5PSQ-020

STUDY ON THE USE OF FERRIC CARBOXYMALTOSE ACCORDING TO THE PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC PROTOCOL IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Evaluate the adequacy of ferric carboxymaltose prescriptions in relation to the actual analytical requirements of each patient. According to the technical data sheet (TDS), ferric carboxymaltose (Fe) is indicated for the treatment of iron deficiency when rapid administration is necessary, or when the oral route cannot be used or has proven ineffective.

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate ferric carboxymaltose (FC) prescriptions made by different clinical services in a tertiary care hospital, according to compliance with the pharmacotherapeutic protocol approved by the hospital's Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective Observational Study

January –Decenber 2024

All FC prescriptions requested through a dynamic form in the Farmatools® software were evaluated daily to validate their appropriateness according to the established protocol.

Variables collected

- **Sex** or
- **Resquesting department**
- **Prior oral treatment**

Inclusion criterio:

Anemic patients scheduled for major bleeding surgery

Hb ≤13 g/dl

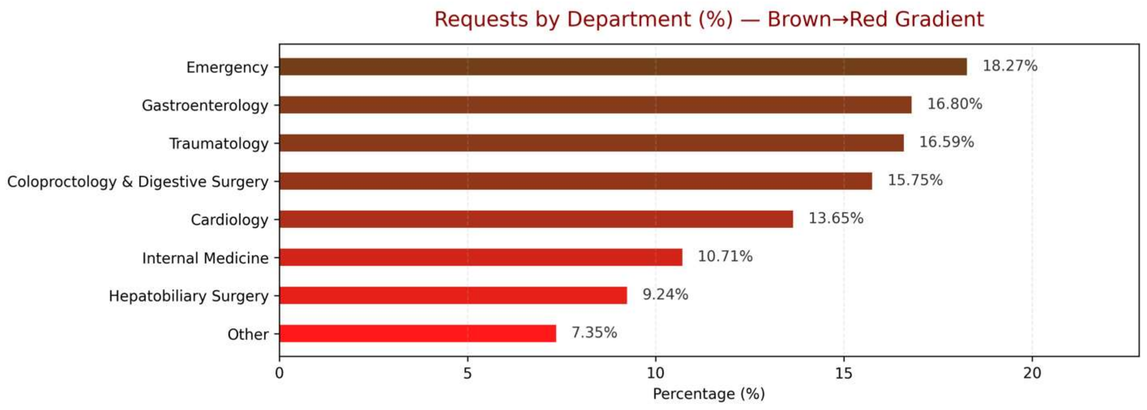
IST ≤20%

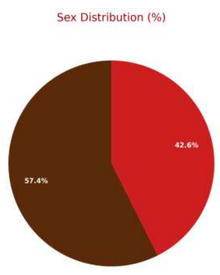
previous oral iron treatment and/or need for a rapid response

- **Hemoglobina levels before anfter administraction**
- **IST**
- **Request status: approved** or **rejected**
- **Reason for rejection**

RESULTS

476 requests: Approved = 88,65% (422) and Rejected: 11,35% (54)
Prior oral iron: 18,48%
Mean baseline Hb: 8,61g/dl
Mean baseline ΔHb post-administration: +3,31g/dl
Rejerted reason: IST>20% (81,20%) No prior oral iron (18,80%)





Woman represented a higher proportion of request tan men. This may reflect the underlying prevalence of iron deficiency/anemia in the referral population.

Departments: Most request originated from Emergency, Gastroenterology and Traumatology. Surgical units (Coloproctology & Digestive Surgery and Hepatology Surgery) also contributed a substancial share.

CONCLUSION

Parenteral administration of FC offers better tolerability compared to oral administration, although it is not free from adverse effects. This study shows that pharmaceutical intervention prevented the inappropriate use of FC in patients who were not candidates for administration due to analytical values and/or lack of prior oral iron treatment. Therefore, pharmaceutical intervention is key to ensuring that patients receive medication appropriate to their clinical and analytical needs..

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