Intermittent iron and folic acid supplementation in menstruating women

Women of reproductive age are at increased risk of anaemia because of chronic iron depletion during the menstrual cycle. It is estimated that worldwide there are 469 million anaemic women of reproductive age. At least half of the cases are attributed to iron deficiency. Member States have requested guidance from the World Health Organization (WHO) on the effects and safety of intermittent supplementation with iron and folic acid in menstruating women as a public health measure to prevent anaemia in support of their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

WHO developed the present evidence-informed recommendations using the procedures outlined in the WHO handbook for guideline development. The steps in this process included: (i) identification of priority questions and outcomes; (ii) retrieval of the evidence; (iii) assessment and synthesis of the evidence; (iv) formulation of recommendations, including research priorities; and (v) planning for dissemination, implementation, impact evaluation and updating of the guideline. The Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology was used to prepare evidence profiles related to preselected topics, based on up-to-date systematic reviews.

The guideline development group for nutrition interventions, the Nutrition Guidance Expert Advisory Group (NUGAG), comprises content experts, methodologists, representatives of potential stakeholders and consumers. These experts participated in several WHO technical consultations concerning this guideline, held in Geneva, Switzerland, and in Amman, Jordan, in 2010 and 2011. Members of the External Experts and Stakeholders Panel were identified through a public call for comments, and this panel was involved throughout the guideline development process. NUGAG members voted on the strength of the recommendation, taking into consideration: (i) desirable and undesirable effects of this intervention; (ii) the quality of the available evidence; (iii) values and preferences related to the intervention in different settings; and (iv) the cost of options available to health-care workers in different settings. All NUGAG members completed a Declaration of Interests Form before each meeting.

Intermittent iron and folic acid supplementation is recommended as a public health intervention in menstruating women living in settings where anaemia is highly prevalent, to improve their haemoglobin concentrations and iron status and reduce the risk of anaemia (strong recommendation). The overall quality of the evidence for anaemia, haemoglobin, iron deficiency and ferritin was found to be low for the comparison between intermittent iron supplementation and no intervention or placebo. When this intervention was compared with daily iron supplementation, the quality of the evidence for anaemia was moderate, low for haemoglobin and ferritin, and very low for iron deficiency.