

ORAL AND INTRAVENOUS IRON IN THE TREATMENT OF PERIOPERATIVE ANAEMIA

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Anaemia is common in perioperative period and is associated with worse patient outcomes. Carboxymaltose intravenous iron (CII) administration contributes to its correction, at the expense of greater cost. Oral iron might be a more efficient alternative, so an assessment of effectiveness is needed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observational, retrospective, single centre study. Data was obtained from medical prescription covering a two-year period (January 2017 – December 2018). Surgical patients who received CII and oral iron in combination during perioperative period were included.

Variables collected: sex, age, type of surgery, hemoglobin (Hb) before and after treatment with CII and oral iron, and duration of treatment.

Median and range was calculated for quantitative variables. Percentage was selected as descriptive measure for discrete variables.

The primary variable considered to assess the **effectiveness** of the treatments was an increase of Hb > 1 g/dL in preoperative and post-operative period in comparison with basal Hb in both stages.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Assessment of effectiveness of oral iron and CII as combined therapy in the treatment of perioperative anaemia in surgical patients.

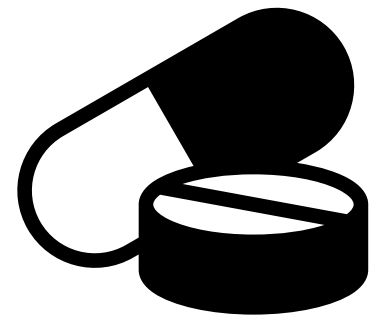
RESULTS

 85.3% women
median age of 47 years
N=37

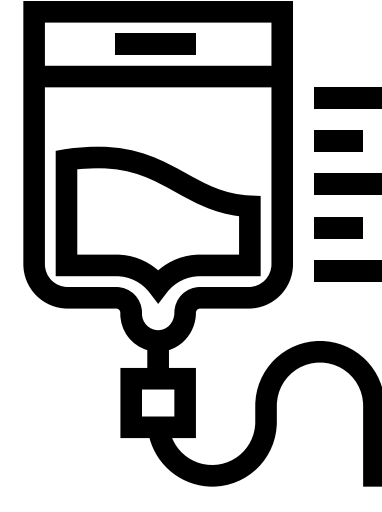
67% gynecological
14% digestive

Preoperative period:

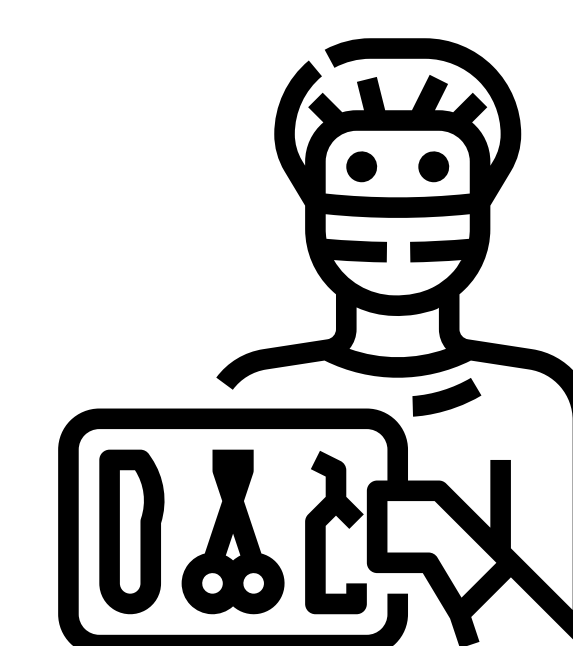
N=18, oral iron
Hb: 10.2 g/dL

 75.5 days

Hb: 10.2 g/dL
11.1% ↑Hb > 1 g/dL

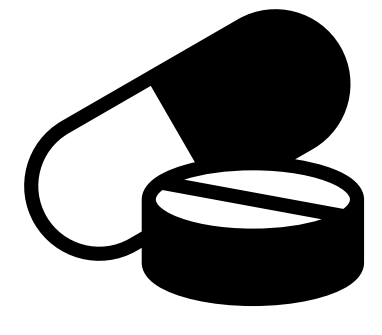
 CII

Hb: 11.0 g/dL
27.8% ↑Hb > 1 g/dL



Post-operative period:

N=34, oral iron
Hb: 10.6 g/dL

 56.6 days

Hb: 12.6 g/dL
52.9% ↑Hb > 1 g/dL

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

- CII treatment was more effective than oral iron in perioperative period.
- Oral iron treatment was more effective in post-operative period in comparison with preoperative period.