Overview

Useful For
Assessing the cause of abnormal serum magnesium concentrations

Determining whether nutritional magnesium loads are adequate

Calculating urinary calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate supersaturation and assessing kidney stone risk.

Method Name
Colorimetric Endpoint Assay

NY State Available
Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type
Urine

Specimen Required

Collection Container/Tube: Plastic urine container

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic, 5-mL tube (T465) or a clean, plastic aliquot container with no metal cap or glued insert

Specimen Volume: 4 mL

Collection Instructions:
1. Collect a random urine specimen.
2. No preservative.

Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a Renal Diagnostics Test Request (T830) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume
1 mL

Reject Due To

All specimens will be evaluated at Mayo Clinic Laboratories for test suitability.

Specimen Stability Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen Type</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Special Container</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>14 days</td>
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Document generated November 29, 2020 at 6:11pm CST
**Test Definition: MAGNR**
Magnesium, Random, U

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**Clinical and Interpretive**

**Clinical Information**
Magnesium, along with potassium, is a major intracellular cation. Magnesium is a cofactor of many enzyme systems. All adenosine triphosphate-dependent enzymatic reactions require magnesium as a cofactor. Approximately 70% of magnesium ions are stored in bone. The remainder is involved in intermediary metabolic processes; about 70% is present in free form, while the other 30% is bound to proteins (especially albumin), citrates, phosphate, and other complex formers. The serum magnesium level is kept constant within very narrow limits.

Renal handling of magnesium is determined by the combination of filtration and reabsorption. Roughly 70% of the magnesium in plasma is filtered by the glomeruli; 20% to 30% of the filtered magnesium is reabsorbed in the proximal tubule, while less than 5% is reabsorbed in the distal tubule and collecting duct. (1)

Numerous causes of renal magnesium wasting have been identified including (but not limited to) congenital defects (including Barter and Gitelman syndrome), various endocrine disorders (including hyperaldosteronism and hyperparathyroidism), exposure to certain drugs (ie, diuretics, cis-platinum, aminoglycoside antibiotics, calcineurin inhibitors), and other miscellaneous causes (including chronic alcohol abuse). Gastrointestinal conditions associated with fat malabsorption and chronic diarrhea can cause fecal magnesium loss and hypomagnesemia.

High levels of plasma magnesium are typically only seen in patients with decreased renal function, after administration of a magnesium load large enough to exceed the kidneys’ ability to excrete it, or a combination of the two. (2)

Magnesium is an inhibitor of calcium crystal growth, and contributes to urinary calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate supersaturation. However, low urinary magnesium in isolation has not been identified as a common cause of kidney stones, nor has magnesium supplementation been proven as an effective therapy for stone prevention.

**Reference Values**
Random Magnesium/Creatinine Ratio: \( \geq 0.035 \) mg/mg

Reference values have not been established for patients <18 years and >83 years of age.

**Interpretation**
Urinary magnesium excretion should be interpreted in concert with serum concentrations.

In the presence of hypomagnesemia, a 24-hour urine magnesium >24 mg/day or fractional excretion >0.5% suggests renal magnesium wasting. Lower values suggest inadequate magnesium intake and/or gastrointestinal losses.

In the presence of hypermagnesemia, urinary magnesium levels provide an indication of current magnesium intake.

Lower urinary magnesium excretion increases urinary calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate supersaturation and could contribute to kidney stone risk.

**Cautions**
Urinary magnesium excretion must be interpreted with caution during periods of intravenous magnesium infusion.

**Clinical Reference**


**Performance**

**Method Description**

In alkaline solution, magnesium forms a purple complex with xylidyl blue, diazonium salt. The magnesium concentration is measured photometrically via the decrease in xylidyl blue absorbance. (Package insert: Roche MG2 kit, Indianapolis, IN, V2 2012)

**PDF Report**

No

**Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed**

Monday through Sunday; Continuously.

**Analytic Time**

Same day/1 day

**Maximum Laboratory Time**

3 days

**Specimen Retention Time**

7 days

**Performing Laboratory Location**

Rochester

**Fees and Codes**

**Fees**

- Authorized users can sign in to Test Prices for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact Customer Service 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their Regional Manager. For assistance, contact Customer Service.

**Test Classification**

This test has been modified from the manufacturer’s instructions. Its performance characteristics were determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

**CPT Code Information**

83735

**LOINC® Information**
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<td>Magnesium, Random, U</td>
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