4CPS-206

EVALUATION OF IRON CARBOXYMALTOSE VS IRON SUCROSE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE CONTROL OF ANAEMIA IN HOSPITALISED PATIENTS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Iron carboxymaltose (ICM) and **iron sucrose (IS)** are two types of intravenous iron used for the treatment of iron-deficiency anaemia.

Differences between the dosing regimen and hospital length stay have led many centres to perform cost-effectiveness studies with variable results.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To compare the **effectiveness** and **cost** of intravenous ICM vs IS for the control of anaemia in hospitalised patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A retrospective (April 2021 - April 2022) cohort study was performed in anemic patients (Hb≤12g/dL)

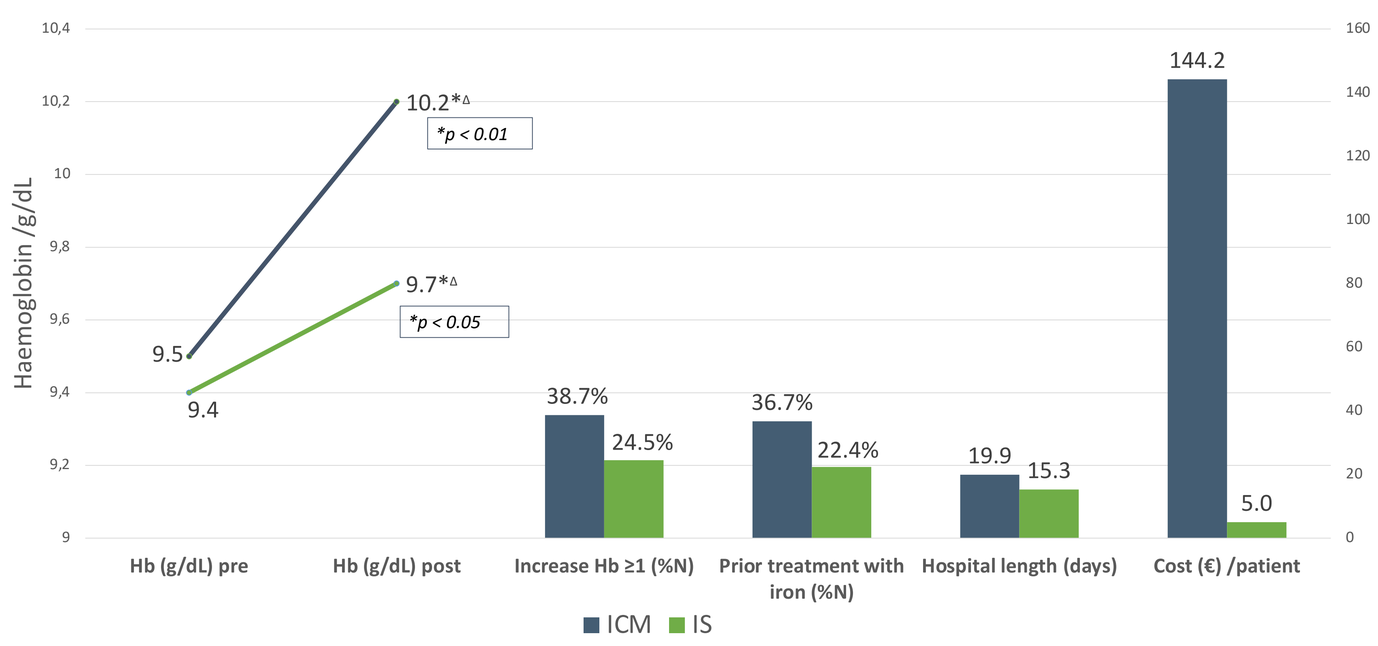
- **IS**: ≥3 X 100mg
- **ICM**: 500 - 1000mg single-dose

- ✓ Age, gender
- ✓ Total dose administered
- ✓ Hb pre, post-treatment (>6 days)
- ✓ Patients with increased Hb≥1g/dL
- ✓ Prior treatment with oral iron
- ✓ Hospital length of stay
- ✓ Direct cost

Cohorts were matched for baseline characteristics (age, gender and hospital service) and initial Hb values. Data was compared using student's t test with SPSS v.22.0.

RESULTS

	ICM	IS
Age (years ± SD)	75.5 ± 13.8	75.9 ± 13.6
Patients (N) (% women)	49 (63.3%)	49 (63.3%)
Total dose administered (mg ± SD)	867.4 ± 233.0 26.5% → 500mg 73.5% → 1000mg	438.8 ± 199.9 42.9% → 300mg 26.5% → 400mg 30.6% → >500mg
Primary Service	Surgical: 22.5% Medical: 77.5%	Surgical: 22.5% Medical: 77.5%



Δ No significant differences between both cohorts (p=0.06)

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

ICM and IS administration resulted in an **improvement of Hb levels in both cohorts** without showing a significant difference in the hospital length of stay. ICM treatment generated an **increase of direct costs**.

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