

ANAEMIA IN GENERAL PRACTICE

WELCOME

THE participants were welcomed by Dr W. E. Smith, provost of the North Scotland Faculty of the College of General Practitioners.

Dr Ian M. Scott, M.D., M.R.C.P. (*Chairman, Provost of the North East Scotland Faculty*)

FIRST of all I would like to congratulate the North Scotland Faculty on their courage and the hard work they have done in organizing this symposium.

The first speaker will be Dr George Macdonald of Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Dr Macdonald was with Professor Fullerton as Registrar and Lecturer in Medicine at Aberdeen University. For 3½ years he has been haematologist at Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

THE ANAEMIAS: CLASSIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

Dr George A. MacDonald, M.D., M.C.Path. (*Consultant haematologist, Glasgow Royal Infirmary*)

In a symposium such as this the first duty must be to define the term 'anaemia'. Anaemia may be defined as "a reduction in the concentration of haemoglobin in the peripheral blood below the normal for the age and sex of the patient.". The normal range of values of haemoglobin concentration are as follows:

Infants. Full term cord blood	13.6-19.6 g/100 ml
Children 1 year	11.2 g/100 ml
Children 10 years	12.9 g/100 ml
Men	13.5-18.0 g/100 ml
Women	11.5-16.4 g/100 ml

Thus an adult male is said to be anaemic when his haemoglobin falls