


# An Investigation of Selected Socio-Demographic Factors with Aplastic Anemia in Pakistan: A Case-Control Study

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**Introduction:** In Pakistan, the incidence rate of aplastic anemia is 3.5 cases/million. The associated risk factors are exposure to pesticides, chemicals, and some drugs. The link between aplastic anemia and socio-demographic factors is debatable.

**Purpose:** We conducted this study to investigate the role of socio-economic and -demographic factors with aplastic anemia.

**Methodology:** A total of 191 lab-confirmed incident cases of aplastic anemia were identified from the tertiary hospital of Karachi-Pakistan in between 2015 and 2018. Age and gender-matched 694 controls were randomly selected from the same institute admitted or visited for other non-neoplastic conditions. Socio-demographic and exposure information was gathered using a data collection form. Adjusted odds ratios (aORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were computed for selected socio-demographic factors.

**Results:** Among socio-demographic factors, significant associations of aplastic anemia risk emerged for illiteracy (aOR: 2.3; 1.5; 3.5) occupation (any type) (aOR: 2.1; 1.7; 2.5), living in rural environments (aOR: 2.9; 1.9; 4.2). The odds of aplastic anemia increased with the age group 31–50 years (aOR: 1.8; 1.7; 3.5) and >50 years (aOR: 2.5; 2.1; 4.2). We observed no association of income with the risk of aplastic anemia.

**Conclusion:** This study highlights the importance of socio-demographic factors as a risk factor for the development of aplastic anemia in the population of Pakistan. In order to reduce disease incidence, health education program and use of personal protective equipment and organization of screening camps in high-risk population is warranted.

**Keywords:** aplastic anemia, Socio-demographic factors, case-control study, Pakistan

## Introduction

Aplastic anemia is a rare hematological disorder with a case fatality rate of 34%.<sup>1</sup> It is defined as pancytopenia associated with hypocellular bone marrow.<sup>2</sup> Aplastic anemia appears secondary to the immunological destruction of the hematopoietic stem cells caused by host and environmental factors.<sup>3</sup> Established risk factors for aplastic anemia are exposure to medications,<sup>4</sup> chemicals,<sup>5</sup> and environmental factors.<sup>6</sup>

The socio-demographic factors such as living in rural settings, low socioeconomic status, illiteracy, and age >15 years are recognized as a risk factor of aplastic anemia.<sup>7,8</sup> The Western residents showed peaks of aplastic anemia cases at 15–29 years and >60 years<sup>1</sup> while in the Asian population highest number was observed in the age group 15–24 years.<sup>3</sup> The difference may be attributed to change in

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environmental factors and life circumstances.<sup>9</sup> The incidence of the disease is high in males as they are exposed to potentially toxic agents in occupational settings.<sup>4,10</sup> Low socioeconomic status and rural population have a significant association with increased risk of aplastic anemia as reported from low middle income countries.<sup>3,7,8</sup> Both variables (low socio-economic status and living in the rural areas) may be proxy indicators for exposure to environmental factors that could cause aplastic anemia. Illiteracy was also significantly associated with the risk of aplastic anemia, and the chance of aplastic anemia increased with no levels of education. In other words, illiterate individuals remained at higher risk of aplastic anemia.<sup>7</sup>

In Pakistan, there was no published study on socio-demographic variables as a risk factor of aplastic anemia. Therefore, a large case-control study was done to explore the association between selected socio-demographic factors with aplastic anemia in Pakistan's population.

## Methods

We have done a hospital-based case-control study with 191 cases 696 controls. All participants were residents of Pakistan. New cases, diagnosed between January 2015 and December 2018 were selected from the National Institute of Blood Borne Diseases and Bone Marrow Transplantation Center, Karachi, Sindh. All cases were patients of aplastic anemia confirmed through bone marrow examination.

Controls were matched by age group and gender. All were randomly selected from the same hospital among individuals who visited or were admitted for road-traffic-accident trauma, acute abdominal emergencies, acute infections and other conditions (conjunctivitis, cellulitis, abscess and dengue). Controls did not have aplastic anemia or other blood disorder.

Cases and controls with a history of neutropenia or pancytopenia (lupus, HIV infection, hypersplenism) and severe hematologic diseases (neoplasia, neural tube defects, megaloblastic anemia) were excluded. The inherited bone marrow failure syndromes, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, history of organ transplantation, chemo, immunosuppressive, or radiotherapy were also conditions for exclusion.

A data collection form was used to gather information regarding age, sex, place of residence, education level, employment status, and monthly income. In addition, a family history of aplastic anemia (grandparents, parents,

siblings, or cousins) was ascertained among study participants. The interview entailed questions about the history of exposure to medicine, radiation, and chemicals.

SPSS, version 22.0 was used for data analysis. We calculated the frequency and proportion for each categorical variable. A Chi-square test was run to identify the significance of the difference. The binary logistic regression model was applied to calculate the unadjusted associations of socio-demographic risk factors with aplastic anemia. The significant risk factor was further examined in multiple logistic regression models to estimate the adjusted association with a 95% confidence interval.  $P$ -value  $<0.05$  was considered statistically significant. Potential confounders (age, gender, place of residence, exposure to chemicals, radiations, drugs, and family history of aplastic anemia) were adjusted in a multiple logistic regression model.

The research was conducted after approval of the ethics review committee of Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (NO. LUMHS/REC/-122 dated 02-01-2014). All participants (cases and controls) age  $>18$  years gave informed consent before interviews while for participants  $<18$  years consent was obtained from parents or guardian. This study complies with the Declaration of Helsinki.

## Results

The median age of cases was 27 years (ranged 04–69 years). Eighty-four (44%) belonged from the age group 16–30 years. On age stratification, significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) was observed. Gender distribution did not vary significantly ( $P = 0.59$ ). Place of residence had significance with regard to aplastic anemia ( $P < 0.05$ ). The majority of participants (cases 115 (60%), controls 284 (41%)) were living in rural areas. Education-wise difference was found to be significant ( $P < 0.05$ ), while monthly income was not significantly different ( $P = 0.588$ ). Aplastic anemia in family members was higher in 30 (15.7%) cases as compared to control 24 (3.4%). There was a difference between the two groups ( $P < 0.001$ ). On the basis ethnic five groups were formulated, there was a significant difference observed between the ethnic groups ( $P < 0.02$ ) Table 1.

Among 191 aplastic anemia cases, 99 (52%) had moderate, 60 (31%) severe, and 32 (17%) were with very severe aplastic anemia. Table 2 shows the distribution of selected socio-demographical factors with types of aplastic anemia.

**Table 1** Selected Socio-Demographic Factors of 191 Cases of Aplastic Anemia and 694 Controls

	Cases N=191 (%)	Controls N=696 (%)	P value
Age Categories			
1–15 years	40 (20.9%)	98 (14.1%)	0.025
16–30 years	84 (44.0%)	308 (44.3%)	
31–50 years	48 (25.1%)	196 (28.2%)	
>50 years	19 (9.9%)	94 (13.5%)	
Gender			
Male	129 (68%)	484 (70%)	0.59
Female	62 (32%)	212 (30%)	
Residence			
Rural	115 (60%)	284 (41%)	
Urban	76 (40%)	412 (59%)	
Social Classes			
<10,000 rupees	34 (38.2%)	144 (40.7%)	0.588
10,000 to 20,000 rupees	29 (32.6%)	116 (32.8%)	0.739
>20,000 rupees	26 (29.2%)	94 (26.6%)	
Education level			
No education	80 (42%)	190 (27%)	0.01
Yes education	111 (58%)	506 (73%)	
Occupation			
Yes	87 (46%)	258 (37%)	0.42
No	104 (54%)	438 (63%)	
Family History			
No	161 (84.3%)	672 (96.5%)	<0.001
Yes	30 (15.7%)	24 (3.4%)	
Ethnic group			
Sindhi	66 (34.6%)	222 (31.9%)	0.02
Seraiki/Gujrati/Hindko	39 (20.4%)	88 (12.6%)	
Urdu	30 (15.7%)	132 (19.0%)	
Punjabi	22 (11.5%)	136 (19.5%)	
Balochi	22 (11.5%)	64 (9.2%)	
Pashtu	12 (6.3%)	54 (7.8%)	

Table 3 is showing that among socio-demographic factors, illiteracy (OR: 1.9; 1.3; 2.6), occupation (OR: 1.4; 1.0; 1.9), age group 31–50 years (OR: 1.6; 1.0; 2.7) and >50 years age (OR: 2.0; 1.0; 3.7) rural environments (OR: 2.1; 1.5; 3.0) and family history of aplastic anemia (OR: 5.2, 95% C.I.: 2.96–9.16) were significantly

associated with aplastic anemia. This association remain significant (aOR = 13.3, 95% C.I.: 3.66–48.50) after adjustment of socio-demographic variables (age, gender, occupation employment, ethnicity and monthly income).

## Discussion

In this case-control study, the odds of aplastic anemia increased with the age group 31–50 years (OR: 1.6) and >50 years (OR: 2.0). Similar odds of disease (4.36) in the age group >50 years were also reported in a study conducted in Sweden.<sup>11</sup> The accumulation of exposures (radiation, harmful chemicals, medicine, and viruses) and age-associated changes in a biochemical process add the risk of cancer.

In Pakistan, about 63% population resides in rural areas. They have increased chances of exposure to several toxic substances, medicine or pathogenic agents that may contribute to the development of aplastic anemia. In addition, the residents of rural areas are facing more difficulty accessing health-care services, which may limit the early detection and treatment of disease. We observed rural residence is a significant risk factor of aplastic anemia with an odds ratio of 2.9. Our results were consistent with Taj et al<sup>7</sup> who reported that rural residents had 2.6 odd of acquiring aplastic anemia compared to urban residents.

In our study, the risk of aplastic anemia increases with no education (OR: 2.3). However, Taj et al reported an increased year of education as a protective effect against aplastic anemia.<sup>7</sup> Education plays an important role in the selection of occupation, access to and use of health-care services, and participation in health promotion and screening programs. On the other hand, the association of aplastic anemia with educational status was not found to be significant in a study conducted in India.<sup>8</sup>

In our study, low socioeconomic status did not show any association (OR = 0.9) with aplastic anemia. On the other hand, studies conducted in India and Thailand have shown that aplastic anemia is more common in low socioeconomic class as compared to high socioeconomic.<sup>8,12</sup> Our finding may be attributed to the low response rate against this variable as only 63% population gave information regarding their socioeconomic status. Lower socioeconomic status is an indirect indicator of increased exposure to environmental risk factors that have been connected to the pathogenesis of aplastic anemia.<sup>12</sup>

Moreover, our research noticed positive aplastic anemia family history is a risk factor with an odds ratio of 5.2.

**Table 2** Selected Socio-Demographic Factors of 191 Cases with Types of Aplastic Anemia

Age Group	Total N=191 (%)	Moderate AA n=99 (%)	Severe AA n=60 (%)	Very Severe AA n=32 (%)	X <sup>2</sup>	P value
1–15 Year	40 (21%)	22 (22%)	12 (20%)	6 (19%)	14.1	0.02
16–30 Year	84 (44%)	36 (36%)	30 (50%)	18 (56%)		
31–50Year	48 (25%)	24 (24%)	16 (27%)	8 (25%)		
>50 Year	19 (10%)	17 (17%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)		
Gender						
Male	129 (68%)	68 (69%)	41 (68%)	20 (63%)	0.06	0.7
Female	62 (32%)	31 (31%)	19 (32%)	12 (38%)		
Residence						
Urban	76 (40%)	46 (46%)	16 (27%)	14 (44%)	6.3	0.04
Rural	115 (60%)	53 (54%)	44 (73%)	18 (56%)		
Income category						
<10,000 Pak rupees	34 (18%)	20 (20%)	12 (20%)	2 (6%)	8.4	0.07
10,000 to 20,000 Pak rupees	29 (15%)	15 (15%)	10 (17%)	4 (13%)		
>20,000 Pak rupees	26 (14%)	8 (8%)	10 (17%)	8 (25%)		
Education						
No	80 (42%)	44 (44%)	24 (40%)	12 (38%)	30	<0.00
Yes	111 (58%)	55 (56%)	36 (60%)	20 (63%)		
Occupation						
Yes	87 (46%)	49 (49%)	19 (32%)	19 (59%)	7.7	0.02
No	104 (54%)	50 (51%)	41 (68%)	13 (41%)		
Family history						
No	161 (84%)	80 (81%)	55 (92%)	26 (81%)	3.5	0.16
Yes	30 (16%)	19 (19%)	5 (8%)	6 (19%)		
Ethnicity						
Sindhi	66 (35%)	36 (36%)	20 (33%)	10 (31%)	34	<0.00
Seraiki/Gujrati/ Hindko	39 (20%)	21 (21%)	12 (20%)	6 (19%)		
Urdu	30 (16%)	14 (14%)	8 (13%)	8 (25%)		
Punjabi	22 (12%)	10 (10%)	6 (10%)	6 (19%)		
Balochi	22 (12%)	10 (10%)	10 (17%)	2 (6%)		
Pashtu	12 (6%)	8 (8%)	4 (7%)	0 (0%)		

Similarly, an excess of family consanguinity was reported among cases of aplastic anemia in Japan.<sup>14</sup> A non-significant association (OR: 1.3; 0.6: 3.3) of genetic and hematologic familial disease or parental consanguinity with aplastic anemia was reported from France.<sup>15</sup> The risk associated with a family history of cancer may be attributed to genetic susceptibility, or shared environmental and lifestyle influences.<sup>13</sup> The risk increased 2–3 fold

(for few cancers) among those with a positive family history as compared to the general population.<sup>13</sup>

## Conclusion and Recommendations

Age group (>30 years), illiteracy, occupation, rural residence, and family history of aplastic anemia were identified as significant risk factors for aplastic anemia. Screening of individuals >30 years (with the presence

**Table 3** Binary Logistic Regression for Association Between Selected Socio-Demographic Factors and Aplastic Anemia (191 Cases of Aplastic Anemia and 696 Control)

Variables	Cases, N=191 (%)	Controls, N=696 (%)	OR	95% C.I Lower Upper
Age Categories				
1–15 years	40 (21%)	98 (14%)	Ref	
16–30 years	84 (44%)	308 (44%)	1.4	0.9–2.3
31–50 years	48 (25%)	196 (28%)	1.6	1.0–2.7
>50 years	19 (10%)	94 (14%)	2.0	1.0–3.7
Gender				
Male	129 (68%)	484 (70%)	0.9	0.6–1.2
Female	62 (32%)	212 (30%)		
Residence				
Rural	115 (60%)	284 (41%)	2.1	1.5–3.0
Urban	76 (40%)	412 (59%)		
Social Classes				
<10,000 PKR	34 (18%)	144 (21%)	Ref	
10,000–20,000 PKR	29 (15%)	116 (17%)	0.9	0.5–1.6
>20,000 PKR	26 (14%)	94 (14%)	0.8	0.4–1.5
Education				
No education	80 (42%)	190 (27%)	1.9	1.3–2.6
Yes Education	111 (58%)	506 (73%)		
Occupation				
Yes	87 (46%)	258 (37%)	1.4	1.0–1.9
No	104 (54%)	438 (63%)	Ref	
Positive family H/ of aplastic anemia				
Yes	30 (15.7%)	24 (3.4%)	5.2	2.96–9.16
No	161 (84.3%)	672 (96.5%)	Ref	

of risk factors for aplastic anemia) is encouraged. Initiation of the disease-specific awareness campaigns especially in rural areas and promotion of personal protective equipment use among people involved in high-risk occupations is highly recommended. Government develops a strategy to fight against illiteracy and poverty. Our results deserve to be confirmed by additional studies with larger samples in different regions of Pakistan.

## Strengths and Limitation

We selected control from the hospital as they are easier to identify and more likely to participate as compared to general population controls. They have a decrease chance of selection and recall bias as they generally come from the

same source population and they are sick with a different diagnosis respectively.

The current study has some limitations. First, this is a hospital-based study and it is very difficult to represent the entire population. Case-control study design renders some findings difficult to interpret due to a possibility of recall bias. Another limitation may be that some suspected risk factors for aplastic anemia were not included in our analysis, such as exposure to chemicals, pesticides, medication, and radiation.

## Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the help extended in compiling the patient demographic data by the Dr Aamir Hussain fellow of FELTP-Pakistan.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this study.

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