Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP is a sterile, nonpyrogenic solution of magnesium sulfate heptahydrate and dextrose in water for injection. Each 100 mL contains 1 g magnesium sulfate heptahydrate and dextrose, hydrous 5 g in water for injection. May contain sulfuric acid and/or sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment. The pH is 4.5 (3.5 to 6.5). It is available in 1% concentration. See HOW SUPPLIED section for the content and characteristics of available dosage form and size.

Molecular weight 198.17. Water for Injection, USP is chemically designated H2O.

The single port bag is made of polyolefin material, a 5-layer polyolefin based on co-extrude film. Water can permeate from inside the container into the overwrap but not in amounts sufficient to affect the solution significantly. Solutions in contact with the plastic container may leach out certain chemical components from the plastic in very small amounts; however, biological testing was supportive of the safety of the plastic container materials.

Exposure to temperatures above 25°C/77°F during transport and storage will lead to minor losses in moisture content. Higher temperatures lead to greater losses; it is unlikely that these minor losses will lead to clinically significant changes within the expiration period.

Magnesium (Mg++) is an important cofactor for enzymatic reactions and plays an important role in neurochemical transmission and muscular excitability.

Magnesium prevents or controls convulsions by blocking neuromuscular transmission and decreasing the amount of acetylcholine liberated at the end plate by the motor nerve impulse. Magnesium is said to have a depressant effect on the central nervous system, but it does not adversely affect the mother, fetus or neonate when used as directed in eclampsia or pre-eclampsia. Normal serum magnesium levels range from 1.3 to 2.1 mEq/liter.

As serum magnesium rises above 4 mEq/liter, the deep tendon reflexes are first decreased and then disappear as the serum level approaches 10 mEq/liter. At this level respiratory paralysis may occur. Heart block also may occur at this or lower serum levels of magnesium.

Magnesium acts peripherally to produce vasodilatation. With low doses only flushing and sweating occur; but larger doses cause lowering of blood pressure. The central and peripheral effects of magnesium poisoning are antagonized to some extent by intravenous administration of calcium.

With intravenous administration the onset of anticonvulsant action is immediate and lasts about 30 minutes. Following intramuscular administration the onset of action occurs in about one hour and persists for three to four hours. Effective anticonvulsant serum levels range from 2.5 to 7.5 mEq/liter.

**CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

**Absorption**

Intravenously administered magnesium is immediately absorbed.

**Distribution**

Approximately 1-2% of total body magnesium is located in the extracellular fluid space. Magnesium is 30% bound to albumin.

**Metabolism**

Magnesium is not metabolized.

**Excretion**

Magnesium is excreted solely by the kidney at a rate proportional to the serum concentration and glomerular filtration.

**Special Populations**

**Renal Insufficiency**

Magnesium is excreted solely by the kidney. In patients with severe renal insufficiency, the dose should be lower and frequent serum magnesium levels must be obtained (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

**Hepatic Insufficiency**

Magnesium is excreted solely by the kidney. No dosing adjustments are necessary in hepatic insufficiency.

**Drug-Drug Interactions**

Drug induced renal losses of magnesium occur with the following drugs or drug classes:

- Aminoglycosides
- Diuretics
- Digitalis
- Cisplatin
- Alcohol

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP is indicated for the prevention and control of seizures in preeclampsia and eclampsia, respectively.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Intravenous magnesium should not be given to mothers with toxemia of pregnancy during the two hours preceding delivery.

**WARNINGS**

**FETAL HARM:** Continuous administration of magnesium sulfate beyond 5-7 days to pregnant women can lead to hypocalcemia and bone abnormalities in the developing fetus. These bone abnormalities include skeletal demineralization and osteopenia. In addition, cases of neonatal fracture have been reported. The shortest duration of treatment that can lead to fetal harm is not known. Magnesium sulfate should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. If magnesium sulfate is given for treatment of preterm labor, the woman should be informed that the efficacy and safety of such use have not been established and that use of magnesium sulfate beyond 5-7 days may cause fetal abnormalities.

Parenteral use in the presence of renal insufficiency may lead to magnesium intoxication.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Because magnesium is removed from the body solely by the kidneys, the drug should be used with caution in patients with renal impairment. Urine output should be maintained at a level of 100 mL every four hours. Monitoring serum magnesium levels and the patient's clinical status is essential to avoid the consequences of overdosage in toxemia. Clinical indications of a safe dosage regimen include the presence of the patellar reflex (knee jerk) and absence of respiratory depression (approximately 16 breaths or more/minute). Serum magnesium levels usually sufficient to control convulsions range from 3 to 6 mg/100 mL (2.5 to 5.5 mEq/liter). The strength of the deep tendon reflexes begins to diminish when serum magnesium levels exceed 4 mEq/liter. Reflexes may be absent at 10 mg magnesium/liter, where respiratory paralysis is a potential hazard. An injectable calcium salt should be immediately available to counteract the potential hazards of magnesium intoxication in eclampsia.

Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP should be administered slowly to avoid producing hypermagnesemia.

**Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

Studies with Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP have not been performed to evaluate carcinogenic potential, mutagenic potential or effects on fertility.
Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. If this drug is used during pregnancy the woman should be apprised of the potential harm to the fetus.

Teratogenic Effects

Pregnancy Category D (See WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS) See WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS.

Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP can cause fetal abnormalities when administered beyond 5-7 days to pregnant women. There are retrospective epidemiological studies and case reports documenting fetal abnormalities such as hypocalcemia, skeletal demineralizations, osteopenia and other skeletal abnormalities with continuous maternal administration of magnesium sulfate for more than 7 days. — Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP should be given during pregnancy only if clearly needed. If this drug is used during pregnancy the woman

Labor and Delivery

Continuous administration of magnesium sulfate is an unapproved treatment for preterm labor. The safety and efficacy of such use have not been established. The administration of Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP outside of its approved indication in pregnant women should be by trained obstetrical personnel in a hospital setting with appropriate obstetrical care facilities.

Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP is administered to a nursing woman.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The adverse effects of parenterally administered magnesium usually are the result of magnesium intoxication. These include flushing, sweating, hypotension, depressed reflexes, flaccid paralysis, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, cardiac and central nervous system depression proceeding to respiratory paralysis. Hypocalcemia with signs of tetany secondary to magnesium sulfate therapy for eclampsia has been reported.

OVERDOSAGE

Magnesium intoxication is manifested by a sharp drop in blood pressure and respiratory paralysis. Disappearance of the patellar reflex is a useful clinical sign to detect the onset of magnesium intoxication. In the event of overdose, artificial ventilation must be provided until a calcium salt can be injected i.v. to antagonize the effects of magnesium.

For Treatment of Overdose

Artificial respiration is often required. Intravenous calcium, 10 to 20 mL of a 5% solution (diluted if desirable with isotonic sodium chloride for injection) is used to counteract effects of hypermagnesemia. Subcutaneous physostigmine, 0.1 to 1 mg may be helpful.

Hypermagnesemia in the newborn may require resuscitation and assisted ventilation via endotracheal intubation or intermittent positive pressure ventilation as well as IV calcium.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP, is intended for intravenous use only. For the management of pre-eclampsia or eclampsia, intravenous infusions of dilute solutions of magnesium (1% to 8%) are often given in combination with intramuscular injections of 50% Magnesium Sulfate Injection, USP. Therefore, in the clinical conditions cited below, both forms of therapy are noted, as appropriate. Continuous maternal administration of magnesium sulfate in pregnancy beyond 5-7 days can cause fetal abnormalities.

In Eclampsia

In severe pre-eclampsia or eclampsia, the total initial dose is 10 to 14 g of magnesium sulfate. To initiate therapy, 4 g of Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP may be administered intravenously. The rate of infusion should generally not exceed 150 mg/minute, except in severe eclampsia with seizures. Simultaneously, 4 to 5 g (32.5 to 40.6 mEq) of magnesium sulfate may be administered intramuscularly into each buttock using undiluted 50% Magnesium Sulfate Injection, USP. After the initial I.V. dose, some clinicians administer 1-2 g/hour by constant I.V. infusion.

Subsequent intramuscular doses of 4 to 5 g of magnesium sulfate may be injected into alternate buttocks every four hours, depending on the continuing presence of the patellar reflex, adequate respiratory function, and absence of signs of magnesium toxicity. Therapy should continue until paroxysms cease.

A serum magnesium level of 6 mg/100 mL is considered optimal for control of seizures. A total daily (24 hr) dose of 30 to 40 g magnesium sulfate may be required. Until paroxysms cease. The maximum recommended dosage of magnesium sulfate is 20 g per 48 hours.

Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and

HOW SUPPLIED

Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP, is supplied in a single-dose, single port bag with an aluminum overlap. The infusion bags and ports are not made with natural rubber latex.

Magnesium Sulfate in 5% Dextrose Injection, USP is available as follows:

NDC No. Packaging Configuration Size container Total Magnesium Sulfate* Total Magnesium Ion Magnesium Sulfate Concentration Magnesium Ion Concentration Osmolarity (calc.)

44567-410-24 24 bags per 100 mL 1 g 8.1 mEq 1% (10 mg/mL) 8.1 mEq/100mL 333 mOsmol/ Liter

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS


