Brand Name: NeoRecormon
Generic: epoetin beta
Type: synthetic erythropoietin
Year Accepted/Phase: N/A

Mechanism:

NeoRecormon stimulates the proliferation and differentiation of erythroid progenitor cells in the bone marrow, leading to an increase in red blood cell production, helping correct anemia and improve symptoms associated with low hemoglobin levels.

Chemical Structure: N/A

Indication:

NeoRecormon is indicated for the treatment of anemia associated with CKD, including patients on dialysis and those not on dialysis. It is also used to treat anemia in cancer patients receiving chemotherapy.

Clinical trials:

CKD Anemia Trials
Purpose: Evaluate NeoRecormon's efficacy in treating anemia in CKD patients.
Dates: Trials conducted from the late 1980s onwards.
Results: NeoRecormon effectively increased hemoglobin levels and reduced the need for blood transfusions in CKD patients. Adverse events were primarily related to blood pressure increases and thrombotic events.
Impact: These trials supported NeoRecormon's approval for CKD-related anemia treatment.

Cancer Anemia Trials
Pubmed: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15274384/
Purpose: Assess NeoRecormon's effectiveness in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.
Dates: Studies conducted from the 1990s onwards.
Results: NeoRecormon reduced anemia symptoms and the need for blood transfusions in cancer patients on chemotherapy.
Impact: These trials led to NeoRecormon's approval for cancer-related anemia treatment.

Cardiovascular Outcome Trials
Pubmed:
Purpose: Investigate NeoRecormon's impact on cardiovascular outcomes in CKD patients.
Dates: Studies from the 2000s onwards.
Results: Some studies suggested increased cardiovascular risks with NeoRecormon use in CKD patients, prompting revised treatment guidelines.
Impact: These trials emphasized the need for cautious NeoRecormon use and monitoring in CKD patients.