

prilosec

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Search Matches (Click to Add)

- [Prilosec \(Omeprazole\)](#)
- [Primacor \(Milrinone\)](#)
- [Primaquine \(Primaquine Phosphate\)](#)
- [Primatene Mist \(OTC Epinephrine Inhaler\) \(Epinephrine\)](#)
- [Primaxin \(Imipenem, Cilastatin\)](#)
- [Principen \(Ampicillin\)](#)

Selected Agents (Click to Remove)

- [Prilosec \(Omeprazole\)](#)

Results Summary (Click for Details)

**Nutrient depletion issues found!**

**Prilosec (Omeprazole)** <<depletes>> **MAGNESIUM** [Hide Details](#)

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

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**PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (PPIs)**

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

Taking a PPI long-term, especially over a year, has been linked to an increased risk of hypomagnesemia in several reports ([17546](#), [17547](#), [17548](#), [17549](#), [17550](#), [17551](#), [17552](#), [17553](#), [17554](#), [17555](#)). PPIs are thought to inhibit active transport of magnesium in the intestine ([17549](#), [17550](#)). This appears to be a class effect. Hypomagnesemia has been reported with all PPIs ([17554](#), [17556](#))

Severe hypomagnesemia can cause potentially serious effects including muscle spasm, tetany, arrhythmia, hypokalemia, hypoparathyroidism, hypocalcemia, and seizures. Patients who are likely to take a PPI long-term should have serum magnesium levels checked at baseline and annually