Sudan National Micronutrient Survey Indicators Definition

Mark Myatt and Ernest Guevarra

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Contents

1 Background

To aid the analysis of the Sudan National Micronutrient Survey 2017-2018 data, appropriate indicators needed to be defined. The only documentation of indicators to be assessed from the survey was the last version of the S3M-II indicators list dated 16 November 2018. However, this document does not clearly define the indicators with no cut-off values provided. As such, indicator definitions were made based on a rapid literature review including micronutrient survey reports done elsewhere and reflected upon based actual available data from the survey itself to update the indicator definitions. This document presents these definitions.

2 Biomarkers variables

2.1 Haemoglobin

In the main S3M-II survey, we defined multiple indicators based on Hb data. These indicators represented the different severities of anaemia by different respondent groupings. Classification into these severity categories was based on Hb level cut-offs defined by WHO [World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007, World Health Organization, 2011b] as follows:

Table 1: Hb levels to diagnose anaemia at sea level in grams per litre (g/L)

Population	**Mild**	**Moderate**	**Severe**
Children 6-59 months of age	100 - 109	70 - 99	< 70
Children 5-11 years of age	110 - 114	80 - 109	< 80
Children 12-14 years of age	110 - 119	80 - 109	< 80
Non-pregnant women (15 years and above)	110 - 119	80 - 109	< 80
Pregnant women	100 - 109	70 - 99	< 70
Men (15 years and above)	110 - 129	80 - 109	< 80

For the Sudan S3M-II main survey, no data was collected for children 5-17 years of age and for adult men 15 years of age and above so the indicator for this age group was not calculated and reported. When categorising respondents based on the above cut-offs in the main S3M-II survey, no adjustments to Hb were done based on altitude and for smoking history as recommended by WHO [World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007, World Health Organization, 2011b].

We propose to analyse the Sudan National Micronutrient Survey data using the same indicator definitions used in the Sudan S3M-II main survey. We also propose to adjust Hb based on altitude of the PSU from where the data was collected. Altitude data will be gathered from publicly available elevation model data (such as the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission or

SRTM data that is available freely through various outlets for Sudan) if no altitude data can be provided by UNICEF. Map below shows elevation for Sudan based on publicly available SRTM data [for Spatial Information].

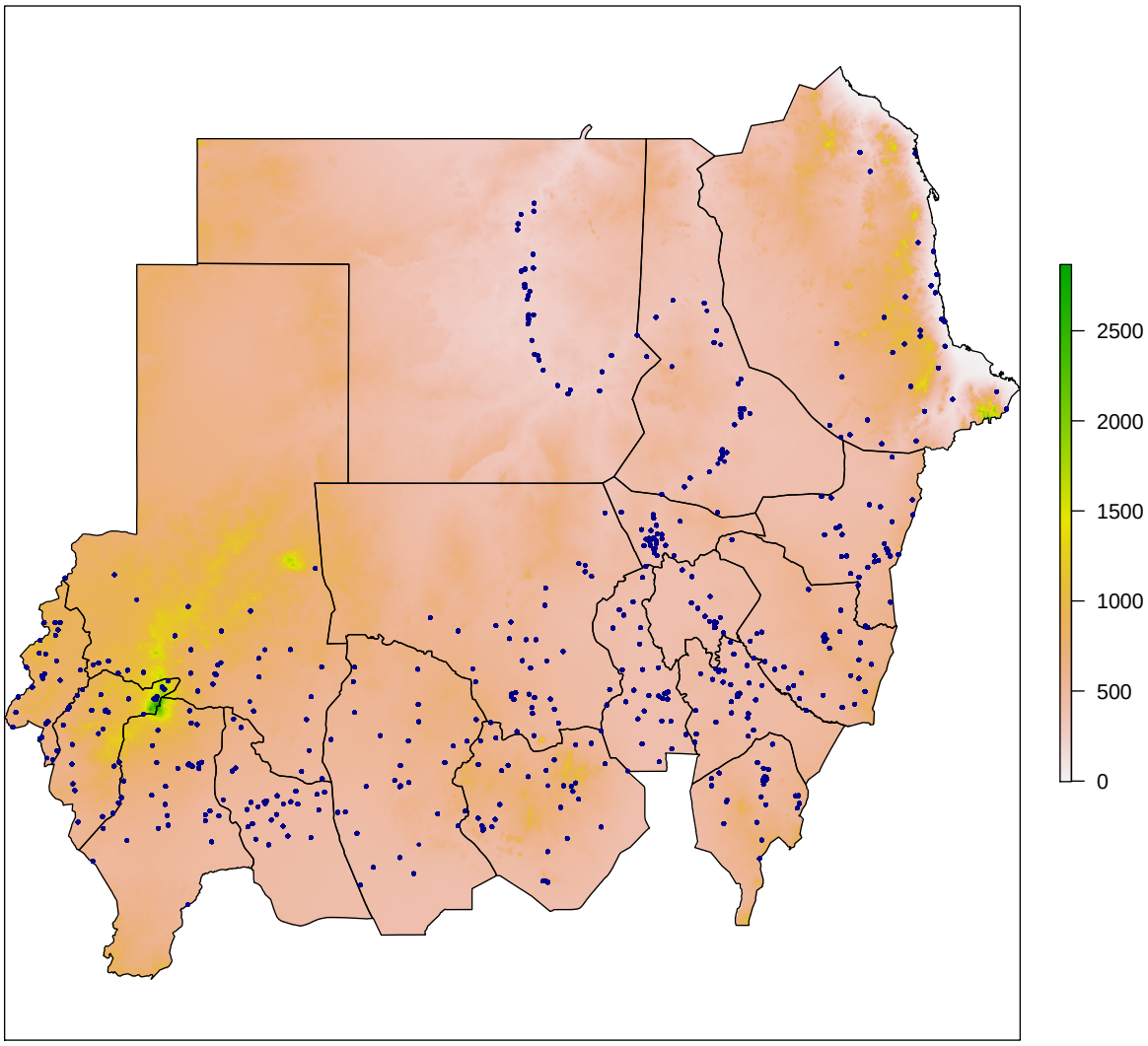

Figure 1: Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 90m Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for Sudan overlaid with the Sudan National Micronutrient survey primary sampling unit locations

With this data, we are able to extract elevation data for each of the PSUs in the Sudan Micronutrient Survey dataset.

Table 2: Sudan National Micronutrient Survey dataset with altitude extracted from SRTM 90m DEM

psu	state	locality	sex	hb	altitude
45	16	164	2	11.6	978
45	16	164	2	13.9	978
45	16	164	2	12.4	978
45	16	164	2	13.1	978
45	16	164	2	13.2	978
45	16	164	2	10.3	978
45	16	164	2	12.4	978
45	16	164	1	8.8000000000000007	978
45	16	164	2	11.8	978
45	16	164	1	8.1	978
45	16	164	2	12.4	978
45	16	164	2	9.1	978
45	16	164	2	13.3	978
45	16	164	1	9.8000000000000007	978
45	16	164	2	10.4	978
45	16	164	2	13	978
45	16	164	2	11.8	978
45	16	164	2	13	978
45	16	164	2	8.5	978
45	16	164	2	8.6	978
45	16	164	2	11.4	978
45	16	164	2	12.6	978
45	16	164	2	8.9	978
45	16	164	2	14.2	978
45	16	164	1	10.5	978
45	16	164	2	11.9	978
45	16	164	2	11.6	978
45	16	164	2	10.7	978
45	16	164	2	10.8	978
53	16	164	1	10.6	874
53	16	164	2	10	874
53	16	164	NA	NA	874
53	16	164	1	11.8	874
53	16	164	2	NA	874
53	16	164	2	12.4	874
53	16	164	1	7.9	874
53	16	164	1	8.4	874
53	16	164	2	11.7	874
53	16	164	2	10.6	874
53	16	164	2	12.5	874

Adjustments to measured Hb based on altitude will be done based on the following [World

Health Organization, 2011b]:

Table 3: Altitude adjustments to measured haemoglobin concentrations

Altitude (metres above sea level)	**Measured haemoglobin adjustment (g/L)**
< 1000	0
1000	-2
1500	-5
2000	-8
2500	-13
3000	-19
3500	-27
4000	-35
4500	-45

2.2 Serum ferritin and c-reactive protein

Normal serum ferritin levels range from 12 µg/L to 150 µg/L. Following are the cut-offs for serum ferritin concentration that indicate either iron depletion or iron overload [World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007, Gorstein et al., 2007, Wegmüller et al., 2020, World Health Organization, 2011a].

Table 4: Relative extent of iron stores on the basis of serum ferritin concentration (µg/L)

	Serum ferritin (µg/L)			
	Less than 5 years		**5 years or older**	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Depleted iron stores	< 12	< 12	< 15	< 15
Depleted iron stores in the presence of infection	< 30	< 30	-	-
Severe risk of iron overload (adults)	-	-	> 200	> 150

Serum ferritin will be used to assess iron deficiency for children less than 5 and for any other individual above 5 years old. For children less than 5 years old, a cut-off for serum ferritin value of $< 12\ \mu/L$ indicates iron deficiency while for those older than 5 years old, a cut-off of $< 15\ \mu/L$ is used.

However, it has been recommended that serum ferritin values be adjusted based on inflammation status ideally using both of the acute phase proteins - C-reactive protein (CRP) and α_1-acid glycoprotein (AGP) to yield the most unbiased estimates of iron deficiency. However, the Sudan Micronutrient Survey only assessed CRP in the samples. The recommended adjustments when

only one of the active phase proteins is available is to use an appropriate multiplier to the serum ferritin value depending on inflammation status of the respondent as described below:

Table 5: Cut-offs to determine inflammation

Active Phase Protein	Cut-off
CRP	> 5 mg/L
AGP	> 1 g/L

If a respondent is classified as being in an active inflammation process, then serum ferritin is adjusted accordingly. If inflammation is assessed using CRP only, the serum ferritin is adjusted by 0.65 [Thurnham et al., 2010].

2.3 Calcium

The range of normal values for serum calcium is age-dependent as shown below [Lietman et al., 2010]:

Table 6: Representative normal values for age for concentration of serum total calcium

Target Group	Age	Serum total calcium (mg/dL)
Infants	0-3 months	8.8 - 11.3
	1-5 years	9.4 - 10.8
Children	6-12 years	9.4 - 10.3
Men	20 years	9.1 - 10.2
	50 years	8.9 - 10.0
	70 years	8.8 - 9.9
Women	20 years	8.8 - 10.0
	50 years	8.8 - 10.0
	70 years	8.8 - 10.0

We propose to use these normal ranges by age to determine whether a specific respondent group is hypocalcemic or below the normal range for their age or hypercalcemic or above the normal range for their age.

2.4 Iodine

Currently, cut-offs for urinary iodine are available for school-age children and older (6 years and older), pregnant women, and for lactating women and children aged less than 2 years.

Following are the various criteria for assessing iodine status in school-age children and older [World Health Organization, 2013]:

Table 7: Epidemiologic criteria for assessing iodine nutrition based on median urinary iodine concentration in school-age children and older

Median urinary iodine (g/L)	Iodine intake	Iodine status
< 20	Insufficient	Severe iodine deficiency
20 - 49	Insufficient	Moderate iodine deficiency
50 - 99	Insufficient	Mild iodine deficiency
100 - 199	Adequate	Adequate iodine nutrition
200 - 299	Above requirements	May pose a slight risk of more than adequate iodine intake in these populations
300	Excessive	Risk of adverse health consequences (iodine-induced hyperthyroidism, autoimmune thyroid disease)

Following are the various criteria for assessing iodine status in pregnant women, lactating women and children aged less than 2 years [World Health Organization, 2013]:

Table 8: Epidemiologic criteria for assessing iodine nutrition based on median urinary iodine concentration in pregnant women, lactating women, and children aged less than 2 years

Median urinary iodine (g/L)	Iodine intake
Pregnant women	
< 150	Insufficient
150 - 249	Adequate
250 - 499	Above requirements
500 or more	Excessive
Lactating women and children aged less than 2 years	
< 100	Insufficient
100 or more	Adequate

3 Micronutrient indicators

Given the biomarkers variables described above, we propose the following indicator sets.

3.1 Anaemia prevalence indicators

The anaemia indicators are:

Table 9: Anaemia indicators

Indicator variable	**Indicator Name**
AN1A	Mild anaemia in children 6-59 months
AN2B	Mild anaemia in non-pregnant carers
AN3C	Mild anaemia in pregnant carers
AN1A	Moderate anaemia in children 6-59 months
AN2B	Moderate anaemia in non-pregnant carers
AN3C	Moderate anaemia in pregnant carers
AN1A	Severe anaemia in children 6-59 months
AN2B	Severe anaemia in non-pregnant carers
AN3C	Severe anaemia in pregnant carers

The anaemia indicators are calculated using data on **AGE**, **PREGNANCY** status and HB measurement (in g/L) of the respondent and on the ALTITUDE (in metres) of the location where the respondent resides.

3.1.1 AN1: Mild anaemia

3.1.1.1 AN1A: Mild Anaemia in children 6-59 months old

```
AN1A is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 6-59 months old AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB >= 100 g/L AND HB <= 109 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND
          HB is >= 102 g/L AND HB <= 111 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND
          HB >= 105 g/L AND HB <= 114 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND
          HB >= 108 g/L AND HB <= 117 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND
          HB >= 113 g/L AND HB <= 122 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE is < 3500 metres AND
          HB >= 119 g/L AND HB <= 128 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND
          HB >= 127 g/L AND HB <= 136 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND
          HB >= 135 g/L AND HB <= 144 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE = 4500 metres and HB >= 145 g/L AND HB <= 154 g/L
      }
  }
```

3.1.1.2 ANC1B: Mild amaemia in non-pregnant carers

```
AN1B is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent between 15 and 49 years AND NOT PREGNANT AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB >= 110 g/L AND HB <= 119 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND
          HB >= 112 g/L AND HB <= 121 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND
          HB >= 115 g/L AND HB <= 124 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND
          HB >= 118 g/L AND HB <= 127 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND
          HB >= 123 g/L AND HB <= 132 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3500 metres AND
          HB >= 129 g/L AND HB <= 138 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND
          HB >= 137 g/L AND HB <= 146 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND
          HB >= 145 g/L AND HB <= 154 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE = 4500 metres AND HB >= 155 g/L AND HB <= 164 g/L
      }
  }
```

3.1.1.3 AN1C: Mild anaemia in pregnant carers

```
AN1C is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent between 15 and 49 years old AND PREGNANT AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB >= 100 g/L AND HB <= 109 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND
          HB >= 102 g/L AND HB <= 111 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND
          HB >= 105 g/L AND HB <= 114 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND
          HB >= 108 g/L AND HB <= 117 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND
          HB >= 113 g/L AND HB <= 122 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3500 metres AND
          HB >= 119 g/L AND HB <= 128 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND
          HB >= 127 g/L AND HB <= 136 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND
          HB >= 135 g/L AND HB <= 144 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE = 4500 metres AND HB >= 145 g/L AND HB <= 154 g/L
    }
  }
```

3.1.2 AN2: Moderate anaemia

3.1.2.1 AN2A: Moderate anaemia in children 6-59 months

```
AN2A is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 6-59 months old AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB >= 70 g/L AND HB <= 99 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND
          HB >= 72 g/L AND HB <= 101 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND
          HB >= 75 g/L AND HB <= 104 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND
          HB >= 78 g/L AND HB <= 107 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND
          HB >= 83 g/L AND HB <= 112 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3500 metres AND
          HB >= 89 g/L AND HB <= 118 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND
          HB >= 97 g/L AND HB <= 126 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND
          HB >= 105 g/L AND HB <= 134 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE is = 4500 metres AND HB >= 115 g/L AND <= 144 g/L
      }
  }
```

3.1.2.2 AN2B: Moderate anaemia in non-pregnant carers

```
AN2B is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 15 and 49 years AND NOT PREGNANT AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB >= 80 g/L AND HB <= 109 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND
          HB >= 82 g/L AND HB <= 111 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND
          HB >= 85 g/L AND HB <= 114 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND
          HB >= 88 g/L AND HB <= 117 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND
          HB >= 93 g/L AND HB <= 122 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3500 metres AND
          HB >= 99 g/L AND HB <= 128 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND
          HB >= 107 g/L AND HB <= 136 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND
          HB >= 115 g/L AND HB <= 144 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE is = 4500 metres AND HB >= 125 g/L and HB <= 154 g/L
      }
  }
```

3.1.3 AN2C: Moderate anaemia in pregnant carers

```
AN2C is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 15 and 49 years old AND PREGNANT AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB >= 70 g/L AND HB <= 99 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND
          HB >= 72 g/L AND HB <= 101 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND
          HB >= 75 g/L AND HB <= 104 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND
          HB >= 78 g/L AND HB <= 107 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND
          HB >= 83 g/L AND HB <= 112 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3500 metres AND
          HB >= 89 g/L AND HB <= 118 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND
          HB >= 97 g/L AND HB <= 126 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND
          HB >= 105 g/L AND HB <= 134 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE is = 4500 metres AND HB >= 115 g/L AND <= 144 g/L
      }
  }
```

3.1.4 AN3: Severe anaemia

3.1.4.1 AN3A: Severe anaemia in children 6-59 months

```
AN3 is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 6-59 months old AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB < 70 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND HB < 72 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND HB < 75 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND HB < 78 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND HB < 83 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3500 metres AND HB < 89 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND HB < 97 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND HB < 105 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE is = 4500 metres AND HB < 115 g/L
      }
  }
```

3.1.4.2 ANC3B: Severe anameia in non-pregnant carers

```
ANC3B is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 15 and 49 years AND NOT PREGNANT AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB < 80 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND HB < 82 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND HB < 85 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND HB < 88 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND HB < 93 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3500 metres AND HB < 99 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND HB < 107 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND HB < 115 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE is = 4500 metres AND HB < 125 g/L
      }
  }
```

3.1.4.3 ANC3C: Severe anaemia in pregnant carers

```
AN3 is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 15 and 49 years old AND PREGNANT AND
      {
        ALTITUDE < 1000 metres AND HB < 70 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 1500 metres AND HB < 72 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 1500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2000 metres AND HB < 75 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 2500 metres AND HB < 78 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 2500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3000 metres AND HB < 83 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 3500 metres AND HB < 89 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 3500 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4000 metres AND HB < 97 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE >= 4000 metres AND ALTITUDE < 4500 metres AND HB < 105 g/L OR

        ALTITUDE is = 4500 metres AND HB < 115 g/L
      }
  }
```

3.2 Serum iron stores indicaotrs

The serum iron stores indicators are:

Table 10: Body iron stores indicators

Indicator variable	Indicator name
IR1A	Iron deficiency in children 6-59 months
IR1B	Iron deficiency in non-pregnant carers
IR1C	Iron deficiency in pregnant carers
IR2A	Iron overload in non-pregnant carers
IR2B	Iron overload in pregnant carers

Serum iron stores indicators require data on **AGE**, **PREGNANCY** status, **CRP** and serum **FERRITIN** concentration.

3.2.1 IR1: Iron deficiency indicators

3.2.1.1 IR1A: Iron deficiency in children 6-59 months

```
IR1A is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 6-59 months old AND
      {
        CRP <= 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN < 12 µg/L OR

        CRP > 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN < 19.8 µg/L
      }
  }
```

3.2.1.2 IR1B: Iron deficiency in non-pregnant carers

```
IR1B is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 15 and 49 years old AND NOT PREGNANT AND
      {
        CRP <= 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN < 15 µg/L OR

        CRP > 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN < 24.75 µg/L
      }
  }
```

3.2.1.3 IR1C: Iron deficiency in pregnant carers

```
IR1C is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 15 and 49 years old AND
    {
      CRP <= 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN < 15 µg/L OR

      CRP > 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN < 24.75 µg/L
    }
  }
```

3.2.2 IR2: Iron overload indicators

3.2.2.1 IR2A: Iron overload in non-pregnant carers

```
IR2A is TRUE if either...
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 15 and 49 years old AND NOT PREGNANT AND
    {
      CRP <= 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN > 150 µg/L OR

      CRP > 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN > 247.5 µg/L
    }
  }
```

3.2.2.2 IR2B: Iron overload in pregnant carers

```
IR2B is TRUE if either...
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 15 and 49 years old AND PREGNANT AND
    {
      CRP <= 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN > 150 µg/L OR

      CRP > 5 mg/L AND serum FERRITIN > 247.5 µg/L
    }
  }
```

3.3 Acute inflammation indicators

The acute inflammation indicators are:

Table 11: Acute inflammation indicators

Indicator variable	Indicator name
AI1	Acute inflammation in children 6-59 months
AI2	Acute inflammation in non-pregnant carers
AI3	Acute inflammation in pregnant carers

Acute inflammation (AI) indicators require serum **CRP** concentration.

3.3.1 AI1: Acute inflammation in children 6-59 months

```
AI1 is TRUE IF AGE is between 6 and 59 months old AND CRP > 5 mg/L
```

3.3.2 AI2: Acute inflammation in non-pregnant carers

```
AI2 is TRUE IF AGE is between 15 and 49 years old AND
  NOT PREGNANT AND CRP > 5 mg/L
```

3.3.3 AI3: Acute inflammation in pregnant carers

```
AI3 is TRUE IF AGE is between 15 and 49 years old AND
  PREGNANT AND CRP > 5 mg/L
```

3.4 Calcium stores indicators

The calcium stores indicators are:

Table 12: Serum calcium stores indicators

Indicator variable	Indicator name
CA1A	Hypocalcemia in children 12-59 months old
CA1B	Hypocalcemia in non-pregnant carers
CA1C	Hypocalcemia in pregnant carers
CA2A	Hypercalcemia in children 12-59 months old
CA2B	Hypercalcemia in non-pregnant carers
CA2C	Hypercalcemia in pregnant carers

The serum calcium stores indicators require **AGE**, **SEX**, **PREGNANCY** status and serum **CALCIUM** concentration.

3.4.1 CA1: Hypocalcemia indicators

3.4.1.1 CA1A: Hypocalcemia in children 12-59 months

```
CA1A is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 12 and 59 months AND
      serum CALCIUM < 9.4 mg/dL
  }
```

3.4.1.2 CA1B: Hypocalcemia in non-pregnant carers

```
CA1B is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent > 12 years and <= 70 years AND
      NOT PREGNANT AND serum CALCIUM < 8.8 mg/dL
  }
```

3.4.1.3 CA1C: Hypocalcemia in pregnant carers

```
CA1C is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent > 12 years and <= 70 years AND
      PREGNANT and serum CALCIUM < 8.8 mg/dL
  }
```

3.4.2 CA2: Hypercalcemia indicators

3.4.2.1 CA2A: Hypercalcemia in children 12-59 months

```
CA2A is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent is between 12 and 59 months AND
      serum CALCIUM > 10.8 mg/dL
  }
```

3.4.2.2 CA2B: Hypercalcemia in non-pregnant carers

```
CA2B is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent > 12 years and <= 70 years AND
      NOT PREGNANT and serum CALCIUM > 10.0 mg/dL
  }
```

3.4.2.3 CA2C: Hypercalcemia in pregnant carers

```
CA2C is TRUE IF
  {
    AGE of respondent > 12 years and <= 70 years AND
      PREGNANT and serum CALCIUM > 10.0 mg/dL
  }
```

3.5 Iodine concentration indicators

The iodine concentration indicators are:

Table 13: Iodine concentration indicators

Indicator variable	Indicator name
ID1A	Insufficient iodine in children less than 24 months old
ID1B	Insufficient iodine in lactating carers
ID1C	Insufficient iodine in pregnant carers
ID2	Mild iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating carers
ID3	Moderate iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating carers
ID4	Severe iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating carers
ID5A	Excessive iodine in pregnant carers
ID5B	Excessive iodine in non-pregnant non-lactating carers

The iodine concentration indicators require **AGE**, **SEX**, **PREGNANCY** status and **LACTATION** status and urinary **IODINE** concentration.

3.5.1 ID1: Iodine insufficiency indicator

3.5.1.1 ID1A: Insufficient iodine in children 6-59 months

```
ID1A is TRUE IF AGE is less than 24 months old AND urinary IODINE < 100 g/L
```

3.5.1.2 ID1B: Insufficient iodine in lactating carers

```
ID1B is TRUE IF AGE is between 15 and 49 years old AND
  LACTATING AND urinary **IODINE** < 100 g/L
```

3.5.1.3 ID1C: Insufficient iodine in pregnant carers

```
ID1C is TRUE IF AGE is between 15 and 49 years old AND
  PREGNANT AND urinary IODINE < 150 g/L
```

3.5.2 ID2: Mild iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating

```
ID2 is TRUE IF AGE is between 15-49 years old AND
  NOT PREGNANT AND NOT LACTATING AND
  urinary IODINE >= 50 g/L AND urinary IODINE <= 99 g/L
```

3.5.3 ID3: Moderate iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating

```
ID3 is TRUE IF AGE is between 15-49 years old AND
  NOT PREGNANT AND NOT LACTATING AND
  urinary IODINE >= 20 g/L AND urinary IODINE <= 49 g/L
```

3.5.4 ID4: Severe iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating

```
ID4 is TRUE IF AGE is between 15-49 years old AND
  NOT PREGNANT AND NOT LACTATING AND
  urinary IODINE < 20 g/L.
```

3.5.5 ID5: Excessive iodine

3.5.5.1 ID5A: Excessive iodine in pregnant carers

```
ID5A is TRUE if AGE is between 15-49 years old AND
  NOT PREGNANT AND NOT LACTATING AND
  urinary IODINE >= 300 g/L
```

3.5.5.2 ID5B: Excessive iodine in non-pregnant non-lactating carers

```
ID5B is TRUE IF AGE is between 15-49 years old AND
  PREGNANT AND urinary IODINE >= 500 g/L
```

4 Summary

Given these indicator definition, we propose the following list of indicators to be analysed and reported for the Sudan Micronutrient Survey.

Table 14: List of proposed indicators for Sudan National Micronutrient Survey

Category	Indicator.variable	Indicator.name	Type
Anaemia	AN1A	Mild anaemia in children 6-59 months	Proportion
	AN2B	Mild anaemia in non-pregnant carers	Proportion
	AN3C	Mild anaemia in pregnant carers	Proportion
	AN1A	Moderate anaemia in children 6-59 months	Proportion
	AN2B	Moderate anaemia in non-pregnant carers	Proportion
	AN3C	Moderate anaemia in pregnant carers	Proportion
	AN1A	Severe anaemia in children 6-59 months	Proportion
	AN2B	Severe anaemia in non-pregnant carers	Proportion
	AN3C	Severe anaemia in pregnant carers	Proportion
Iron deficiency	IR1A	Iron deficiency in children 6-59 months	Proportion
	IR1B	Iron deficiency in non-pregnant carers	Proportion
	IR1C	Iron deficiency in pregnant carers	Proportion
Iron overload	IR2A	Iron overload in non-pregnant carers	Proportion
	IR2B	Iron overload in pregnant carers	Proportion
Inflammation	AI1	Acute inflammation in children 6-59 months	Proportion
	AI2	Acute inflammation in non-pregnant carers	Proportion
	AI3	Acute inflammation in pregnant carers	Proportion
Calcium deficiency	CA1A	Hypocalcemia in children 12-59 months old	Proportion
	CA1B	Hypocalcemia in non-pregnant carers	Proportion
	CA1C	Hypocalcemia in pregnant carers	Proportion
Calcium overload	CA2A	Hypercalcemia in children 12-59 months old	Proportion
	CA2B	Hypercalcemia in non-pregnant carers	Proportion
	CA2C	Hypercalcemia in pregnant carers	Proportion
Iodine deficiency	ID1A	Insufficient iodine in children less than 24 months old	Proportion
	ID1B	Insufficient iodine in lactating carers	Proportion
	ID1C	Insufficient iodine in pregnant carers	Proportion
	ID2	Mild iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating carers	Proportion
	ID3	Moderate iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating carers	Proportion
	ID4	Severe iodine deficiency in non-pregnant non-lactating carers	Proportion
Iodine excess	ID5A	Excessive iodine in pregnant carers	Proportion
	ID5B	Excessive iodine in non-pregnant non-lactating carers	Proportion

4.1 Results presentation

Estimates with corresponding confidence intervals for these indicators will be presented in tables. Estimates for these indicators will also be presented as choropleth maps at the state level for which estimates will be representative of.

In addition, we will summarise the biomarker values using the usual 6 figure summary (minimum value, first quantile, median, mean, third quartile and maximum value) and then present the distribution of the biomarker values as a violin plot with the range of normal values shown. An example violin plot for Hb is shown below.

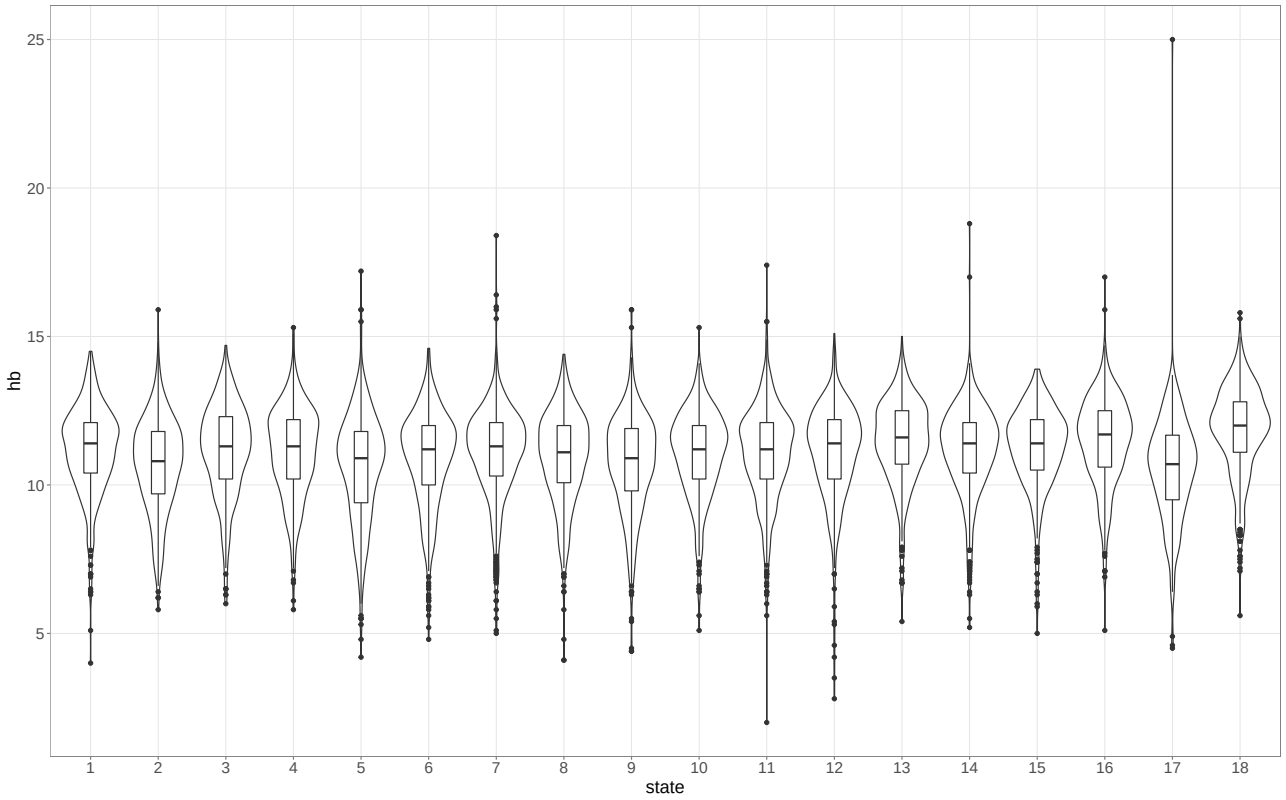

Figure 2: Example violin plot for Hb in children 6-59 months sample by state

For absurdly high or low outliers such as that in State 17, we propose to winsorize with the aim of discarding as little data as possible by brining down high values or bringing up low values enough that no bias is introduced into the estimate of mean values.

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