

Utility of calcium, magnesium and phosphate testing in the emergency department

(Calcium, Magnesium and Phosphate testing)

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This is the author manuscript accepted for publication and has undergone full peer review but has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process, which may lead to differences between this version and the Version of Record. Please cite this article as doi: [10.1111/1742-6723.13332](https://doi.org/10.1111/1742-6723.13332)

PD, MY and DT developed the protocol for the project that this research was drawn from. DT obtained ethics committee approval. PD, JS, WS and EdeT collected all the data. All authors assisted DT in data analysis and interpretation. All authors contributed to drafting and critical revision of the manuscript. DT supervised the project overall. All authors take responsibility for the manuscript.

Word count: 2500

ABSTRACT

Objective

To determine how frequently calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and phosphate (PO₄) tests change emergency department (ED) patient management

Methods

We undertook a retrospective observational study in an Australian tertiary referral ED. We enrolled adult patients (aged \geq 18 years) who presented between January-June 2017 and who had a serum Ca, Mg or PO₄ test ordered and completed during their ED stay. Patient symptoms, medical history, electrolyte levels, and ED management changes were extracted from the electronic medical record.

Results

33,120 adults presented during the study period. 1,716 (5.2%, 95%CI 5.0, 5.4) had at least one Ca, Mg or PO₄ test completed in the ED. This included 4,776 individual electrolyte tests, of which 776 (16.2%, 95%CI 15.2, 17.3) were abnormal. 56 tests were associated with a change in ED management (7.2% [95%CI 5.5, 9.3] of patients with abnormal tests, 1.2% [95%CI 0.9, 1.5] of all tests). 26/1,683 (1.5%) Ca levels were low with six (23.1%) management changes; 203 (12.1%) were high with ten (4.9%) management changes.

128/1,579 (8.1%) Mg levels were low with 33 (25.8%) management changes; 30 (1.9%) were high with no management changes. 225/1,514 (14.9%) PO₄ levels were low with six (2.7%) management changes; 164 (10.8%) were high with one (0.6%) management change. 50 (2.9%) patients had management changes despite normal electrolyte levels.

Conclusion

Ca, Mg and PO₄ testing is common. However, the yield of clinically significant abnormal levels is low and patient management is rarely changed. Testing of these electrolytes needs to be rationalised.

Keywords: Calcium, Magnesium, Phosphate, Utility, Emergency Health Service, Choosing Wisely

INTRODUCTION

Recently, health services worldwide have focused on the reduction of unnecessary laboratory and imaging investigations. One such approach has been the Choosing Wisely initiative.¹ Launched in 2012, Choosing Wisely has become a worldwide movement towards improving patient care and minimising spending on tests and treatments that provide minimal or no patient benefit.^{1,2} Laboratory tests have been a particular focus of the Choosing Wisely recommendations. These have included, among others, the testing of coagulation, blood cultures and prostate specific antigen where not indicated by evidence.^{3,4}

In the emergency department (ED) setting, the usefulness of calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and phosphate (PO₄) testing has been questioned. In 1997, Rose et al.⁵ reported that these tests have a low yield of abnormal results and are of limited usefulness. They recommended reductions in their ordering in order to reduce investigation costs. Since this early study, however, there have been no other reports of the utility of these electrolyte tests in the ED.

Anecdotally, Ca, Mg and PO₄ tests are commonly ordered. However, the extent and cost of testing, the yield of abnormal results and, importantly, the impact on ED management are not known. We aimed to assess the utility of these tests in the ED. The findings will inform the development of clinical guidelines for the rational ordering of these tests.

METHODS

We undertook a retrospective, observational study of patients in the ED of a tertiary referral hospital in Melbourne, Australia. The ED has a mixed (paediatric and adult) annual census of approximately 90,000 patients. Approval to undertake the study was granted by the institution's Human Research Ethics Committee.

Adult patients (aged \geq 18 years) who presented between January 1 and June 30, 2017 (inclusive) were included if they had a Ca, Mg and/or PO₄ test ordered and completed (results available) during their ED stay. There were no exclusion criteria. Suitable patients were identified electronically using Cerner FirstNet[®] (version 2015.01.17, Cerner Corporation, North Kansas City, Missouri, USA).

The electronic medical records of included patients were accessed by the principal investigator (PD) and explicit data extraction was undertaken using a data collection document designed for the study. Data included age, gender, date of presentation, Australasian Triage Category, presenting complaint, corrected Ca, Mg and PO₄ levels, and ED management change. The data of 5% of patients was double-checked by a second investigator and no inconsistencies were found.

Management change included any standard electrolyte correction treatment(s) administered in the context of either a low or high level of one or more of the electrolytes e.g. IV Mg administered in the context of a low Mg level. A standard treatment administered in the

context of a normal electrolyte level was not considered a management change as a result of the test. In these circumstances, the treatment may have been administered for other clinical indications (e.g. IV normal saline for hypotension). We only examined ED patient management. Management in the inpatient setting, based upon ED electrolyte levels, was not examined.

Patients were only included if their electrolyte tests had been completed before their discharge from the ED and, therefore, the results were available to inform ED management. For patients admitted to the hospital, this was determined by comparison of unique time-stamps for the tests and the recorded time of ED discharge. Patients who were discharged home or to the short stay unit were assumed to have had their test completed during their ED stay.

The primary study outcome was a change of ED management in the context of any abnormal Ca, Mg or PO₄ level. Secondary outcomes included the frequency of testing of these electrolytes, the yield of abnormal results and the costs involved.

The hospital's standard reference ranges for each electrolyte test were obtained from the institution's pathology department. All tests employed colourimetric assay (Ca: NM-BAPTA, Mg: Xylidyl blue, PO₄: ammonium molybdate) on an automated track system. Instruments and reagents were sourced from Roche Diagnostics (Ryde, New South Wales, Australia).

The total cost of the Ca, Mg and PO₄ tests at our institution was best estimated using the Medicare Benefits Schedule.⁶ If a single Ca, Mg or PO₄ test is ordered, AUD\$9.70 is charged to taxpayers. If two or three tests are ordered the charges are AUD\$11.65 and AUD\$13.65.

Rose et al.⁵ reported that 5.2% of their ED patient population had a Ca, Mg or PO₄ test. In order to have a 95% chance that our proportion would lie $\pm 1.0\%$ of Rose's proportion (i.e. 4.2-6.2%) we needed to enrol at least 1972 patients. However, due to methodological differences (definition of abnormal electrolyte levels), it was not possible to calculate a sample size based upon yield of abnormal results or management change. Given this, we elected for a long study period in order to achieve a sample size likely to be well in excess of that required for an adequate descriptive study.

Descriptive statistics were employed to analyse all data e.g. mean (standard deviation) and percentage (95% confidence interval). All analyses were undertaken using SPSS for Windows statistical software (version 24.0, SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA).

RESULTS

Of the 33,120 adult patients who presented during the study period, 1,716 (5.2%, 95%CI 5.0, 5.4) met the study inclusion criteria (Figure 1). The mean (SD) patient age was 64 (20.1) years and 810 (47.2%, 95%CI 44.8, 49.6) patients were male.

A total of 4,776 individual Ca, Mg and PO₄ tests completed while the patients were in the ED: 1,683 (5.1% of patients) Ca, 1,579 (5.8%) Mg and 1,514 (4.6%) PO₄ tests. All three electrolytes were ordered together on 1,505 (87.7%) occasions, two electrolytes on 50 (2.9%) occasions, and a single electrolyte on 161 (9.4%) occasions.

Of those that had Ca/Mg/PO₄ testing, 624 (36.4%) patients had at least one Ca, Mg or PO₄ level outside the reference range (Figures 2-4). There were 776 (16.2%) abnormal levels in total. Relative to their respective total test number, these included 229 (13.6%) Ca, 158 (10.0%) Mg and 389 (25.7%) PO₄ abnormalities.

Emergency department management was changed for 51 (3.0%) patients tested. There were 57 (1.2%) individual tests that lead to management changes. 65 management changes were noted in total. Of the 211 cases where specific electrolytes were targeted (only one or two tested), 41 (19.4%) abnormalities were found but only five patients were treated.

203 (12.1%) patients had hypercalcaemia (Figure 2). 10 (4.9%) of those patients were treated with 16 individual treatments. The majority received IV fluid, whilst some

additionally received bisphosphonates, frusemide or calcitonin. 26 (1.5%) patients had hypocalcaemia. Six (23.1%) patients were treated with nine individual treatments. All received IV Ca and half additionally received oral Ca. In total, 16 (1.0%) patients were treated because of their Ca result. One (0.1%) patient received IV Ca because of a low ionised Ca result, despite a normal serum Ca result.

30 (1.9%) patients had hypermagnesaemia although none was treated (Figure 3). 128 (8.1%) patients had hypomagnesaemia and 33 (25.8%) were treated with 33 individual treatments. The majority of patients received IV Mg, with a smaller proportion receiving oral Mg. Of those patients with a Mg level within the reference range, 49 (3.4%) were administered Mg. The diagnoses of these 49 patients included atrial fibrillation (31 patients), ventricular tachycardia (5), ventricular bigeminy (2), supraventricular tachycardia (2), and one case of the following: asthma, hypokalaemic ECG changes, premature ventricular beats, bradycardia, decreased oral intake, dehydration, delirium, diarrhoea and intussusception.

164 (10.8%) patients had hyperphosphataemia although only one (0.6%) was treated (Figure 4). 225 (14.9%) patients had hypophosphataemia and six (2.7%) were treated with six individual treatments. The majority received oral PO₄ replacement, however one patient received IV PO₄. In total, seven (0.5%) patients were treated because of their PO₄ result.

For the six-month study period, all Ca, Mg and PO₄ tests cost AUD\$22,687.45. The cost of those tests directly changing patient management in the ED was AUD\$506.40. Thus,

AUD\$22,181.05 (97.8% of the total cost) was expended but did not change patient management.

DISCUSSION

This study shows that a substantial proportion of adult ED patients (approximately one in 20) have at least one Ca, Mg or PO₄ test completed in the ED. As the study population comprised all adults, including those with minor problems, the proportion tested among those with complex medical issues is likely to be considerably higher. There is a paucity of literature regarding the utility of Ca, Mg and PO₄ testing in the ED and general hospital settings. However, Rose et al.⁵, in a smaller ED study, reported an identical proportion of patients who had Ca, Mg and PO₄ levels measured. Their study population contained younger patients and more males than we observed.

The yield of abnormal Ca, Mg and PO₄ levels varied considerably (13.6%, 10.0% and 25.7%, respectively). Importantly, for each electrolyte, the large majority of abnormal levels were only marginally outside of the respective reference range. Hence, the clinical significance of most of the abnormal levels is questionable. This is supported by the finding that, overall, only small proportions of patients with abnormal levels had a management change. In contrast to our study, Rose et al.⁵ used values $\pm 15\%$ outside the normal electrolyte ranges as a marker of abnormality. This difference makes it difficult for a direct comparison between our findings and those of Rose et al.⁵.

The very small proportion of patients with abnormal levels and a management change is consistent with that of Rose et al.⁵ who reported a management change in only 0.3% of

patients. In both studies, the substantial number of tests performed and the relatively few management changes suggest that testing for these electrolyte levels is excessive.

Low Mg levels were treated more than any other electrolyte abnormality. This may be due to the reported association of hypomagnesaemia with cardiac arrhythmias and neuromuscular instability.^{7,8} However, Mg was often administered to patients with normal Mg levels. This was most commonly in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) or flutter. It has been reported that Mg may have a role in AF prevention in the post-operative cardiothoracic surgery setting.^{9,10} However, there is conflicting evidence regarding the efficacy of Mg in AF treatment in the ED and other settings.¹¹⁻¹⁴ As many of these studies had methodological limitations^{11,14}, there is no high-level evidence to support the use of Mg for the treatment of AF in the ED. Hence, the rationale for its use in this study is unclear.

Although PO₄ levels were more frequently abnormal than Ca and Mg, management was rarely changed. There is conflicting evidence regarding the association between PO₄ levels and patient outcomes.^{8,15} It has been reported that treatment is not necessary unless the levels are very low.^{7,8,16} Given this, and the finding that very few patients had PO₄ administered, the place for PO₄ testing in the ED is likely to be limited. Interestingly, PO₄ was never tested alone and this hints at the possibility that PO₄ ordering is a reflex when ordering other electrolytes, especially Ca.

It is difficult to accurately determine the cost of pathology testing in Australian hospitals. From our best estimates, using the Medicare Benefits Schedule,⁶ our tests would cost \$45,750.90 annually. As only a very small proportion of tests resulted in management change, it is likely that a substantial cost saving could be achieved if Ca, Mg and PO₄ testing were better targeted. Rose et al.⁵ reported that \$105,000 could be saved annually by only testing patient groups that might benefit, as well as adhering to 'non-stat' testing (a less expensive option in their setting).⁵

Our findings indicate that targeting of specific electrolytes resulted in very few management changes. Given the apparent excessive testing for these electrolytes, there is a need for better targeting of patients most at risk of abnormal levels and where correction of the abnormality would be indicated. The most common conditions associated with abnormal levels include older age, diuretic use, malnutrition, cancer, chronic renal disease, diabetes, alcoholism and a wide range of medications.^{5,16-20}

Specifically, calcium abnormalities have been associated with thyroid and parathyroid disease, acute pancreatitis, hyperphosphataemia, thyrotoxicosis, granulomatous disease, medications, total parenteral nutrition and immobilization.^{7,21} Magnesium abnormalities have been associated with lithium therapy, thyroid disease, excessive tissue breakdown (e.g. sepsis, large burns), inherited renal tubular defects, hyperaldosteronism and hypoparathyroidism.^{7,22} Phosphate abnormalities have been associated with changes in gastrointestinal absorption or renal excretion, rapid intracellular-to-extracellular shifts and

vitamin D intoxication.^{7,23} However, these associations have generally been reported from non-ED settings. Well-powered studies are, therefore, recommended to identify ED patient comorbidities, symptomatology and usual medications that place them at greater risk of abnormalities in these electrolytes.^{7,15} Findings from such studies will help inform clinical guidelines to assist in more rational Ca, Mg and PO₄ testing.

Interventions to reduce Ca, Mg and PO₄ testing have been reported.^{5,24-26} Rose et al.⁵ recommended that patients with diabetes, chronic renal failure or a history of alcoholism should be targeted. Lapi et al.²⁴ reported that the removal of laboratory tests from the electronic request form can change ordering behaviour. Vidyarthi et al.²⁵ targeted a range of ordering behaviours including teaching, social marketing, academic detailing, financial incentives and audit/feedback. They reported that laboratory ordering was reduced by 8% cumulatively over three years. Newman et al.²⁶ also reported that a targeted education intervention substantially reduced the frequency of routine Ca testing, including in the ED setting. Removal of the ability to order all three electrolytes as a single order could also be considered.

This study has important limitations. As a single-centre study, the findings may not reflect practices in other EDs. In particular, our ED has electronic test ordering, which may increase the ease of ordering tests. This phenomenon has been observed in other settings.²⁷

Additionally, our electronic system allows ordering of these electrolytes as a coupled package as well as individual ordering. We defined an abnormal electrolyte level as one

outside of our laboratory reference range. It is likely that levels just outside of the range have little clinical significance and are not truly abnormal. However, our definition was deliberate as we aimed to examine management change among all patients, including those with marginally abnormal and normal levels. The retrospective study design precluded the opportunity to determine the rationale behind management changes, especially in the setting of normal electrolyte levels. We did not examine whether the ED test results affected a change in patient management after admission to the ward. Hence, the overall management change may have been an under-estimate. Finally, the cost of the testing, based on the Medicare Benefits Schedule⁶, may have lacked accuracy and the true cost to the ED is unknown.

CONCLUSION

While Ca, Mg and PO₄ testing in the ED is common, the yield of clinically significant abnormal levels is low and patient management is rarely changed. Testing of these electrolytes needs to be rationalised to avoid over testing and resource utilisation. The reasons why some patients with normal electrolyte levels have management change needs to be determined. Further study is also recommended to determine the characteristics of ED patients at risk of abnormal electrolyte levels. The findings will inform educational initiatives and clinical guidelines aimed at rationalizing Ca, Mg and PO₄ testing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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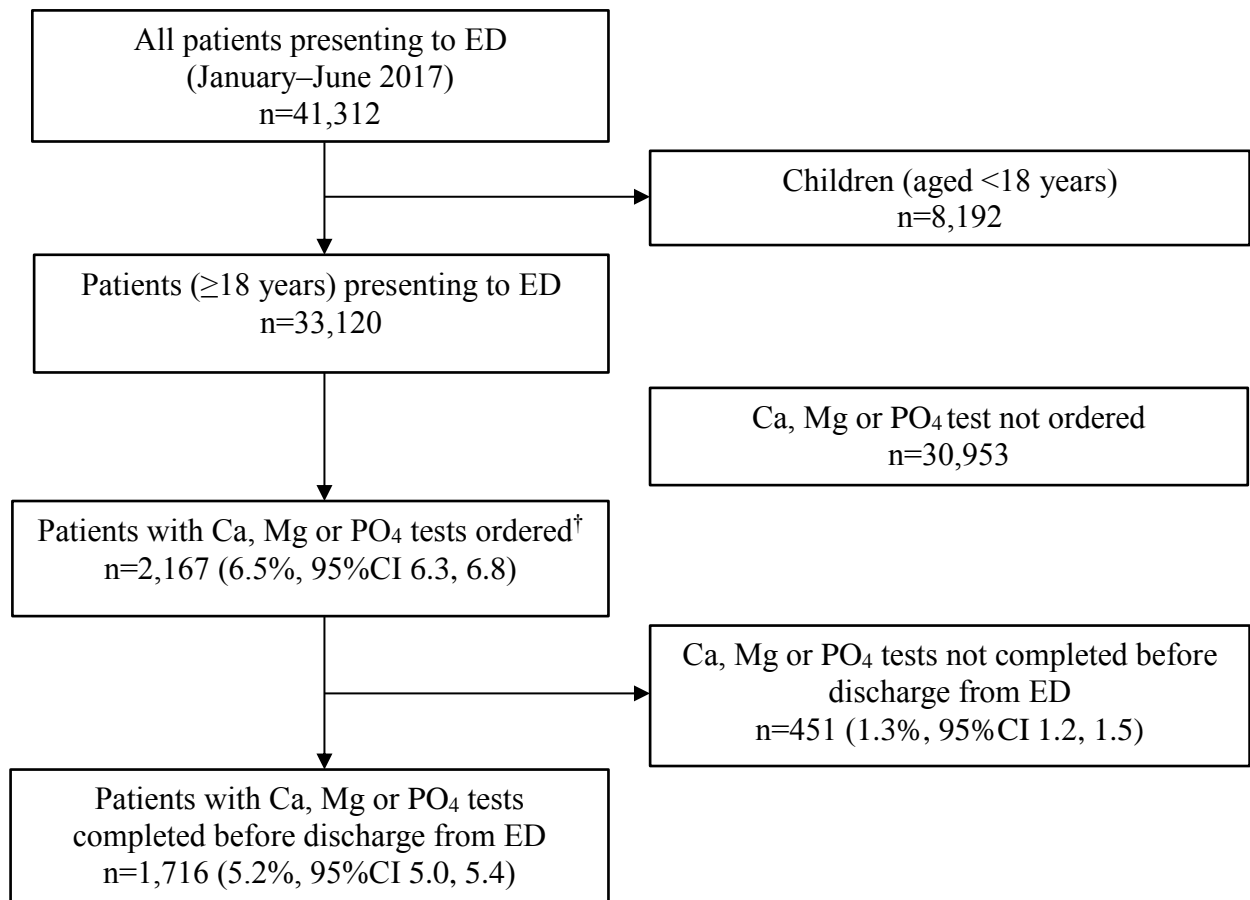
Figure Legends:

Figure 1. Patient flow through the study

Figure 2. Calcium test results and treatment given

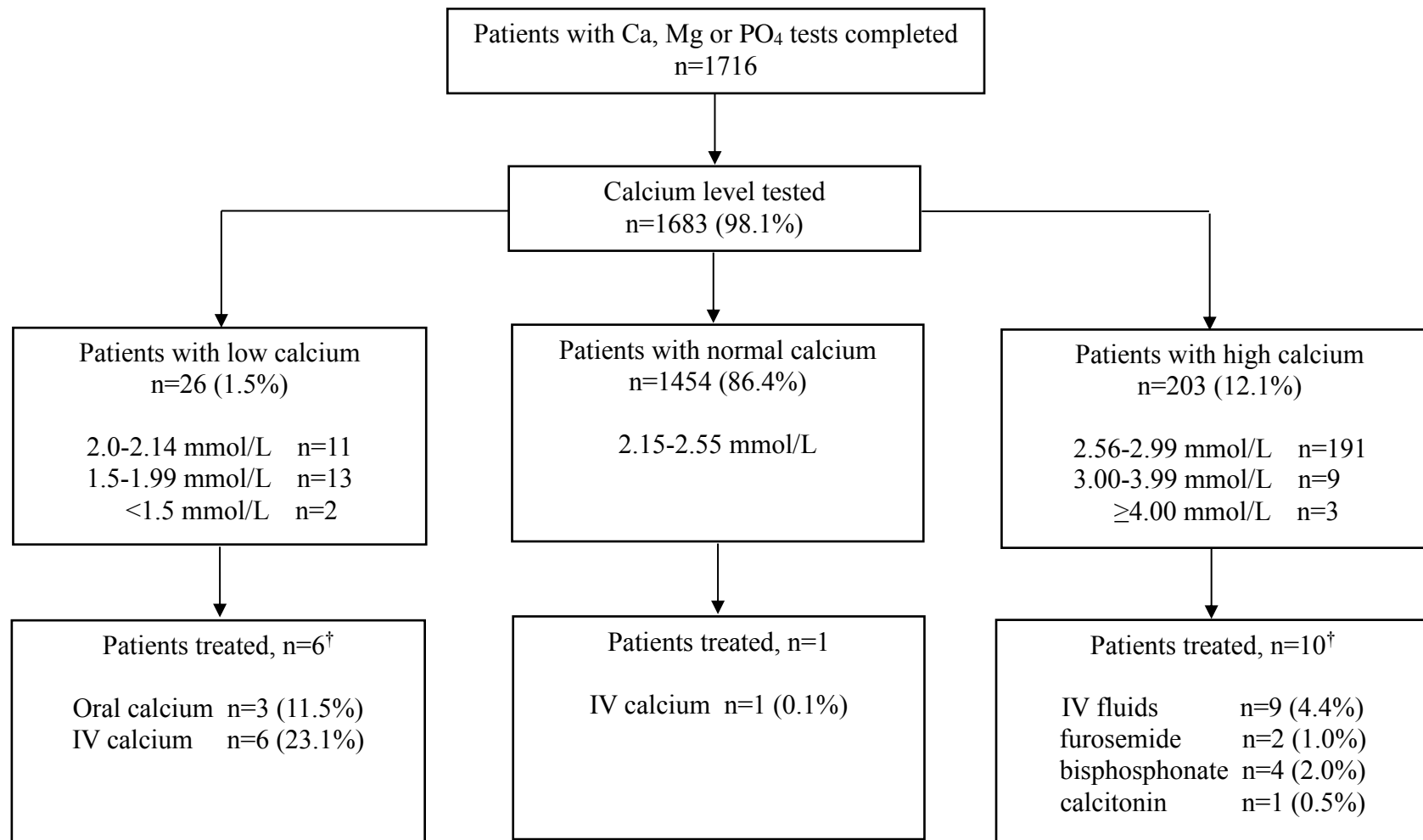
Figure 3. Magnesium test results and treatment given

Figure 4. Phosphate test results and treatment given



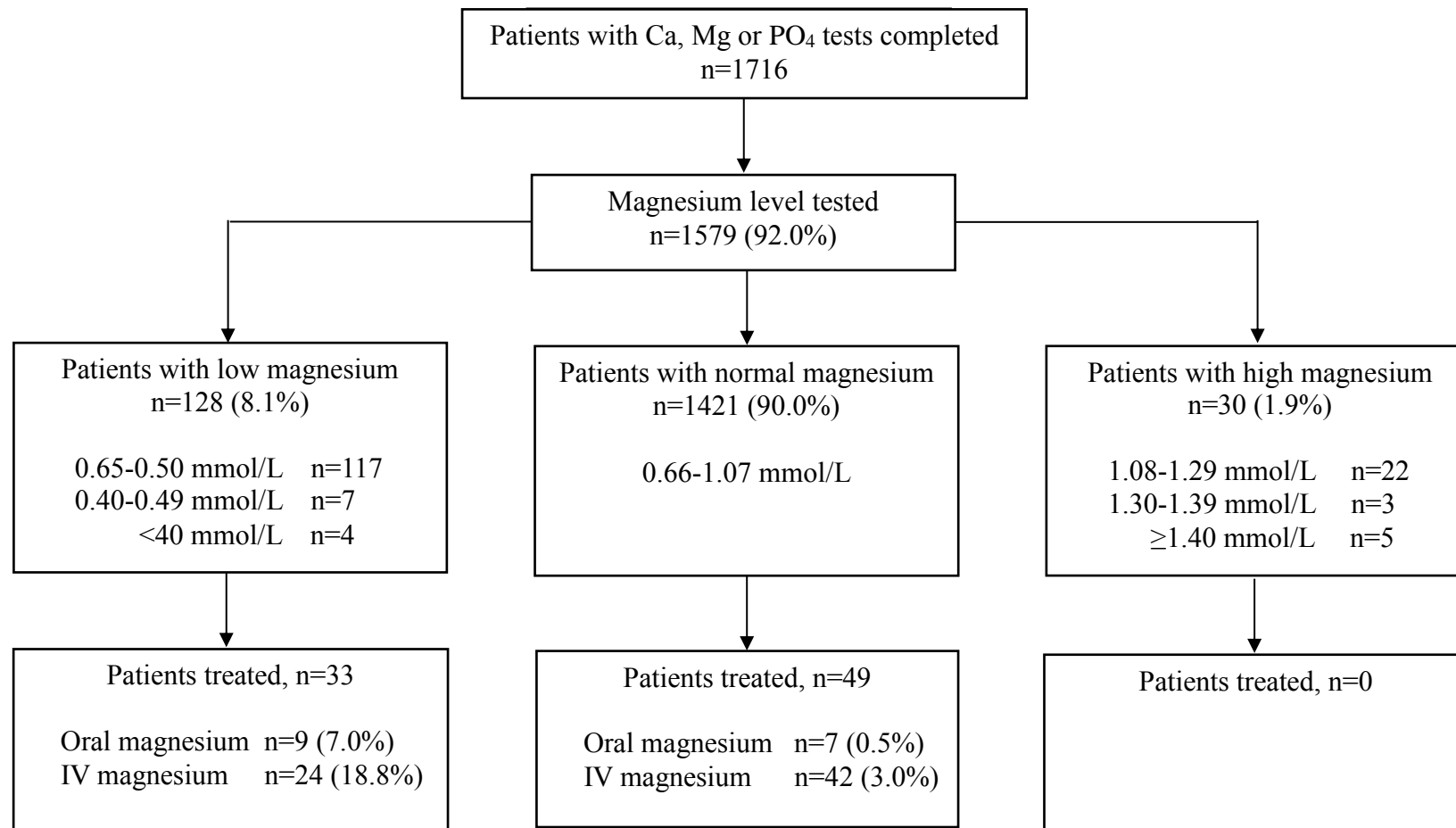
Ca Calcium, Mg Magnesium, PO₄ Phosphate

†one, two or all electrolyte tests may have been ordered

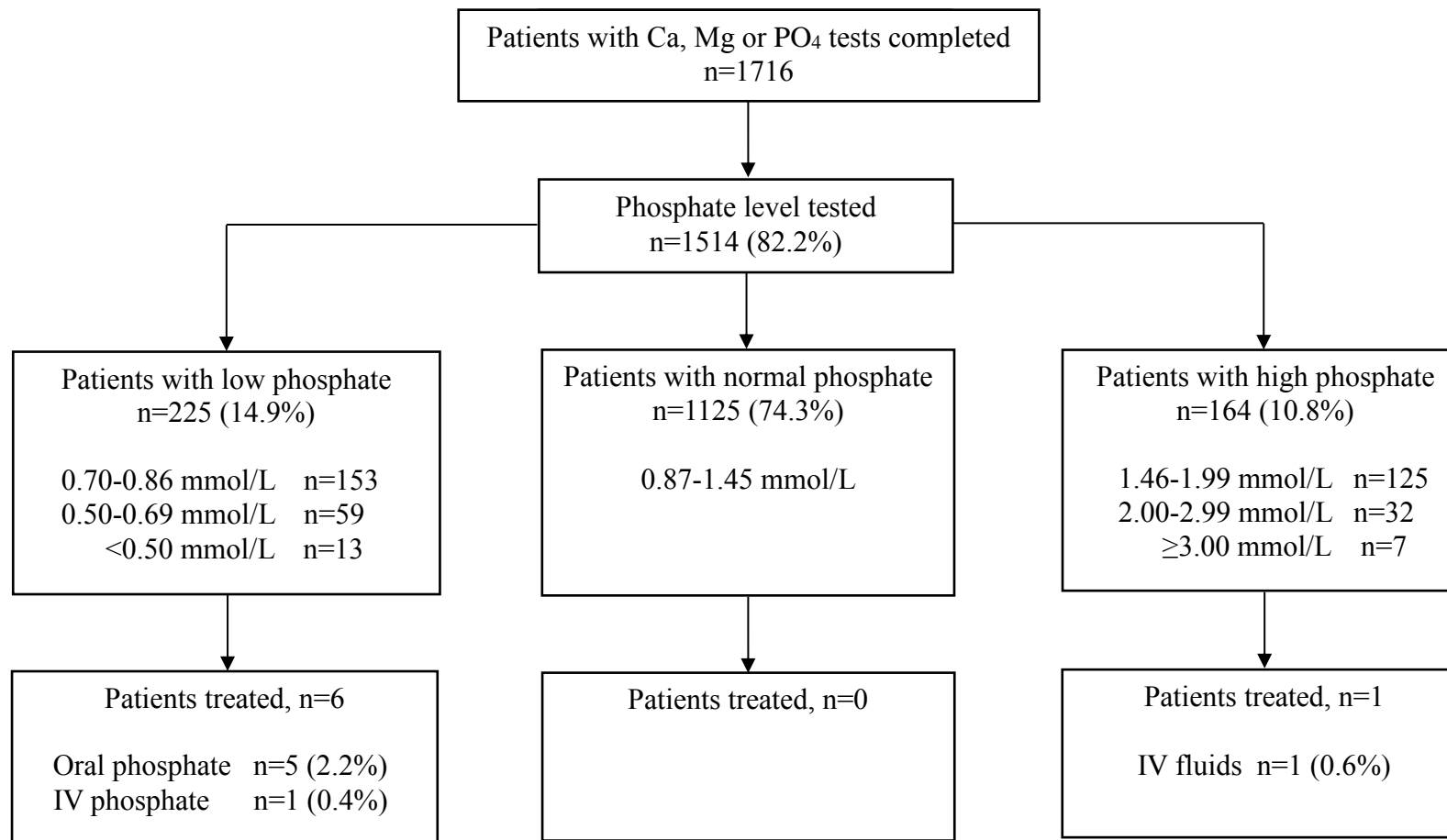


All percentages calculated using the patient number in the box immediately above

†some patients received more than one treatment



All percentages calculated using the patient number in the box immediately above



All percentages calculated using the patient number in the box immediately above

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PD, MY and DT developed the protocol for the project that this research was drawn from. DT obtained ethics committee approval. PD, JS, WS and EdeT collected all the data. All authors assisted DT in data analysis and interpretation. All authors contributed to drafting and critical revision of the manuscript. DT supervised the project overall. All authors take responsibility for the manuscript.

Word count: 2500



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Date:

2020-02-01

Citation:

Date, P. A., Smith, J. L., Spencer, W. S., de Tonnerre, E. J., Yeoh, M. J. & Taylor, D. M. (2020). Utility of calcium, magnesium and phosphate testing in the emergency department. EMERGENCY MEDICINE AUSTRALASIA, 32 (1), pp.39-44. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1742-6723.13332>.

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