

IRON METABOLISM

IRON METABOLISM

External iron exchange

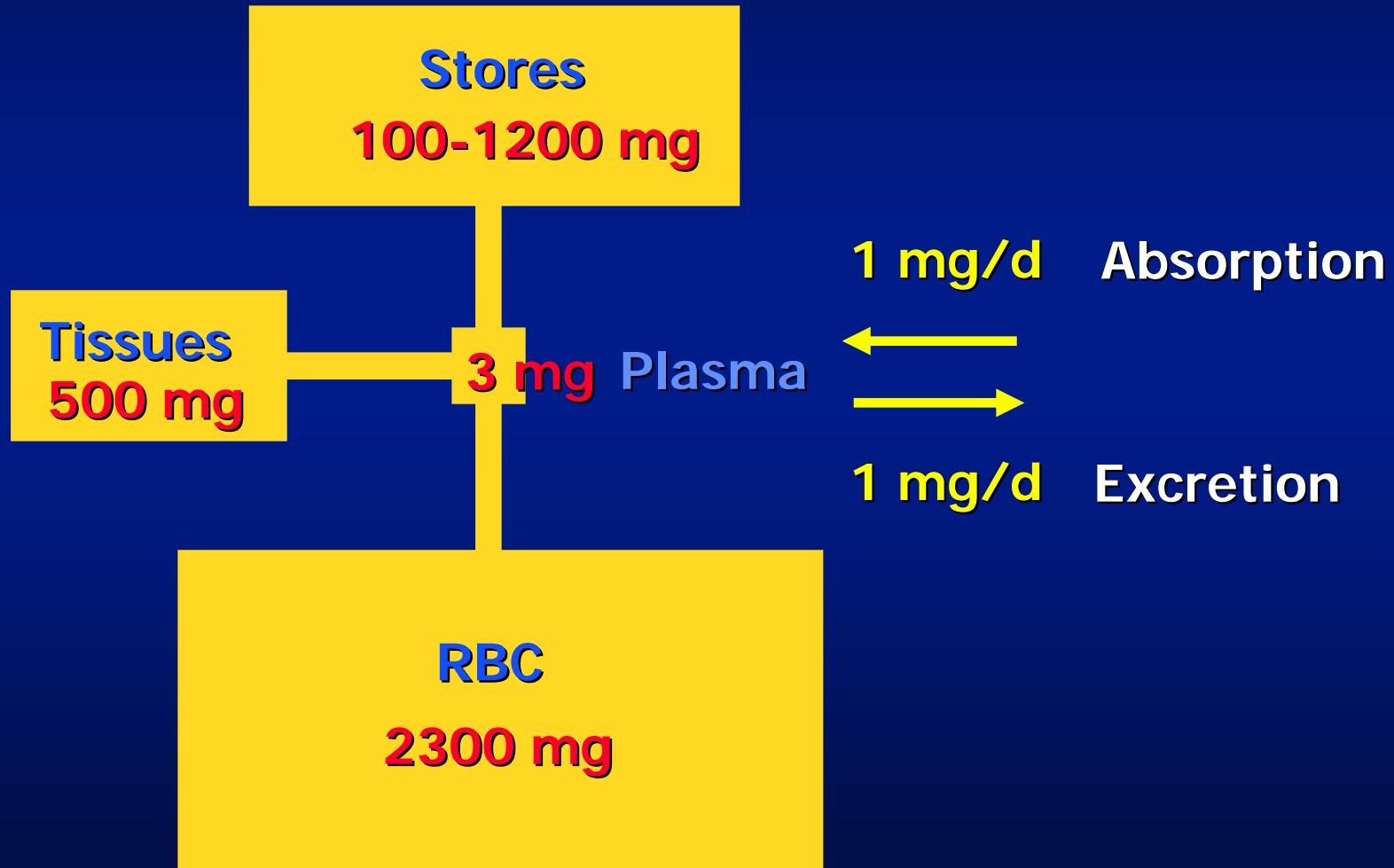
4 g Iron
(10 yrs)



1 mg/d

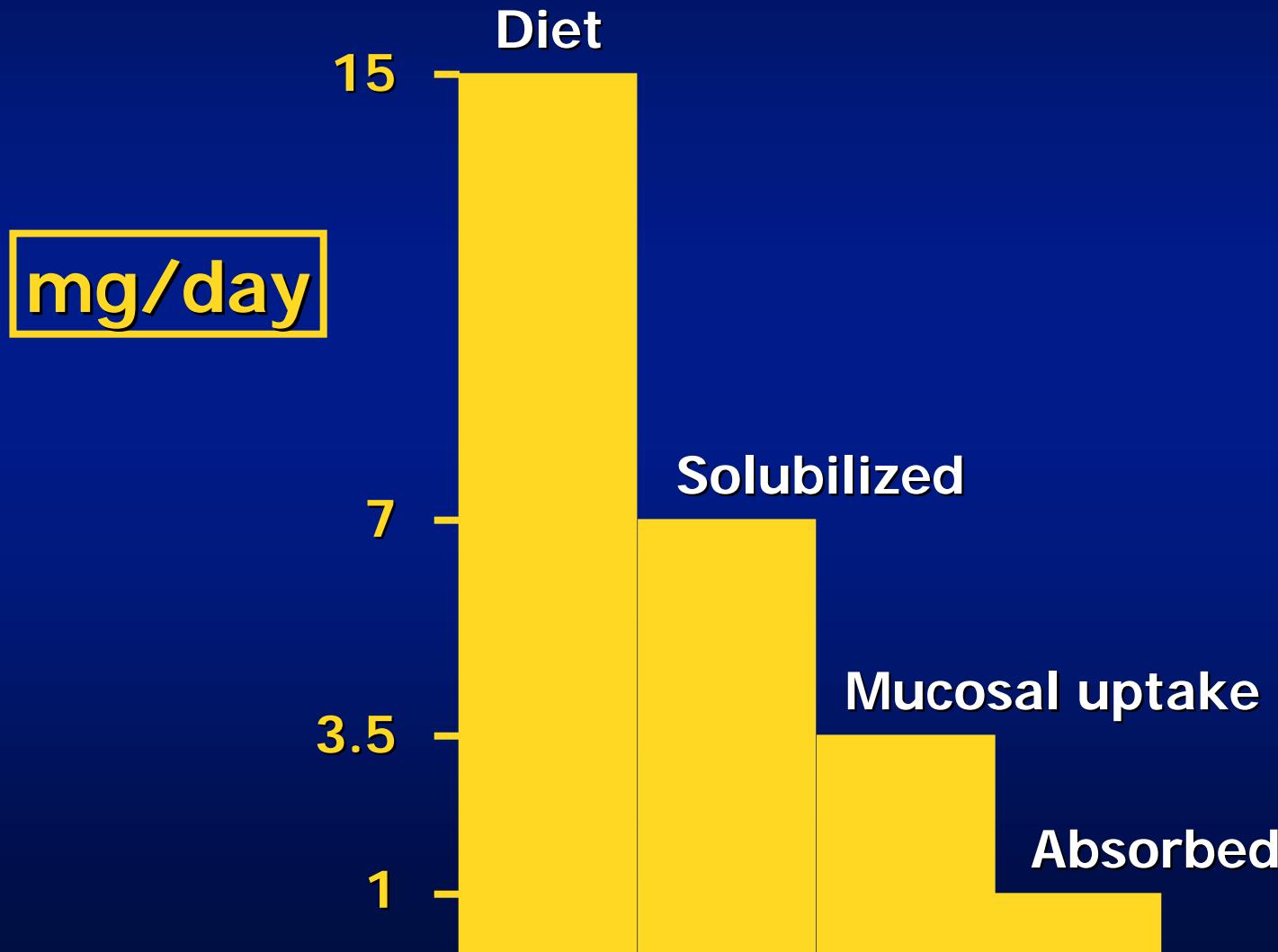
IRON METABOLISM

Iron compartments



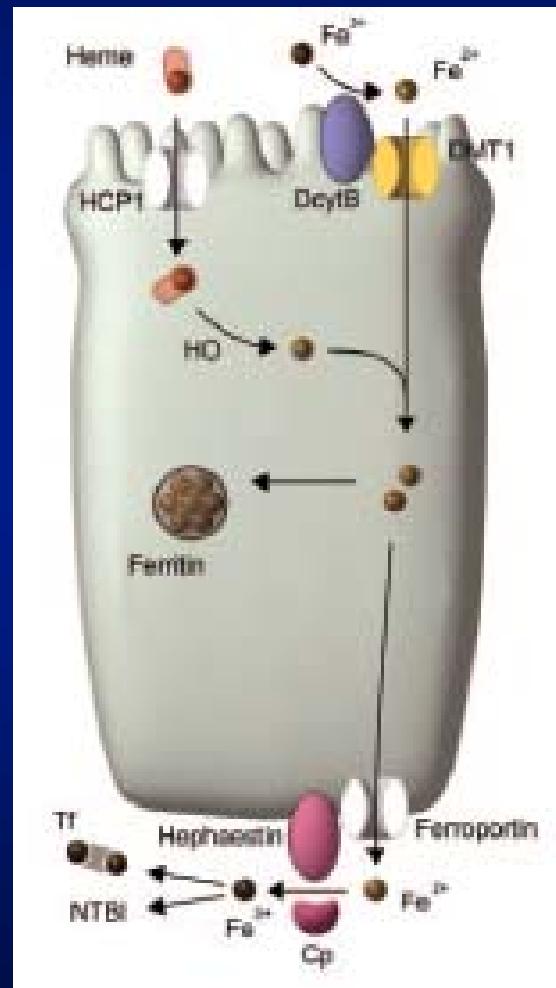
IRON METABOLISM

Iron absorption



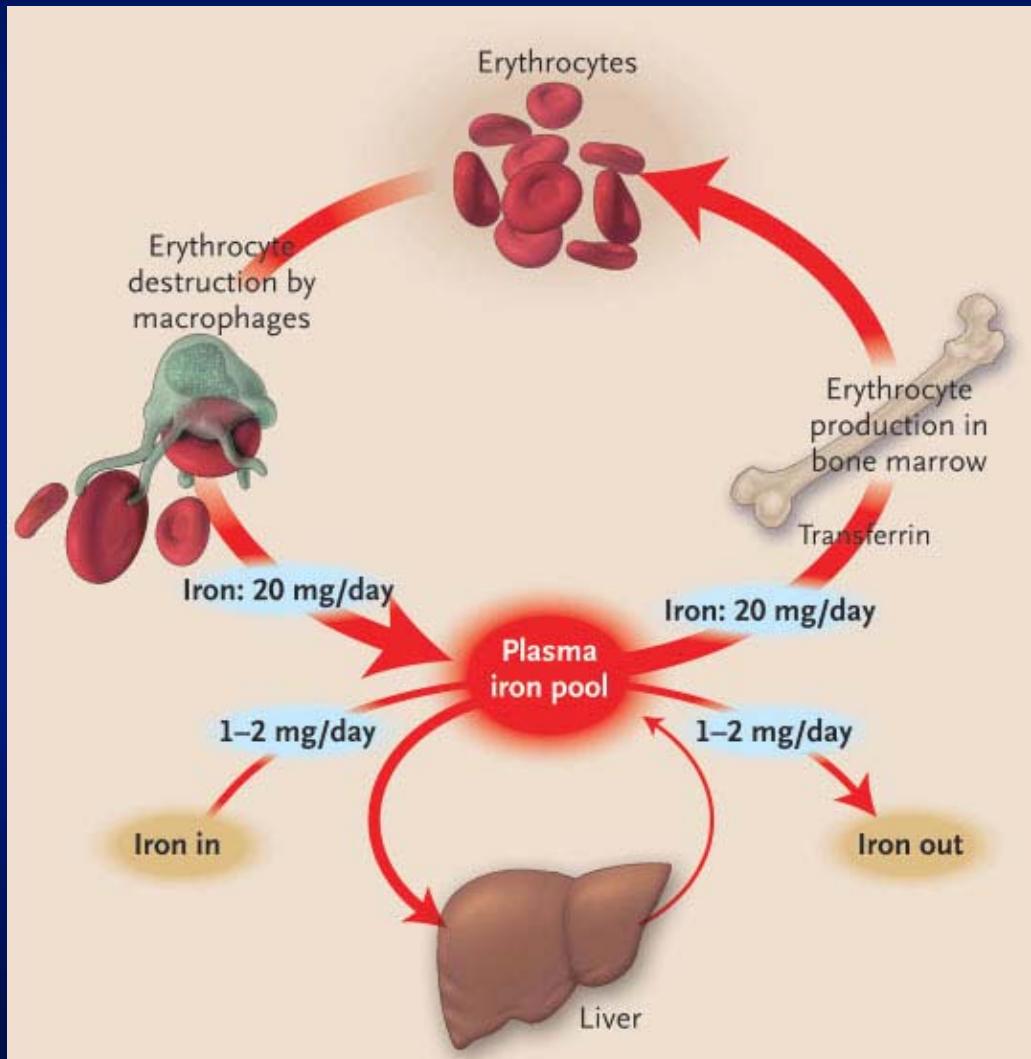
IRON METABOLISM

GI tract

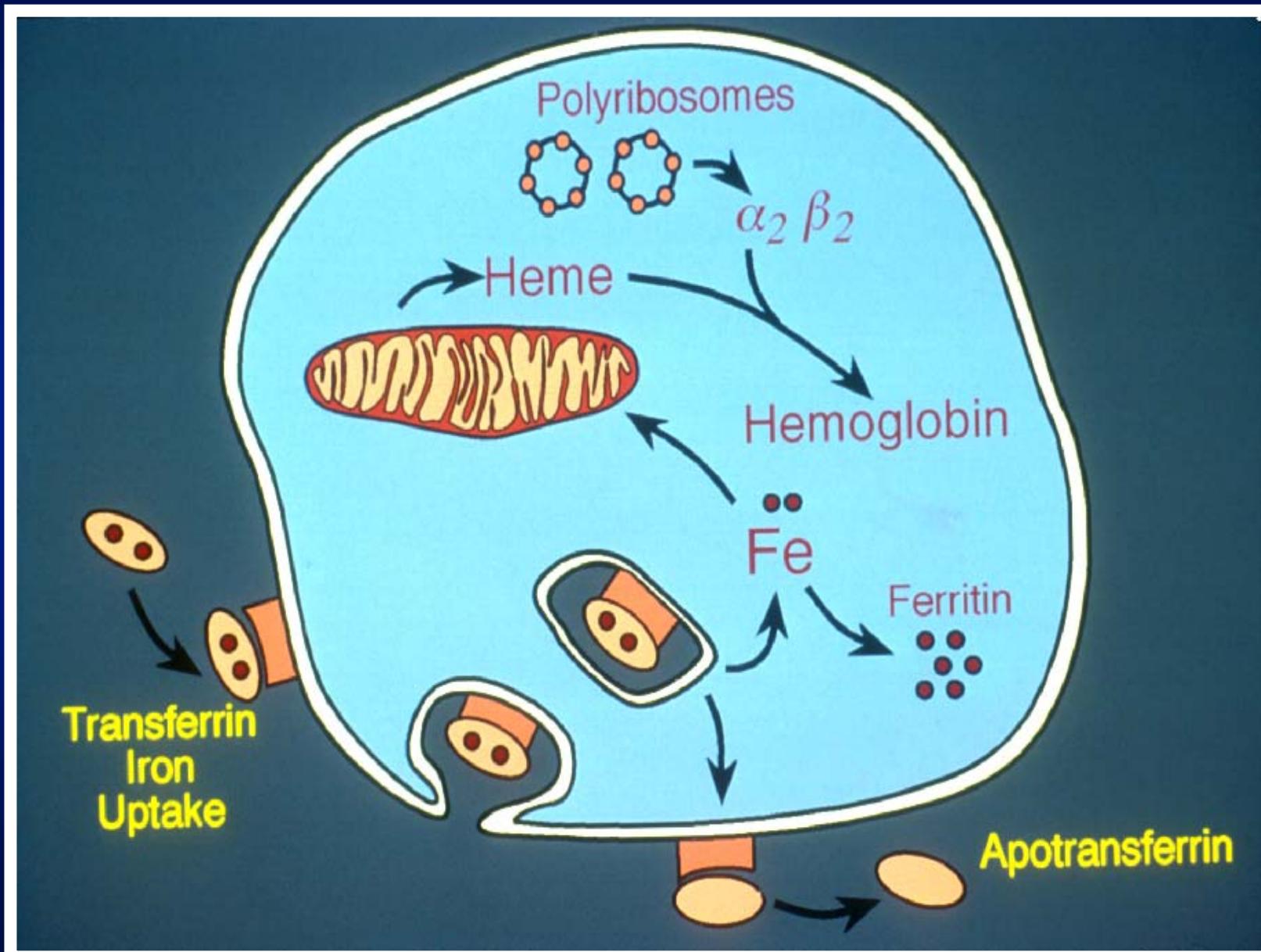


IRON METABOLISM

Internal iron exchanges

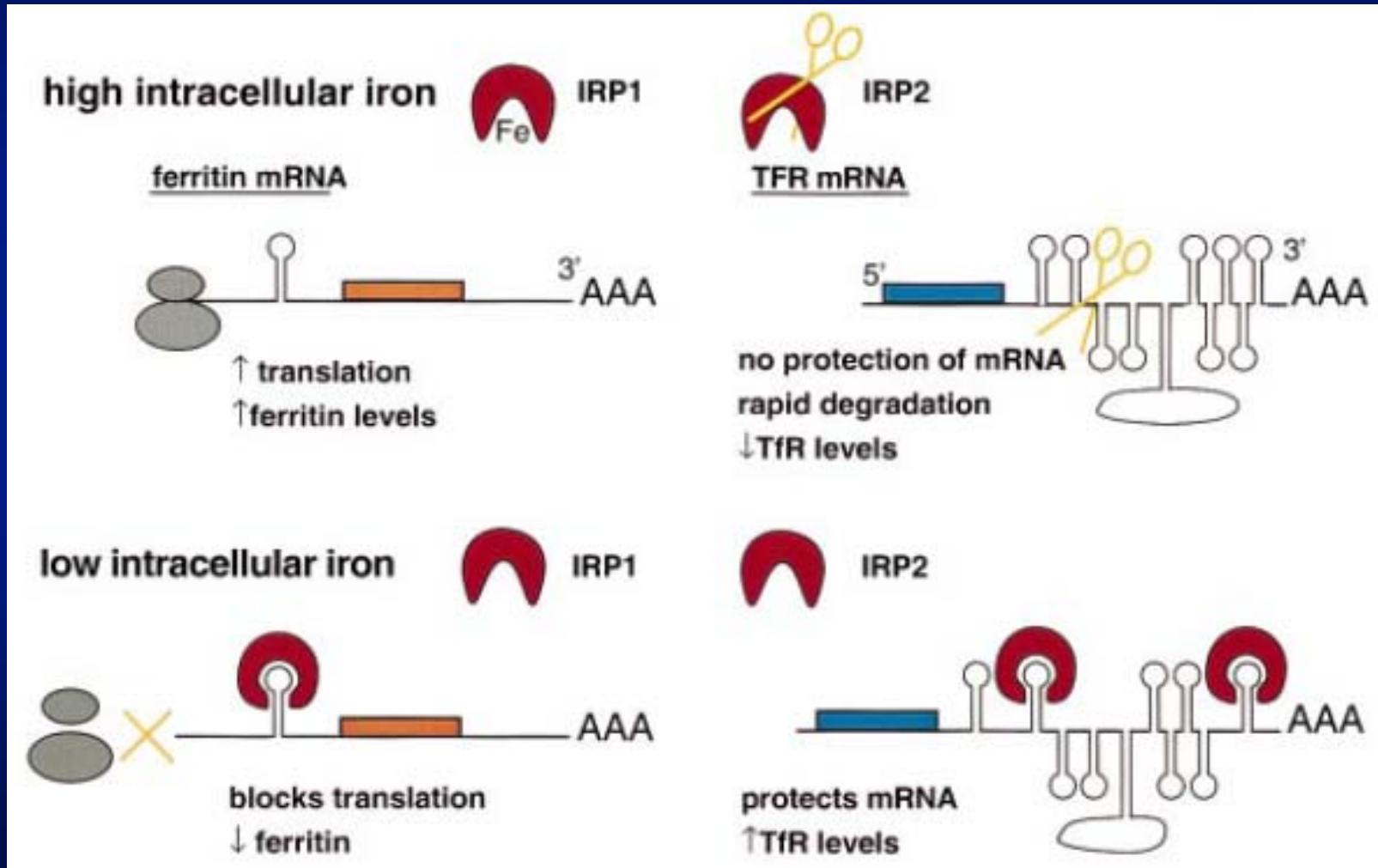


ERYTHROBLAST IRON METABOLISM



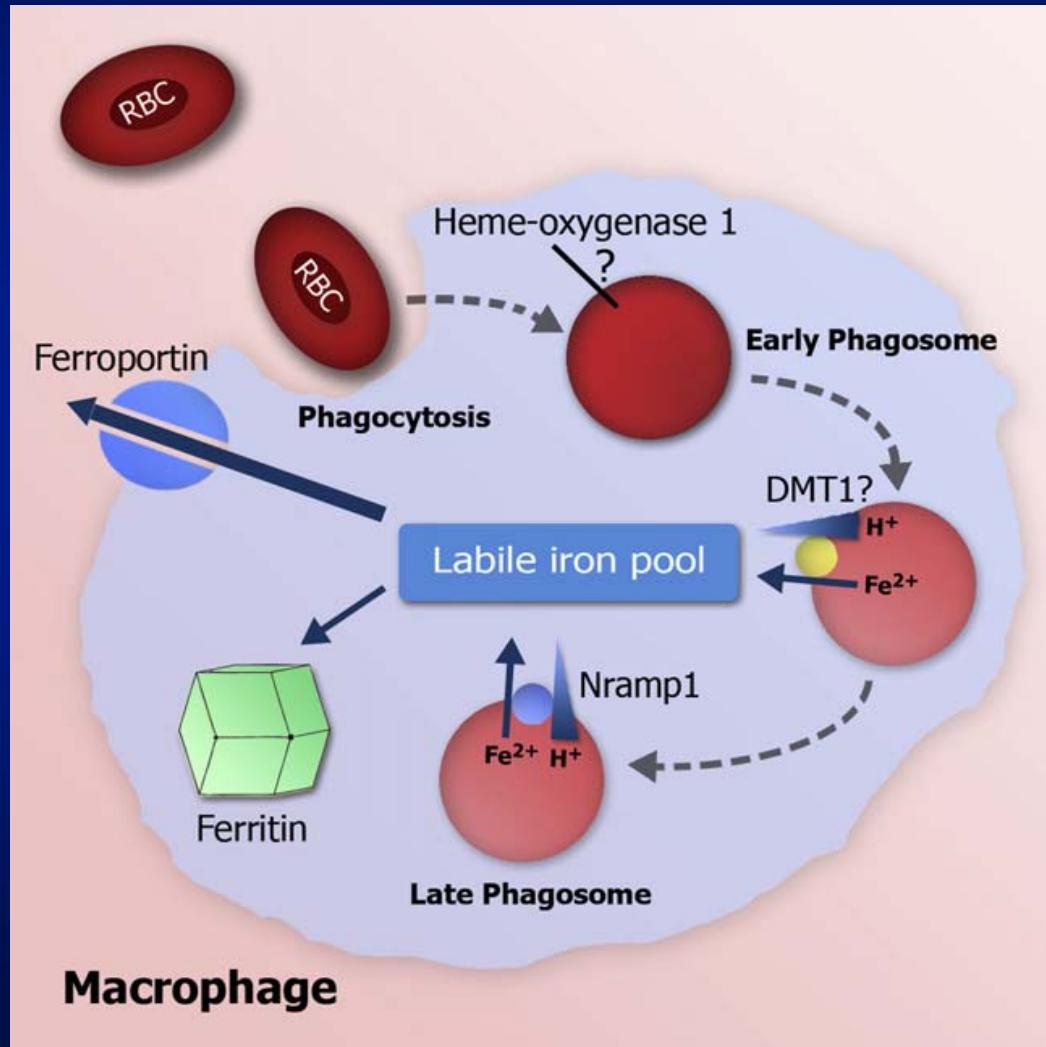
IRE AND IRP

Regulation of ferritin and TfR



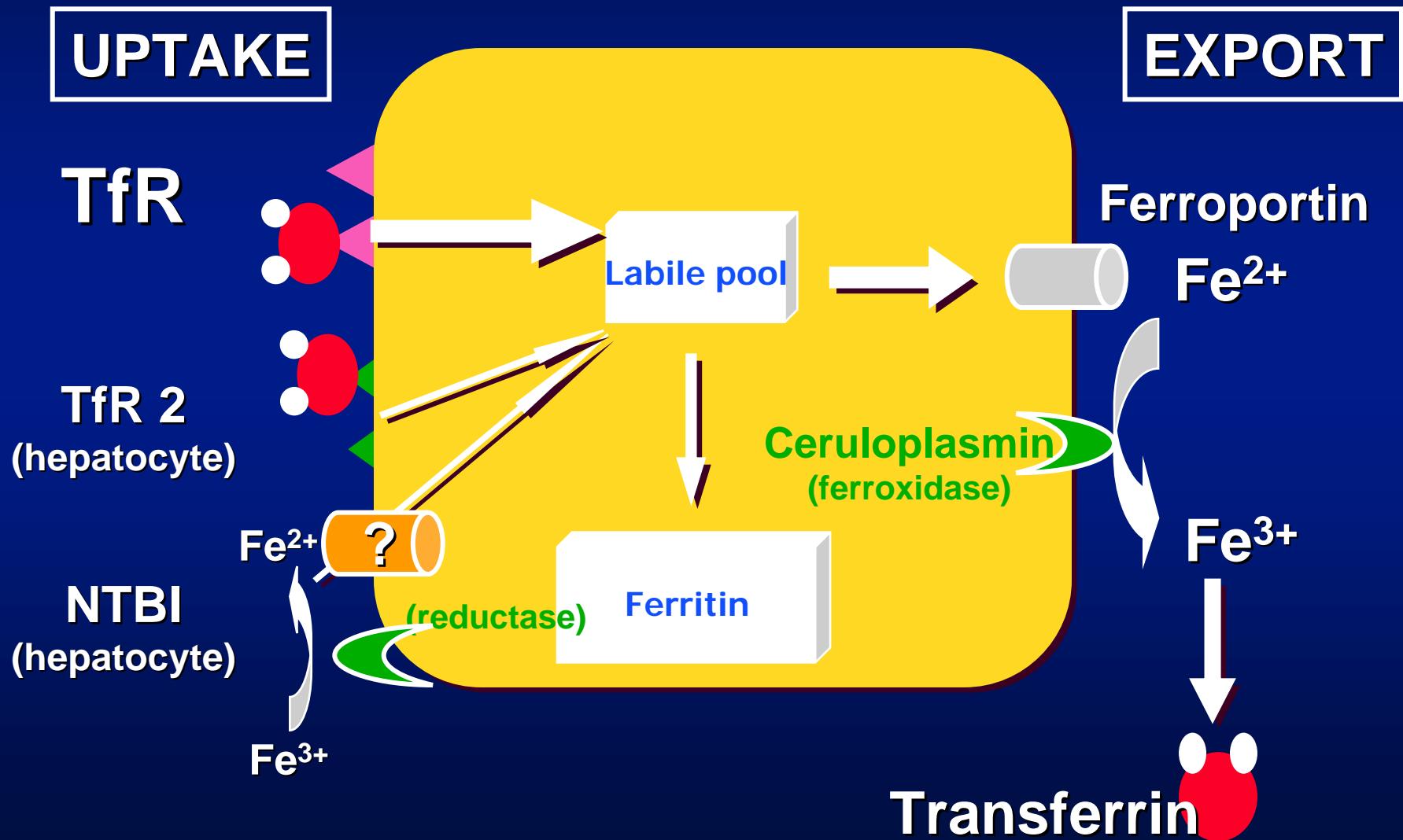
IRON METABOLISM

Macrophages



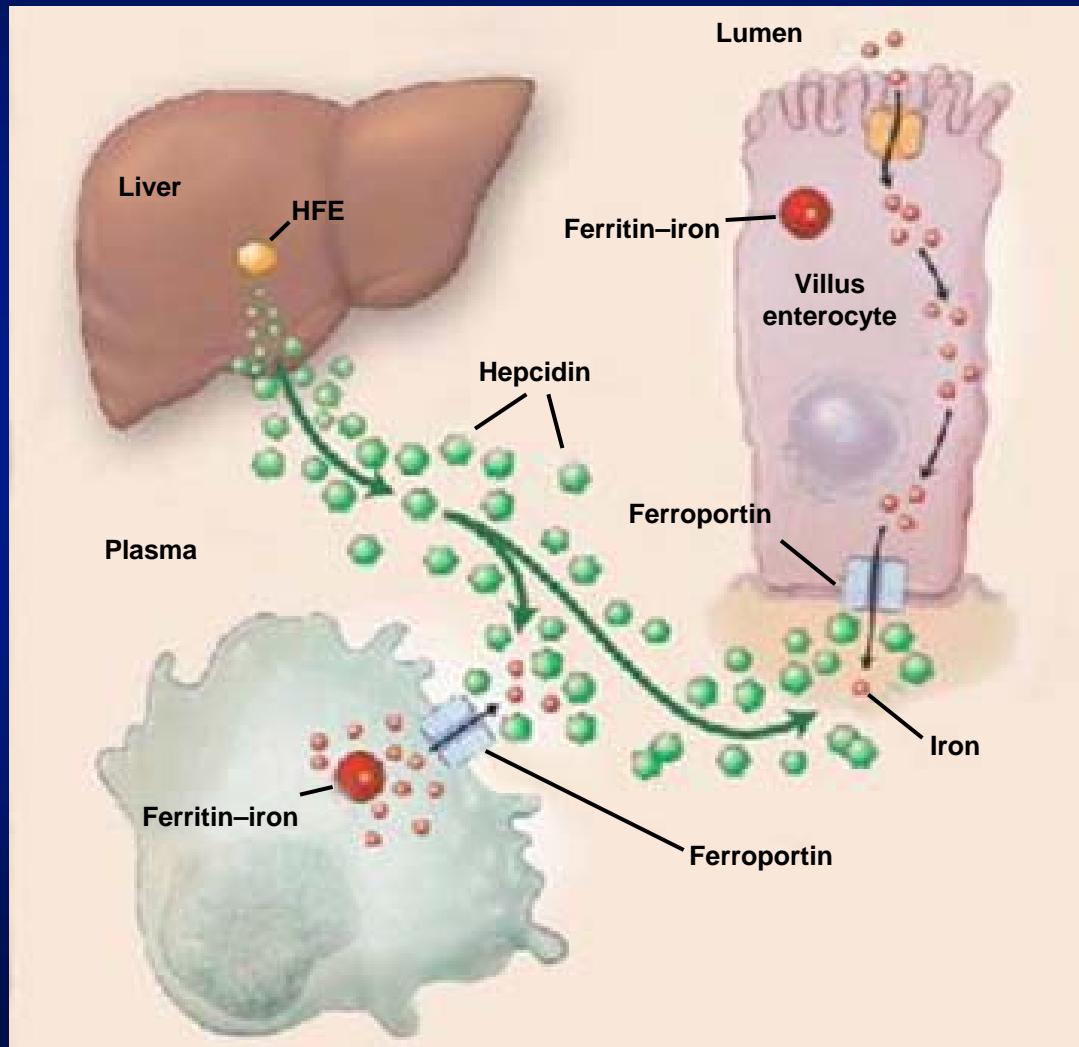
IRON METABOLISM

Iron uptake and export



IRON METABOLISM

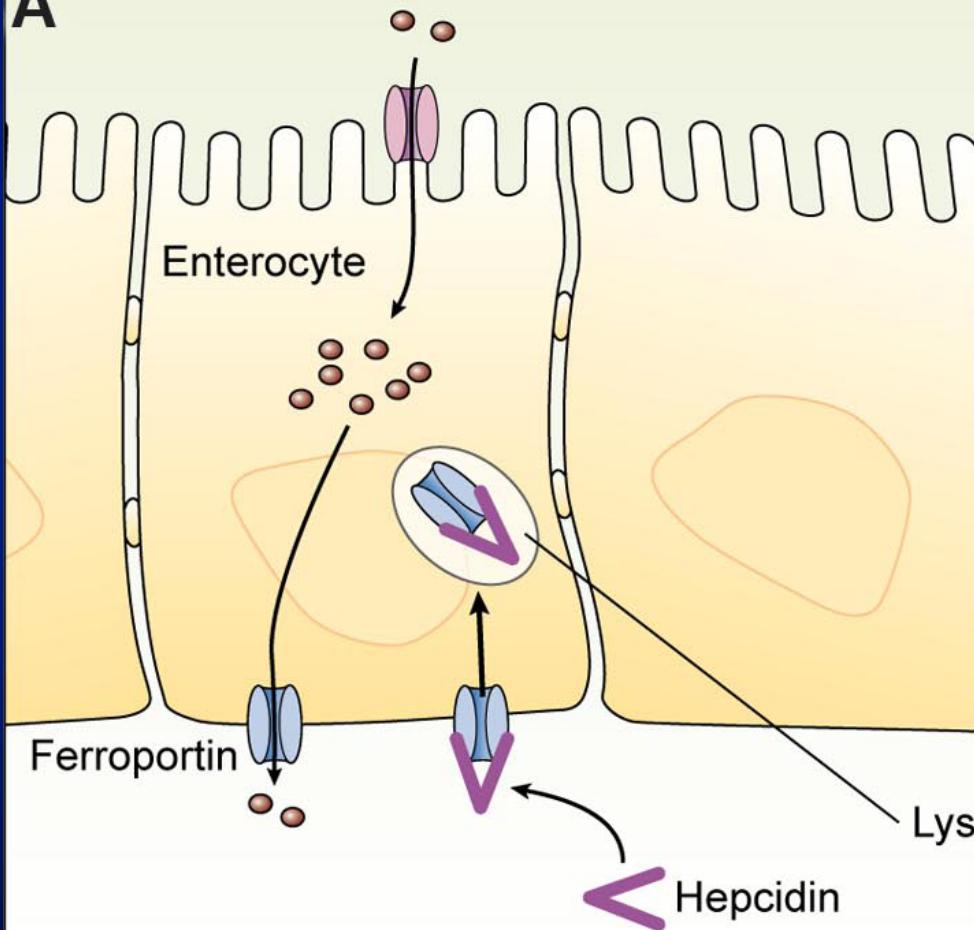
Hepcidin



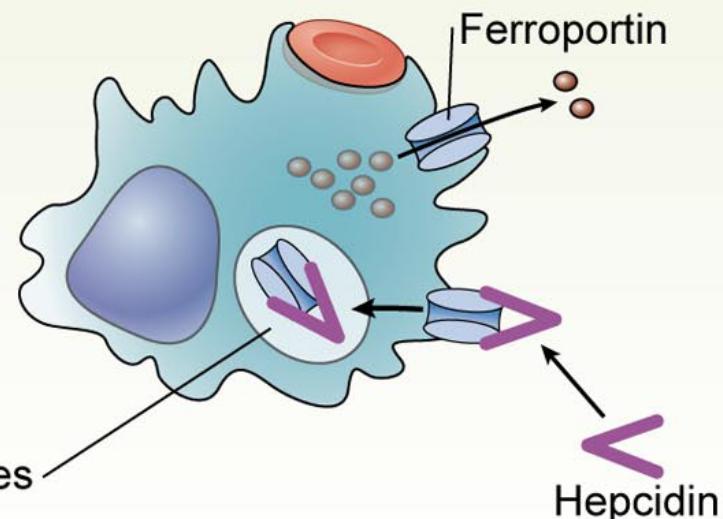
IRON METABOLISM

Hepcidin

A

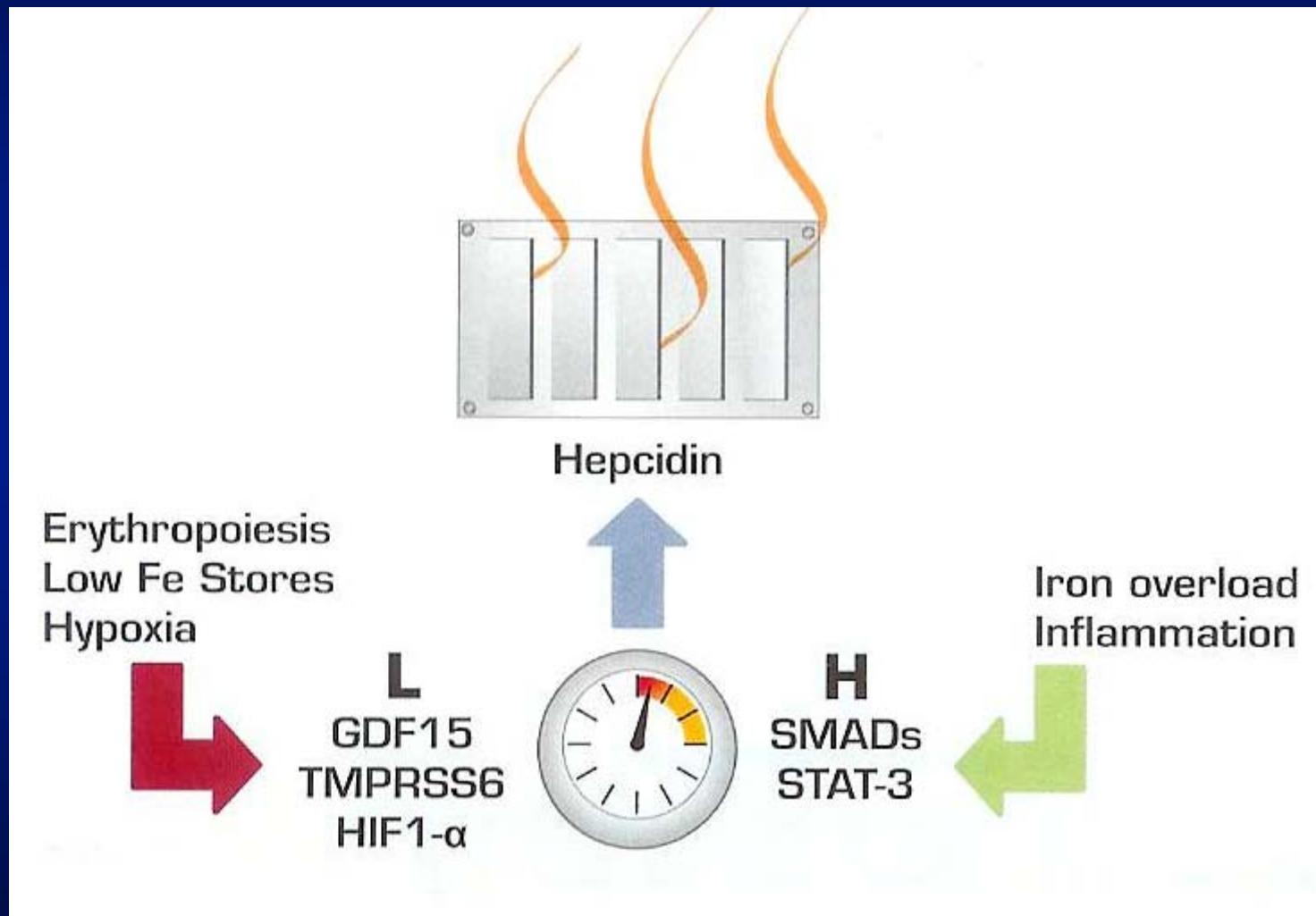


Macrophage



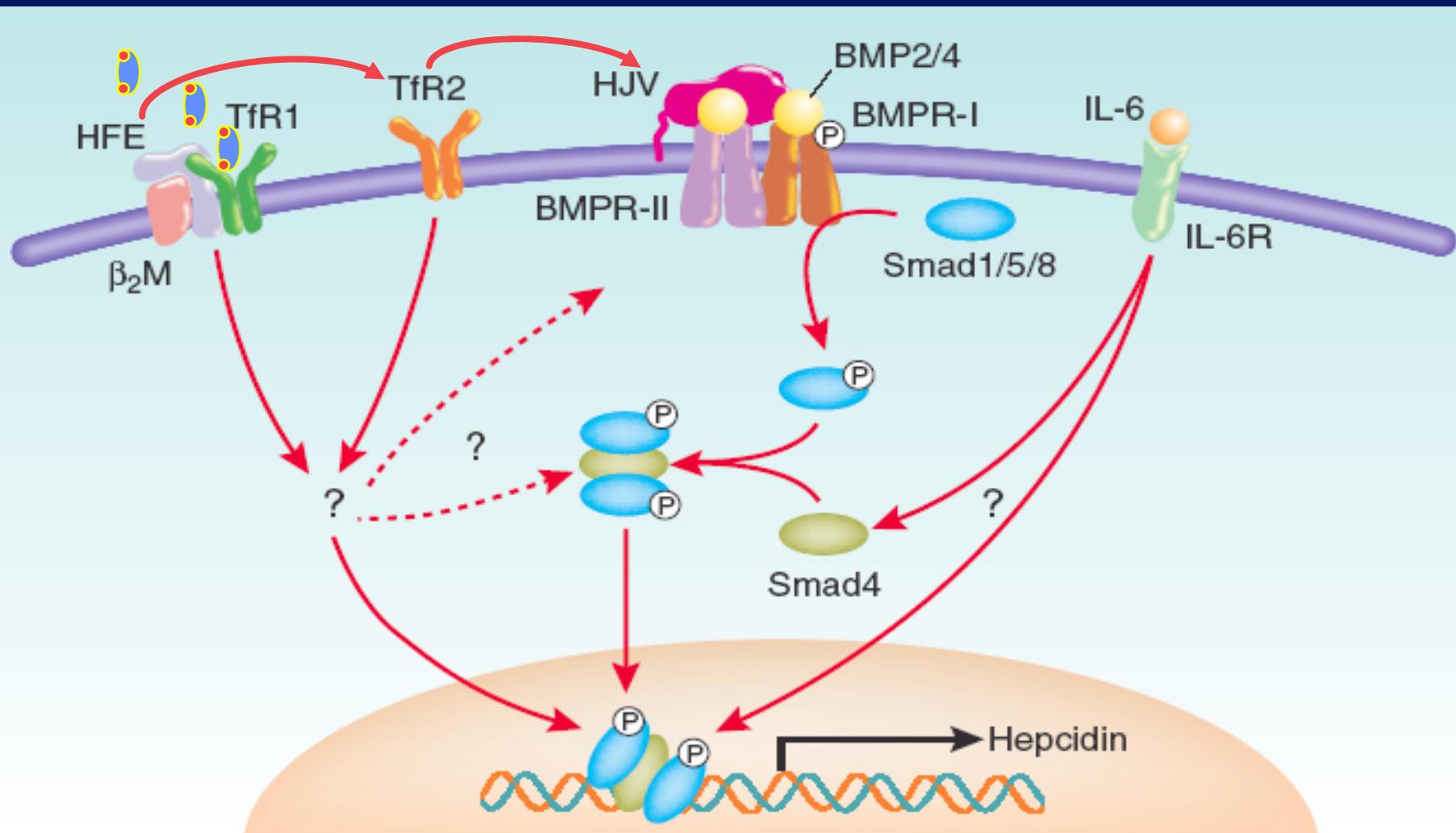
IRON METABOLISM

Regulation of hepcidin synthesis



IRON METABOLISM

Regulation of hepcidin synthesis

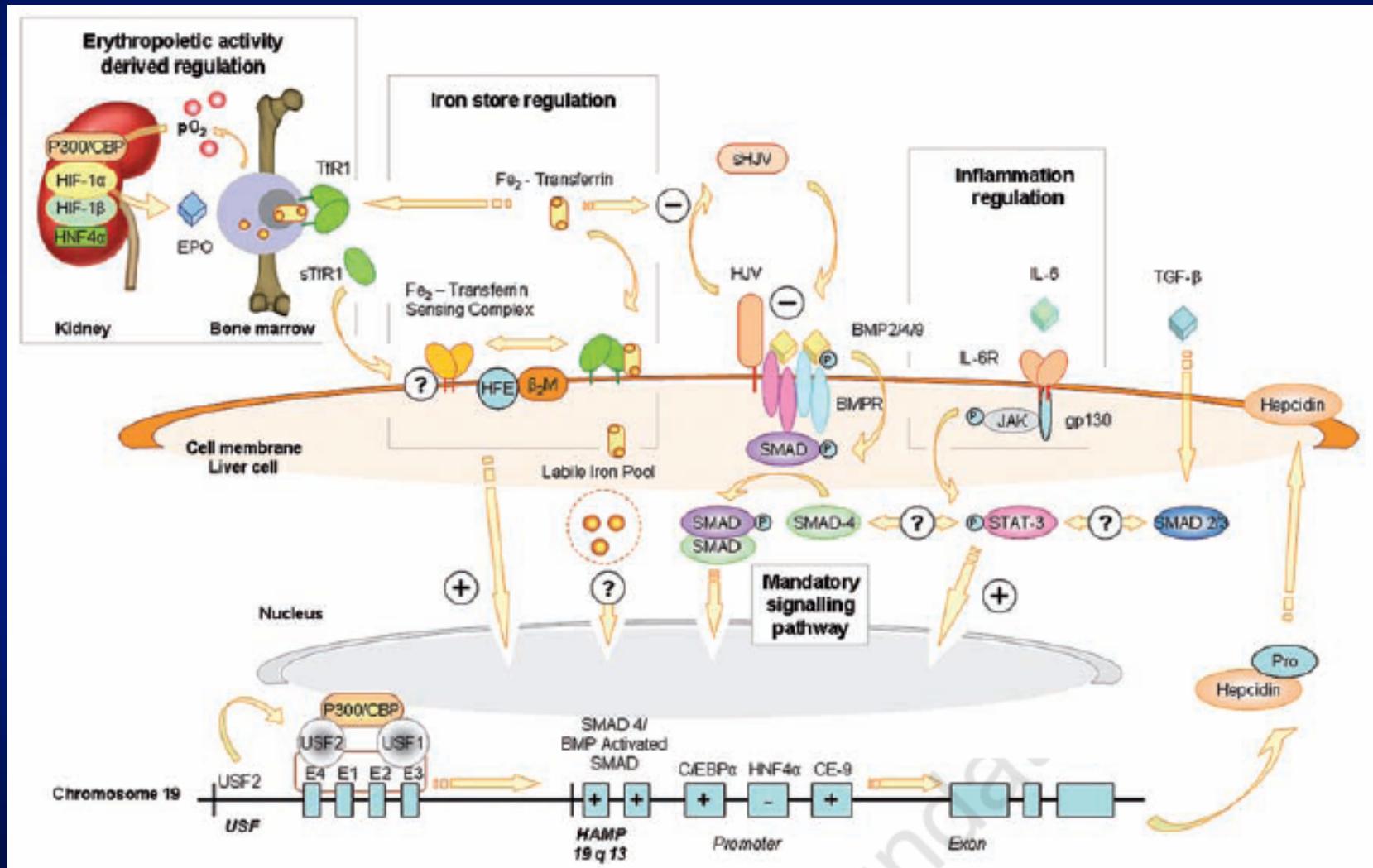


Anderson et al, Nature Genetics 5:503, 2006

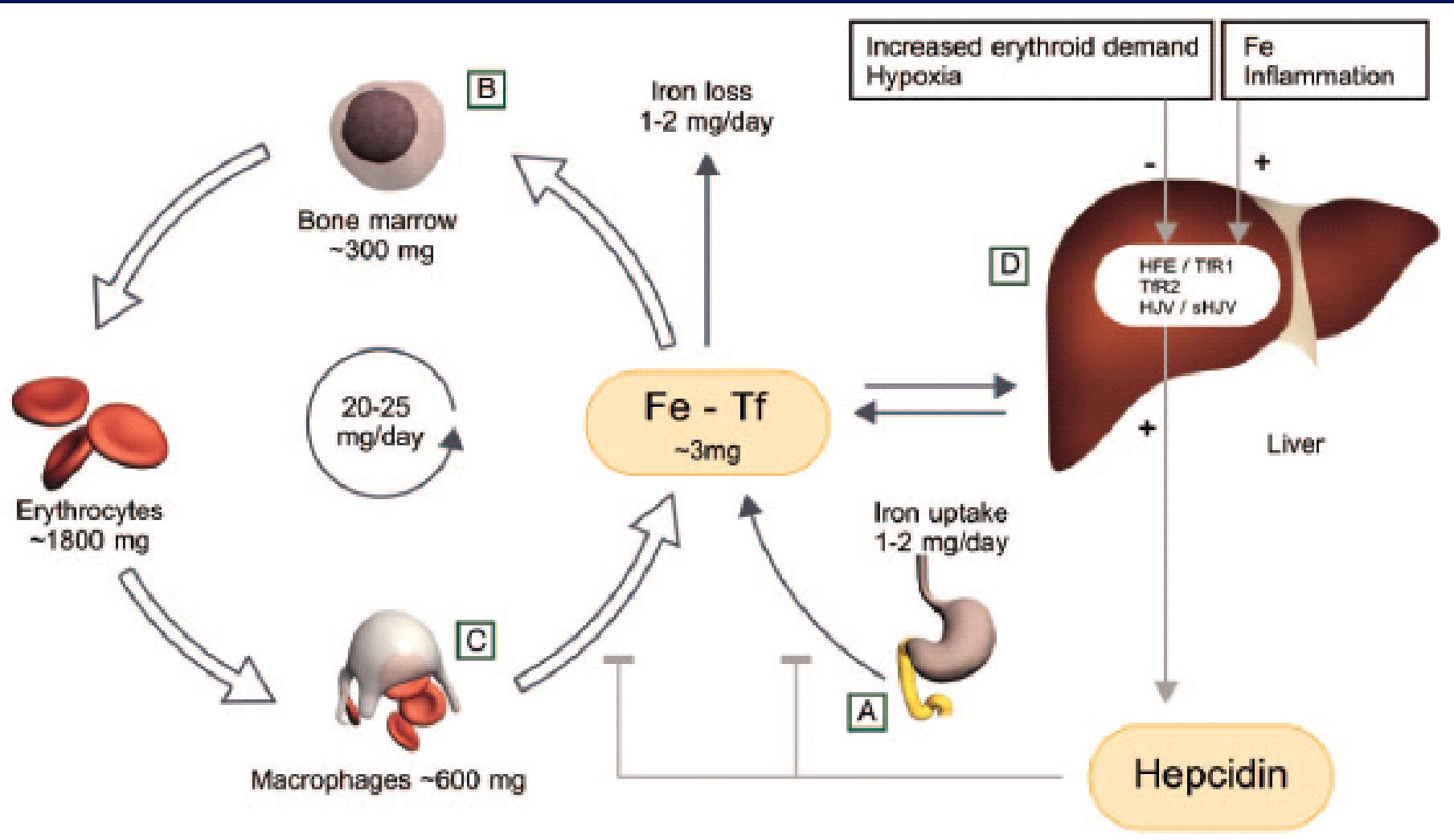
Adapted from: Goswami T, Andrews NC. J Biol Chem. 2006;281: 28494-8

IRON METABOLISM

Regulation of hepcidin synthesis



IRON METABOLISM



IRON PARAMETERS

IRON METABOLISM

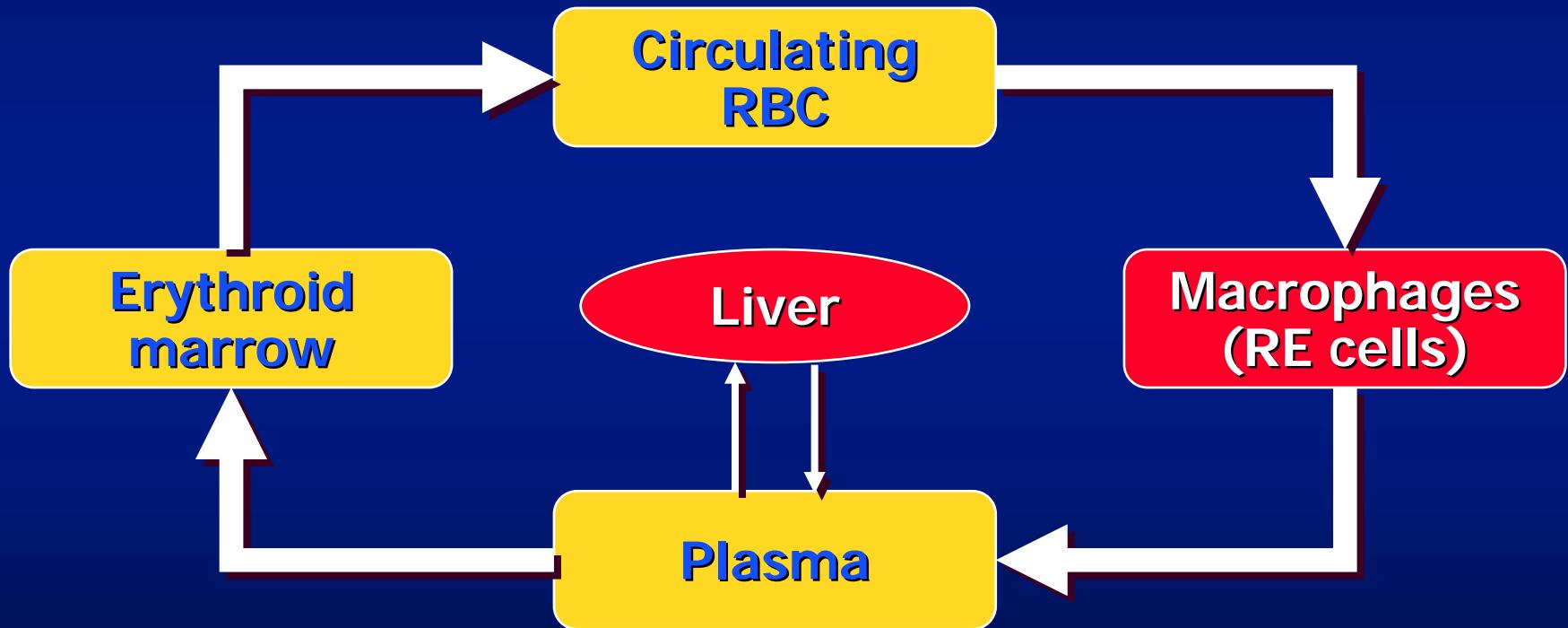
Biological markers

- Ferritin
- Transferrin saturation
- sTfR
- Red cell indices (HYPO, CHr)
- Hepcidin

FERRITIN

IRON PARAMETERS

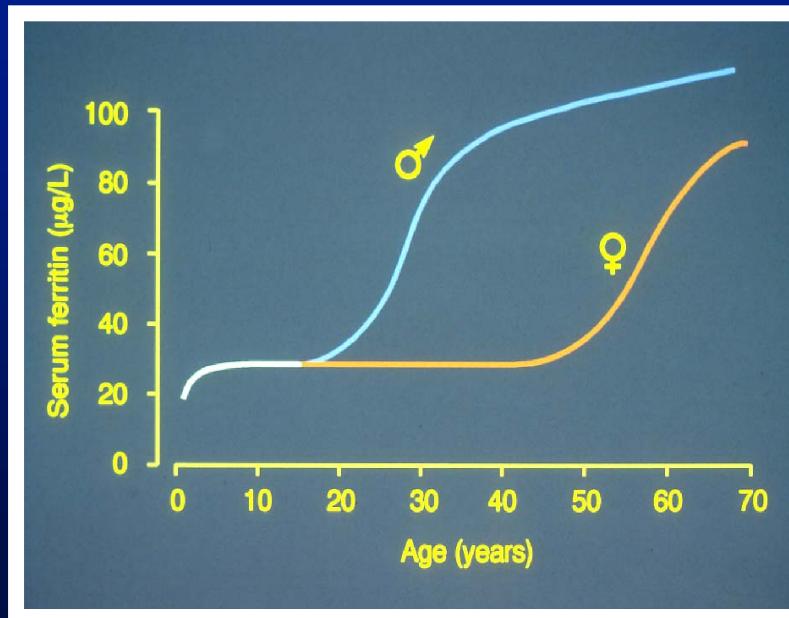
Storage iron : serum ferritin



FERRITIN

Serum ferritin

- Represents iron stores (macrophages and hepatocytes) $1 \mu\text{g/L} = 120 \mu\text{g/kg}$ storage iron
- Low ferritin (< 12 to 25 mg/L according to assay)
100% specific for iron deficiency
- Normal range varies with age and sex



FERRITIN

Serum ferritin

- **Falsely elevated serum ferritin**
 - Inflammation : lower limit 40-120 µg/L
 - Renal failure : lower limit 40-100 µg/L
 - Liver damage
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Some forms of cancer
 - Poorly controlled diabetes mellitus
(ferritin glycosylation)
 - Hyperferritin-cataract syndrome
 - Benign hyperferritinemia

FERRITIN

Hyperferritin-cataract syndrome

- **Moderately increased SF**
 - **Normal TS**
 - **No tissue IO (LIC, MRI)**
 - **Early-onset cataract**
-
- **Autosomal dominant**
 - **Mutation in L-ferritin IRE**

FERRITIN

Benign hyperferritinemia

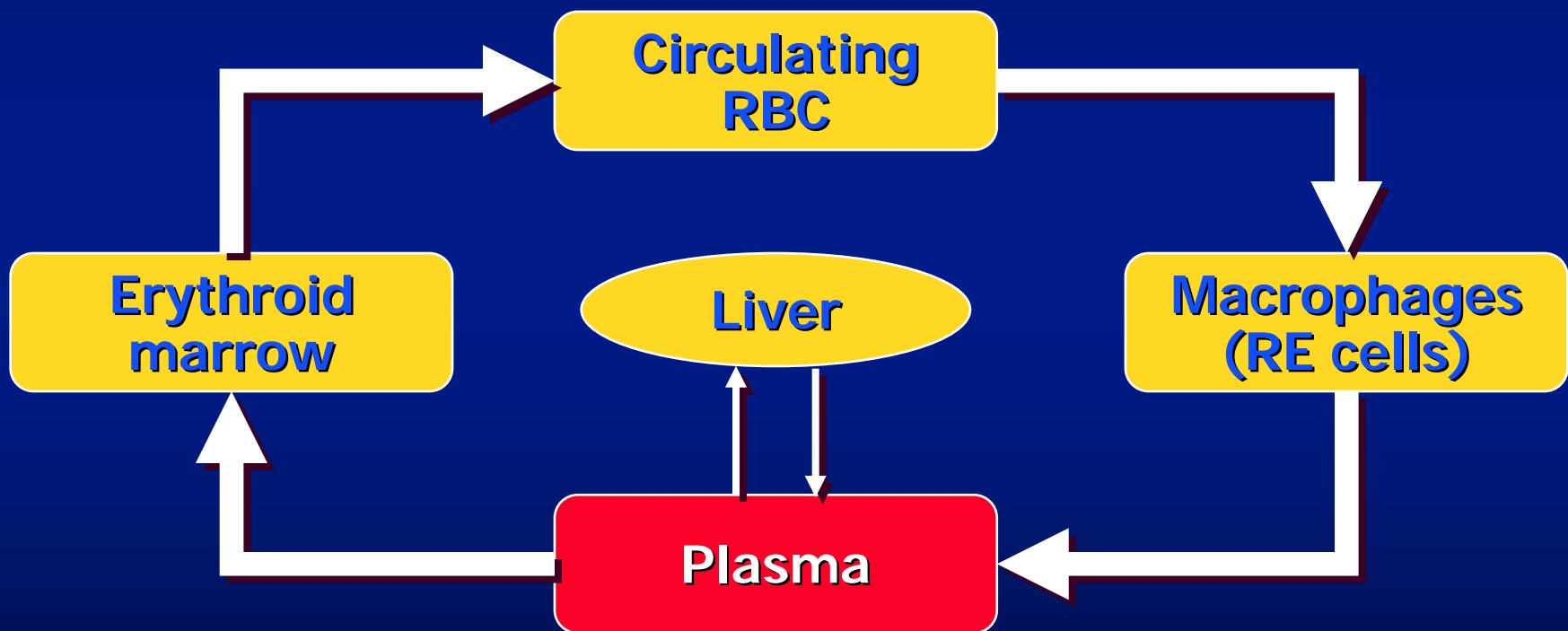
- Moderately increased SF
(SF > 90% glycosylated)
 - Normal TS
 - No tissue IO (LIC, MRI)
 - No clinical symptom
-
- Autosomal dominant
 - No mutation in L-ferritin IRE
 - C89T mutation (gene), T30I mutation (protein) L-ferritin
 - 50% of family cases
 - Some sporadic cases

TRANSFERRIN SATURATION

Tsat

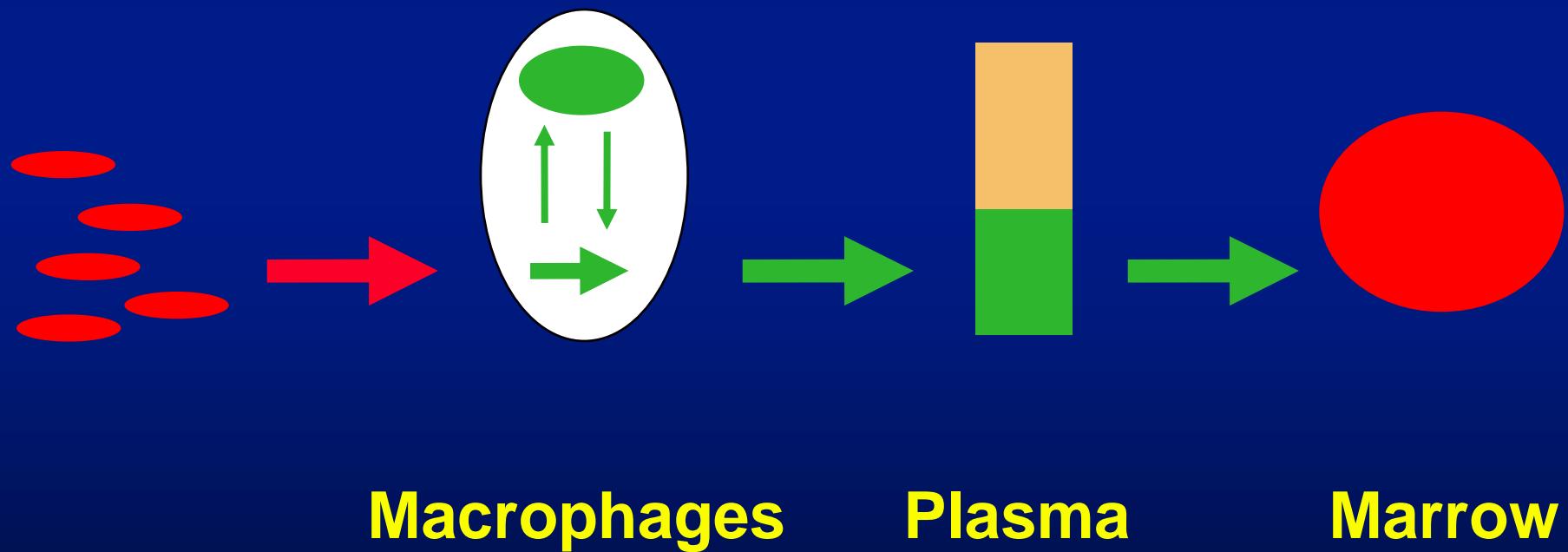
IRON PARAMETERS

Plasma iron : transferrin saturation

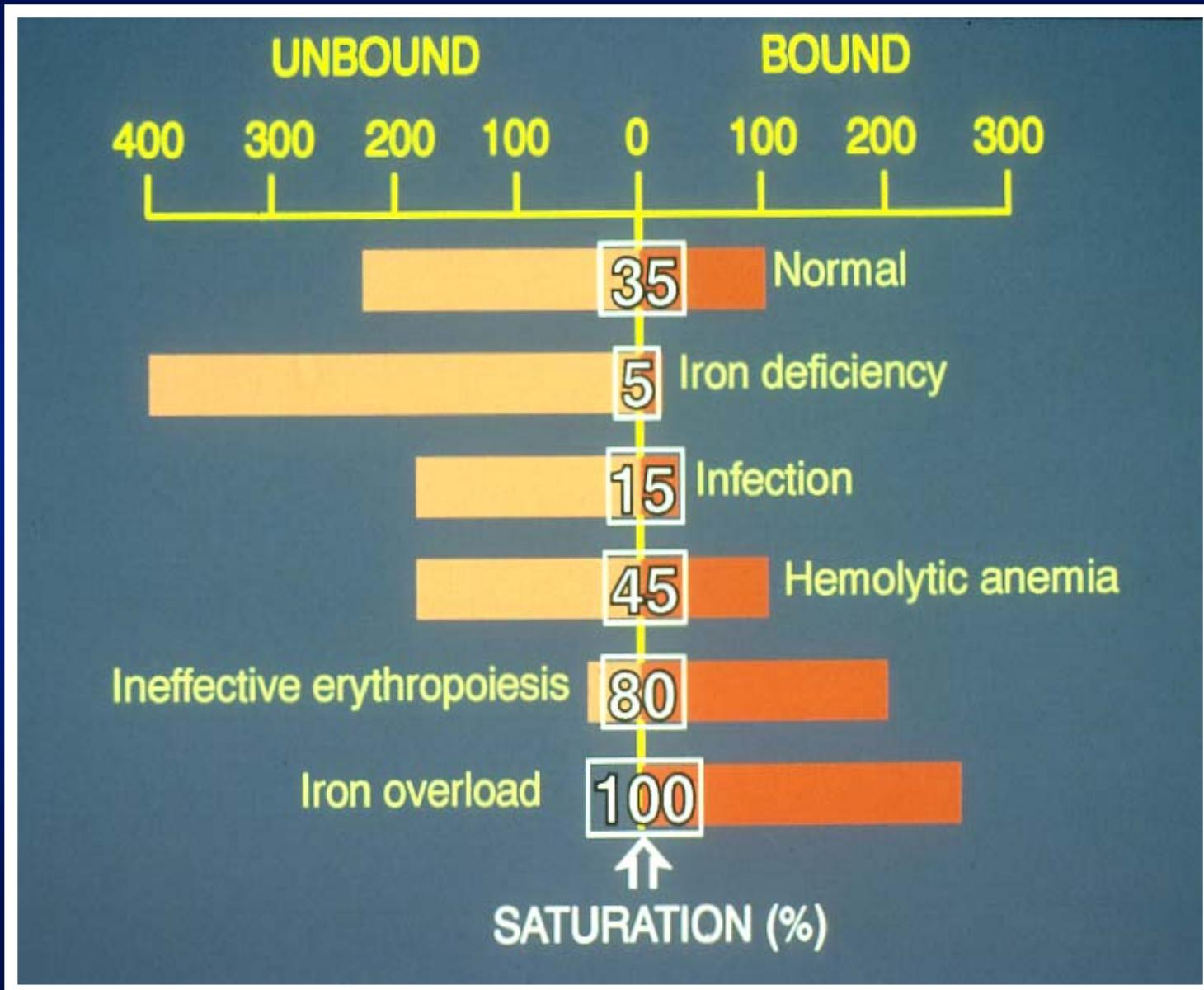


TRANSFERRIN SATURATION

Normal



TRANSFERRIN SATURATION

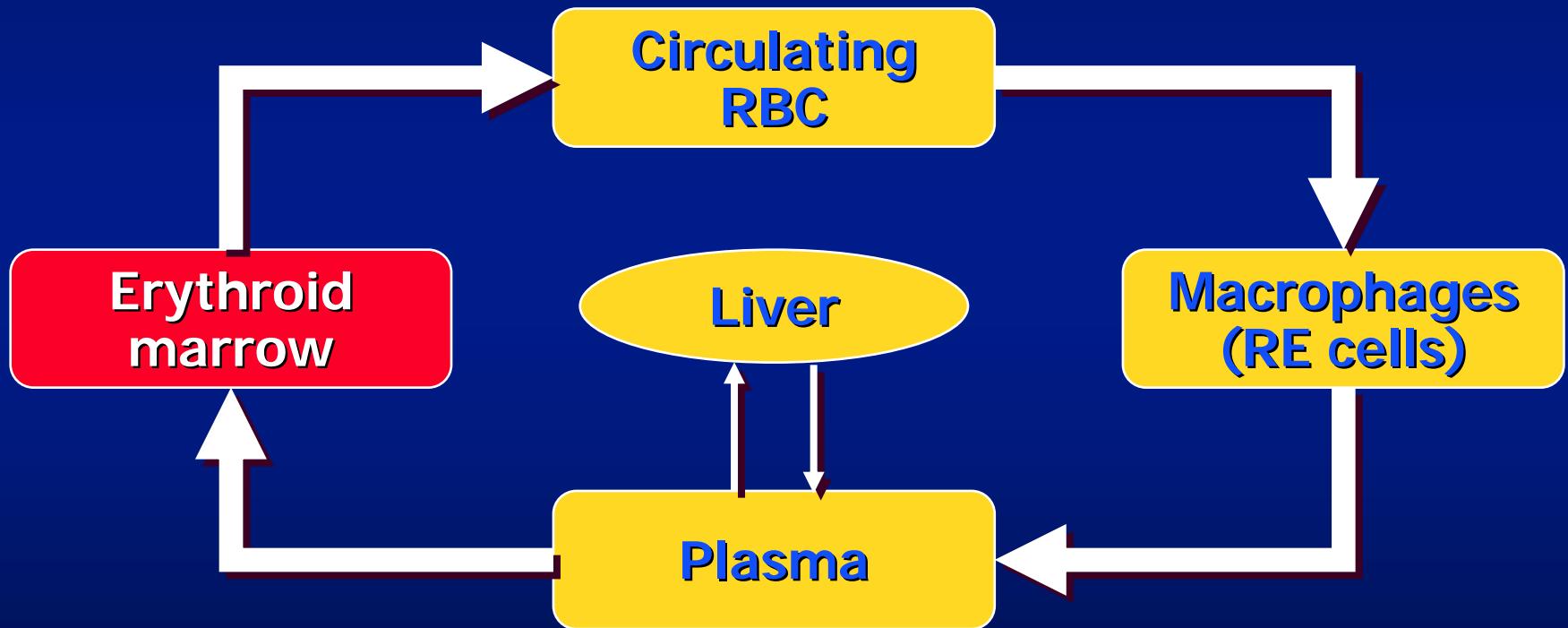


SOLUBLE TRANSFERRIN RECEPTOR

sTfR

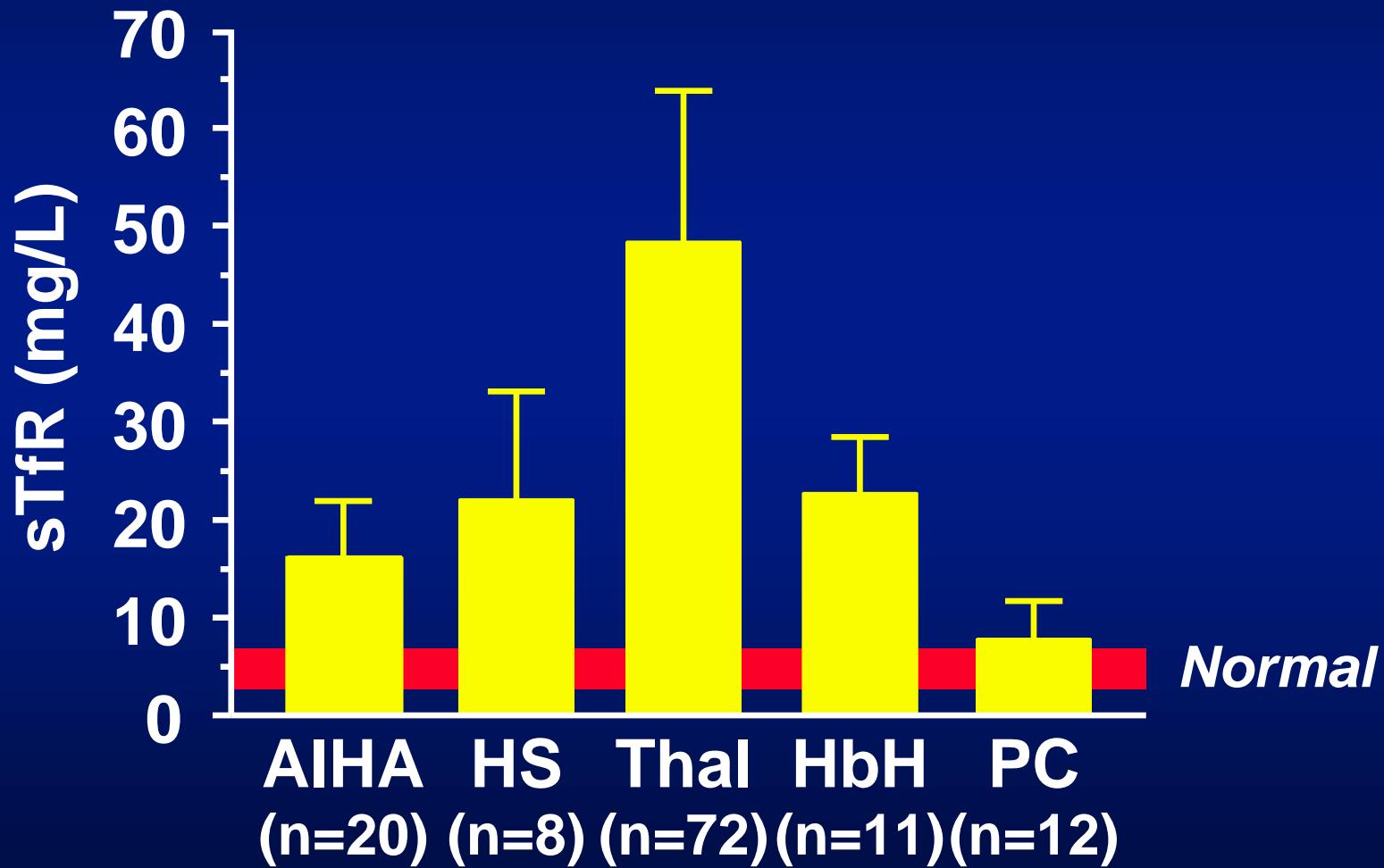
IRON PARAMETERS

Erythroid marrow : sTfR



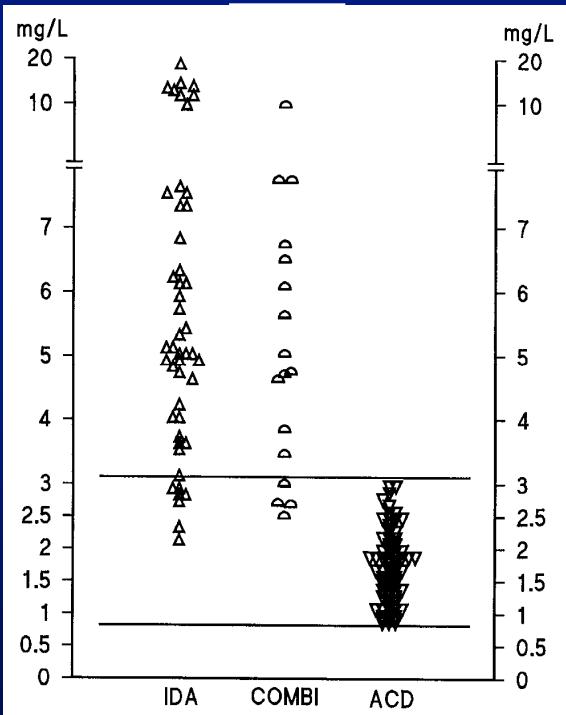
SOLUBLE TRANSFERRIN RECEPTOR

Hyperplastic erythropoiesis

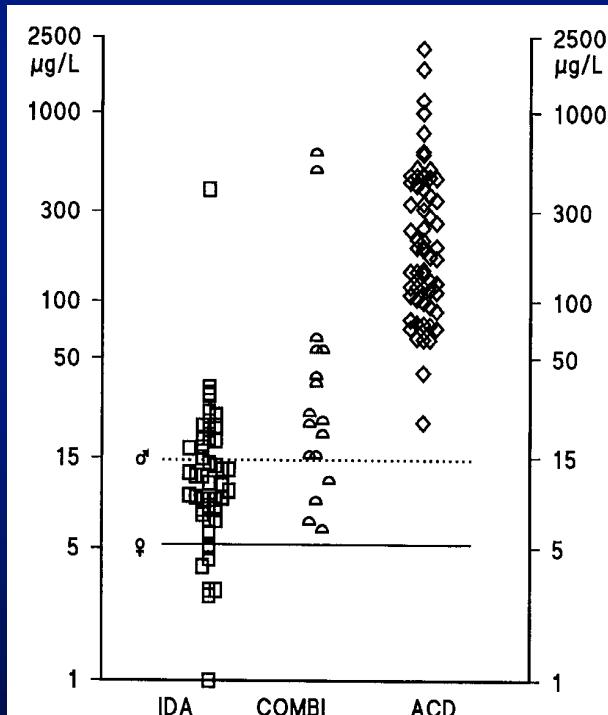


SOLUBLE TRANSFERRIN RECEPTOR IDA vs ACD vs combined ACD+ID

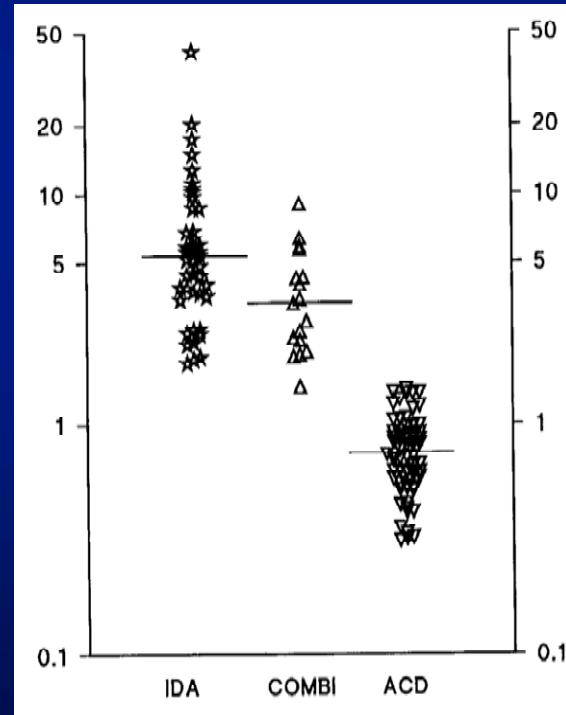
sTfR



Ferritin



sTfR/log ferritin



Marrow iron

Punnonen et al., Blood 1997, 89:1052

RBC INDICES

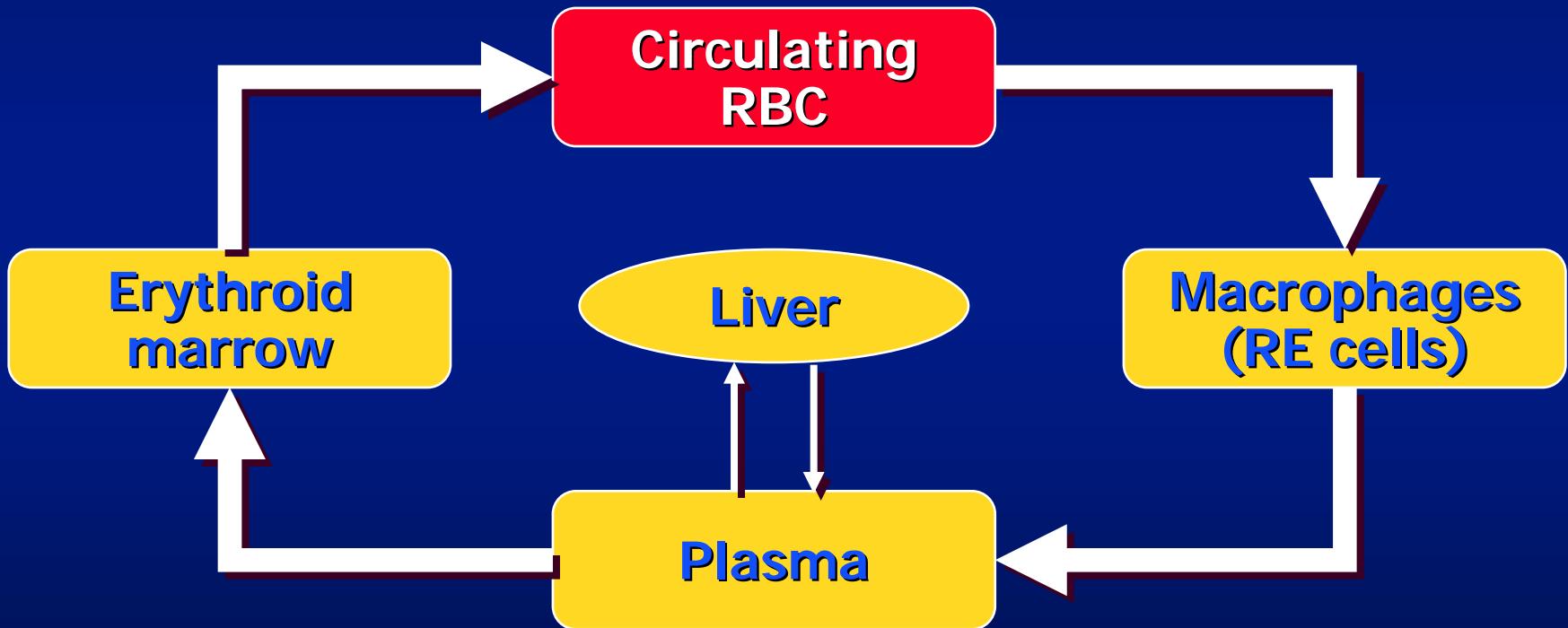
HYPO

&

CHr

IRON PARAMETERS

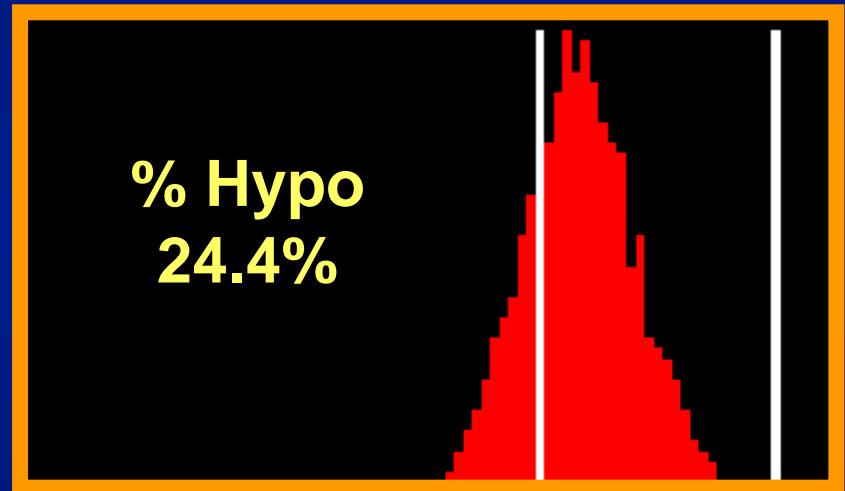
RBC iron : CHr and HYPO



RBC INDICES

Hypochromic erythrocytes : HYPO

- Normal < 5%
- Increased % HYPO (>5-10 %) indicative of iron deficient erythropoiesis
(long-term)



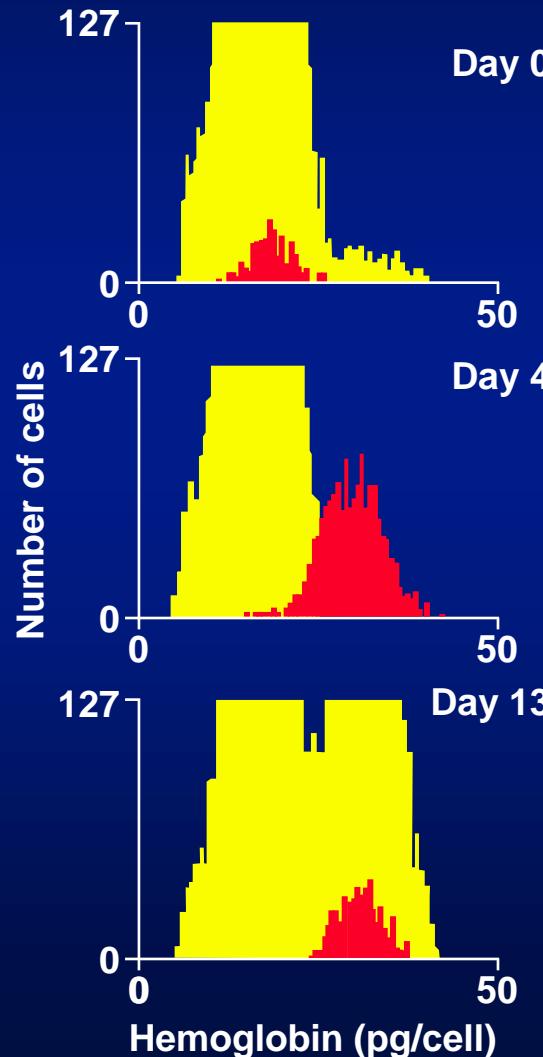
RBC INDICES

Hb content of reticulocytes : CHr

ID anemia

Treatment with IV iron

- Normal 26–30 pg
- Low CHr (< 26 pg) indicative of iron deficient erythropoiesis (short-term)

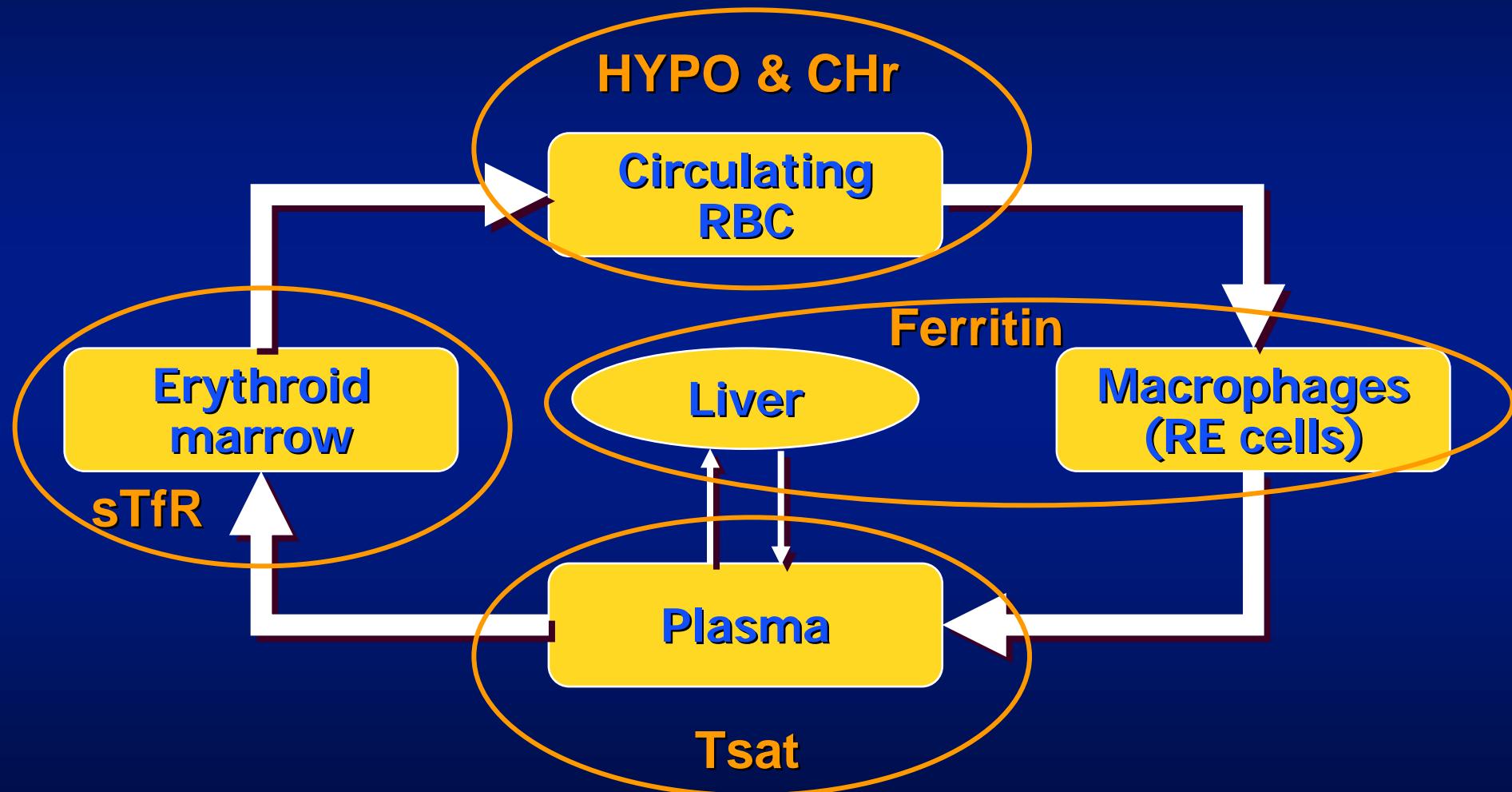


Yellow : MCH
Red : CHr

IRON PARAMETERS SUMMARY

IRON METABOLISM

Iron compartments



IRON DEFICIENCY

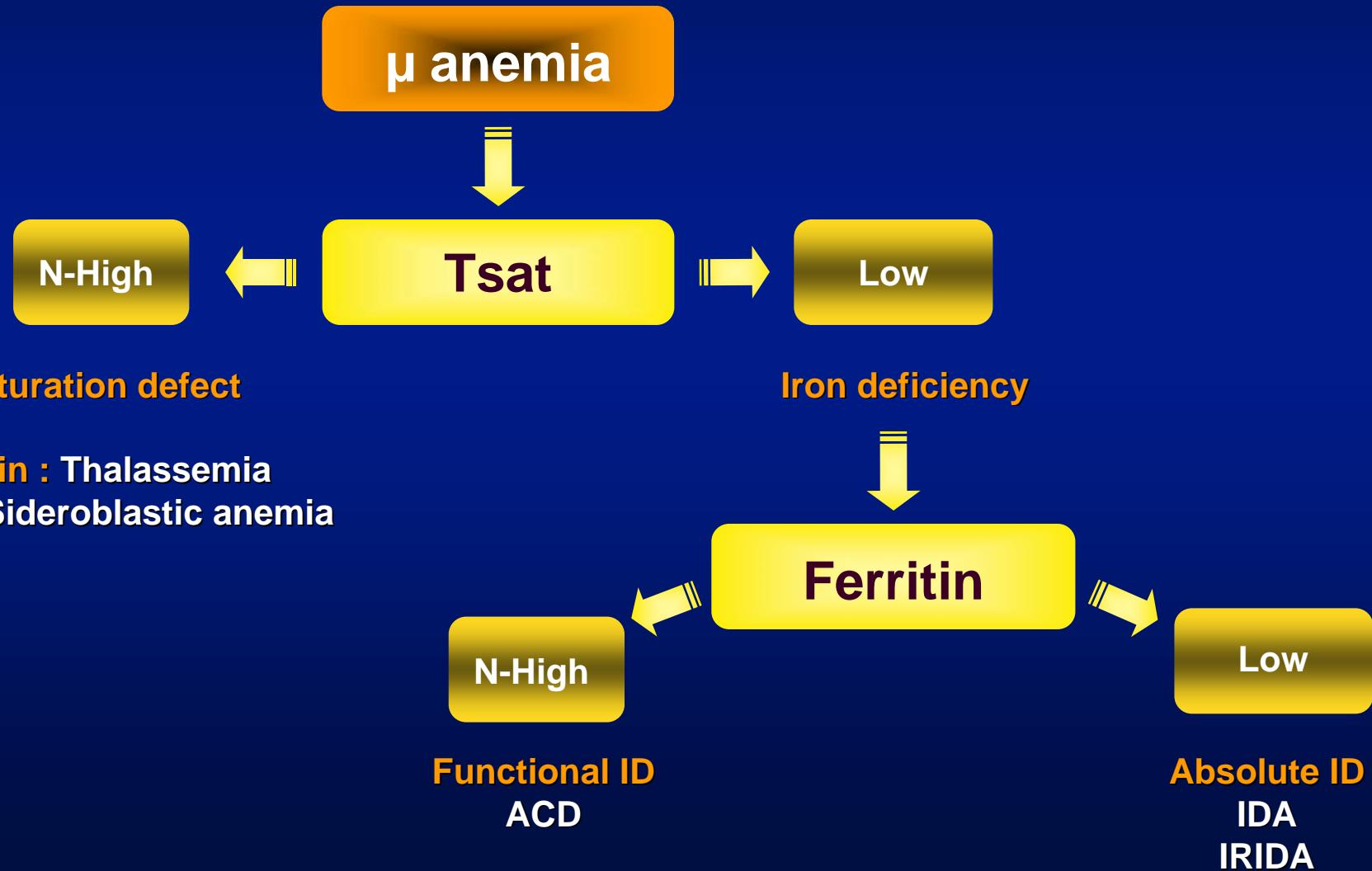
IRON DEFICIENCY

Disorders

- Iron deficiency anemia (IDA)
- Functional iron deficiency
 - Inflammation
 - EPO therapy
- IRIDA

MICROCYTIC ANEMIA

Differential diagnosis

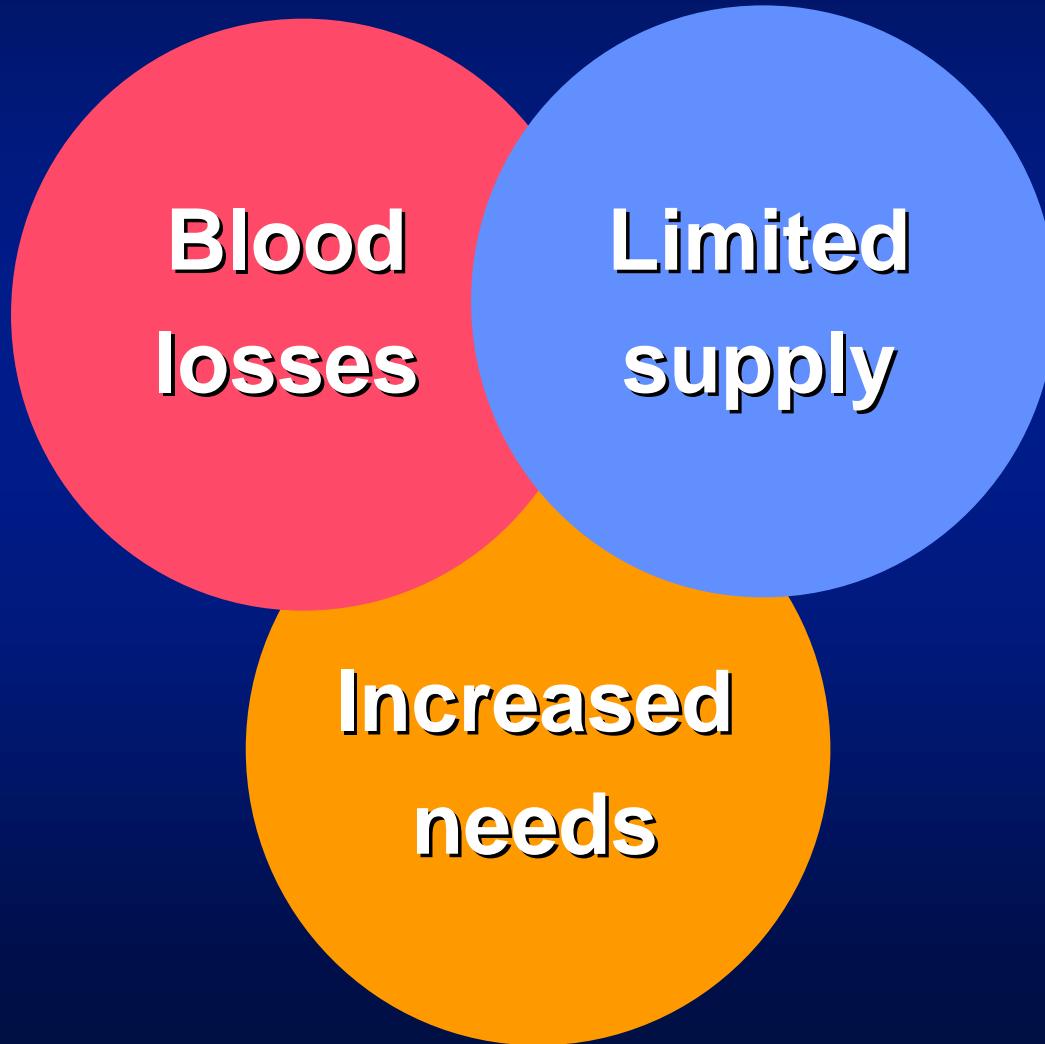


IRON DEFICIENCY

IDA

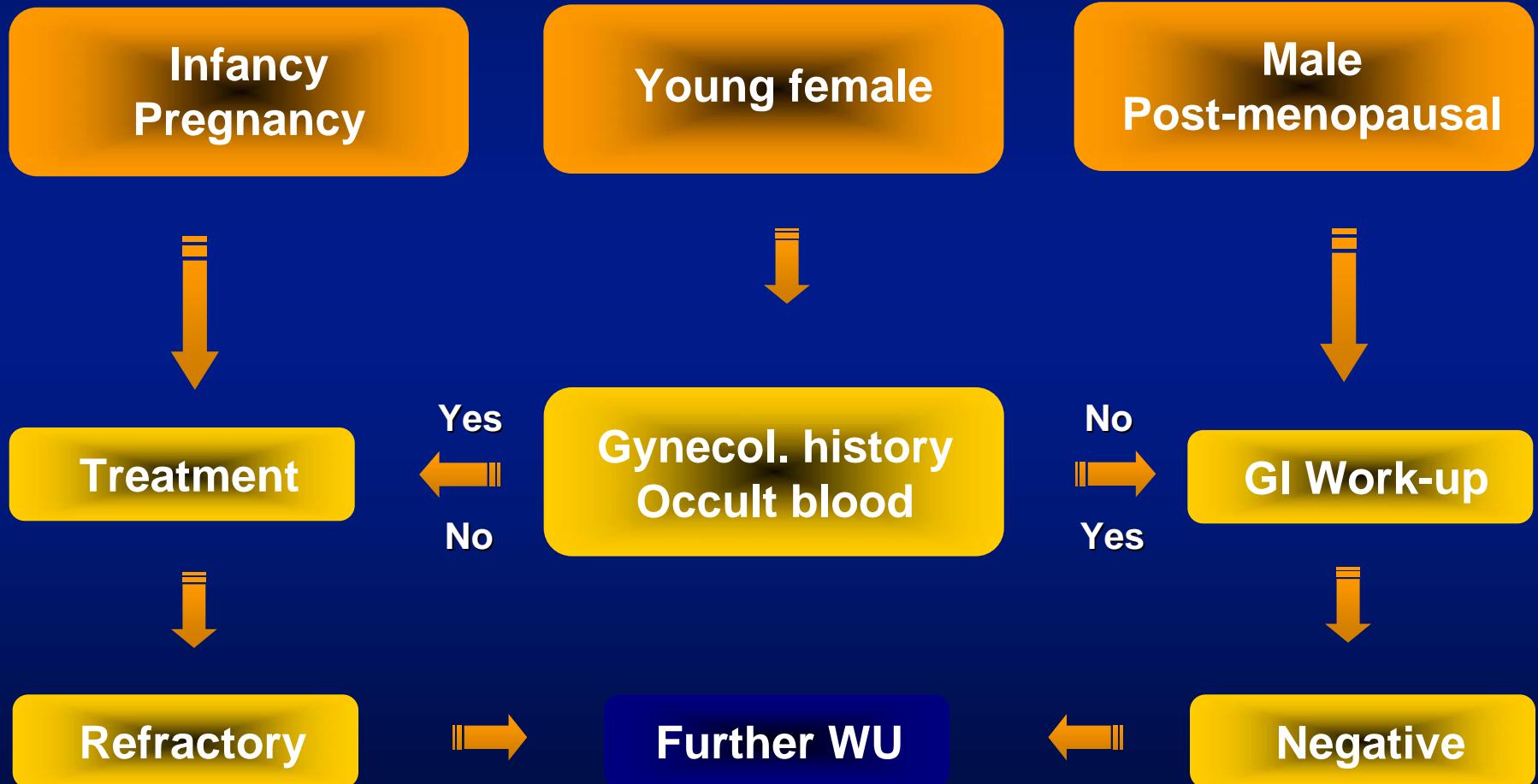
IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Etiology



IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Work-up



IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Additional work-up

- Celiac disease
 - Endomysial antibodies
 - Gliadin antibodies
- Autoimmune atrophic gastritis
 - Elevated gastrin
 - Parietal cell antibodies
- H. Pylori chronic gastritis
 - H. Pylori antibodies
 - Urea breath test

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Stages (1)

- Stage 1 : depletion of iron stores
 - Serum ferritin : \downarrow to $< 12 \mu\text{g/L}$
- Stage 2 : iron-deficient erythropoiesis
 - Serum iron : \downarrow $< 60 \mu\text{g%}$
 - Tf saturation \downarrow $< 15 \%$
 - % hypochromic RBC \uparrow $> 5 \%$
 - CHr \downarrow $< 26 \text{ pg}$
 - Soluble TfR \uparrow $> 7 \text{ mg/L}$
 - RBC protoporphyrin \uparrow $> 70 \mu\text{g%}$
- Stage 3 : iron-deficiency anemia

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Stages (2)

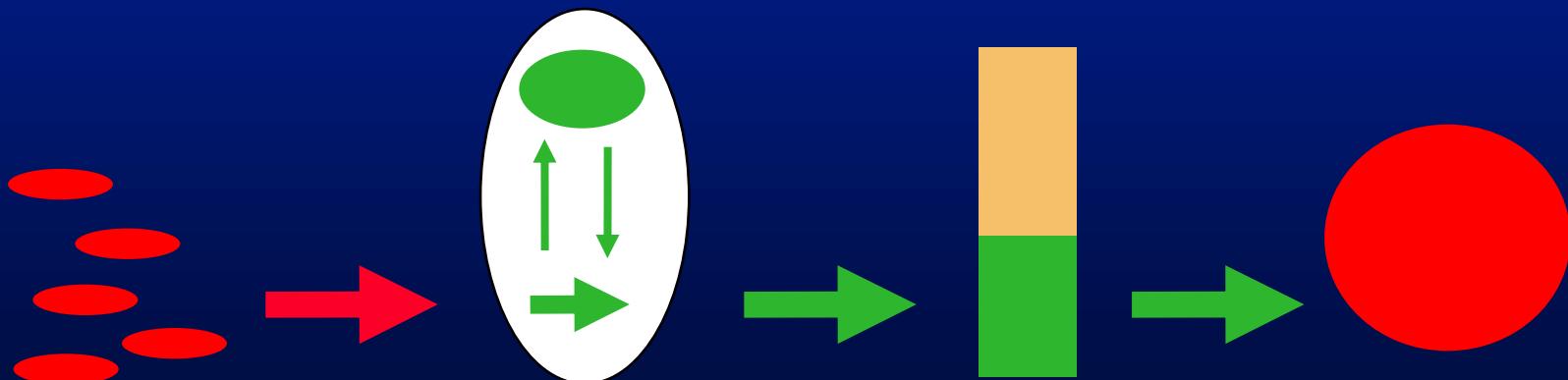
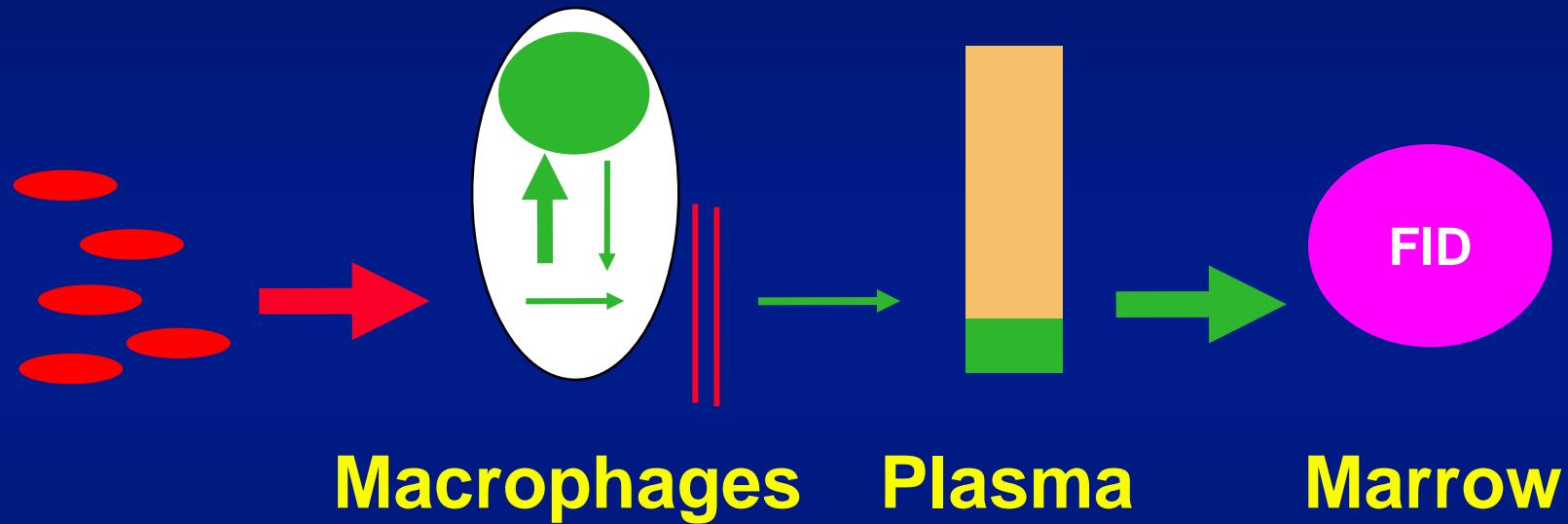
- Stage 1 : depletion of iron stores
- Stage 2 : iron-deficient erythropoiesis
- Stage 3 : iron-deficiency anemia
 - Hemoglobin : ↓ < 12 gr/dl (F) 13.5 gr/dl (M)
 - Hematocrit : ↓ < 36 % (F) or 41 % (M)
 - RBC : N then ↓
 - MCV : ↓ < 80 fl (microcytosis)
 - MCH : ↓ < 28 pg (hypochromia)

IRON DEFICIENCY

Functional ID

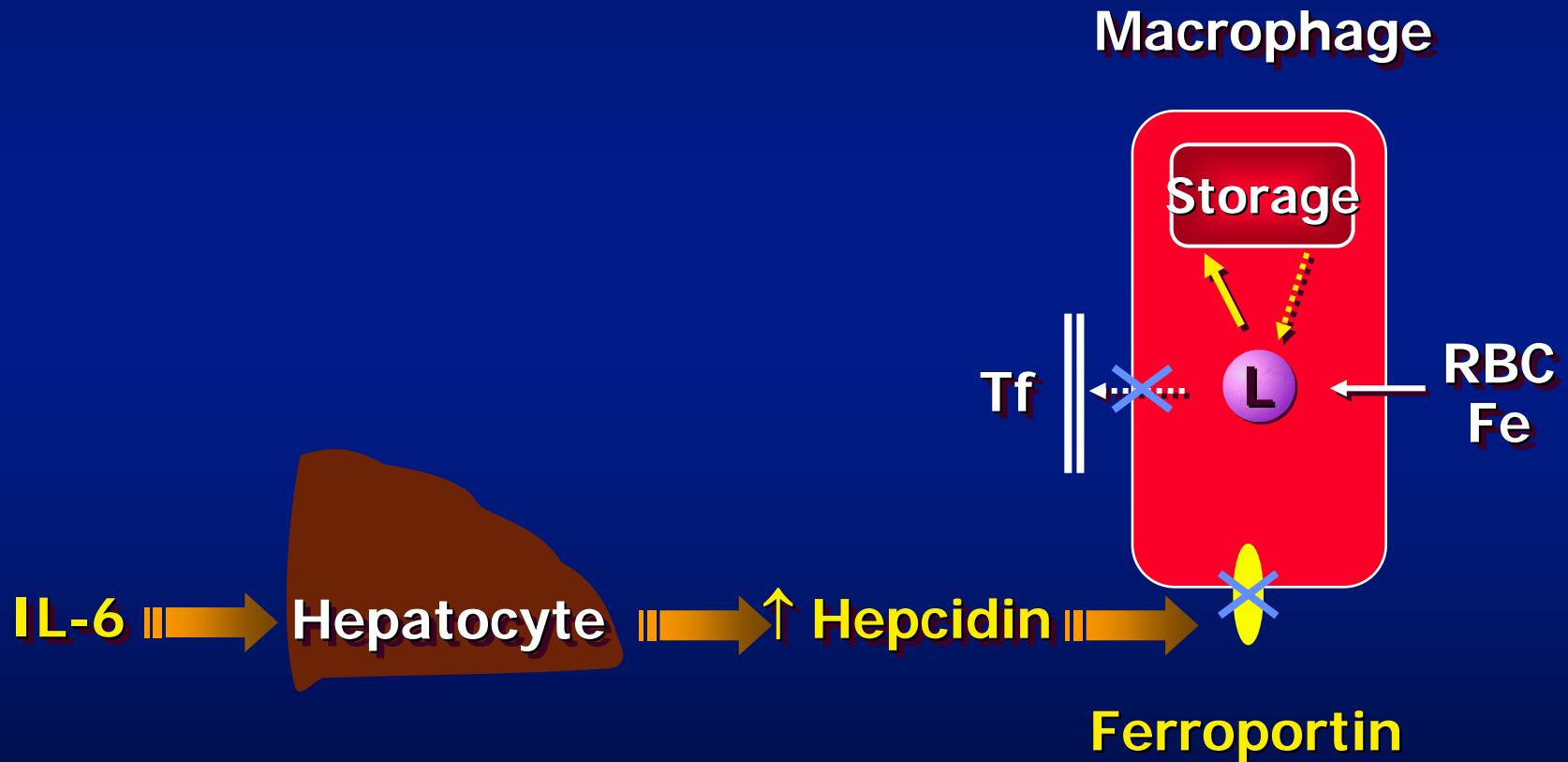
FUNCTIONAL IRON DEFICIENCY

Inflammation



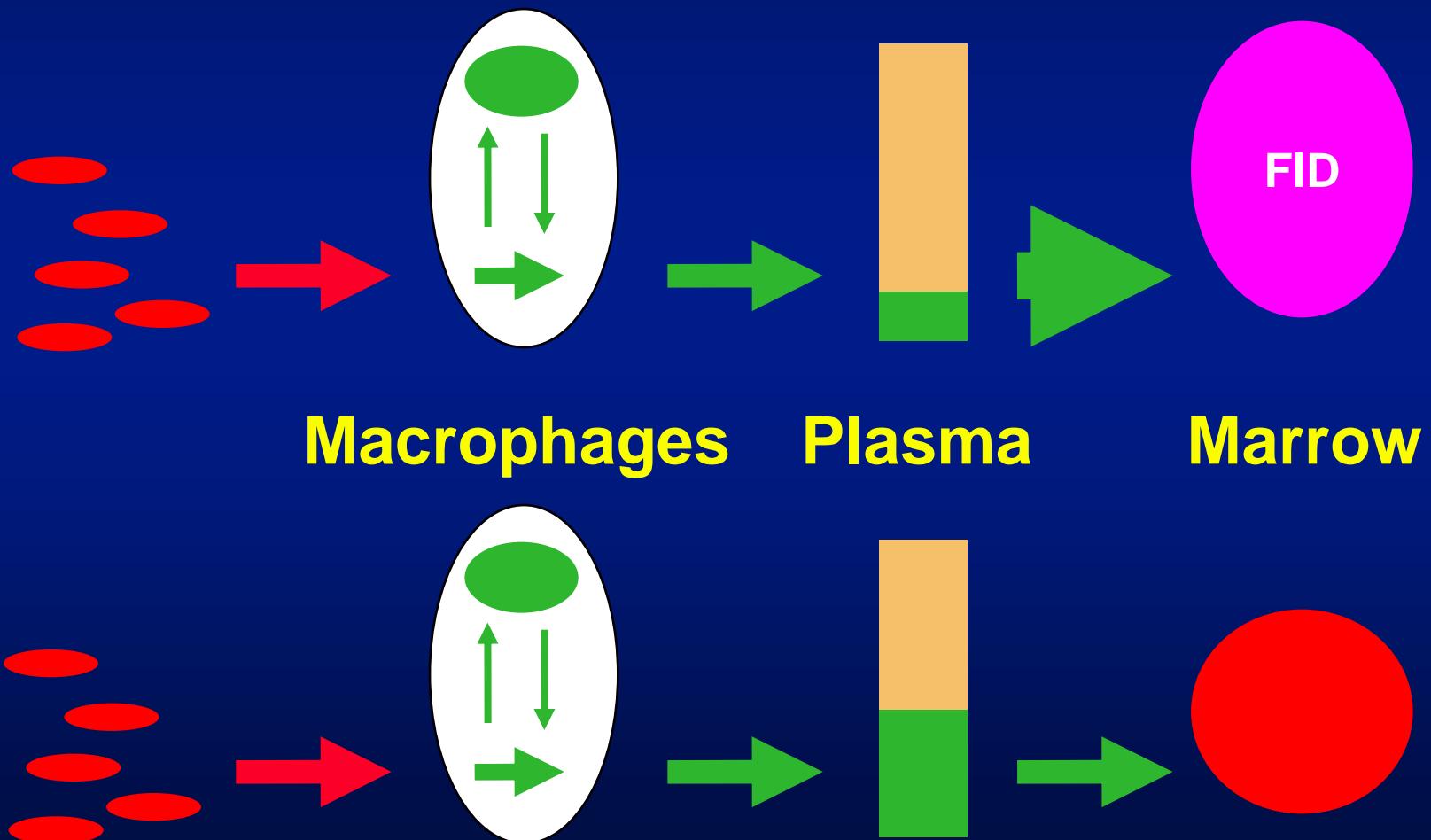
HEPCIDIN

Mediator of inflammation ?



FUNCTIONAL IRON DEFICIENCY

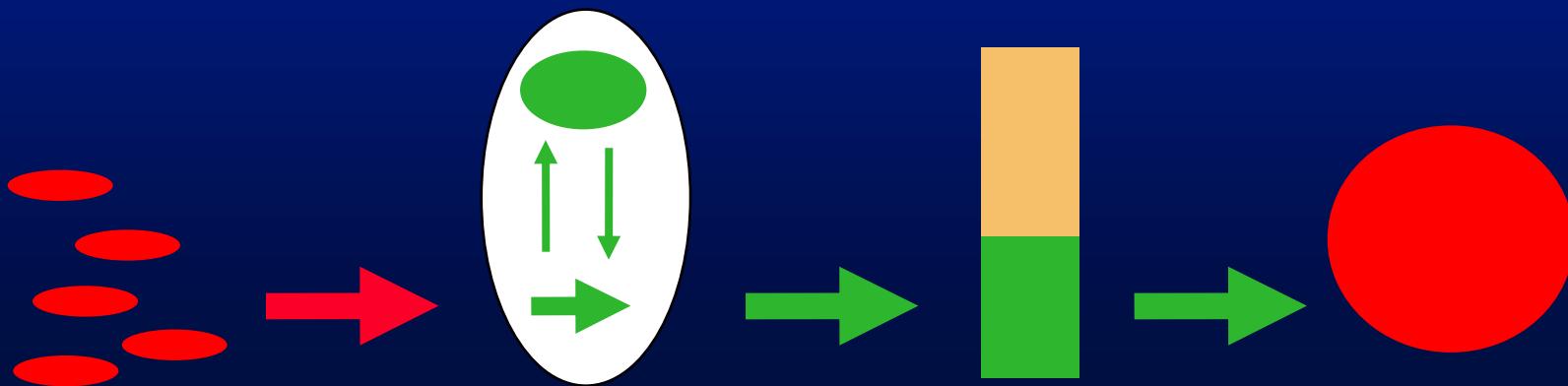
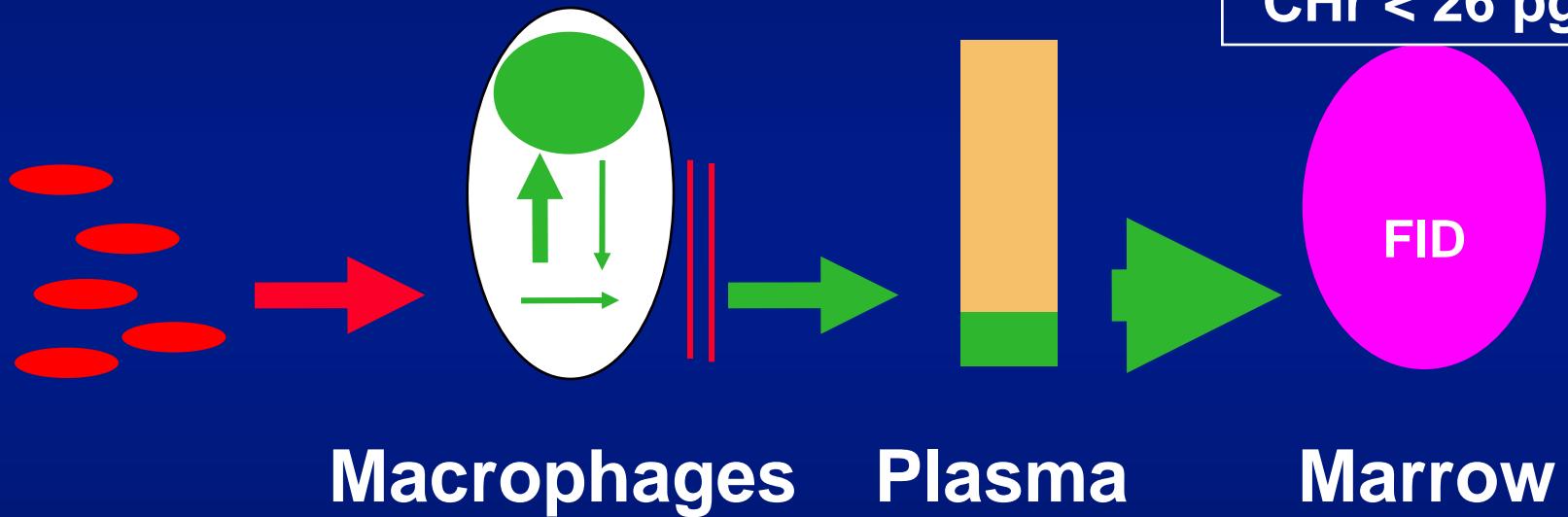
EPO therapy



FUNCTIONAL IRON DEFICIENCY

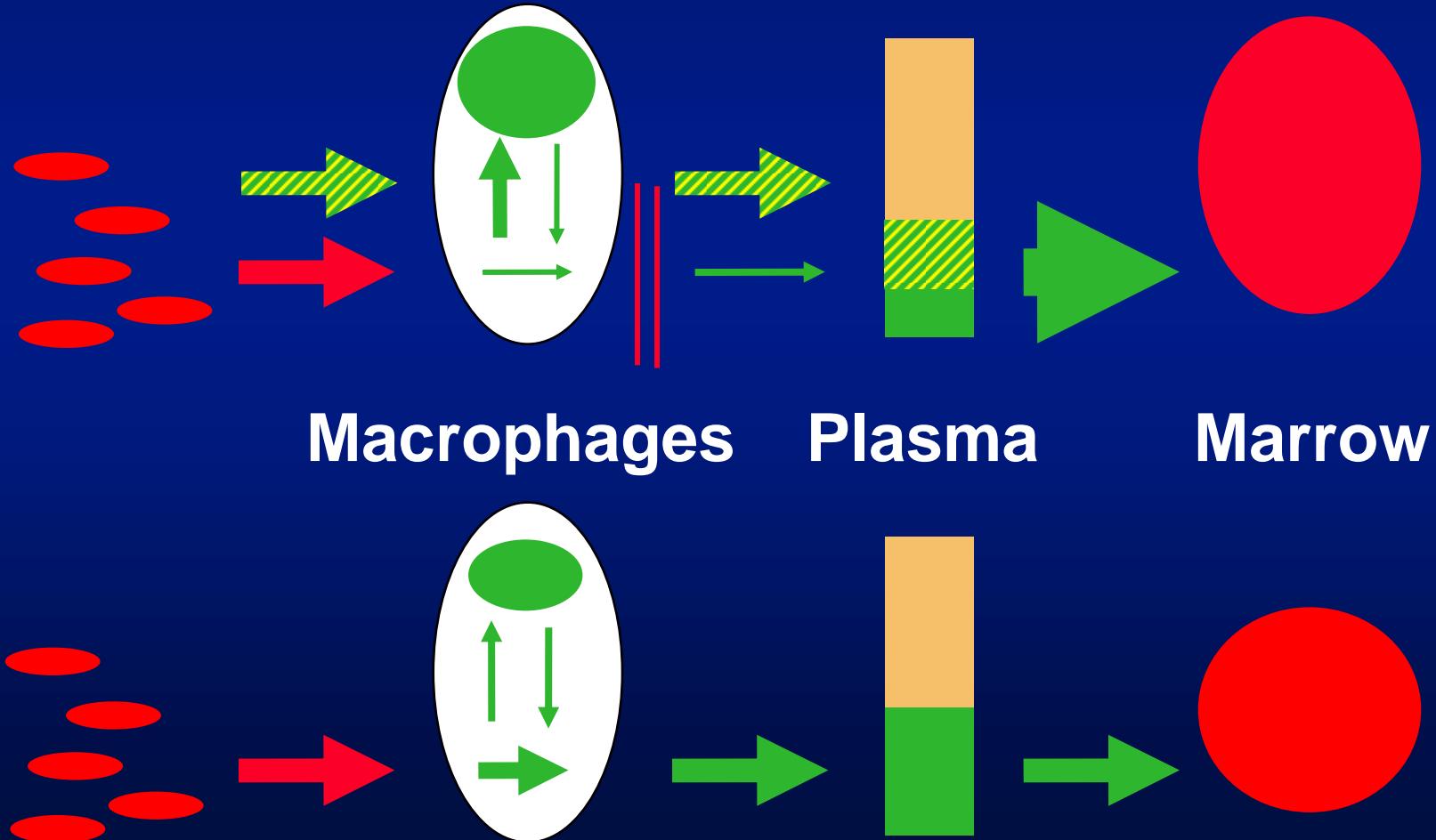
EPO therapy in cancer

TSat < 20%
%HYPO > 5%
CHr < 26 pg



FUNCTIONAL IRON DEFICIENCY

ACD + EPO therapy : IV iron

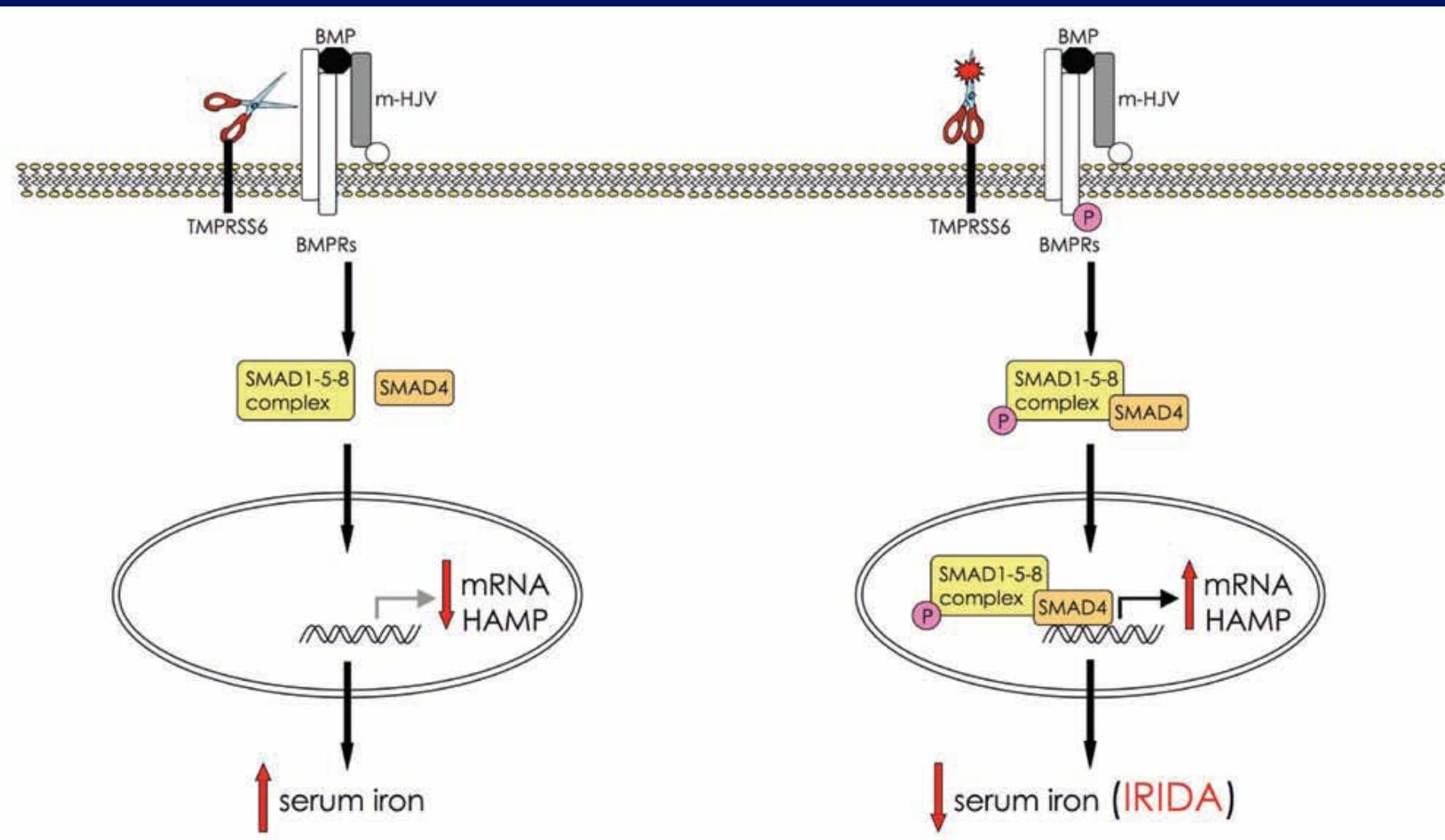


IRON DEFICIENCY

IRIDA

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

IRIDA



IRON OVERLOAD

IRON OVERLOAD

Disorders

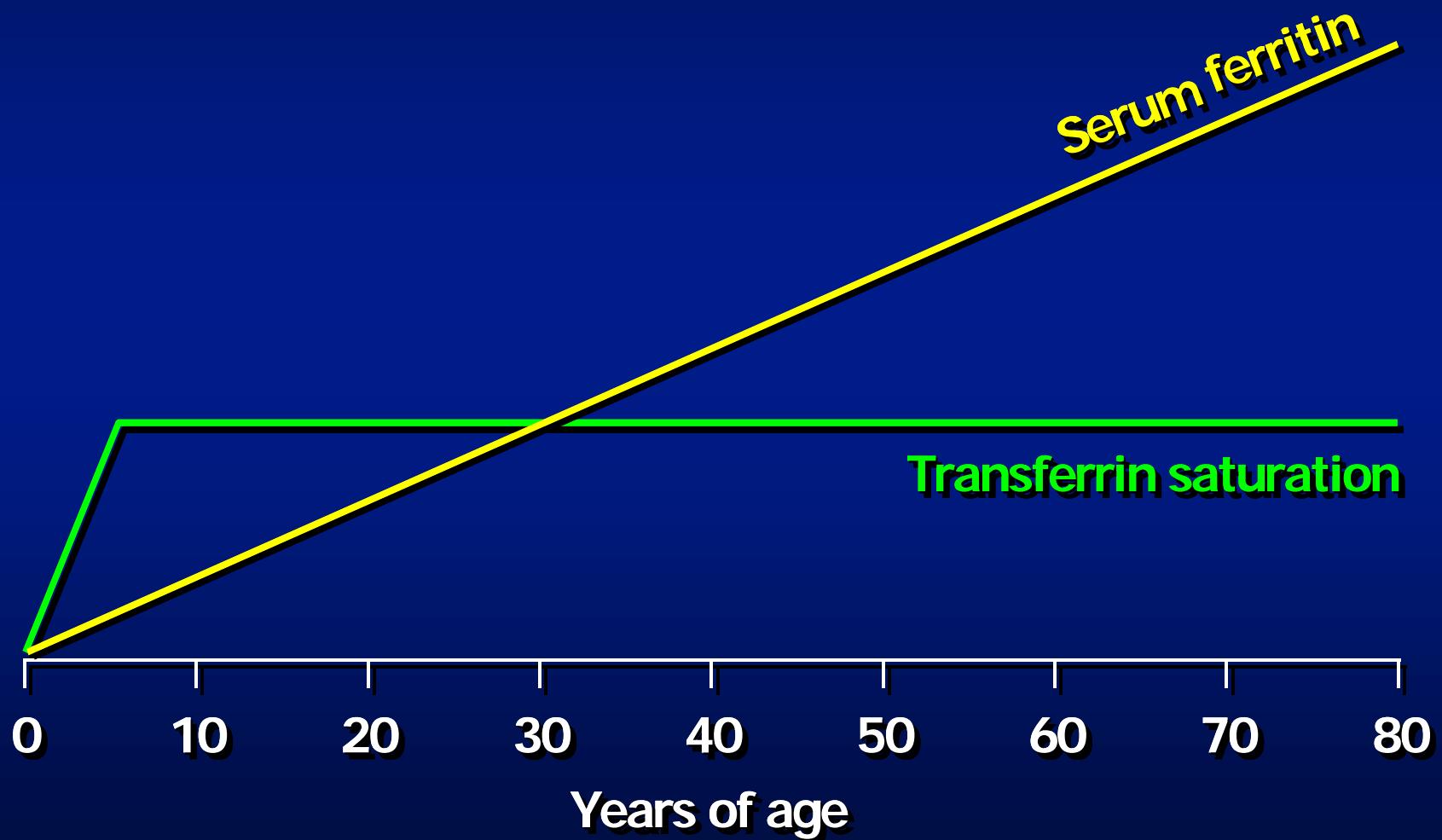
- Genetic hemochromatosis
- Ferroportin disease
- Metabolic syndrome
- Secondary IO

IRON OVERLOAD

Genetic hemochromatosis

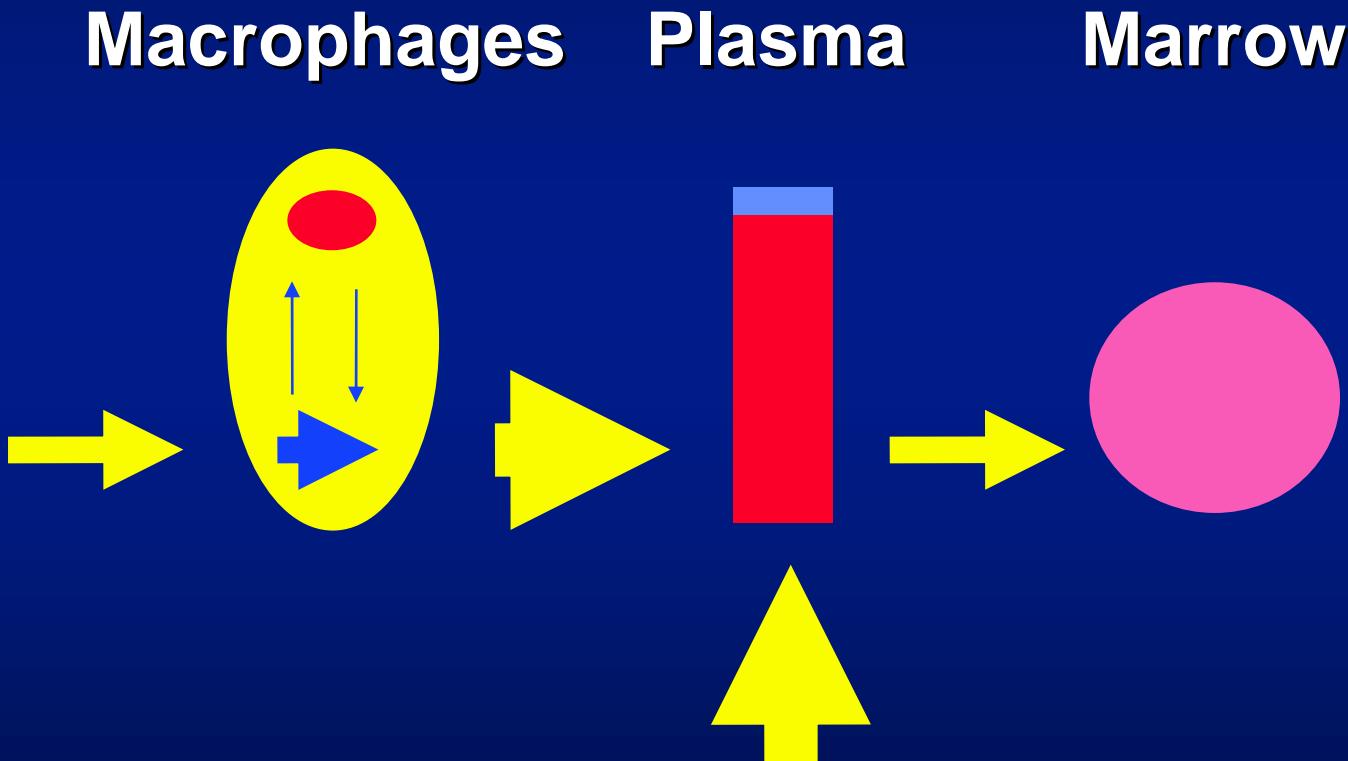
HEREDITARY HEMOCHROMATOSIS

Iron parameters



IRON KINETICS

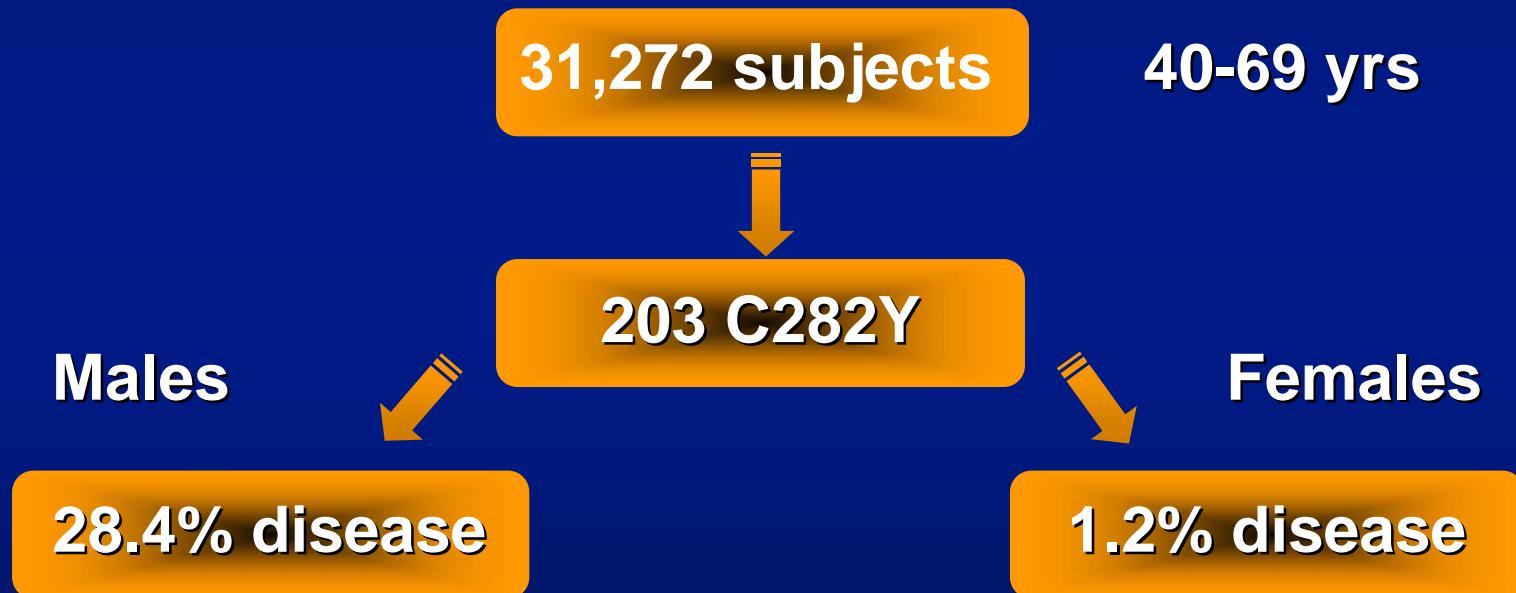
Classical hemochromatosis



Increased absorption

HEREDITARY HEMOCHROMATOSIS

Phenotypic expression



IO-related disease/symptoms

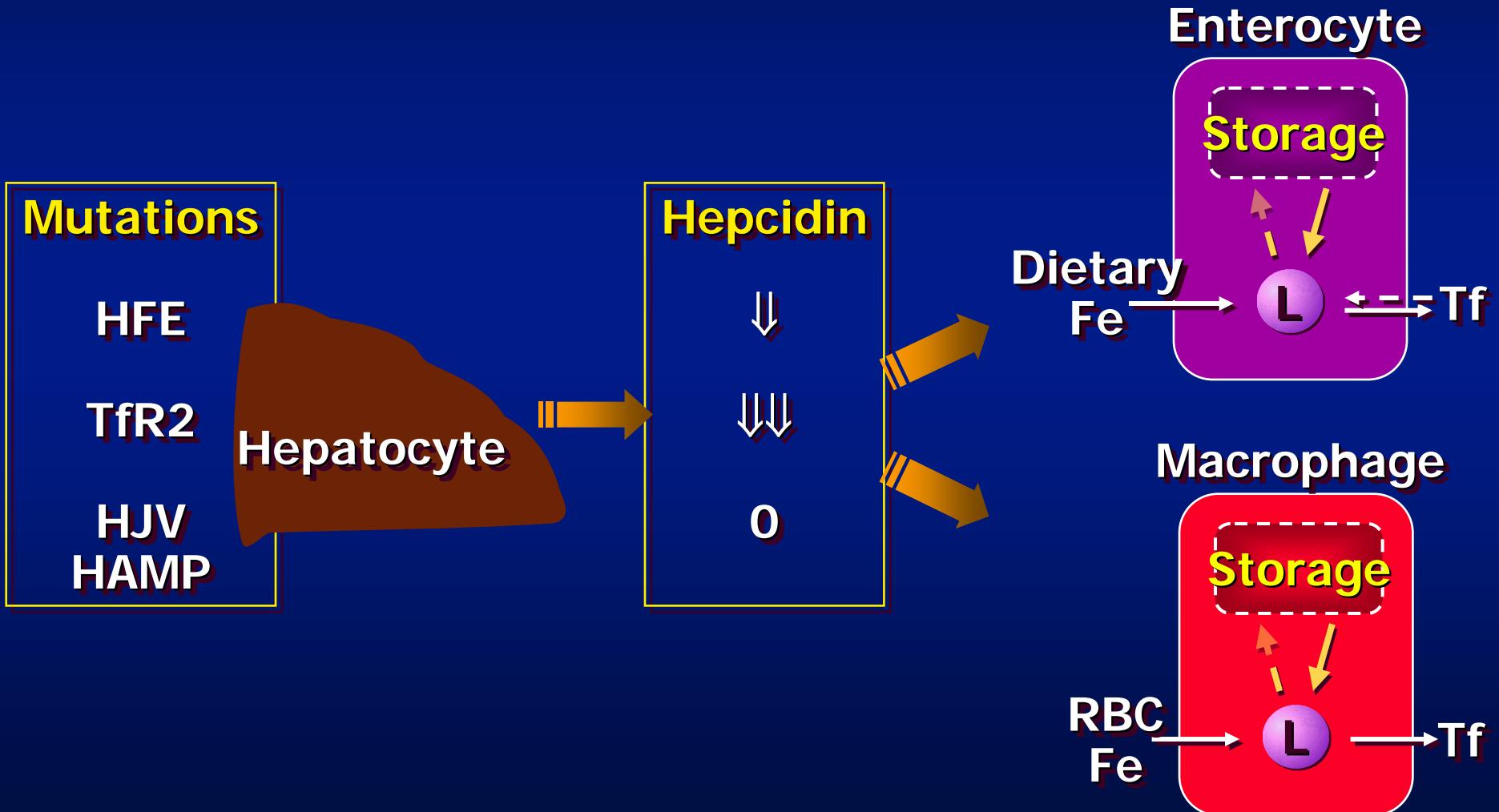
HEREDITARY HEMOCHROMATOSIS

Genetic classification

Disease	Gene	Chromosome	Inheritance	Phenotype
Type 1	HFE	6p	Recessive	Classic
Type 2 A	Hemojuvelin	1q	Recessive	Juvenile
Type 2 B	Hepcidin	19q	Recessive	Juvenile
Type 3	TfR 2	7q	Recessive	Intermediate
Type 4	Ferroportin	2q	Dominant	Atypical

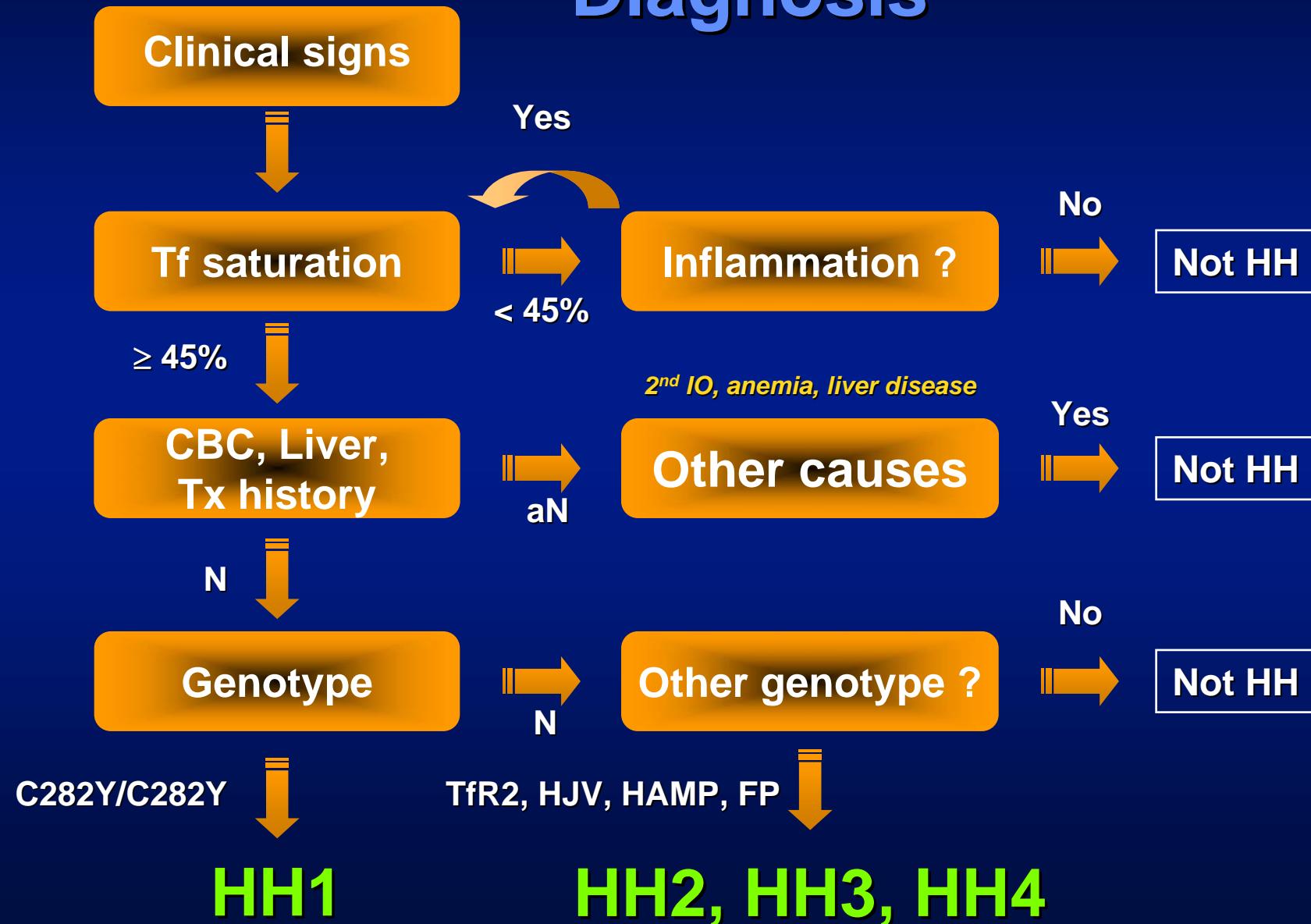
HEPCIDIN

Mediator of hemochromatosis ?



HEREDITARY HEMOCHROMATOSIS

Diagnosis



HEREDITARY HEMOCHROMATOSIS

Transferrin saturation

- If $< 45\%$:
 - Excludes HH (except if inflammation)
 - Does not exclude IO :
 - Metabolic syndrome
 - Aceruloplasminemia
 - Ferroportin disease
- If $\geq 45\%$: not specific
 - IO
 - Anemias (hemolysis, ineffective erythrop., aplasia)
 - Liver disease (hepatitis, alcohol)

IRON OVERLOAD

Ferroportin disease

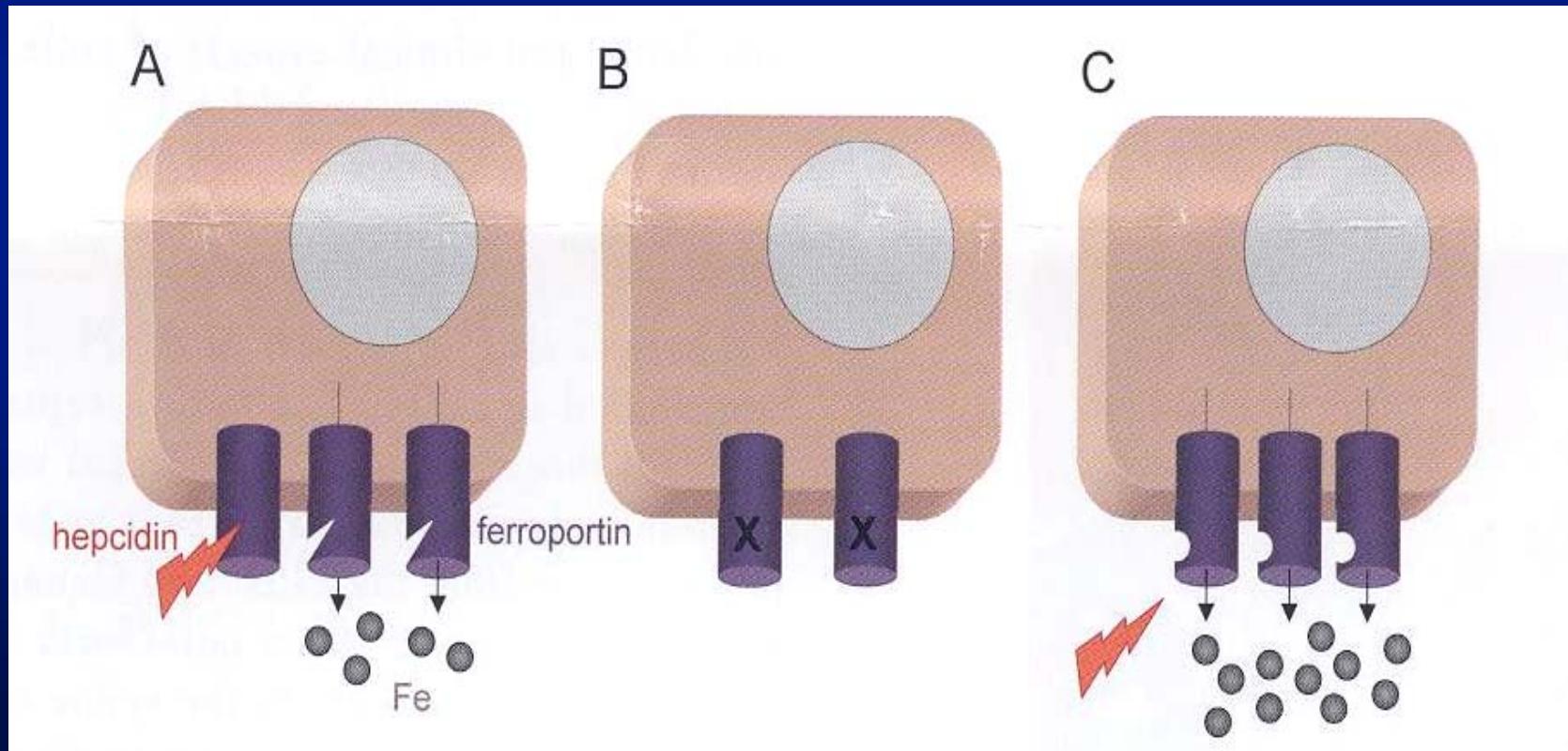
HEREDITARY HEMOCHROMATOSIS

Ferroportin

Normal

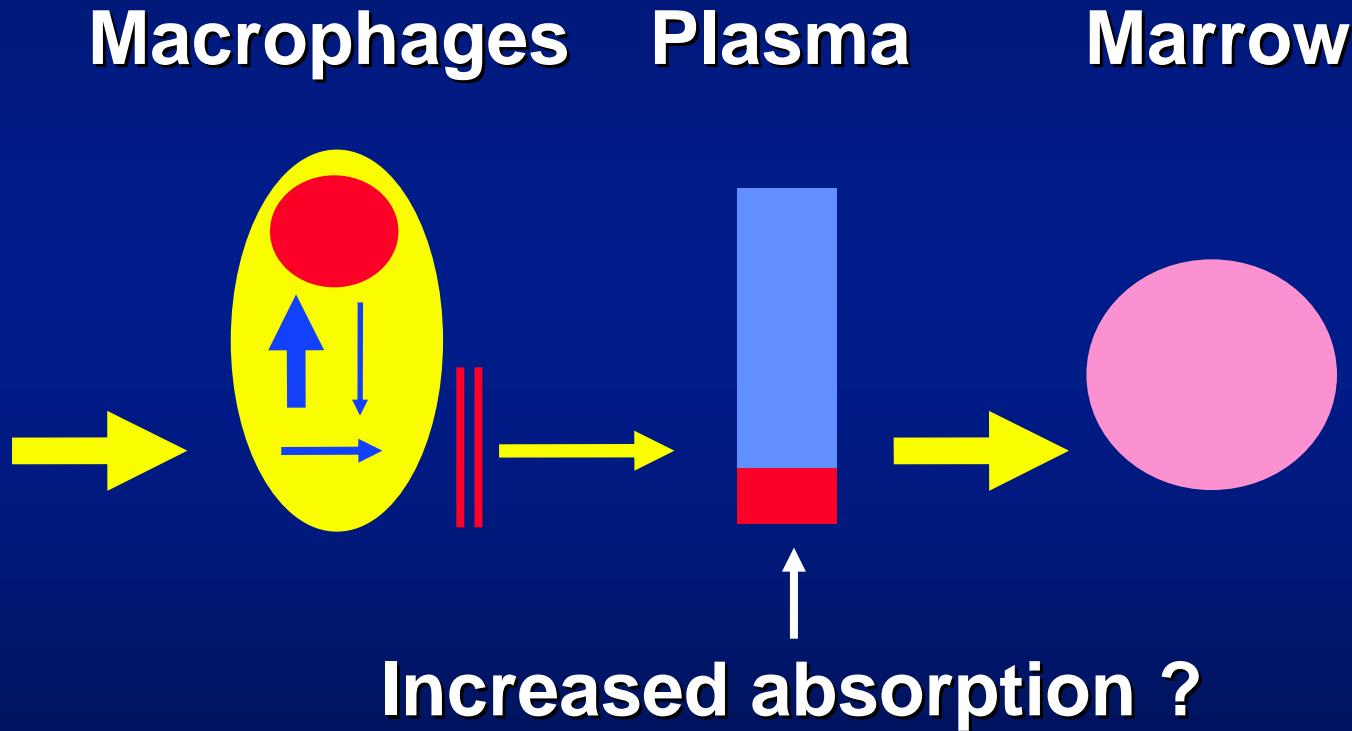
Class 1 mutation
Loss of function
FP disease

Class 2 mutation
Gain of function
HH4



IRON KINETICS

Ferroportin disease



- Only some have IO
- Phlebotomy → anemia

IRON OVERLOAD

Dysmetabolic syndrome

IRON OVERLOAD

Dysmetabolic hepatosiderosis

- Iron overload (Kupffer > hepatocytes) :
 - ↑ ferritin (up to 1000-1500)
 - Normal Tsat
- Multiple dysmetabolic disorders
 - Obesity
 - Dyslipemia
 - Liver steatosis
 - Hypertension
 - Glucose intolerance / diabetes

IRON OVERLOAD

Metabolic syndrome



IRON OVERLOAD

Secondary IO

TRANSFUSIONAL IRON OVERLOAD

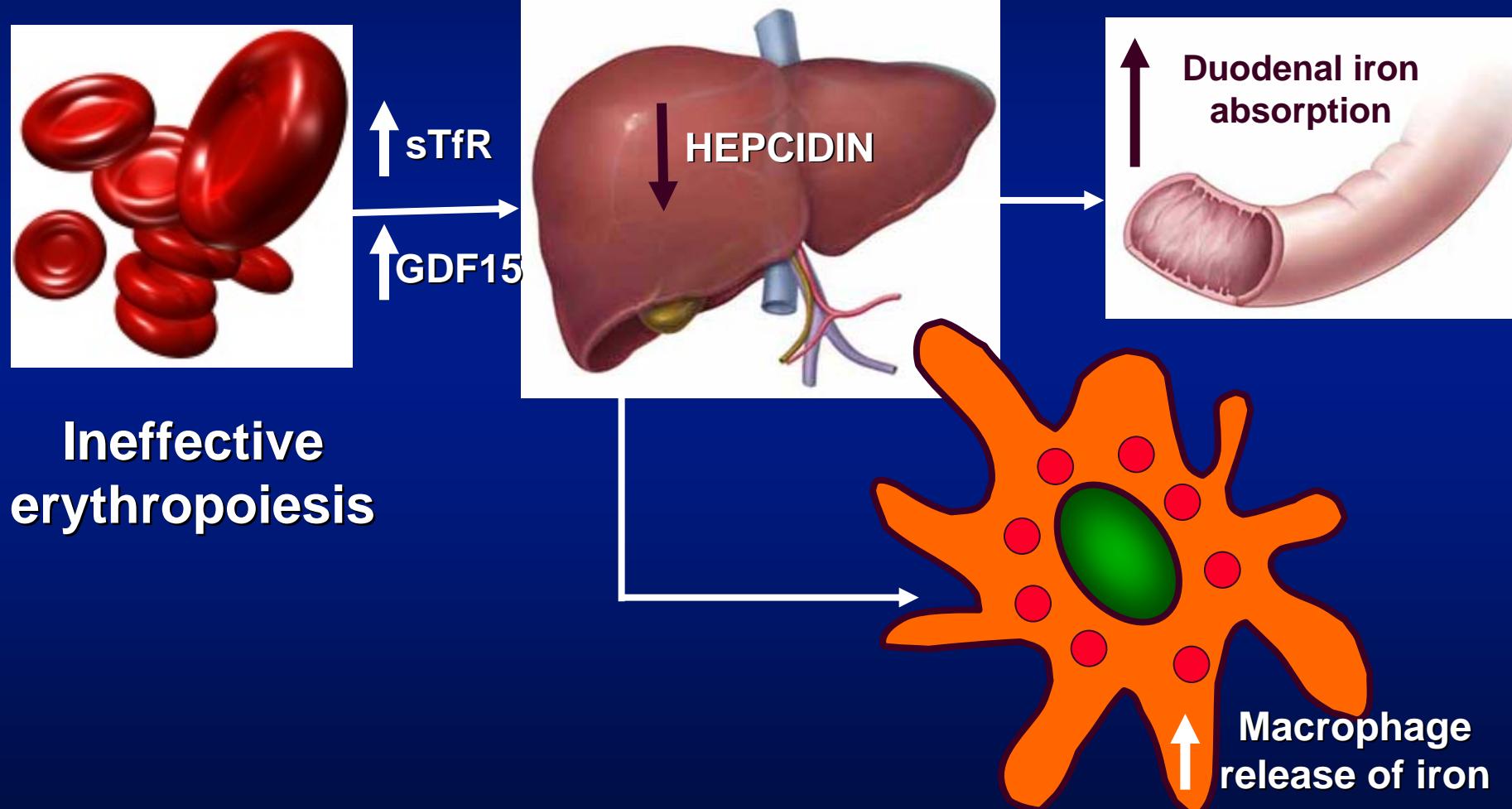
Iron loading : transfusions



- **1 blood unit = 200 mg iron**
- **2 units / month**
= 24 units / year
= 100 units / 4 years
= 5 g iron / year
- **Normal body iron = 3-4 g**
Iron overload after 10–20 U
100 units = 20 g

TRANSFUSIONAL IRON OVERLOAD

Iron loading : ineffective erythropoiesis



Ineffective
erythropoiesis

TRANSFUSIONAL IRON OVERLOAD

Hepatic iron

