

Home > Tools > Nutrient Depletion 
< Back Print Peedback prilosec #|A|B|C|D|E|F|G|H|I|J|K|L|M|N|O|P|Q|R|S|T|U|V|W|X|Y|Z Search Matches (Click to Add) Selected Agents (Click to Remove) Prilosec (Omeprazole) Primacor (Milrinone) Primaquine (Primaquine Phosphate) Primatene Mist (OTC Epinephrine Inhaler) (Epinephrine) Principen (Ampicillin) Results Summary (Click for Details) Nutrient depletion issues found! Click on any nutrient depletion issue below for more information. Prilosec (Omeprazole) <<depletes>> MAGNESIUM View Details Depletion Rating = Major Depletion A supplement is needed for most patients.

Depletion Rating = Moderate Depletion Monitor for depletion; a supplement is needed in some

Depletion Rating = Insignificant Depletion A supplement is not needed for most patients.

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osec (Omeprazole) <<depletes>> MAGNESIUM

Prilosec (Omeprazole) <<depletes>> VITAMIN B12

Prilosec (Omeprazole) <<depletes>> CALCIUM

Prilosec (Omeprazole) <<depletes>> FOLIC ACID

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Depletion Rating = Major Depletion A supplement is needed for most patients.

## PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (PPIs)

Depletion Rating = Major Depletion A supplement is needed for most patients.

Hypomagnesemia requiring supplementation has been reported with all PPIs.

Taking a PPI long-term, especially over a year, has been linked to an increased risk of hypomagnesemia in observational research

(17546,17547,17548,17549,17550,17551,17552,17553,17554,17555,17556,89392,90007,100266,101394,107368).

Higher doses are associated with a two-fold increase in the odds of hypomagnesemia when compared with lower doses (101394). PPIs increase intestinal pH which is thought to inhibit active transport of magnesium in the intestine, reducing its absorption (17549,17550,107368). The American lege of Gastroenterology (ACG) does not provide a recommendation related to monitoring levels in patients taking PPIs (107368). However, other experts, including the LICA