

What is magnesium?

Magnesium is a nutrient found in food. Most people get enough magnesium in their diets. The body uses it to:

- Help muscles and nerves work.
- Convert food into energy and maintain blood sugar levels.
- Make protein, bone and DNA.
- Help maintain blood pressure.

Remember: It is important for your child to eat a well-balanced, nutritious diet.

Why do I need a high magnesium diet?

Some medicines lower magnesium levels in the body. Many of these medicines are used for patients after a transplant. This includes medicines such as tacrolimus and cyclosporine. If your magnesium is low, you may need to increase the magnesium in your diet or take an extra supplement.

To get more magnesium, eat 3 to 4 of these foods each day:

	Highest in magnesium	High in magnesium	
Dairy/Milk alternatives	 Soy milk Almond milk with added magnesium 	MilkYogurtCheese	
Fruits	 Raisins, prunes Orange juice (from concentrate) Apricots Peaches Black berries Plantains 	 Pears Bananas Dried mixed Kiwi fruits 	
Vegetables	 Dark green leafy vegetables Beets Taro Acorn and butternut squash 	 Broccoli Potatoes with skin Corn Peas Canned Green beans 	
Grains	 Whole grains (breads, cereals and pastas) Bran Brown rice Shredded wheat 	 Instant oatmeal Grains and cereals with added magnesium Rice Corn meal 	



	Highest in magnesium		High in magnesium	
Protein / Legumes	 Beans: Lima, black, kidney and pinto Almonds Cashews 	 Peanuts Peanut Butter Edamame (soybeans) Tofu 	 Seeds Chicken Fatty fish (salmon, mackerel, halibut, tuna) 	• Beef • Shell fish • Hazelnuts
Other foods	 Dark chocolate Chocolate hazelnut spread 		MolassesChocolate pudding	

For more information: Visit the USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference: <u>https://ods.od.nih.gov/pubs/usdandb/Magnesium-Content.pdf</u>

ALERT: Call your child's doctor, nurse, or clinic if you have any questions or concerns or if your child has special health care needs that were not covered by this information.

This sheet was created to help you care for your child or family member. It does not take the place of medical care. Talk with your healthcare provider for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up.