

Ferinject[®] in ND-CKD

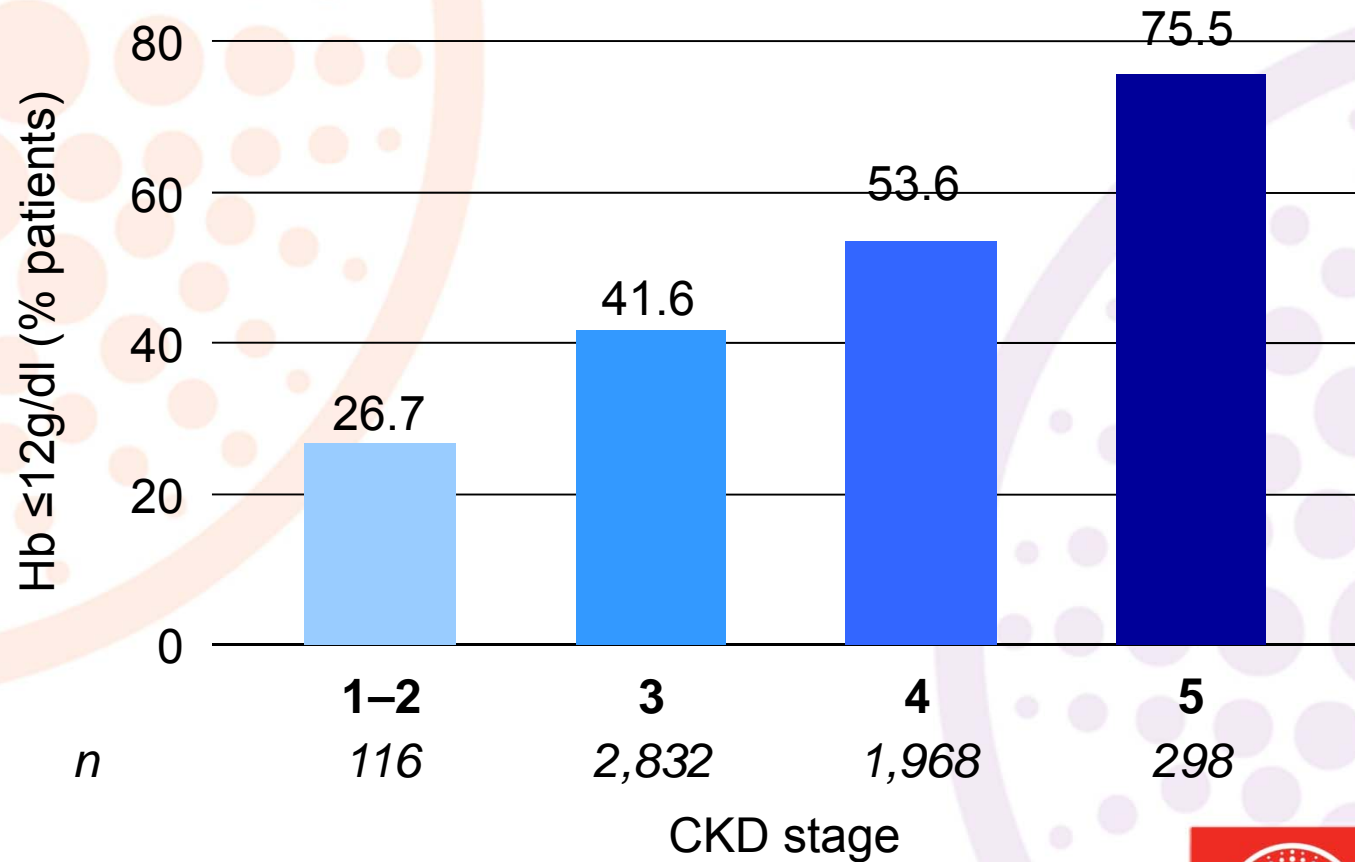
An introduction

Vifor Pharma Ltd.
a company of the Galenica Group





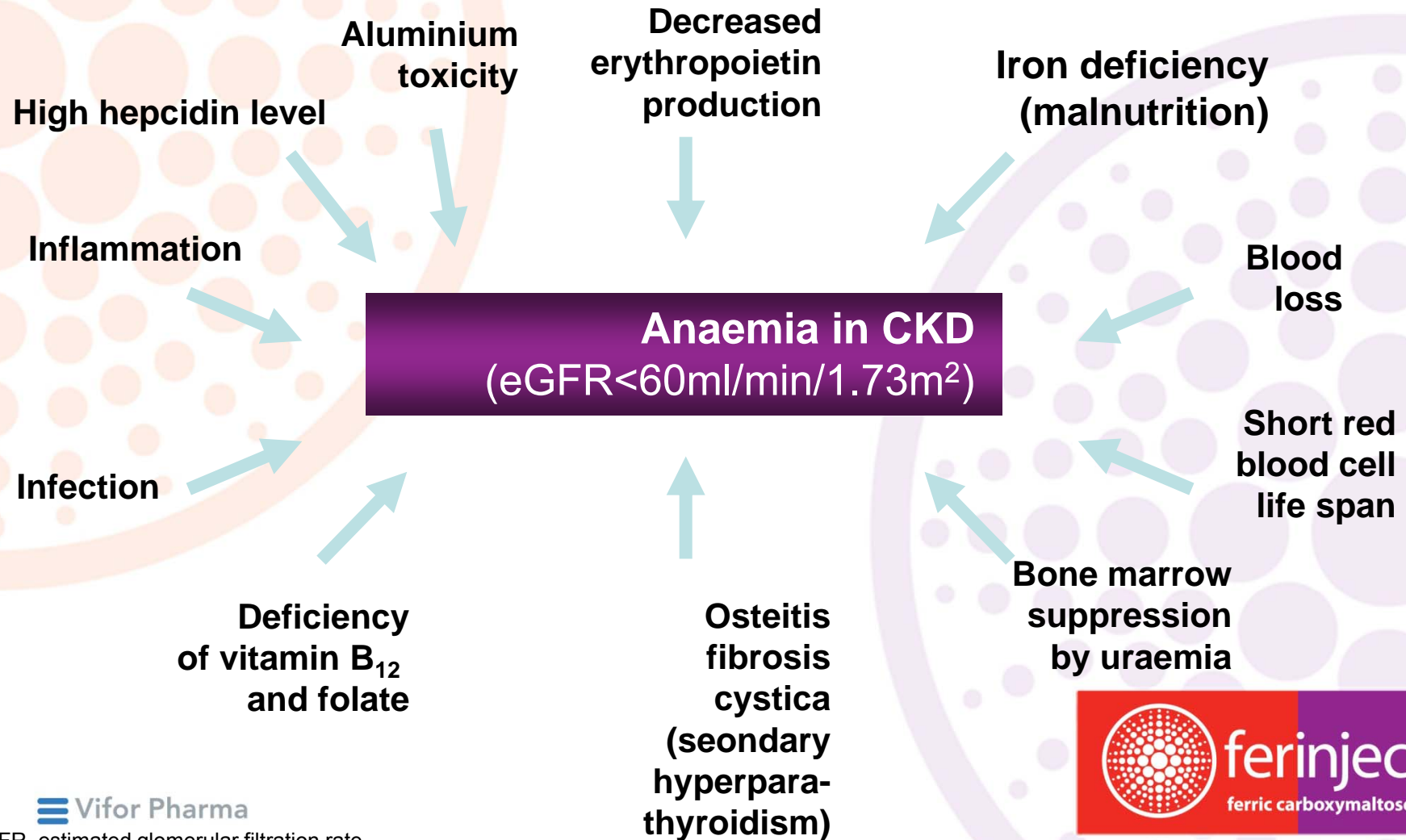
Anemia is common in CKD frequency increases with severity of CKD



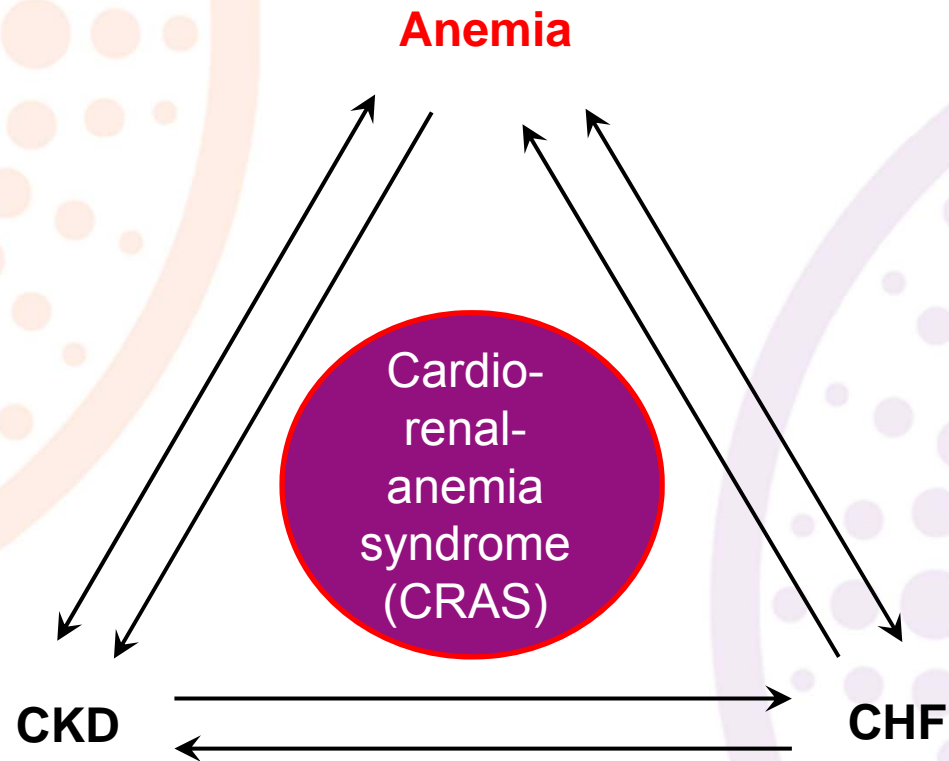
McClellan W et al. Curr Med Res Opin 2004; 20: 1501-1510



Factors contributing to anaemia in CKD



CKD, CHF and anemia exacerbate each other

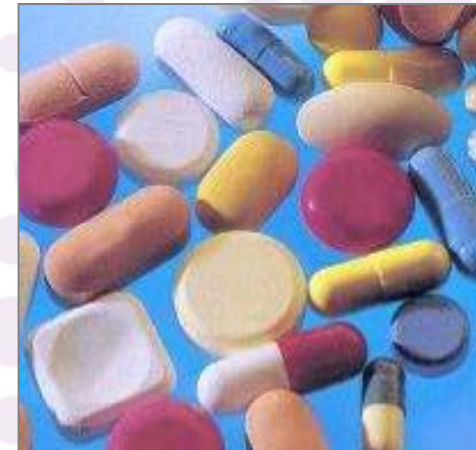


Adapted from Besarab A et al. Oncologist 2009; 14(Suppl 1): 22-23

Oral iron supplementation



- Easy to administer
- Low cost
- Poor absorption from the gastrointestinal tract
- Gastrointestinal side effects
 - CKD stage 3-4 (FeSO_4 t.i.d.):
constipation 35%, nausea 10%,
vomiting 8%, diarrhea 6%¹
- Variable compliance
- Interaction with medications
- Interaction with food



Charytan C et al. Nephron Clin Pract 2005; 100: c55-c62

European Best Practice Guidelines recommendations



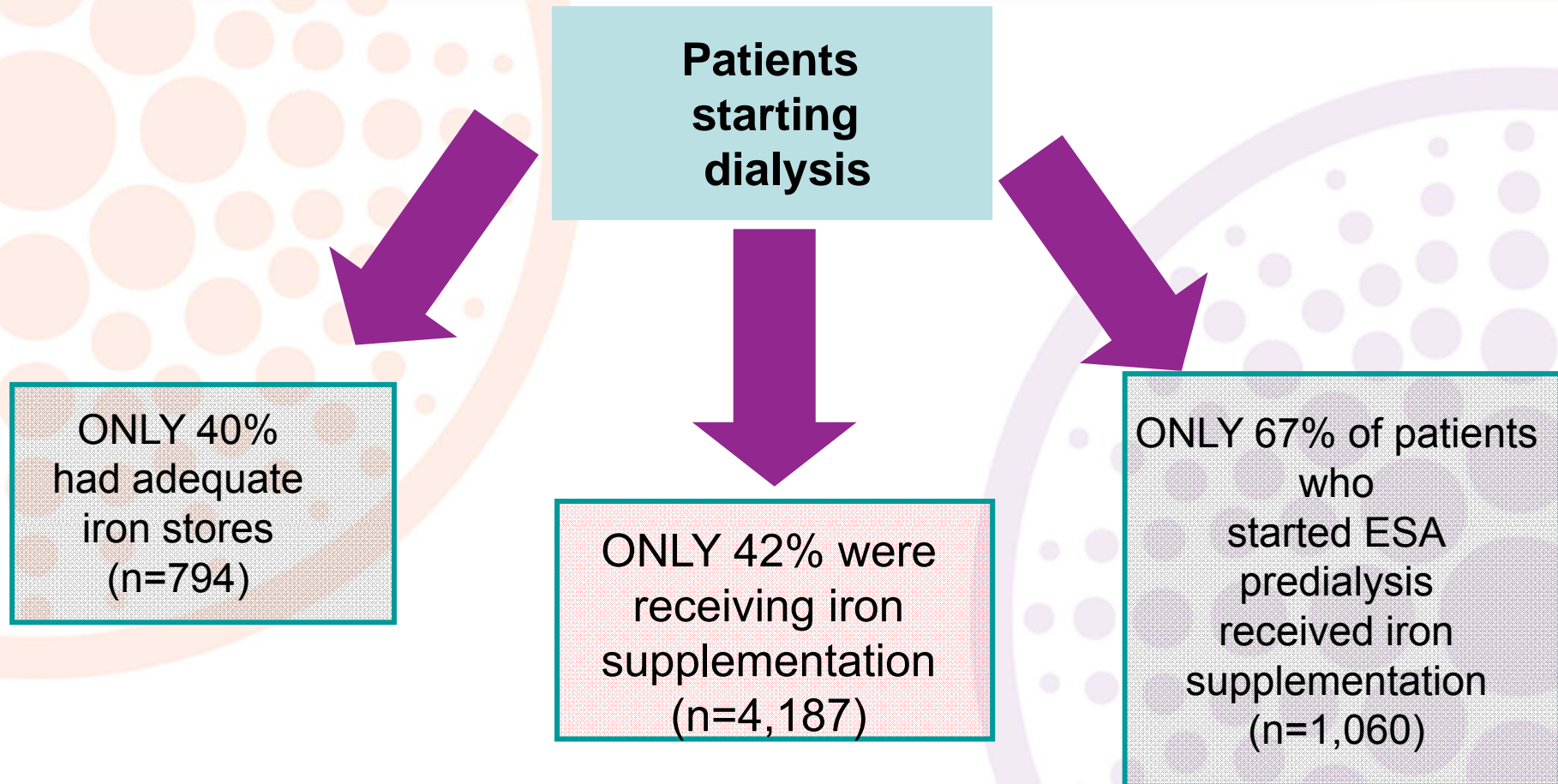
- “ The majority of, if not all, CKD patients will benefit from iron supplementation ”
- “ Administration of I.V. iron in the absence of ESA therapy may improve anaemia in some renal patients, in particular CKD patients not yet requiring dialysis ”
- “ There is strong evidence from randomised, controlled trials that treatment with I.V. iron is more effective than oral iron in renal failure patients ”

Locatelli F et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2004; 19(Suppl 2): ii1-ii47

The role of iron therapy in managing IDA

- Iron supplementation is recommended for all CKD patients receiving ESA therapy and may delay/avoid the need for ESA therapy
- I.V. iron is more effective than oral iron supplements
 - Also avoids the disadvantages of oral iron (poor/variable absorption, gastrointestinal intolerance, compliance issues)
- Iron supplementation is under-used in ND-CKD patients

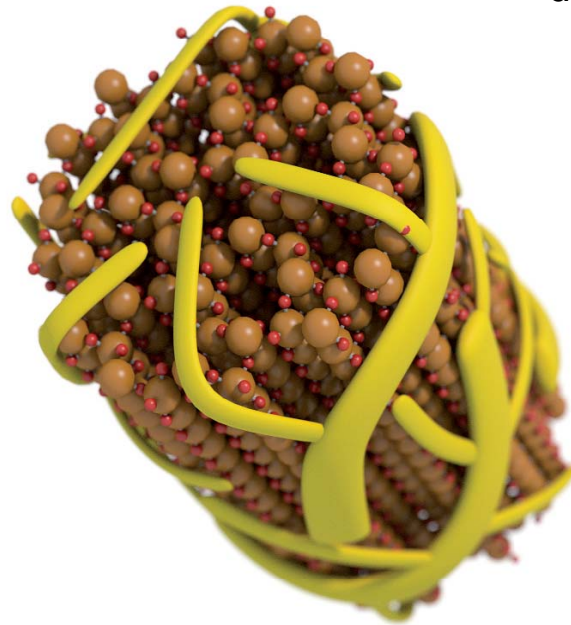
Iron deficiency is undertreated in ND-CKD



Ferinject® – Breakthrough next generation I.V. iron

Ferric carboxymaltose
Designed to overcome current I.V.
iron limitations
Low immunogenic potential and
iron-induced toxicity

- ❖ Single dose up to 1000 mg
- ❖ No test dose required



- ❖ Unique carbohydrate shell
 - ✓ Highly stable, type I iron complex
 - ✓ Dextran-free
 - ✓ pH 5–7, physiological osmolarity
- ❖ Rapid and selective delivery from plasma to:
 - ✓ RES* of the liver
 - ✓ Bone marrow

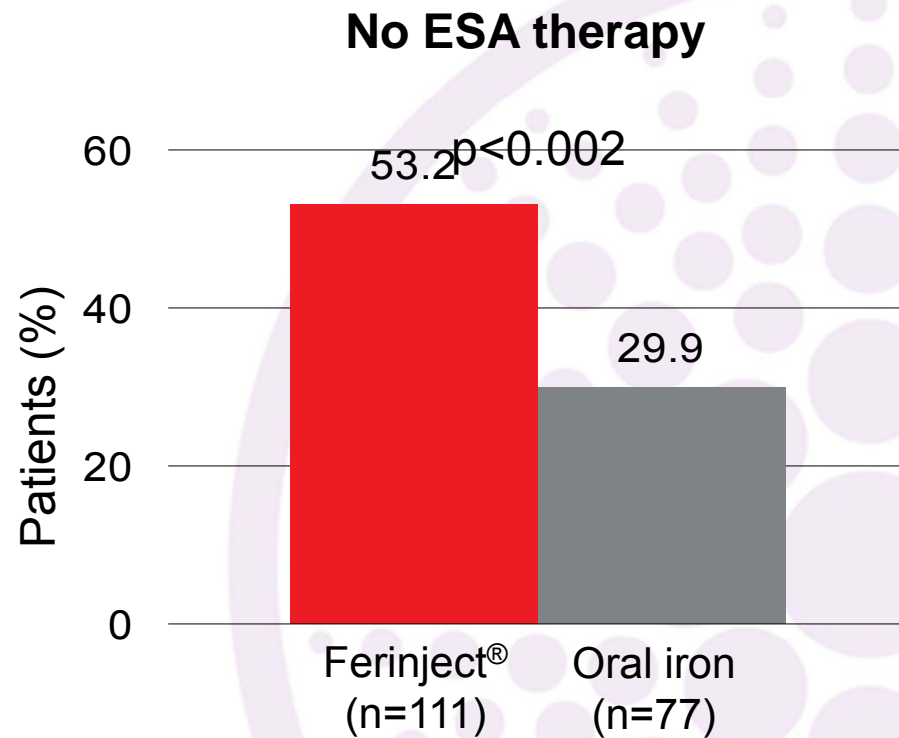
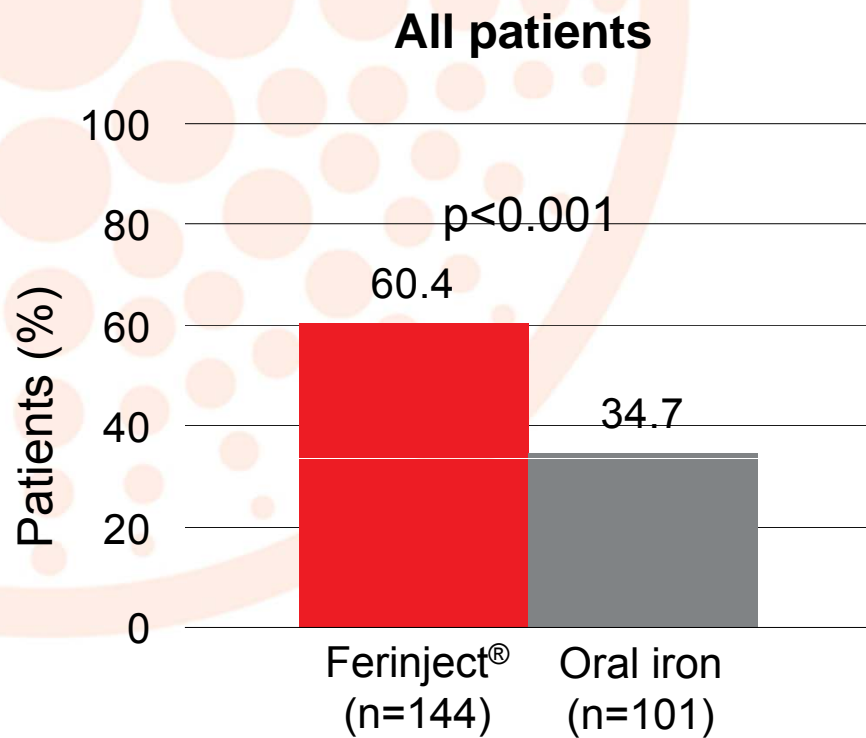
Low risk of immunogenicity and injection site reactions

- No dextran, low risk of immunogenicity with Ferinject
- Ferinject does not contain immunogenic triggers
- Ferinject does not cross-react with anti-dextran antibodies
- Ferinject has a near-neutral pH, limiting the likelihood of injection site reactions
- Ferinject osmolarity is comparable to that of blood



Efficacy is higher with Ferinject® than oral iron

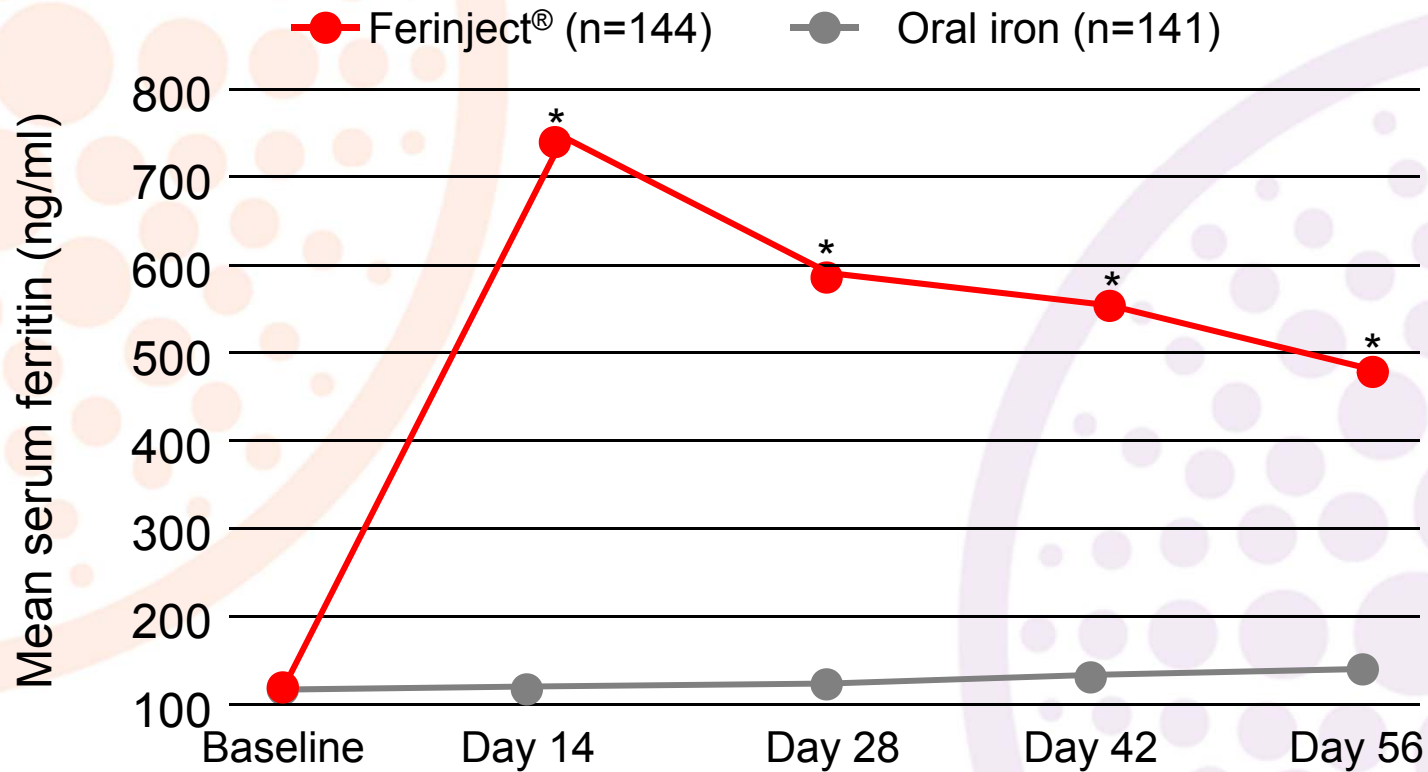
Patients achieving Hb increase $\geq 1\text{g/dl}$ any time during the study (%)



Benjamin J et al. J Am Soc Nephrol 2009; 20: 666A (SA-PO2422)



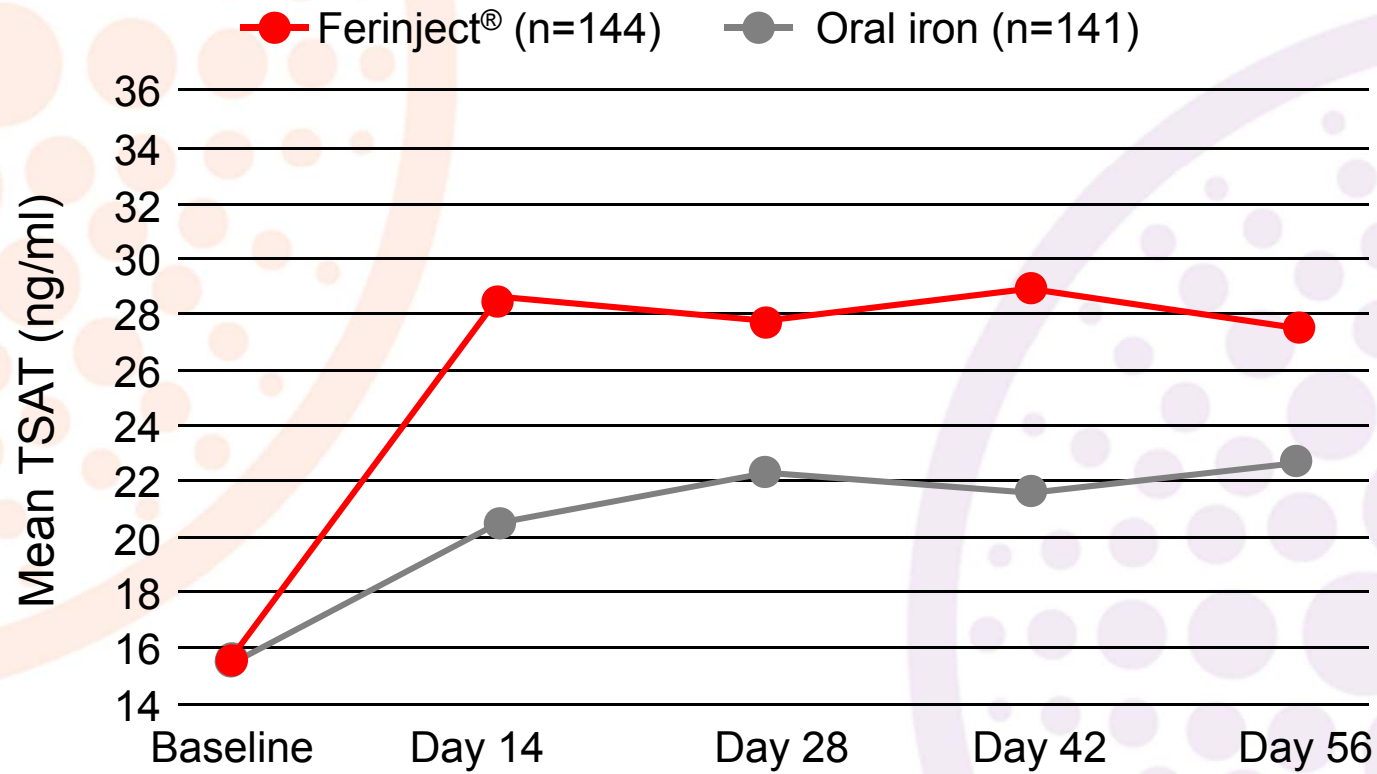
Higher serum ferritin levels achieved with Ferinject®



*p<0.001 vs. oral therapy and baseline

Qunibi W et al. ASN 2007. Poster SU-PO1030

Higher TSAT levels achieved with Ferinject®



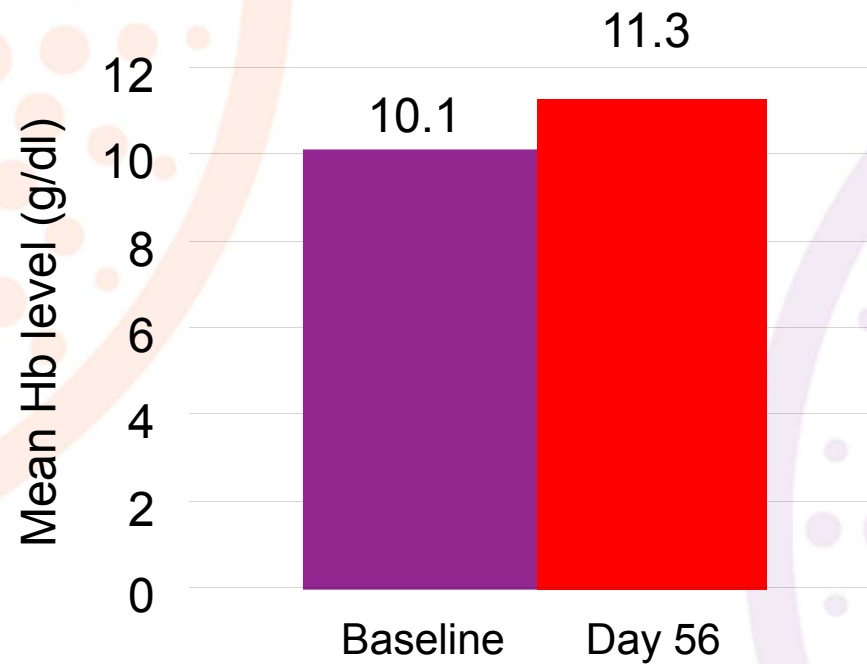
Qunibi W et al. ASN 2007. Poster SU-PO1030



Ferinject[®] increases Hb level without ESA therapy



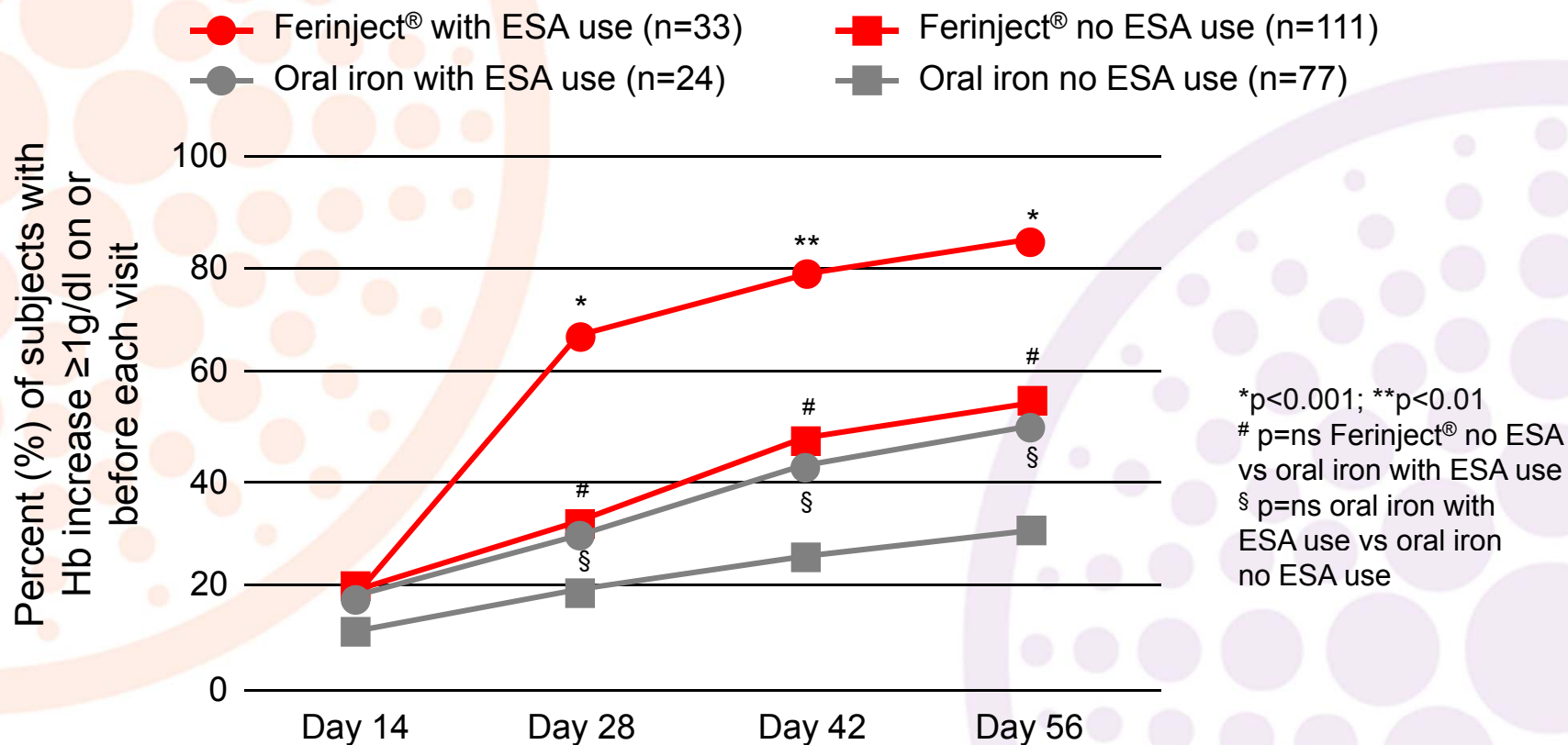
Patients receiving Ferinject[®] without ESA therapy (n=111)



Benjamin J et al. J Am Soc Nephrol 2009; 20: 666A (SA-PO2422)



Comparable Hb increase with Ferinject[®] alone versus oral iron with ESA

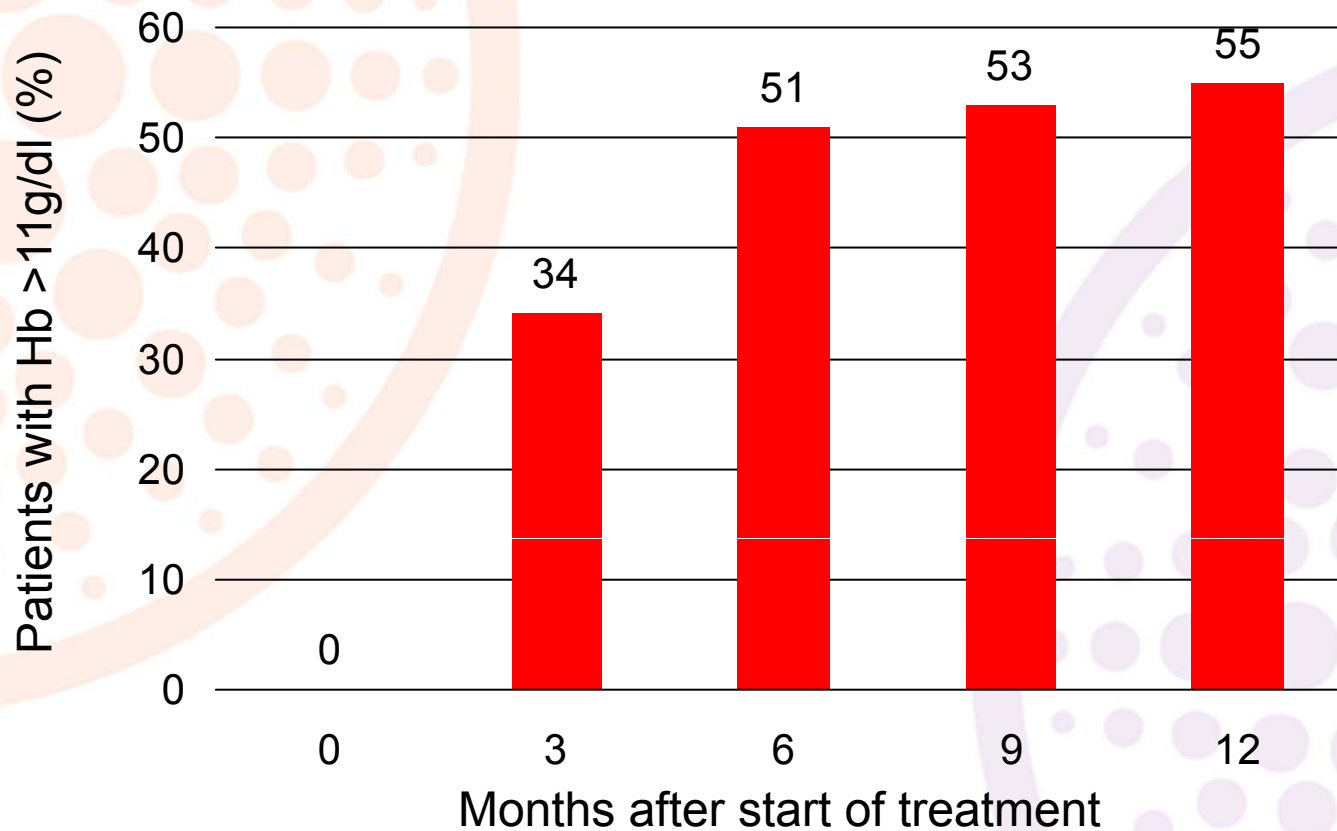


During the study in the FCM group in five patients the ESA dose was increased and in one patient initiated, in the oral iron group in two subject ESA dose was increased.

Benjamin J et al. J Am Soc Nephrol 2009; 20: 666A (SA-PO2422)



Hb target can be reached in many ND-CKD patients using I.V. iron without ESA



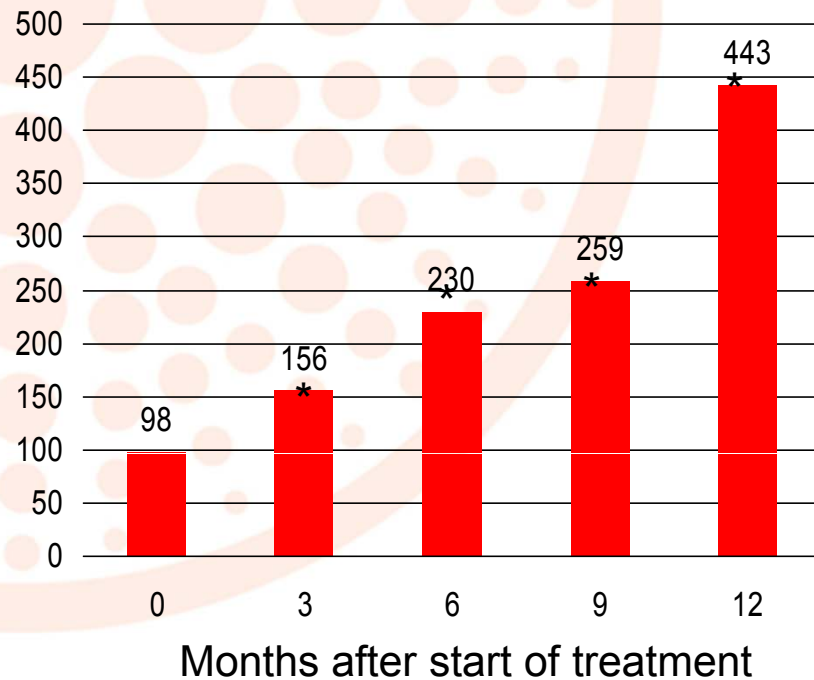
Mircescu G et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2006; 21: 120-124



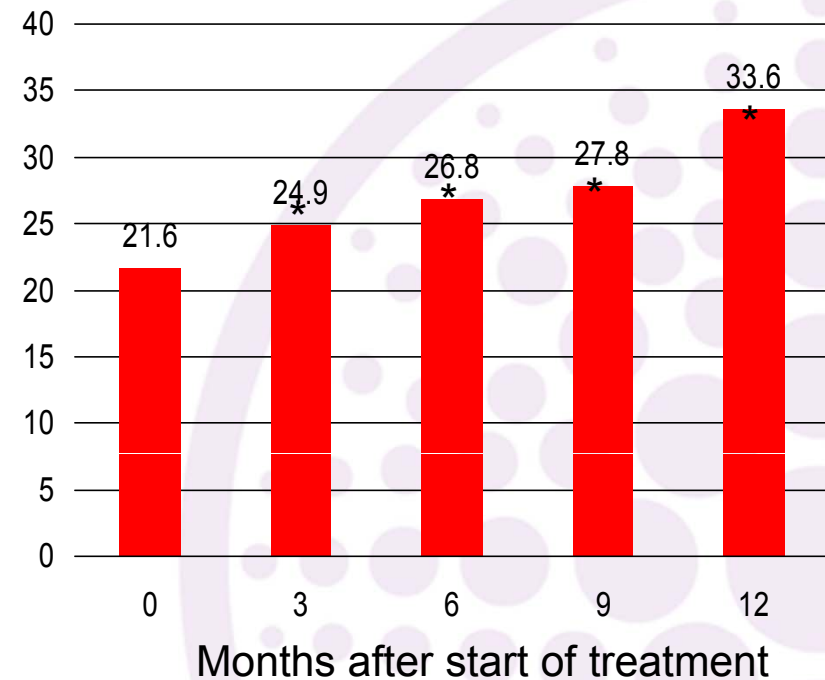
I.V. iron without ESA also significantly improves iron status



Mean serum ferritin (ng/ml)



Mean TSAT (%)



*p<0.05 versus month 0

Mircescu G et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2006; 21: 120-124



I.V. iron may delay or even avoid the need for ESA therapy (1)



Mean increase in Hb with I.V. iron alone

	Benjamin et al, 2009¹	Tagboto et al, 2009²	Tagboto et al, 2008³	Mircescu et al, 2006⁴	Spinowitz et al, 2008⁵
Study design	Prospective, open-label, randomized, multicenter	Retrospective, single-center	Retrospective, single-center	Prospective, single-arm, single-center	Prospective, open-label, randomized, multicenter
Time period	56 days	30 days	28 days	12 months	35 days
Therapy	Ferinject [®]	Ferinject [®]	Venofer [®]	Venofer [®]	Ferumoxytol
N	111	30	82	60	145
Mean increase in Hb (g/dl)	1.16	0.73	0.53	1.6	0.62

1. Benjamin J et al. J Am Soc Nephrol 2009; 20: 666A (SA-PO2422)

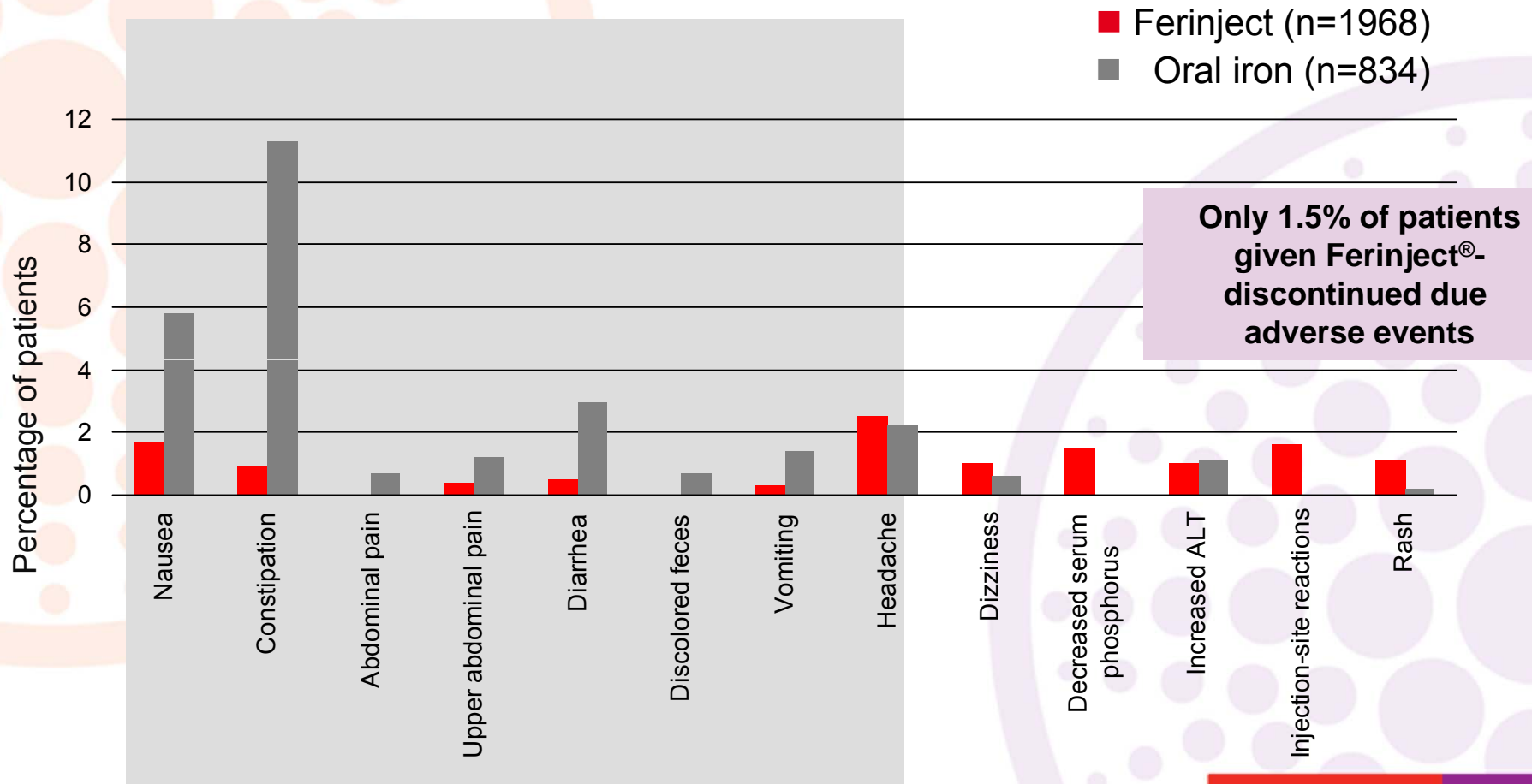
2. Tagboto S et al. J Ren Care 2009; 35: 8-23

3. Tagboto S et al. J Ren Care 2008; 34: 112-115

4. Mircescu G et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2006; 21: 120-124

5. Spinowitz BS et al J Am Soc Nephrol 2008; 19: 1599-1605

Fewer adverse events with Ferinject® than oral iron



Gastrointestinal side effects

Lyseng-Williamson KA et al. Drugs 2009; 69: 739-756





Fewer adverse events with Ferinject[®] than oral iron in ND-CKD patients

	Ferinject[®] (n=147)	Oral iron (n=103)	P value
Drug-related adverse events	2.7%	26.2%	<0.0001
Serious adverse events	8.8%	9.7%	—
Drug-related serious adverse events	0%	0%	—

Benjamin J et al. J Am Soc Nephrol 2009; 20: 666A (SA-PO2422)

Ferinject[®] key messages

- ❖ Anemia and iron deficiency are twin burdens facing ND-CKD patients
- ❖ Treatment patterns do not reflect guidelines
- ❖ Ferinject[®] fulfils unmet medical needs
- ❖ Ferinject[®] is significantly more efficient than oral iron
- ❖ Ferinject[®] is well tolerated compared to oral iron
- ❖ Ferinject[®] offers minimum intervention and maximum flexibility

Ferinject® – Minimal intervention, maximum impact

High dose drip infusions

single dose up to 1000 mg iron
in 15 minutes only
no test dose required

500 mg (10 ml)
concentration 50 mg iron/ml



 Vifor Pharma







Thank you