

Iron Therapy

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Iron Deficiency



Fatigue

Palpitations



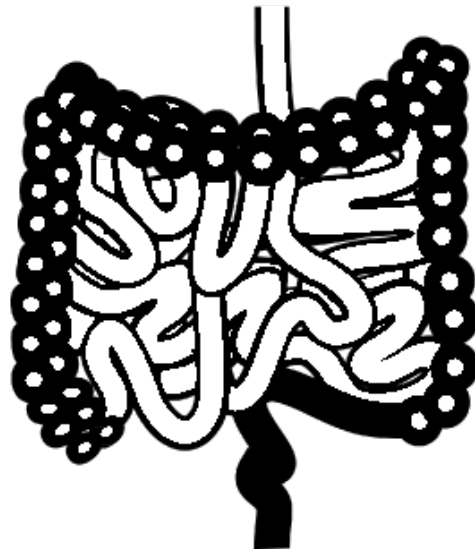
Dyspnea

Other Symptoms



Angina

Motility
Disorders



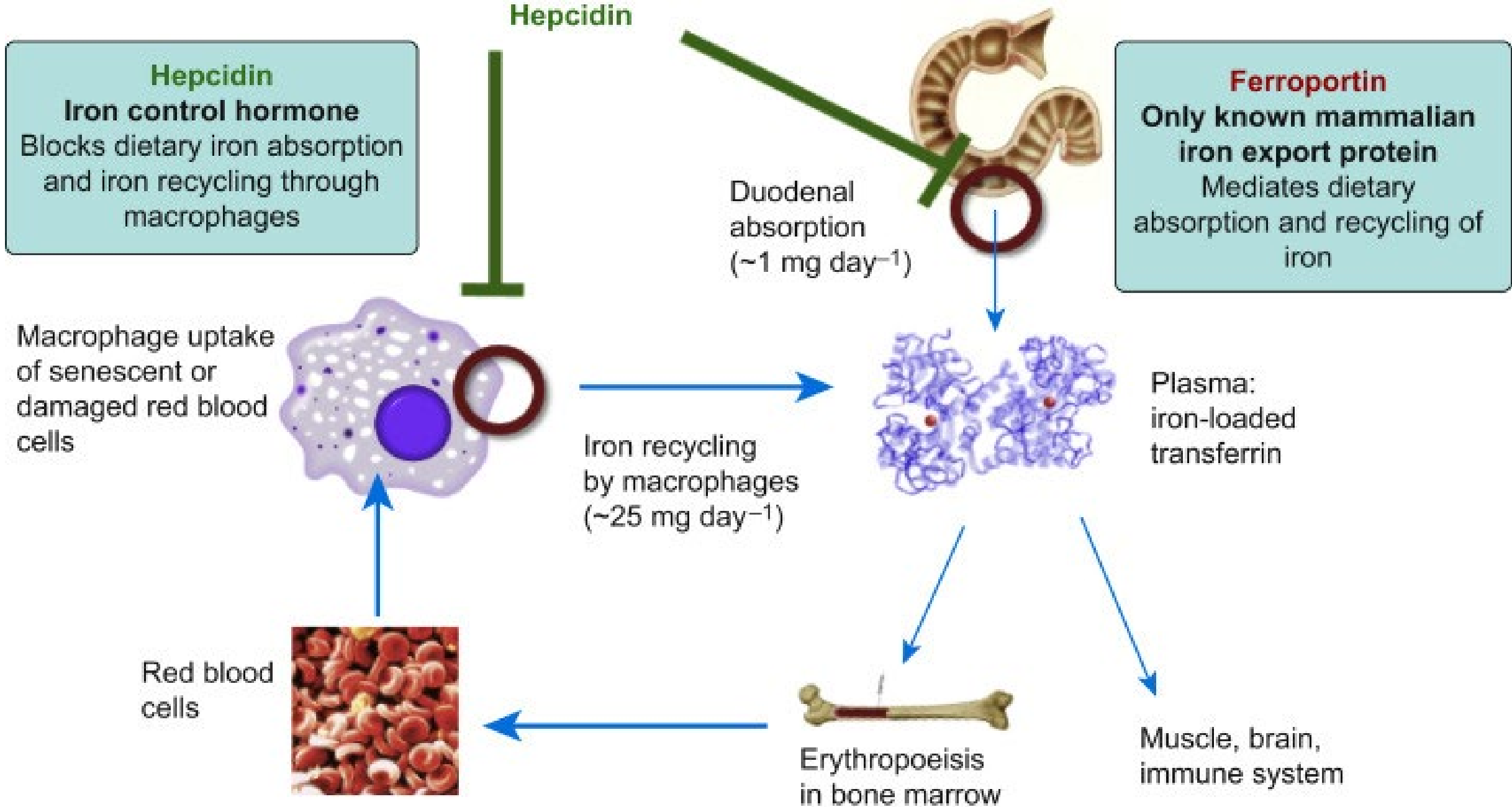
Vertigo
Lethargy
Cognitive dysfunction

Iron Deficiency Without Anemia



- Ferritin <30 ug/L
 - Inflammation: ferritin <100 ug/L
- Tsat $<20\%$

- Single dose oral iron on alternating days
 - Repeat iron studies in 6-8 weeks



Oral iron preparations

- Many oral iron supplements are available, efficacy is equal
- Take on an empty stomach
- Avoid slow-release formulations

Carbonyl iron (iron pentacarbonyl)
Ferric citrate
Ferrous ascorbate
Ferrous chloride
Ferrous fumarate
Ferrous gluconate
Ferrous succinate
Ferrous sulfate
Ferrous sulfate anhydrous
Polysaccharide-iron complex

Case 1

- 63yo woman with CHF referred for progressively worsening anemia

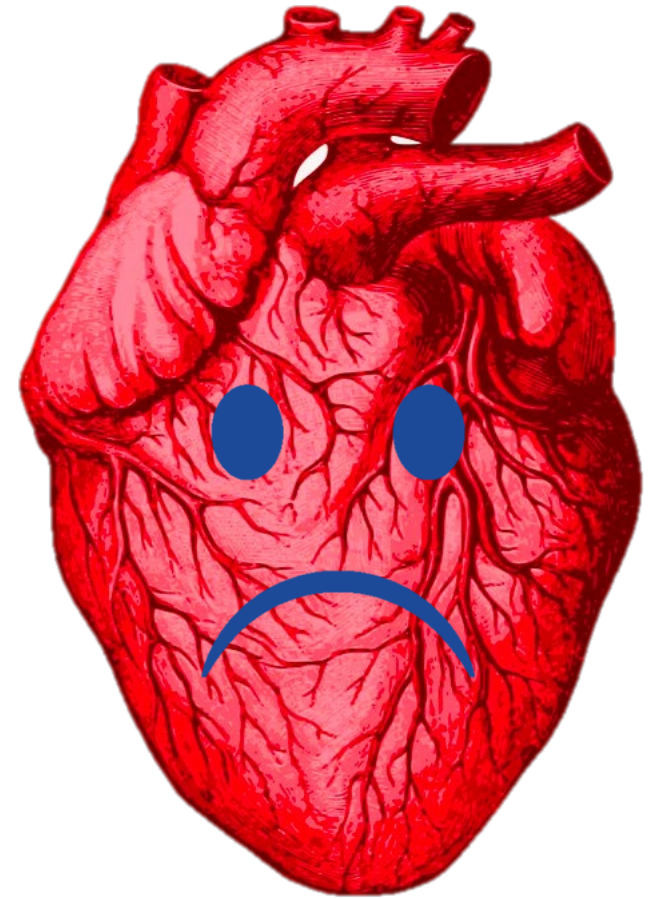
Component	13 d ago
Ref Range & Units	(3/5/24)
Ferritin	17
5 - 200 NG/ML	

Component	13 d ago
Ref Range & Units	(3/5/24)
Iron	17
50 - 170 ug/dL	
Transferrin	391
140 - 330 mg/dL	
Percent Saturation	3
16 - 48 %	

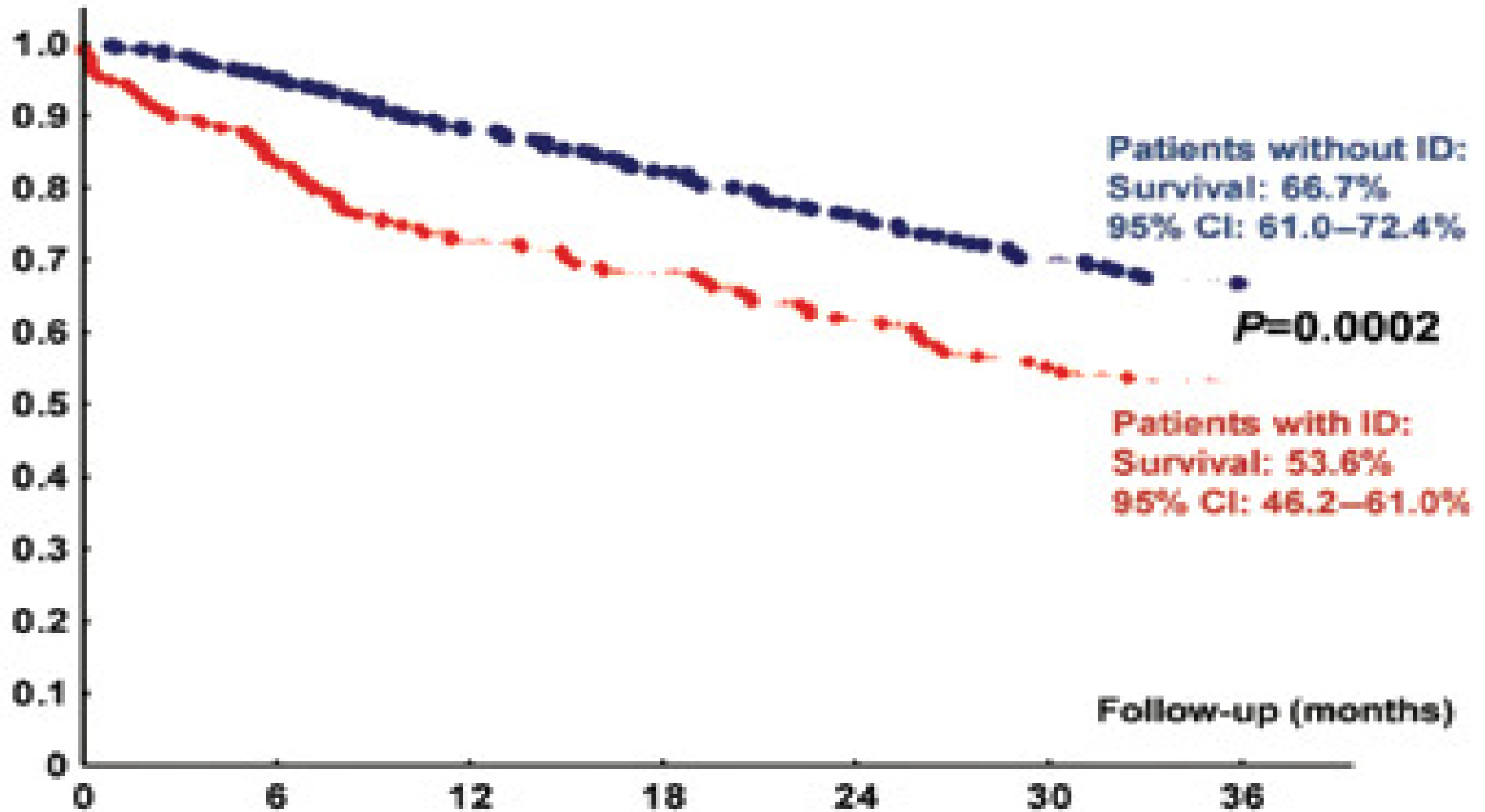
Component	13 d ago
Ref Range & Units	(3/5/24)
WBC	6.78
4.00 - 11.00 K/UL	
RBC	2.84
4.20 - 5.20 M/UL	
Hemoglobin	7.1
12.0 - 16.0 G/DL	
Hematocrit	23.5
35.0 - 47.0 %	
MCV	82.7
83.0 - 95.0 FL	
MCH	25.0
28.0 - 32.0 PG	
MCHC	30.2
32.0 - 36.0 G/DL	
RDW	17.6
11.0 - 14.0 %	

Iron in Heart Failure

- Effects 30-50% of patients
- Depleted iron stores cause anemia
- Multifactorial etiology



Cumulative event-free survival

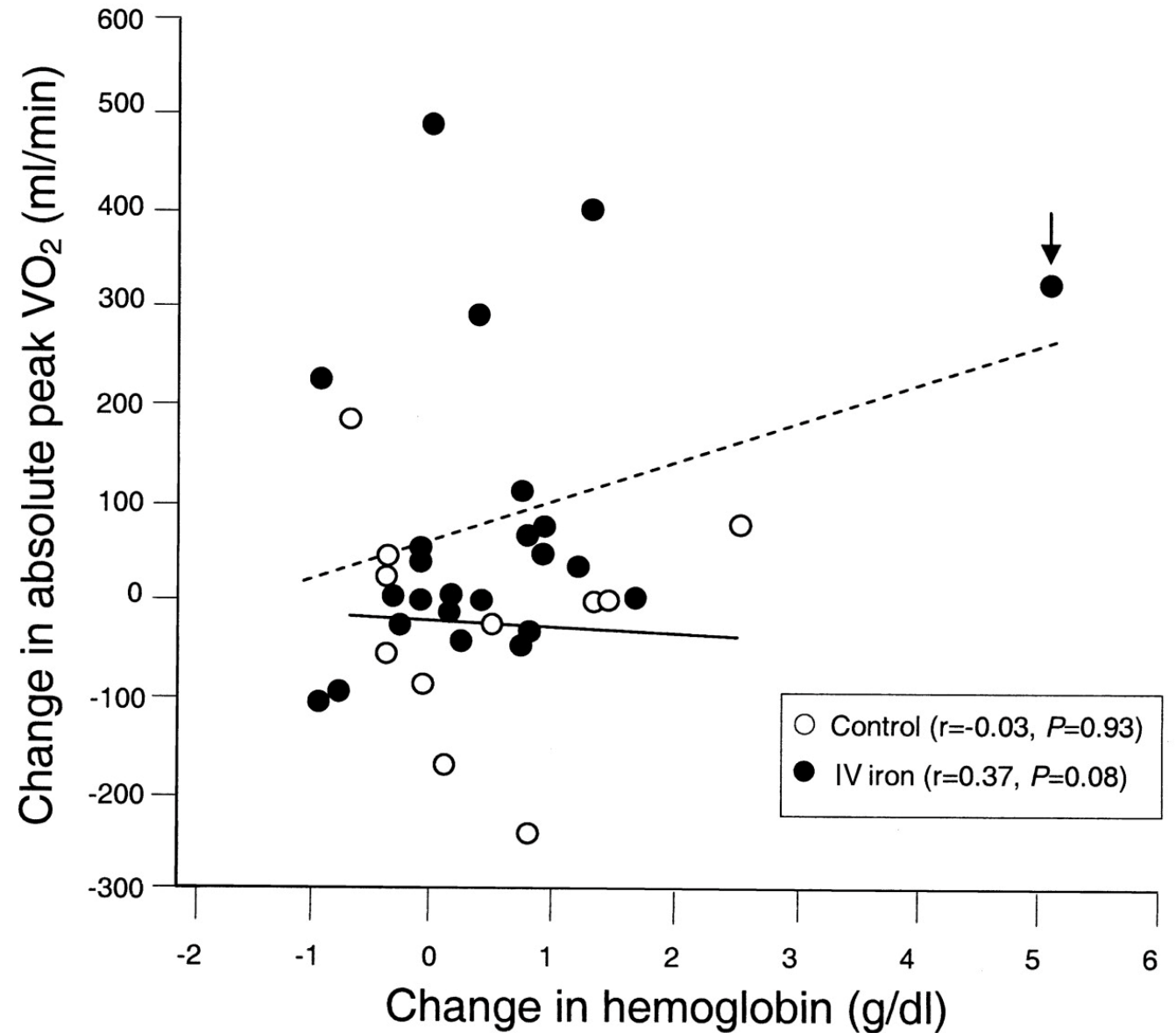


Numbers at risk

ID absent	347	331	306	240	203	159	101
ID present	199	167	145	117	99	74	56

Iron repletion

- Oral iron is rarely successful and is not recommended
- IV iron is safe and effective



Lewis GD, Semigran MJ, Givertz MM, et al. Oral iron therapy for heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: design and rationale for oral iron repletion effects on oxygen uptake in heart failure. *Circ Heart Fail.* 2016; **9**:pii: e000345.

Okonko DO, Grzeslo A, Witkowski T, et al. Effect of intravenous iron sucrose on exercise tolerance in anemic and nonanemic patients with symptomatic chronic heart failure and iron deficiency FERRIC-HF: a randomized, controlled, observer-blinded trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2008; **51**: 103-112.

Compound	Brand name	Recommended amount per dose	Infusion time	Availability
Low-molecular-weight iron dextran	INFeD	100 mg after uneventful 25-mg test dose	2-6 h (+ test dose)	United States, Europe
Ferrous gluconate	Ferrlecit	125 mg	12.5 mg/min	United States, Europe, Canada
Iron sucrose	Venofer	200-300 mg	100 mg/30 min	United States, Europe, Canada
Ferumoxytol	Feraheme	510 mg	15 min	United States, Europe
Ferric carboxymaltose	Injectafer	750 mg	15 min	United States, Europe
	Ferinject	1000 mg	15 min	United States, Europe
Iron isomaltoside	Monofer	≤1000 mg	>15 min	United States, Europe

Case 1

- We plan for administration of IV iron, her insurance requires trial of Iron Sucrose

Studies on Iron in HF

CONFIRM-HF	Ferric carboxymaltose 2–5 doses over 36 weeks vs placebo
EFFECT-HF	Ferric carboxymaltose up to 3 doses over 12 weeks vs standard of care
Dhoot et al.	Ferric carboxymaltose single dose vs placebo
AFFIRM-AHF	Ferric carboxymaltose 2–4 doses over 24 weeks vs placebo
IRONMAN	Isomaltoside 1–9 doses over 20 months vs usual care
Mollace et al.	Ferric carboxymaltose 500 mg at 0 and 4 weeks vs placebo
HEART-FID	Ferric carboxymaltose 2,316 ± 1,366 mg cumulative dose over 3 years vs placebo

Case 1

- Our patient comes in for her first dose of iron sucrose with a plan for 5 total doses
- Shortly after the infusion begins she develops chest tightness and flushing of the face and neck
- The infusion is held



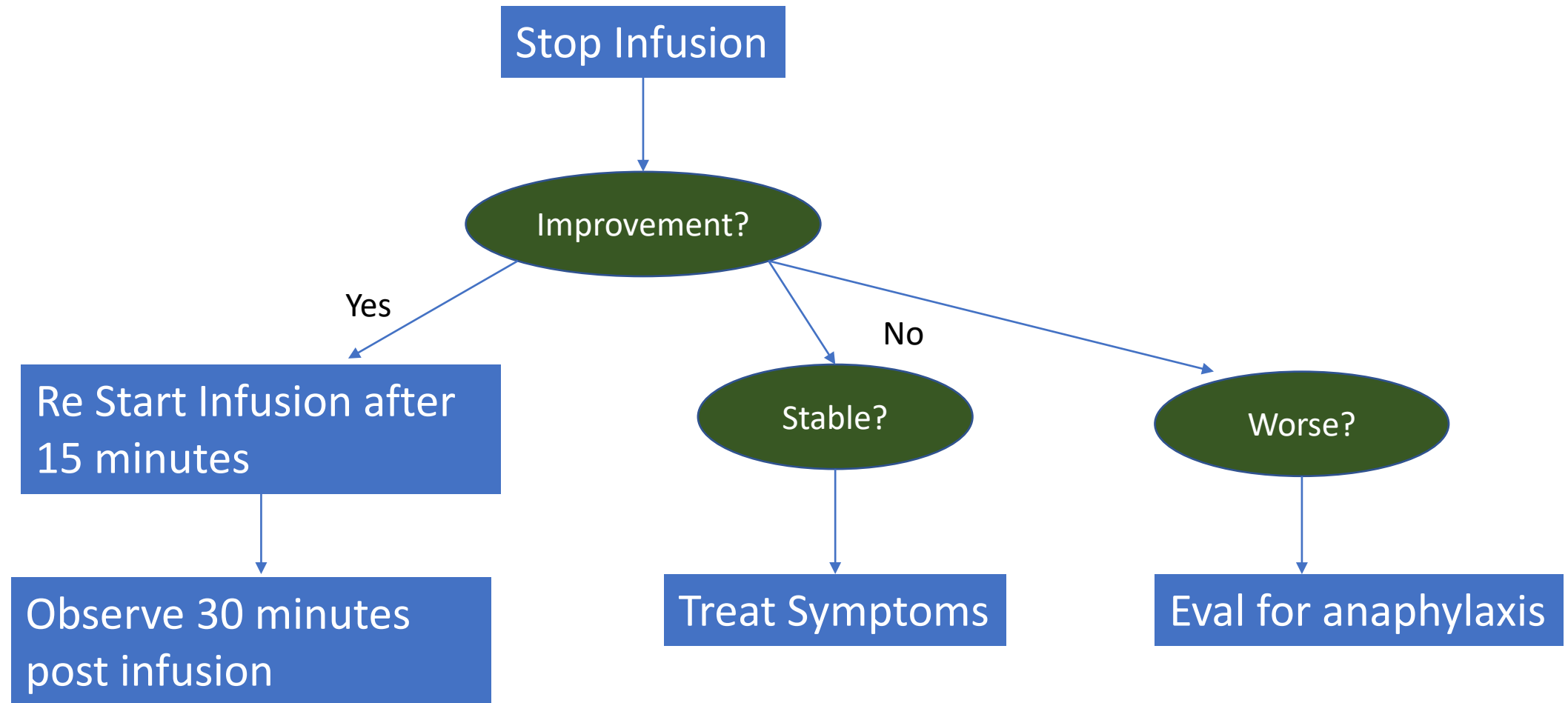
Fishbane!

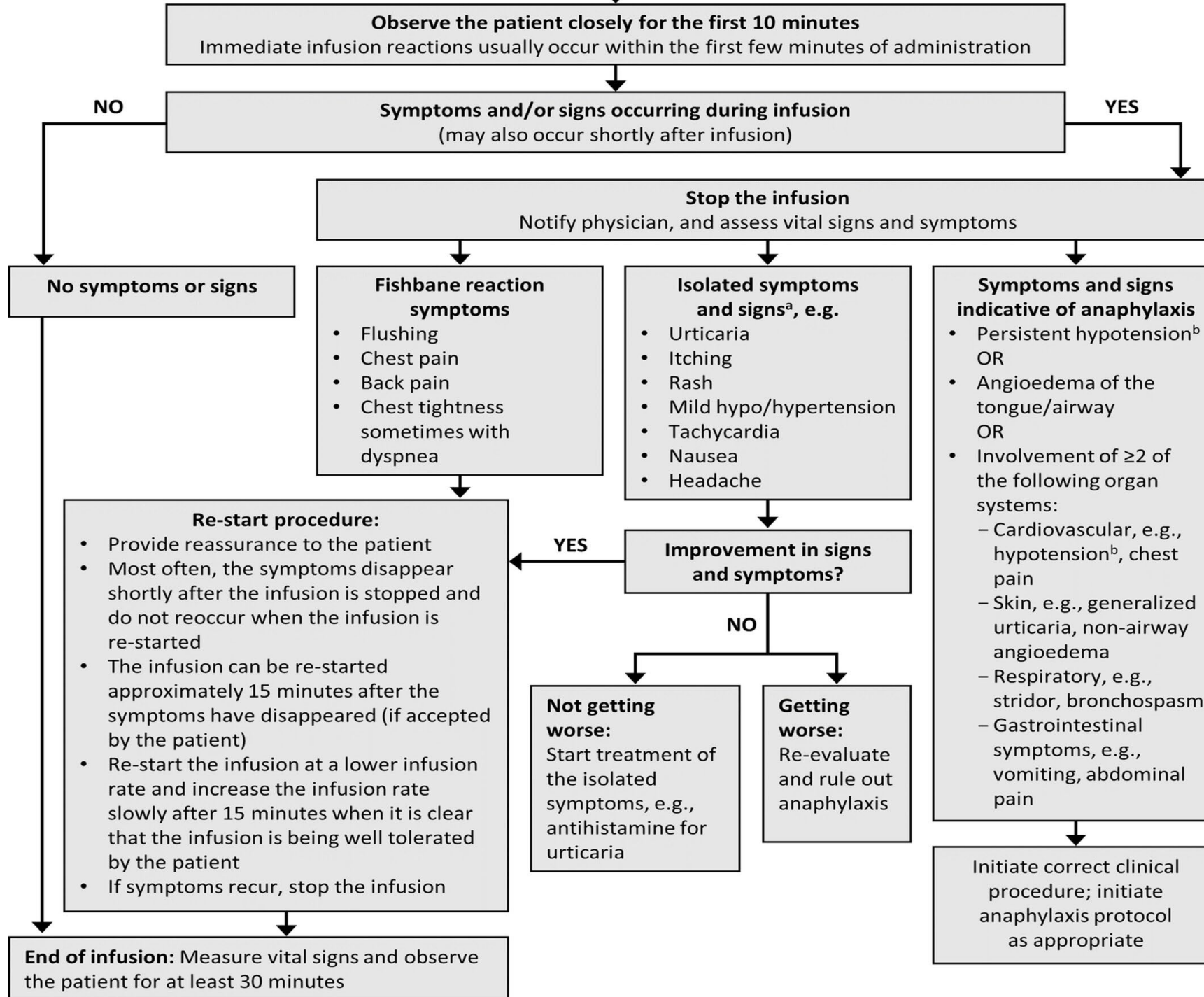
Hypersensitivity

- Rates of true IgE mediated hypersensitivity are very low < 0.1%
 - Risk similar among agents
- Complement activation-related pseudo-allergy (CARPA) 1%
 - Fishbane reaction
 - Flushing, myalgias, throat fullness
 - Caused by labile free iron
- Avoid premedications in the absence of multiple drug allergies

Infusion Reactions:

1. Warn patient about CARPA Symptoms





Case 1

- We document “intolerance” to iron sucrose and proceed with two doses of ferric carboxymaltose

Case 2

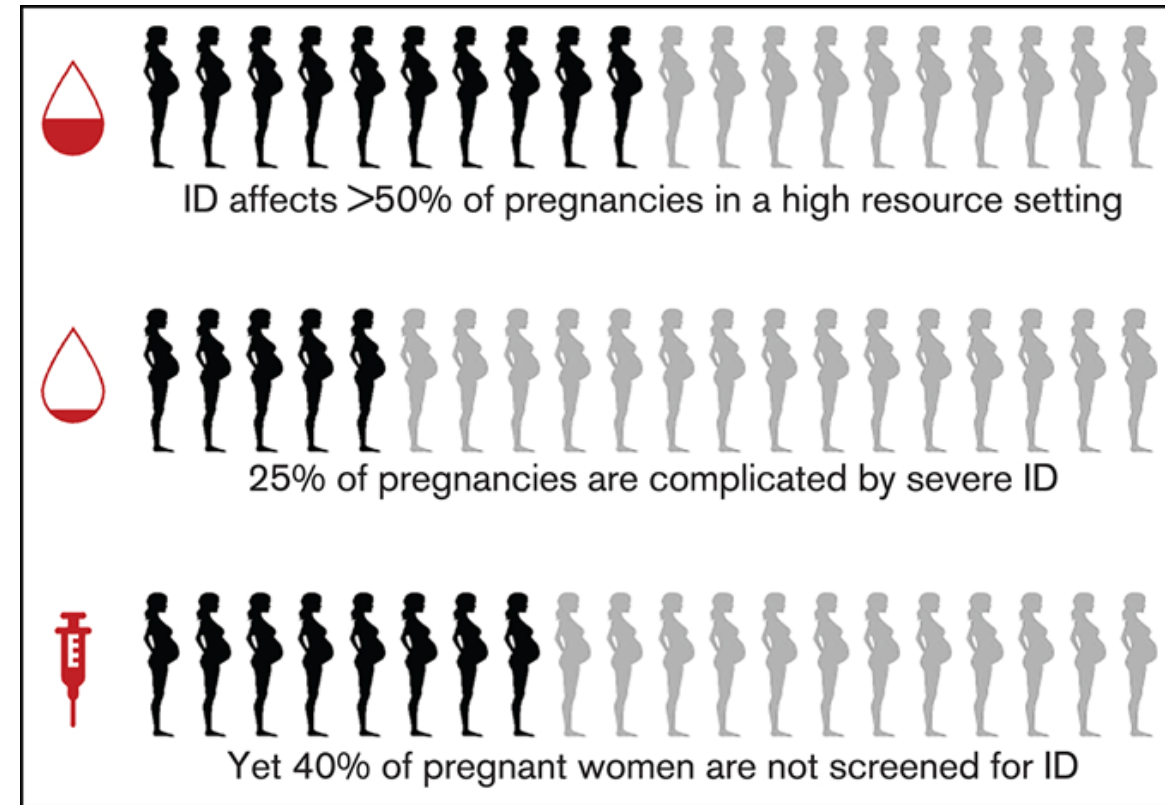
- 26yo G1P0 woman, 23 weeks gestation, found to be anemic on routine prenatal despite oral iron supplement and referred to heme for iron infusions

Component	1 mo ago
Ref Range & Units	
Iron	16 v
50 - 170 ug/dL	
Transferrin	399 ^
200 - 340 mg/dL	
Percent Saturation	3 v
16 - 48 %	
Resulting Agency	UVA MED LABS
Ferritin	8
5 - 200 NG/ML	

Units	
WBC	9.79
4.00 - 11.00	
K/UL	
RBC	3.49 v
4.20 - 5.20	
M/UL	
Hemoglobin	7.7 v
12.0 - 16.0	
G/DL	
Hematocrit	26.9 v
35.0 - 47.0 %	
MCV	77.1 v
83.0 - 95.0 FL	
MCH	22.1 v
28.0 - 32.0 PG	
MCHC	28.6 v
32.0 - 36.0	
G/DL	
RDW	20.4 ^
11.0 - 14.0 %	
Platelets	302
150 - 450	
K/UL	

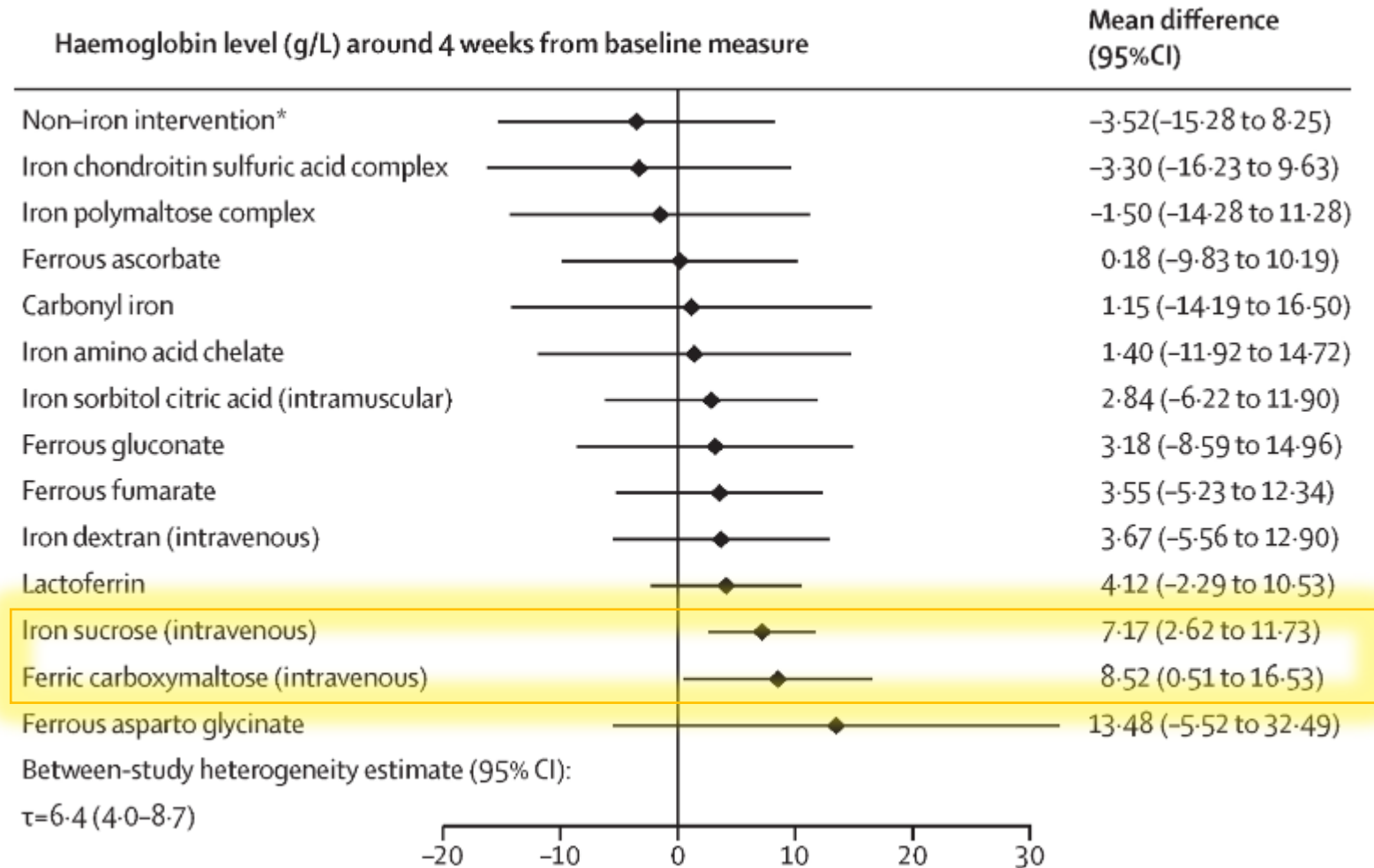
Iron Deficiency in Pregnancy

- serum ferritin concentration indexes the body's storage iron capacity but elevated ferritin is difficult to interpret
- % Saturation is useful because it is usually low prior to the development of anemia or microcytosis



Treatment of Iron deficiency

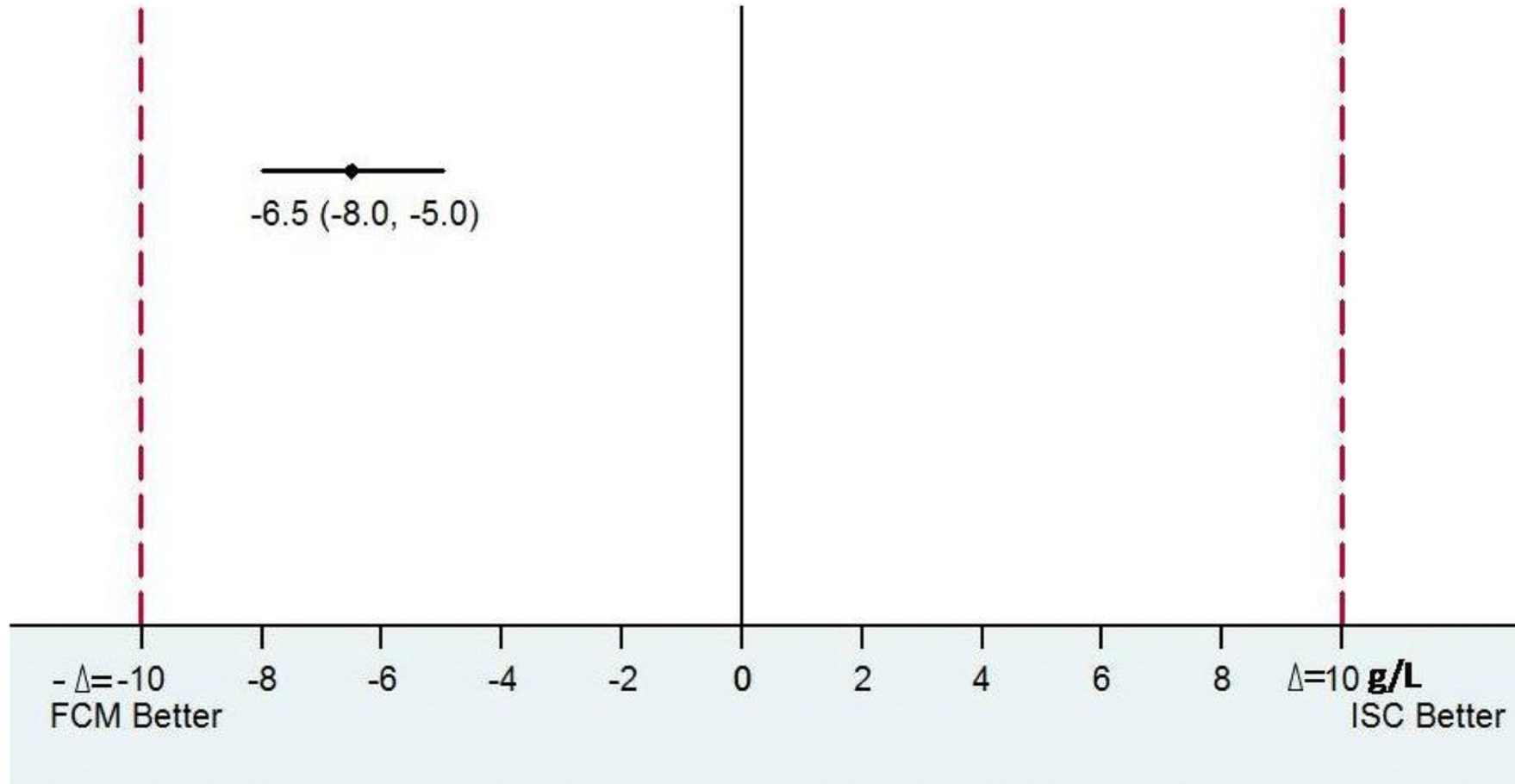
- Parenteral iron is preferred from the 2nd trimester onward
 - More effective
 - Better tolerated than FeSO₄



Case 2

- I recommend 2 doses of ferric carboxymaltose (FCM) for my patient
- insurance company says no, iron sucrose is preferred

Choice of Iron



Non-inferiority of FCM against ISC in change of Hb at 12 weeks from baseline

Case 2

- The insurance company relents and she gets 2 doses of FCM

Response to treatment

- Reticulocytosis usually begins within about 1 week
- Hemoglobin should increase by 1g/dL after 2-3 weeks
- Ferritin normalizes within 1 month
- Repeat CBC and iron studies 4-8 weeks after completing iron therapy

Case 2

- My patient's hemoglobin normalizes about 6 weeks after completing 2 doses of FCM

Case 3

- 65yo woman with a history of breast cancer s/p right simple mastectomy with sentinel lymph node biopsy now on aromatase inhibitor therapy with anastrozole. She had persistent fatigue and dyspnea post op and is found to be anemic by her PCP.

! CBC WITH DIFFERENTIAL AUTO

Component	5 mo ago
Ref Range & Units	
WBC	5.3
4.0 - 11.0 K/uL	
RBC	3.93
3.80 - 5.20 M/uL	
HGB	7.4 ↓
11.7 - 16.0 g/dL	
HCT	25.9 ↓
35.1 - 48.0 %	
MCV	66 ↓
80 - 99 fL	
MCH	19 ↓
26 - 34 pg	
MCHC	29 ↓
31 - 36 g/dL	
RDW	24.2 ↑
10.0 - 15.5 %	
Platelet	572 ↑
140 - 440 K/uL	

! IRON & TIBC

Component	5 mo ago
Ref Range & Units	
Iron	<19 ↓
30 - 160 mcg/dL	
UIBC	415 ↑
110 - 370 mcg/dL	

FERRITIN

Component	5 mo ago
Ref Range & Units	
Ferritin	23
10 - 291 ng/mL	

Case 3

- She is scheduled for breast reconstruction surgery in the next few months.

Patients scheduled to undergo major surgeries must be screened for perioperative iron deficiency as part of the patient blood management (PBM) program



What is the prevalence of iron deficiency in French patients scheduled for major surgeries?

The CARENFER PBM cross-sectional prospective study



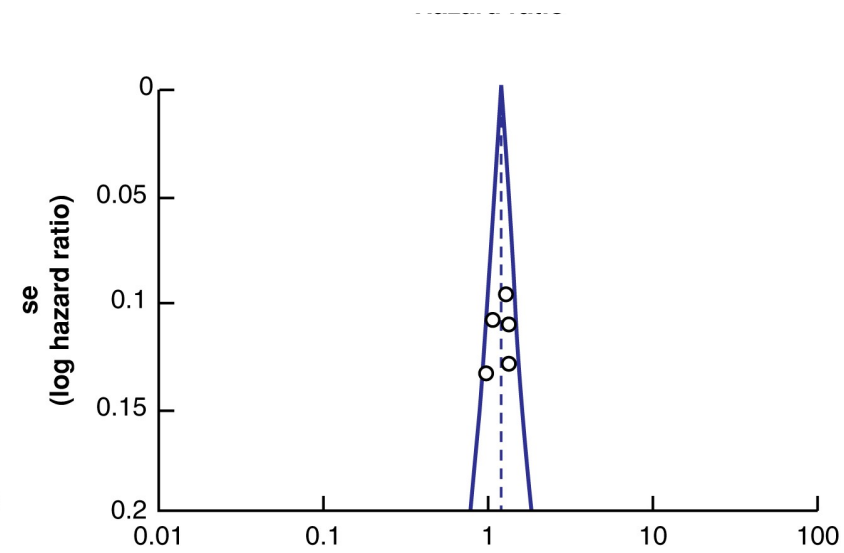
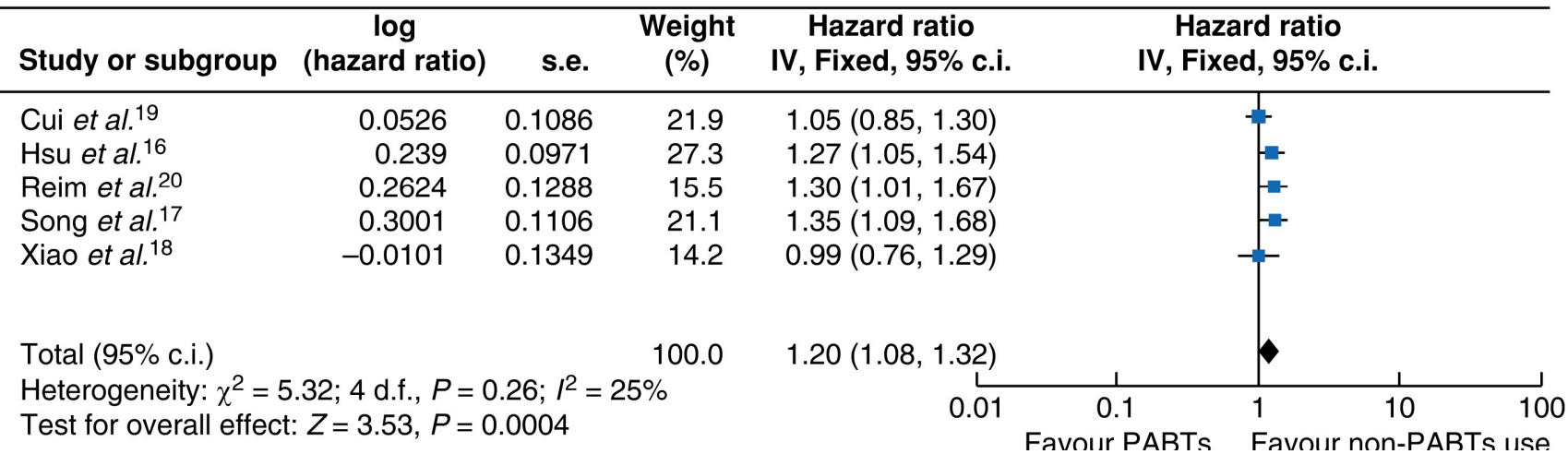
The study found:

	Prevalence of iron deficiency	Patients with iron deficiency + anemia	Patients receiving treatment for anemia and/or iron deficiency
Preoperative 	<p>47%</p>	<p>12.2%</p>	<p>7.7%</p>
Postoperative 	<p>45%</p>	<p>32.4%</p>	<p>21.7%</p>

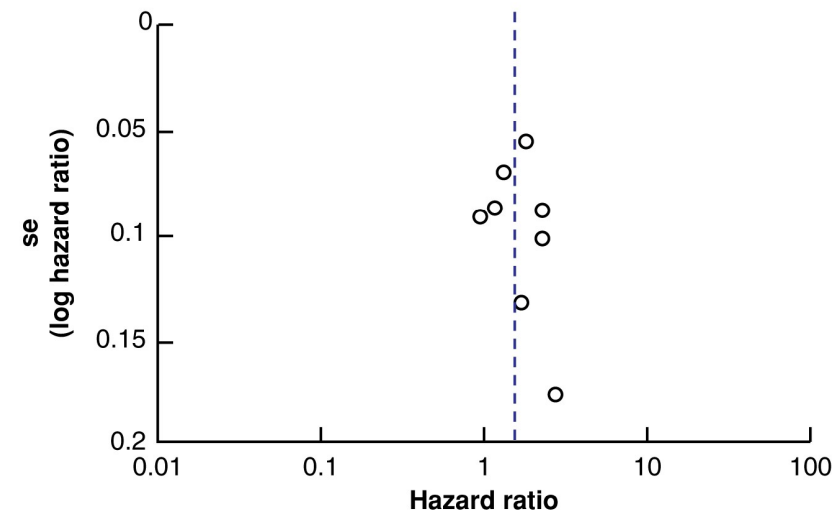
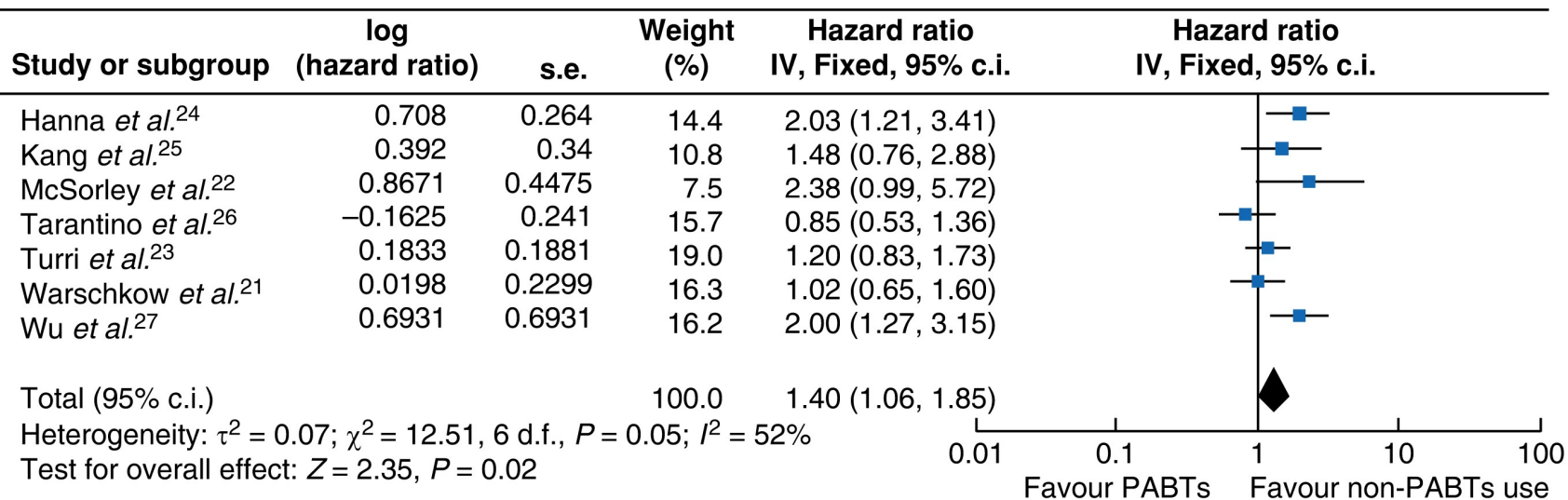
Iron deficiency continues to be prevalent in French patients scheduled for major surgery, indicating a dire need to improve screening and treatment as part of PBM to improve patient outcomes

Transfusion in Oncologic Surgery

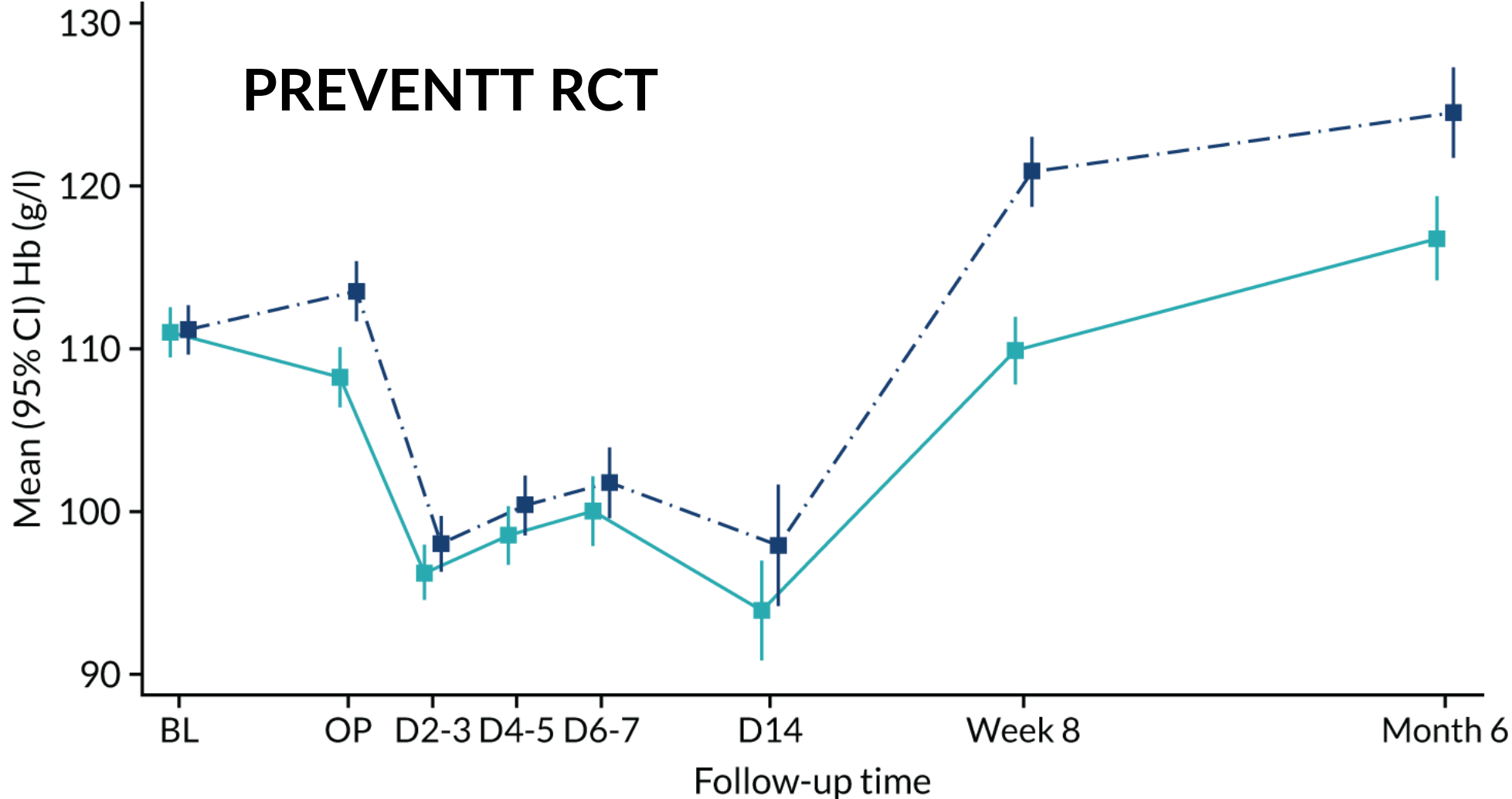
b OS in GC



d OS in CRC



PREVENTT RCT



Numbers of patients

IV iron	238	199	218	181	139	50	157	136
Placebo	234	206	197	158	122	52	155	132

Erythropoietin Supplementation

- anemia of chronic disease/inflammation
 - EBL >500mL
 - All cardiac surgery if Hgb<13
- CKD
- Patients declining blood transfusion

- Start 40,000 units weekly starting 3 weeks prior to surgery
 - Administer with IV iron even in the absence of iron deficiency

Perioperative Anemia

- Target hemoglobin 13 g/dL to minimize transfusion needs
- Non-urgent surgery should be postponed
- Give IV iron if if surgery is planned for < 6 weeks



Case 3

My patient receives 1g iron dextran administered over 1 hour

- 25mg test dose over 5 minutes
- 975mg over 1 hour
- Observe 30 minutes post infusion

Component	1 d ago
Ref Range & Units	
Ferritin	673 ^
5 - 200 NG/ML	

Component	1 d ago
Ref Range & Units	(4/9/24)
Iron	63
50 - 170 ug/dL	
Transferrin	252
140 - 330 mg/dL	
Percent Saturation	18
16 - 48 %	

Component	1 d ago
Ref Range & Units	(4/9/24)
WBC	5.28
4.00 - 11.00 K/UL	
RBC	4.59
4.20 - 5.20 M/UL	
Hemoglobin	13.0
12.0 - 16.0 G/DL	
Hematocrit	39.9
35.0 - 47.0 %	
MCV	86.9
83.0 - 95.0 FL	
MCH	28.3
28.0 - 32.0 PG	
MCHC	32.6
32.0 - 36.0 G/DL	
RDW	16.1 ^
11.0 - 14.0 %	
MPV	8.8 v
9.0 - 12.0 FL	
Platelets	360
150 - 450 K/UL	

Case 4

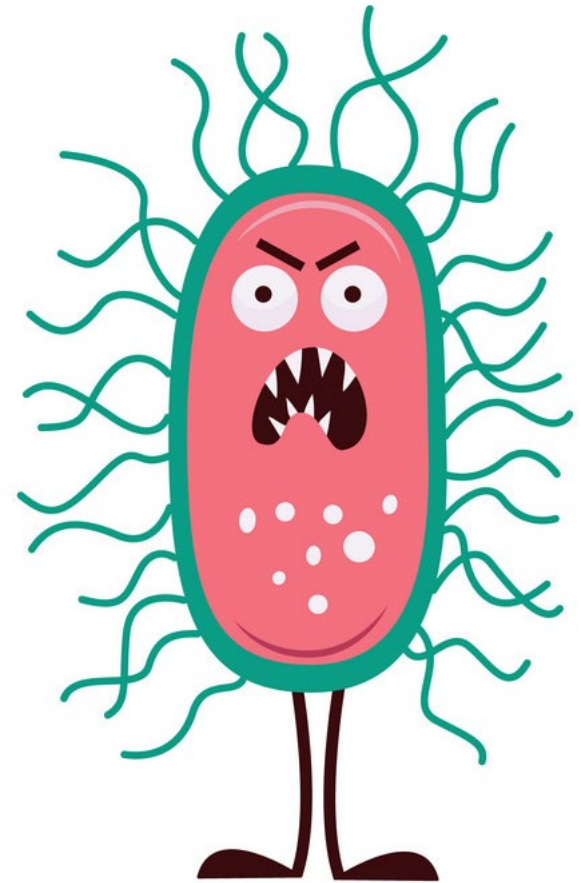
- 75yo man on iron supplementation with iron sucrose due to chronic GI bleeding. He comes in for his scheduled infusion. He reports recent diagnosis of pneumonia now on double antibiotic therapy.
 - Infusion calls to question safety of iron in setting of active infection

Component	1 mo ago
Ref Range & Units	(3/5/24)
Ferritin	15
20 - 275 NG/ML	▼

Component	1 mo ago
Ref Range & Units	(3/5/24)
WBC	7.81
4.00 - 11.00 K/UL	
RBC	4.25
4.60 - 6.20 M/UL	▼
Hemoglobin	11.8
14.0 - 18.0 G/DL	▼
Hematocrit	37.0
40.0 - 52.0 %	▼
MCV	87.1
83.0 - 95.0 FL	
MCH	27.8
28.0 - 32.0 PG	▼
MCHC	31.9
32.0 - 36.0 G/DL	▼
RDW	14.0
11.0 - 14.0 %	
MPV	9.8
9.0 - 12.0 FL	
Platelets	257
150 - 450 K/UL	

Iron and Infection

- Bacteria compete with their host to obtain iron which they need for DNA synthesis
- Hepcidin is increased during infection/inflammation to decrease iron availability to infectious organisms
- preexisting iron deficiency can impair T-cell, B-cell, and neutralizing antibody responses to infection



Iron and Infection

Outcome	No. of studies	No. of participants ^a		Treatment effect	P value	I ² , %
		Intravenous iron	Oral iron or no iron			
Primary outcome						
Infection	64	1101/10 010	955/9312	RR (95% CI): 1.16 (1.03 to 1.29)	.003	36
Continuous outcomes						
Hemoglobin	110	10 816	9720	MD (95% CI): 0.57 (0.50 to 0.64) g/dL	<.001	94
RBCs transfused	11	998	956	MD (95% CI): -0.20 (-0.32 to -0.08) cells	<.001	81
Hospital LOS	8	807	883	MD (95% CI): -0.43 (-1.10 to 0.24) d	.05	50
Dichotomous outcomes						
Treatment response ^b	60	4336/7137	2611/6165	RR (95% CI): 1.46 (1.32 to 1.60)	<.001	92
Mortality						
Short term (≤30 d)	15	40/1298	40/1292	RR (95% CI): 0.99 (0.69 to 1.42)	.73	0
Long term (>30 d)	12	165/2752	161/2258	RR (95% CI): 0.94 (0.75 to 1.18)	.63	0
Requirement for RBC transfusion	54	802/6256	989/6040	0.83 (0.76 to 0.89)	<.001	15

Iron and Infection

Table 2. Associations between receipt of intravenous iron and adverse outcomes

Outcome	Estimated Adjusted Association or Length of Stay	P Value
All-cause mortality within 30 d of admission ^a	0.86 (0.74 to 1.00)	0.04
All-cause 2010 mortality ^b	0.92 (0.85 to 1.00)	0.04
Mean length of stay, d	10.1 (9.7 to 10.5) versus 10.5 (10.3 to 10.7)	0.05
Readmission for infection or all-cause mortality within 30 d of discharge ^a	1.08 (0.96 to 1.22)	0.19

Estimated adjusted association and length of stay data are presented with 95% confidence intervals. Results show the comparison of receipt versus no receipt of intravenous iron adjusted for age, duration of ESRD, sex, race, geographic location of ESRD network, coronary artery disease, other cardiac disease, congestive heart failure, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease, diabetes mellitus, cerebrovascular disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, alcohol dependence, drug dependence, tobacco use, and the infected organ system.

a Odds ratio.

b Hazard ratio.

Case 4

- My patient is afebrile, vitals are normal and reports feeling well so we proceed with his iron infusion.

Thank You

EMILY COURIC CLINICAL CANCER CENTER