

Keywords: *U. parvulus* / *U. parvulus*

Introduction

The genus *U. parvulus* (U. parvulus) is a member of the family U. parvulus. It is a small, single-celled organism that is found in a variety of environments, including freshwater and marine ecosystems. The organism is characterized by its small size and its ability to form a protective shell. It is a common member of the U. parvulus family and is found in a variety of environments, including freshwater and marine ecosystems. The organism is characterized by its small size and its ability to form a protective shell. It is a common member of the U. parvulus family and is found in a variety of environments, including freshwater and marine ecosystems. The organism is characterized by its small size and its ability to form a protective shell.

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Discussion

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Conclusion

The prevalence of anemia among adult HIV patients at the ART clinic of Gondar University Hospital was 45.5%. The most common type of anemia was iron deficiency anemia (45.5%). The prevalence of anemia was significantly higher among female patients (55.6%) compared to male patients (34.4%). The prevalence of anemia was also significantly higher among patients with CD4 counts less than 350 cells/mm³ (55.6%) compared to those with CD4 counts greater than 350 cells/mm³ (34.4%). The prevalence of anemia was also significantly higher among patients with hemoglobin levels less than 12 g/dl (55.6%) compared to those with hemoglobin levels greater than 12 g/dl (34.4%).

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