Nutritional anemia is a major public health problem worldwide. The most frequent deficiencies causing anemia are iron, vitamin B12, and folate. Anemia due to nutritional deficiencies is quite prevalent in underdeveloped and developing countries; however, it is also common among children of low-income families in developed countries. Since iron deficiency may affect their neurodevelopment, children in particular represent an at-risk group.

Fortunately, nutritional anemia is a preventable disorder. It is crucial to define people at risk and identify the causes of nutritional deficiency in order to decrease its prevalence. Although monitoring and evaluation are usually not adequate, programs for the prevention of nutritional anemia, especially iron deficiency, have been established in many countries.

In this special issue, we would like to draw attention to this significant health problem in children around the world. We also aim to include developments concerning diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of this disorder. Therefore, research and review articles concerning nutritional anemia in children are welcome in this issue.

Potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- Iron deficiency
- Iron deficiency anemia
- Vitamin B12 deficiency
- Folate deficiency
- Other nutritional deficiencies causing anemia (vitamins and trace elements)
- Prevalence of nutritional anemia
- Diagnostic procedures of anemia due to nutritional deficiencies
- Prevention and treatment of anemia due to nutritional deficiencies

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