

**Keywords:** *U. parvula*, *U. lactuca*, *U. lactuca*

## Introduction

*U. parvula* (L.) (U. lactuca) is a common weed in the tropics and subtropics. It is a perennial herb with a thick, woody taproot. The plant is characterized by its upright, branched stems and small, lanceolate leaves. It is a highly adaptable species, capable of growing in a wide range of soil types and climates. The plant is a prolific seed producer, with each plant capable of producing up to 10% of its dry weight in seeds. The seeds are small and light-colored, and are easily dispersed by wind and water. The plant is a common pest in agricultural systems, particularly in the tropics and subtropics. It is a highly competitive species, capable of outcompeting many other plants in its environment. The plant is a common weed in the tropics and subtropics. It is a perennial herb with a thick, woody taproot. The plant is characterized by its upright, branched stems and small, lanceolate leaves. It is a highly adaptable species, capable of growing in a wide range of soil types and climates. The plant is a prolific seed producer, with each plant capable of producing up to 10% of its dry weight in seeds. The seeds are small and light-colored, and are easily dispersed by wind and water. The plant is a common pest in agricultural systems, particularly in the tropics and subtropics. It is a highly competitive species, capable of outcompeting many other plants in its environment.





**Conclusion**

The prevalence of anemia among adult HIV patients at the ART clinic of Gondar University Hospital was 44.4%. The most common type of anemia was iron deficiency anemia (44.4%). The prevalence of anemia was significantly higher among female patients (55.6%) compared to male patients (44.4%). The prevalence of anemia was significantly higher among patients with CD4 count < 350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (55.6%) compared to patients with CD4 count ≥ 350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (44.4%). The prevalence of anemia was significantly higher among patients with HbA1c > 6.5% (55.6%) compared to patients with HbA1c ≤ 6.5% (44.4%).

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