

Intravenous Iron or Placebo for Anaemia in Intensive Care: The IRONMAN multicentre randomized blinded trial

Randomized Trial of IV Iron in Critical Illness

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COI: All authors made substantial contributions to the conception, design, acquisition and analysis of the study, and contribute to drafting the manuscript, and provided final approval of the version to be published.

Conflict-of-interest disclosure: The authors declare no conflict of interest

Abstract

Purpose

Both anaemia and allogenic red blood cell transfusion are common and potentially harmful in patients admitted to the intensive care unit. Whilst intravenous iron may decrease anaemia and RBC transfusion requirement, safety and efficacy in critically ill patients is uncertain.

Methods

The multicentre, randomized, placebo-controlled, blinded, Intravenous Iron or Placebo for Anaemia in Intensive Care (IRONMAN) study was designed to test the hypothesis that, in anaemic, critically ill patients admitted to the intensive care unit, early administration of intravenous iron, compared with placebo, reduces allogenic red blood cell transfusion and increases haemoglobin to hospital discharge.

Results

Of 140 patients enrolled, 70 were assigned to intravenous iron and 70 to placebo. The iron group received 97 red blood cell units versus 136 red blood cell unit in the placebo group, incidence rate ratio 0.71 [95% confidence interval (0.43-1.18) P=0.19]. Overall, median haemoglobin at hospital discharge was significantly higher in the intravenous iron group compared with the placebo group (107 (IQR 97-115) vs. 100 g/L (IQR 89-111), P=0.02). There was no significant difference between the groups in any safety outcome.

Conclusions

In patients admitted to the intensive care unit who were anaemic, intravenous iron compared with placebo, did not result in a significant difference in red blood

cell transfusion at hospital discharge. Patients who received intravenous iron had a significantly higher haemoglobin at hospital discharge.

The trial was registered at www.anzctr.org.au as # **ACTRN12612001249842**.

Key words: Anaemia; Critical care; allogenic red blood cell transfusion; IV iron

Introduction

Anaemia is extremely common in patients admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) and is the most common indication for allogenic red blood cell (RBC) transfusion even when adherence with transfusion guidelines is high[1, 2]. Both anaemia and RBC transfusion may be harmful to critically ill patients. Anaemia is an independent risk factor for mortality and major morbidity in patients undergoing major surgery and in general ICU patients; RBC transfusion is associated with mortality, nosocomial infection, multi-organ dysfunction syndrome and the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in patients treated in an ICU [3-6].

Progressive anaemia and subsequent RBC transfusion are predictable at the time of ICU admission[7]. In selected patients, novel interventions implemented shortly after ICU admission could reduce the incidence and severity of anaemia, the need for RBC transfusion, and therefore the burden of associated morbidity and mortality. Intravenous (IV) iron decreases both the severity of anaemia and incidence of RBC transfusion in non-critically ill patients [8]. However, there is a theoretical risk of causing or worsening infection and older preparations are associated with anaphylactic reactions [8-10]. High quality safety and efficacy data for IV iron in the critical care setting are lacking.

We designed the multicentre Intravenous Iron or Placebo for Anaemia in Intensive Care (IRONMAN) RCT to test the hypothesis that, in critically ill patients admitted to the ICU who are anaemic, early administration of IV ferric carboxymaltose, compared with placebo, reduces the mean number of RBC units transfused between randomisation and hospital discharge.

Patients, Materials and Methods

Study Design and Oversight

Between 20 June 2013 and 6 June 2015, we conducted a randomized, placebo-controlled, blinded trial in four ICUs in Perth, Western Australia. The study protocol was registered prospectively on the Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (ANZCTRN12612001249842), was approved by the ethics committee at each participating site, and has been published previously[11]. Prospective consent was obtained from all participants or their legal surrogates. The trial was overseen by an independent Data Safety Monitoring Committee. Study drug was supplied by Vifor Pharma which had no other role in the design or conduct of the study or analysis and reporting of the results.

Study Population

Patients were eligible to participate if they were 18 years of age or older, within 48 hours of admission to ICU, anticipated to require ICU care beyond the next calendar day and had a haemoglobin (Hb) less than 100 g/L at any time in the preceding 24 hours. Exclusion criteria included suspected or confirmed severe sepsis, a ferritin greater than 1200 ng/ml or transferrin saturation greater than 50%. A complete list of the exclusion criteria are provided in the supplementary appendix.

Randomization and blinding

Eligible patients were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive either IV iron or placebo. The randomization sequence was generated by an online resource was stratified according to study centre[12]. Allocation concealment was maintained by using permuted block randomisation and sealed, opaque,

consecutively numbered envelopes at each study site that had been generated centrally by staff unrelated to the study or ICU. Randomisation was to a study number. Study medication was then prepared by a clinical nurse or pharmacist not involved in the care of the patient. An opaque sleeve covering the study drug infusion syringe and giving set was used to maintain blinding of the participants, treating, site researchers and data collectors [13]. The adequacy of blinding was assessed by conducting a blinding substudy measuring interrater agreement between the study intervention actually delivered and the opinion of the intervention arm according to the attending clinician using Cohen's Kappa.

Study Treatments

Patients randomized to the IV iron group received 500mg of ferric carboxymaltose in 100 ml of 0.9% saline delivered in two consecutive 50ml syringes. Details of the study treatment including a photo of the blinding set up have been published previously[11]. Patients in the placebo group received 100ml of 0.9% saline alone. Four days after receiving the initial or subsequent dose of study drug, patients remaining in the ICU were assessed for repeat dosing. Participants were eligible for redosing if they continued to fulfill the study eligibility criteria, including repeated ferritin and transferrin saturation parameters and an Hb<100g/L. Assessment for suitability for redosing continued until the patient was discharged from the ICU, received four doses of study drug or died, whichever occurred first.

The IV iron formulation was chosen on the basis of data supporting superiority of ferric carboxymaltose at fixed dose compared with an alternate IV iron formulation and low reported side effect profile [14, 15]. The ferritin and transferrin saturation (TSAT) cutoffs were chosen on the basis of the higher end

of the effective reported range (ferritin <1200mn/ml) and lack of interaction between TSAT and IV iron on RBC transfusion[8, 16].

All aspects of patient management, including decision for RBC transfusion and ICU discharge, were administered according to local practice and at the direction of the treating ICU clinician. There were no RBC transfusion policies in any of the participating centres. Open-label IV iron and erythropoiesis-stimulating agents were strongly discouraged and use of these agents were a protocol violation.

Study Outcomes

The primary study outcome was number of RBC units transfused per patient between randomisation and hospital discharge reported according to an intention-to-treat analysis. Secondary outcomes included Hb at hospital discharge, proportion of patients receiving RBC transfusion, ICU and hospital length of stay and mortality and infection. Infection was defined as the commencement, escalation or change of IV antibiotics for a confirmed or strongly suspected infection and was adjudicated locally by blinded clinical staff. Clinically confirmed deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) were explicitly collected as SAEs. Bleeding definitions are provided in the supplementary appendix. Admission diagnoses were based on acute physiology and chronic health evaluation (APACHE) II diagnostic codes. Events were deemed to be part of the natural history of the primary disease process or expected complications of critical illness were not reported as SAEs unless thought to be causally related to the study intervention.

Statistical Analysis

All analyses were conducted on an intention-to-treat basis. No imputation was made for missing data. Continuous variables were reported as mean (\pm SD) or

median and interquartile range (IQR), with between group differences analysed using Student's t-test or the Wilcoxon rank-sum test for apparently normal and non-normally distributed data respectively. Categorical variables were reported as proportion and analysed using the Chi² test or Fischer exact test as appropriate. Data was censored at 60 days after enrolment for Hb level, RBC transfusion and vital status. A two-sided P value of 0.05 or less was considered to be statistically significant. All analyses were conducted with Stata Version 14 StataCorp College Station, TX77845, USA. No interim analyses were planned or conducted.

Although the analyses were conducted according to a previously reported statistical analysis plan [13], the number of RBC units was not normally distributed and, in conjunction with advice from an independent statistician (Centre for Applied Statistics, University of Western Australia), the primary outcome has been reported as median and IQR instead of the prespecified mean and standard deviation (SD). The data has then been analysed using negative binomial regression with incidence-rate ratios reported. This analysis satisfied the assumptions as count data with over-dispersion (variance greater than the mean). The sample size of 140 participants was based on a baseline mean of four RBC transfusions in eligible patients, determined from an observational study conducted in one of the participating study sites, with a SD in the intervention and control groups of two and a loss to follow-up of 10% [7]. This provided 80% power to detect a decrease in the mean number of RBC transfusions of 1 unit at a significance level of 5%.

Additional sensitivity analyses of the primary outcome variable adjusted for predefined covariates (enrollment Hb, RBC transfusion prior to enrollment,

transferrin saturation, ferritin, soluble transferrin receptor and renal replacement therapy) were performed using negative binomial regression for count data. The effect of IV iron on incidence-rate ratio of RBC transfusion was performed for predefined subgroups including transferrin saturation (<20% or ≥20%) and ferritin (<200ng/ml or ≥200ng/ml).

Results

We enrolled 140 patients, with 70 assigned to IV iron and 70 to placebo. All participants received the intervention to which they were randomly allocated and all patients were followed up to discharge from index hospitalisation. One patient declined consent to ongoing participation at time of ICU discharge but consented to data use. Repeat dosing of study drug occurred in 17 patients in the IV iron group (15 patients received two doses, three patients received three doses) and 26 patients in the placebo group (23 patients received two doses, three patients received three doses). Seven participants in the IV iron group and three participants in the placebo group received non-study-drug IV iron either in ICU (n=1) or post-ICU discharge (n=9). There was no missing data for the primary or prespecified secondary outcomes (Figure 1). Demographic and clinical characteristics at baseline were similar between the groups (Table 1), and there was no significant association between perceived and actual study group allocation (McNemar's test χ^2 2.37, $p=0.12$).

Primary Outcome

The IV iron group was transfused 97 RBC units versus 136 RBC units in the placebo group. The number of RBC units transfused in the ICU was 79 (81%) and 121 (89%) for the IV iron and placebo groups respectively. The median (IQR) RBC transfusion in the IV iron and placebo groups [1 unit (0-2) vs. 1 unit (0-3)

P=0.53], incidence rate ratio (IRR) [0.71 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.43-1.18) P=0.19]. (Table 2). There was no significant between-group difference in RBC transfusion with the use of multivariable binomial regression adjusting for predefined baseline covariates (P=0.77), or according to a per protocol analysis (P=0.15). Between-group RBC transfusion was also similar in the predefined subgroups (Table 3). RBC transfusion (figure 3) and median Hb (figure 4) by day whilst in ICU are provided in the supplementary appendix.

Secondary Outcomes

Overall, the median Hb at hospital discharge was significantly higher in the IV iron group compared with the placebo group (107 g/L (IQR 97-115) vs. 100 g/L (IQR 89-111), P=0.02). The histograms for the Hb on hospital discharge for the two groups are provided in the supplementary appendix (figure 2). In a post-hoc analysis, the proportion of patients discharged from hospital with an Hb<100g/L was significantly lower in the IV iron compared with placebo groups (21/70 (30%) vs 33/70 (47%), p=0.04). The IV iron and placebo groups had similar median lengths of stay in ICU and hospital, and no significant differences in ICU and hospital mortality were observed (Table 2).

Safety

There was no statistical difference between the iron and placebo groups in infection, infection associated with organ failure, or bacteraemia. The number of serious adverse events (SAEs) did not differ significantly between groups. There were no immediate study-drug-related adverse events in the IV iron group and one in the placebo group where shivering post study drug administration was thought to be possibly related to study drug (Table 4).

Discussion

In this multicentre randomized trial of patients admitted to the ICU who were anaemic, we found that IV iron, compared with placebo, did not result in a significant difference in number of RBC units transfused. IV iron did however result in a significantly higher Hb concentration at hospital discharge. Safety outcomes, specifically mortality, infection, clinically diagnosed venous thrombosis and immediate infusion-related adverse events were not significantly different in those receiving IV iron compared with placebo. Outside of the critical care setting, trials enrolling patients with similar baseline Hb and haematinics have shown a significant decrease in RBC transfusion associated with IV iron therapy [8]. Although the point estimate for the primary outcome in our study favored IV iron, the difference was not significant. One possible reason is that IV iron is simply ineffective in patients admitted to the ICU due to the modulating effects of severe inflammation on the erythropoietic response to IV iron. [17, 18]. Given that the point estimate of the primary outcome favors IV iron with a clinically meaningful decrease in incidence rate ratio of 0.71, and the statistically significant increase in Hb at hospital discharge associated with IV iron, this would appear unlikely. Perhaps more likely is the effect of the mean number of RBC units transfused being substantially lower (1.9 units in the placebo group) than anticipated. Our study was powered to detect a one unit reduction from a baseline of four units transfused; the observed reduction was 0.5 units. The study was underpowered to detect such a difference leading to the possibility of a type II error (see supplementary appendix for a power calculation for a future trial of IV iron).

Whilst our study attempted to identify a cohort of patients at high risk of progressive anaemia and subsequent RBC transfusion, characteristics associated

with an erythropoiesis response to IV iron in the critical care setting are poorly understood and require further consideration. For example, the relative efficacy of IV iron in patients with anaemia at least partly due to absolute iron deficiency, compared with anaemia of inflammation alone, remains uncertain, and measurement of hepcidin may be of value [17]. Future trials of IV iron in critical illness should consider adopting a lower Hb threshold for enrolment, only enrolling patients with a longer predicted length of stay, and targeting the intervention at those most likely to mount an erythropoietic response. This would have the simultaneous effect of identifying a population at higher risk of RBC transfusion and prolonged ICU stay and greater risk of adverse outcomes. Pieracci et al conducted an RCT of IV iron sucrose in trauma patients admitted to the ICU and found no difference in Hb concentration [19]. In contrast, our study found that IV iron resulted in a statistically significant increase in Hb at hospital discharge and a greater proportion of patients discharged with an Hb > 100 g/l, although the clinical significance of these findings is uncertain.

Compared with Pieracci et al, our study used a higher dose of iron, and an alternative preparation previously shown to be associated with greater erythropoietic response [14]. Our study also enrolled patients at higher risk of RBC transfusion (Hb threshold for enrollment 100 g/l vs 120 g/l) and included a broader range of critically ill patients, potentially at greater risk of preexisting iron deficiency.

It is plausible that a higher Hb during recovery from critical illness may be of clinical benefit, including more rapid functional recovery and decreased LOS.

Although our study did not find a significant decrease in hospital LOS associated with IV iron, the median duration from initiation of IV iron to hospital discharge

was 11 days, whereas maximal therapeutic effect may not occur for three to four weeks. Whether the observed difference was greater post-discharge, and the clinical benefits of a higher Hb in a cohort of patients with a longer estimated LOS require further consideration.

Bateman et al found that moderately severe anaemia at the time of ICU discharge was associated with a markedly reduced health-related quality of life score at three and six months compared with a non-selected ICU cohort, and that over half remained anaemic at six months[20]. Postoperative rehabilitation studies suggest that anaemia is associated with fatigue, reduced exercise capacity, muscle strength and performance in activities of daily living and may impair recovery [21]. Furthermore, Froessler et al, found that IV iron prior to major abdominal surgery was associated with a significant decrease in hospital length of stay and a significant increase in Hb at four weeks, suggesting a role for IV iron in enhancing recovery[22].

Our study found no association between IV iron and infection. We defined new infection in terms of the commencement, escalation or change of antibiotics. This definition was pragmatic, reflective of clinical practice, and assessed by blinded clinicians. Future studies may consider blinded adjudication by independent experts and powering the study to exclude a clinically important difference in infection.

The formulation and dosing of IV iron in our study resulted in no immediate adverse events. Given the lack of data in for IV iron use in ICU, we chose a cautious approach to dosing and it is plausible that in future studies, a higher, weight-based dosing and/or continued dosing after ICU discharge, may result in

a greater response to IV iron. The comparative efficacy of other IV iron preparations in the this context remains uncertain.

Strengths

Our study has a number of strengths including a pragmatic design, effective blinding, administration of the study drug to all participants according to the assigned study group, complete follow up to discharge from index hospitalisation and the use of a restrictive RBC transfusion approach

Limitations

The data distribution for the primary outcome required a change to the planned statistical analysis, adding to the possibility of a type II error. Baseline transfusion was lower than planned, reducing the power of our study to detect a difference in RBC units. A small proportion of patients received non-study IV iron; however, the number were not significantly different between groups and did not change the findings when the groups were analysed per protocol. The significant increase in Hb at discharge was a secondary outcome and there is a risk that this is a chance finding due to multiple testing. However, the point estimate for RBC transfusion also favors IV iron, so a false positive result is considered less likely. Fewer patients required transfusion for major haemorrhage in the IV iron compared with placebo groups, although the difference was not statistically significant. Although a differential effect of mortality or hospital LOS may affect interpretation of the primary end-point, neither were significantly different between groups and so this is considered unlikely. Finally, threshold for RBC transfusion was at the discretion of the treating clinician and not specified as part of the study. Treating clinicians were

however blinded to the study allocation and median Hb prior to transfusion was within published guidelines and not significantly different between groups[23].

Conclusion

In patients admitted to the ICU who were anaemic, IV iron compared with placebo, did not result in a significant difference in RBC transfusion at hospital discharge. Patients who received IV iron had a significantly higher Hb at hospital discharge.

Acknowledgements

E.L is a PhD Candidate at the University of Western Australia and this work is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the PhD

The IRONMAN RCT is part of the Blood – CRE, Centre of Research Excellence for Patient Blood Management in Critical Illness and Trauma

Authorship

Contribution: All authors made substantial contributions to the conception, design, acquisition and analysis of the study, and contribute to drafting the manuscript, and provided final approval of the version to be published.

Conflict-of-interest disclosure: The authors declare no conflict of interest

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Figure 1. Participant Flow

Figure 2. Supplementary Appendix, Histogram of Hb at hospital discharge for IV iron and Placebo Groups

Figure 3. Supplementary Appendix, Total RBC units by study day for patients remaining in ICU

Figure 4. Supplementary Appendix, Median Hb by study day for patients remaining in ICU