

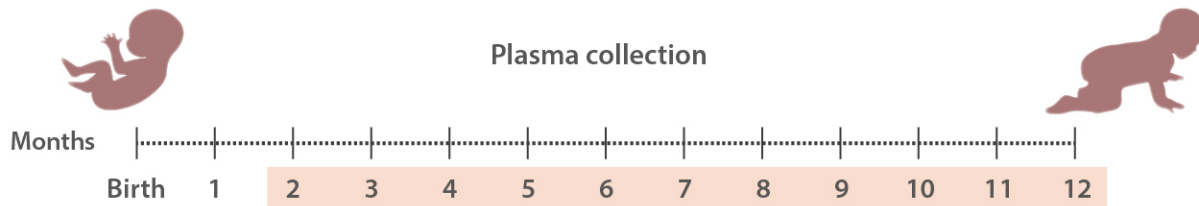
# Changes in iron, infection, inflammation and growth rate predict changes in hepcidin during the first year of life in infants from rural communities in The Gambia

Two birth-cohorts of rural Gambian infants

 **114** Vaccination and Paediatric Microbiome study (*VPM study*)

 **193** Vitamin A supplementation randomised controlled trial (*VA study*)

- Extreme seasonality
- Childhood anemia
- Undernutrition
- Frequent infection



		♀	♂
<b>Iron deficiency</b>	<i>VPM study</i>	67.7% (95% CI: 56.2-79.2%)	77.8% (65.6-90.0%)
	<i>VA study</i>	36.4% (25.6-47.3%)	45.3% (34.5-56.1%)
<b>Anemia</b>	<i>VA study</i>	86.5% (79.5-93.5%)	93.1% (87.8-98.4%)



Weight gain is the most notable dynamic predictor of decreasing hepcidin and ferritin through infancy