

E39

Efficacy of ferric carboxymaltose (Ferinject®) in anemic patients anticipating pancreaticoduodenectomy

Jangho PARK¹, Sang-Jae PARK*¹, Sung-Sik HAN¹, Hyeong Min PARK¹

¹Center For Liver & Pancreato-biliary Cancer, National Cancer Center, Republic of Korea

Background : Perioperative transfusion is reported to be an independent risk factor not only for postoperative complications, but also for early recurrence of periampullary carcinoma after PD. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of ferric carboxymaltose (FCM) in reducing the need for perioperative transfusion in iron deficiency anemia (IDA) patients scheduled for pancreaticoduodenectomy (PD).

Methods : Twenty-two male patients (hemoglobin [Hb] 7 to < 13 g/dl) and 18 female patients (Hb 7 to < 12 g/dl) were enrolled in the study group and administered FCM 1–3 weeks before PD. The perioperative transfusion rate was the primary endpoint; morbidity, length of postoperative hospital stay, change in hematological parameters after FCM injection, and adverse effects of FCM were also investigated.

Results : The perioperative transfusion rate of the study group was 22.5% (9/40). Hb level was significantly higher on the day of the operation compared to baseline ($p=0.0005$). Levels of Hb, transferrin saturation, and ferritin were higher at the follow-up compared to baseline ($p=0.0084$; $p=0.033$; and, respectively, $p<0.0001$).

Conclusions : FCM administration was associated with a reduced need for perioperative transfusion and can safely stabilize hematological parameters.

Corresponding Author : **Sang-Jae PARK** (spark@ncc.re.kr)