Calcium - ORAL

Newborn Use Only

Alert	Multiple forms of calcium exist with varying amounts of elemental calcium expressed in varying		
	units. Therefore careful attention is required in prescription and administration of calcium to		
	avoid over- or under-dosing. Conversion factor for elemental Ca: 1 mg = 0.025 mmol = 0.05 mEq.		
	Do not give calcium solutions and sodium bicarbonate simultaneously by the same route to		
	avoid precipitation.		
	Do not mix with any medication that contains phosphates, carbonates, sulfates or tartrates.		
	Separate doses of the following by at least 2 hours: phosphate, iron, thyroxine and phenytoin.		
Indication	Oral calcium supplement to prevent / treat calcium deficiency.		
	Asymptomatic hypocalcaemia.		
Action	Calcium is essential for the functional integrity of the nervous, muscular, skeletal and cardiac		
	systems and for clotting function.		
Drug Type	Mineral.		
Trade Name	CalSource Ca1000 effervescent tablets (Novartis).		
	If required:		
	Calcium Gluconate Injection (Phebra) (calcium 0.22 mmol/mL).		
	Calcium Chloride Injection (Phebra) 10% (calcium 0.68 mmol/mL).		
Maximum Dose	Oral – 5.5 mmol/kg		
Presentation	Calcium carbonate, calcium lactate gluconate (CalSource Ca1000) effervescent tablets contain		
	calcium carbonate 1.8 g, calcium lactate gluconate 2.3 g (equivalent to 1 g or 25 mmol of		
	elemental calcium) and sodium 136.9 mg (5.95 mmol).		
	If required:		
	Calcium gluconate 10% 10 mL vial contains 0.22 mmol/mL of elemental calcium.		
	Calcium chloride 10% 10 mL vial contains 0.68 mmol/mL of elemental calcium.		
Dosage/Interval	Dose can vary.		
	Estimate the calcium intake from all sources before prescribing oral calcium.		
	Recommended total daily intake of elemental calcium from all sources: 120–200 mg/kg/day (3–5		
	mmol/kg/day).		
	Usual starting oral calcium dose: 20 mg/kg/day (0.5 mmol/kg/day). Can increase up to 80		
	mg/kg/day (2.0 mmol/kg/day). Divide the daily dose into 2-4 doses mixed with feeds (Do not mix		
	with Phosphate – See Drug Interactions).		
Route	Oral		
Preparation/Dilution	Calcium – oral		
r reparation, bilation	Dissolve one calcium 1000 mg effervescent tablet in 10 mL of sterile water to make a 2.5		
	mmol/mL solution.		
Administration	Calcium – oral		
Administration	Administer with feeds.		
	If required, calcium IV vials may be given orally (must be diluted at least 1:4 with sterile water).		
Monitoring	Monitor calcium, phosphate and magnesium. Measurement of ionised calcium preferred over		
Womtoning	total calcium.		
	Correct hypomagnesaemia if present.		
Contraindications	Caution in patients with renal or cardiac impairment		
Precautions	Do not mix with any medication that contains phosphates, carbonates, sulfates or tartrates.		
Drug Interactions	Do not mix with any medication that contains phosphates, carbonates, sulfates or tartrates.		
Drug meruenons	Separate doses of the following by at least 2 hours: Phosphate, iron, ²¹ thyroxine and phenytoin.		
	Digoxin (serious risk of arrhythmia and cardiovascular collapse), thiazide diuretics (increased risk		
	of hypercalcaemia), ketoconazole (decreased ketoconazole effect).		
Adverse Reactions	Nephrolithiasis with long term use.		
Adverse Nedelions	Gastric irritation, diarrhoea and NEC have occurred during oral therapy with hyperosmolar		
	preparations (must dilute with water)		
Compatibility	preparations (must unute with water)		
Incompatibility	Do not mix with any medication that contains phosphates, carbonates, sulfates or tartrates.		
Stability	Oral solution: Discard remaining after use.		
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	Calcium gluconate is a supersaturated solution and may precipitate in the vial at room temperature. Inspect the vial before use.				
Storage	·				
Special Comments	Hypocalcaemia defined as a serum total calcium concentration below 1.875 mol/L [7.5 mg/dL] or ionized calcium less than 1.2 mmol/L.[1]				
	Blood gas machines measure ionised calcium directly and are more accurate than the main pathology laboratory which calculates the ionised calcium from a complex formula. Corrected calcium is calculated (when albumin < 40 or > 45) by the formula: Measured Ca (mmol/L) + (40 – albumin (g/L) x 0.025) Calcium salt equivalents of elemental calcium				
	Salt	Elemental Ca			
	Calcium chloride 10% 1 mL	1.36 mEq	27.3 mg	0.68 mmol	
	Calcium gluconate 10% 1 mL	0.46 mEq	9.3 mg	0.23 mmol	
	Salt 1g				
	Calcium Acetate	12.6 mEq	253 mg	6.30 mmol	
	Calcium Carbonate	19.9 mEq	400 mg	9.96 mmol	
	Calcium Citrate	10.5 mEq	211 mg	5.26 mmol	
	Calcium Chloride	13.6 mEq	273 mg	6.80 mmol	
	Calcium Glubionate	3.29 mEq	66 mg	1.64 mmol	
	Calcium Gluceptate	4.08 mEq	82 mg	2.04 mmol	
	Calcium Gluconate	4.65 mEq	93 mg	2.32 mmol	
Evidence summary	Refer to full version.				
References	Refer to full version.				

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