

Assessing Nutritional Anemia Among University Students in Jazan, Saudi Arabia: A Public Health Perspective

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Background: Nutritional anemia is a significant public health concern worldwide, particularly affecting young adults and children in Saudi Arabia, where inadequate nutrition is considered a primary contributing factor. This study aims to (i) examine the levels of serum iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂ in young adult students, with a focus on identifying any deficiencies and their association with anemia; (ii) explore the prevalence of mixed-deficiency anemia resulting from deficiencies in serum iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂ (iii) explore how sociodemographic characteristics and dietary habits influence serum iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂ levels.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study encompassed 158 young adult students at Jazan University, Saudi Arabia. Blood samples were collected following a comprehensive questionnaire addressing sociodemographic and health characteristics. These samples were analyzed for complete blood count, serum iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂ levels.

Results: The findings of this study revealed a significant decrease in serum iron levels, with 70.6% of males and 88% in females exhibiting reduced level. Additionally, low levels of folate were observed in 4% of the study population, while deficiency in vitamin B₁₂ was found in 2.2% of the study population. However, the simultaneous presence of low serum iron levels along with deficiencies in folate or vitamin B₁₂ was not observed in the study participants.

Conclusion: The study indicates that there is a high incidence of low serum iron and ferritin levels among university students in Saudi Arabia, which poses a considerable public health concern. Conversely, the prevalence of folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies among the students was comparatively low, and notably, there were no cases where these deficiencies were observed alongside iron deficiency.

Keywords: anemia, folate, vitamin B₁₂, serum iron, iron deficiency

Introduction

Nutritional anemia is a prevalent health burden that affects individuals across all ages, with higher vulnerability observed among young children, women, and older adults.^{1,2} Anemia is characterized by a low number of healthy circulating red blood cells (RBCs) or insufficient amount of hemoglobin (Hb) to carry oxygen.^{2,3} Micronutrients, such as vitamins (A, B, C) and minerals (iron, zinc, iodine, calcium), play diverse and essential roles in the body, including proper growth, development, and blood formation.⁴ Inadequate intake of these micronutrients, particularly iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂, is considered the primary contributing factor to anemia.⁵ A recent study conducted in 2021 estimated that anemia influences approximately

1.92 billion individuals worldwide, with prevalence rate of 24.3%. Iron deficiency (ID) is the most common cause of nutritional anemia, followed by deficiencies in folate and vitamin B₁₂.^{2,6,7} Developing nations experience the greatest impact, characterized by a prevalence exceeding 60% and estimated rates of 47.4%, 41.8%, and 30.2% among young children, pregnant women, and women of reproductive age, respectively.^{6,8}

A nationwide study conducted in four regions of Saudi Arabia unveiled a significant prevalence of anemia, with rates ranging from 16.5% to 41.3% among children, 7.2% to 16.5% among adult males, and 10.8% to 23.5% among adult females.⁹ Remarkably, a recent study documented that 67% of young female students encountered either iron deficiency anemia (IDA) or ID without anemia.¹⁰ Moreover, a cohort study conducted on 1312 adults enrolled in a premarital screening program reported an incidence rate of 7.23% for acquired anemia in Jazan region.¹¹ This observation further underscores the burden of nutritional anemia in the Jazan region.

Micronutrients, specifically vitamin B₁₂ and folate, play essential roles in DNA synthesis, cell division, and the production of RBCs.¹² Insufficient levels of these micronutrients can lead to impaired DNA synthesis, which in turn can contribute to the development of macrocytic anemia, a condition that is relatively less frequently reported in Saudi Arabia. A retrospective study conducted in Makkah hospitals investigated the occurrence of macrocytic anemia in relation to folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies among male and female patients aged over 15 years. The study found that deficiencies in folate and vitamin B₁₂ were linked with a 2% incidence of macrocytic anemia in this population. Additionally, another study carried out in Asir Central Hospital in Abha City reported a 1.6% incidence of only folate deficiency.¹³ Moreover, there is a significant occurrence of subclinical inadequacy and deficiency in vitamin B₁₂ within specific societies, with estimates suggesting rates as high as 60%.¹⁴⁻¹⁸ In Saudi Arabia, especially in Jazan region, data is remain limited regarding nutritional anemia. Hence, further studies are required to determine the prevalence of nutritional anemia caused by deficiencies in serum iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂. Furthermore, it is crucial for these investigations to explore additional variables including socio-demographic factors and dietary patterns to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the situation. Consequently, the objectives of this study encompassed three aspects: (i) determining the prevalence of nutritional anemia resulting from deficiencies in serum iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂ among young male and female students, (ii) investigating the co-occurrence of low serum iron levels with deficiencies in folate and/or vitamin B₁₂, and (iii) assessing the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics, dietary intakes, and circulating levels of iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

A cross-sectional study was undertaken on a sample consisting of 158 young adult students (68 males and 90 females), ranging in age from 18 to 25 years, who were enrolled at the Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences, Jazan University. The participants included in the study exhibited no apparent signs of illness. The survey questionnaire was employed to collect sociodemographic information, including age, weight, height, marital status, and personal history of any chronic diseases. The selection of participants was randomized, with exclusion criteria applied for individuals with known chronic conditions and pregnant females.

Ethical Consideration

The present study underwent a thorough review and received approval from the Standing Scientific Research Ethics Committee of Jazan University, with the reference number REC-44/06/478. The study was conducted in strict adherence to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki.

Sample Size and Collection

The sample size was determined based on a previously established method.¹⁰ Venous blood samples were obtained from all participants using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) anticoagulant tubes for complete blood count (CBC) analysis, and plain tubes were used for serum iron, serum vitamin B₁₂, and folate analyses.

Complete Blood Count

Sysmex XN-1000 (Japan) was used for complete blood count analysis. The CBC report included red blood cells (RBC, $\times 10^{12}/L$), hemoglobin (Hb, g/dL), hematocrit (Hct, %), and RBC indices, including mean corpuscular volume (MCV, fL), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH, pg), mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC, g/dL), red cell distribution width (RDW, %), white blood cell count (WBC, $\times 10^9/L$), differential leukocyte count, and platelet count ($10^9/L$).

Biochemical Analysis

The levels of iron, ferritin, folate, and vitamin B₁₂, were determined by analyzing serum samples. The measurements of ferritin, folate, and Vitamin B₁₂ were performed using a Maglumi 600 Chemiluminescence Immunoassay system (China), while iron levels were determined using a HumaStar 200 chemistry analyzer (Germany).

Reference Values

Anemia was defined as hemoglobin (Hb) <12.0 g/dL in females and <13.0 g/dL in males.¹⁹ MCV was used to classify anemia morphologically. MCV greater than 100 fL, along with low Hb levels, indicated macrocytic anemia, while MCV less than 80 fL, coupled with low Hb levels, indicated microcytic anemia. The local reference values for serum iron were 80–180 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ in males and 60–160 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ in females.¹⁰ Ferritin levels ranged from 24 to 336 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ in male and 11 to 307 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ in female.²⁰ Folate levels ranged from 3.1 to 17.5 ng/mL and vitamin B₁₂ levels ranged from 211 to 950 pg/mL.²¹ Values below the normal reference intervals were considered low (deficiency), while values above the upper limit were considered high.

Statistical Analysis

Data from the current study were analyzed using the GraphPad Prism software (version 8.0; San Diego, CA, USA). Unless otherwise stated, the results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). CBC parameters, folate, vitamin B₁₂, serum iron and ferritin values were analyzed using independent unpaired Student's *t*-test for normally distributed and Mann–Whitney for non-normally distributed. The chi-square test was used for demographic data analysis and Pearson correlation test was used for correlation study. P-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Sociodemographic and Health Characteristics

The sociodemographic and health characteristics of the study participants (68 males and 90 females) are presented in Table 1. The participants exclusively consisted of Saudi students enrolled at the College of Applied Medical Sciences, Jazan University. Although the mean age of the male group was comparable to the female group ($p > 0.05$), the weight (kg), height (cm), and BMI were significantly higher in the male group as compared to the female group ($p < 0.001$) (Table 1). All male participants were single, with 75% being non-smokers, whereas 77.8% of the female participants were single, and 95.6% were non-smokers. The nutritional habits displayed some variations between the male and female participants (Table 1). There was a significant difference between male and female in nutritional habits ($p < 0.05$) expect for daily milk consumption and participants following a diet ($p > 0.05$) (Table 1).

Comparative Analysis of Vitamin B₁₂, Folate, and Serum Iron Levels in Males and Females

The study compared the serum levels of iron, folate, and vitamin B₁₂ between males and females (Table 2). Serum iron and ferritin levels were significantly lower in females compared to males ($p < 0.0001$). However, the levels of folate were comparable between the male and female ($p > 0.05$), while vitamin B₁₂ levels were significantly higher in females than in males ($p < 0.01$).

Table 1 Socio-Demographic, Health Characteristics and Nutritional Habits of the Study Participants (Male = 68 and Female = 90).

Variables		Male (n = 68)	Female (n = 90)	P value
		n (%)	n (%)	
Age/year		22.4±2.4	21.9±1.9	0.097
Weight/kg		71.7±23.2	54.2±17.2	<0.0001
Height/cm		171.0±5.0	153.7±6.2	<0.0001
BMI		25.5±5.3	22.6±4.9	0.0005
Marital status	Single	68 (100)	70 (77.8)	<0.0001
	Married	0 (0)	20 (22.2)	
Smoking	Yes	17 (25)	4 (4.4)	<0.0001
	No	51 (75)	86 (95.6)	
Vitamin supplementation	Yes	3 (4.4)	19 (21.1)	0.009
	No	65 (95.6)	71 (78.9)	
Exercise (3 /week)	Yes	28 (41.2)	9 (10)	<0.0001
	No	40 (58.8)	81 (90)	
Regular meals (3 meals/day)	Yes	28 (41.2)	21 (23)	<0.0001
	No	40 (58.8)	69 (77)	
Fast food (5 time/week)	Yes	57 (83.8)	86 (95.6)	0.046
	No	11 (16.2)	4 (4.4)	
On diet	Yes	3 (4.4)	8 (8.9)	0.292
	No	65 (95.6)	82 (91.1)	
Consumption of red meat	Yes	58 (85.3)	28 (31.1)	<0.0001
	No	10 (14.7)	62 (68.9)	
Daily drink milk	Yes	48 (70.6)	61 (67.8)	0.536
	No	20 (29.4)	29 (32.2)	
Fruit consumption	Yes	34 (50)	17 (18.9)	<0.0001
	No	34 (50)	73 (81.1)	
Vegetable consumption	Yes	39 (57.3)	19 (21.1)	<0.0001
	No	29 (42.7)	71 (78.9)	

Gender-Based Distribution of Folate Levels in the Study Population

Serum Iron and Ferritin Levels

Among males, 70.6% and 8.8% exhibited significantly low levels of serum iron and ferritin, respectively. In the female population, 88% and 21% had significantly low levels of serum iron and ferritin, respectively (Table 3 and Figure 1).

Folate Levels

In the male population, all study participants had normal folate levels, while in the female population, 97% (n = 88) had normal folate levels, and 2% (n = 2) had low levels (Table 3 and Figure 1).

Table 2 Comparison of Mean Levels of Folate, Vitamin B₁₂ and Serum Iron Between Young Adult Males (n = 68) and Young Adult Females (n = 90).

Parameters	Male (n = 68)	Female (n = 90)	P value
Folate (ng/mL)	10.7±4.6	9.7±5.1	0.2051
Vitamin B ₁₂ (pg/mL)	555±347	692±243	0.0040
Serum iron (µg/dL)	65±29	40±34	<0.0001
Serum ferritin (µg/L)	71.3±53	26±23	<0.0001

Table 3 Levels of Folate, Vitamin B₁₂, Serum Iron and Serum Ferritin in Female and Male Population According to the Normal Range.

Parameters	Male (n=68)			% Prevalence of deficiency	Female (n=90)			% Prevalence of deficiency
	Low	Normal	P value		Low	Normal	P value	
Folate (ng/mL)	0 (n = 0)	10.7±4.1 (n = 68)	NA	0	1.5±0.6 (n = 2)	4.9±1.5 (n = 88)	NA	3%
Vitamin B ₁₂ (pg/mL)	208±2 (n = 3)	570±348 (n = 65)	<0.0001	4%	0 (n = 0)	224±114 (n = 90)	NA	0
Serum iron (µg/dL)	50.1±14.8 (n = 48)	102.1±14.4 (n = 20)	<0.0001	70.6%	28.2±18.9 (n = 79)	99.1±36.5 (n = 11)	<0.0001	88%
Serum ferritin (µg/L)	12.3±4 (n = 6)	78.5±52 (n = 62)	<0.0001	8.8%	7.3±2.6 (n = 19)	58.1±40.4 (n = 71)	<0.0001	21%

Vitamin B₁₂ Levels

In the male population, 96% of the study participants had normal levels of vitamin B₁₂, while 4% had low levels. In contrast, all female in the study population had normal levels of vitamin B₁₂ (Table 3 and Figure 1).

Co-Existence of Low Serum Iron Levels with Folate and/or Vitamin B₁₂

The data report no co-existence of low serum iron levels with folate and/or vitamin B₁₂ (data not shown).

Anemia Among Study Participants

The CBC data for both male and female participants are presented in Table 4. The female population was divided into two groups based on mean Hb concentration: anemic (Hb < 12.0 g/dL) and normal (Hb > 12.0 g/dL), following WHO criteria for anemia.¹⁰ 51.1% of the female participants (n = 46) were classified as anemic, with a mean Hb concentration of 10.4 ± 1.3 g/dL, while the remaining 49.9% had normal Hb levels, with a mean Hb concentration of 13.1 ± 0.8g/dL (p < 0.01). Notably, CBC parameters in anemic females were significantly lower than those in normal females (p < 0.01), except for the RDW (Table 4). Both anemic and normal females exhibited significantly low mean levels of serum iron and ferritin (Table 4; p > 0.05). The MCV data indicated the presence of microcytic anemia in the female group (Table 4). Surprisingly, anemic females had significantly higher levels of vitamin B₁₂ than normal females (722 ± 263 vs 660 ± 239; p < 0.05), while no significant difference in folate levels were observed (9.6 ± 5.3 vs 9.8 ± 4.7; p > 0.05) (Table 4).

In contrast, all male participants were non anemic (Table 4). Among the male population, 67.6% (n = 46) exhibited low mean levels of serum iron, while 32.4% (n = 22) had normal levels (50 ± 15 vs 101 ± 18; p < 0.0001) (Supplementary Table 1). The CBC parameters were comparable between the male population with low serum iron and those with normal levels, except for the RDW, MCH, and MCHC, which were significantly higher in the iron deficient male population (Supplementary Table 1). Although the study indicated a low incidence rate of low folate and vitamin B₁₂ levels, macrocytic anemia was not observed.

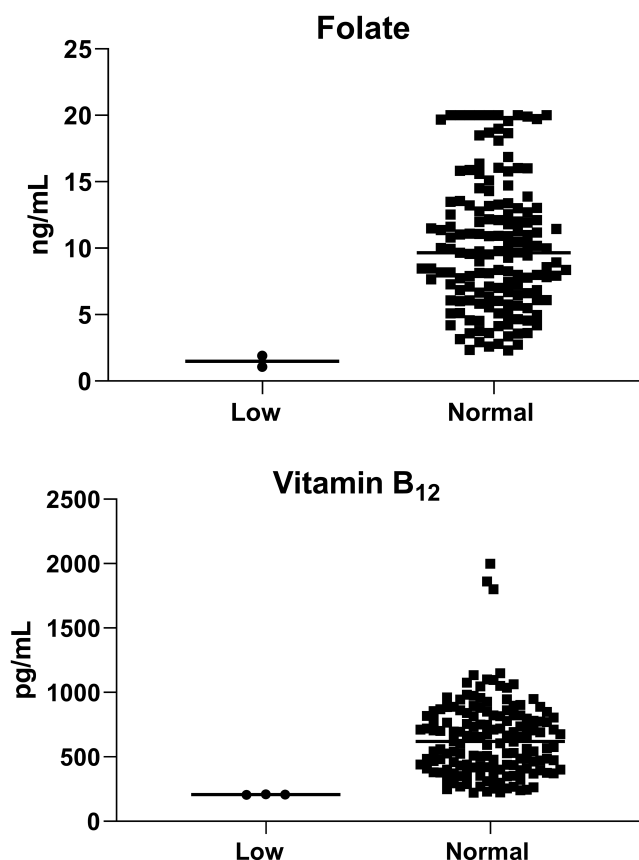


Figure 1 Levels of folate, and vitamin B₁₂ among the study population according to the normal range (total = 158; male = 68 and female = 90).

Correlation Between Study Parameters (Hemoglobin, Vitamin B₁₂, Folate, Serum Iron, Ferritin, Sociodemographic Characteristics, and Nutritional Habits)

In the male population, a significant positive correlation was observed between vitamin B₁₂ and folate levels ($R = 0.25$, $p < 0.044$). However, no significant correlations were found between vitamin B₁₂ and serum iron, ferritin, or hemoglobin levels. Folate, on the other hand, showed a significant positive correlation with serum iron. Additionally, a negative correlation was observed between folic acid and age in the male population only ([Supplementary Table 2](#)).

In the female population, a significant positive correlation was found between vitamin B₁₂ and folate levels ($R = 0.22$, $p < 0.044$). Serum iron, on the other hand, showed a significant negative correlation with hemoglobin levels and low red meat consumption ([Supplementary Table 2](#)).

Discussion

The current study reported significantly low serum iron levels among young adult males (70.6%) and female (88%), while folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies were only found in 2.2% and 4% of participants, respectively. Low serum iron and ferritin levels were significantly associated with low Hb levels ($p < 0.05$) and a high incidence rate of microcytosis (51.1%) in female population, contributing to the development of ID and IDA, which was not observed in the male cohort. These findings are consistent with previous studies conducted in the Jazan region¹⁰ and in other parts of Saudi Arabia.^{9–11,22–34} The high prevalence of ID and IDA among young and childbearing females in the Saudi community has been attributed to nutritional habits, including skipping breakfast and low consumption of red meat.^{10,22,26,35,36} In the current study, the female population showed strong association between low serum iron and low red-meat consumption. Indeed, low consumption of red meat (less than 2 times per week) had been found to be associated with the development of IDA among female students in Saudi Arabia.³² Other factor including menstrual cycle in females has been linked to

Table 4 Red Blood Cell Parameters, Serum Iron, Vitamin B₁₂ and Folic Acid of Male and Female Populations

Parameters	Male (n = 68)	Female (90)		
	Normal (Hb > 13.0g/dL) (n=68)	Normal (Hb>12.0g/dL) (n=44)	Anemic (Hb<12.0g/dL) (n=46)	P value
RBCs (x10 ¹² /L)	5.4±0.4	4.8± 0.5	4.6±0.5	0.0055
Hgb (g/dL)	15.3± 1.0	13.1 ± 0.8	10.4±1.3	<0.0001
Hct (%)	45.9± 3.5	37.1± 2.8	31.3± 4.2	<0.0001
MCV (fL)	85.0±4.5	77.3±5.6	68.8±9.0	<0.0001
MCH (pg)	28.5± 2.2	27.3±2.3	22.9± 3.5	<0.0001
MCHC (g/dL)	33.3±1.4	35.3±1.4	33.1±2.3	<0.0001
RDW (%)	17.3± 3.4	21.1±2.8	21±3.3	0.7573
Folic acid (ng/mL)	10.9±4.8	9.6±5.3	9.8±4.7	0.4759
Vitamin B ₁₂ (pg/mL)	810± 538	660±239	722±263	<0.0001
Serum iron (µg/dL)	65±29	47±39	36±27	0.1220
Serum ferritin (µg/L)	71.3±53	48±39	18± 19	<0.0001

Abbreviations: RBC, red cell count; Hb, hemoglobin; Hct, hematocrit; MCV, mean cell volume; MCH, mean cell hemoglobin; MCHC, mean cell hemoglobin concentration; RDW; red cell distribution width.

the development of IDA.^{22,36} Furthermore, previous studies has attributed the high incidence of low iron levels and ID to irregular meals,^{10,26,35,36} which is very high among males and females in the current study.

To the best of our knowledge, this study represents the first investigation into folate and vitamin B₁₂ levels among young male and female students in Jazan region. The current study revealed noteworthy gender differences. Folate deficiency was more prevalent in females (2.2%) compared to males (0%), while vitamin B₁₂ deficiency was more frequent in males (4%) than in females (0%). The findings regarding folate levels were in line with a study conducted in Abha city (2.8%). However, there was a disparity in the findings concerning vitamin B₁₂ levels, as the Abha city study reported a considerably higher prevalence of 17.2% for vitamin B₁₂ deficiency, which did not align with our results.¹³ In our study, no case of vitamin B₁₂ deficiency was reported in the female population. This finding contradicts a study conducted at King Saud University in Riyadh, where 6% of childbearing females were found to have vitamin B₁₂ deficiency.

Comparatively, the prevalence of folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies in our study was lower than in some other Middle Eastern countries.³⁷ For instance, in Iran, the prevalence of folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies was reported to be 16.8% and 6.1%, respectively.³⁷ Globally, the rate of folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies varies widely, ranging from 2.5 to >20% depending on factors such as age, sex, and ethnic background.^{13–16,18,37,38} Therefore, the relatively low incidence of folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies in Saudi Arabia may be attributed to the high consumption of animal products and fortified wheat flour, which are rich in folate and vitamin B₁₂.³⁹

In addition to dietary factors, several other reasons contribute for folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies and the development of anemia in young women. These include repeated pregnancies, adherence to strict vegetarian diets, the use of certain medications, and various clinical conditions.⁴⁰ Low folate levels has been linked to many pathological conditions such as cancer and cardiovascular disorders.⁴¹ Conversely, sufficient folate intake is associated with health benefits, including a reduced risk of cardiovascular diseases, lower cancer incidence, and a decreased likelihood of neural tube defects.⁴² Adequate folate levels particularly critical in pregnant women to prevent fetal neural tube defects. Folate deficiency is not uncommon among women of childbearing, especially during conception.^{41,42} Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency is likewise associated with a range of severe health issues, including anemia, neurological complications, and metabolic disorders.⁴³

Several studies had linked folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies to the development of low incidence of macrocytic anemia in Saudi Arabia.^{13,44} Macrocytic anemia was observed in 3.2% of adult patients in Abha city (involving 614 patients)¹³ and in 2% of adult patients in Makkah city (involving 21,524 patients).⁴⁵ The current study did not find any association between low levels of folate and vitamin B₁₂ with the occurrence of macrocytic anemia. Data regarding vitamin B₁₂ and folic deficiency and the prevalence of macrocytic anemia among young adults in the Jazan region are scarce, with only a few studies conducted in Saudi Arabia.^{13,33,45–49} Notably, no prior studies from the Jazan region have specifically investigated the prevalence of macrocytic anemia among young male and female students. As a result, the authors suggest a low occurrence of macrocytic in this demographic. This assertion is supported by two studies conducted in Jazan that focused on young male and female students (n = 134), as well as data from adults who underwent premarital screening (n = 1312), which did not identify any cases of macrocytic anemia.^{10,11} Nationally, various studies have explored RBCs abnormalities and high MCV values in different regions of Saudi Arabia, including Taibah, Riyadh, Asser and Alghat.^{33,47–49} The findings of the current study align with those reported in the Asser region, where no cases of anemia related to high MCV were documented.⁴⁸ Additionally, the prevalence of macrocytic anemia in Taibah and Riyadh was found to be low, at 0.4% and 0.7%, respectively.^{33,47} However, it is worth noting that a recent study demonstrated a high prevalence of macrocytic anemia, which contradicts the findings of our study.⁴⁹ The observed discrepancy in the prevalence of folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies between studies could be attributed to variations in the populations studied and differences in sample sizes. Our research focused on healthy young adults, while the Alsagaby (2022) study included patients who had visited Prince Nasser bin Saad Al-Sudairy Hospital over a period of 12 months.⁴⁹ The presence of macrocytosis, as indicated by a higher MCV, was evident in elderly patients but not in younger individuals. Moreover, our study had a smaller sample size than those conducted in Abha and Makkah. It is worth mentioning that Saudi Arabia has implemented folate food fortification, which could contribute to the relatively low incidence of folate deficiency and its limited role in the development of macrocytic anemia.³⁹ This contrasts with the findings in different countries.^{50,51}

In contrast to folate and vitamin B₁₂ deficiencies, the study population exhibited low iron levels. It is important to note that the current study did not identify a significant coexistence of low levels of either folate or vitamin B₁₂ with low levels of serum iron. Iron deficiency stands as one of the most prevalent common clinical ailments.⁵² Factors such as increased iron demand and menstrual blood loss are the leading etiological contributors to ID.⁵²

The present study, like many others, has certain limitations, including a relatively small sample size. Additionally, some participants were taken vitamin supplementation, which could potentially influence the results; however, this is consistent with practices in other studies. Moreover, this study focused on young adults, and other groups such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly were not assessed.

In summation, prevalence of low serum iron remains a subject of concern and interest, whereas macrocytic anemia, particularly attributed to deficiencies in folate and vitamin B₁₂, were not observed. While our study confirms the presence of these deficiencies, it does not reveal a direct association with macrocytic anemia, evoking intriguing avenues for future exploration. To advance our understanding, additional comprehensive studies encompassing diverse age groups, including children, pregnant women, and the elderly, are warranted. These inquiries should encompass a broad spectrum of sociodemographic variables and dietary habits and hold the key to addressing these challenges and enhancing the nutritional well-being of young adults in Saudi Arabia.

Ethical Approval

All procedures performed in the current studies involving human participants were approved by the Scientific Research Ethics Committee (REC-44/06/478), Jazan University and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Informed Consent

Informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

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 declare no conflict of interest.

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