

UTILITY OF INTRAVENOUS IRON CARBOXYMALTOSÉ IN A SINGLE DOSE IN THE CONTROL OF ANEMIA IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE STAGE 3-4.

JL. Merino, B. Espejo, B. Bueno, Y. Amézquita, V. Paraíso. Hospital U. del Henares. Madrid. Spain.

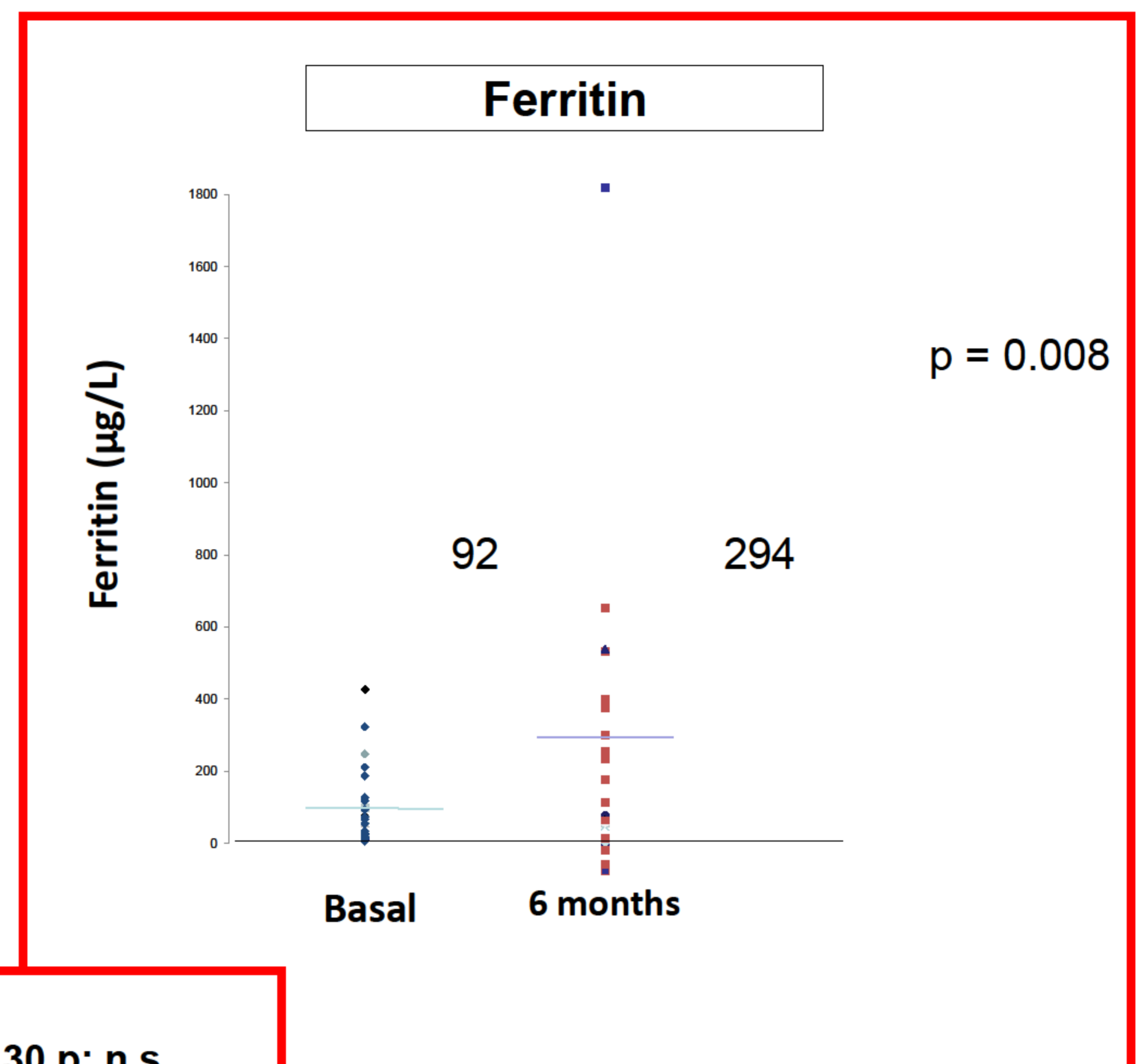
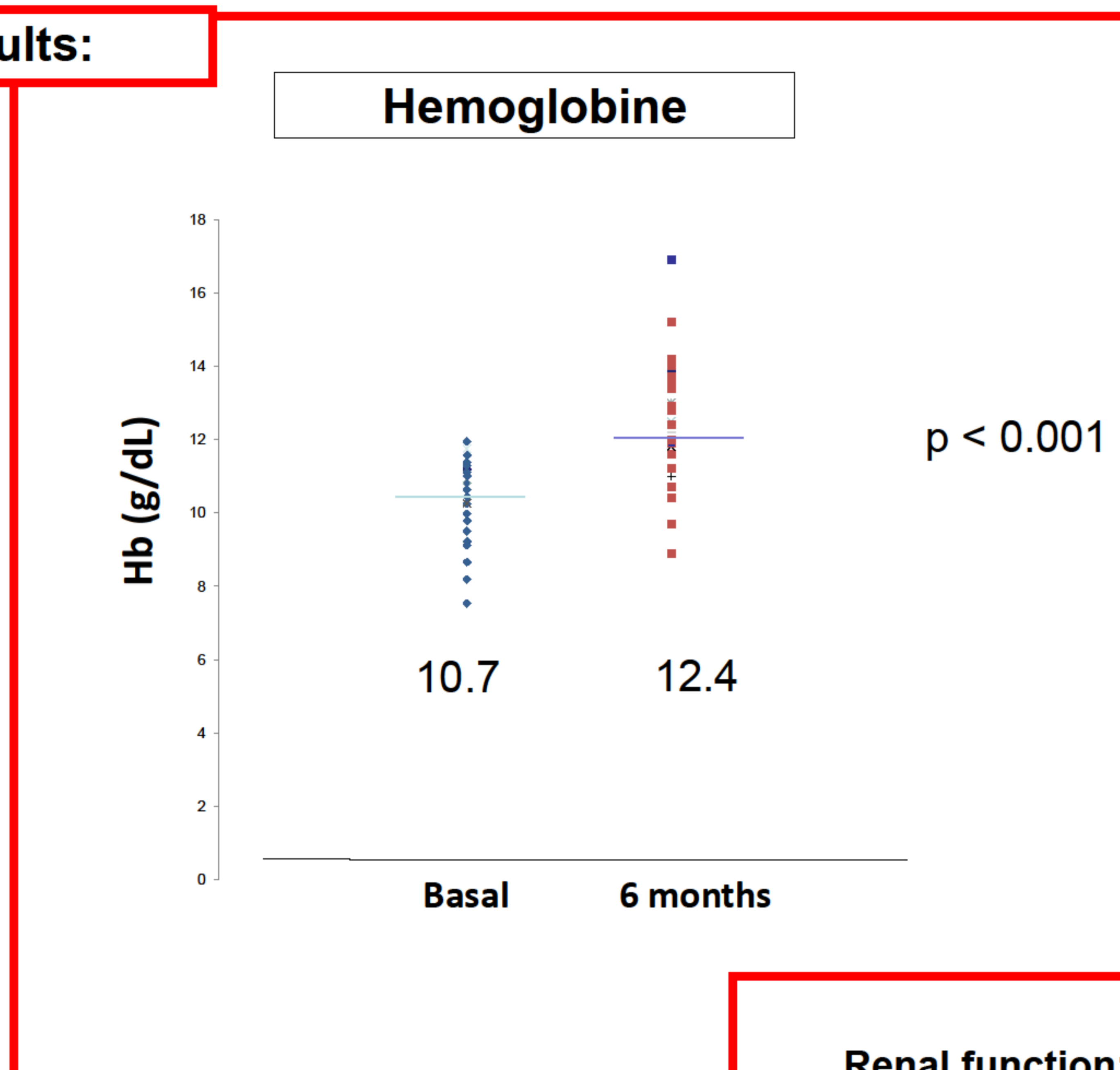
Introduction:

The presence of anemia of multifactorial cause, with an iron deficiency component in chronic kidney disease is a common fact. Tolerance to oral iron supplementation is irregular, as well as its effectiveness in patients with advanced renal disease. There are several iv formulas with potential side effects and administration discomfort. The iron carboxymaltose allows for a simple dosage with few side effects which permits a good control of anemia.

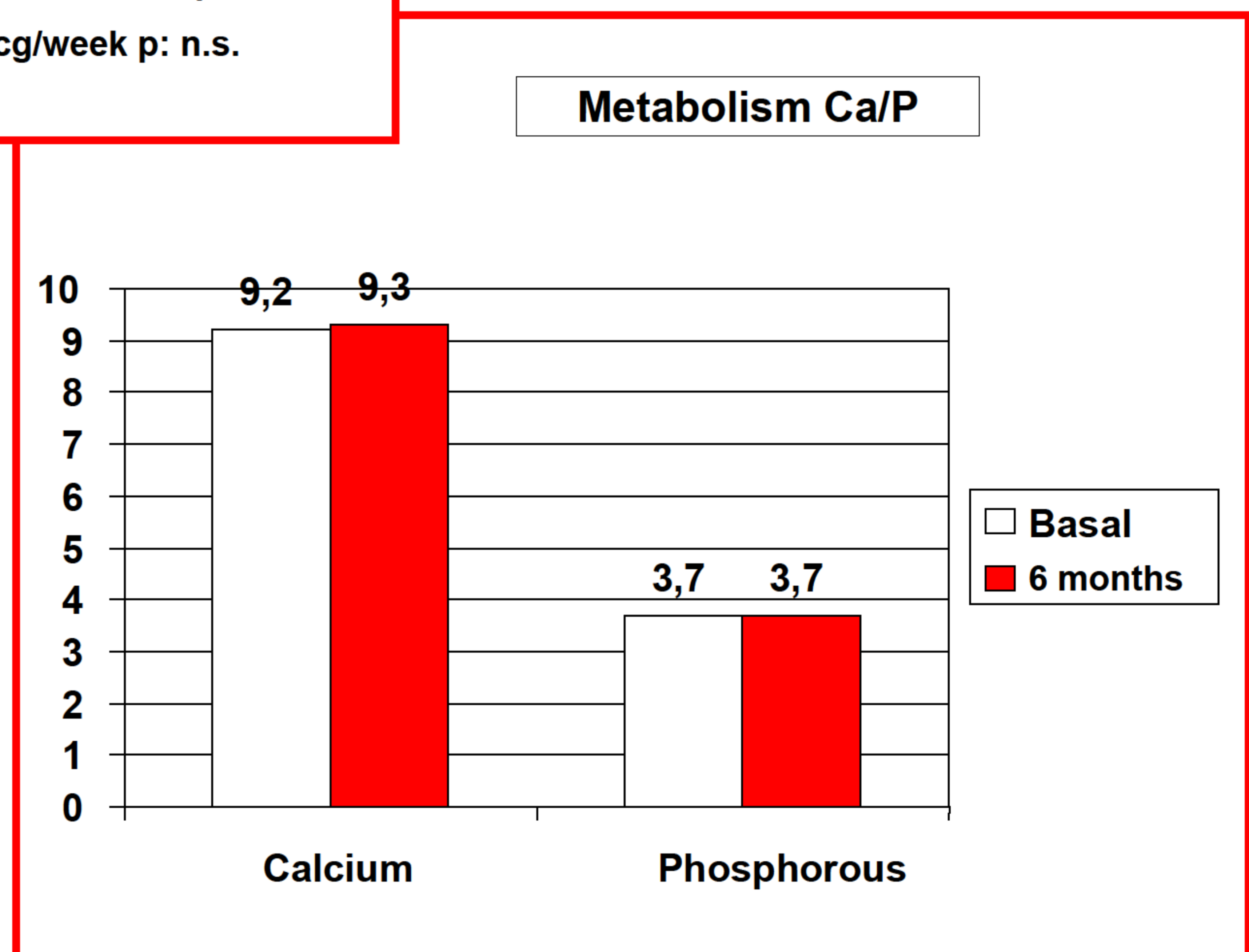
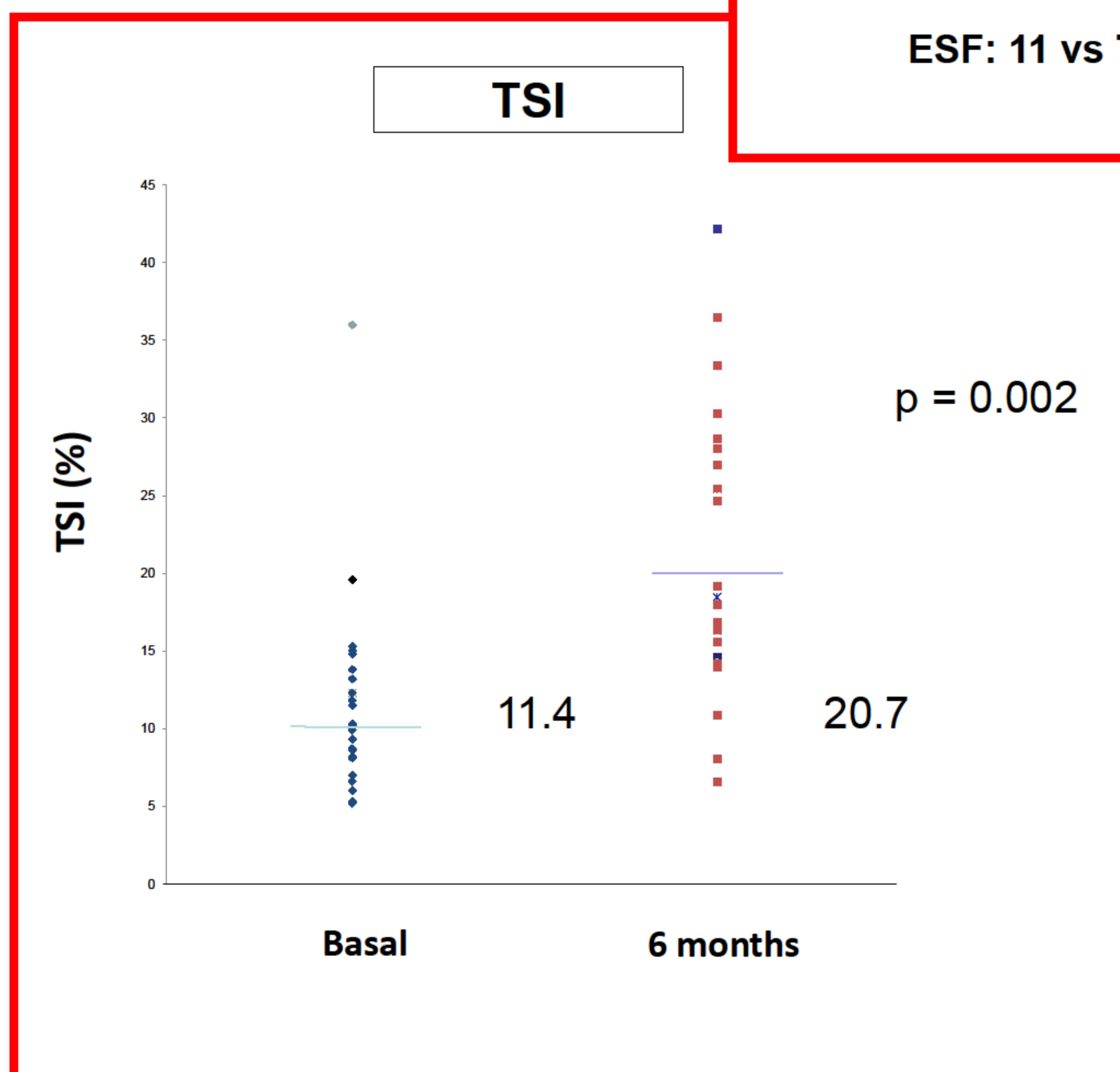
Material and Methods:

Patients with chronic kidney disease on an outpatient basis of nephrology were included, with associated anemia and need for iv iron supplements. We proceeded to administer a single dose of intravenous iron carboxymaltose, for 15 minutes in 250 cc of 0.9 % sodium chloride solution. The standard dose was 1000 mg, not exceeding 15 mg of iron per Kg of body weight. 32 patients with administration of IV iron carboxymaltose were analyzed with basal control and after 6 months. The mean age was 79 ± 9 years. Etiologies of renal disease: 12 nephroangiosclerosis, 8 not known, 5 diabetes, 4 interstitial and 3 glomerular. Eleven patients in turn received erythropoietic stimulating factors (ESF).

Results:



Renal function: GFR: 29 vs 30 p: n.s.
ESF: 11 vs 7 mcg/week p: n.s.



Conclusions:

The administration of iron carboxymaltose in a single iv dose in patients with chronic kidney disease appears safe and effective. Allowing for a well-tolerated simple dosage, reducing the number of punctures, with minimal side effects. There were no difference in phosphorus level at six months.

