

IRON CORNER

IV Iron Administration

Purpose

To assure the safe and appropriate administration of intravenous iron.

Population Covered

Infant, pediatric, adolescent, adult, and geriatric patients receiving intravenous iron.

Definitions

Iron studies. Iron studies include ferritin, TIBC, serum iron, and percent transferrin saturation.

Supplemental Information

Indications

- Iron is critical for normal hemoglobin synthesis to maintain oxygen transport and myoglobin to facilitate oxygen transfer in muscles. Additionally, iron is necessary for cellular metabolism and synthesis of DNA and numerous enzymes.
- The total body iron content of an adult ranges from 2 to 4 grams. Assuming total body iron of 3,600 mg a typical distribution would be 2,200 mg as hemoglobin iron, 1,000 mg as ferritin and hemosiderin iron, 300 mg as myoglobin iron and 100 mg as iron in cytochromes and enzymes.
- The administration of exogenous erythropoietin increases red blood cell production and iron utilization. The increased iron may lead to absolute or functional iron deficiency with iron deficient erythropoiesis and a suboptimal response to exogenous erythropoietin.
- Iron deficiency is absolute when the hematologic indication of iron stores are low as determined by lab values such as ferritin, serum iron or transferrin saturation percent. Many consider a ferritin of less than 100 ng/mL to be consistent with decreased iron stores.
- Patients with functional iron deficiency do not meet laboratory criteria for absolute iron deficiency.

However, when IV iron is administered, these patients will demonstrate an increase in hemoglobin/hematocrit or a dose reduction in erythropoietin with stable hemoglobin/hematocrit. These patients typically have a transferrin saturation less than 20%.

One should obtain baseline laboratory studies for ferritin, serum iron and iron binding capacity before beginning iron therapy. Labs should be Hemoglobin, reticulocyte count and reticulocyte hemoglobin content are also of value.

Iron supplements may be necessary when the following lab values are obtained:

- Ferritin less than 100 ng/mL and or
- Transferrin saturation less than 20%.

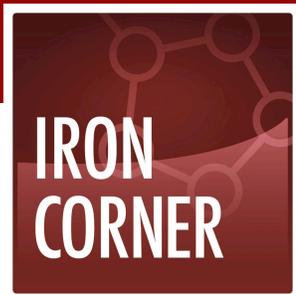
Note: Even if the absence of iron deficiency, intravenous iron is recommended in patients receiving exogenous erythropoietic stimulating agents (ESA).

Intravenous iron is indicated as a source of iron replacement in iron deficiency anemia if the patient:

- Cannot tolerate oral iron.
- Is considered unreliable to continue oral iron for an extended period of time.
- Has a malabsorption syndrome.
- Has an inflammatory process.
- Has kidney disease or heart failure.
- Is being treated with exogenous ESA.
- Has a need to rapidly replete iron stores Has ongoing bleeding with associated iron losses greater than the patient's capacity to absorb oral iron.

References

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3. Inpatient Pharmacy Guidelines. (2003). University Hospital of Arkansas, Arkansas.
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5. Center for Bloodless Care, Meridian Health System. Jersey Shore Medical Center, Neptune, New Jersey.
6. Torres, S., Sorensen, E.R., Bliss-Holtz, J., & Neibart, R. (2001) Implication of iron in a transfusion alternative program (bloodless) in the cardiac surgery patient. Jersey Shore Medical Center, Neptune, New Jersey.



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