



RefoRMÚLaTE

CONTROVERSIAS TERAPÉUTICAS

Anemia en ERC

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Hospital Universitario y Politécnico La Fe / Área del Riñón y Vías urinarias



Seguridad HIF - PHI

30 estudios → 38 comparaciones

13.146 pacientes

Fármacos: roxadustat, daprodustat, vadadustat, molidustat, desidustat, enarodustat

VS Placebo o Agentes estimuladores de eritropoyesis (AEE)

Seguimiento: de 4- 52 semanas

Pacientes en hemodiálisis y sin hemodiálisis

Received: 21 December 2020

Revised: 23 January 2021

Accepted: 8 February 2021

DOI: 10.1111/jcpt.13385

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

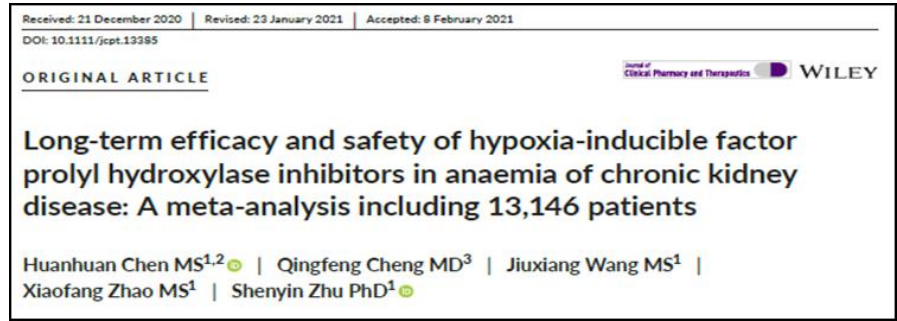
Journal of
Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics WILEY

Long-term efficacy and safety of hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase inhibitors in anaemia of chronic kidney disease: A meta-analysis including 13,146 patients

Huanhuan Chen MS^{1,2} | Qingfeng Cheng MD³ | Jiuxiang Wang MS¹ | Xiaofang Zhao MS¹ | Shenyin Zhu PhD¹



vs Placebo



No mayor riesgo de Eventos Adversos (EA)-> RR: 1,01 IC95%: 0,99-1,04.

Mayor riesgo de EA graves-> RR: 1,07 IC95%: 1,01-1,13.

vs Placebo

Diarrea

Nauseas

Hipercalcemia

Hipertensión

Edema periférico

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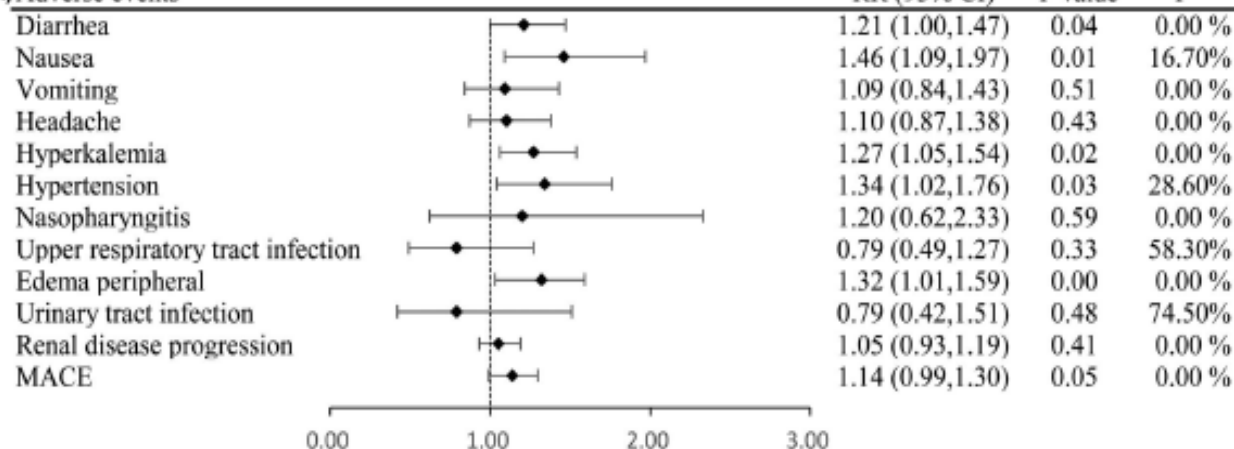
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CHEN ET AL

Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics WILEY 9

(A) Adverse events



VS AEE

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No mayor riesgo de Eventos Adversos (EA)-> RR: 1,01 IC95%: 0,98-1,04.

No mayor riesgo de EA graves-> RR: 1,02 IC95%: 0,94-1,10.

VS AEE

Vómitos

Cefalea

Eventos trombóticos

Received: 21 December 2020 | Revised: 23 January 2021 | Accepted: 8 February 2021
DOI: 10.1111/jcpt.13395

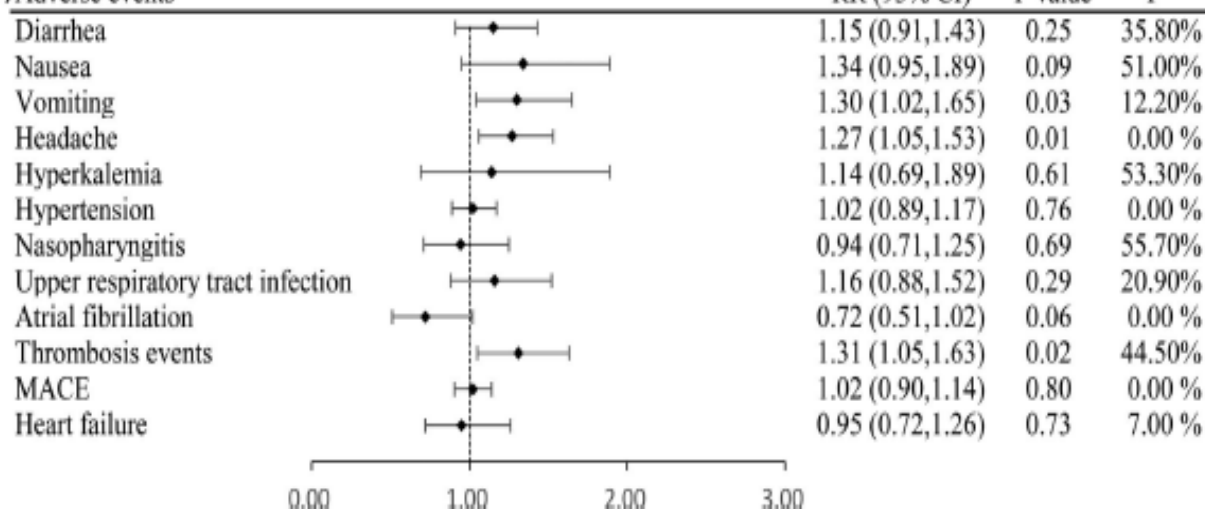
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(B) Adverse events



Daprodustat



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Daprodustat for the Treatment of Anemia
in Patients Undergoing Dialysis

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

DECEMBER 16, 2021

VOL. 385 NO. 25

Daprodustat for the Treatment of Anemia in Patients
Not Undergoing Dialysis

Resultados 2 estudios de riesgos cardiovasculares (ASCEND)

3872 no dependientes de diálisis

2964 dependientes de diálisis

SEGURIDAD: Aparición primer evento cardiovascular

Daprodustat logro no inferioridad EC en comparación EAA

Vadadustat



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

APRIL 29, 2021

VOL. 384 NO. 17

Vadadustat in Patients with Anemia and Non-Dialysis-
Dependent CKD

2 estudios fase III: aleatorizados, abiertos, controlados, no inferioridad

1739 vadadustat

1732 darbepoetina α

Seguridad: Primer evento cardiovascular importante

Vadadustat no logro no inferioridad seguridad cardiovascular

Roxadustat



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Long-term efficacy and safety of hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase inhibitors in anaemia of chronic kidney disease: A meta-analysis including 13,146 patients

Huanhuan Chen MS^{1,2} | Qingfeng Cheng MD³ | Jiuxiang Wang MS¹ |
Xiaofang Zhao MS¹ | Shenying Zhu PhD¹

International Urology and Nephrology (2021) 53:985–997

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11255-020-02693-7>

NEPHROLOGY - ORIGINAL PAPER

The efficacy and safety of roxadustat treatment for anemia in patients with kidney disease: a meta-analysis and systematic review

Suhui Qie¹ · Ning Jiao¹ · Kunfeng Duan¹ · Jingxin Li² · Yang Liu¹ · Guoqiang Liu¹

clinical investigation

Hypoxia-inducible factor–prolyl hydroxylase inhibitors in the treatment of anemia of chronic kidney disease

Volker H. Haase^{1,2,3}

Case Series

Four Cases of Serum Copper Excess in Patients with Renal Anemia Receiving a Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-Prolyl Hydroxylase Inhibitor: A Possible Safety Concern

Hironori Nakamura | Shigekazu Kurihara | Mariko Anayama
Yasushi Makino | Masaki Nagasawa

Department of Nephrology, Shinonoi General Hospital, Nagano, Japan

Risk of infection in roxadustat treatment for anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease: A systematic review with meta-analysis and trial sequential analysis

Shan Chong^{1,2}, Qiufen Xie^{1*}, Tiantian Ma³, Qian Xiang¹,
Ying Zhou¹ and Yimin Cui¹

¹Department of Pharmacy, Peking University First Hospital, Beijing, China, ²School of Basic Medicine and Clinical Pharmacy, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China, ³Department of Nephrology, Peking University First Hospital, Beijing, China

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The efficacy and safety of roxadustat for the treatment of anemia in non-dialysis dependent chronic kidney disease patients: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials

Basel Abdelazeem^{1,2}, Joseph Shehata³, Kirellos Said Abbas⁴, Nahla Ahmed El-Shahat⁵, Bilal Malik^{1,2}, Pramod Savarapu⁶, Mostafa Eltohy^{7*}, Arvind Kunadi¹

Four Cases of Serum Copper Excess in Patients with Renal Anemia Receiving



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CARTERA
COMÚN DE SERVICIOS DEL SNS
Y FARMACIA

agencia española de
medicamentos y
productos sanitarios

REvalMed SNS
Comisión Permanente de
Farmacia

INFORME DE POSICIONAMIENTO TERAPÉUTICO PT 78-2022/V1/24102022

Informe de Posicionamiento Terapéutico de Roxadustat (Evrenzo®) en anemia sintomática asociada a enfermedad renal crónica

Fecha de publicación: 24 de octubre de 2022

inhibitors in the treatment of anemia of chronic
kidney disease

Volker H. Haase^{1,2,3}

dependent chronic kidney disease patients.
An updated systematic review and meta-
analysis of randomized clinical trials

Basel Abdelazeem^{1,2}, Joseph Shehata³, Kirellos Said Abbas⁴, Nahla Ahmed El-Shahat⁵, Bilal Malik^{1,2}, Pramod Savarapu⁶, Mostafa Eltohy^{7*}, Arvind Kunadi¹

Evaluación de la seguridad:

Pacientes con anemia y ERC que habían recibido al menos una dosis de roxadustat.

3542 no dependientes de diálisis (NDD)

3353 dependientes de diálisis (DD)

8 estudios multicéntricos fase III:
4 en NDD y 4 DD; 3 ciegos y 5 abiertos

52 semanas de seguimiento mínimo



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Eventos Adversos

Frecuencia $\geq 10\%$

Hipertensión (13,9%)

Trombosis del acceso vascular (12,8%)

Diarrea (11,8%)

Edema periférico (11,7%),

Hipercalcemia (10,9%)

Náuseas (10,2%)

Eventos Adversos **Graves**

Sepsis (3,4%)

Hipercalemia (2,5%)

Hipertensión (1,4%)

Trombosis del acceso vascular (1,2%)

Convulsiones



Sepsis

NDD

2,1% Roxadustat

VS

0,4% Placebo

DD

3,4% Roxadustat

VS

3,4% AEE

La sepsis fue una de las infecciones graves notificadas con más frecuencia e incluyeron casos mortales. Es preciso evaluar cuanto antes a los pacientes con signos y síntomas de sepsis.

Hipertensión

NDD

17,9% Roxadustat
vs
12,5% Placebo

DD

19,5% Roxadustat
vs
19,4% AEE

Convulsiones

NDD

1,1% Roxadustat

VS

0,2% Placebo

DD

2% Roxadustat

VS

1,6% AEE

En los estudios clínicos realizados con roxadustat, las crisis se notificaron como acontecimiento frecuente. Roxadustat debe utilizarse con precaución en pacientes con antecedentes de crisis (convulsiones o ataques), epilepsia o enfermedades asociadas a una predisposición como infecciones del sistema nervioso central (SNC)

Acontecimientos trombóticos vasculares

Total

NDD

1,0% Roxadustat
vs
0,2% Placebo

DD

1,3% Roxadustat
vs
0,3% AEE

Acontecimientos trombóticos vasculares

Embolia Pulmonar

NDD

0,4% Roxadustat
vs
0,2% Placebo

DD

0,6% Roxadustat
vs
0,5% AEE

Acontecimientos trombóticos vasculares

DD



**Trombosis
del acceso
vascular**

12,8% Roxadustat

VS

10,2% AEE

Acontecimientos tromboticos vasculares

DD

**Trombosis
del acceso
vascular**

12,8% Roxadustat

vs

10,2% AEE

- 
- Primeras 12 semanas de tratamiento
 - Con Hb > 12g/dL
 - Con aumento > 2 g/dL de Hb en 4 semanas

Riesgo cardiovascular

- Metanálisis de los acontecimientos cardiovasculares graves adjudicados:
8.984 pacientes

MACE: acontecimiento adverso cardiovascular grave
muerte, infarto de miocardio no mortal y/o ictus

MACE+: acontecimiento adverso cardiovascular grave + hospitalización
por angina inestable o insuficiencia cardíaca congestiva

Riesgo cardiovascular

NDD

Roxadustat vs Placebo

Table 9. CV safety and mortality in placebo-controlled Hb correction NDD pool

	MACE		MACE+		ACM	
	Roxadustat n = 2386	Placebo n = 1884	Roxadustat n = 2386	Placebo n = 1884	Roxadustat n = 2386	Placebo n = 1884
On-treatment						
Number of patients with events (%)	344 (14.4)	166 (8.8)	448 (18.8)	242 (12.8)	260 (10.9)	122 (6.5)
FAIR	8.7	6.8	11.6	10.1	6.4	5.0
HR (95% CI)	1.26 (1.02, 1.55)		1.17 (0.99, 1.40)		1.16 (0.90, 1.50)	
ITT						
Number of patients with events (%)	480 (20.1)	350 (18.6)	578 (24.2)	432 (22.9)	400 (16.8)	301 (16)
FAIR	10.6	10.3	13.2	13.2	8.3	8.1
HR (95% CI)	1.10 (0.96, 1.27)		1.07 (0.94, 1.21)		1.08 (0.93, 1.26)	

ACM: all-cause mortality; ACM is a component of MACE/MACE+; CI: confidence interval; FAIR: follow-up adjusted incidence rate (number of patients with event/100 patient years); HR: hazard ratio; ITT: intent-to-treat; MACE: major adverse cardiovascular event (death, non-fatal myocardial infarction and/or stroke); MACE+: major adverse cardiovascular event including hospitalisations for either unstable angina and/or congestive heart failure.

Riesgo cardiovascular

NDD o diálisis incidente

Roxadustat vs AEE

Table 10. CV safety and mortality in ESA-controlled Hb correction pool

	MACE		MACE+		ACM	
	Roxadustat n = 1083	ESA n = 1059	Roxadustat n = 1083	ESA n = 1059	Roxadustat n = 1083	ESA n = 1059
On-treatment						
Number of patients with events (%)	105 (9.7)	136 (12.8)	134 (12.4)	171 (16.1)	74 (6.8)	99 (9.3)
IR	6.5	8.2	8.3	10.3	4.6	6.0
HR (95% CI)	0.79 (0.61, 1.02)		0.78 (0.62, 0.98)		0.78 (0.57, 1.05)	

ACM: all-cause mortality; ACM is a component of MACE/MACE+, CI: confidence interval; ESA: erythropoiesis-stimulating agent; HR: hazard ratio; IR: incidence rate (number of patients with event/100 patient years); MACE: major adverse cardiovascular event (death, non-fatal myocardial infarction and/or stroke); MACE+: major adverse cardiovascular event including hospitalisations for either unstable angina and/or congestive heart failure.

Riesgo cardiovascular

DD

Roxadustat vs AEE

Table 11. CV safety and mortality in ESA-controlled ESA conversion stable DD pool

	MACE		MACE+		ACM	
	Roxadustat n = 1594	ESA n = 1594	Roxadustat n = 1594	ESA n = 1594	Roxadustat n = 1594	ESA n = 1594
On-treatment						
Number of patients with events (%)	297 (18.6)	301 (18.9)	357 (22.4)	403 (25.3)	212 (13.3)	207 (13.0)
IR	10.4	9.2	12.5	12.3	7.4	6.3
HR (95% CI)	1.18 (1.00, 1.38)		1.03 (0.90, 1.19)		1.23 (1.02, 1.49)	

ACM: all-cause mortality; ACM is a component of MACE/MACE+; CI: confidence interval; ESA: erythropoiesis-stimulating agent; HR: hazard ratio; IR: incidence rate (number of patients with event/100 patient years); MACE: major adverse cardiovascular event (death, non-fatal myocardial infarction and/or stroke); MACE+: major adverse cardiovascular event including hospitalisations for either unstable angina and/or congestive heart failure.

Riesgo cardiovascular

Los datos sugieren un **AUMENTO DEL RIESGO CV y de la mortalidad** en pacientes **no respondedores al tratamiento con roxadustat** (niveles de Hb < 10 g/dL durante el tiempo) y en pacientes de difícil tratamiento **tratados con dosis altas de AEE** (> 7.000 UI/semana) antes de pasar a roxadustat.

Four Cases of Serum Copper Excess in Patients with Renal Anemia Receiving a Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-Prolyl Hydroxylase Inhibitor: A Possible Safety Concern

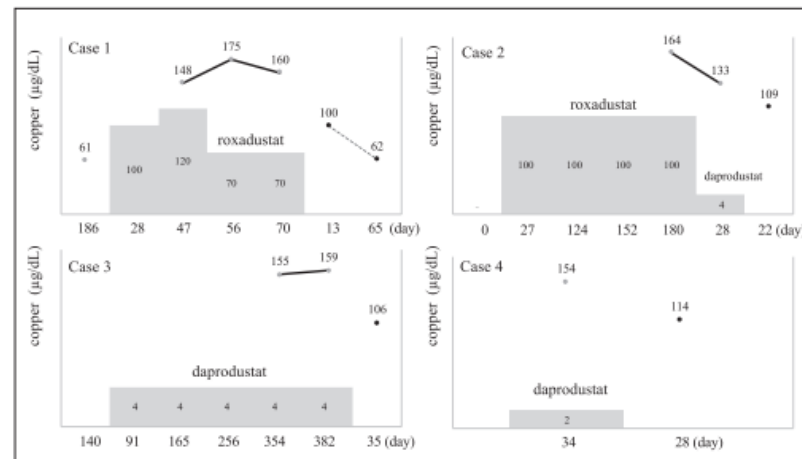


Fig. 1. Changes of serum copper days before, during, and after the HIF-PHI treatment. Halftone dot meshing shows the term of HIF-PHI treatment and its dose.

Case Rep Nephrol Dial 2022;12:124–131



Boletín mensual de seguridad de la AEMPS sobre medicamentos de uso humano del mes de julio de 2022

■ Roxadustat (autorizado, no comercializado) – Hipotiroidismo secundario

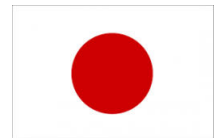
Se han observado casos de hipotiroidismo secundario con el uso de roxadustat. Estas reacciones fueron reversibles tras la retirada de roxadustat. Se recomienda la monitorización de la función tiroidea cuando esté clínicamente indicado. También se ha identificado disminución de hormona estimulante del tiroides (TSH) en sangre como posible reacción adversa.

beneficio

riesgo



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Plan de gestión de riesgos

List of important risks and missing information	
Important identified risks	Thrombotic vascular events Seizures Sepsis
Important potential risks	Serious infections
Missing information	Data in pregnant and breastfeeding patients



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY

Gracias por su atención
Gràcies per la seva atenció
Eskerrik asko zure arretagatik
Graças pela sua atenção