



COMMITTEE FOR VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

MAGNESIUM and ITS COMPOUNDS

SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name of the substance

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Magnesium | Magnesium gluconate | Magnesium sulphate |
| Magnesium hydroxide | Magnesium oxide | Magnesium chloride |
| Magnesium stearate | Magnesium hypophosphite | Magnesium aspartate |
| Magnesium glutamate | Magnesium carbonate | Magnesium citrate |
| Magnesium orotate | Magnesium phosphate | Magnesium acetate |
| Magnesium aluminium silicate | Magnesium glycerophosphate | Magnesium trisilicate |

2. Indication for use

- to correct magnesium deficiencies (hypomagnesemia)
- as adjunctive therapy of malignant hyperthermia in swine
- as anticonvulsant
- as saline cathartic and antacid

3. Pharmacological activity

Magnesium is the second most plentiful cation of the intracellular fluids. Magnesium is an essential cofactor for many enzymes, especially phosphotransferases, and plays a vital role in reversible association of intracellular particles and in the binding of macromolecules to subcellular organelles (e.g. ribosomes and mRNA). Magnesium plays an important role in neurochemical transmission and muscular excitability, and also in the central nervous system and in the cardiovascular system.

4. Toxicological profile

Magnesium toxicity from oral intake of magnesium is rare, since magnesium is effectively excreted by the kidneys and is also poorly absorbed (oral LD₅₀-values 32800 mg/kg). Even soluble magnesium salts are generally so slowly absorbed that oral administration causes nothing more than purging. An elevated magnesium concentration in plasma is usually due to renal insufficiency. The main symptoms are neuromuscular (paralysis) and cardiac (hypotension, bradycardia, heart block). As plasma concentrations begin to exceed 4 mEq/l the following signs and symptoms of magnesium intoxication can be observed: erythema, nausea, vomiting, bradycardia, hypotension, decreased reflexes, sedation, muscle paralysis, hypoventilation and stupor, hypotension with abnormal conduction, ventricular arrhythmias, and asystolic arrest.

5. Pharmacokinetics

The average adult ingests about 20-40 mEq of magnesium a day in the diet, and of this approximately one third is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract (in upper small intestine). About 50% of the magnesium in the human body is in bone, 45% exists as an intracellular cation (concentrations range from 5 to 30 mEq/kg), and 5% is in the extracellular fluid. The magnesium concentration in plasma is 1.5 to 2.2 mEq/l, with one third bound to plasma proteins. About 30% of the magnesium in the skeleton represents an exchangeable pool.

Magnesium is excreted principally by the kidney, and, under normal conditions, 3 to 5% of the filtered ion is excreted in the urine. Most of the reabsorption of magnesium occurs in the proximal tubule. Renal excretion of magnesium is increased by diuretics. Small amounts of magnesium are excreted in milk and saliva.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Given that:

- magnesium and its salts have only limited use in veterinary medicine for food-producing animals, which are not intended for immediate slaughter;
- magnesium is a natural cofactor of many enzymes in humans and animals;
- 20-40 mEq (0.25-0.5 g) magnesium is ingested daily in the typical diet;
- the highest prescribed veterinary dosage is 1 kg magnesium sulphate/500 kg cow po (as a cathartic), of which only 30% will be absorbed (equivalent to 600 mg/kg meat magnesium sulphate or 120 mg/kg magnesium);
- the recommended dose in humans for prevention and treatment of hypomagnesemia is 240-600 mg magnesium daily on a chronic basis,

The Committee for Veterinary Medicinal Products concluded that use of magnesium in products for treatment of food-producing animals does not represent any risk for consumers and recommends the inclusion of these substances in Annex II of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90 as indicated in the following table:

| Pharmacological active substance(s) | Animal species | Other provisions |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Magnesium | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium gluconate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium sulphate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium hydroxide | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium stearate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium glutamate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium orotate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium aluminium silicate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium oxide | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium hypophosphite | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium carbonate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium phosphate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium glycerophosphate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium chloride | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium aspartate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium citrate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium acetate | All food producing species | |
| Magnesium trisilicate | All food producing species | |