


## Research Article

# Anemia in Children with Congenital Heart Disease: A Finding from Low-Resource Setting Hospitals

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**Introduction.** Congenital heart disease (CHD) is the most common birth defect. Anemia is the prevailing manifestation of micronutrient deficiency. It has been demonstrated that anemia in children increases morbidity and has a negative impact on psychomotor development. Despite its negative consequences, which have been documented for a long time in clinical practice, the issue does not gain sufficient attention in developing countries, specifically in children with CHD. Thus, this study is aimed to assess the prevalence of anemia and the factors associated in children with CHD. **Methods.** Institutional-based cross-sectional study was conducted on CHD children at selected governmental hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from February to March 2021. During this period, 373 children with acyanotic and cyanotic heart disease between 0 months and 15 years of age were included in this study. All children were assessed using structured questionnaires and anthropometric measurements. Recent hemoglobin results that are available in the medical charts of children were used to diagnose anemia. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 25. **Results.** From randomly included 373 children with CHD, 298 (79.9%) had acyanotic congenital heart disease (ACHD) and 75 (20.1%) had cyanotic congenital heart disease (CCHD). Twenty-five (33.3%) CCHD and 192 (64.4%) ACHD cases of children were malnourished. The most common type of CCHD and ACHD defects were ventricular septal defects and tetralogy of fallot, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of anemia in ACHD and CCHD was 24.5% and 72%, respectively. In children with ACHD, the frequency of anemia was reported to be significantly higher in the malnourished group than in the well-nourished. **Conclusions.** A high prevalence of anemia is observed in children with CHD. This study highly suggests further evaluation to determine the frequency and complications of blood indices and other hematological impairments in ACHD, CCHD, and children with both problems. Moreover, the findings of this study on illness profiles in children with CHD prompt further research into the cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying immune system dysfunction.

## 1. Introduction

Congenital heart disease is defined as a defect in the structure of the heart walls and vessels that present at birth, which accounts for the incidence rate of 8/1000 among live births [1]. Congenital heart disease is divided based on its relationship with oxygen as acyanotic and cyanotic congenital heart defect. Additionally, it is classified based on complexity of separation of the defect into three groups: simple, moderately complex, and complex defect. The simple group con-

sists of ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, pulmonary stenosis, and patent ductus arteriosus. Moderately complex consists of tetralogy of Fallot, aortic stenosis, and pulmonary stenosis. Complex defects consist of double outlet right ventricle, tricuspid atresia, pulmonary atresia, congenitally corrected transposition of great arteries, and atrioventricular septal defect [2].

Anemia is defined as a decrement in number of red blood cells circulating in the cardiovascular system compared to the normal levels and commonly measured using

hemoglobin or hematocrit count [3]. Anemia reduces physical performance in adults and especially to exert negative effect on the psychomotor development in children and adolescents [4, 5]. Iron deficiency with or without anemia during infancy period is associated with increased behavioral and social problems in youth [5]. Importantly, anemia in children with congenital heart disease showed to be a major risk factor that increases morbidity and mortality [6].

Children with untreated congenital heart disease, particularly those with tetralogy of Fallot, often experience a backflow of blood, leading to chronic desaturation. This may result in an increased erythrocyte count and elevated blood viscosity, which contributes to the depletion of iron stores [7]. Even though polycythemia is associated with children who have cyanotic CHD, mostly both acyanotic and cyanotic children have the same high risk of having iron store depletion and iron deficiency anemia [8].

In developed nations, CHD is currently treated in the early stages with optimal nutritional support, while a large proportion of children with complicated congenital cardiac abnormalities is untreated in low-income countries like Ethiopia. On top of it, the high prevalence of malnutrition is still a public health concern in children [9, 10]. Thus, this study is aimed to assess the prevalence of anemia in children with congenital heart defects using hemoglobin levels and identifying associated factors.

## 2. Methods

**2.1. Study Area.** This study was conducted in governmental hospitals and cardiac center of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia and seat of African Union and the United Nations World Economic Commission for Africa. It covers an area of 527 square kilometers and has 11 subcities with a population of 3,384,569 according to the 2007 census [11]. The city has subtropical highland climate. Addis Ababa has 13 governmental public hospitals, including one university hospital, six federal hospitals, and six regional hospitals. Three hospitals (Black Lion Hospital, St. Peter Specialized Hospital, and Yekatit 12 Hospital) and Ethiopian cardiac center were chosen for the study because they have an outpatient department for children with cardiac cases.

**2.2. Study Design, Population, and Period.** It was institution-based cross-sectional study on different types of congenital heart defects at selected governmental hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The study participants were children aged less than 15 years and had follow-up in respective hospitals. The study was conducted from February 27 to March 25, 2021.

**2.3. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria.** Children who have confirmed CHD age less than 15 years at the time of study and come to cardiac OPD for their follow-up were included in the study, whereas children who are on iron supplements and/or have had blood transfusions in the past three months were excluded.

**2.4. Sample and Sampling Procedure.** The study included 373 eligible children in the selected hospitals. The sample size was calculated using single proportion formula. It is determined by using the prevalence of CHD 6.5% among admitted children study conducted at Hawassa University, comprehensive specialized hospital Ethiopia, and margin of error 0.25% [12]. Three of the hospitals (Tikur Anbessa Hospital, St. Peter Specialized Hospital, and Yekatit 12 Hospital) and an Ethiopian cardiac center were selected for conducting the research. Children who came for follow-up to cardiac center hospitals prior to 1 month of the data collection were counted to determine the proportional allocation. Study participants were selected by consecutive sampling technique until the final sample size was attained.

### 2.5. Study Variables

#### 2.5.1. Dependent Variable: Anemia

**2.5.2. Independent Variable.** Sociodemographic characteristics were age, sex, birth order, parental education, religion, parental occupation, and residency. Child medical conditions were child illness, type of CHD (cyanotic and acyanotic), pulmonary hypertension, heart failure, and corrective surgery. Dietary factors were complementary feeding, feeding practice, and feeding problems.

### 2.6. Operational and Standard Definition

- (i) Children for this study age group are taken as child age below 15 years
- (ii) Congenital heart defect: major or minor congenital anomalies defined as anatomical structural and functional defect present at birth which was confirmed by pediatricians with echocardiography
- (iii) Adequate (good) dietary diversity: when children have 4 or more food group dietary diversity per day
- (iv) Inadequate (poor) dietary diversity: when children have less than 4 food group dietary diversity per day
- (v) Malnourished: children who scored  $<-2SD$  in either one of weight-for-height Z-score (wasting), weight-for-age Z-score (underweight), and height-for-age Z-score (stunting). Additionally, body mass index Z-score for children above 10 years of age [13]
- (vi) Anemia: hemoglobin less than 12 g/dl for children with acyanotic congenital heart disease and hemoglobin less than 15 g/dl for children with cyanotic congenital heart disease [14]
- (vii) Categories of anemia using WHO classification method as presented in Table 1 [15]

**2.7. Data Collection Method.** Before conducting data collection, structured questionnaire was prepared after reviewing the literature's and pretest was done on 5% of the study participants. The data was collected by face-to-face interview, reviewing medical charts to collect findings related with

TABLE 1: Categories of anemia using WHO classification method.

| Age in month | Classification of anemia |              |               |              |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
|              | Severe                   | Moderate     | Mild          | Normal value |
| 6-59         | <6.9 gm/dl               | 7-9.9 gm/dl  | 10-10.9 gm/dl | >10.9 gm/dl  |
| 60-132       | <7.9 gm/dl               | 8-10.9 gm/dl | 11-11.4 gm/dl | >11.4 gm/dl  |
| Above 132    | <7.9 gm/dl               | 8-10.9 gm/dl | 11-11.9 gm/dl | >11.9 gm/dl  |

diagnosis of CHD and last hemoglobin level. Moreover, to assess malnutrition status of the child, anthropometric data of the children were measured during data collection. The data collection instrument consists of four parts: part one: anthropometric measurement; part two: sociodemographic characteristics; part three: dietary history; and part four: child medical conditions.

**2.8. Data Processing and Analysis.** After editing and sorting data were entered into EpiData version 4.6 and analyzed using SPSS version 25. Independent sample *t*-test was used to compare between two independent groups, and *P* value < 0.05 was considered significant.

**2.9. Ethical Consideration.** Ethical clearance was obtained from the institutional review board of Addis Ababa Health Bureau. Official letter of permission was written from the department to the respective hospitals. Written consent was obtained from each respondent (parents and guardians) after explaining the purpose and procedure of the study. Personal identifying information was not included in the instrument used for data collection. Additionally, the authors had no access to information that could identify individual participants during or after data collection.

### 3. Result

**3.1. Sociodemographic Characteristic Study Participants.** The study was conducted on 373 children, and among them, 298 (79.9%) have acyanotic congenital heart disease (ACHD) and 75 (20.1%) were diagnosed for cyanotic CHD. The median age of children with ACHD was 45 months and range of 171 months. One hundred sixty-nine children with ACHD cases were below the age of 59 months, and 251 (84.2%) ACHD children lived in family size of four and above. Nearly one-third (33.2%) of the ACHD children's mothers have a secondary education, and 274 (91.9%) children were urban dwellers. Moreover, the fathers of children with CCHD cases (28 (37.3%)) were employed in governmental or nongovernmental institutions (Table 2).

**3.2. Dietary History and Nutritional Status of CHD Children.** Children less than two years old were assessed for breastfeeding status and nutritional status by using structured checklist and anthropometric measurement. Children above 60 months old assessed their dietary history by using Ethiopian demographic health survey checklist format. The mothers of the one hundred sixty-six children have obtained information about nutrition. Nearly three-fourths of children below 59 months with ACHD cases have obtained colostrum. Moreover, 144 (48.3%) and 111 (37.2%) children

with ACHD have feeding difficulty and history of illness in the last two weeks, respectively. Using the dietary diversity evaluation system, when children have four or more food group dietary diversity per day, it is considered "good dietary" diversity; if it is below four, it is considered inadequate or "poor dietary." Based on this evaluation instrument, 45 (64.3%) CCHD cases in children were considered or categorized as having a good dietary history. Lastly, 192 (64.4%) ACHD children were malnourished (Table 3).

**3.3. Types of Congenital Heart Disease and Comorbidity.** Table 4 shows the types of congenital heart disease and comorbidity observed in the main study groups. The most common type of ACHD was ventricular septal defect, followed by atrial septal defect and atrioventricular septal defect. The most common cyanotic congenital heart disease was tetralogy of Fallot. Twenty-two (7.4%) of 298 children with ACHD have been diagnosed with heart failure. Moreover, forty (13.42%) children with ACHD were operated for corrective surgery.

**3.4. Prevalence of Anemia Using Hemoglobin for Acyanotic and Cyanotic CHD.** In this study, among 298 children with ACHD, 73 (24.5%) had hemoglobin less than 12 mg/dl or were anemic, whereas in children with CCHD, 54 (72%) of the 75 CCHD children had hemoglobin levels below 15 mg/dl or were considered anemic. In addition, according to the WHO's classification of anemia, 11 out of 108 children in the 60–132-month-age range had moderate anemia (Table 5). Moreover, the mean hemoglobin in CCHD cases was 14.07 gm/dl with a S.D. of 3.35, whereas children with ACHD had a lower mean hemoglobin level of 13.04 gm/dl with a S.D. of 2.39.

**3.5. Comparison of Anemia among Children with CHD.** Independent sample *t*-test was used to compare between two independent groups of normally distributed variables, and *P* value < 0.05 was considered significant. The children have been divided into two groups regarding hemoglobin count: 73 (24.5%) children with anemia and 225 (75.5%) children with a normal hemoglobin count or above 12 mg/dl. There was no significant difference between two groups of anemic and nonanemic children regarding sex (*P* value = 0.841) and family size (*P* value = 0.966). Out of 73 anemic children, 54 were found to have malnutrition (*P* value = 0.023). In other words, the frequency of anemia was reported significantly higher in the malnourished group than in the well-nourished. Likewise, children with CCHD cases complicated with pulmonary hypertension showed significant association with anemia (*P* value = 0.019).

TABLE 2: Sociodemographic characteristics of children with congenital heart disease in selected governmental hospitals and cardiac center, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2021).

| Variables                      | ACHD  |           | CCHD  |           |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
|                                | Freq. | Perc. (%) | Freq. | Perc. (%) |
| Age of a child                 |       |           |       |           |
| 0-59 months                    | 169   | 56.7      | 46    | 61.33     |
| 60-120 months                  | 95    | 31.9      | 22    | 29.33     |
| >120 months                    | 34    | 11.4      | 7     | 9.33      |
| Sex of a child                 |       |           |       |           |
| Male                           | 144   | 48.3      | 39    | 52        |
| Female                         | 154   | 51.7      | 36    | 48        |
| Residence                      |       |           |       |           |
| Rural                          | 24    | 8.1       | 7     | 9.4       |
| Urban                          | 274   | 91.9      | 68    | 90.6      |
| Family size                    |       |           |       |           |
| 0-3                            | 47    | 15.8      | 58    | 77.3      |
| 4 and above                    | 251   | 84.2      | 17    | 22.7      |
| Birth order                    |       |           |       |           |
| First                          | 106   | 35.6      | 33    | 44        |
| Second and third               | 144   | 48.3      | 27    | 36        |
| Fourth and above               | 48    | 16.1      | 15    | 20        |
| Educational status mother      |       |           |       |           |
| No formal education            | 44    | 14.8      | 12    | 16        |
| Primary education              | 80    | 26.8      | 20    | 26.7      |
| Secondary education            | 99    | 33.2      | 27    | 36        |
| College and above              | 75    | 25.2      | 16    | 21.3      |
| Occupational status mother     |       |           |       |           |
| Housewife                      | 154   | 51.7      | 33    | 44        |
| Non/governmental employee      | 64    | 21.5      | 17    | 22.7      |
| Merchant                       | 35    | 11.5      | 9     | 13.3      |
| Farmer                         | 18    | 6         | 10    | 12        |
| Daily labor                    | 20    | 6.7       | 6     | 8         |
| Self-employed                  | 7     | 2.3       | —     | —         |
| Educational status (father)    |       |           |       |           |
| Unable to write and read       | 30    | 10.1      | 9     | 12        |
| Primary education              | 67    | 22.5      | 11    | 14.7      |
| Secondary education            | 89    | 29.9      | 26    | 34.7      |
| College and above              | 102   | 34.2      | 24    | 32        |
| Child not lived his/her father | 10    | 3.4       | 5     | 6.7       |
| Occupational status of father  |       |           |       |           |
| Non/governmental employee      | 138   | 46.3      | 28    | 37.3      |
| Merchant                       | 51    | 17.1      | 9     | 12        |
| Farmer                         | 20    | 6.7       | 11    | 14.7      |
| Daily labor                    | 30    | 10.1      | 6     | 8         |
| Self employed                  | 42    | 14        | 7     | 9.3       |
| Unemployed                     | 7     | 2.3       | 9     | 12        |
| Child not lived his/her father | 10    | 3.4       | 5     | 6.7       |

TABLE 3: Nutritional status, dietary, and health history of children with congenital heart disease in selected governmental hospitals and cardiac center, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2021).

| Variables  | ACHD        |           | CCHD       |           |
|--|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|  | Freq. (298) | Perc. (%) | Freq. (75) | Perc. (%) |
| Having information about nutrition                 |             |           |            |           |
| Yes  | 166         | 55.7      | 49         | 65.3      |
| No   | 132         | 44.3      | 26         | 34.7      |
| Is the child under 60 months                       |             |           |            |           |
| Yes  | 104         | 34.9      | 28         | 37.3      |
| No   | 194         | 65.1      | 47         | 63.7      |
| When start breastfeeding                           |             |           |            |           |
| With one hour                                      | 64          | 61.5      | 19         | 67.9      |
| After one hour                                     | 40          | 38.5      | 9          | 32.1      |
| Does your children get colostrum                   |             |           |            |           |
| Yes  | 77          | 74        | 24         | 85.7      |
| No   | 27          | 26        | 4          | 14.3      |
| Do you still breastfeed                            |             |           |            |           |
| Yes  | 77          | 74        | 21         | 75        |
| No   | 27          | 26        | 7          | 25        |
| Frequency of breastfeeding per day                 |             |           |            |           |
| <8 times   | 67          | 84.1      | 2          | 9.5       |
| 8 and above times                                  | 10          | 14.9      | 19         | 90.5      |
| Do you start bottle-feeding                        |             |           |            |           |
| Yes  | 71          | 69.2      | 17         | 60.7      |
| No   | 33          | 31.8      | 11         | 39.3      |
| Have you started complementary feeding             |             |           |            |           |
| Yes  | 73          | 70.2      | 23         | 82.1      |
| No   | 31          | 29.8      | 5          | 17.9      |
| At what age have you started complementary feeding |             |           |            |           |
| <6 month   | 61          | 83.6      | 21         | 91.3      |
| 6 month and above                                  | 12          | 16.4      | 2          | 8.7       |
| Does the child has feeding difficulty              |             |           |            |           |
| Yes  | 144         | 51.7      | 35         | 43.3      |
| No   | 154         | 48.3      | 40         | 46.7      |
| Dietary history for age above 50 months            |             |           |            |           |
| Good   | 184         | 68.9      | 45         | 64.3      |
| Poor   | 83          | 31.1      | 25         | 35.7      |
| Nutritional status                                 |             |           |            |           |
| Well nourished                                     | 106         | 35.6      | 50         | 66.7      |
| Malnutrition                                       | 192         | 64.4      | 25         | 33.3      |
| Does your child got sick in the past two weeks     |             |           |            |           |
| Yes  | 111         | 62.8      | 19         | 23.3      |
| No   | 187         | 37.2      | 56         | 76.7      |

TABLE 4: Types of congenital heart disease and comorbidities of children with congenital heart disease in selected governmental hospitals and cardiac center of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2021).

| Types of congenital heart disease | Acyanotic<br>Frequency (298) | ACHD and CCHD (both)<br>Frequency (31) | Cyanotic<br>Types of congenital heart disease | Freq. (75) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| Ventricular septal defect         | 123                          | 14                                     | Tetralogy of fallout                          | 32         |
| Atrial septal defect              | 73                           | 8                                      | Transposition of great arteries               | 12         |
| Atrioventricular septal defect    | 32                           | 4                                      | Total anomalous pulmonary venous return       | 9          |
| Patent ductus arteriosus          | 101                          | 11                                     | Pulmonary atresia                             | 9          |
| Coarctation of aorta              | 17                           | 1                                      | Hypoplastic left heart syndrome               | 1          |
| Pulmonary stenosis                | 23                           | 7                                      | Truncus arteriosus                            | 6          |
| Aortic valve stenosis             | 3                            | —                                      | Double outlet right ventricle                 | 10         |
| Patent foramen ovale              | 14                           | —                                      | —   | —          |
| Pulmonary hypertension            | 114                          | —                                      | —   | 24         |
| Heart failure                     | 22                           | —                                      | —   | 4          |
| Corrective surgery conducted      | 40                           | —                                      | —   | 15         |

TABLE 5: Prevalence of anemia in congenital heart disease children in selected governmental hospitals and cardiac center of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2021).

| Age in month  | Anemia classification for ACHD based on Hgb level |                |            |                    | Prevalence freq. (%) |
|---|---|----------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|   | Severe freq.                                      | Moderate freq. | Mild freq. | Normal value freq. |                      |
| 6-59 (138 children)   | 0   | 5              | 15         | 118                | 20 (14.49%)          |
| 60-132 (108 children)   | 0   | 11             | 7          | 90                 | 18 (16.66%)          |
| Above 132 (21 children)   | 0   | 3              | 2          | 16                 | 5 (23.8%)            |
| Overall anemia for children with ACHD (298) (hemoglobin level less than 12 mg/dl) |   |                |            |                    | 73 (24.5%)           |
| Over all anemia for children with CCHD (75) (hemoglobin level less than 15 mg/dl) |   |                |            |                    | 54 (72%)             |

Furthermore, acyanotic and cyanotic heart disease cases that were assessed between two groups of anemic and nonanemic children are presented in Tables 6 and 7.

#### 4. Discussion

Different types of cardiac malformation can affect blood index levels like hemoglobin, white blood cell, and neutrophil count in varying degrees [16]. Our study was conducted to evaluate the status of anemia using only hemoglobin levels. The prevalence of anemia based on hemoglobin levels lower than 12 mg/dl was 24.5% in children with ACHD, whereas it was 72% in children with CCHD for hemoglobin levels lower than 15 mg/dl. There is a paucity of literature to discuss anemia among children with CCHD and ACHD using hemoglobin levels.

The study conducted by Amoozga et al. showed the prevalence of anemia using an Hgb level below 12 mg/dl, among 60 patients with ACHD was 50.7%, while in the cyanotic group about 75.9% were had Hgb < 15 gm/dl; the result showed higher difference in ACHD between the current study and our finding [14]. This might be due to the differences in the sample size, study period, and sociodemographic characteristics.

Additionally, this study revealed that high prevalence of anemia in children with CCHD compared to the study conducted by Banu Onur et al. which demonstrated that not more than one-third of children with CCHD had iron defi-

ciency anemia [17]. In another study done by Olcay et al. and Soni et al., the prevalence of iron deficiency anemia was found to be 52.2% and 56.6, respectively [18, 19]. Anemia was overdiagnosed in our study since it was diagnosed based solely on hemoglobin levels; this could explain the difference with the mentioned studies. Additionally, nearly half of the children had mixed CHD problems; therefore, this might exaggerate the prevalence of anemia in our finding. Relatively, our finding is equivalent or relatively similar finding with the studies by Mohammadi et al. and Gaiha et al. with a prevalence of 18.18% and 19.3% [16, 20]. However, iron deficiency anemia is reported to be common in individuals with CCHD even in the presence of high hematocrit levels. This explanation strengthen by the study conducted in India showed that hemoglobin and hematocrit levels and RBC count were paradoxically higher in the CCHD as compared to the healthy controls [21]. Regarding the ACHD cases, the prevalence of anemia in our study was equivalent to that found in studies conducted by Mohammadi et al. and Gaiha et al. [16, 20].

The mean hemoglobin in CCHD cases was 14.07 gm/dl with a S.D. of 3.35, which was a higher mean hemoglobin level than children with ACHD (mean 13.04 gm/dl with a SD of 2.39). Similarly, high level of mean hemoglobin reported from the studies conducted in Turkey, Iran, and Nigeria found mean hemoglobin of CCHD cases was 14.8 gm/dl, 16.0 gm/dl, and 17.0 gm%, respectively [14, 17, 18]. This might be explained by renal hypoxia in CCHD

TABLE 6: Clinical data of ACHD children with anemia compared to normal hemoglobin level in selected governmental hospitals and cardiac center of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2021).

| Variables                      | Hgb < 12 g/dl | Hgb ≥ 12 g/dl | Total | P value |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|---------|
| Sex                            |               |               |       |         |
| Male                           | 35            | 109           | 144   | 0.841   |
| Female                         | 38            | 116           | 154   |         |
| Family size                    |               |               |       |         |
| 0-3                            | 12            | 35            | 251   | 0.966   |
| 4 and above                    | 61            | 190           | 47    |         |
| Ventricular septal defect      | 22            | 101           | 123   | 0.292   |
| Atrial septal defect           | 11            | 62            | 73    | 0.677   |
| Atrioventricular septal defect | 5             | 27            | 32    | 0.060   |
| Patent ductus arteriosus       | 10            | 91            | 101   | 0.162   |
| Coarctation of aorta           | 3             | 14            | 17    | 0.602   |
| Pulmonary stenosis             | 3             | 20            | 23    | 0.380   |
| Aortic valve stenosis          | 1             | 2             | 3     | 0.539   |
| Patent foramen ovale           | 3             | 11            | 14    | 0.629   |
| Pulmonary hypertension         | 20            | 94            | 114   | 0.583   |
| Malnutrition                   |               |               |       |         |
| Well nourished                 | 19            | 87            | 106   | 0.023** |
| Malnutrition                   | 54            | 138           | 192   |         |

Hgb: hemoglobin. \*\*Significantly associated.

TABLE 7: Clinical data of CCHD children with anemia compared to normal hemoglobin level in selected governmental hospitals and cardiac center of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2021).

| Variables                       | Hgb < 15 mg/dl | Hgb ≥ 15 mg/dl | Total | P value |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| Sex                             |                |                |       |         |
| Male                            | 28             | 11             | 39    | 0.949   |
| Female                          | 26             | 10             | 36    |         |
| Family size                     |                |                |       |         |
| 0-3                             | 42             | 9              | 51    | 0.848   |
| 4 and above                     | 12             | 5              | 17    |         |
| Tetralogy of Fallot             | 23             | 9              | 32    | 0.860   |
| Transposition of great arteries | 9              | 3              | 12    | 0.677   |
| Pulmonary hypertension          | 15             | 9              | 24    | 0.019** |
| Nutrition status                |                |                |       |         |
| Well nourished                  | 38             | 12             | 50    | 0.796   |
| Malnutrition                    | 16             | 9              | 25    |         |

Hgb: hemoglobin. \*\*Statistically significant.

cases, which triggers the release of erythropoietin, a hormone that stimulates the bone marrow to produce more red blood cells. This increase in red blood cell production leads to higher red cell mass in the body [22, 23].

In our study, a statistically significant association has been seen in between anemia and malnutrition in children

with ACHD. However, there was no statistically significant difference in the occurrence of anemia with the types of ACHD, age, and family size. Similar finding was revealed in study conducted in Kenya [24]. In case of children with CCHD, statistically significant association has been seen between anemia and pulmonary hypertension.

The current study's limitations are based on its small sample size. As a result, it may not be sufficiently powered to draw major statistical conclusions. Another problem is that the study population also included infants under the age of six months, which could raise the mean values of the hematological parameters.

## 5. Conclusions

There is a high prevalence of anemia in children with ACHD and CCHD. Furthermore, CCHD children, in particular patients with pulmonary hypertension, should be considered a group at higher risk of anemia. This study emphasizes the importance of proper nutritional rehabilitation for these children, with a focus on iron supplementation. Besides, this study highly suggests further evaluation to determine the blood indices and other hematological impairments in ACHD, CCHD, and children with both cases. Finally, the high level of illness observed in children with CHD warrants further research to explore the cellular and molecular basis of immune system dysfunction, with the aim of improving the quality of life for these children.

## Abbreviations

ACHD: Acyanotic congenital heart defect/disease  
 CCHD: Cyanotic congenital heart defect/disease  
 CHD: Congenital heart defect/disease  
 MUAC: Midupper arm circumference  
 SD: Standard deviation  
 WHO: World Health Organization.

## Data Availability

The datasets used in this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that no conflicts of interest exist.

## Authors' Contributions

HK and RW designed the study, supervised the data collection, performed the analysis, and prepared the manuscript. FM, RM, and TM assisted the data analysis and revision of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final paper.

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