

NEONATAL Medication Monograph

MAGNESIUM

This document should be read in conjunction with this **DISCLAIMER**

IV - Restricted: Requires Neonatologist review within 24 hours of initiation

Oral - Unrestricted: Any prescriber may initiate treatment as per guideline

A HIGH RISK Medication

| | T | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Presentation | Ampoule: Magnesium Sulfate 2.47g (49.3% w/v) in 5mL contains 10mmol magnesium in 5mL = 2mmol/mL | | | |
| | Oral solution : Magnesium Chloride 1mmol/mL (Auspman) | | | |
| Classification | Electrolyte supplement | | | |
| | Pulmonary vasodilator | | | |
| Indication | Magnesium deficiency | | | |
| | Persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN) | | | |
| Contraindications | Hypermagnesaemia | | | |
| | Contraindicated in patients with heart block | | | |
| Precautions | Patients with colostomy/ileostomy, intestinal obstruction, impaction, | | | |
| | perforation, appendicitis and abdominal pain | | | |
| Dose | Doses expressed as 'mmol'/kg | | | |
| | Magnesium deficiency | | | |
| | 0.1 to 0.2mmol/kg/dose every 12 hours | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Oral: | | | |
| | 0.2mmol to 0.6mmol every 12 hours Start with lower dose and then | | | |
| | titrate based on serum magnesium level. | | | |
| | Persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn | | | |
| | IV: | | | |
| | Loading dose: 0.8 mmol / kg over 60 minutes | | | |
| | Maintenance dose: 0.08 - 0.3 mmol / kg / hour to maintain plasma magnesium concentration between 3.5 – 5.5mmol/L. May be used for up to 5 days. | | | |

| Monitoring | ECG and continuous or frequent blood pressure. | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Serum magnesium levels | | | |
| | Monitor magnesium concentrations: | | | |
| | Magnesium Range = 0.75-1.2 mmol/L | | | |
| | PPHN Magnesium Range : 3.5 – 5.5 mmol/L | | | |
| Dose Adjustment | t Adjust Dose according to serum magnesium levels | | | |
| | Caution in Patients with Renal Impairement | | | |
| Guidelines & | High Risk Medicines List | | | |
| Resources | Arrhythmias | | | |
| Compatible | Sodium chloride 0.9% Glucose 5% | | | |
| Fluids | | | | |
| Preparation | IV Infusion: | | | |
| | 0.1mmol/mL concentration | | | |
| | Take 2.5 mL (5 mmol) and dilute to 50mL with compatible fluid | | | |
| | Concentration is 5mmol/50mL | | | |
| | Final concentration is 0.1mmol/mL | | | |
| | 0.4mmol/ml Concontration | | | |
| | Take 5ml (10mmal) and dilute to a final valume of 25ml with a | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Concentration is 10mmol in 25mL | | | |
| | Final concentration is 0.4 mmol/mL | | | |
| | | | | |
| Administration | IV Infusion: Administer via Infusion pump over a minimum of 1 hour | | | |
| Adverse Reactions | Hypotension, bradycardia and circulatory collapse with rapid infusion. ECG changes (prolonged AV conduction time, sino-atrial block, AV block). <i>Calcium chloride/calcium gluconate should be available to reverse adverse effects.</i> | | | |
| | Flushing, sweating, respiratory depression (particularly with higher plasma concentrations), abdominal distension, diarrhoea, urinary retention, CNS depression, muscle relaxation, hyporeflexia. | | | |
| Storage | Store at room temperature - below 25°C | | | |

| Interactions | Concurrent use with paralysing agents may enhance neuromuscular blockade (e.g. vecuronium, etc). Concomitant use with aminoglycosides may cause neuromuscular weakness (respiratory arrest). |
|--------------|--|
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| Keywords: | Magnesium sulfate, Magnesium chloride, Magnesium, magnesium deficiency, electrolyte deficiency, PPHN, pulmonary hypertension of the newborn | | | | |
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| Standards Applicable: | NSQHS Standards: | | | | |
| | 1 🕙 Governance | | | | |
| | 3 🥯 Infection Control | | | | |
| | 4 OMedication Safety; | | | | |
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