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Summary

Name of Applicant:	Ashish
E-Mail:	gh1rahul@gmail.com
Organization Name:	acpmmc
Name of Project/Thesis/Manuscript/Others:	A study of anemia prevalence and its socio-demographic characteristics among adolescent girls in Jabalpur District (Madhya Pradesh)
Report Generated Date:	Wednesday 06.10.21
Similarity Status:	73.428571428571% Unique
Query Used::	214

Highlighted Document:

Original Research Article A study of anemia prevalence and its socio-demographic characteristics among adolescent girls in Jabalpur District (Madhya Pradesh). Ashish Raj, Department of Community Medicine, ACPM Medical College Dhule, Maharashtra. Corresponding Address: Ashish Raj Assistant Professor, ACPM Medical College, Dhule. E-mail: drashishraj@yahoo.com Abstract- Background “the current research was planned to appraise the prevalence of anemia and its socio-demographic characteristics among adolescent girls in 10-19 years of age group in Jabalpur District (Madhya Pradesh).

URL:	https://www.mptourism.com/
Description:	Blessed with some of the beautiful landscapes, Madhya Pradesh is a paradise for nature lovers. With plentiful of places to satisfy your love for landscape and beauty, the state certainly captures a piece of your heart for all the beauty that lies in here.
Paraphrase:	false

Method “this was a community based cross sectional study conducted among 200 adolescent girls who willing to participate. The age group was 10 to 19 years grouped into two parts, 10- 14 years and 15 to 19 years of age group. As per questionnaire dietary history was taken. According to Hemoglobin Color Scale (HCS), the assessment of anemia status was carried out. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics chi square and T test were used for the inferential statistics. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

URL:	https://www.coursehero.com/file/p3sqhudk/05-was-considered-statistically-significant-We-performed-multivariate-logistic/
Description:	$=0.05$ was considered statistically significant. We performed multivariate logistic regression analysis with forward selection of variables with probability values less than 0.05 in the univariate analysis. Data were reported with 95% CIs. RESULTS During this “
Paraphrase:	false

Result- the prevalence of anemia among the adolescent girls in the age group 10-14 years was 56.4% were as 46% in the age group 15-19 years. Anemia was found highly significant ($p < 0.05$) in relation to education, parents occupation, socioeconomic status BMI etc. In addition to this it is strongly associated with birth order, amount and days of menstrual blood flow ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion- In adolescent girls anemia is highly prevalent. Logistic regression reveals that low education, low nutritional intake, occupation, heavy blood flow during menses etc are strongly associated with anemia in 10-19 years of girls age group. Keywords- Anemia, Adolescent girl, Socio-economic status. Introduction- One of the major health challenges to global development in this country is the rapid rise of nutritional disorder "Anemia" in adolescent population (1). The whole world is the house of 1.2 billion individuals aged between 10-19 years (2). In India, an adolescent constituent about 25% of the total population. This group of population forms an important physiological group which nutritional needs demands special attention (3). Adolescence is a significant period of human growth and maturation, when a unique change occurs along with huge adult patterns are established (4). The high prevalence of anemia in adolescent girls has been attributed to rapid growth, increased demand of nutrients including high iron (5). In India due to a family with limited resources, the female child is more likely to be neglected. The female child is deprived of good food, education, health etc. she is utilized as an extra working hand to carry out the household chores (6). Increased nutritional need at this stage related to fact that adolescent child gain upto 50% of their adult skeletal mass during this period (7). Iron requirement is very high at adolescent girls stage, because the increased requirements of iron for blood volume expansion is associated with the adolescent growth spurt and the onset of menstruation (8).

URL:	https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/health-fitness/diet/how-to-bring-your-period-on-faster-with-home-remedies-menstruation-8-foods-which-can-help-induce-periods-faster-naturally/articleshow/80215954.cms
Description:	12-Jan-2021
Paraphrase:	false

Most of the population of adolescent girls suffers from iron deficiency anemia, due to heavy demand of increased growth and high loss of menstrual blood. NFHS 4 evaluated anemia in approximately 53% women at the age group 15-49 years in India. The prevalence of anemia in women aged 15-49 years in MP is estimated to be 52.5%. Across sectional study in Bhopal by Kakkar documented 58.4% prevalence of anemia among adolescent school girls recently (9). The iron deficiency anemia not only affects the current health status of girls but also has serious effects in future pregnancy. The overall effect of this it puts the women at several times greater risk of delivering low birth weight and high risk of perinatal mortality. This leads towards the high contribution to increased infant mortality rate and 30% maternal deaths (10). The prevalence of anemia is disproportionately high in developing countries, mainly due to poverty which leads to

URL:	http://www2.pathfinder.org/pf/pubs/focus/IN%20FOCUS/Anemia.html
Description:	It primarily affects women. Yet among adolescents, prevalence rates of ... of anemia is disproportionately high in developing countries, due to poverty , \bar{A} , \bar{A} ...1
Paraphrase:	true

inadequate diet, certain diseases mainly due to poor hygiene early pregnancy/lactation and poor access of health services (11). If the iron status can be ensured during adolescence then the control of anemia in pregnant women may be more easily achieved (10,11). Some of the programs for anemia control have been targeted adolescent girls and health care of adolescent girls all over the world has not been given priority (12). The PCD/OMNI/USAID consultation concluded that "iron supplementation" resulted in significant improvement in school measurement of verbal and other measurable skills among the primary school children and adolescent (13). In MP National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) reveals the prevalence of anemia to be 52-88% in adolescent girls, 82.6% in children, 57.9% in pregnant women and 24% in adult men (14). As compared to the vast amount of work which had to be done on anemia in pregnant mother and adolescent girls, there were comparatively few published. Research on the prevalence of anemia and its socio-demographic correlation among the adolescent girls. In addition to this for the better control and management the available information is needed to be updated time to time. The current study is therefore planned according to prevalence to assess the socio-demographic correlations among the adolescent girls within 10-19 years of age group in Jabalpur city (MP).

URL:	https://mpbolagen.se/
Description:	Koncerninformation. MP bolagen grundades av Werner von Seydlitz i smäländska Vetlanda 1953. Ett familjeföretag med korta beslutsvägar och ett stort personligt engagemang hos de anställda.
Paraphrase:	false

Our study also aimed to create awareness regarding anemia and importance of iron rich food among the family members of serve group. Material & Methods: The study has been conducted in rural areas of Belkara block of Jabalpur district (MP). The present study was conducted as a community based cross sectional study on adolescent girls at the age group of 10-19 years. The study duration was 12 months.

URL:	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10226898/
Description:	The study duration was 12 months. Results: Patients were mostly male (87%) Caucasian (90%) with a mean age of 54 years and primary diagnoses of coronary artery disease (55%) and idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy (41%). There were no significant demographic differences between groups. Patient and allograft survival were not different in the two ...
Paraphrase:	false

Sample size- The sample size was taken based on total population of PHC Belkhera approximately 23% is the adolescent population. The sex ratio in PHC Belkhera is 927:1000. After taking the prevalence of anemia as 60% the sample size was estimated by using the formula, $N =$

URL:	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10226898/
Description:	transplant centers undergoing their first cardiac transplant procedure were prospectively randomized to receive either tac-based (n = 39) or cyclosporine (cya)-based (n = 46) immunosuppression. all pts
Paraphrase:	false

4pq Increased Criteria: All the adolescent girls within the age group 10-19 years in selected wards and willing to participate were included in the study. Exclusion Criterion: Girls who were not available for interview on account of absence or door locked, girls who are suffering from chronic and systemic diseases, girls with behavioral problem and girls who were not willing to participate in the present study were excluded. After obtaining ethical clearance from Institutional ethics committee, written consent and assent was obtained from the girls and the parents respectively. A detailed history was collected which includes socio-demographic details, history regarding chronic illness, sociodemographic characters, menstrual history and any complains etc.

URL:	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/et-cetera-etc/
Description:	Use etc. when you begin a list that you will not complete; it indicates that there are other items in the list besides the ones you explicitly mention. The abbreviation is more appropriate
Paraphrase:	false

regarding the diet pattern, 24hrs recall was estimated by quantitative survey to assess the estimated calorie and iron intake. The quantity of food consumed by the respondents was recorded in terms of household measurements (like spoon, cup, plate, katories etc). After that these were converted into metric height. The nutritive value was measured by using food consumption table. The all subjects were examined clinically to find out other signs of deficiency. Statistical Analysis: The information collected was compiled, tabulated and analyzed for results. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics- chi square test and T test were used for the inferential statistics. P value $P < 0.01$ was considered statistically significant.

URL:	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27464976/
Description:	$P < .01$ was considered statistically significant. Results: We obtained samples from 25 infants. The difference between TC and BG was 0.3 ± 0.7 kPa (mean \pm standard deviation) giving a Δ
Paraphrase:	false

Result: In the current study 200 adolescent girls within the age group 10-19 years were enrolled within two groups, one is 10-14 years of age and second is 15-19 years of age group.

URL:	https://support.google.com/merchants/answer/6324463?hl=en
Description:	Use the age group [age_group] attribute to set the demographic that your product is designed for. When you use this attribute, your product can appear in results that are filtered by age. For...
Paraphrase:	false

Assessment of Anaemia Certain clinical signs, such as pallor of skin, conjunctival pallor, nail bed pallor, oral mucosa pallor, palmer crease pallor, spoon shaped nail bed blanching with or without oedema are taken as the features of an anaemic patient which was followed by Hb (g/dl) estimation. Anaemia Cut off level of Hg (g/dl) for anaemia in adolescent girls was taken as 12g/dl Distribution of Anaemia in adolescent girls according to its Severity Table-1 Severity Hb Range (gm%) Mild 10-12 Moderate 7-10 Severe < 7 Table -2 Age wise Distribution of Anaemia in Adolescent Girls Age Group (Years Anaemia -ntNo % Anaemia +ntNo 4) 124 (62) 15-19 41 (54) 35 (46) 76 (38) Total 95 105 200 Chi square test= 2.043, df=1, P=.153 In the present study population out of 200 girls 62% were in the age group of 10-14 and 38% were in 15-18 years of age group. As shown in table-2 the prevalence of anaemia in age group 10-14 years was 56.4% as compared to 46% in age group 15-19 years. However this difference in prevalence of anaemia in relation to age of adolescent girls was not found to be statistically significant ($p=.153$). Table-3 Distribution of Anaemia in adolescent girls according to their Birth Order Birth Order Anaemia-ntNo % Anaemia +ntNo 5) 2 15 (41) 21 (59) 36 (18) 3 19 (35) 35 (65) 54 (27) 4+ 7 (33) 14 (67) 21 (10.5) Total 95 105 200 Chi-square test= 17.796, $P < 0.0001$, OR=3.543 Table no 3 shows that prevalence of anaemia in adolescent girls was found statistically significant ($p < 0.0056$) amongst those girls with birth order 4 or more (67%), followed by 3rd order (65%), 2nd order (59%) and 1st order (37%) etc. i.e. these percentage indicates that, girls with higher birth order are either not getting proper nutritious food or they are not getting proper care as compare to other family members. In addition to this low educational status, parents are engaged in unskilled work, low BMI, heavy menstrual blood flow (80%) during menses compared with girls with normal menses (47%).

URL:	https://www.fertstert.org/article/S0015-0282(16)43814-8/pdf
Description:	(40%) and irregular menses (47%) severe enough to seek a physician's assistance. Only two patients in the group had previously attempted pregnancy, TABLE 2. Uterine Measurements Measurement Intercornual distance Upper uterine segment Lower uterine segment

	Endometrial cavity area (sq mm) Endometrial cavity circumference Isthmic tubal diameter
Paraphrase:	false

This difference was found to be statistically significant ($P < 0.02$). Table -4 Association of anemia with sociodemographic variables N= number of subject Sociodemographic variables Anemic N= % 153 15-19 35 46 41 54 Religion Hindu 91 53.5 79 46.5 $P < 0.643$ Muslim 10 43.5 13 56.

URL:	https://onlinecalculator.guru/lcmgcd/gcd-of-5-13-56/
Description:	Given Input numbers are 5, 13, 56. To find the GCD of numbers using factoring list out all the divisors of each number. Divisors of 5. List of positive Æ
Paraphrase:	false

5 Jain 4 57 3 43 Father education Illiterate 31 51 30 49 $P < 0.098$ Primary 28 53 25 47 High school 10 45 12 54.5 Intermediate 4 50 4 50 mother education Illiterate 42 68 20 32 $P < 0.003$ Primary 27 55 22 45 High school 15 44 19 56 Father Occupation Service 6 25 18 75 $P < 0.0056$ Business 15 37.5 25 62.5 Agricultural 43 57.5 32 42.7 Labourer 41 67.2 20 32.7 mother Occupation Housewife 60 59.5 41 40.5 $P < 0.05$ Working 45 45.5 54 54.5 Socioeconomic status Upper class 0 0 0 0 $P < 0.001$ Upper middle 0 0 0 0 Middle 7 25 21 75 Lower middle 11 33 23 67 Lower class 87 63 51 33 Type of Family Nuclear 46 42.2 63 57.7 $P < 0.001$ Joint 59 64.8 32 35.1 Table -5 Association of Anemia with risk factors Risk factors Anemic N= % 0001 2 21 59 15 41 3 35 65 19 35 4 14 67 7 33 Menarche (years) 11 16 62 10 38 $P < 0.76$ 12 48 52 45 48 13 33 48 30 52 14+ 8 47 9 53 Diet Veg 59 59.5 40 46 $P < 0.05$ Mixed 46 54.5 55 54 Duration of menses (days) 1-3 days 56 47 63 53 $P < 0.04$ 3-5 days 49 60 32 40 Amount of blood flow in menses Normal 77 47 88 53 $P < 0.001$ Excessive 28 80 7 20 Discussion: Nutritional deficiency anemia is a widely spread disease globally. Especially the prevalence is high in developing countries (14,15). In India approximately 113 million adolescent girls are between the age group of 11-18 years. 52% women Æ™s in India were anemic according to NFHS-4 (1,16,17). In our study 200 subjects were included. The prevalence of anemia was found 56.4% in age group 10-14 years & 46% in 15019 years of age group. According to NFHS-3 prevalence of anemia in Madhya Pradesh reveals to be 52-88% in adolescent girls, 82% in children and 58% in pregnant women Æ™s (17). WHO classified various countries with respect to public health significance of anemia based on prevalence of estimated blood Hb levels. More than 40% anemia prevalence was considered as severe public health significance (1,14,15,17). In our study we analyzed that about 54.4% mild, 42.8% moderate and 2.8% were severe anemia. Our finding are in accordance with Shweta Shrivastava et al and Anil Kumar et al who documented mild 48%, moderate 43% and severe 8.8% respectively (1,3). In our research there was high prevalence of mild and moderate anemia was observed could be attributed to high proportion of underweight girls in the study. The adolescent stage is the period of rapid growth, requires sufficient intake of energy and other nutrients. This is the period of sexual maturation and to achieve the full potential for growth and physical work capacity. But due to low socioeconomic status, low education and lack of nutrition leads towards anemia. Based on our study findings it could be concluded that, low parental education, malnutrition, unemployment, low socioeconomic status families etc were strongly associated with anemia in this age group. In addition to this H/O excessive menstrual bleeding, high birth order, low menstrual hygiene leads towards the anemia. Evidences suggest that, it can be corrected by intensive nutrition education, awareness by health care providers. There is a need to emphasize on corrective measures for prevention of anemia in adolescent girls of 10-19 years of age group. Additional nutritional supplementation may compensate the requirement for growth and overall development during puberty and combat the extra loss during menses. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: I would like to thank my respected teacher, Dr Rajesh Tiwari, Professor, department of Community Medicine, NSCB Medical College Jabalpur for his able guidance and support in this study. Funding: Not required Conflict of interest: None declared References: Shweta Shrivastava1, Preshant Shrivastava, Veena Melwani. Study of prevalence of anaemia and its socio demographic co-relates among adolescent girls of Bhopal city.

URL:	https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/75
Description:	Study of prevalence of anaemia and its socio demographic co-relates among adolescent girls of Bhopal city Shweta Shrivastava, Preshant Shrivastava, Veena Melwani DOI: 10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20211269
Paraphrase:	false

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health.

URL:	https://ijcmph.com/
Description:	Oct 07, 2020 · The International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health (IJCMPh) is an open access, international, monthly, peer-reviewed journal publishes articles of authors from India and abroad with special emphasis on original research findings that are relevant for developing country perspectives including India.
Paraphrase:	false

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URL:	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7494400/
Description:	by MR Tura2020Cited by 2 Æ™ Æ™
Paraphrase:	false

Prevalence of Anemia among adolescent girls in a rural area of Odisha and its epidemiological correlates.

URL:	https://mrimsjournal.com/article.asp?issn=2321-7006;year=2021;volume=9;issue=1;spage=10;epage=15;aulast=Soodi;type=3
Description:	months cross-sectional study. world j pharm pharm sci 2014;3:827-36. 10.pattnaik s patnaik l kumar a. prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls in a rural area of odisha and its epidemiological correlates. indian j matern child health 2013;15:1-11. 11.siva pm sobha a
Paraphrase:	false

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URL:	https://www.alliedacademies.org/articles/knowledge-attitude-and-practice-of-balanced-diet-and-correlation-with-hypochromic-microcytic-anemia-among-adolescent-school-girls-in-maros-district-so.html
Description:	indian journal of public health 2011; 55: 317-319.
Paraphrase:	true

Anil Kumar¹, Akhilesh Goyal, Niket Verma, Ashwin Mahesh. Study of anemia among adolescent school girls and young adults.

URL:	https://www.ijmedicine.com/index.php/ijam/article/view/1211
Description:	prevalence of anemia among adolescent school girls vadodara district.
Paraphrase:	true

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URL:	https://www.ijmedicine.com/index.php/ijam/article/view/1211
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Paraphrase:	false

Prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls of rural Tamilnadu. Indian Ped.

URL:	https://www.ijmedicine.com/index.php/ijam/article/view/1211
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Description:	2000;37(5):532-6.
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Gupta P, Ghai OP, Editors.

URL:	/rebates/welcome?url=https%3a%2f%2fink.springer.com%2farticle%2f10.1007%2fs13312-010-0059-5&murl=https%3a%2f%2fwww.j13091548%3fur1%3dhttps%253a%252f%252fink.springer.com%252farticle%252f10.1007%252fs13312-010-0059-5%26afsrc%3d1%26SID%3d&id=springer&name=Springer+Shop+INT&ra=10%&hash=030fab37aa26a56a4853e6221905fe4f5210f3bd
Description:	May 20, 2009 · Up to 10% cash back · Gupta P, Ghai OP. Acute Diarrheal Diseases. In: Gupta P, Ghai OP, editors. Textbook of Preventi Delhi: CBS Publishers and Distributors; 2007. p. 298&€“305. Google Scholar 2. WHO Guidance on Formulation of National Policy on the

Paraphrase:	false
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URL:	http://prohibitionwines.com/sXmKGEWP/introduction-to-pharmaceutics-ashok-gupta.pdf
Description:	to pharmaceutics ii 4e by gupta gupta a k isbn 13 9788123903392 isbn 10 8123903391 paperback new delhi cbs publishers amp distributors 2007 isbn 13 978 8123903392, introduction to pharmaceutics vol i 3e ashok k gupta 2007 02 01 introduction to pharmaceutics vol ii according to the education regulation 1991 4e a k gupta 2007 02 01 excipient
Paraphrase:	false

Chaudhary SM, Dhage V R.

URL:	https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/75
Description:	chaudhary manisha .
Paraphrase:	true

A study of anemia among adolescent females in the urban area of Nagpur.

URL:	https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-6422-0
Description:	prevalence of a nemia a mong a dolescent girls in a n urban slum.
Paraphrase:	true

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URL:	https://www.alliedacademies.org/articles/knowledge-attitude-and-practice-of-balanced-diet-and-correlation-with-hypochromic-microcytic-anemia-among-adolescent-school-girls-in-maros-district-so.html
Description:	indian journal of community medicine 2008; 33: 243-245.
Paraphrase:	true

Meier PR, Nickerson HJ, Olson KA, Berg RL, Meyer JA.

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Description:	dallman pr. changing iron needs from birth through adolescence. in: fomon sj zlotkin s eds. nutritional anemias. nestle nutrition workshop series. nestec ltd. new york ny: vevey
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Paraphrase:	false
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URL:	https://www.iapsmupuk.org/journal/index.php/IJCH/article/view/185?articlesBySameAuthorPage=1
Description:	30 Jun 2011 â€”
Paraphrase:	false

Study of anemia in adolescent school girls of Bhopal.

URL:	https://www.ijmedicine.com/index.php/ijam/article/view/1211
Description:	prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls of rural tamilnadu.
Paraphrase:	true

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Description:	indian journal of community medicine 2008; 33: 243-245.
Paraphrase:	true

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Description:	study: reducing iron-deficiency anemia and changing dietary behaviors among adolescent girls in maharashtra india (2000-2003). kaur s deshmukh pr garg bs. epidemiological correlates of nutritional anemia in adolescent girls of rural
Paraphrase:	false

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Description:	dietary behaviors among adolescent girls in maharashtra india (2000-2003). kaur s deshmukh pr garg bs. epidemiological correlates of nutritional anemia in adolescent girls of rural wardha. indian j comm med. 2006 oct 1;31(4):255-8. world health organization.
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Description:	indian journal of community medicine 2008; 33: 243-245.
Paraphrase:	true

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Description:	hakimi m pelletier d. an analysis of anemia and pregnancy-related maternal mortality. j nutr. 2001;131:604s-614s. sidhu s kumari k uppal m. prevalence of anaemia among adolescent girls of scheduled caste community
Paraphrase:	false

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Description:	in relation to iron and vitamin a status. am j clin nutr. 1992;55:955-8. draper a. child development and iron deficiency: the oxford brief. united states agency for international development and opportunities for micronutrient
Paraphrase:	false

United States Agency for International Development and Opportunities for Micronutrient Interventions, Washington DC.

URL:	https://www.ijmedicine.com/index.php/ijam/article/view/1211
Description:	am j clin nutr. 1992;55:955-8. draper a. child development and iron deficiency: the oxford brief. united states agency for international development and opportunities for micronutrient interventions washington dc. usa and partnership for child development oxford uk 1997. world
Paraphrase:	false

USA and Partnership for Child Development, Oxford, UK, 1997.

URL:	https://www.ijmedicine.com/index.php/ijam/article/view/1211
Description:	oxford brief. united states agency for international development and opportunities for micronutrient interventions washington dc. usa and partnership for child development oxford uk 1997. world health organization. adolescent nutrition: a neglected dimension. available at:
Paraphrase:	false

Ashish Raj, Amit Kumar Chopra.

URL:	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325081769_The_rejuvenation_of_motherhood_in_Dagestan_trend_or_artefact_preliminary_re
Description:	Ashish Raj; Amit Kumar Chopra; Anil Sood; Roopa; Anaemia is a world- wide problem, In India especially in rural population anaemia

	motherhood as it contributes to ...
Paraphrase:	false

A study showing correlation between anaemia and common parasitological diseases among adolescent girls in villages of PHC Belkhera, Madhya Pradesh, India.

URL:	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/288891936_A_study_showing_correlation_between_anaemia_and_common_parasitological_dis
Description:	A study showing correlation between anaemia and common parasitological diseases among adolescent girls in villages of PHC Belkhera, India.
Paraphrase:	false

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health.

URL:	https://ijcmph.com/
Description:	Oct 07, 2020 · The International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health (IJCMPh) is an open access, international, monthly, peer-reviewed journal publishes articles of authors from India and abroad with special emphasis on original research findings that are relevant for developing country perspectives including India.
Paraphrase:	false

Int J Community Med Public Health.

URL:	https://ijcmph.com/
Description:	Oct 07, 2020 · The correct abbreviation for abstracting and indexing purposes is Int J Community Med Public Health. Abstracting and Indexing information. The International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health is indexed with. National Library of Medicine.
Paraphrase:	false

2016 ;3(1):1065-1071.

URL:	https://www.jihs.in/article.asp?issn=2347-6486;year=2015;volume=3;issue=2;spage=8;epage=13;aulast=Rahman
Description:	2012 Jan 1;3(1):108-11.
Paraphrase:	true

Abilash Sasidharannair Chandrakumari, Pammy Sinha, Shreelakshmidevi Singaravelu, Jaikumar.

URL:	https://www.ijcmr.com/uploads/7/7/4/6/77464738/ijcmr_3120_v2.pdf
Description:	Abilash Sasidharannair Chandrakumari, Pammy . Sinha, Shreelakshmidevi Singaravelu, and S Jaikumar. Prevalence of Anemia Among Adolescent ...
Paraphrase:	false

Prevalence of Anemia Among Adolescent Girls in a Rural Area of Tamil Nadu, India.

URL:	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31143731/
Description:	Prevalence of Anemia Among Adolescent Girls in a Rural Area of Tamil Nadu, India J Family Med Prim Care . 2019 Apr;8(4):1414-1417. doi: 10.4103/jfmpe.jfmpe_140_19.
Paraphrase:	false

Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care, 2019;8(4):1414-1417.Amal Jameel, Yehia Abed.

URL:	http://pubs.sciepub.com/ajcdr/2/1/2/index.html
Description:	jamee amal and yehia abed.
Paraphrase:	true

Anemia Prevalence and Sociodemographic Factors among Patient with Cardiovascular Disease in Gaza-Palestine.

URL:	http://pubs.sciepub.com/ajcdr/2/1/2/index.html
Description:	Anemia Prevalence and Sociodemographic Factors among Patient with Cardiovascular Disease in Gaza-Palestine. Amal Jamee 1., Yehia Abed 2. 1 AL Shifa Hospital, Cardiology department, Gaza, Palestine. 2 Al Quds University, Faculty of Public Health, Gaza, Palestine
Paraphrase:	false

American Journal of Cardiovascular Disease Research, 2014;2(1): 4-8.Ashish Raj, Amit Kumar Chopra, Anil Sood, Roopa.

URL:	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325081769_The_rejuvenation_of_motherhood_in_Dagestan_trend_or_artefact_preliminary_re
Description:	Ashish Raj; Amit Kumar Chopra; Anil Sood; Roopa; Anaemia is a world- wide problem, In India especially in rural population anaemia motherhood as it contributes to ...
Paraphrase:	false

To find out prevalence of anemia among the adolescent girls in rural area of district Jabalpur (MP).

URL:	https://www.jihs.in/article.asp?issn=2347-6486;year=2015;volume=3;issue=2;spage=8;epage=13;aulast=Rahman
Description:	the prevalence of severe anaemia among the adolescent girls of weaker in come group was 11.
Paraphrase:	true

Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development, 2015;6(4):261-265.Rawat CMS, Garg SK, Singh JV, Bhatnagar M.

URL:	https://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/31143731
Description:	Apr 01, 2019 · Rawat CMS, Garg SK, Singh JV, Bhatnagar M. Socio-demographic correlates of anaemia among adolescent girls in rural areas of the district Meerut (UP) Indian J Community Med. 2001; 26:173-5. [Google Scholar]
Paraphrase:	false

Socio demographic correlates of anemia among adolescent girls in rural areas of District Meerut (UP).

URL:	https://www.jihs.in/article.asp?issn=2347-6486;year=2015;volume=3;issue=2;spage=8;epage=13;aulast=Rahman
Description:	socio -demographic factors associated with anaemia among adolescent s in hajipur village of katiyar district bihar.
Paraphrase:	true

Indian Journal of Community Medicine. 2001;26(4):173-5.

URL:	https://www.jihs.in/article.asp?issn=2347-6486;year=2015;volume=3;issue=2;spage=8;epage=13;aulast=Rahman
Description:	sk; socio-demographic correlates of anaemia among adolescent girls in rural area of district meerut (up) indian journal of community medicine. 2001;26(4):173-5. 14.shah bk gupta p. anemia in adolescent girls: a preliminary

Paraphrase:**false**

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