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# The Medical Letter®

### on Drugs and Therapeutics

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### **IN BRIEF**

## Severe Hypocalcemia with Denosumab (*Prolia*) in Chronic Kidney Disease

The FDA is requiring a boxed warning in the label of denosumab (*Prolia* – Amgen)<sup>1</sup>, a monoclonal antibody that inhibits osteoclasts, about an increased risk of severe hypocalcemia in patients with advanced chronic kidney disease (CKD; eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>), particularly those on dialysis.<sup>2</sup> FDA-approved indications for *Prolia* are listed in Table 1.

Denosumab is also available as *Xgeva* for prevention of skeletal-related events or treatment of hypercalcemia in patients with malignancies. The warning has not been added to the *Xgeva* label.

An FDA analysis of studies from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services found that use of *Prolia* in patients with advanced CKD was associated with a significant increase in the risk of developing severe hypocalcemia, compared to use of bisphosphonates. In 2804 dialysis-dependent patients treated for osteoporosis, the incidence of severe hypocalcemia was 41.1% with denosumab, compared to 2.0% with oral bisphosphonates. *Prolia* is given subcutaneously once every 6 months. Severe hypocalcemia, which generally occurred 2-10 weeks after each injection of the drug, can lead to muscle spasms, seizures, cardiac arrhythmias, and death.<sup>2,3</sup>

### Table 1. FDA-Approved Indications for Denosumab (Prolia)

- Treatment of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture
- Increase bone mass in men with osteoporosis at high risk for fracture
- Treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in men and women at high risk for fracture
- Increase bone mass in men at high risk for fracture receiving androgen deprivation therapy for nonmetastatic prostate cancer
- Increase bone mass in women at high risk for fracture receiving adjuvant aromatase inhibitor therapy for breast cancer

In patients with advanced CKD, pre-existing hypocalcemia should be corrected before starting *Prolia* and serum calcium levels should be monitored weekly for the first month of treatment with the drug and monthly thereafter. Adequate calcium and vitamin D supplementation can decrease the risk of hypocalcemia.

- 1. Drugs for postmenopausal osteoporosis. Med Lett Drugs Ther 2020; 62:105.
- FDA Drug Safety Communication. FDA adds boxed warning for increased risk of severe hypocalcemia in patients with advanced chronic kidney disease taking osteoporosis medicine Prolia (denosumab). January 19, 2024. Available at: https://bit.ly/317zGjb. Accessed February 14, 2024.
- ST Bird et al. Severe hypocalcemia with denosumab among older female dialysis-dependent patients. JAMA 2024; 331:491.

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