



HEART-FID

Efficacy and Safety of Ferric Carboxymaltose as Treatment For HF With Iron Deficiency

Double-Blind, Multicenter, Placebo-Controlled, Industry Sponsored, Randomized Trial

OBJECTIVE: To assess the effect of Ferric Carboxymaltose (FCM) administration on safety and outcomes in patients with heart failure (HF).

3,065
PATIENTS

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Patients Iron Deficiency (Ferritin <100 ng/ml or 100-300 ng/ml with TSAT <20%)
- HFrEF (<40%) on maximally tolerated GDMT
- HF hospitalization within the last 12 months or Nt-proBNP > 600pg/mL (>1000 pg/mL if in atrial fibrillation)



1,532 PATIENTS GIVEN WEIGHT-BASED INFUSIONS OF FCM

VS.



1,533 PATIENTS GIVEN INFUSIONS OF SALINE

PRIMARY ENDPOINT

THE HIERARCHICAL COMPOSITE OF MORTALITY, HF HOSPITALIZATION AND CHANGE IN 6-MINUTE WALK DISTANCE FAVORED THE TREATMENT ARM (P=0.019).

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY WAS REDUCED (8.6% VS. 10.3%)
HYPERSENSITIVITY/ANAPHYLACTOID REACTIONS WERE INCREASED WITH FCM (7 VS. 1)

CONCLUSION

In patients with iron deficiency and HFrEF, treatment with FCM was safe and resulted in improvement in the hierarchical endpoint of mortality, HF hospitalization and 6-minute walk.