

# Serum Magnesium as a Marker of Neurological Outcome in Severe Traumatic Brain Injury Patients

## Abstract

Hypomagnesemia is postulated as one of the important determinants of outcome following traumatic brain injury (TBI) through its effect on secondary injuries to neurons. **Aims and Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between serum magnesium level and neurological outcome in patients admitted with severe head injury. **Materials and Methods:** In this prospective study, patients admitted with severe TBI were recruited and dichotomized into low serum magnesium group and normal serum magnesium group based on the initial serum magnesium level. Data were collected regarding age, sex, and Glasgow Coma Scale at admission. Neurological outcome of the patients in these groups was assessed using Glasgow Outcome Scale at 6 months. **Results:** Seventy-two patients (male = 50, female = 22) with a mean ( $\pm$ standard deviation) age of 42.5 ( $\pm$ 12.7) years were studied. Forty-two (58%) patients had low serum magnesium level ( $<1.3$  mEq/L) at admissions. At 6-month follow-up, 81% of patients with poor neurological outcome had low serum magnesium as compared to 19% of patients with good outcome ( $P = 0.01$ ). Hypomagnesemia was associated with poor neurological outcome (odds ratio = 2.1,  $P = 0.04$ , 95% confidence interval = 1.0–8.8) on regression analysis. **Conclusion:** Hypomagnesemia appears to be an independent prognostic marker in patients with severe TBI.

**Keywords:** Glasgow Outcome Scale, head injury, serum magnesium

## Introduction

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is one of the leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and disability in our country. As patients are usually young individuals, this leads to a huge impact on socioeconomic status. Despite the presence of organized trauma care system and adaptation of head injury guidelines, the outcome of severe head injury is suboptimal. Studies have clearly shown that it is not just the initial trauma which decides the outcome; instead, there are so many biochemical imbalances which lead to substantial neuronal deaths hours after the trauma.<sup>[1]</sup>

There are multiple biomechanical pathways which get activated on severe head injury, and it is the imbalances in these pathways which lead to secondary injuries to the neurons. Many studies have focused on rebalancing these pathways to preserve the neurons from deaths and apoptosis with replacement therapies including antioxidants, hormones, and ions. Among

these serum magnesium levels have been shown to have a crucial impact on the outcome of head injury.<sup>[2]</sup> The effect of alterations in serum magnesium in severe head injury has been scarcely studied in humans, but it is thought to have an important role in cytotoxic and reperfusion pathways of secondary brain injury.<sup>[1,3]</sup> A rat TBI model demonstrated that  $Mg^{2+}$  deficiency exacerbates neurologic dysfunction and increases mortality in rats. This study also showed an improvement in neurological outcome on pretreatment with magnesium.<sup>[4]</sup> These findings were also reproduced later by other experimental studies.<sup>[5,6]</sup> In this study, we attempted to study the relationship between serum magnesium levels and the neurological outcome in severe head injury patients.

## Materials and Methods

This was a prospective study conducted over a period of 1 year from October 2010 to September 2011 at Bangur Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata, India. This study was approved by the Institutional Review

**Raghavendra Nayak,  
Sanjeev Attry,  
Samarendra Nath Ghosh**

*Department of Neurosurgery,  
Bangur Institute of  
Neurosciences, Kolkata,  
West Bengal, India*

### Address for correspondence:

*Dr. Raghavendra Nayak,  
Department of Neurological  
Sciences, Bangur Institute  
of Neurosciences, IPGMER,  
Kolkata, India  
E-mail: nayakraghu@gmail.com*

### Access this article online

Website: [www.asianjns.org](http://www.asianjns.org)

DOI: 10.4103/ajns.AJNS\_229\_16

### Quick Response Code:



**How to cite this article:** Nayak R, Attry S, Ghosh SN. Serum magnesium as a marker of neurological outcome in severe traumatic brain injury patients. Asian J Neurosurg 2018;13:685-8.

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: [reprints@medknow.com](mailto:reprints@medknow.com)

Board. Adult patients with severe TBI admitted to the Bangur Institute of Neurosciences who met the inclusion criteria were recruited after obtaining written informed consent. The inclusion criteria were age between 18 and 75 years, postresuscitative Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of  $\leq 8$ , not under the influence of pharmacologic agents or alcohol, and admission within 12 h of injury. The patients with significant multiorgan injury, bilateral absent pupillary light reflex, hypotension (systolic blood pressure  $<90$ ) for 10 min, and the patients who lost the follow-up were excluded from the study.

Standard care of the patients included ventilation, phenytoin for seizure prophylaxis, ceftriaxone for antibiotic prophylaxis, ranitidine for gastric ulcer prophylaxis, and urinary catheterization. Mannitol was added when computerized tomography (CT) brain showed a focal mass effect or diffuses cerebral edema. The decision of surgical decompression was taken according to the mass effect noted in the CT brain and was individualized to each patient. The data were collected with regard to age, gender, and GCS score.

Blood sample was collected for serum magnesium assessment. The serum magnesium measurement was carried out in a fully automated computerized microanalyzer (Hitachi model 911; Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany). The initial serum magnesium was assessed within 24 h of admission to our hospital. Patients were dichotomized into two arms based on the initial serum magnesium level: low serum magnesium group with serum magnesium level  $<1.3$  mEq and normal group with serum magnesium level value of  $1.3$ – $2.1$  mEq. Magnesium sulfate ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ ) replacement was instituted for all patients with the initial serum  $[\text{Mg}^{2-}]$  levels  $<1.3$  mEq/L as a part of routine clinical care.

### Outcomes

Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) was assessed at 6 months either directly, over telephone, or through letters. Good recovery or moderate disability (GOS 1 and 2) was considered as favorable outcome, and severe disability, persistent vegetative state, or death (GOS 3, 4, and 5, respectively) was considered as unfavorable outcome.

### Statistical analysis

The data were expressed as a mean and standard deviation (SD). Proportions were compared using Chi-square tests or Fisher's exact test wherever appropriate. Student's *t*-test was used to compare the means of two continuous variables which were normally distributed, and nonparametric tests were used if their distribution was not normal. Multivariate analyses were conducted with logistic regression adjusting for well-known prognostic factors such as age and GCS. Two-sided significance tests were used throughout, and the significance level was kept at  $P = 0.05$ . Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS 11 software package (Chicago, Illinois, United States).

## Results

A total of 198 patients of severe TBI were admitted within the study period, of which 72 patients (male = 50, female = 22) who met the inclusion criteria were recruited in the study. The mean ( $\pm$ SD) age of the study patients was  $42.5 (\pm 12.7)$  years. The mean GCS at admission was  $5.4 \pm 1.7$ . The mean ( $\pm$ SD) serum magnesium level at admission was  $1.14 \pm 0.35$  mEq/L with lowest being  $0.5$  mEq/L and highest of  $1.9$  mEq/L. Forty-two (58%) patients had low serum magnesium level ( $<1.3$  mEq/L) at admissions with remaining thirty patients (42%) having normal serum magnesium levels. The outcome of the study patients assessed at 6 months using GOS showed that 51 patients (71%) had a good outcome and 21 (29%) had a poor outcome.

There was no difference in age ( $43.1 \pm 12.6$  vs.  $41.7 \pm 13.2$ ,  $P = 0.66$ ) and initial GCS ( $5.2 \pm 1.7$  vs.  $5.7 \pm 1.7$ ,  $P = 0.17$ ) in patients with low serum magnesium as compared to those with normal serum magnesium [Figure 1].

At 6-month follow-up, 58 patients (81%) with poor outcome had low serum magnesium as compared to 14 patients (19%) with good outcome ( $P = 0.01$ ) as assessed by GOS [Figure 2].

Using a binary logistic regression model, low serum magnesium (mg  $<1.3$  mmol/L) was associated with poor outcome (odds ratio = 2.1,  $P = 0.04$ , 95% confidence interval = 1.0–8.8), whereas age above 40 years and initial GCS score  $<5$  were not statistically significant.

## Discussion

Magnesium is a second most abundant intracellular cation after potassium found primarily in bone (53%) and soft tissues (46%), with the remaining 1% found in the blood, either in the free ionized form (54%–65%) or bound to proteins (27%–34%) and anions (8%–12%). It is a cofactor for  $>300$  enzymatic reactions.<sup>[7]</sup>

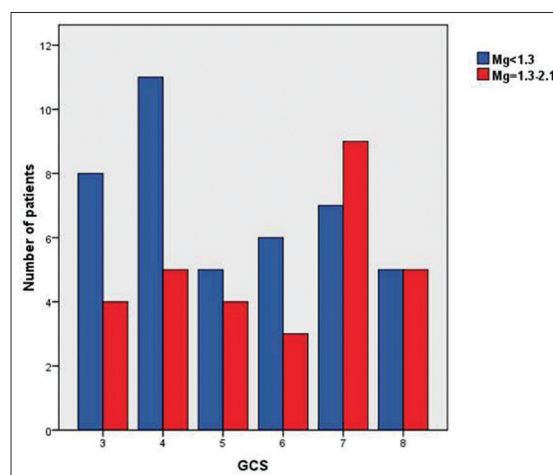
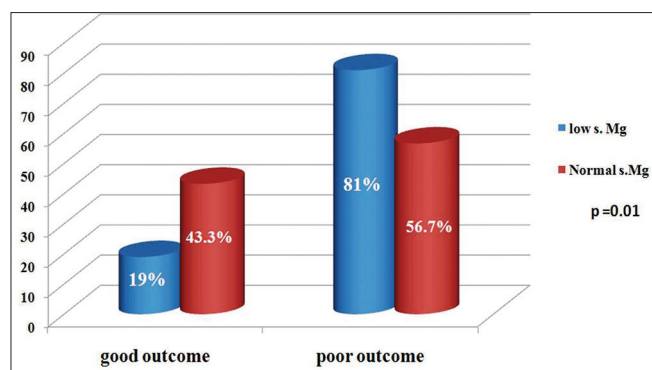


Figure 1: Bar diagram showing that there was no significant association between the initial Glasgow Coma Scale and serum magnesium level ( $5.2 \pm 1.7$  vs.  $5.7 \pm 1.7$ ,  $P = 0.17$ )



**Figure 2: Comparison of serum magnesium levels in patients with good and poor outcome based on Glasgow Outcome Scale**

Magnesium plays a very important role in the secondary brain injury by its effects on numerous biomechanical functions including neurotransmitter release, ion changes, oxidative stress, protein synthesis, and energy metabolism.<sup>[8]</sup> Only the free, ionized form of magnesium [ $Mg^{2+}$ ] is physiologically active.

Low serum magnesium is usually seen in critically ill patients including severe head injury patients.<sup>[9]</sup> In a study by Dhandapani *et al.*, serum ionic  $Mg^{2+}$  was significantly lower in patients with severe TBI as compared to normal controls (mean serum ionic  $Mg^{2+}$ :  $0.37 \pm 0.04$  mmol/L vs.  $0.44 \pm 0.05$  mmol/L,  $P < 0.01$ ).<sup>[10]</sup> Although the mechanism of magnesium depletion in head injury patients is largely unknown, a possible explanation could be the increased lipolysis triggered by the stress-induced catecholamine surge leading to increase in the free fatty acids which bind to  $Mg^{2+}$  and thus increase the excretion of  $Mg^{2+}$  in the urine.<sup>[11,12]</sup>

Depletion of intracellular free magnesium in the cortex of brain-injured rats by 70% and its correlation with the functional outcome was demonstrated by Vink *et al.*,<sup>[13]</sup> using <sup>31</sup>P magnetic resonance spectroscopy, within the 1<sup>st</sup> h of injury.<sup>[14]</sup> Experimental studies supported this by demonstrating the exacerbation of neurologic dysfunction and increased mortality rate due to hypomagnesemia in a rat TBI animal model.<sup>[15]</sup>

Free and total serum [ $Mg^{2+}$ ] levels have been shown to behave differently in head injury patients. Mendez *et al.* showed decreased total serum [ $Mg^{2+}$ ] in all groups of head injury (mild, moderate, and severe tuberculosis), whereas ionized serum [ $Mg^{2+}$ ] was only decreased in severe head injury patients. Interestingly, the ionized [ $Mg^{2+}$ ] level normalized within 24 h, whereas total serum [ $Mg^{2+}$ ] remained abnormally low, thereby suggesting ionic magnesium as a biochemical marker of severe TBI.<sup>[16]</sup>

Experimental studies have shown that role of magnesium in the activation of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor,<sup>[17]</sup> inhibition of glutamate release,<sup>[18]</sup> opening of calcium channels,<sup>[19]</sup> lipid peroxidation, production of free radicals,

edema formation, and the opening of the mitochondrial permeability transition pores responsible for apoptosis.<sup>[3]</sup> The neuroprotective effects of  $Mg^{2+}$  may also be a result of its ability to inhibit cell apoptosis-related proteins such as p53 and Bax, primarily in cortical neurons after experimental TBI.<sup>[20]</sup> The suspected protective role of  $Mg^{2+}$  in TBI may be a result of various cellular factors that inhibit secondary neuronal injury.

This study showed that severe head injury patients with hypomagnesemia at the initial admission had significantly poor outcome at 6-month follow-up. Among the severe head injury patients with hypomagnesemia at admission, 81% of patients with poor outcome had low serum magnesium as compared to 19% of patients with good outcome ( $P = 0.01$ ) as assessed by GOS at 6-month follow-up. Serum hypomagnesemia can be considered as an independent marker for poor neurological outcome in TBI.<sup>[21]</sup> Larger studies are required to confirm the outcomes of the present study and to study the exact mechanisms responsible for hypomagnesemia and its role in secondary neuronal injury in the severe head injury.

## Conclusion

The neurological outcome of TBI correlates well with the serum magnesium concentration. Low serum magnesium may be related to the initial stress response of the severe head injury. Hypomagnesemia appears to be an independent prognostic marker in patients with severe TBI.

## Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

## References

1. Reilly PL. Brain injury: The pathophysiology of the first hours. 'Talk and die revisited'. *J Clin Neurosci* 2001;8:398-403.
2. van den Heuvel C, Vink R. The role of magnesium in traumatic brain injury. *Clin Calcium* 2004;14:9-14.
3. Vink R, Nimmo AJ, Cernak I. An overview of new and novel pharmacotherapies for use in traumatic brain injury. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol* 2001;28:919-21.
4. McIntosh TK, Juhler M, Wieloch T. Novel pharmacologic strategies in the treatment of experimental traumatic brain injury: 1998. *J Neurotrauma* 1998;15:731-69.
5. Smith DH, Okiyama K, Gennarelli TA, McIntosh TK. Magnesium and ketamine attenuate cognitive dysfunction following experimental brain injury. *Neurosci Lett* 1993;157:211-4.
6. Bareyre FM, Saatman KE, Helfaer MA, Sinson G, Weisser JD, Brown AL, *et al.* Alterations in ionized and total blood magnesium after experimental traumatic brain injury: Relationship to neurobehavioral outcome and neuroprotective efficacy of magnesium chloride. *J Neurochem* 1999;73:271-80.
7. Fox C, Ramsomair D, Carter C. Magnesium: Its proven and potential clinical significance. *South Med J* 2001;94:1195-201.
8. Ozgurtas T, Kahraman S. State of the art of new data on the role

- of magnesium in brain injury: Clinical interest of measurements of total and ionized magnesium. *Magnes Res* 2004;17:327-34.
9. Polderman KH, Bloemers FW, Peerdeman SM, Girbes AR. Hypomagnesemia and hypophosphatemia at admission in patients with severe head injury. *Crit Care Med* 2000;28:2022-5.
  10. Dhandapani SS, Gupta A, Vivekanandhan S, Mahapatra AK, Mehta VS. Serum ionic magnesium in traumatic brain injury. *Indian J Neurotrauma* 2005;2:103-6.
  11. Sakamoto T, Takasu A, Saitoh D, Kaneko N, Yanagawa Y, Okada Y. Ionized magnesium in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with head injuries. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2005;58:1103-9.
  12. McKee JA, Brewer RP, Macy GE, Borel CO, Reynolds JD, Warner DS. Magnesium neuroprotection is limited in humans with acute brain injury. *Neurocrit Care* 2005;2:342-51.
  13. Vink R, McIntosh TK, Demediuk P, Faden AI. Decrease in total and free magnesium concentration following traumatic brain injury in rats. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 1987;149:594-9.
  14. Vink R, McIntosh TK, Demediuk P, Weiner MW, Faden AI. Decline in intracellular free Mg<sup>2+</sup> is associated with irreversible tissue injury after brain trauma. *J Biol Chem* 1988;263:757-61.
  15. McIntosh TK, Faden AI, Yamakami I, Vink R. Magnesium deficiency exacerbates and pretreatment improves outcome following traumatic brain injury in rats: 31P magnetic resonance spectroscopy and behavioral studies. *J Neurotrauma* 1988;5:17-31.
  16. Mendez DR, Corbett R, Macias C, Laptook A. Total and ionized plasma magnesium concentrations in children after traumatic brain injury. *Pediatr Res* 2005;57:347-52.
  17. Smith DA, Connick JH, Stone TW. Effect of changing extracellular levels of magnesium on spontaneous activity and glutamate release in the mouse neocortical slice. *Br J Pharmacol* 1989;97:475-82.
  18. Johnson JW, Ascher P. Voltage-dependent block by intracellular Mg<sup>2+</sup> of N-methyl-D-aspartate-activated channels. *Biophys J* 1990;57:1085-90.
  19. Iseri LT, French JH. Magnesium: Nature's physiologic calcium blocker. *Am Heart J* 1984;108:188-93.
  20. Lee JS, Han YM, Yoo DS, Choi SJ, Choi BH, Kim JH, *et al.* A molecular basis for the efficacy of magnesium treatment following traumatic brain injury in rats. *J Neurotrauma* 2004;21:549-61.
  21. Stippler M, Fischer MR, Puccio AM, Wisniewski SR, Carson-Walter EB, Dixon CE, *et al.* Serum and cerebrospinal fluid magnesium in severe traumatic brain injury outcome. *J Neurotrauma* 2007;24:1347-54.