



IRON CHELATION TREATMENT GUIDELINES

- Enclosed guidelines have been formulated after a consensus meeting held on March 28. 2009 in Karachi
- Following participants from across Pakistan attended the meeting and gave their valuable input
- Prof. Jovaria Mannan (Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore)
- Prof. Ataullah Mazhar (Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital)
- Dr. Tahir Shamsi (National Institute of Blood Disease, Karachi)
- Dr. Saquib Ansari (National Institute of Blood Disease, Karachi)
- Dr. Zainab (Hussaini Blood Bank, Karachi)
- Dr. Sarfaraz Jafri (Hussaini Blood Bank, Karachi)
- Dr. Waleed Bin Azhar (Fatimid Foundation)
- Dr. Muhammad Aslam (Children Hospital, Multan)
- Dr. Adil Akhtar | (Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore)
- Dr. Rumeela (Zainabia Blood Blank, Hyderabad)
- Afterwards Prof. Jovaria Mannan, Dr. Adil Akhter and Dr. Tahir Shamsi formulated enclosed guidelines keeping in mind the local needs
- These guidelines have been endorsed by the Advisory Board of Thalassemia Federation of Pakistan (TFP)

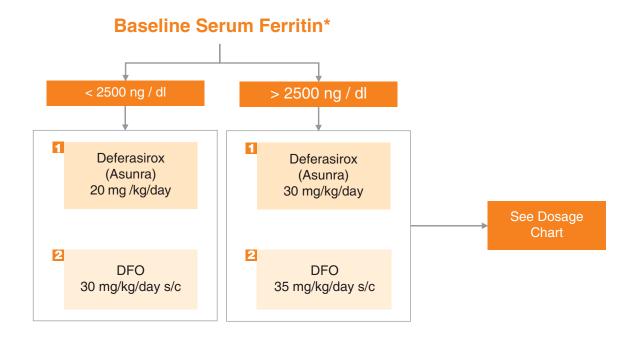
Prof. Yasmin Rashid Secretary, TFP **Prof. Jovaria Mannan**Chairperson, Adivsory Board
TFP

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

Following points should be considered while referring to guidelines

- The dosage mentioned for any iron chelator in the boxes is optimum dosage for that scenario and to achieve that, follow the dosage chart at the end of the document
- Number mentioned against each drug denotes priority and choice order.
 Switching to next priority drug should be based on resistance / intolerance to prior therapy
- While monitoring serum ferritin, falsely increased readings could be encountered due to following reasons
 - Inadequate dosage of iron chelators
 - Non Compliance with iron chelation
 - Excess of Vitamin C either prior to chelation or in the form of multivitamins
 - Acute flare up of Hepatitis
 - Acute Infections
 - Lab errors (Different labs)
- None of the mentioned iron chelators should be used without careful monitoring of their potential side effects.
- While monitoring serum ferritin, falsely decreased readings could be encountered due to following reasons
 - Lab errors (Elisa or Dilutions)
 - Decreased Vitamin C levels

1st visit for Chelation Age: 2 - 3 years After 10 – 20 transfusions or serum ferritin > 1000 ng/dl



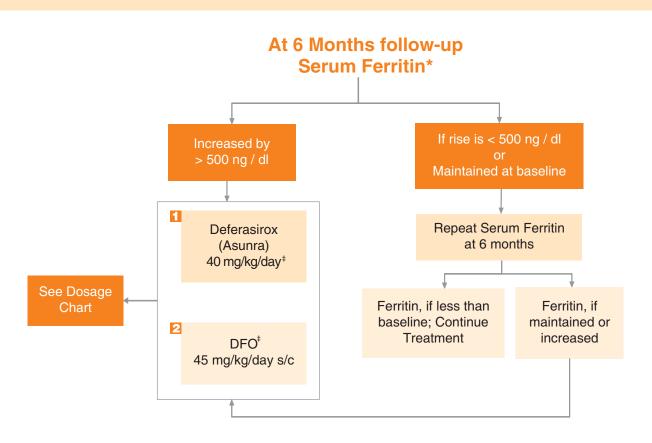
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^{*}Serum Ferritin:

Do not do if there is any fever, acute infection of respiratory or GI tract, hepatitis or any other infections

[■] Follow – up ferritin levels should not be done earlier than 6 months

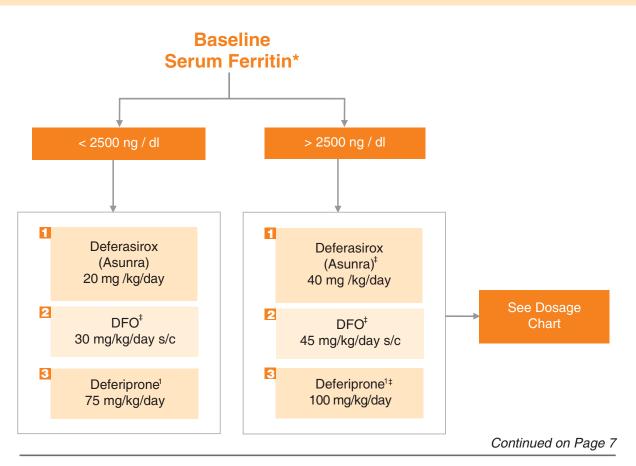
Age: 2 - 3 years



[‡] This is the maximum recommended dose for the given scenario, to achieve this dosage please refer to dosage chart *Serum Ferritin:

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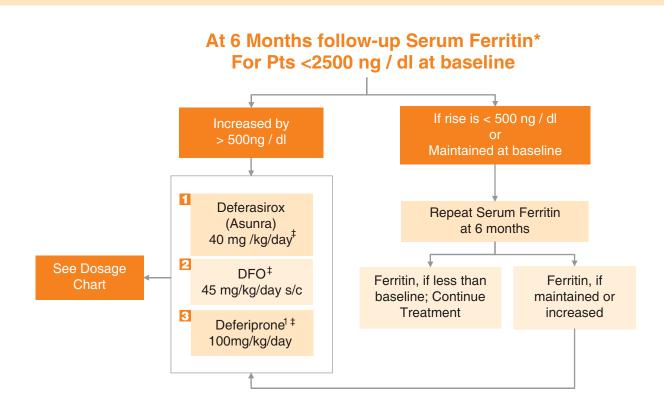


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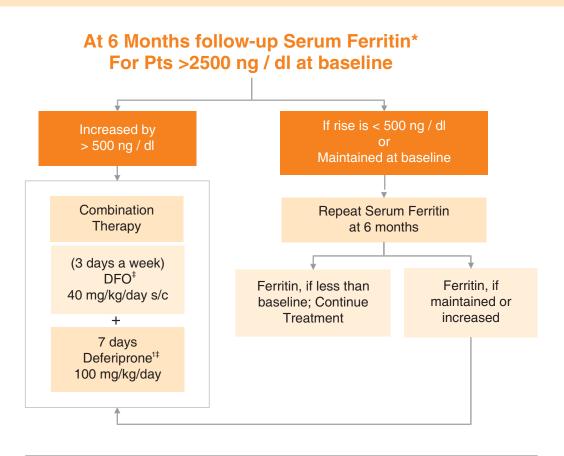
¹Deferiprone: Should not be considered if weekly CBC monitoring for neutropenia (Absolute Neutrophil Count < 1500 => TLC x % neutrophils) cannot be ensured



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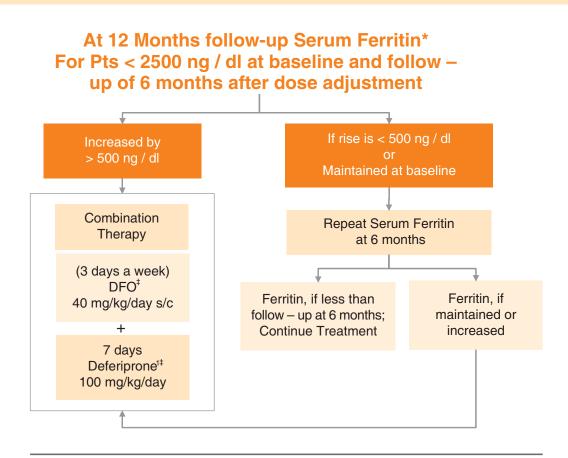


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DOSAGE CHART

Key points to be considered while starting any of the following Iron Chelators

- Deferasirox (Asunra)
 - Always Start at 20 mg / kg / day and escalate according to dosage chart
- Desferal / DFO
 - Always Start at 30 mg / kg / day and escalate according to dosage chart
- Deferiprone
 - Always Start at 75 mg / kg / day and escalate according to dosage chart

Escalation Chart								
Deferasirox (Asunra) (in mg /kg /day)								
20 (start)	25		30		35		40	
For 2 weeks	For 2 weeks		For 2 weeks		For 2 weeks		Continue	
Desferal / DFO (in mg / kg / day s/c)								
30 (start)		35		40	45			
For 2 weeks F		For 2 weeks		For 2 weeks		Continue		
Deferiprone (in mg / kg / day)								
75 (start)				100	100			
For 2 weeks				Continu	Continue			