



Magnesium sulphate intravenously reduces tachycardia side-effects of β_2 -agonists

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To the Editor:

The review by ERUMBALA *et al.* [1] correctly proposing magnesium sulphate (MgSO_4) as the first intravenous bronchodilator missed vital points of its pharmacological actions. The *i.v.* drug reduces or eliminates tachycardia and palpitation side-effects of β_2 -agonists [2–5]. As well as relaxing smooth muscle of the bronchi, vasculature, gut and uterus, MgSO_4 slows cardiac atrial conduction [6, 7], and was used in the past to revert supraventricular tachycardia and fast atrial fibrillation [8, 9]. There is no evidence to be found for the 20–30 min infusion rate for *i.v.* MgSO_4 of 40–75 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, and this infusion time will not create a sufficiently high serum level to relax bronchial smooth muscle. In acute-severe and life-threatening asthma *i.v.* MgSO_4 followed by *i.v.* β_2 -agonist is safe [10]; an infusion time of 5 min for MgSO_4 has evidence for the safety of this speed of injection in obstetric [11] and cardiac literature, albeit in adults.

Shareable abstract (@ERSpublications)

Intravenous magnesium sulphate allows safer intravenous β_2 -agonist delivery in acute-severe and life-threatening asthma attacks <https://bit.ly/3veUpfC>

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