

Plain English Summary

Sucroferric oxyhydroxide for treating hyperphosphataemia in patients with end-stage kidney disease on dialysis

What does the guidance say?

Sucroferric oxyhydroxide is recommended for listing on the Medication Assistance Fund (MAF) for government subsidy for treating hyperphosphataemia in certain patients with end-stage kidney disease on dialysis.

What is hyperphosphataemia?

Hyperphosphataemia occurs when there is too much phosphate in your blood. Phosphate is a mineral found in many foods and drinks. It plays an important role in building strong bones and teeth, producing energy, and supporting nerve and heart function.

Healthy kidneys help keep phosphate levels balanced by removing any excess phosphate through urine. However, when someone has end-stage kidney disease (kidney failure), their kidneys stop working properly and phosphate can build up in the blood. High phosphate levels can cause calcium to be pulled out of the bones, making them weaker and more likely to break. Over time, the extra phosphate can also form deposits in the blood vessels and other parts of the body, increasing the risk of heart disease and other complications.

People with end-stage kidney disease often need dialysis to remove waste and excess fluids from the blood. There are two main types of dialysis—haemodialysis, which uses a machine to filter the blood; and peritoneal dialysis, which uses the inner lining of a patient's abdomen as a natural filter. Even with dialysis, many patients also need to take medicines to help control their phosphate levels.

What is sucroferric oxyhydroxide?

Sucroferric oxyhydroxide belongs to a group of medicines called phosphate binders. It does not contain calcium (non-calcium based) and attaches to the excess phosphate in the digestive tract to help remove it from the body. It is taken orally as a chewable tablet.

Who can have sucroferric oxyhydroxide?

Patients with hyperphosphataemia who have end-stage kidney disease and are on dialysis can have sucroferric oxyhydroxide if their blood phosphate levels remain high despite taking calcium-based phosphate binders, or if they cannot take calcium-based phosphate binders due to high calcium levels in the blood.

Your doctor can advise if sucroferric oxyhydroxide is a suitable treatment for you.



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Why was sucroferric oxyhydroxide recommended for subsidy?

ACE evaluates how well a treatment works in relation to how much it costs compared to other treatments. Sucroferric oxyhydroxide was recommended for subsidy because its benefit in lowering blood phosphate levels in certain patients with end-stage kidney disease on dialysis justifies its cost.

What does listing on the MAF mean for me?

The MAF helps people pay for treatments that are clinically effective and cost effective. If your doctor prescribes sucroferric oxyhydroxide for you, and you meet the MAF criteria, your treatment cost will be subsidised by 40% to 75%.

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