

FIRST CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF ORAL FERRIC MALTOLE TREATMENT IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE AND IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

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Poster

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Retrospective analysis of 29 pregnancies in women with inflammatory bowel disease and iron deficiency or iron deficiency anaemia treated with ferric maltol represents the first documented clinical experience of this oral iron therapy during pregnancy.

KEY POINTS

- Mean haemoglobin levels increased from 11.3 to 12.36 g/dl after ferric maltol therapy, with median ferritin increasing from 9.0 to 16.5 ng/ml over 4-7 months of treatment
- All 27 completed pregnancies proceeded without complications and resulted in healthy neonatal infants without abnormalities
- Two of 29 pregnancies experienced side effects (abdominal pain or meteorism) that resolved after discontinuation of ferric maltol
- Treatment typically started around month 5 of pregnancy with one capsule daily in most cases, though nine patients with haemoglobin below 11 g/dl took two capsules daily
- This material is relevant for gastroenterologists and obstetricians managing pregnant patients with IBD and iron deficiency

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