

# SPOTLIGHT on Teen Girls and Iron

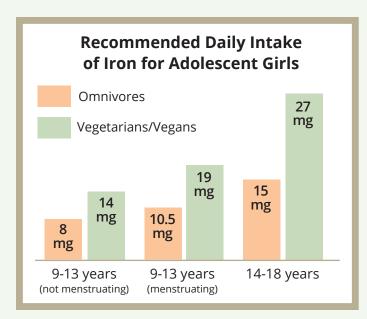
We don't hear much about the iron needs of teen girls. **LET'S CHANGE THAT.** 

## **Iron Deficiency: A Concern for Young Minds and Bodies**

Iron deficiency can cause delayed cognitive and physical development, poor acquisition of language skills, and increased risk of infection in children and adolescents.<sup>1</sup>

–Canadian Paediatric Society

 The iron needs of girls increase sharply during adolescence – in fact, starting at age 14, their iron needs almost double.



Health Canada (2023), Dietary Reference Intakes for Elements.

Note: Very active teens may need as much as <u>30-70% more iron</u> compared to inactive teens

- Almost 1 in 4 teen girls are iron deficient in Canada.<sup>2</sup>
- Eating red meat is associated with less iron deficiency in teen girls.<sup>3</sup>
- For teens 9-18 years of age, a ratio of 3:1 animal to plant protein is nutritionally optimal.<sup>4</sup>

Teens may be at higher risk of iron deficiency if they:<sup>3,6</sup>

- Don't eat many iron-rich foods
- · Avoid or eat little red meat
- Have heavy menstrual periods
- Do frequent endurance exercise
- · Skip meals or diet often
- · Follow a vegan or vegetarian diet

It's far better to prevent low iron. It can take several **months or longer** to restore iron levels.<sup>5</sup>

### SPOT THE SIGNS OF LOW IRON<sup>6</sup>

shortness of breath poor school performance

headaches

**LOW ENERGY** 

poor health

EXHAUSTION anxiety

dizziness

DEPRESSION

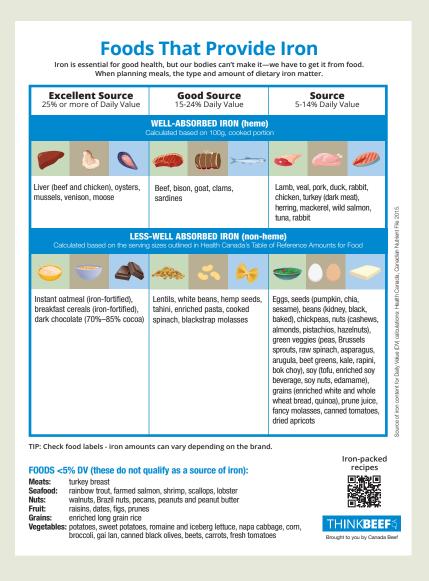
**Irritability** thin hair

brain fog heart palpitations Depressed immune system

# THE TYPE AND AMOUNT OF IRON IN FOODS VARY

Meat, fish, and poultry provide heme iron, the most bioavailable form of iron. Other foods like eggs, leafy greens, tofu, legumes, and grains provide non-heme iron, the less bioavailable form.

Download our factsheet to learn more about which foods provide iron:



### REFERENCES

- 1. Canadian Paediatric Society. 2022. Iron deficiency anemia in children.
- 2. Cooper M et al. Population Iron Status in Canada: Results from the Canadian Health Measures Survey 2012–2019. J Nutr 2023;153:1534–1543.
- 3. Stubbendorff A et al. Iron insight: exploring dietary patterns and iron deficiency among teenage girls in Sweden. European Journal of Nutrition 2025;64:107.
- 4. Fabek H, Salamat S, and Anderson GH. Association Between Dietary Protein Sources and Nutrient Intake in the Diet of Canadian Children. Nutrients 2025;17(11):1834.
- 5. National Institute of Health (2022, March 22). Iron-Deficiency Anemia. National Heart, Lung, and Blood.
- 6. https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/health/practitioner-professional-resources/bc-guidelines/iron-deficiency #risk-identification.



### **LINKS**



Study summaries examining the latest science on beef place in a healthy dist

OBJECTIVE:

To examine the relationship between cleary patterns and iron status among teenage girts.

PARTICIPANTS:

The toh beingth Study reclasied 4TS Strains beingen leigh schools shadowle with an average age of 16.6 years, in 2 clies in Swedies.

STUDY DESIGNA:
This deservational study classified participants into groups based on their self-experted delainy patheras convivense, non-consumers of red meant,
proscilations, regulations and regions. Stood samples were used to assess perfocipant? Into states and the prevailence of time deficiency and amenia acrease their agress, and

momeator on learny ratios, non suppresentation, and cereographic sactors was concess carry determine into status based on the following definition:

• Non deficiency, fertile < 13 pgt.

• Assemis: haemoglobin < 110 gt. if < 19 years and < 117 gt. if × 19 years.

Ansemia: harmoglobin < 110 gf. if < 19 years and < 117 gf. if > 19 years.
 Iron status and the prevalence of iron deficiency and anemia were compared across diet groups.

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Fernitin levels decreased along with increasing distary nestriction, and compared to omnivores were
 16% lower in non-consumers of red meal.
 25% lower in pseculatrians.

Study Summary: 3:1 Ratio



#### Iron for Teen Girls

