

FREQUENCY OF ADVERSE REACTION IN ANTENATAL BOOKED PATIENTS RECEIVING INTRAVENOUS IRON ISOMALTOSIDE

INTRODUCTION

Iron deficiency anaemia is one of the important public health problems in developing countries among the women of reproductive age group. Women often become iron deficient because of pregnancy or heavy menstrual bleeding. During pregnancy, maternal iron is provided to supply the needs of the fetus and placenta. Routine iron supplementation during pregnancy is recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the developing world countries. Intravenous iron therapy is reserved for a small number of patients who can not tolerate oral iron therapy, are unable to adequately absorb oral iron or as is the case of majority of our population they are non-compliant.

OBJECTIVES

To determine the frequency of adverse reaction in antenatal booked patients of Civil Hospital Karachi receiving intravenous iron isomaltoside at the Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology Unit 3 in Civil Hospital Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan.

DURATION

18 months

STUDY DESIGN

DESCRIPTIVE CROSS SECTIONAL
STUDY

SAMPLE SIZE

SAMPLE : 276 (Mean Age = 27.2 ± 4 years
(Mean Gestational Age = 36 ± 4 weeks)
17 (6%) experienced the adverse reactions.

CONCLUSION

Findings of our study conclude that it is safe to use Intravenous Iron Isomaltoside for iron deficiency anaemia during pregnancy with a few minor side effects and no major side effects.