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Comparative Efficacy of Ferric Citrate and Sevelamer Carbonate in Patients of Non-Dialysis Dependent

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n impaired kidney function and a progressive decrease in the GFR are linked to a range of pathophysiological processes that collectively constitute Chronic Kidney Disease. When renal failure advances from CKD stage III to stage V phosphate binders are required. Phosphate binders, which include ferric citrate (FC) and sevelamer carbonate (SC), are being investigated in several studies for their potential to effectively treat hyperphosphatemia and other mineral abnormalities in patients with chronic renal disease. However, the comparative efficacy in a patient with non-dialysis-dependent CKD is unknown. OBJECTIVES: To study the efficacy and compare FC and SC in patients of non-dialysis dependent CKD. METHODS: A prospective observational study was conducted at DMC&H, Ludhiana, Punjab, India. This included patients with non-dialysis dependent CKD stage-III to stage-V, according to KDIGO classification, with hyperphosphatemia (>4.5), and were studied for 12 months. RESULTS: In a study of 100 patients, 26 (52%) were males and 24 (48%) were females in the FC group. In the SC group, 28 (56%) were males and 22 (44%) were females. The majority of the patients in both groups belong to CKD stage-IV. When compared to SC therapy administered over 12 months, FC has demonstrated a better response in raising serum iron levels, ferritin, transferrin saturation, and hemoglobin while lowering serum parathyroid levels, total iron binding capacity (TIBC), and serum alkaline phosphate in patients with CKD. On the other hand, SC, when administered over 12 months, has demonstrated a superior response to FC in lowering serum calcium levels in individuals with CKD. When administered over 12 months to patients with CKD, FC is non-inferior to SC in decreasing serum phosphorus levels. CONCLUSION: FC can be considered over SC as it has a better response on anemia profile and non-inferior phosphorus reduction in patients with CKD-ND stage III to stage V.

Biography

Dr. Karanjot Singh is a postgraduate in Internal Medicine from Dayanand Medical College and Hospital (DMC&H), Ludhiana, India. He currently works as a consultant in the Emergency Department at DMC&H. With a strong interest in Nephrology, Dr. Singh conducted this study to investigate the comparative efficacy of Ferric Citrate and Sevelamer Carbonate in managing complications arising from Chronic Kidney Disease.

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