

IRON-DEFICIENCY REFRACTORY ANEMIA (IDRA) IN SARDINIAN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PATIENTS: A LONGITUDINAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Poster

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A study of 22 Sardinian IBD patients with iron-deficiency refractory anemia found that 36% carried genetic mutations, which significantly correlated with iron-replacement therapy failure at 8 weeks.

KEY POINTS

- At 8 weeks, 86% of patients failed iron-replacement therapy and 36% had anemia resolution despite all receiving iron therapy
- Eight of 22 patients (36%) carried genetic mutations in genes including HBB, ALAS2, HBA1, and HBA2
- The presence of genetic mutations was significantly correlated with iron-replacement therapy failure at 8 weeks ($p=0.0423$)
- No biochemical parameter or clinical disease characteristic predicted therapy response through logistic regression analysis
- The authors conclude that unknown thalassemic trait and allele variants involved in iron metabolism may explain iron-replacement therapy refractoriness in this population

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