group 15-45 were included for study. According to WHO, anemia in non-pregnant women age 15-45 years present classified as mild, moderate and severe (less than 80g/L) on the basis of hemoglobin concentration. RESULTS: A total of six studies satisfy the inclusion criteria were included for study purpose. It includes a total of 4684 anemic women ranging from 26 to 3863 from different rural and urban areas. The overall prevalence estimate was 53.2% (95% CI, 41.1-64.9). Prevalence in rural and urban parts of India was found to be 55.2% (95% CI, 12.6-41.5) and 49.5% (95% CI 32.9-66.3) respectively. Among all types of anemia patients cases, moderate anemia cases have the maximum number of patients followed by moderate 19.3% (95% CI, 18.1-20.6), and severe 2.2% (95% CI, 1.8-2.7). CONCLUSIONS: Anemia is highly prevalent in Indian women. Nearly equal prevalence was reported from both rural and urban women population. Mild form of anemia was found to be more prevalent.

PSY20
ASSOCIATION OF IRON DEFICIENCY AND ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN FRANCE: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY
Berdeau G1, Zikl A2, Clavel T
1Pierre Fabre, boulouge billancourt, France, 2Pierre Fabre, Boulogne Billancourt, France
OBJECTIVES: Anemia and iron deficiency are common during pregnancy and expose mothers to several risks such as lower resistance to infections or reduced tolerance to significant blood loss and to surgical interventions during labor. Regarding the foetus, presumed risks include unfavorable obstetric outcomes, notably, premature birth, low birth weight and fetal death. The present study aims at exploring the prevalence of iron deficiency and anemia among pregnant women in France and at evaluating the management of these conditions. METHODS: A prospective cohort study was conducted between December 2013 and June 2014. Randomly selected investigators (gynecologists, obstetricians, midwives registered in the CEGEDIM® database) were asked to include consecutive pregnant women in their practice. The investigators answered two section questionnaires was completed by both the patient (self-assessment) and the investigator. Data collected consisted in age, gestation week, laboratory values (e.g. Hb, ferritin), and the prescription of iron-based medications. RESULTS: Iron deficiency was diagnosed in 51.6% of pregnant women, and respectively 97.8% and 73.6% of women at significant or moderate risk of iron deficiency. Ferritin levels was 32 μg/L. Medication for iron deficiency was prescribed to 57.3% of patients. 98.5% of anemic patients were at moderate or significant risk of iron deficiency. Ferritin levels was 10 μg/L. CONCLUSIONS: There is an association between iron deficiency, anemia and pregnancy outcomes. These results suggest that iron deficiency and anemia during pregnancy are not only related to obstetric outcomes, but have also obstetric outcomes. However, concerns about patient access, iron deficiency is spread across 160 of the 278 Portuguese mainland Portuguese municipali-