



* Abnormal LFTs: Consider viral hepatitis screening and / or abdominal US

** HbA1c, Lipids, TFTs: If clinically indicated / not checked in previous 12 months

*** Genetic testing: Ensure appropriate patient consent is obtained

**** Risk factors for secondary iron overload – multiple transfusions or iron infusions, chronic iron replacement, iron-loading anaemias (thalassaemia, chronic haemolytic anaemia, sideroblastic anaemia, dyserythropoietic anaemia), chronic liver disease due to alcohol, Hepatitis B/C, NASH

References:

- Koperdanova M, O Cullis J. Interpreting raised serum ferritin levels. *BMJ* 2015; **351**: h3692
- Hazeldine S *et al.* Elevated serum ferritin: What GPs should know. *Aus Fam Phys* 2012; **41(12)**: 945