (n=338)	< 3	282	83.4
	≥ 3	56	16.6

Dietary Diversity Score of Female Adolescents

The minimum and maximum dietary diversity score of the study participants were 1 and 9 respectively with a mean (\pm SD) score of 3.80 ± 2.06 . About 256 (49%) female adolescents had a dietary diversity score of greater than or equal to 4. The most commonly consumed food group in the past 24-hours by female adolescents in the study area was starchy staple (82.2%) and the least consumed food group was flesh meat and fish (3.3%) (Table 4).

Food Frequency Patterns of Female Adolescents

Of all participants, 425 (81.3%) reported that they had a habit of consuming tea and/or coffee within 30 minutes after a meal, while only 18.7% did not. Milk and milk product was the most frequently consumed food group, as 47.2% of the female adolescents consumed it ≥ 3 times per week. Vegetables and Eggs were consumed ≥ 3 times per week by 43% and 28% of female adolescents, respectively. Fish was the least frequently consumed food item, since 97.8% of the study participants reported that they never consumed it, and only 0.2% of females consumed it ≥ 3 times per week. Fruits, cereals, and meat were consumed by 92.2%, 91.6%, and 86.9% of the study participants 1–2 times per week, respectively (Figure 1).

Table 3 Factors Associated with Anemia Among Female Adolescents in Ambo Town, West Shewa, Ethiopia, 2018 (n=523)

Variables	Category	Anemia Status		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
		Anemic	Not Anemic		
		Number (%)	Number (%)		
Age in years	10–14	65 (32.5)	135 (67.5)	1 1.57 (1.09–2.27)	1 0.88 (0.55–1.41)
	15–19	139 (43.0)	184 (67.0)		
Family size	≤5	134 (35.7)	241 (64.3)	1 1.61 (1.10–2.37)	1 0.84 (0.54–1.29)
	>5	70 (47.3)	78 (52.7)		
Menses status	Attained	53 (28.6)	132 (71.4)	1 2.01 (1.37–2.95)	1 1.93 (1.19–3.13) [¥]
	Not attained	151 (44.7)	187 (55.3)		
Deworming in the last month	Yes	17 (31.5)	37 (68.5)	1.44 (0.79–2.64) 1	1.51 (0.76–3.00) 1
	No	187 (39.9)	282 (60.1)		
Mother's educational status	No formal education	70 (45.5)	84 (54.5)	3.23 (1.85–5.63) 1.06 (0.90–1.64) 1.18 (0.68–2.07) 1	3.27 (1.79–5.97) [¥] 1.13 (0.71–1.80) 1.02 (0.56–1.86) 1
	Primary school	31 (42)	44 (58)		
	Secondary school	80 (44)	102 (66)		
	College and above	23 (20.5)	89 (79.5)		
Tea/coffee intake within 30 minutes after meal	Always	78 (63.4)	45 (36.6)	5.99 (3.29–10.90) 1.82 (1.06–3.08) 1	6.19 (3.32–11.48) [¥] 1.48 (0.85–2.61) 1
	Sometimes	104 (34.4)	198 (65.6)		
	Never	22 (22.4)	76 (77.6)		
Frequency of meat consumption	Never	26 (52.0)	24 (48.0)	1 1.86 (0.63–5.50) 1.79 (1.00–3.20)	1 1.80 (0.93–3.45) 1.57 (0.46–5.34)
	1–2 times per week	171 (37.7)	283 (62.3)		
	≥3 times per week	7 (36.8)	12 (63.2)		
Wasting	Thin (wasted)	46 (30.9)	103 (69.1)	1.64 (1.09–2.45) 1	1.67 (1.11–2.52) [¥] 1
	Not wasted	158 (42.2)	216 (57.8)		
Stunting	Stunted	63 (40.9)	91 (59.1)	0.89 (0.61–1.31) 1	0.85 (0.57–1.27) 1
	Not stunted	141 (38.2)	228 (61.8)		
DDS	Low	106 (39.7)	161 (60.3)	0.92 (0.58–1.452) 0.78 (0.46–1.30) 1	0.96 (0.61–1.53) 0.74 (0.44–1.25) 1
	Medium	53 (35.8)	95 (64.2)		
	High	45 (41.7)	63 (58.3)		

Note: [¥]Significant at $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; COR, crude odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; DDS, dietary diversity score.

Prevalence of Anemia

The prevalence of anemia was 39% (95% CI=34.8–43%), of which 61 (11.7%), 128 (24.5%), and 15 (2.9%) were mild, moderate, and severe anemia, respectively (Figure 2). Anemia was higher among female adolescents in the age group of 15–19 years, 139 (43%) than in those aged 10–14 years, 65 (32.5%). It was also higher among female adoles-

cents whose menses had already started, 151 (44.7%) than who had not, 53(28.6%).

Factors Associated with Anemia

In bivariate logistic regression, female adolescent's age, family size, menses status, mother's educational status, tea/coffee consumption within 30 minutes after meal, and

Table 4 Proportion of Female Adolescents Who Consumed Different Food Groups in the Last 24 Hours Preceding the Date of Survey in Ambo Town, West Shewa, 2018 (n=523)

Food Groups	Frequency	Percent (%)
Starchy staples	430	82.2
Dark green leafy vegetables	183	35.0
Other vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables	233	44.6
Others fruits and vegetables	180	34.4
Organ meat	112	21.2
Flesh meat and Fish	17	3.3
Any Eggs	139	26.6
Legumes, nuts, and seed	285	54.5
Milk and milk products	228	43.6
Female adolescents' dietary diversity score, Mean±SD=3.80±2.06		

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

wasting/thinness were significantly associated with anemia.

After adjusting for potential confounders, in the multivariate logistic regression, mother's educational status, menses status of female adolescents, wasting in female adolescents, and tea/coffee consumption within 30 minutes after meal were factors that remained significantly associated with anemia.

Female adolescents who already attained menses (AOR=1.93; 95% CI=1.19– 3.13), female adolescents born to mothers who were unable to read and write (AOR=3.27; 95% CI=1.79–5.97), who always consumed tea/coffee within 30 minutes after meal (AOR=6.19; 95%

CI=3.32–11.48) and who were wasted (thin) (AOR=1.67; 95% CI=1.11– 2.52) were more likely to be anemic compared to their counterparts (Table 3).

Discussion

In this study we assessed the prevalence of anemia among female adolescents in Ambo town, West Shewa, Ethiopia. We found that nearly four in ten female adolescents were anemic. Adolescents born to mothers who were unable to read and write, who always consumed tea/coffee within 30 minutes after a meal, who had already attained menses, and who were wasted (thin) were more likely to be anemic than their counterparts.

The prevalence of anemia in this study was higher than a national survey⁹ and other Ethiopian studies.^{10–12,20,21} This might be attributed to differences in the study settings, geography, and wider participants' age group as we included adolescents of 10–19 years. The current study was community based, included both in school and out of school adolescents, and was done in an urban area. Variations in the sample size and the study period might have also contributed to producing a different estimate. The prevalence of anemia is relatively lower than similar studies from India^{6,22–25} which might be due to differences in socio-demographic characteristics, culture, and adolescents' behavioral and feeding habits or practices.

We found that female adolescents who already attained menses were more likely to be anemic, which is also similar to another study.¹² This might be supported by the fact that physical and physiological changes put

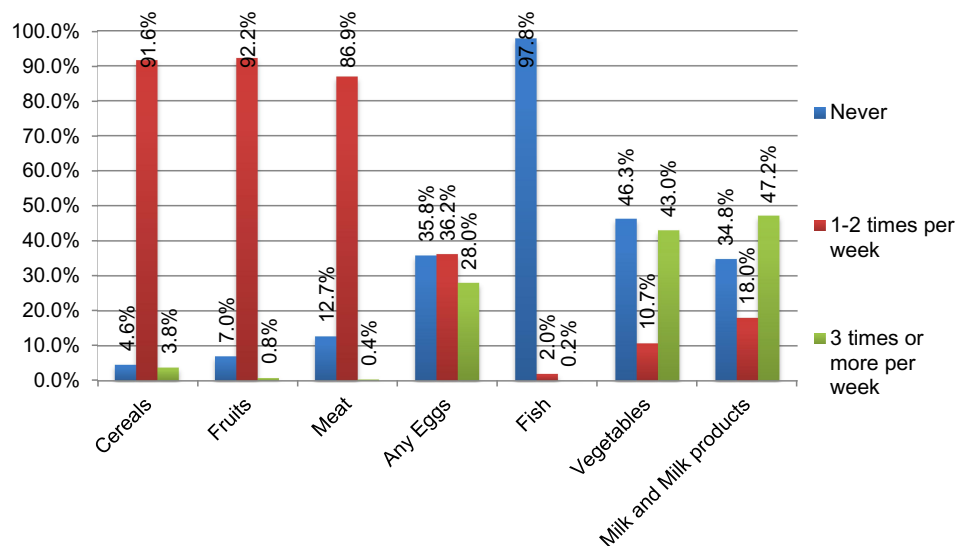


Figure 1 Food frequency patterns in the last 1 week prior to the date of survey among female adolescents in Ambo town, west Shewa, Ethiopia, 2018 (n=523).

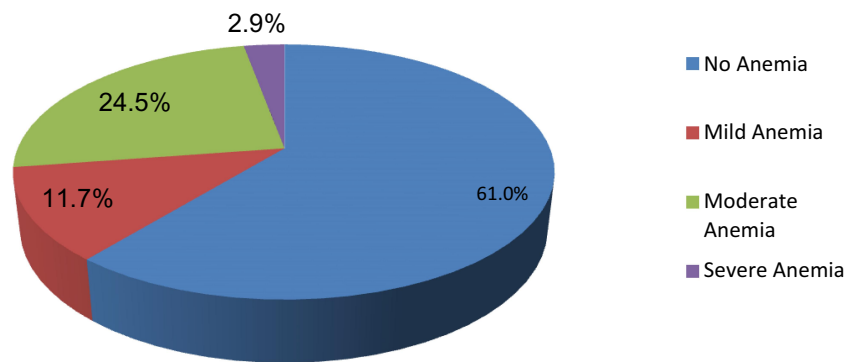


Figure 2 Prevalence and severity of anemia among female adolescents in Ambo town, west Shewa, Ethiopia, 2018 (n=523).

a higher demand on female adolescents.^{4,26} In addition, the risk of anemia was higher among female adolescents whose mothers were not able to read and write as compared to their counterparts, which is also similar to another study.⁴ This could be because a mother who is educated is more likely to practice appropriate feeding to her family, since mostly a family's foods are prepared or managed by the mothers in Ethiopia.

Female adolescents who always consumed tea/coffee within 30 minutes after a meal were more likely to be anemic. The possible justification is that post-meal consumption of tea and coffee interferes with iron absorption and inhibits the bioavailability of iron.^{27–30} But, it has not shown a significant association with anemia among female adolescents in other studies.^{8,11} Furthermore, female adolescents who were wasted (thin) were more likely to be anemic than those who were not. Literature has also witnessed that wasting is associated with anemia in female adolescents.^{8,11} Although some literature indicated that dietary diversity is an important contributing factor to anemia in adolescents,^{21,31} it was not significantly associated in this study. But, we found anemia was high among female adolescents with high DDS. Similar to the current study finding, DDS has not shown a significant association with female adolescent anemia in some other studies.^{11–13}

The strengths of this study are; its being community-based for ease of generalizability and the use of standard procedures for anthropometry and hemoglobin measurements. But, since data were collected through recall of the past one week and 24 hours history for dietary diversity, feeding habit, and menses, this might have introduced recall bias. Another limitation is that, although malaria and sickle-cell disease are important contributors to anemia, these were not collected in our study. Given that sickle-cell disease is

a rare event, and the study area is not malaria endemic, we believe that not screening these will not introduce bias in the study. Additionally, the study could not establish a temporal relationship between anemia and the independent variables since it was cross-sectional.

Conclusion

Nearly four in ten female adolescents in the study setting were anemic. Thus, anemia among female adolescents was a moderate public health problem. Adolescents born to mothers who have no formal education, who consumed tea/coffee within 30 minutes after a meal, who were wasted, and who had already attained menses should be prioritized for interventions aiming at addressing iron-deficiency anemia in female adolescents.

Data Sharing Statement

The data sets used and/or analyzed for this study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethical Approval

An ethical approval was obtained from Institutional Health Research Ethics Review Committee (IHRERC) of Haramaya University, College of Health and Medical Sciences (Ref. No. IHRERC/197/2018). An official letter of support was sent to Ambo town health office and to other concerned bodies. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Informed Consent

For females aged 10–17 years, their parents/guardians gave their informed, voluntary, written, and signed consent allowing their daughter to be part of the study, and for those ≥ 18 years old, the female adolescents themselves

signed written, informed, voluntary consent forms. Confidentiality of the collected data was ensured through anonymity. In addition, they were informed that they had the right to withdraw from the study at any time.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest for this work.

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