

# **SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES**



*Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai*

*Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi*

**Coimbatore-641035**

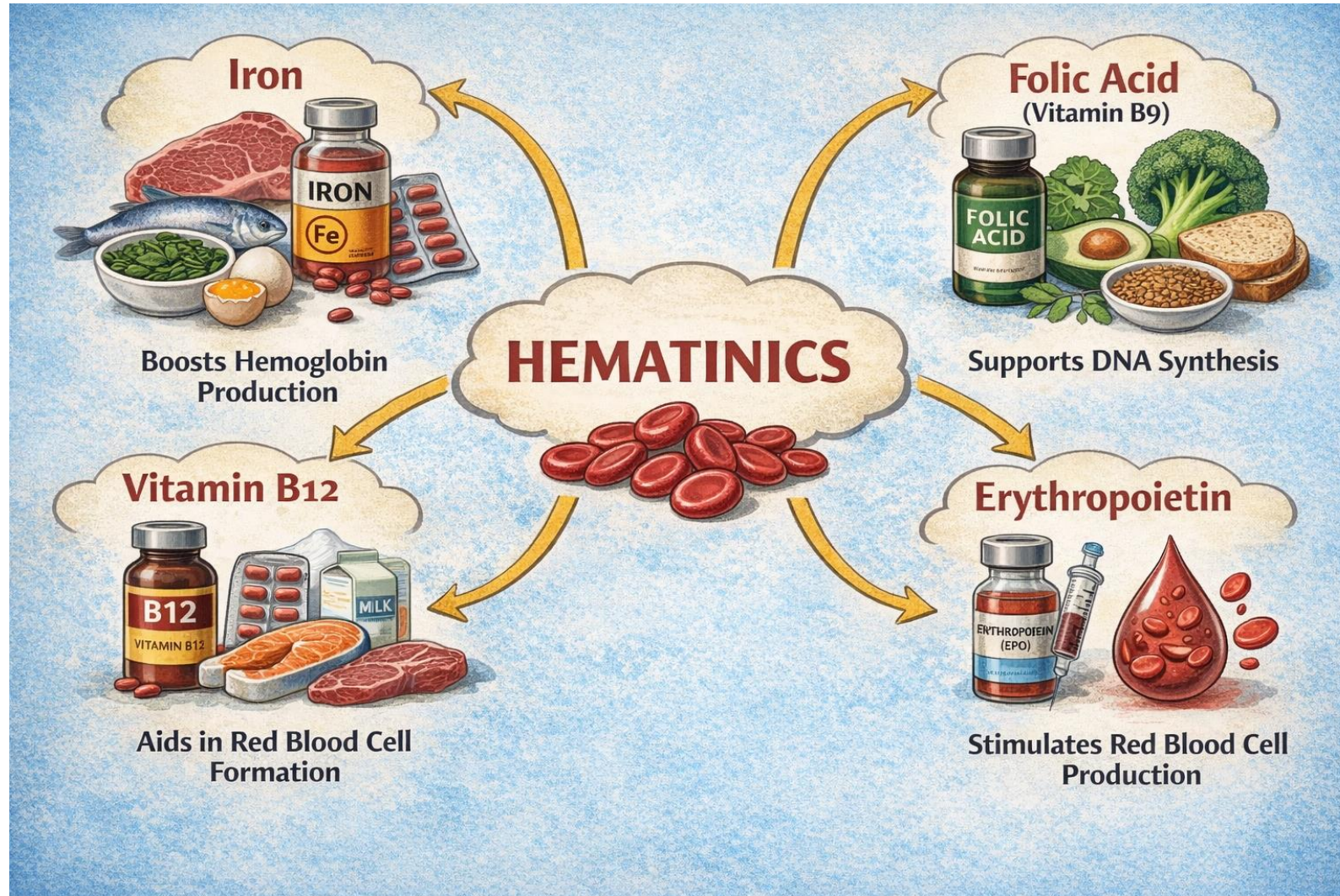
**TOPIC : HEMATINICS**

**COURSE:PHARMACOLOGY II**



## HAEMATINICS

# MIND MAP :

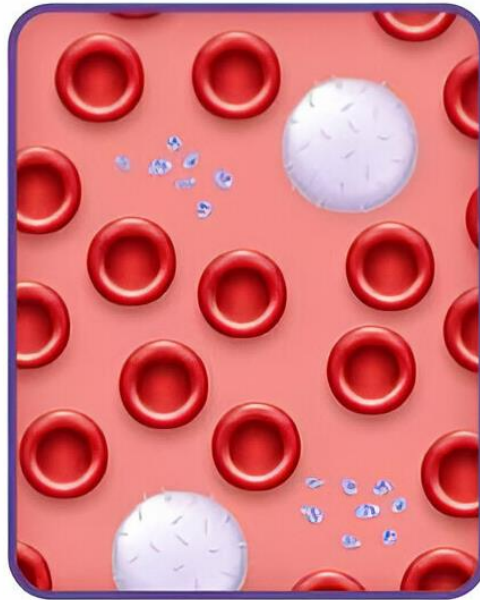




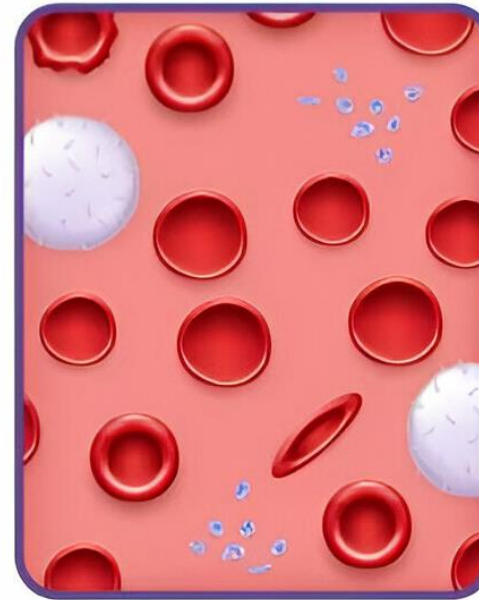
# Types of Anemias and Corresponding Hematinics

## 1. Iron Deficiency Anemia:

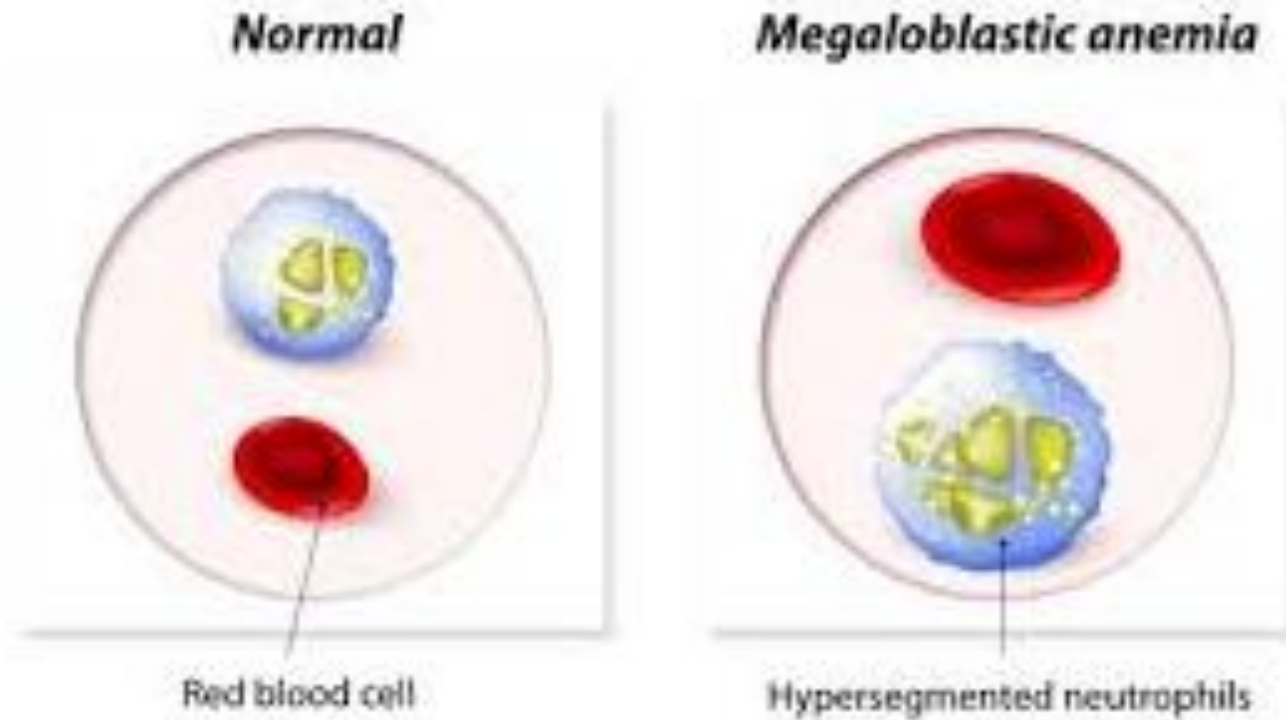
Normal Blood



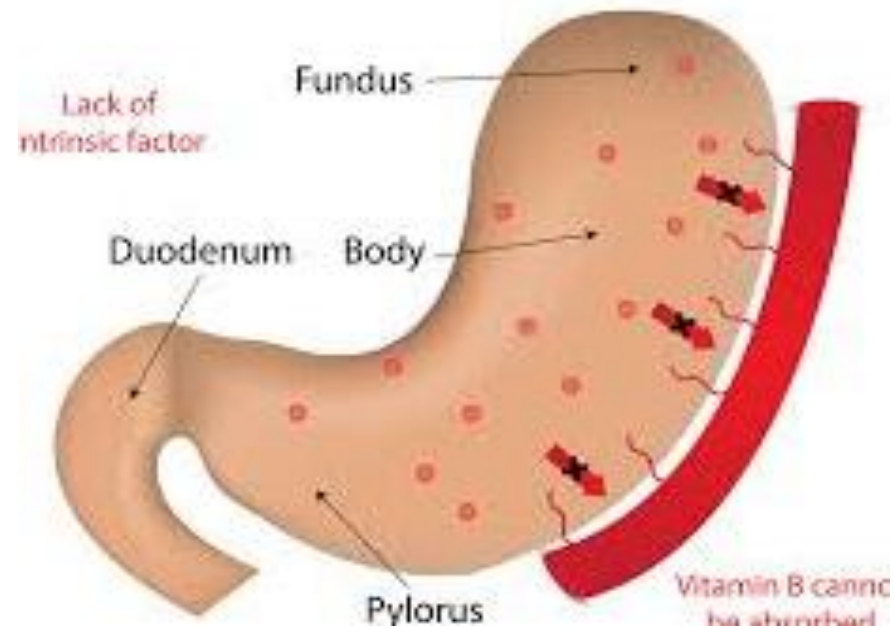
Iron deficiency anemia



## 2.Megaloblastic Anemia:

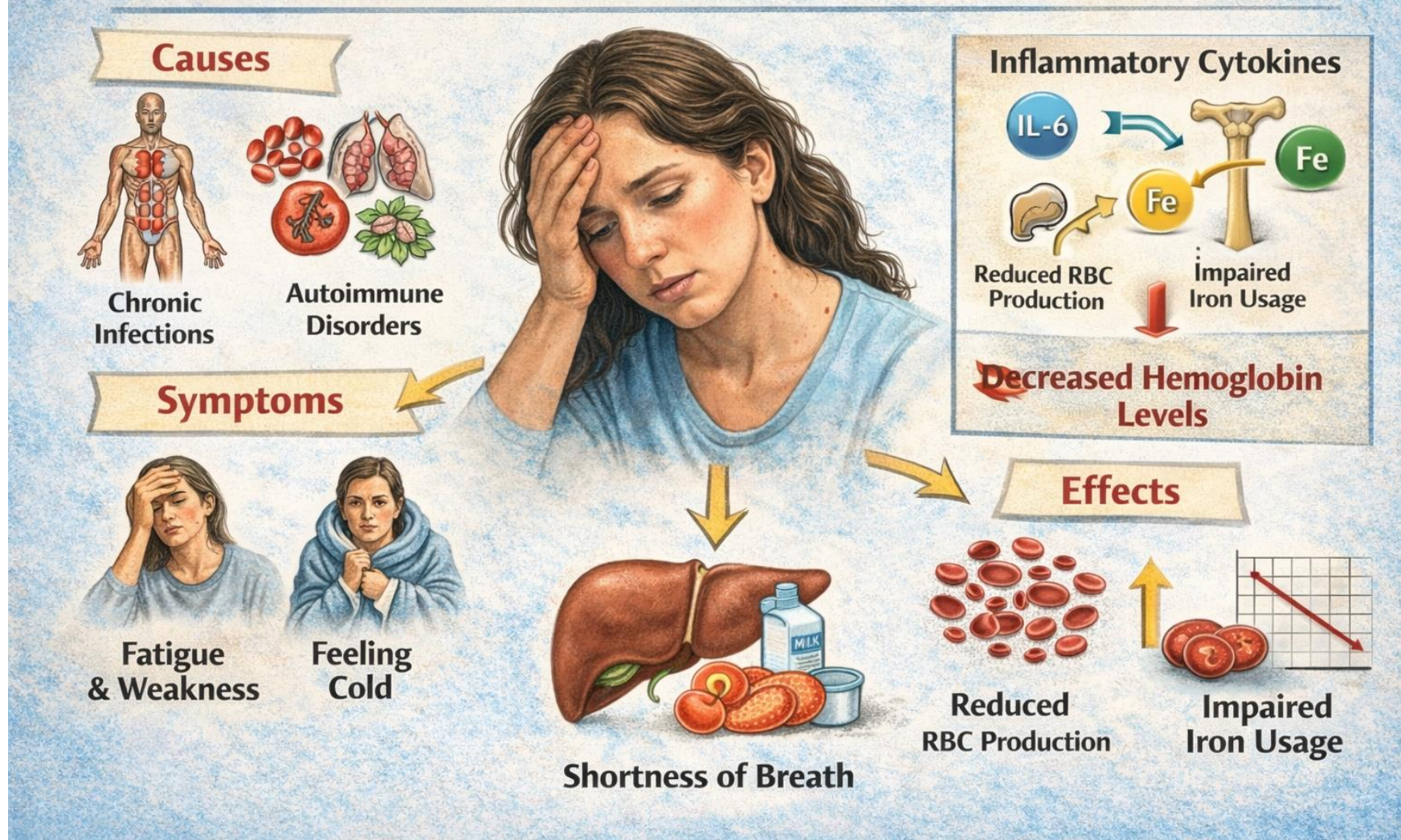


### 3. Pernicious Anemia:





# ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASE



# HEMATINIC AGENTS :

Hematinic agents are which stimulate the production of RBCs or increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

These includes:

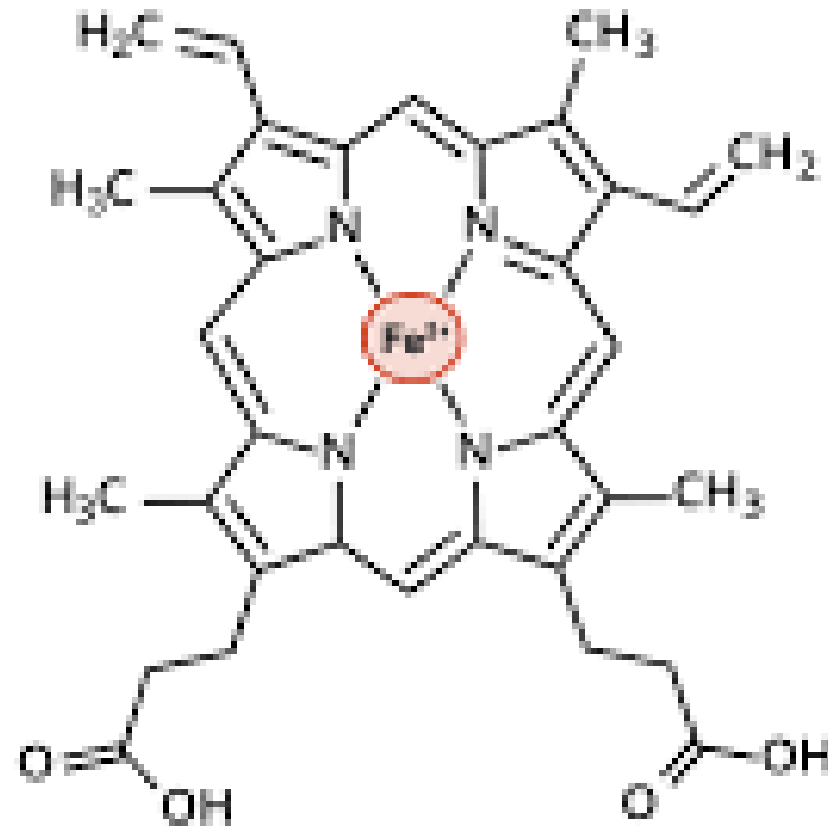
- Iron
- Vitamin B12
- Folic acid

These are the agents are called as antianemics. They are used to treat the various types of anemias



# HEMATINIC AGENTS :

## Iron

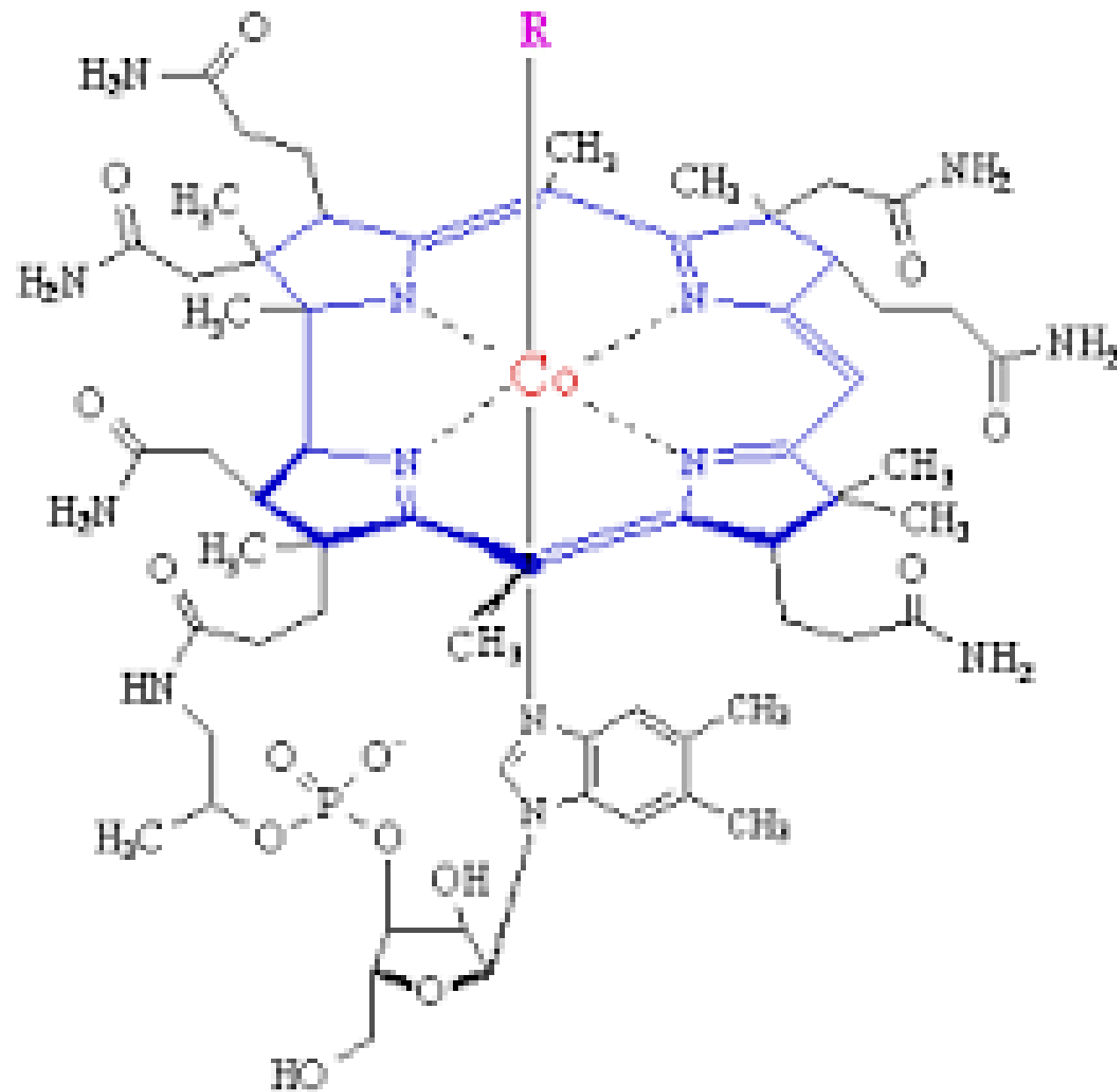




## Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin)

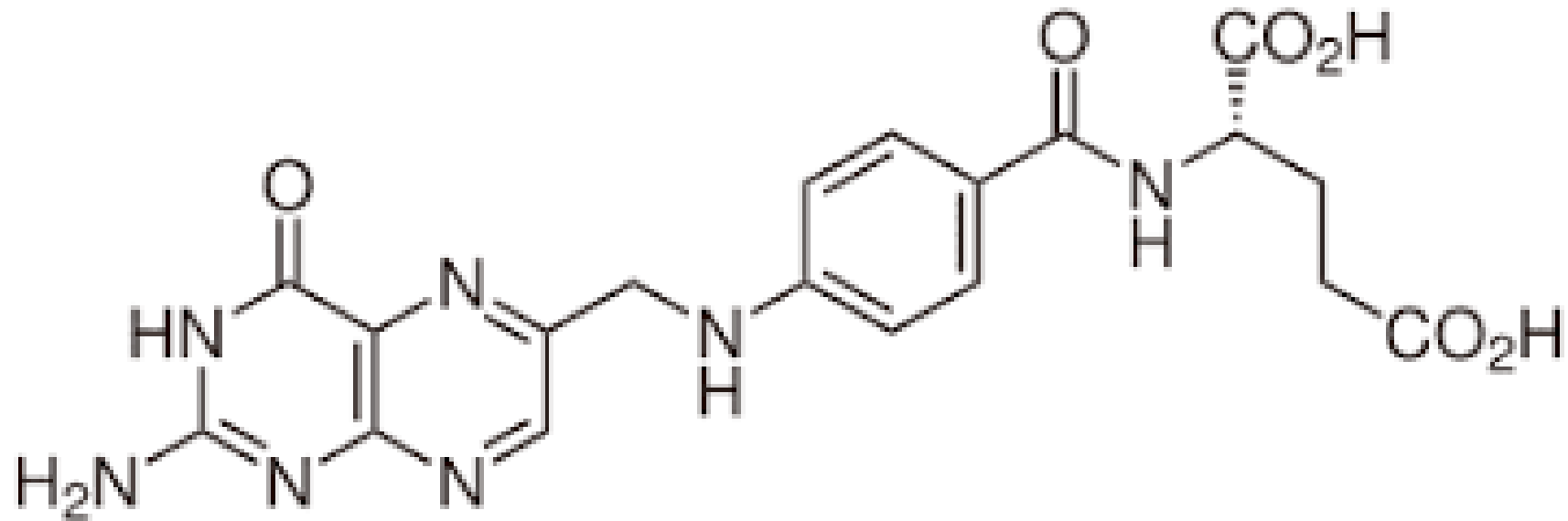






## Folic Acid (Vitamin B9)







## Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

1.Which of the following is the most common cause of iron deficiency anemia?

- a) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- b) Folic acid deficiency
- c) Insufficient iron intake or increased iron loss
- d) Genetic factors

2.Which of the following hematinics is primarily administered via intramuscular injection in cases of pernicious anemia?

- a) Ferrous sulfate
- b) Folic acid
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Ferric ammonium citrate

3. Which of the following enhances the absorption of iron?

- a) Antacids
- b) Tetracyclines
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Tea and coffee

4. Megaloblastic anemia is most commonly caused by a deficiency of:

- a) Iron
- b) Vitamin C
- c) Vitamin B12 or Folic Acid
- d) Vitamin A

5. A patient presents with fatigue, pallor, and shortness of breath. Lab results show low hemoglobin and microcytic, hypochromic red blood cells. Which hematinic is most likely to be prescribed?
- a) Folic acid
  - b) Vitamin B12
  - c) Iron
  - d) Erythropoietin



## References:

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2. Rang, H. P., Dale, M. M., Ritter, J. M., & Flower, R. J. (2020). *Rang and Dale's Pharmacology* (9th ed.). Churchill Livingstone.
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4. National Institutes of Health (NIH) - Office of Dietary Supplements. (n.d.). *Vitamin B12*. Retrieved from [<https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/VitaminB12-HealthProfessional/>](<https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/VitaminB12-HealthProfessional/>)
5. National Institutes of Health (NIH) - Office of Dietary Supplements. (n.d.). *Folate*. Retrieved from [<https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Folate-HealthProfessional/>](<https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Folate-HealthProfessional/>)
6. World Health Organization. (2011). *Nutritional anaemias: tools for effective prevention and control*. Geneva.

# THANK YOU !