

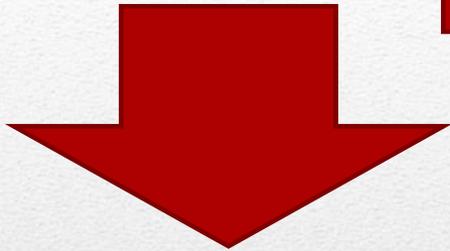
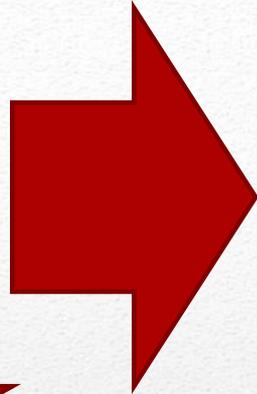
CLINIC OF A FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY
INSTITUTION
«KUBAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY»
OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION
CONSULTING AND DIAGNOSTIC DEPARTMENT

THE PROBLEM OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN GYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE: EMPHASIS ON PREOPERATIVE PREPARATION OF PATIENTS



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candidate of medical sciences
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ANEMIA



- Global burden affecting more than 2 billion people;
- Reducing the prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age by 50% by 2025 is one of the UN's global goals that make up the Millennium development goals
- IDA - is the most common type of anemia;
- 24-39% of preoperative patients have anemia

• In the postoperative period:

- increases the risk of death;
- risk of acute kidney injury;
- risk of infection;
- risk of stroke;
- increases the need for blood transfusions and the risks associated with them;
- increases the time of hospitalization

TRANSFUSION MEDICINE Official Journal of the British Blood Transfusion Society
Transfusion Medicine | GUIDELINES

Patient blood management in obstetrics: management of anaemia and haematinic deficiencies in pregnancy and in the post-partum period: NATA consensus statement

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Anaesthesia 2017, 72, 233-247 doi:10.1111/anae.13773

Consensus Statement

International consensus statement on the peri-operative management of anaemia and iron deficiency

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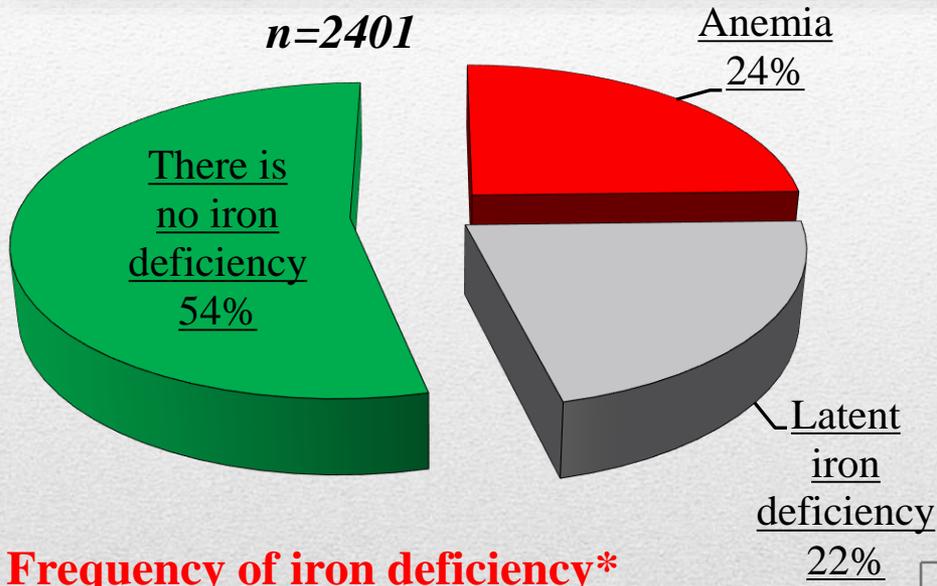
THE GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA IN 2011





Frequency and features of anemia in women of reproductive age

Viktoriya A. KRUTOVA, Anna V. DUDNIKOVA
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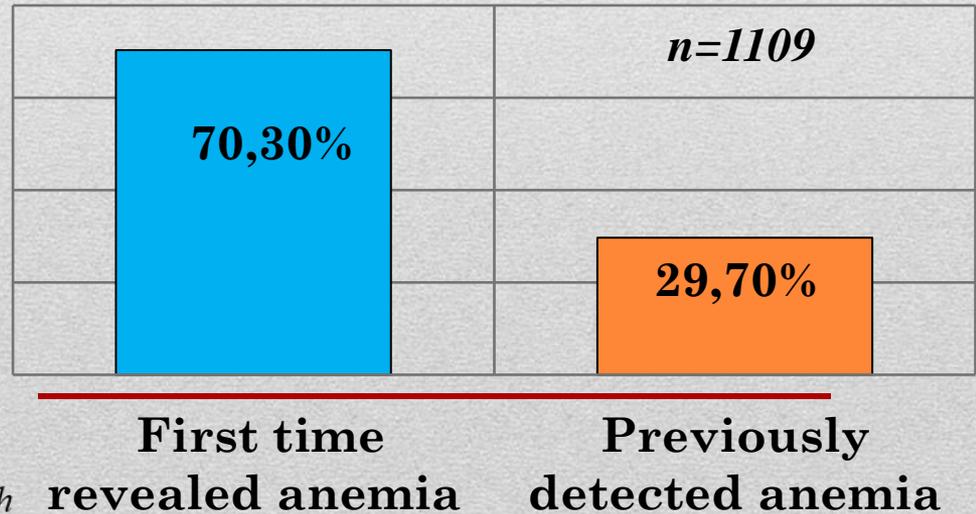


- 51,4% of patients who had previously received oral treatment were independently canceled due to poor gastrointestinal tolerance;
- 48,6% had good tolerance, but stopped treatment without controlling the level of HGB, without reaching the target values.

Aanamnesis data*

Frequency of iron deficiency*

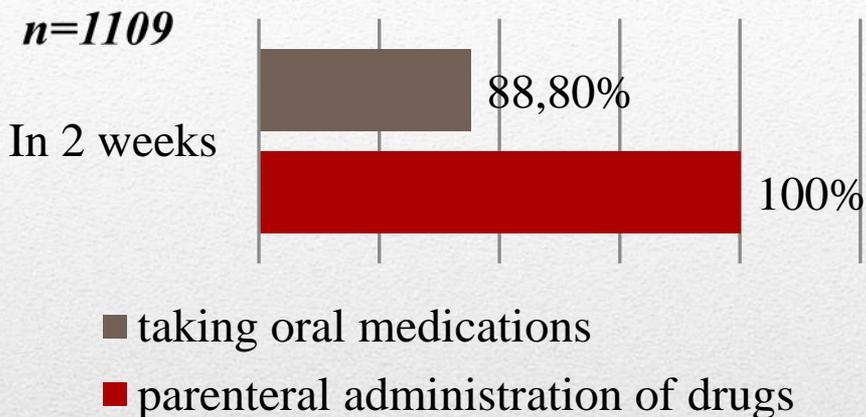
- latent iron deficiency in 46,7% of patients;
- mild anemia — 34,5%;
- anemia of moderate severity and 18,2%;
- severe anemia — 0,5%.



*results of our own research



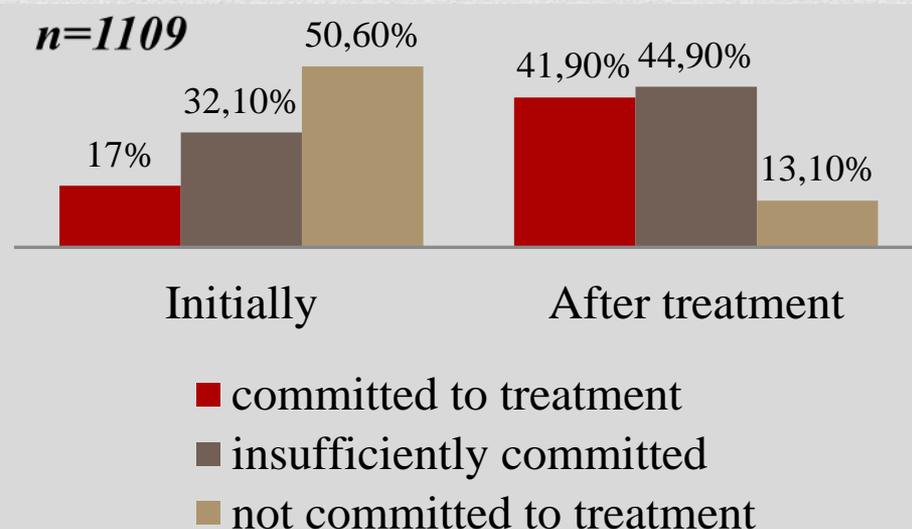
Response to iron therapy*



- The preparation time for surgery when using parenteral forms was statistically significantly lower ($p = 0.01$).
- when comparable RGB levels were reached, women receiving parenteral forms had significantly higher ferritin levels ($p = 0.01$).

- Specialized gynecological, including surgical treatment was performed in the clinic;
- Preventive counseling;
- Monitoring the achievement of the target hemoglobin level;
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of parenteral and oral routes of administration.

Assessment of treatment adherence*



conclusions

- The incidence of iron deficiency among women of reproductive age was 46,1%, including 32,5% of those surveyed who were diagnosed with anemia for the first time.
 - Among iron - deficient conditions, the most common was latent iron deficiency - 46,7% of cases, mild anemia – 34,5%; moderate anemia- 18,2%, severe anemia - 0,5%.
 - When using parenteral forms of iron, the period of preparation for surgery (achieving the target hemoglobin level) was significantly lower both in the correction of moderate anemia and in severe anemia ($p < 0,05$), and when comparable serum hemoglobin levels were reached in women receiving parenteral ferritin levels were significantly higher ($p = 0,01$).
 - The combination of individualized therapeutic treatment and specialized gynecological care increases adherence to treatment and allows for compensation of iron deficiency in 100% of patients.
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