WHO Classification of Anemia

1. Classification Based on Etiology

- Nutritional Anemia:
  - Iron Deficiency Anemia
  - Vitamin B12 Deficiency Anemia
  - Folate Deficiency Anemia
- Hemorrhagic Anemia:
  - Acute Blood Loss (e.g., trauma, surgery)
  - Chronic Blood Loss (e.g., peptic ulcer, heavy menstruation)
- Hemolytic Anemia:
  - Hereditary (e.g., Sickle Cell Anemia, Thalassemia, G6PD Deficiency)
  - Acquired (e.g., Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia, Drug-induced Hemolysis)
- Bone Marrow Failure Anemia:
  - Aplastic Anemia
  - Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS)
  - Leukemia-related Anemia
- Chronic Disease Anemia:
  - Anemia of Chronic Kidney Disease
  - Anemia of Chronic Inflammation (e.g., Tuberculosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis)

2. Classification Based on Morphology (MCV-based classification)

Type	MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume)	Examples
Microcytic Anemia	MCV < 80 fL	Iron Deficiency, Thalassemia, Chronic Disease
Normocytic Anemia	MCV 80-100 fL	Acute Blood Loss, Hemolysis, Chronic Disease
Macrocytic Anemia	MCV > 100 fL	Vitamin B12 Deficiency, Folate Deficiency, Liver Disease

3. Classification Based on Severity (WHO Hemoglobin Criteria)

Population Group	Mild Anemia	Moderate Anemia	Severe Anemia
Children (6-59 months)	10.0–10.9 g/dL	7.0–9.9 g/dL	<7.0 g/dL
Children (5-11 years)	11.0–11.4 g/dL	8.0–10.9 g/dL	<8.0 g/dL
Children (12-14 years)	11.0–11.9 g/dL	8.0–10.9 g/dL	<8.0 g/dL
Non-Pregnant Women (≥15 years)	11.0–11.9 g/dL	8.0–10.9 g/dL	<8.0 g/dL
Pregnant Women	10.0–10.9 g/dL	7.0–9.9 g/dL	<7.0 g/dL
Men (≥15 years)	11.0–12.9 g/dL	8.0–10.9 g/dL	<8.0 g/dL