

EFFECTIVENESS OF CARBOXIMALTOSE IRON IN PREOPERATIVE ANAEMIA TREATMENT

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

carboxymaltose intravenous iron (CII)

correction of
perioperative anemia

reduction of red
blood cell
transfusion (RBCT)

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observational retrospective unicentric study including surgical patients who received CII between January 2017 and December 2018. in a third level hospital.

Variables collected: sex, age, CII dose, baseline and perioperative haemoglobin (HB), time passed between the CII administration and the surgical procedure.


Effectiveness: percentage of patients with an increase in HB in preoperative stage compared to baseline HB (bHB) > 1 g/dL and the difference and number of transfusion after the surgical procedure.

Data were expressed: average \pm standard deviation and the analysis test used was chi-square.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

effectiveness of CII for surgical patients and to describe the transfusional requirements

RESULTS

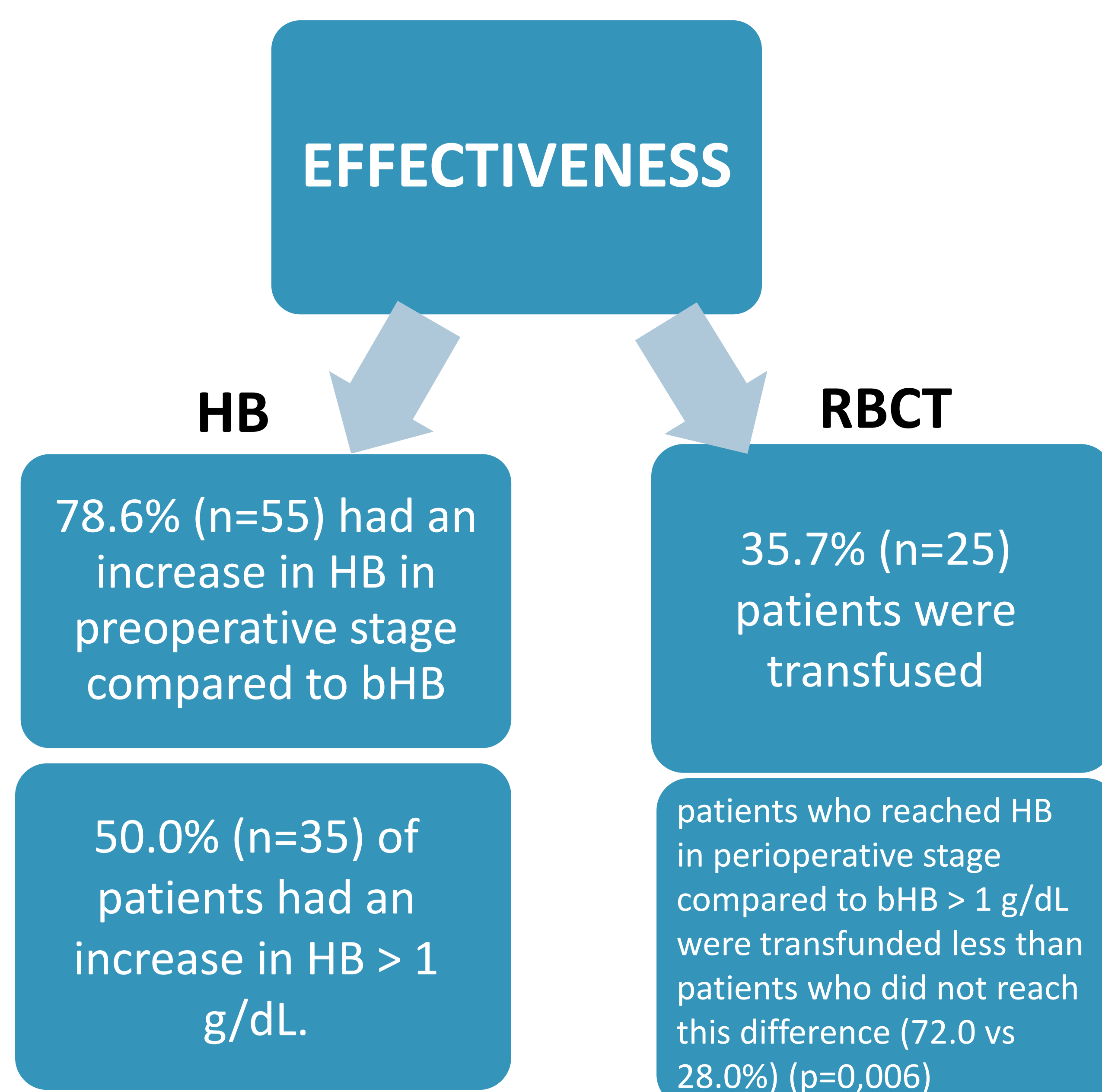
 68.8% women
Age = 58,3 \pm 15.0 years

N=70

CII Dose = 1274.3 g \pm 352.5

bHB = 9.8 \pm 1.2; perioperative HB = 11.0 \pm 1.4

time between CII and the surgery: 37.7 \pm 41.2 days.



CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

CII has demonstrated clinical effectiveness due to an increase of HB in most of patients. In addition, CII administration has reduced RBCT of the included patients however, is necessary the design of a comparative study with a cohort of surgical patients without CII administration.