

In case of severe liver damage, the liver cannot longer fulfill its synthesis function, leading to a decreased Production of hepcidin and thereby increased iron absorption .that hemoglobin levels decrease with increasing severity of liver Disease; thus, this measure can be used in the initial assessment of patients to give a picture of the Severity of the disease.Serum ferritin could predict the prognosis of patients with Cirrhosis Serum ferritin could predict the prognosis of patients with cirrhosis Moreover, ferritin could express the severity of liver disease and might reflect an iron overload condition resulting in significant morbidity and early mortality .Iron overload associated in patient with cirrhosis associated with severity cirrhosis.Anaemia is frequently observed in patients with cirrhosis and was identified as a predictor of adverse Outcomes, such as increased mortality and occurrence of acute-on-chronic liver failure .Iron-related proteins such as ferritin, hepcidin (hepcidin:ferritin ratio) and transferrin have successfully contributed to disease prognosis and acted as markers of fibrosis severity and progression .IDA is a potentially treatable cause of anemia wherein RBC indices and serum iron studies have prognostic significance.Anemia associated with liver disease is most frequently ascribed to blood loss from the gastrointestinal tract or micronutrient deficiency, with less common occurrence of hemolytic or aplastic anemia.A larger prospective trial is needed to establish the use of hemoglobin levels For assessing severity and predicting mortality in patients with liver cirrhosis.Increase of haemoglobin levels is as sociated with improvement of transplant free survival in patients with cirrhosis.Vidence suggest that iron may be an important co-factor in the progression of liver cirrhosis.The evaluation and management .of anemia in cirrhosis is an important aspect of disease management