

Appendix A: Oral Iron Formulations and Adult Doses

One iron preparation is not preferred over another; patient tolerance should be the guide. While polysaccharide and polypeptide formulations can be taken with food to reduce adverse GI reactions, they are more expensive than the iron salt formulations and are not a PharmaCare benefit. Remind patients that products are kept behind the counter in the pharmacy and to see a pharmacist to confirm the product.

Adverse GI reactions (nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, constipation, diarrhea, and dark stools) are dependent on the dose of elemental iron. These adverse reactions are temporary and will likely subside with continued treatment, except for dark stools which can remain for the duration of therapy.

Therapeutic doses can range from 100 to 200 mg of elemental iron/day,^{21,47} depending on severity of symptoms, ferritin levels, age of the patient, and adverse GI reactions. If poor tolerability with oral iron, consider a lower dose, a different formulation or alternative dosing schedules (such as every other day dosing).²⁴ Resolution of symptoms and replenishment of iron stores may take longer.

Iron Product	Formulation (elemental iron)	Usual Adult Daily Dose	Therapeutic Considerations ⁴² , ^{21†}	Cost per 30 Days [‡] and Pharmacare Coverage
ferrous sulfate	Tablets 300 mg (60 mg Fe) Suspension 30 mg/mL (6 mg Fe/mL)	1 tablet BID- TID 10 mL BID-TID	 To reduce adverse GI reactions with iron salts, start with a low dose and increase gradually after four to five days. Take initially with food and gradually shift the timing away from meals to improve absorption. Needs acid in the stomach to get absorbed. To increase absorption, take on an empty stomach — at least one hour before or two hours after eating. Absorption may be decreased if taking antacids or medications that reduce stomach acid. § Iron suspension formulations may stain teeth. This can be minimized by drinking through a straw or mixing with water or fruit juice. 	\$5-10 (Regular benefit) \$25-35 (Regular benefit)
ferrous gluconate	Tablet 300 mg (35 mg Fe)	1-2 tablets BID-TID (Max 5 tablets/day)		\$5-10 (Regular benefit)
ferrous fumarate	Capsule/Tablet 300 mg (100 mg Fe) Suspension 60 mg/mL (20 mg Fe/mL)	1 capsule daily-BID 5 mL daily-BID		\$6-12 (Regular benefit) \$20-40 (Regular benefit)
polysaccharide iron	Capsules 150 mg (150 mg Fe)	1 capsule daily	 Take with or without food. Does not need acid in the stomach to get absorbed. Good choice if taking medications that reduce stomach acid. Capsule can be opened, and contents mixed into water or sprinkled over soft food. Virtually tasteless. 	\$20-25 (Non-benefit)

[†] Treatment with oral iron may take as long as six to eight weeks in order to fully ameliorate the anemia, and as long as six months to replenish iron stores.

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[‡] Estimated retail prices as of February 2022 based on the adult dose range. All prices are subject to change. In most situations, oral iron products are least expensive when purchased over the counter. However, PharmaCare benefits may reduce the cost to the patient when a prescription is provided. PharmaCare coverage is subject to the patient's plan rules, including any deductible requirement. Patients can discuss with their pharmacist for more information.

[§] Iron absorption may be decreased by antacids or supplements containing aluminum, magnesium, calcium, zinc, proton pump inhibitors, and histamine2 receptor antagonists.

heme iron	11 mg heme Fe	1 tablet daily-	•	More bioavailable than nonheme iron.	\$20-60
polypeptide		TID	•	Take with or without food.	(Non-benefit)
			•	Does not need acid in the stomach to get absorbed. Good choice if taking medicines that reduce stomach acid.	
			•	Contains animal (cow) products.	

Abbreviations: BID twice daily; Fe elemental iron; GI gastrointestinal; IV intravenous; IM intramuscular; mg milligrams; mL milliliters; PO orally; TID three times daily.