

Table 1: **Conditions for which excessive/misplaced iron can be a risk factor**

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<b>Aging</b> sarcopenia	<b>Obstetric</b> gestational diabetes GRACILE syndrome neonatal hemochromatosis	<b>Pediatric</b> Down syndrome epilepsy sudden infant death
<b>Dermal</b> porphyria cutanea tarda rosacea	pre-eclampsia teratogenicity	<b>Pulmonary</b> cystic fibrosis ozone lung injury pneumoconiosis PAP
<b>Endocrine</b> diabetes endometriosis growth deficiency hypogonadism hypothyroidism	<b>Oncologic</b> breast colorectal esophageal hepatic Kaposi sarcoma leukemia lung	<b>Renal</b> aminoglycoside & vancomycin toxicity
<b>Hepatic &amp; Intestinal</b> cirrhosis inflammatory bowel steatosis/NAFLD viral hepatitis	<b>Ophthalmic</b> cataract macular degeneration	<b>Vascular</b> arrhythmia atheroclerosis cardiomyopathy hypertension ischemic stroke venous leg ulcer
<b>Infectious</b> microbial & viral infections of all body systems	<b>Orthopedic</b> gout hemophilic synovitis osteoarthritis osteoporosis	
<b>Neurologic</b> ALS Alzheimer's depression Friedreich's ataxia Huntington's multiple sclerosis Parkinson's peripheral neuropathy PKAN prion disease	<b>Otologic</b> aminoglycoside toxicity	

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Modified from table 1<sup>5</sup>

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