

# iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

## Dolomite

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## Description

Overview Dolomite is a type of limestone. It is rich in magnesium carbonate and calcium carbonate. It also contains several other minerals. Dolomite is made of 60% calcium carbonate and 40% magnesium carbonate. However, it might also contain heavy metals, such as lead. People use dolomite as a source of calcium and magnesium, but there is no good scientific evidence to support this use. It might also be unsafe. Don't confuse dolomite with calcium or magnesium. These are not the same. Dolomite is not only a mineral but also a rich source of magnesium and calcium, two essential nutrients that promote healthy bones, teeth, and muscle function. Side Effects When taken by mouth: Dolomite is possibly unsafe. Dolomite supplements might be contaminated with heavy metals like aluminum, arsenic, lead, mercury, and nickel. Choose a safer calcium or magnesium supplement instead. Interactions Major Interaction Do not take this combination Water pills (Thiazide diuretics) interacts with DOLOMITE Dolomite contains calcium. Some "water pills" increase the amount of calcium in the body. Taking large amounts of calcium with some "water pills" might increase calcium levels too much. Expanding Horizons in Medical Treatment The scope of medical treatment has expanded dramatically with the introduction of drugs like Zovirax, tackling viral infections, and Daklinza, a key player in hepatitis C treatment. Addyi has revolutionized the approach to female sexual interest/arousal disorder. Xyzal provides relief for allergy symptoms, and Amoxil stands as a versatile antibiotic for combating bacterial infections. Propecia and Proscar offer solutions for hair loss and prostate issues. In reproductive health, Clomid enhances fertility treatments, and Nolvadex brings new hope in cancer therapy. The male sexual health field is enriched by Priligy, Eriacta, Tadacip, Kamagra, Nizagara, Silagra, and Caverta, each addressing different aspects of sexual wellness. Synthroid is a cornerstone in thyroid disorder treatment, Cipro effectively fights bacterial infections, and Suhagra offers an alternative for treating erectile dysfunction. This array of medications represents the broadening horizons in medical treatment, catering to diverse health needs. Moderate Interaction Be cautious with this combination Antibiotics (Quinolone antibiotics) interacts with DOLOMITE Dolomite contains minerals. In the gut, these minerals bind to antibiotics known as "quinolones." This can decrease how much quinolones that the body absorbs. To avoid this interaction, take these drugs at least 2 hours before or 4 to 6 hours after dolomite. Antibiotics (Tetracycline antibiotics) interacts with DOLOMITE Dolomite contains minerals. In the gut, these minerals bind to antibiotics known as "tetracyclines." This can decrease how much tetracyclines that the body absorbs. To avoid this interaction, take these drugs at least 2 hours before or 4 to 6 hours after dolomite. Bisphosphonates interacts with DOLOMITE Dolomite can decrease how much bisphosphate the body

absorbs. Taking dolomite along with bisphosphates can decrease the effects of bisphosphate. To avoid this interaction, take bisphosphonates at least 30 minutes before dolomite or later in the day. levothyroxine (Synthroid, others) interacts with DOLOMITE Dolomite can decrease how much levothyroxine the body absorbs. Taking dolomite along with levothyroxine might decrease the effects of levothyroxine. Sotalol (Betapace) interacts with DOLOMITE Dolomite contains calcium. Taking calcium with sotalol can decrease how much sotalol the body absorbs. This could decrease the effects of sotalol. Take dolomite at least two hours before or four hours after taking sotalol. Water pills (Potassium-sparing diuretics) interacts with DOLOMITE Dolomite contains magnesium. Some “water pills” can increase magnesium levels in the body. Taking some “water pills” along with dolomite might increase magnesium levels too much. Special Precautionsand Warnings When taken by mouth: Dolomite is possibly unsafe. Dolomite supplements might be contaminated with heavy metals like aluminum, arsenic, lead, mercury, and nickel. Choose a safer calcium or magnesium supplement instead. Pregnancy and breast-feeding: Dolomite is possibly unsafe to use while pregnant or breast-feeding because of the risk of heavy metal contamination. Avoid use. Children: Dolomite is possibly unsafe for children when taken by mouth. Children are more sensitive than adults to contaminants such as lead. Avoid use. Heart block: Don’t use dolomite if you have heart block. Dolomite is a source of magnesium. Extra magnesium is not good for people with heart block. Kidney disease: Extra magnesium and calcium can harm people with kidney disease. Dolomite is a source of both of these minerals. Avoid use if you have serious kidney problems. Sarcoidosis: This condition increases the risk of absorbing too much calcium. Don’t take dolomite if you have this condition.br/> Dosing There isn’t enough reliable information to know what an appropriate dose of dolomite might be. Keep in mind that natural products are not always necessarily safe and dosages can be important. Be sure to follow relevant directions on product labels and consult a healthcare professional before using.

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**Side Effects**

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**Uses**

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**Interactions**

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**Other Details**

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