Table 2.**Association of iron with morbidity**

Iron, by itself, can initiate the condition

arrhythmia[6] cardiomyopathy[7] growth deficiency[8] hemophilic synovitis[9] hypogonadism[10] lung cancer[11] osteoporosis[12] pneumoconiosis[13] teratogenicity[14]

Iron can be a cofactor in promoting the condition

Alzheimer's[15] atherosclerosis[16] bacterial infections[3] diabetes[17] endometriosis[18]esophageal adenocarcinoma[19] fungal and protozoan infections[20]gout[21] hepatoma[22] multiple sclerosis[23] osteoarthritis[24] oto- and renal toxicity[25] ozone lung injury[26] peripheral neuropathy[27] viral infection [28]

Iron deposits are observed in condition-associated tissues sites

basal ganglia in PKAN[29] bronchoalveolar fluid in PAP[30]
hepatocytes in cirrhosis/NAFLD and viral hepatitis[31]lens in cataract[32]
microglia in Huntington's[33] mitochondria in Friedreich's ataxia[34]
pulmonary secretions in cystic fibrosis[35]retina in macular degeneration[36]
skeletal muscle in aging[37]skin cells in rosacea[38]soft tissue in Kaposi's sarcoma[39]
substantianigra in Parkinson's[40]thyroid in hypothyroidism[41]

Body iron loading is associated with above normal incidence of condition

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis[42] breast cancer[43] colorectal cancer[44] depression[45] Down syndrome[46] epilepsy[47] gestational diabetes[48] GRACILE syndrome[49]hypertension[50] inflammatory bowel *disease*[51]ischemic stroke[52] leukemia[53] pre-eclampsia[54] porphyria cutanea tarda[55] prion disease[56] sudden infant death syndrome[57] venous leg ulcer [58]

Maternal antibodies can impair fetal iron metabolism

Fetal or neonatal death in neonatal hemochromatosis[59]

Modified from Table 2[5]