

The effects of combined magnesium and zinc supplementation on metabolic status in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease

Hamedifard, Zahra; Farrokhian, Alireza; Reiner, Željko; Bahmani, Fereshteh; Asemi, Zatollah; Ghotbi, Maryam; Taghizadeh, Mohsen

Source / Izvornik: **Lipids in Health and Disease, 2020, 19**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12944-020-01298-4>

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:105:740654>

Rights / Prava: [Attribution 4.0 International](#)/[Imenovanje 4.0 međunarodna](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2025-02-27**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[Dr Med - University of Zagreb School of Medicine Digital Repository](#)



RESEARCH

Open Access



The effects of combined magnesium and zinc supplementation on metabolic status in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease

Zahra Hamedifard¹, Alireza Farrokhian², Željko Reiner³, Fereshteh Bahmani¹, Zatollah Asemi¹, Maryam Ghotbi¹ and Mohsen Taghizadeh^{1*}

Abstract

Background: The present research aimed to analyze the impacts of magnesium and zinc supplements on glycemic control, serum lipids, and biomarkers of oxidative stress and inflammation in patients suffering from coronary heart disease (CHD) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

Methods: According to the research design, a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial has been implemented on 60 subjects suffering from CHD and T2DM. Therefore, participants have been randomly divided into 2 groups for taking placebo ($n = 30$) or 250 mg magnesium oxide plus 150 mg zinc sulfate ($n = 30$) for 12 weeks.

Results: Magnesium and zinc significantly decreased fasting plasma glucose (FPG) ($\beta - 9.44$ mg/dL, 95% CI, $- 18.30, - 0.57$; $P = 0.03$) and insulin levels ($\beta - 1.37$ μ U/mL, 95% CI, $- 2.57, - 0.18$; $P = 0.02$). Moreover, HDL-cholesterol levels significantly enhanced ($\beta 2.09$ mg/dL, 95% CI, 0.05, 4.13; $P = 0.04$) in comparison to the placebo. There was an association between magnesium and zinc intake, and a significant decrease of C-reactive protein (CRP) ($\beta - 0.85$ mg/L, 95% CI, $- 1.26, - 0.45$; $P < 0.001$), a significant increase in total nitrite ($\beta 5.13$ μ mol/L, 95% CI, 1.85, 8.41; $P = 0.003$) and total antioxidant capacity (TAC) ($\beta 43.44$ mmol/L, 95% CI, 3.39, 83.50; $P = 0.03$) when compared with placebo. Furthermore, magnesium and zinc significantly reduced the Beck Depression Inventory index (BDI) ($\beta - 1.66$; 95% CI, $- 3.32, - 0.009$; $P = 0.04$) and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) ($\beta - 1.30$; 95% CI, $- 2.43, - 0.16$; $P = 0.02$) when compared with the placebo.

Conclusions: In patients with T2DM and CHD, the 12-week intake of magnesium plus zinc had beneficial effects on FPG, HDL-cholesterol, CRP, insulin, total nitrite, TAC levels, and BDI and BAI score. This suggests that magnesium and zinc co-supplementation may be beneficial for patients with T2DM and CHD. Further studies on more patients and lasting longer are needed to determine the safety of magnesium and zinc co-supplementation.

Trial registration: Current Controlled Trials <http://www.irct.ir:IRCT20130211012438N31> at 11 May 2019 of registration. This study retrospectively registered.

Keywords: Coronary heart disease, Magnesium, Metabolic status, Type 2 diabetes mellitus, Zinc

* Correspondence: taghizadeh.mohsen22@gmail.com

¹Research Center for Biochemistry and Nutrition in Metabolic Diseases, Institute for Basic Sciences, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Background

As reported by the World Health Organization (WHO), coronary heart disease (CHD) is a primary cause of both men and women's mortality, which results in more than 7 million deaths annually [1]. It is widely accepted that type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is also one of the important risk factors for CHD. The risk of CHD in patients with diabetes is double as high as in non-diabetic subjects [2]. Many studies have shown that there is a correlation between CHD and metabolic syndrome (MetS), T2DM, and elevated levels of inflammatory and oxidative stress biomarkers [3, 4]. Some researches indicated that levels of magnesium and zinc are significantly decreased in patients suffering from CHD and T2DM [5, 6].

It has been already reported that there are beneficial impacts of trace elements on the metabolic profile in the patients suffering from metabolic disorders [7–9]. For example, Asemi et al. showed that magnesium supplementation with a dose of 250 mg per day in the form of magnesium oxide to the pregnant females suffering from gestational diabetes (GDM) considerably improved glycemic control and lipoproteins as well as oxidative stress and inflammation biomarkers [7]. Zinc supplementation at a dose of 30 mg per day in the form of zinc sulfate by subjects with pre-diabetes for 6 months caused a significant improvement in glycemic control [10]. It was reported that co-supplementation is possibly more effective when compared to single element supplementation [11]. A recent study on patients with T2DM indicated that zinc, magnesium, vitamin C and E co-supplementation significantly reduced fasting plasma glucose (FPG) and malondialdehyde (MDA) levels and considerably increased the levels of HDL-cholesterol [12]. Results also showed that zinc and magnesium co-supplementation to females suffering from polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) improved high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) as well as total antioxidant capacity (TAC); however, it had no effect on the other markers of oxidative stress [13]. Magnesium-zinc-calcium-vitamin D co-supplementation in the patients with PCOS showed that there is an association between such a co-supplementation and a significant improvement in insulin levels, quantitative insulin sensitiveness check index (QUICKI), inflammatory markers, decrease in plasma triglycerides, total cholesterol and VLDL-cholesterol and homeostatic model of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), without any significant influence on the level of fasting glucose, HDL-cholesterol, and LDL-cholesterol [14].

Both zinc and magnesium contribute substantially to the glucose homeostasis and lipoprotein metabolism. Magnesium participates as a cofactor in different adenosine triphosphate depended reactions which are important in carbohydrate metabolism and insulin action [15].

Magnesium also contributes to lipoprotein metabolism by modulating the 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase enzyme [16]. Some studies also demonstrated that zinc affected glucose homeostasis in terms of formation, storage, and secretion of insulin [17–20]. It seems that magnesium could have anti-inflammatory properties having antagonist effects to calcium which contributes significantly to the inflammation, transmembrane ion transport, and protein synthesis [21] as well as increasing production of prostacyclins [22]. Moreover, zinc can decrease inflammation and oxidative damage having beneficial effects on hemostasis by influencing coagulation and platelet accumulation [23], and reducing the activity of calcium channels. Also, calcium uptake defect and impaired second-messenger function results from an abnormal sulfhydryl redox state in the membrane channel protein may have an impact on cardiovascular disease (CVD) [24].

There is a lot of literature focused on the effects of co-administration of zinc and magnesium in patients with CHD or T2DM and the management of insulin resistance, serum lipoproteins, oxidative damage and inflammation in these patients. No study so far has evaluated the role of zinc and magnesium co-supplementation in patients with CHD and T2DM and there is insufficient evidence to recommend such a combined supplementation for these patients. Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyze the effects of combination of magnesium and zinc supplementation on inflammation biomarkers, metabolic profile, and oxidative stress but also some mental health parameters in patients suffering from CHD and T2DM.

Methods

Study population

This was a double-blind, randomized placebo-controlled research, which was registered in the Iranian registry of clinical trials at <http://www.irct.ir>: no, IRCT20130211012438N31. This research was done at the cardiology clinic, which is affiliated to Kashan University of Medical Sciences (KAUMS), Kashan, and Iran. It lasted from January 2019 to May 2019. The study was performed following the Declaration of Helsinki principles. The research design was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of KAUMS (no. IR.KAUMS.MEDNT.REC.1397.079), Iran. Each patient signed a written informed consent. The criteria for including in the study were: patients suffering from T2DM in the age ranging between 40 and 95 years with proven 2- and 3-vessel CHD, and no smoking. T2DM and CHD diagnosis was made based upon American Diabetes Association criteria [25] and the American Heart Association criteria [26]. Some patients were excluded based on the following criteria: taking any type of supplements such as

magnesium and/or zinc 3 months before the study, consuming antioxidant and/or anti-inflammatory supplements and/or omega-3 fatty acids, proven renal or hepatic failure, acute myocardial infarction, or cardiac surgery in the last 3 months, thyroid disease, any change in LDL levels after the 6-week intervention, infection, unwillingness to cooperate, and antibiotic use during study.

Research design

Patients were randomly assigned into 2 treatment groups (after stratification based on baseline BMI and age): one taking 250 mg per day magnesium (magnesium oxide) and 150 mg/day zinc (zinc sulfate) containing 30 mg elementary zinc or placebo (starch) (Barij Essence; Kashan: Iran) ($n = 30$ in each group) for 12 weeks. Due to the lack of evidence about the appropriate dosage and duration of zinc and magnesium co-supplementation for subjects with T2DM and CHD, the above-mentioned dose and duration of zinc and magnesium used based on previous studies in patients with PCOS [13] and pre-diabetes [10]. Color, form, size, and package of the placebo and magnesium plus zinc supplements were similar. Randomizing has been done by computer-generated random numbers. The investigators and patients have been blinded concerning the randomization and supplements/placebo until the final analyses have been made. Enrolling the patients, randomizing, and assigning them to the treatment or placebo have been performed by the qualified personnel at the clinic. Compliance with taking placebo and the supplement has been made by examining the capsule containers. Each patient filled in the three-day dietary intake record at 1, 6, and 12 weeks of the trial. The dietary records were filled in according to estimated values household measurements. Nutritionist IV software (First Databank; San Bruno; CA) adapted for the Iranian food pattern has been employed to achieve the patients' nutrient intakes in accordance with three-day food records. Patients weight (using Seca; Hamburg; Germany balance) to the nearest 0.1 kg and height (using Seca; Hamburg; Germany) to the nearest 0.1 cm were measured at baseline and 12 weeks after clinical intervention. BMI was calculated. All anthropometric measurements were done by a qualified nutritionist.

Assessment of biochemical variables

The primary outcome was insulin resistance and other metabolic parameters were secondary outcomes.

According to research design, fasting blood samples (10 mL) have been drawn out at the baseline and after a 12-week period of intervention at Kashan Reference Laboratory. Blood was collected in 2 separate tubes: 1) one without EDTA and trace mineral free to separate the serum and to quantify serum magnesium, zinc, insulin, lipids and CRP and 2) another containing EDTA to measure plasma total nitrite and biomarkers of oxidative stress. Serum

insulin was assessed using ELISA kit (DiaMetra; DKO076 code, Milano: Italy) through inter- and intra-assay coefficient variances (CVs) beneath 5%. QUICKI and HOMA-IR were evaluated on the basis of the standard formulation [27]. Enzymatic kits (Pars Azmun; Tehran: Iran) were used to estimate serum magnesium, zinc, FPG, serum lipoproteins that had inter-assay and intra-assay CVs beneath 5%. CRP levels were evaluated using an ELISA kit (LDN; DM E-4600 Tags code, Nordhorn: Germany) with inter-assay and intra-assay CVs below 7%. Total nitrite were determined by Griess assay [28] and TAC by the technique published by Benzie and Strain [29] with inter-assay and intra-assay CVs lower than 5%. Total glutathione (GSH) was determined using the procedure described by Beutler et al. [30] and MDA by a spectrophotometric method [31] with inter-assay and intra-assay CVs lower than 5%.

Clinical evaluation

According to the protocol of the study, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) has been evaluated by a modified questionnaire [32]. Anxiety has been gauged by the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) designed by Beck et al. [33].

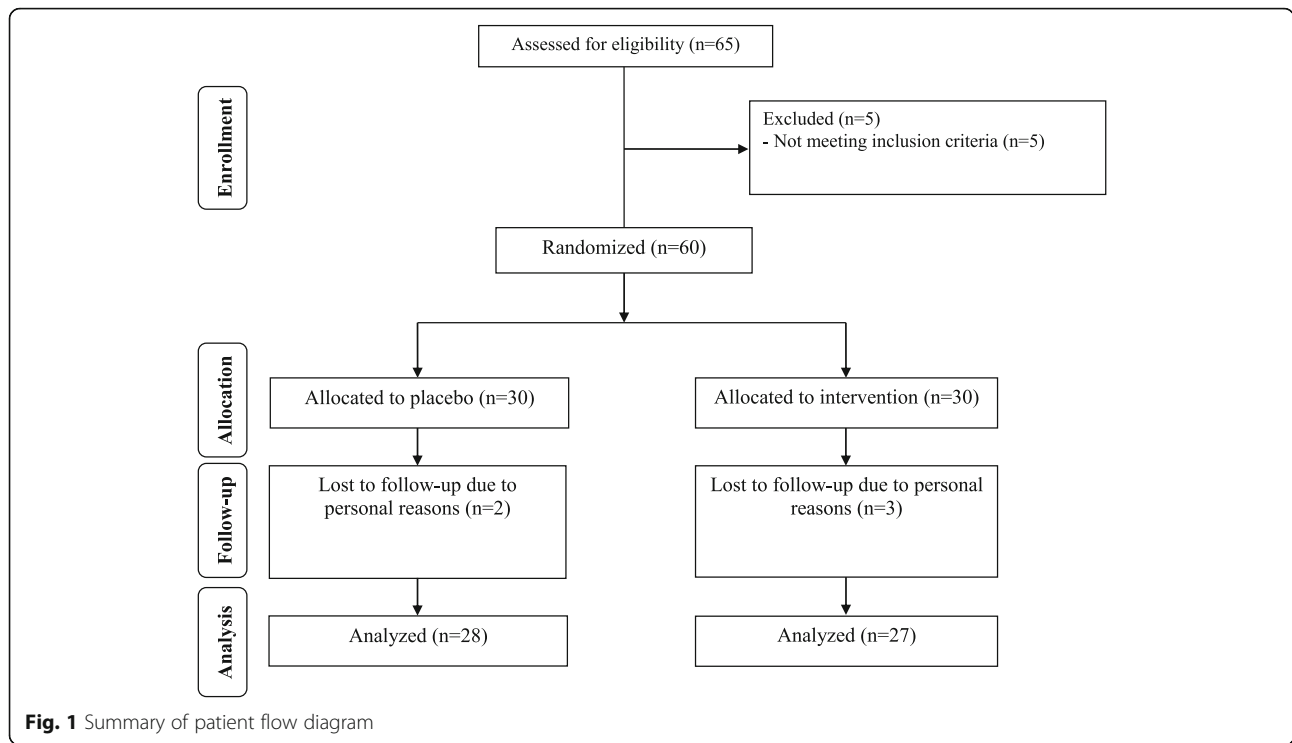
Statistical procedures and size of the sample

According to the research design, the sample size formula has been employed for the randomized clinical trial, in which type 1 (α) and type 2 errors (β) have been 0.05, and 0.20 (power = 80%). One of the studies performed in this topic applied 0.80 as the SD and 0.64 as the changes in the mean (d) of HOMA-IR [7]. HOMA-IR chose to estimate sample size because it was the most important outcome in subjects with T2DM and CVD. Considering the power analysis, 25 subjects were required in each group. Upon the 20% drop-outs in each group, the size of the sample has been 30 subjects.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic was employed to control data normality. Independent-sample *t*-test has been used for determining the difference in the anthropometric measures and dietary intake between the two groups. Multiple linear regression model was employed to evaluate the treatment impacts on the research outputs after setting for baseline values of the biochemical parameters. The effect size was provided as the mean difference with 95% confidence interval. Then, Pearson Chi-square test was used to compare categorical variables. *P*-values less than 0.05 were considered significant. Afterwards, SPSS18 (SPSS Inc.; Chicago, Illinois: USA) have been used for statistical analysis of the present trial.

Results

Fifty-five females [magnesium plus zinc ($n = 27$) and placebo ($n = 28$)] participated in the trial (Fig. 1). The compliance rate was high; both groups took >90% of capsules during this trial. There was no adverse effects



in the group of T2DM patients with CHD when taking magnesium plus zinc supplement.

There was no significant difference between the two groups regarding mean body height, weight, age, and body mass index (Table 1).

Macronutrient and micronutrient ingestion as computed on the basis of the three-day food records did not differ significantly between magnesium plus zinc group and the controls (Supplementary file 1).

Magnesium and zinc co-supplementations significantly reduced FPG ($\beta - 9.44$ mg/dL, 95% CI, $- 18.30, - 0.57$; $P = 0.03$) and insulin levels ($\beta - 1.37$ μ IU/mL, 95% CI, $- 2.57, - 0.18$; $P = 0.02$), and significantly increased the levels of HDL-cholesterol ($\beta 2.09$ mg/dL, 95% CI, $0.05,$

4.13 ; $P = 0.04$) when compared with the placebo group (Table 2). Magnesium plus zinc taking was associated with a significant decrease in CRP ($\beta - 0.85$ mg/L, 95% CI, $- 1.26, - 0.45$; $P < 0.001$), and a significant increase in total nitrite ($\beta 5.13$ μ mol/L, 95% CI, $1.85, 8.41$; $P = 0.003$) and TAC ($\beta 43.44$ mmol/L, 95% CI, $3.39, 83.50$; $P = 0.03$) when compared with the placebo group. Magnesium and zinc co-supplementation also significantly decreased BDI ($\beta - 1.66$; 95% CI, $- 3.32, - 0.009$; $P = 0.04$) and BAI scores ($\beta - 1.30$, 95% CI, $- 2.43, - 0.16$; $P = 0.02$) when compared with the placebo group. Magnesium and zinc co-supplementation did not have any significant effects on the other metabolic parameters when compared with the placebo group.

Table 1 General characteristics of study participants at baseline study

	Placebo group (n = 28)	Magnesium plus zinc group (n = 27)	<i>P</i> ^a
Age (y)	62.6 ± 10.8	61.7 ± 9.4	0.74
Height (cm)	159.5 ± 10.9	162.1 ± 7.8	0.32
Weight at study baseline (kg)	76.9 ± 12.6	81.3 ± 11.7	0.19
Weight at end-of-trial (kg)	77.0 ± 12.5	80.9 ± 11.4	0.23
Weight change (kg)	0.1 ± 1.2	-0.4 ± 1.0	0.12
BMI at study baseline (kg/m ²)	30.2 ± 3.7	30.9 ± 3.8	0.47
BMI at end-of-trial (kg/m ²)	30.2 ± 3.8	30.8 ± 3.7	0.59
BMI change (kg/m ²)	0.03 ± 0.5	-0.1 ± 0.4	0.10

Data are means ± SDs

^aObtained from independent *t*-test

Table 2 The effect of combined magnesium and zinc supplementation on metabolic status in patients with T2DM and CHD

Variables	Placebo group (n = 28)		Magnesium and zinc group (n = 27)		Difference in outcome measures between magnesium and zinc treatment groups ^a	
	Baseline	Week 12	Baseline	Week 12	β (95% CI)	p^b
Magnesium (mg/dL)	1.84 ± 0.22	1.83 ± 0.25	1.94 ± 0.21	2.08 ± 0.22	0.15 (0.08, 0.22)	< 0.001
Zinc (μ g/dL)	93.3 ± 24.8	95.8 ± 25.9	98.1 ± 22.5	116.5 ± 21.5	16.21 (11.98, 20.44)	< 0.001
FPG (mg/dL)	123.7 ± 31.4	128.4 ± 32.7	119.2 ± 38.0	115.6 ± 28.7	-9.44 (-18.30, -0.57)	0.03
Insulin (μ U/mL)	13.8 ± 4.5	13.9 ± 4.4	12.9 ± 5.1	11.7 ± 4.9	-1.37 (-2.57, -0.18)	0.02
HOMA-IR	4.2 ± 1.8	4.2 ± 1.7	3.7 ± 1.7	3.4 ± 1.8	-0.36 (-0.75, 0.02)	0.06
QUICKI	0.31 ± 0.02	0.31 ± 0.02	0.32 ± 0.02	0.32 ± 0.02	0.006 (-0.002, 0.01)	0.12
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	123.7 ± 50.7	124.9 ± 46.5	128.2 ± 55.7	134.6 ± 53.9	5.66 (-5.40, 16.73)	0.30
VLDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	24.7 ± 10.1	24.9 ± 9.3	25.6 ± 11.1	26.9 ± 10.8	1.10 (-1.08, 3.34)	0.30
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	147.3 ± 35.3	145.6 ± 31.0	137.1 ± 28.3	140.7 ± 32.5	3.72 (-5.26, 12.71)	0.41
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	77.2 ± 29.5	76.6 ± 26.5	70.8 ± 22.4	71.6 ± 25.7	0.13 (-8.32, 8.59)	0.97
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	45.3 ± 7.7	43.9 ± 7.0	40.6 ± 8.4	42.1 ± 8.2	2.09 (0.05, 4.13)	0.04
Total-/HDL-cholesterol ratio	3.3 ± 0.8	3.3 ± 0.7	3.4 ± 0.7	3.4 ± 0.8	-0.06 (-0.30, 0.17)	0.59
CRP (mg/L)	3.0 ± 1.0	3.2 ± 1.2	2.7 ± 1.7	2.1 ± 1.3	-0.85 (-1.26, -0.45)	< 0.001
Total nitrite (μ mol/L)	49.8 ± 6.1	48.7 ± 6.1	43.7 ± 5.3	50.1 ± 6.5	5.13 (1.85, 8.41)	0.003
TAC (mmol/L)	898.4 ± 168.4	894.9 ± 178.9	940.9 ± 107.2	976.8 ± 105.3	43.44 (3.39, 83.50)	0.03
GSH (μ mol/L)	508.3 ± 72.9	524.9 ± 95.3	556.8 ± 92.9	578.2 ± 56.3	29.49 (-8.83, 67.82)	0.12
MDA (μ mol/L)	2.2 ± 0.6	2.2 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.4	1.8 ± 0.4	-0.15 (-0.32, 0.007)	0.05
BDI score	19.7 ± 5.8	19.6 ± 5.7	21.7 ± 4.7	19.6 ± 4.9	-1.66 (-3.32, -0.009)	0.04
BAI score	15.7 ± 4.3	14.1 ± 4.8	17.0 ± 5.3	14.0 ± 5.1	-1.30 (-2.43, -0.16)	0.02

Data are mean \pm SDs

BDI Beck Depression Inventory, BAI Beck Anxiety Inventory, CHD coronary heart disease, FPG fasting plasma glucose, GSH total glutathione, HOMA-IR homeostasis model of assessment-estimated insulin resistance, CRP C-reactive protein, MDA malondialdehyde, QUICKI quantitative insulin sensitivity check index, T2DM type 2 diabetes, TAC total antioxidant capacity

^a"Outcome measures" refers to the change in values of measures of interest between baseline and week 12. β [difference in the mean outcome's measures between treatment groups (magnesium and zinc group = 1 and placebo group = 0)]

^bObtained from multiple regression model (adjusted for baseline values of each biochemical variables)

Discussion

This study demonstrated that magnesium plus zinc supplementation to subjects suffering from CHD and T2DM had beneficial effects on FPG, insulin, HDL-cholesterol, CRP, total nitrite, TAC, BDI and BAI scores. However, it must be kept in mind that although the difference in few variables including FPG and HDL-cholesterol in this study was statistically significant, it was not clinically significant. Long-term interventions with magnesium plus zinc supplementation might result in greater changes in FPG and HDL-cholesterol levels.

Impact of magnesium plus zinc supplementation on glycemic control and lipoproteins

This study showed that magnesium plus zinc supplements in subjects with CHD and T2DM during 12 weeks caused a significant decrease in FPG and insulin levels, and significant increase in HDL-cholesterol, but it had no effect on the HOMA-IR, QUICKI, total cholesterol, triglycerides, VLDL-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol levels. According to previous studies, chronic hyperglycemia and dyslipidemia due to increasing insulin

resistance and inflammatory cytokines increase the risk of diabetic and atherogenic complications [34, 35]. Earlier, it was reported that nutritional supplements have the beneficial effects on metabolic profiles [8, 36]. A meta-analysis indicated that magnesium intake is associated with a significant improvement in FPG, triglycerides, HDL-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol levels [37]. In a study on pregnant women with GDM who were taking as a supplement magnesium oxide (250 mg/day) during 6 weeks, a significant improvement in the FPG, insulin concentration, HOMA-IR, QUICKI, and triglycerides levels occurred, but it caused no change in other serum lipoproteins [7]. However, magnesium lactate in a dose of 360 mg per day during 12 weeks did not have significant effects on HbA1c, FPG, insulin levels, HOMA-IR and lipid profiles in normomagnesemic patients with T2DM [38]. One meta-analysis showed that supplementing zinc to patients with T2DM has been associated with a considerable decrease of FPG, HbA1c, total cholesterol, and a significant increase of HDL-cholesterol, but there has been no significant association with triglycerides [39]. Another study performed by

Islam et al. showed that zinc supplementation (30 mg per day of zinc sulphate) during 6 months improved FPG, insulin resistance, insulin sensitivity and decreased triglycerides levels without causing any significant changes in LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol [10]. A combination of magnesium-zinc-calcium-vitamin D during a 12 week period has been associated with a significant decrease of HOMA-IR, insulin, triglycerides, total cholesterol, and VLDL-cholesterol and a significant increase in the QUICKI scores, but it has not been accompanied by changes in LDL-cholesterol, FPG, and HDL-cholesterol in the PCOS patients [14]. Hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance have been related to hyperglycemia which is the main symptom of T2DM. Hyperglycemia affects the glycation of lipoproteins but has a lot of other unfavorable effects which cause accelerated atherosclerosis [40, 41]. Magnesium is one of the crucial cofactors in the enzymatic processes that require adenosine triphosphate and kinase, and therefore it plays an important role in glucose metabolic pathways [15, 42]. Magnesium also contributes to lipoprotein metabolism by modulating HMG-CoA reductase enzyme [16]. Zinc is involved in a range of functions including insulin receptor signal transduction, secretion and tissues/organelle distribution, and inhibition of protein tyrosine phosphatases [17, 43, 44]. Zinc may increase glucose transport into the cells by increasing phosphorylation of the β subunit of the insulin receptor and enhancing the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase and protein kinase B or Akt [45]. Furthermore, few zinc transporters (such as ZnT8) are important for the structure, secretion and compartmentalization of insulin in beta-cells of pancreas [46]. Zinc also stimulates IRAP molecule, which in turn enables the translocation of GLUT4 to the cell surface and enables the transport of glucose into the cell [47]. Zinc plays an important role in the stabilization of insulin hexamers and the pancreatic storage of insulin as well [43].

Effects of magnesium plus zinc supplementation on oxidative stress and inflammation

This study showed a significant decrease of CRP and a significant increase of TAC and total nitrite as a result of combined magnesium and zinc supplementation to the patients with CHD and T2DM during a 12 weeks period. Oxidative stress and inflammation because of developing micro- and macrovascular complications are important risk factors for diabetes and diabetes-associated atherosclerosis [48]. Asemi et al. study indicated that magnesium supplement.

(250 mg/day of magnesium oxide) in pregnant women with GDM during 6 weeks significantly decreased hs-CRP, but there were no significant changes in TAC and GSH concentrations [7]. Nevertheless, magnesium

supplement (magnesium oxide) in a dose of 250 mg per day during 8 weeks to overweight women did not cause any significant changes in inflammatory markers [49]. In another study, taking zinc supplement (30 mg per day of zinc sulphate) during 6 months did not cause any significant change in CRP in women with pre-diabetes [10]. However, magnesium-zinc-calcium-vitamin D supplementation for 12 weeks in women with PCOS was associated with a decrease in CRP levels [14]. Combined magnesium-zinc-calcium-vitamin D supplementation in another similar study caused a significant decrease in hs-CRP and MDA, and an increase in TAC without any significant changes in nitric oxide (NO) and GSH levels [50]. A recent study reported that combined magnesium and zinc supplementation (250 mg/day of magnesium oxide plus 220 mg/day zinc sulfate) to women with PCOS during 12 weeks improved hs-CRP and TAC although no significant effects were seen on NO, MDA and GSH levels [13]. However, these discrepancy between studies may be due to differences in sampling method, study duration, age ranges, dosage of magnesium and zinc used, the characteristics of participants, differences between intervention and control groups, cross-over design or parallel design, and dietary intake of participants.

Magnesium is assumed to have anti-inflammatory properties caused by its antagonist effects to calcium which contributes to inflammation, transmembrane ion transport, and protein synthesis [21]. Magnesium also increases the production of NO and prostacyclins [22]. Zinc seems to have effects on hemostasis by influencing coagulation and platelet aggregation [23]. Zinc deficiency has impact on calcium channels and calcium uptake defects [24]. Also, second-messenger performance probably originates from unusual sulfhydryl redox states in the membrane channel protein having an impact on CVD [24]. Moreover, zinc may decrease inflammation and oxidative damage having effects on hemostasis by influencing coagulation and platelet aggregation [23], and reducing the activity of calcium channels [24]. Magnesium may have anti-inflammatory effects because of its antagonist effects to the calcium which contributes to inflammation, transmembrane ion transport, and protein synthesis [21] and increased production of prostacyclins [22].

Effects of magnesium plus zinc supplementation on depression and anxiety

This study indicated that combined magnesium and zinc supplementation to patients with CHD and T2DM during 12 weeks improved BDI and BAI scores. The prevalence of depression and anxiety in CHD subjects is high and it is responsible for an increased risk of mortality influencing healthy lifestyle and increased motivation to stay healthy and compliance to therapy [51]. A study

using food frequency questionnaire and general health questionnaire reported a reverse correlation between dietary magnesium intake and depression and anxiety [52]. A review suggested that zinc deficiency due to reduced zinc absorption and low intake of dietary zinc is prevalent in mood disorders and that zinc supplementation can have beneficial impacts [53, 54]. Nonetheless, Fard et al. showed that supplementation with 27 mg per day zinc sulfate or 320 mg/day magnesium sulfate did not improve postpartum anxiety and depressive symptoms after 8 weeks [55]. In another study by Nikseresht et al. administration of combined 30 mg/kg zinc chloride, 30 mg/kg magnesium chloride and 50 mg/kg thiamine-HCl in mice with postpartum depression symptoms improved these symptoms and anxiety-like behavior [56]. Zinc and magnesium act as cofactors and contribute significantly to synthesis and release of neurotransmitters and thereby can have antidepressant and anxiolytic effects [57]. For example, zinc and magnesium prevent binding of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors to glutamate and may be associated with antidepressant and anxiolytic effects [58].

Strength and study limitation

The present study has a number of strengths. The current study focused on novel questions using a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. The findings of improved FPG, insulin, total nitrite, HDL-cholesterol, CRP, TAC levels, BDI and BAI score in the intervention group in the current study are interesting, but need to be confirmed in a larger study. Another strength of this study was the low dropout rate. This study has some limitations. The most important one is relatively small number of patients despite the fact that the power analysis showed that the number of participants is sufficient. In addition, due to funding limitations, gene expression related to insulin, lipid, oxidative damage and inflammation in patients with T2DM and CHD could not be evaluated.

Conclusions

The combined magnesium and zinc supplementation during 12 weeks had beneficial effects on FPG, insulin, total nitrite, HDL-cholesterol, CRP, TAC levels, BDI and BAI score. However, it had no significant impact on other metabolic variables in patients with T2DM and CVD. This suggests that magnesium and zinc co-supplementation may be beneficial for patients with T2DM and CHD. Further research is needed on more patients and for longer periods to determine the safety of magnesium and zinc co-supplementation.

Supplementary information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12944-020-01298-4>.

Additional file 1: Supplemental file 1. Dietary intakes of study participants throughout the study

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Authors' contributions

MT and ZA: Concept, design, and statistical analysis, drafting of the manuscript and supervised the study. AF, ZH, FB and MG: Data collection and manuscript drafting. ZR: Concept, design and manuscript drafting. All authors have read and approved the manuscript.

Funding

The research grant (cost of kits and personal costs) provided by Research Deputy of Kashan University of Medical Sciences (KAUMS). In addition, Research Deputy of KAUMS provided the design of the study and collection.

Availability of data and materials

The primary data for this study is available from the corresponding author (Mohsen Taghizadeh) on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments.

The protocol of this study was approved by Research Ethics Committee, KAUMS, Iran and written informed consent was obtained from all patients.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Author details

¹Research Center for Biochemistry and Nutrition in Metabolic Diseases, Institute for Basic Sciences, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran. ²Department of Cardiology, School of Medicine, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran. ³Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital Centre Zagreb, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia.

Received: 25 February 2020 Accepted: 22 May 2020

Published online: 28 May 2020

References

1. Ali A, Abu Zar M, Kamal A, Faquih AE, Bhan C, Iftikhar W, et al. American Heart Association high blood pressure protocol 2017: a literature review. *Cureus*. 2018;10:e3230.
2. Kautzky-Willer A, Kamyar MR, Gerhat D, Handisurya A, Stemer G, Hudson S, et al. Sex-specific differences in metabolic control, cardiovascular risk, and interventions in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Gender Med*. 2010;7:571–83.
3. Onat A, Can G, Cicek G, Ayhan E, Dogan Y, Kaya H. Fasting, non-fasting glucose and HDL dysfunction in risk of pre-diabetes, diabetes, and coronary disease in non-diabetic adults. *Acta Diabetol*. 2013;50:519–28.
4. Patel RS, Ghasemzadeh N, Eapen DJ, Sher S, Arshad S, Ko YA, et al. Novel biomarker of oxidative stress is associated with risk of death in patients with coronary artery disease. *Circulation*. 2016;133:361–9.
5. Wu J, Xun P, Tang Q, Cai W, He K. Circulating magnesium levels and incidence of coronary heart diseases, hypertension, and type 2 diabetes mellitus: a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *Nutr J*. 2017;16:60.
6. Cikim G, Canatan H, Gursu MF, Gulcu F, Baydas G, Kilicoglu AE. Levels of zinc and lipid peroxidation in acute coronary syndrome. *Biol Trace Elem Res*. 2003;96:61–9.

7. Asemi Z, Karamali M, Jamilian M, Foroozanfard F, Bahmani F, Heidarzadeh Z, et al. Magnesium supplementation affects metabolic status and pregnancy outcomes in gestational diabetes: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2015;102:222–9.
8. Farrokhian A, Bahmani F, Taghizadeh M, Mirhashemi SM, Aarabi MH, Raygan F, et al. Selenium supplementation affects insulin resistance and serum hs-CRP in patients with type 2 diabetes and coronary heart disease. *Horm Metab Res*. 2016;48:263–8.
9. Olechnowicz J, Tinkov A, Skalny A, Suliburska J. Zinc status is associated with inflammation, oxidative stress, lipid, and glucose metabolism. *J Physiol Sci*. 2018;68:19–31.
10. Islam MR, Attia J, Ali L, McEvoy M, Selim S, Sibbritt D, et al. Zinc supplementation for improving glucose handling in pre-diabetes: a double blind randomized placebo controlled pilot study. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*. 2016;115:39–46.
11. Asemi Z, Foroozanfard F, Hashemi T, Bahmani F, Jamilian M, Esmailzadeh A. Calcium plus vitamin D supplementation affects glucose metabolism and lipid concentrations in overweight and obese vitamin D deficient women with polycystic ovary syndrome. *Clin Nutr*. 2015;34:586–92.
12. Farvid MS, Jalali M, Siassi F, Hosseini M. Comparison of the effects of vitamins and/or mineral supplementation on glomerular and tubular dysfunction in type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2005;28:2458–64.
13. Afshar Ebrahimi F, Foroozanfard F, Aghadavod E, Bahmani F, Asemi Z. The effects of magnesium and zinc co-supplementation on biomarkers of inflammation and oxidative stress, and gene expression related to inflammation in polycystic ovary syndrome: a randomized controlled clinical trial. *Biol Trace Elem Res*. 2018;184:300–7.
14. Jamilian M, Maktabi M, Asemi Z. A trial on the effects of magnesium-zinc-calcium-vitamin D co-supplementation on glycemic control and markers of cardio-metabolic risk in women with polycystic ovary syndrome. *Arch Iranian Med*. 2017;20:640–5.
15. Barbaggio M, Dominguez LJ. Magnesium metabolism in type 2 diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance. *Arch Biochem Biophys*. 2007;458:40–7.
16. Rasheed H, Elahi S, Ajaz H. Serum magnesium and atherogenic lipid fractions in type II diabetic patients of Lahore, Pakistan. *Biol Trace Elem Res*. 2012;148:165–9.
17. Shan Z, Bao W, Zhang Y, Rong Y, Wang X, Jin Y, et al. Interactions between zinc transporter-8 gene (SLC30A8) and plasma zinc concentrations for impaired glucose regulation and type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes*. 2014;63:1796–803.
18. Capdor J, Foster M, Petocz P, Samman S. Zinc and glycemic control: a meta-analysis of randomised placebo controlled supplementation trials in humans. *J Trace Elem Med Biol*. 2013;27:137–42.
19. Maruthur NM, Clark JM, Fu M, Linda Kao WH, Shuldiner AR. Effect of zinc supplementation on insulin secretion: interaction between zinc and SLC30A8 genotype in old order Amish. *Diabetologia*. 2015;58:295–303.
20. Matter RM, Elbarbary NS, Ismail EAR, Darwish YW, Nada AS, Banoub VP. Zinc supplementation improves glucose homeostasis in patients with beta-thalassemia major complicated with diabetes mellitus: a randomized controlled trial. *Nutrition*. 2020;73:110702.
21. Almozino-Sarafian D, Berman S, Mor A, Shteinshneider M, Gorelik O, Tzur I, et al. Magnesium and C-reactive protein in heart failure: an anti-inflammatory effect of magnesium administration? *Eur J Nutr*. 2007;46:230–7.
22. Sontia B, Touyz RM. Role of magnesium in hypertension. *Arch Biochem Biophys*. 2007;458:33–9.
23. Marx G, Eldor A. The procoagulant effect of zinc on fibrin clot formation. *Am J Hematol*. 1985;19:151–9.
24. O'Dell BL. Role of zinc in plasma membrane function. *J Nutr*. 2000;130:1432s–6s.
25. American Diabetes Association. Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Care*. 2014;37(Suppl 1):S81–90.
26. Luepker RV, Apple FS, Christenson RH, Crow RS, Fortmann SP, Goff D, et al. Case definitions for acute coronary heart disease in epidemiology and clinical research studies: a statement from the AHA Council on Epidemiology and Prevention; AHA Statistics Committee; World Heart Federation Council on Epidemiology and Prevention; the European Society of Cardiology Working Group on Epidemiology and Prevention; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. *Circulation*. 2003;108:2543–9.
27. Pisprasert V, Ingram KH, Lopez-Davila MF, Munoz AJ, Garvey WT. Limitations in the use of indices using glucose and insulin levels to predict insulin sensitivity: impact of race and gender and superiority of the indices derived from oral glucose tolerance test in African Americans. *Diabetes Care*. 2013;36:845–53.
28. Tatsch E, Bochi GV, Pereira Rda S, Kober H, Agertt VA, de Campos MM, et al. A simple and inexpensive automated technique for measurement of serum nitrite/nitrate. *Clin Biochem*. 2011;44:348–50.
29. Benzie IF, Strain JJ. The ferric reducing ability of plasma (FRAP) as a measure of "antioxidant power": the FRAP assay. *Anal Biochem*. 1996;239:70–6.
30. Beutler E, Gelbart T. Plasma glutathione in health and in patients with malignant disease. *J Lab Clin Med*. 1985;105:581–4.
31. Janero DR. Malondialdehyde and thiobarbituric acid-reactivity as diagnostic indices of lipid peroxidation and peroxidative tissue injury. *Free Radic Biol Med*. 1990;9:515–40.
32. Beck AT, Ward CH, Mendelson M, Mock J, Erbaugh J. An inventory for measuring depression. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1961;4:561–71.
33. Beck AT, Epstein N, Brown G, Steer RA. An inventory for measuring clinical anxiety: psychometric properties. *J Consult Clin Psychol*. 1988;56:893–7.
34. Goldberg IJ. Clinical review 124: diabetic dyslipidemia: causes and consequences. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2001;86:965–71.
35. Yan L, Xu MT, Yuan L, Chen B, Xu ZR, Guo QH, et al. Prevalence of dyslipidemia and its control in type 2 diabetes: a multicenter study in endocrinology clinics of China. *J Clin Lipidol*. 2016;10:150–60.
36. Samimi M, Jamilian M, Ebrahimi FA, Rahimi M, Tajbakhsh B, Asemi Z. Oral carnitine supplementation reduces body weight and insulin resistance in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Clin Endocrinol*. 2016;84:851–7.
37. Verma H, Garg R. Effect of magnesium supplementation on type 2 diabetes associated cardiovascular risk factors: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Hum Nutr Dietet*. 2017;30:621–33.
38. Navarrete-Cortes A, Ble-Castillo JL, Guerrero-Romero F, Cordova-Uscanga R, Juarez-Rojop IE, Aguilar-Mariscal H, et al. No effect of magnesium supplementation on metabolic control and insulin sensitivity in type 2 diabetic patients with normomagnesemia. *Magnes Res*. 2014;27:48–56.
39. Jayawardena R, Ranasinghe P, Galappathay P, Malkanthi R, Constantine G, Katulanda P. Effects of zinc supplementation on diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabetol Metab Syndr*. 2012;4:13.
40. Keymel S, Heinen Y, Balzer J, Rassaf T, Kelm M, Lauer T, et al. Characterization of macro-and microvascular function and structure in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Am J Cardiovasc Dis*. 2011;1:68–75.
41. Georg P, Ludvik B. Lipids and diabetes. *J Clin Basic Cardiol*. 2000;3:159–62.
42. Kostov K. Effects of magnesium deficiency on mechanisms of insulin resistance in type 2 diabetes: focusing on the processes of insulin secretion and signaling. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2019;20:1351.
43. Wijesekara N, Chimienti F, Wheeler MB. Zinc, a regulator of islet function and glucose homeostasis. *Diabetes Obes Metab*. 2009;11(Suppl 4):202–14.
44. Norouzi S, Adulcikas J, Sohal SS, Myers S. Zinc stimulates glucose oxidation and glycemic control by modulating the insulin signaling pathway in human and mouse skeletal muscle cell lines. *PLoS One*. 2018;13:e0191727.
45. Cruz KJC, de Oliveira ARS, Morais JBS, Severo JS, Mendes PMV, de Sousa Melo SR, et al. Zinc and insulin resistance: biochemical and molecular aspects. *Biol Trace Elem Res*. 2018;186:407–12.
46. Norouzi S, Adulcikas J, Sohal SS, Myers S. Zinc transporters and insulin resistance: therapeutic implications for type 2 diabetes and metabolic disease. *J Biomed Sci*. 2017;24:87.
47. Tang X, Shay NF. Zinc has an insulin-like effect on glucose transport mediated by phosphoinositol-3-kinase and Akt in 3T3-L1 fibroblasts and adipocytes. *J Nutr*. 2001;131:1414–20.
48. Pickering RJ, Rosado CJ, Sharma A, Buksh S, Tate M, de Haan JB. Recent novel approaches to limit oxidative stress and inflammation in diabetic complications. *Clin Transl Immunol*. 2018;7:e1016.
49. Moslehi N, Vafa M, Rahimi-Foroushani A, Golestan B. Effects of oral magnesium supplementation on inflammatory markers in middle-aged overweight women. *J Res Med Sci*. 2012;17:607.
50. Maktabi M, Jamilian M, Asemi Z. Magnesium-zinc-calcium-vitamin D co-supplementation improves hormonal profiles, biomarkers of inflammation and oxidative stress in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a randomized, double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial. *Biol Trace Elem Res*. 2018;182:21–8.
51. Watkins LL, Koch GG, Sherwood A, Blumenthal JA, Davidson JR, O'Connor C, et al. Association of anxiety and depression with all-cause mortality in individuals with coronary heart disease. *J Am Heart Assoc*. 2013;2:e000068.

52. Anjom-Shoae J, Sadeghi O, Hassanzadeh Keshteli A, Afshar H, Esmailzadeh A, Adibi P. The association between dietary intake of magnesium and psychiatric disorders among Iranian adults: a cross-sectional study. *Br J Nutr*. 2018;120:693–702.
53. Cope EC, Levenson CW. Role of zinc in the development and treatment of mood disorders. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metabol Care*. 2010;13:685–9.
54. Tahmasebi K, Amani R, Nazari Z, Ahmadi K, Moazzen S, Mostafavi SA. Association of Mood Disorders with serum zinc concentrations in adolescent female students. *Biol Trace Elem Res*. 2017;178:180–8.
55. Fard FE, Mirghafourvand M, Mohammad-Alizadeh Charandabi S, Farshbaf-Khalili A, Javadzadeh Y, Asgharian H. Effects of zinc and magnesium supplements on postpartum depression and anxiety: a randomized controlled clinical trial. *Women Health*. 2017;57:1115–28.
56. Nikseresh S, Etebary S, Karimian M, Nabavizadeh F, Zarrindast MR, Sadeghipour HR. Acute administration of Zn, mg, and thiamine improves postpartum depression conditions in mice. *Arch Iran Med*. 2012;15:306–11.
57. Etebary S, Nikseresh S, Sadeghipour HR, Zarrindast MR. Postpartum depression and role of serum trace elements. *Iran J Psychiatry*. 2010;5:40–6.
58. Sowa-Kucma M, Szewczyk B, Sadlik K, Piekoszewski W, Trela F, Opoka W, et al. Zinc, magnesium and NMDA receptor alterations in the hippocampus of suicide victims. *J Affect Disord*. 2013;151:924–31.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

