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Review Article

Cultural determinants in anemia prevention and management: Insights from women and caregivers

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ABSTRACT

Anemia poses a significant global health challenge, particularly impacting women and caregivers across diverse cultural settings. This abstract delves into the profound influence of cultural beliefs and practices on anemia prevention and management behaviors, drawing insights from the experiences of women and caregivers.

Cultural norms shape individuals' perceptions of anemia, influencing attitudes towards preventive measures and treatment adherence. These beliefs, deeply entrenched within specific cultural contexts, significantly affect health-seeking behaviors and intervention outcomes.

Women, often primary caregivers and disproportionately affected by anemia, navigate cultural expectations that shape their dietary habits, healthcare-seeking behaviors, and attitudes towards medical interventions. Additionally, gendered cultural roles intersect with anemia prevention efforts, impacting susceptibility and intervention efficacy targeting women's health.

Caregivers, crucial in supporting individuals affected by anemia, are also influenced by cultural beliefs and practices. Understanding the cultural context surrounding caregiving roles is essential for devising comprehensive anemia management strategies that engage caregivers effectively and optimize patient outcomes.

Acknowledging the diversity of cultural beliefs surrounding anemia is critical for developing tailored prevention and management approaches. Culturally competent interventions respect and leverage cultural norms to enhance their relevance and effectiveness within specific cultural contexts.

By integrating insights from women and caregivers, this abstract emphasizes the importance of cultural sensitivity in addressing anemia. Embracing cultural diversity and understanding its influence on anemia-related behaviors are essential steps towards improving health outcomes and reducing the burden of anemia globally.

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1. Introduction

Anemia presents a significant global health concern, with women and children being particularly affected. While its

primary cause is often insufficient iron levels, it can also stem from other nutrient deficiencies, chronic illnesses, and genetic factors. Symptoms can range from fatigue to severe complications, impacting children's cognitive development and increasing the risk of maternal mortality. Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) is the most common

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blood disorder in children, with prevalence rates varying between industrialized and developing countries. Despite longstanding recognition of IDA, there are still unresolved issues and opportunities for enhancing its management.¹ Globally, approximately 1.62 billion individuals suffer from anemia, with India bearing a notable burden, especially among marginalized groups. Urgent measures, including enhanced nutrition, healthcare accessibility, and awareness initiatives, are imperative. In India, intensified interventions are necessary, particularly in rural regions, to tackle anemia effectively. Emphasizing holistic approaches can alleviate the burden of anemia and enhance health outcomes for women and children worldwide.²

2. Understanding Anemia: Cultural Beliefs and Practices

Cultural beliefs and practices involves exploring how cultural norms, beliefs, and practices impact individuals' perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors regarding anemia. These beliefs and practices vary significantly across societies and communities, shaping people's understanding of anemia, its causes, and its management.

In numerous cultures, anemia is often attributed to supernatural or spiritual causes alongside biological factors. For instance, some groups may view anemia as stemming from ancestral curses, malevolent spirits, or imbalances in bodily humors. These cultural interpretations influence how individuals respond to anemia, affecting their healthcare-seeking behaviors and treatment decisions.

Dietary habits are crucial in anemia prevention and management within diverse cultural contexts. Traditional diets might lack iron-rich foods or include prohibitions against certain nutritious items. Moreover, cultural customs related to food preparation, mealtime rituals, and dietary restrictions can impact individuals' access to and consumption of iron-rich foods.

Furthermore, many cultures utilize traditional medicines and healing methods to address health issues, including anemia. Some communities may favor traditional remedies over modern medical treatments due to beliefs in their effectiveness and cultural significance. This preference can affect treatment adherence and healthcare-seeking behaviors among individuals with anemia.

Understanding the cultural beliefs and practices surrounding anemia is vital for healthcare providers to deliver culturally sensitive and effective care. Culturally competent interventions recognize and honor diverse cultural perspectives, integrating traditional practices with modern medical approaches as appropriate. By engaging with communities, healthcare providers can develop tailored interventions that resonate with cultural norms and preferences, ultimately enhancing anemia prevention and management outcomes.^{3,4}

3. Influencing Anemia Prevention: The Impact of Cultural Norms

Cultural norms play a significant role in determining dietary habits, healthcare-seeking behaviors, and acceptance of medical interventions, all of which are critical components of anemia prevention. For example, in certain cultures, there may be specific dietary preferences or taboos that affect the intake of iron-rich foods, which are essential for preventing iron-deficiency anemia. Cultural norms may also dictate attitudes towards seeking healthcare, with some communities valuing traditional healers or home remedies over modern medical treatments for anemia prevention.

Understanding the impact of cultural norms on anemia prevention is essential for designing effective interventions that resonate with the beliefs and practices of the target population. By recognizing and respecting cultural norms, healthcare providers and policymakers can develop culturally sensitive approaches to anemia prevention that are more likely to be accepted and embraced by the community. This can lead to improved health outcomes and a reduction in the prevalence of anemia within culturally diverse populations.^{5,6}

4. Management Behaviors for Anemia: A Cultural Perspective

Cultural perspectives can significantly impact dietary practices, healthcare-seeking behaviors, and treatment adherence. For example, certain cultures may have specific dietary preferences or restrictions that affect the consumption of iron-rich foods, which are essential for managing iron-deficiency anemia. Additionally, cultural beliefs surrounding illness and wellness may influence individuals' attitudes towards seeking medical treatment for anemia.

Furthermore, the use of traditional healing practices and remedies may be prevalent in some cultures as a means of managing health conditions, including anemia. Individuals may turn to traditional healers or herbal remedies based on cultural beliefs in their efficacy and cultural significance.

Understanding the cultural perspective on anemia management is crucial for healthcare providers to develop effective interventions that resonate with the beliefs and practices of the affected community. By acknowledging and integrating cultural beliefs into treatment plans, healthcare providers can enhance treatment adherence and improve health outcomes for individuals with anemia. Additionally, culturally sensitive approaches can help build trust and rapport between healthcare providers and patients, leading to more effective communication and collaboration in managing anemia within diverse cultural contexts.^{3,7}

5. Cultural Influences on Anemia Prevention Among Women

Cultural influences encompass a broad spectrum of societal norms, beliefs, and practices that dictate women's roles, behaviors, and access to resources related to health and nutrition.

In many cultures, women's dietary habits and nutritional intake are heavily influenced by cultural norms and traditions. Certain cultural practices may restrict women's access to iron-rich foods or promote dietary habits that do not adequately address nutritional needs, increasing their susceptibility to anemia. Additionally, cultural beliefs surrounding menstruation, pregnancy, and childbirth may affect women's perceptions of anemia risk and prevention strategies.

Moreover, cultural norms may influence women's access to healthcare services and preventive interventions for anemia. Societal expectations and gender roles may limit women's autonomy in making decisions about their health and seeking medical care. Furthermore, cultural taboos or stigmas related to menstruation or reproductive health may deter women from seeking assistance for anemia-related concerns.

Understanding the cultural influences on anemia prevention among women is essential for designing effective interventions that address the unique challenges and barriers they face. Healthcare providers and policymakers must consider cultural beliefs and practices when developing strategies to promote iron-rich diets, increase access to healthcare services, and raise awareness about anemia prevention among women. By integrating cultural sensitivity into intervention programs, stakeholders can empower women to make informed choices about their health and reduce the prevalence of anemia within culturally diverse populations.^{5–8}

6. Caregiver Roles in Anemia Management: Cultural Insights

Understanding these cultural dynamics is crucial for devising effective strategies to overcome anemia.

One strategy to overcome anemia within cultural contexts involves leveraging the influence and knowledge of caregivers. By empowering caregivers with culturally sensitive education and resources, they can play a more active role in anemia prevention and management. This may include providing culturally tailored information on nutrition, healthcare-seeking behaviors, and treatment options.

Furthermore, integrating traditional healing practices and remedies into anemia management strategies can enhance cultural acceptance and engagement. Recognizing the significance of traditional healing within cultural frameworks, healthcare providers can collaborate with

traditional healers and community leaders to promote complementary approaches to anemia care.

Education and awareness campaigns tailored to specific cultural norms and beliefs can also help overcome barriers to anemia management. By addressing cultural misconceptions, reducing stigma, and promoting culturally appropriate preventive measures, these campaigns can foster greater acceptance and participation within communities.

Moreover, building partnerships with community organizations, religious institutions, and cultural leaders can facilitate the dissemination of information and resources on anemia prevention and management. Engaging with these stakeholders ensures that interventions are culturally relevant and accessible, fostering community ownership and sustainability.

Ultimately, overcoming anemia within cultural contexts requires a multifaceted approach that respects and integrates cultural insights into intervention strategies. By empowering caregivers, leveraging traditional healing practices, raising awareness, and fostering community partnerships, stakeholders can effectively address anemia while honoring diverse cultural beliefs and practices.^{4–9}

7. Anemia in Different Cultures: Beliefs and Management Strategies

In some cultures, anemia may be attributed to supernatural forces, spiritual imbalances, or ancestral curses, leading to the adoption of traditional healing practices and rituals as management strategies. Conversely, other cultures may view anemia primarily as a biomedical condition resulting from dietary deficiencies or underlying health conditions, leading to a focus on modern medical interventions.

Understanding these cultural beliefs is crucial for developing effective management strategies for anemia. Healthcare providers must consider cultural perspectives when designing interventions, ensuring they are culturally sensitive, relevant, and acceptable to the affected communities. This may involve collaborating with traditional healers, incorporating traditional remedies into treatment plans, or adapting health education materials to align with cultural norms and values.

Furthermore, cultural beliefs may influence dietary habits and preferences, impacting the availability and consumption of iron-rich foods essential for managing anemia. Strategies to address anemia within different cultures may therefore involve promoting dietary diversity, addressing food taboos, and providing culturally appropriate nutritional education.

Overall, addressing anemia in diverse cultural contexts requires a nuanced understanding of cultural beliefs and practices. By integrating cultural insights into management strategies, healthcare providers can improve the relevance and effectiveness of interventions, ultimately leading to better outcomes for individuals affected by anemia across

different cultures.^{8–11}

8. The Intersection of Culture and Health: Anemia Prevention Efforts

Anemia prevention efforts must recognize and respect cultural beliefs, practices, and norms regarding diet, healthcare-seeking behaviors, and perceptions of illness. This involves understanding how cultural factors influence dietary habits, preferences, and restrictions, as well as attitudes towards modern healthcare interventions.

Cultural competence is essential in tailoring prevention efforts to the specific needs and preferences of diverse cultural groups. Healthcare providers and policymakers must engage with communities to gain insight into their cultural beliefs and practices, and involve community members in the development and implementation of prevention programs.

Furthermore, addressing anemia within the intersection of culture and health requires a holistic approach that considers social determinants of health, such as socioeconomic status, education, and access to healthcare. Interventions aimed at improving nutrition, promoting health literacy, and increasing access to healthcare services must be culturally sensitive and responsive to the needs of diverse cultural groups.

Overall, the intersection of culture and health in anemia prevention efforts emphasizes the importance of cultural competence, community engagement, and holistic approaches to addressing health disparities. By integrating cultural considerations into prevention strategies, stakeholders can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of efforts to prevent anemia and improve health outcomes for individuals and communities.^{3–9}

9. Traditional Practices and Modern Medicine: Balancing Anemia Care

Traditional practices, rooted in cultural beliefs and customs, have long been utilized to address health issues, including anemia, in many communities. These practices may involve herbal remedies, dietary recommendations, ritualistic healing ceremonies, and consultation with traditional healers. Such approaches often hold significant cultural significance and are deeply ingrained in the social fabric of communities.

On the other hand, modern medicine offers evidence-based interventions for anemia management, including iron supplementation, blood transfusions, and medical treatments targeting underlying causes. These interventions are often backed by scientific research and are widely accessible through healthcare systems.

Balancing anemia care involves navigating the complexities of integrating traditional practices with modern medical interventions. Healthcare providers must

recognize and respect the cultural beliefs and practices of patients while also ensuring the delivery of safe and effective healthcare.

This balance requires a collaborative approach, where traditional healers and modern healthcare providers work together to provide holistic care. Healthcare providers should engage in culturally competent communication with patients, acknowledging the value of traditional practices while educating about the benefits of modern medical treatments.

Furthermore, research into the efficacy and safety of traditional practices can inform their integration into mainstream healthcare protocols. Collaborative research initiatives and partnerships between traditional healers and healthcare institutions can help validate traditional practices and enhance their acceptance within medical settings.

Overall, balancing anemia care involves recognizing the strengths of both traditional practices and modern medicine and integrating them in a way that respects cultural diversity, promotes patient autonomy, and ultimately improves health outcomes for individuals affected by anemia.^{2–7}

10. Women's Health and Cultural Practices: Addressing Anemia

Cultural practices surrounding women's health, including menstruation, pregnancy, and childbirth, significantly influence perceptions of anemia and healthcare-seeking behaviors. In many cultures, societal norms and taboos related to women's reproductive health may impact their access to information, resources, and healthcare services for managing anemia.

Addressing anemia within the framework of cultural practices involves understanding and respecting diverse cultural perspectives on women's health and illness. Healthcare providers must recognize the cultural significance of menstruation, pregnancy, and other life stages in shaping women's experiences with anemia and their willingness to seek medical care.

Furthermore, interventions aimed at addressing anemia among women must be culturally sensitive and responsive to the needs and preferences of diverse cultural groups. This may involve tailoring health education materials to align with cultural beliefs, providing access to culturally appropriate nutritional resources, and offering healthcare services in ways that are accessible and acceptable within specific cultural contexts.

Moreover, empowering women within their cultural settings is essential for promoting anemia prevention and management. This may involve engaging with women as active participants in decision-making processes, promoting gender equity in access to healthcare and education, and challenging harmful cultural practices that may contribute to anemia risk.

By integrating cultural insights into women's health initiatives, stakeholders can enhance the effectiveness and relevance of interventions aimed at addressing anemia. Ultimately, addressing anemia among women requires a holistic approach that recognizes the influence of cultural practices on health outcomes and promotes culturally competent care that respects women's rights and dignity.^{3–7}

11. Navigating Cultural Beliefs in Anemia Treatment and Prevention

Cultural beliefs encompass a wide range of societal norms, values, and customs that influence individuals' perceptions of health and illness, including anemia.

In many cultures, traditional beliefs and practices shape how individuals perceive the causes and treatment of anemia. These beliefs may include spiritual or supernatural explanations for illness, traditional healing methods, and cultural taboos surrounding certain foods or medical interventions. Navigating these beliefs requires sensitivity, cultural competence, and collaboration between healthcare providers and community members.

One approach to navigating cultural beliefs in anemia treatment and prevention involves engaging with communities to understand their perspectives and values. By listening to community members and respecting their cultural beliefs, healthcare providers can build trust and rapport, which is essential for effective communication and collaboration.

Additionally, healthcare providers can work to integrate traditional healing practices with modern medical interventions in a way that respects cultural beliefs and preferences. This may involve collaborating with traditional healers, incorporating traditional remedies into treatment plans, and providing culturally appropriate health education materials.

Furthermore, addressing misconceptions and stigma surrounding anemia within cultural contexts is crucial for promoting treatment adherence and positive health outcomes. Healthcare providers can play a role in educating community members about the biomedical causes of anemia, dispelling myths, and encouraging individuals to seek timely medical care.

Overall, navigating cultural beliefs in anemia treatment and prevention requires a collaborative and culturally sensitive approach that acknowledges the diversity of cultural perspectives and values. By integrating cultural insights into healthcare practices and promoting respectful dialogue between healthcare providers and community members, stakeholders can work together to overcome cultural barriers and improve outcomes for individuals affected by anemia.^{8–13}

12. Anemia Prevention and Management Strategies

1. Cultural sensitivity training: Provide cultural sensitivity training to healthcare providers and stakeholders involved in anemia prevention and management. This training should focus on understanding diverse cultural beliefs and practices related to health and illness, particularly concerning anemia.
2. Promoting nutritional diversity: Encourage consumption of iron-rich foods such as leafy greens, legumes, nuts, seeds, meats, and fortified cereals. Promote dietary diversity to ensure adequate intake of other essential nutrients like vitamin C, folate, and vitamin B12, which aid in iron absorption and red blood cell production.
3. Iron supplementation: Provide iron supplements to high-risk groups, including pregnant women, children, and individuals with diagnosed iron deficiency anemia. Ensure appropriate dosage and duration under medical supervision to prevent adverse effects and optimize effectiveness.
4. Health education and awareness: Conduct health education campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of iron-rich diets, iron supplementation, and early detection of anemia symptoms. Target communities, schools, healthcare facilities, and workplaces to reach diverse populations.
5. Access to healthcare services: Improve access to healthcare services for screening, diagnosis, and treatment of anemia, especially in underserved areas. Ensure availability of diagnostic tests, treatment options, and follow-up care through primary healthcare facilities and community outreach programs.
6. Integrated anemia screening: Incorporate anemia screening into routine healthcare services, including prenatal care, pediatric check-ups, and general health assessments. Utilize point-of-care testing methods for rapid and cost-effective screening in resource-limited settings.
7. Treatment of underlying conditions: Identify and address underlying causes of anemia, such as nutritional deficiencies, chronic diseases, infections, and genetic disorders. Implement appropriate treatment protocols, including nutritional supplementation, medications, and disease management strategies.
8. Women's health interventions: Implement targeted interventions to address anemia in women, particularly during pregnancy and menstruation. Provide iron supplementation, antenatal care, and education on menstrual hygiene and nutrition to promote maternal and child health.
9. Community empowerment and engagement: Engage communities in anemia prevention and management

efforts through participatory approaches, community health workers, and peer education programs. Empower individuals to take ownership of their health by providing them with knowledge, skills, and resources to prevent and manage anemia.

10. Integration of traditional practices: Integrate traditional healing practices and remedies into anemia prevention and management strategies where appropriate and acceptable within cultural contexts. Collaborate with traditional healers and community leaders to promote culturally sensitive approaches to anemia care.
11. Cultural competence in healthcare: Promote cultural competence among healthcare providers by emphasizing the importance of understanding and respecting cultural diversity in clinical practice. Encourage providers to engage in culturally sensitive communication and to collaborate with patients in shared decision-making.
12. Research and innovation: Support research initiatives to better understand the epidemiology, etiology, and effective interventions for anemia. Invest in innovation and technology to develop new diagnostic tools, treatment modalities, and preventive strategies.
13. Policy and advocacy: Advocate for policies that prioritize anemia prevention and management, including nutrition interventions, healthcare infrastructure development, and social determinants of health initiatives. Collaborate with governments, NGOs, and international agencies to integrate anemia into broader health agendas and initiatives.^{10–15}

Implementing comprehensive strategies can help reduce the burden of anemia, improve health outcomes, and promote well-being globally. By integrating cultural determinants into prevention and management efforts, stakeholders can develop more effective and culturally sensitive approaches, empowering communities, promoting healthcare equity, and improving outcomes for individuals affected by anemia across diverse cultural contexts.

13. Conclusion

Implementing comprehensive anemia prevention and management strategies is crucial for reducing the global burden of anemia, particularly among women and caregivers in diverse cultural settings. These strategies should incorporate cultural determinants to ensure they are sensitive and relevant to the beliefs and practices of the target population. Key strategies include promoting nutritional diversity, providing iron supplementation, conducting health education and awareness campaigns, improving access to healthcare services, integrating anemia screening into routine care, treating underlying conditions, implementing women's health interventions, empowering communities, integrating traditional practices, promoting

cultural competence in healthcare, investing in research and innovation, and advocating for supportive policies. By addressing anemia through culturally sensitive and comprehensive approaches, stakeholders can improve health outcomes and promote overall well-being for individuals and communities globally.

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None.

15. Conflict of Interest

None.

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