These data suggest that IV iron should be considered a safe alternative for iron deficiency treatment in pediatrics when oral iron is either unsuccessful or contraindicated” Boucher et al (2018).

Abstract:

Background: Iron deficiency is a common and clinically diverse hematologic disorder in childhood for which oral iron is often an infeasible or ineffective treatment option. Intravenous (IV) iron can be an efficient and highly successful means of iron replacement but its use has not been well-characterized on a large scale in pediatrics.

Results: A total of 1,088 doses of IV iron administered to 194 patients met inclusion criteria. A wide variety of specialties prescribed IV iron, with gastroenterology, hematology, and hospital medicine being the highest users in this cohort. A majority of patients (68%) required multiple infusions and dosing was highly variable, ranging from 1.3–1,030 mg per infusion. Premedication use was infrequent (10.3% of doses) and no severe infusion-associated reactions occurred.

Conclusions: IV iron is commonly prescribed by certain pediatric specialties but there is little standardization in the indications, formulations, or dosing. These data suggest that IV iron should be considered a safe alternative for iron deficiency treatment in pediatrics when oral iron is either unsuccessful or contraindicated.
Abstract:


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