

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

⚠ HIGH RISK Medication

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 IV:				
	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.				

	Note: Consider prescribing on the front page of the medication chart if required for <24 hours. If prescribed as a regular medication, indicate timing of magnesium level, and wait for level prior to administering next dose.	
Monitoring	Serum magnesium levels every 24 hours.	
	ECG and continuous or frequent blood pressure.	
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	If prescribed as a regular medication, indicate timing of magnesium	
	level, and wait for level prior to administering next dose. Monitor magnesium concentrations:	
	Magnesium Range = 0.75-1.2 mmol/L	
	PPHN Magnesium Range : 3.5 – 5.5 mmol/L	
Dose Adjustment	Adjust Dose according to serum magnesium levels	
	Caution in Patients with Renal Impairment	
Guidelines &	High Risk Medicines List	
Resources	<u>Arrhythmias</u>	
Compatible Fluids	Sodium chloride 0.9%, Glucose 5%	
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	
	0.4mm al/ml. Concentration	
	0.4mmol/mL Concentration Take 5ml (10mmol) and dilute to a final volume of 25ml, with a	
	Take 5mL (10mmol) and dilute to a final volume of 25mL with a compatible fluid	
	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:

Governance

Infection Control

Medication Safety;

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For any enquiries relating to this guideline, please email KEMH.PharmacyAdmin@health.wa.gov.au

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