

Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin

beta (Mircera[®]) Protocol

Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (Mircera®) ICD 10 code D63.1

Anemia in chronic kidney disease

Purpose: To provide optimal management of ESRD related anemia in dialysis patients

Hemoglobin Target Goal: 10.0-11.0 g/dL

Methoxy polyethylene alvcol-epoetin beta Dosina:

Doses are based on estimated dry weight and rounded to the following steps:

Step	Dose
1	30 mcg every <i>four</i> weeks
2	50 mcg every <i>four</i> weeks
3	30 mcg every two weeks
4	50 mcg every two weeks
5	60 mcg every two weeks (30 mcg + 30 mcg)
6	75 mcg every two weeks
7	100 mcg every two weeks
8	150 mcg every two weeks
9	200 mcg every two weeks

Table 1

- 1. Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin (Mircera®) will be increased and decreased in 1-step or 2-step increments, based on scale above.
- 2. Mircera® will be administered IV to in-center hemodialysis patients, and SQ to home dialysis patients.
- 3. Mircera® ceiling is 200 mcg every two weeks (or 3.0 mcg/kg every 2 weeks, whichever is lower). Orders above 200mcg every two weeks require facility medical director or CMO approval.
- 4. For in-center hemodialysis patients, if pre-dialysis systolic blood pressure is >190 mm Hg, do not administer Mircera®. Notify nephrologist and administer Mircera® dose at next hemodialysis session if systolic blood pressure is <190 mm Hg at that time.

Initiating Mircera® for new patients or ESA naïve patients

For new patients or established patients who have not received an ESA within the last 3 months, initiate as follows:

- 1. Iron repletion per iron standing orders
- 2. AND
 - a. If Hgb < 10 g/dL, then start Mircera[®] at 0.6 mcg/kg every 2 weeks, and round down to closest step per Table 1 but no less than 30 mcg every 2 weeks (Step 3).

Patient Name	ľ	NKC#	

- b. If Hgb 10.0-10.4 g/dL, then start Mircera® at 30 mcg every 2 weeks (Step 3).
- c. If Hgb >= 10.5 g/dL, then do not start Mircera[®] until Hgb falls to <10.5 g/dL

Mircera® Dosing Adjustment

1. Titrate Mircera® per the following table for patients who have a Mircera® order and had not been changed in the last 4 weeks:

Mircera® Dosing Adjustment			
Hgb decreased by greater than or equal to 0.5 g/dL since last dose change			
Current Hgb (g/dL)	Step Dose Change		
Less than 10	2 step dose increase		
10.0-10.9	1 step dose increase		
11-11.9	No Change		
Hgb increased/decre	eased by less than 0.5 g/dL since last dose change		
Current Hgb (g/dL)	Step Dose Change		
Less than 9.5	2 step dose increase		
9.5-9.9	1 step dose increase		
10.0-10.4	If Hgb decreased, do 1 step dose increase.		
	If Hgb increased or stayed the same do NOT change		
10.5-11.4	No change		
11.5-11.9	1 step dose decrease; if patient is on Step 1, do not HOLD		
Hgb increased greater than or equal to 0.5 g/dL since last dose change			
Current Hgb (g/dL)	Step Dose Change		
Less than 10	1 step dose increase		
10-10.4	No Change		
10.5-11.9	1 step decrease; if patient is on Step 1, do not HOLD		
Current Hgb (g/dL)	Dose Change		
Greater than or equal to	Hold Mircera; check Hgb at next redraw forhome dialysis		
12 g/dL	patients, and every week for in-center patients.		
If Hgb is increased or decreased at least 1.0 g/dl since the last Hgb level;			
recheck Hgb within next 2 dialysis treatments for in-center HD and at next			
redraw for home patients. Follow the algorithm based on the results of the			
recheck, e.g., if the value remains the same as the first draw, then follow the			
algorithm for no change.			

Table 2

- 2. Do not change Mircera® dose more frequently than every 4 weeks EXCEPT:
 - a. If Hgb falls from above 10 g/dL to less than 10 g/dL, increase dose after 2 weeks.
 - b. If Hgb is already less than 10 g/dL and drops greater than 0.5 g/dL, increase dose after 2 weeks.
 - c. If Hgb >= 12 g/dL, hold Mircera® and check Hgb every week for incenter patients, and at next redraw for home dialysis patients. Resume Mircera® with 1-step decrease as soon as Hgb is < 11.8 g/dL and last dose was administered 2 weeks ago or more. If Hgb remains >= 12 g/dL for more than 2 months, return to regular Hgb testing policy.
- 3. Post hospitalization: check Hgb at the first treatment after hospitalization and pre-hospitalization dose will be administered if patient is due for

Patient NameNKC#

Mircera. When Hgb is back, then titrate Mircera as needed per Table 2.

Conversion from darbepoetin or erythropoietin to Mircera®

- 1. When a patient with a darbepoetin (Aranesp) or erythropoietin orderswitches to Mircera®, discontinue darbepoetin (Aranesp) or erythropoietin order.
- 2. Convert darbepoetin or erythropoietin to appropriate dose of Mircera[®], per conversion dose chart below. Convert to Mircera[®] when the next ESA dose is due.
- 3. If ESA is on HOLD from another protocol, wait until Hgb is less than 11.8g/dl, then convert ESA as follows: See Table 3 or 4 to convert previous ESA dosing to Mircera® Step, then see Table 1 and decrease 1 Step.

Erythropoietin to Methoxy Polyethylene Glycol Epoetin- beta Conversion Dose Chart				
Epogen Dose (U) per week - total		Mircera [®] Dose		
	Dose (mcg)	Frequency		
< 2000	30	Every 4 weeks		
2000 - < 3000	50	Every 4 weeks		
3000 - < 5000	30	Every 2 weeks		
5000 - < 8000	50	Every 2 weeks		
8000 - < 11,000	60	Every 2 weeks		
11,000 - < 18,000	75	Every 2 weeks		
18,000 - < 27,000	100	Every 2 weeks		
27,000 - < 42,000	150	Every 2 weeks		
>= 42,000	200	Every 2 weeks		

Table 3

Darbepoetin (Aranesp) to Methoxy Polyethylene Glycol Epoetin- beta Conversion Dose Chart			
Darbepoetin Dose (mcg) per week - total	Mircera® Dose		
	Dose (mcg)	Frequency	
< 10	50	Every 4 weeks	
10 - <20	30	Every 2 weeks	
20 - <30	50	Every 2 weeks	
30 - < 40	60	Every 2 weeks	
40 - < 50	75	Every 2 weeks	
50 - < 60	100	Every 2 weeks	
60 - < 100	150	Every 2 weeks	
>= 100	200	Every 2 weeks	

Tab	le	4	
-----	----	---	--

Labs:	Draw CBC	per routine	lab orders.

Matthew Rivara, MD	
Physician Name (Please Print)	

Patient Name	NKC#
i aticiit italiic	