

STUDY PROTOCOL

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The *BRAZil* *MAG*nesium (*BRAMAG*) trial: a randomized clinical trial of oral magnesium supplementation in pregnancy for the prevention of preterm birth and perinatal and maternal morbidity

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Abstract

Background: Preterm birth is the leading cause of infant mortality globally, including Brazil. We will evaluate whether oral magnesium citrate reduces the risk of placental dysfunction and its negative consequences for both the fetus and mother, which, in turn, should reduce the need for indicated preterm delivery.

Methods/Design: We will complete a multicenter, randomized double-blind clinical trial comparing oral magnesium citrate 150 mg twice daily (n = 2000 women) to matched placebo (n = 1000 women), starting at 12^{1/7} to 20^{6/7} weeks gestation and continued until delivery. We will include women at higher risk for placental dysfunction, based on clinical factors from a prior pregnancy (e.g., prior preterm delivery, stillbirth or preeclampsia) or the current pregnancy (e.g., chronic hypertension, pre-pregnancy diabetes mellitus, maternal age > 35 years or pre-pregnancy maternal body mass index > 30 kg/m²). The primary perinatal outcome is a composite of preterm birth < 37 weeks gestation, stillbirth > 20 weeks gestation, neonatal death < 28 days, or SGA birthweight < 3rd percentile. The primary composite maternal outcome is preeclampsia arising < 37 weeks gestation, severe non-proteinuric hypertension arising < 37 weeks gestation, placental abruption, maternal stroke during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery, or maternal death during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery.

Discussion: The results of this randomized clinical trial may be especially relevant in low and middle income countries that have high rates of prematurity and limited resources for acute newborn and maternal care.

Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier NCT02032186, registered December 19, 2013.

Keywords: Magnesium, Pregnancy, Prevention, Preeclampsia, Hypertension, Placenta, Perinatal, Preterm birth, Prematurity, Small for gestational age, Stillbirth

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Background

Prematurity as a serious public health problem

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 15 million children each year are born preterm before 37 weeks gestation [1]. Prematurity is the leading cause of death in the neonatal period [2,3], and is the second leading cause of death in children aged 5 years and younger [1]. In low income countries, preterm birth before 32 weeks gestation has a mortality rate of 50% [1,2]. Among survivors, serious morbidity arises in the form of cerebral palsy and both visual and hearing impairment [4,5], which negatively impacts on the social and economic productivity of the family unit and the nation at large [6-8]. In the US, \$26 billion are spent each year for the in-hospital care of the premature infant, a value that does not even include ongoing care and monitoring thereafter [6].

Globally, Brazil is among the top-10 countries with the largest number of premature births [1]. In 2011, among nearly three million births recorded in Brazil, 400,000 (13.6%) were preterm, contributing to almost half of the 40,000 infant deaths in that year [9].

Prevention of preterm labor – the placenta as a target organ

The main forms of preterm delivery are either by *spontaneous mechanisms* (i.e., preterm labor with intact membranes or preterm premature rupture of membranes [PPROM]), or by way of intervention – *provider initiated (“medically indicated”) preterm delivery* – in response to a maternal condition (e.g., preeclampsia), or a fetal indication (e.g., small for gestational age [SGA] fetal weight) [10]. Provider initiated preterm birth accounts for 41%, followed by spontaneous preterm labor (32%) and PPROM (27%) [11]. Among U.S. women whose first pregnancy resulted in a provider initiated preterm birth, there was a much higher subsequent chance of preterm birth by medical indication in the second pregnancy (odds ratio [OR] 10.6, 95% confidence interval [CI] 10.1-12.4), but less so if it followed a prior spontaneous preterm birth (OR 1.6, 95% CI 1.3-2.1) [12].

Two major factors appear to increase neonatal morbidity and mortality in the presence of preterm birth: i) SGA below the expected 10th percentile, and ii) the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. Both factors especially potentiate the risk in relation to a provider initiated (medically indicated preterm birth).

In the EUROPOP Study, 23% of preterm infants born at 22 to 36 weeks gestation were SGA (adjusted OR, 2.33, 95% CI 2.09-2.60) [13]. Moreover, upon restricting their analysis to women with provider-initiated preterm birth, the effect of SGA was even greater (OR 6.38, 95% CI 5.47-7.45). The latter is especially noteworthy, since preterm interruption of pregnancies is a substantial and

growing cause of preterm delivery in Brazil [14]. In the 2004 Pelotas birth cohort, 45% of Brazilian preterm birth were spontaneous and 55% were by indicated vaginal induction or Cesarean section [11]. Brazilian neonates delivered at late preterm, and who are also SGA, have higher morbidity than late preterm infants whose weight is appropriate for gestational age [15].

In a population-based study 97,000 live born singleton infants born to nulliparous Swedish women, there was a pronounced association between the hypertensive disease of pregnancy and SGA, especially for preeclampsia resulting in preterm delivery ≤ 32 weeks (OR of SGA: 40.5, 95% CI 31.5-51.4) and at 33–36 weeks (OR of SGA: 17.4, 95% CI 15.7-19.3) [16].

As noted by others, preterm delivery of the SGA fetus is especially pronounced in the co-presence of severe hypertensive disorders of pregnancy [17], of which 66% of preterm birth are provider initiated [18]. In a study from the Southern Brazil, for example, treated hypertension was associated with an OR of 2.74 (95% CI 1.78-4.22) for preterm birth, specifically among low-income mothers [10].

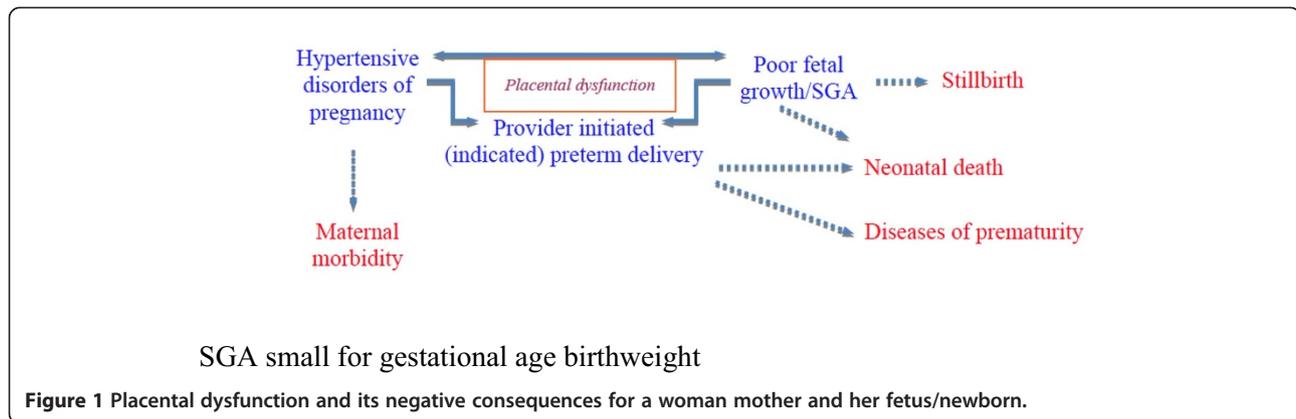
While both SGA and maternal hypertension may necessitate provider-initiated (“indicated”) preterm delivery [18-20] it is understood that placental dysfunction may be a major mediator of all three [21], as shown in Figure 1.

Placental dysfunction may result in adverse maternal clinical outcomes, namely, preeclampsia, placental abruption & placental infarction [22,23], as well as adverse perinatal outcomes, namely, stillbirth, poor fetal growth and preterm birth [24]. In Brazil, the national rate of stillbirths is 9.5 per 1000 births, while the corresponding rate is 27 per 1000 births in Northeast Brazil [25]. A significant percentage of stillbirths are related to nutritional deficiencies, and placental dysfunction is believed to be a cause of many, especially those stillbirths occurring preterm [26].

Placental dysfunction is particularly apparent when preeclampsia and preterm delivery occur concomitantly [27]. Interestingly, Mg^{++} has an immediate effect on placental vascular flow and reduced placental vascular flow is at least, in part, responsible for placental insufficiency and fetal intra-uterus growth restriction [28].

Rationale for a preventive clinical trial of oral Mg^{++} citrate in pregnancy

We require a preventive strategy that attenuates and/or delays the development of placental dysfunction, and thus, decreases the onset of SGA and/or hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. In turn, this should reduce the need for preterm induction of labor or Cesarean delivery (i.e., provider initiated preterm delivery). Improving placental health should reduce the risk of antepartum and/or intrapartum stillbirth.



Although present in grains, green vegetables and seeds, insufficient Mg^{++} intake is common, especially in low-income regions. Adolescents and women are more prone to Mg^{++} deficiency [29]. It is recommended that women consume 280 mg of Mg^{++} per day [30], increasing in pregnancy [31]. Most Mg^{++} (99%) is intra-cellular, such that serum levels have a low accuracy for Mg^{++} deficiency [32]. Total and ionized Mg^{++} are inversely associated with gestational age in pregnancy [33]. Mg^{++} deficiency in pregnancy has been associated with a higher risk of chronic hypertension, preeclampsia, placental dysfunction and premature labor [34].

Oral Mg^{++} supplementation has been evaluated in pregnancy in a minor number of randomized controlled trials (RCT) (Table 1). A meta-analysis included seven RCTs, comprising 2,689 pregnant women [35]. In 6 RCTs, women were randomly allocated to an oral Mg^{++} supplement vs. a control group; the seventh study was a cluster RCT. Starting oral Mg^{++} supplementation before 25 weeks gestation was associated with a lower risk of PTB (RR 0.73, 95% CI 0.57-0.94). There was a lower risk of SGA (RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.53 to 0.93), fewer hospitalizations during pregnancy (RR 0.66, 95% CI 0.49 to 0.89) and fewer cases of antepartum hemorrhage (RR 0.38, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.90) [35]. While Mg^{++} supplementation reduced the risk of preeclampsia by 13%, this effect was not significantly so. However, since preterm onset of preeclampsia or severe preeclampsia was not specifically

analyzed in the meta-analysis, few women had that outcome assessed, so little can be deduced about the impact of Mg^{++} supplementation on this relevant outcome. Moreover, it was not clear if the observed 27% relative risk reduction for preterm birth was predominantly a reduction in spontaneous vs. provider initiated preterm birth.

More recent data suggest that maternal Mg^{++} supplementation in pregnancy may have other perinatal benefits. In a double-blind RCT, 4,494 South African black pregnant women of low socioeconomic status were randomized to receive daily 128 mg Mg^{++} stearate slow-release or matching placebo [36]. Treatment was begun after 22 weeks gestation in most women, and was sustained for a mean of about 28 days in both groups. The rate of preterm delivery was 11.4% in the placebo group and 11.7% in the Mg^{++} group. The risk of the primary outcome of hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy was non-significantly lower in the Mg^{++} group (OR 0.70, 95% CI 0.36 to 1.35), but the overall event rate was lower than expected in both groups. Interestingly, the risk of 3rd-trimester stillbirth was lower in Mg^{++} arm (OR 0.32, 95% CI 0.12 to 0.87). The late initiation and limited duration of Mg^{++} supplementation may have limited the evaluation of the efficacy of Mg^{++} in this RCT.

As stated by others, there is not enough high quality evidence to show that Mg^{++} supplementation during pregnancy is beneficial [35]. Certainly, what is needed is an RCT that enrolls enough women at risk, at an early

Table 1 Pooled data from randomized clinical trials of oral magnesium supplementation in pregnancy for the prevention of adverse pregnancy outcomes

Outcome	Number of participants (RCTs) included	Control event rate (per 1000)	Magnesium supplementation event rate (per 1000)	Relative risk reduction,% (95% confidence interval)
Preterm birth < 37 weeks gestation	2275 (5)	105	67	27 (6 to 43)
Preeclampsia	474 (2)	167	145	13 (-32 to 43)
Small for gestational age birthweight < 10 percentile	1741 (3)	119	83	30 (7 to 47)

Based on reference [35].

enough gestational age, for the remaining duration of the pregnancy, and that can assess both perinatal and maternal outcomes that matter, including not only preterm birth, but also SGA and preterm preeclampsia. Our proposed RCT will address these goals.

The proposed intervention: oral Mg⁺⁺ citrate supplementation in pregnancy

Mg⁺⁺ citrate is a widely used Mg⁺⁺ supplement: it is inexpensive, easily absorbed and rarely has a detectable laxative effect. It can be taken as a powder, or placed into standard-dose capsules. Mg⁺⁺ citrate has high solubility (55%) in water, in all states of gastric acid secretion. As demonstrated in one RCT, Mg⁺⁺ citrate appears to be the most bioavailable of all oral Mg⁺⁺ preparations [37]. Thus, oral Mg⁺⁺ citrate is cheap, accessible, easy to manufacture. Thus, a programme of its use in pregnancy in low-middle income countries would be easy to initiate.

Methods/Design

Study objectives and design

Primary objectives

- i. In women with 1 or more risk factors for an adverse pregnancy outcome, to determine whether there is a reduction in the **composite perinatal outcome** – preterm birth before 37 weeks gestation, stillbirth after 20 weeks gestation, neonatal death before 28 days after birth, or SGA birthweight under the 3rd percentile – following the administration of oral Mg⁺⁺ citrate 150 mg twice daily versus oral placebo twice daily.
- ii. In women with 1 or more risk factors for an adverse pregnancy outcome, to determine whether there is a reduction in the **composite maternal outcome** – preeclampsia or eclampsia arising before 37 weeks gestation, severe non-proteinuric hypertension arising before 37 weeks gestation, placental abruption, maternal stroke during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery, or maternal death during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery – following the administration of oral Mg⁺⁺ citrate 150 mg twice daily versus oral placebo twice daily.

Secondary objectives

- i. In women with 1 or more risk factors for an adverse pregnancy outcome, to determine whether there is a reduction in any single component of the **composite perinatal outcome** – preterm birth before 37 weeks gestation, stillbirth after 20 weeks gestation, neonatal death before 28 days after birth, or SGA birthweight under the 3rd percentile – following the administration of oral Mg⁺⁺ citrate 150 mg twice daily versus oral placebo twice daily.

- ii. In women with 1 or more risk factors for an adverse pregnancy outcome, to determine whether there is a reduction in any single component of the **composite maternal outcome** – preeclampsia or eclampsia arising before 37 weeks gestation, severe non-proteinuric hypertension arising before 37 weeks gestation, placental abruption, maternal stroke during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery, or maternal death during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery – following the administration of oral Mg⁺⁺ citrate 150 mg twice daily versus oral placebo twice daily.

Study design

We will complete a multicenter double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized superiority clinical trial of oral Mg⁺⁺ citrate supplementation.

Setting

The study will be done at two major centres: The first centre is the Instituto de Medicina Integral Prof. Fernando Figueira (IMIP), Recife-Pernambuco. IMIP maintains the largest hospital in Brazil exclusively dedicated to SUS. IMIP has 1,032 beds and performs more than 2,000 clinical daily visits. IMIP enrolls about 6,000 deliveries per year and has an obstetric intensive care unit. The second centre is the Dom Malan Hospital (HDM), Petrolina-Pernambuco. HDM assists the population of about 1 million people in 55 municipalities of Pernambuco, Bahia and Piauí States. HDM performs about 600 deliveries per month.

Participant inclusion and exclusion criteria

The following maternal inclusion criteria must all be met:

- Age 18–45 years at the time of enrollment,
- Gestational age at 12^{1/7} to 20^{6/7} weeks,
- Accurate estimated date of confinement, based on the last menstrual period among women with a regular menstrual cycle, or by a first-trimester pregnancy dating ultrasound,
- Singleton pregnancy,
- Current place of residence is within Recife or Petrolina,
- *One or more* of the following risk factors related to either:

A prior pregnancy

1. Preterm delivery at 24^{1/7} to < 36^{6/7} weeks
2. Stillbirth at > 20^{1/7} weeks gestation
3. Placental abruption
4. Preeclampsia or eclampsia
5. Liveborn infant with SGA < 10th percentile
6. Liveborn infant with birthweight < 2500 grams

The current pregnancy

1. Nulliparity
2. Chronic hypertension
3. Type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus
4. Maternal age > 35 years
5. Obesity (pre-pregnancy maternal body mass index > 30 kg/m²)
6. Currently smoking cigarettes

Any one of the following constitutes a reason for exclusion from the trial, determined at initial consideration for eligibility:

- Known uncontrolled hyperthyroidism
- Known active parathyroid disease of any kind
- Chronic kidney disease, defined by an estimate glomerular filtration rate under 60 mL/min/1.73 m², as determined at baseline entry or by known history
- Chronic diarrheal disease
- High serum Mg⁺⁺ concentration > 9.5 mmol/dL, as determined at baseline entry.

The intervention

We active arm is Mg⁺⁺ citrate capsules (150 mg elemental Mg⁺⁺ citrate per capsule), and the control arm is matched placebo capsules. Both will be manufactured by IMIP's Department of Pharmacology, and will be identical in colour and shape. The 150 mg twice daily dose was chosen with the aim of achieving daily Mg⁺⁺ needs without causing excess of Mg⁺⁺ circulating levels. The study medication packages will be supplied to each local pharmacy with sequential numbers. Code break envelopes will be supplied to the lead pharmacist, but will be not available for the investigative team. Each pack will be individually prescribed for each participant.

Compliance/adherence, adverse events, and clinical interferences will be monitored by the research team at each routine prenatal visit until the completion of the treatment. Adherence will be defined as the ingestion of at least 80% of the prescribed dose.

Study outcomes

The individual components of the **composite perinatal outcome** – preterm birth before 37 weeks gestation, stillbirth after 20 weeks gestation, neonatal death before 28 days after birth, or SGA birthweight under the 3rd percentile – are listed in Table 2. The individual components of the **composite maternal outcome** – preeclampsia or eclampsia arising before 37 weeks gestation, severe non-proteinuric hypertension arising before 37 weeks gestation, placental abruption, maternal stroke during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery, or maternal death during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery – are listed in Table 2.

Randomization scheme

Participants will be randomized in a 2:1 fashion to either Mg⁺⁺ citrate or placebo. Block randomization will be used to ensure a balanced number of participants in each group at any time during the study.

Data analysis and sample size

All outcomes will be analyzed by intention to treat (ITT), using logistic regression analysis. The main effects sizes for each outcome will be expressed as a rate (95% CI) and odds ratio (95% CI).

At the time of study entry, on the day of randomization, all women will undergo a measured serum Mg⁺⁺ and creatinine concentration. Any woman whose serum Mg⁺⁺ concentration is over 9.5 mmol/dL, or whose estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR is under 60 mL/min/1.73 m², will be excluded from the trial, and will not be counted in the ITT analysis. Otherwise, all other randomized participants will be included in the ITT analysis regardless of whether they complete the trial.

An efficacy analysis (on-treatment) analysis will be done for each study outcome, wherein women who were adherent with at least 80% of their dispensed tablets will be analyzed.

At a sample size of 1000 women assigned to placebo and 2000 women assigned to Mg⁺⁺ citrate, with power of 80% and a 2-sided P-value of 0.05, we will be able to detect at least a 22% relative risk reduction in the primary perinatal composite outcome, assuming a primary perinatal composite outcome rate of 18% in the placebo group and 14% in the Mg⁺⁺ group. In Recife there are 25,000 births a year. Of these 25,000, at least 30% (7,500) would attend one of the study prenatal clinics, & of those 7,500, 60% (4,500) would meet ≥1 of the eligibility criteria. With a participation rate of 50%, 2,250 women can be recruited in a year, thus requiring 1.25 years to recruit all women, and 2 years ascertain all primary outcome events.

Safety

The US FDA raised concern about prolonged Mg⁺⁺ use in pregnancy (<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/DrugSafety/UCM353335.pdf>). This was prompted by 18 reported cases of fetal and neonatal bone demineralization and fractures following long-term in utero exposure to intravenous over a mean of 9.6 weeks, at a mean total cumulative maternal dose of 3700 g. This adverse outcome was not seen in prior RCTs of 24–48 hour intravenous Mg⁺⁺ sulphate for fetal neuroprotection (n = 6145 infants) [38,39] or for the prevention of eclampsia in mothers with preeclampsia (n = 11,444 women, including 3283 children followed to 18 months of age) [40]. The latter level I evidence does not negate the risk of prolonged intravenous Mg⁺⁺ to fetal bone development, but the level

Table 2 Study outcomes, expected results and key indicators

Study outcomes	Expected result	Key indicator
1a. Perinatal composite outcome (Main perinatal outcome)	Reduction in the rate of the composite perinatal outcome among infants of women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	Preterm birth < 37 weeks gestation, stillbirth > 20 weeks gestation, neonatal death < 28 days after birth, or SGA birthweight < 10 percentile
1b. Preterm birth (PTB) (Secondary objective)	Reduction in the rate of PTB among infants of women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	Birth at gestational age < 37 weeks
1c. Stillbirth (Secondary objective)	Reduction in the rate of stillbirths among pregnant women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺	Fetal loss after 20 weeks gestation, in the absence of a major congenital anomaly evident at birth
1d. Small for gestational age birthweight < 10th percentile (Secondary objective)	Reduction in the rate of SGA among infants of women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	SGA detected by a birthweight < 10th percentile
1e. Neonatal death < 28 days after birth (Secondary objective)	Reduction in the rate of neonatal death SGA among infants of women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	Neonatal death of a liveborn infant from the date of birth up to and including 27 days after birth, in the absence of a major congenital anomaly evident at birth
1f. Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) admission (Secondary objective)	Reduction in the rate of NICU admission among infants of women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	NICU admission < 28 days after birth
2a. Maternal composite outcome (Main maternal outcome)	Reduction in the rate of the composite maternal outcome among women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	Preeclampsia or eclampsia < 37 weeks gestation, severe gestational hypertension < 37 weeks gestation, placental abruption in pregnancy, or maternal stroke or death during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery
2b. Preeclampsia and eclampsia < 37 weeks gestation (Secondary objective)	Reduction in rate of preterm preeclampsia or eclampsia among pregnant women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	Increased blood pressure > 140/90 mm Hg associated with ≥ 2 proteinuria, and/or seizures, and/or the HELLP Syndrome, arising < 37 weeks gestation
2c. Severe non-proteinuric hypertension < 37 weeks gestation (Secondary objective)	Reduction in rate of preterm severe non-proteinuric hypertension among pregnant women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	Increased systolic blood pressure > 160 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure > 105 mm Hg, with ≤ 1+ proteinuria, arising < 37 weeks gestation
2d. Maternal stroke (Secondary objective)	Reduction in rate of maternal stroke among pregnant women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	Abrupt onset of a focal neurological deficit in the distribution of a brain artery persisting more than 24 hours due to intracerebral hemorrhage or ischemic infarction, arising during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery
2d. Maternal intensive care unit (ICU) admission (Secondary objective)	Reduction in the rate of maternal ICU admission among women exposed to Mg ⁺⁺ vs. placebo	Adult ICU admission during pregnancy or ≤ 7 days after delivery

IV data about potential harm are sparse and reflect very high doses of intravenous Mg⁺⁺ sulphate.

At high intravenous doses of Mg⁺⁺ sulphate, maternal side effects (nausea, cutaneous flushing, lassitude and muscle weakness) are common [38-40], essentially bordering between a therapeutic vs. a toxic effect. Mg⁺⁺ intoxication causes a reduction in serum calcium concentration, leading to rapid decline in maternal serum parathyroid hormone (PTH) concentration – that is, hypocalcaemia may be partly due to the suppressive effects of acute hypermagnesaemia on PTH secretion [41]. Intravenous Mg⁺⁺ sulphate crosses the placental barrier, which may neuroprotective effect the very preterm fetus, including a reduction in the risk of cerebral palsy, without increasing the risk of perinatal death [40,42]. While 300 mg of Mg⁺⁺ citrate contains 12.4 mmol of Mg⁺⁺, a fair amount is not absorbed, whereas intravenous MgSO₄ has near-100% bio-availability. With oral Mg⁺⁺ therapy, the normal serum Mg⁺⁺ level is 0.75 to 0.95 mmol/L. In one RCT of 4 weeks of supplemental oral Mg⁺⁺ oxalate (400 mg twice daily) in middle-aged non-pregnant adults, serum

Mg⁺⁺ levels only changed from 0.84 to 0.89 mmol/L [43]. In a second RCT of 16 weeks of Mg⁺⁺ chloride (2500 mg per day) among non-pregnant adults with diabetes mellitus, serum Mg⁺⁺ levels changed from 0.64 to 0.74 mmol/L [44]. In contrast, among pregnant women who receive intravenous Mg⁺⁺ sulphate – whether as a tocolytic agent in preterm labor, for preeclampsia or for fetal neuroprotection – serum Mg⁺⁺ levels rapidly rise to sustained concentrations of 2.0 mmol/L or more [45,46]. Certainly, acute neonatal depression is positively correlated with maternal serum Mg⁺⁺ concentration in women administered intravenous Mg⁺⁺ sulphate [47]. It is highly unlikely that our proposed dose of Mg⁺⁺ citrate 150 mg twice daily can increase maternal (or fetal) serum Mg⁺⁺ concentration to even 50% of that seen when intravenous Mg⁺⁺ sulphate is used in pregnancy.

One of the main determinants of maternal Mg⁺⁺ handling is renal function, including after oral Mg⁺⁺ administration [47,48]. Thus, as a safety measure in our proposed RCT, we will measure maternal serum creatinine concentration at 12–20 weeks gestation. We will

deem ineligible any woman whose estimate glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is under 60 mL/min/1.73 m².

In terms of infant safety, we will assess for the presence of hypocalcemia at birth, defined as a total serum calcium concentration in the umbilical cord below 10 mg/dL. These measures will be obtained in all neonates of BRAMAG enrolled mothers who deliver within IMIP and the Dom Malan Hospital. We will also assess for the presence of neonatal osteopenia by plain X-ray examination of all newborns admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit (and who receive a routine chest X-ray as part of their care). It is expected that around 5% of all newborns studied (150/3,000) will have a chest X-ray. Radiological markers of osteopenia will be assessed on these plain radiographs by a radiologist.

Discussion

We expect that oral Mg⁺⁺ citrate supplements will lower the risk of preterm birth, perinatal mortality and neonatal morbidity, SGA, and will also positively impact on maternal morbidity and mortality. Thus, the intervention might not only save lives, but lower maternal and early childhood disability.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

JGBA: study concept, drafting of manuscript, manuscript revision, approval of final version. JGR: study concept, drafting of manuscript, manuscript revision, approval of final version. CAFLA: study concept, approval of final version. IEAP: study concept, approval of final version. ACG: study concept, approval of final version.

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Adherence to CONSORT guidelines

The BRAMAG Trial will adhere to the CONSORT guidelines for the reporting of randomized clinical trials.

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