

# Chronic Consumption of Proton Pump inhibitor association with Hypomagnesaemia in Cardiac Patients

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## Abstract

Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) are used for gastroesophageal reflux disease and other condition. On March 2011, US FDA has noticed there is an association between long-term use of proton pump inhibitors and low magnesium level. The objectives of this study to estimate the prevalence of hypomagnesaemia in cardiac patients who are on chronic consumption of proton pump inhibitors.

**Methods:** A prospective observational study was performed including 300 cardiac patients who are used proton pump inhibitors at a tertiary care hospital between September to November 2018. The data was collected and record based on demographic data, serum electrolyte level, current medication and another comorbidity.

**Results:** All the patient was on PPI's for at least 1 month (n = 300, number of cases = 24) (8%). 2 types of PPI's on different concentration were identified including pantoprazole 20 mg (No. of cases = 5) (1.7%), pantoprazole 40 mg (No. of cases = 17) (5.7 %), esomeprazole 20 mg (No. of cases= 1) (0.3%), esomeprazole 40 mg (No. of cases = 1) (0.3%). The p-value is 0.533 which is statically not significant.

**Conclusions:** The association between chronic consumption of proton pump inhibitors and hypomagnesaemia on cardiac patient is not significant. Further clinical studies with large numbers of cardiac patients are required to verify our findings.

## Biography

Badriyah Shadid Alotaibi holds a Ph.D. from the Nottingham University, medicine collage. She is Vice Dean for Graduate Studies and Research. Her areas of specialty include the use of sedative agents for procedural sedation, and medication safety in pediatric population. She teaches graduate courses in pediatric clinical pharmacotherapy, and integrated clinical pharmacotherapy. Her research has focused in the drug safety and effectiveness of medication used in children and women health. She conducted systematic literature reviews and meta-analysis about the safety and efficacy of the most common used sedative agents for procedural sedation in children such as, chloral hydrate, triclofos, midazolam.

