ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF INTRAVENOUS IRON IN OUTPATIENTS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

For the last several years, there has been a growing tendency of administering ferric carboxymaltose in hospitals. This study has been carried out due to the fact that intravenous iron treatments require very specific occasions.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Evaluating the amount of ferric carboxymaltose administered to outpatients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective, descriptive study

- Demographic parameters (age and sex)
- Clinics and blood test: administered dose, haemoglobin, iron profile, comorbidities that affect said profile (kidney failure, hearth failure, immune-mediated disorders, oncological procedure, infection) and concomitant use of oral iron.

Indication assessed:

- Data sheet
- Cases with discrepancies: revised by the hematologist

Checked:

- Control blood test within 3 months
- Iron overload

RESULTS

273 patients included

- 60% women

- Average age: 63.7±19.03 years old

- 26.4% patients with normal values of haemoglobin
- 79.9% iron profile requested
- 26.4% concomitant oral iron treatment
- 12.1% oral iron treatment afterwards
- 29.7% the treatment’s effectiveness was not proven
- 2.2% iron overload after the treatment

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

This study concluded that a high percentage of patients received intravenous iron treatment when it was not indicated. The main reasons were the lack of an iron profile and the absence of a previous oral iron treatment. An intravenous iron usage protocol should be set in motion in the hospital to ensure its correct use and to carry out a subsequent study to analyse the results after its implementation.