**Association of Circulating Magnesium Levels in Patients with Alzheimer's Disease From 1991 to 2021: A Systematic Review and Meta‐Analysis**

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**Supplementary Material**

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**Supplemental Reference**

**Supplemental Methods**

**Search strategy**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Search Terms** |
| #1 | “Alzheimer’s disease (Title/Abstract) |
| #2 | “magnesium” (Title/Abstract) |
| #3 | “serum” (Title/Abstract) OR “plasma” (Title/Abstract) OR “ cerebrospinal fluid” (Title/Abstract) |
| #4 | Combination 1 AND 2 AND 3 |

**Supplemental Table 1** Newcastle Ottawa Scale scores of the included studies

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Author** | **Year** | **Country** | **Selection** | | | | **Comparability** | | **Exposure** | | | | **Overall Quality** | |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5A | 5B | 6 | 7 | 8 |  | |
| 1 | Zhu [1] | 1997 | China | \* |  | \* | \* | \* |  | \* | \* |  | 6 | |
| 2 | Cheng [2] | 1999 | China | \* |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 3 | Alimonti [3] | 2007 | Italy | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 8 | |
| 4 | Cilliler [4] | 2007 | Turkey | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 5 | Liu [5] | 2008 | China | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 8 | |
| 6 | Gustaw [6] | 2010 | Poland | \* |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 7 | Barbagallo [7] | 2011 | Italy | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 8 | |
| 8 | Singh [8] | 2014 | India | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 8 | |
| 9 | Wang [9] | 2015 | China | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 10 | Zheng [10] | 2015 | China | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  |  | 7 | |
| 11 | Koc [11] | 2015 | Turkey | \* |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 12 | Balmus [12] | 2017 | Romania | \* |  | \* | \* | \* |  | \* | \* |  | 6 | |
| 13 | Lemke [13] | 1995 | Germany | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 8 | |
| 14 | Kurup [14] | 2003 | India | \* |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 15 | Bostrom [15] | 2009 | Sweden | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 16 | Vural [16] | 2010 | Turkey | \* |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 17 | Ahmed [17] | 2017 | SAU | \* |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 18 | Xu [18] | 2018 | UK | \* |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |
| 19 | Bostrom [19] | 2009 | Sweden | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 8 | |
| 20 | Hozumi [20] | 2011 | Japan | \* |  | \* | \* |  | \* | \* | \* |  | 6 | |
| 21 | Jouini [21] | 2021 | Tunisia | \* |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |  | 7 | |

1. Case definition is sufficient, with independent verification. 2. Continuous collection and representative cases. 3. Community control. 4. Control of disease history without neurological system. 5 A. Research controls age. 5 B. Research controls other confounding factors. 6. Exposure is determined by reliable records. 7. The same method was used to determine the exposure of the case group and the control group. 8. None-response rates were similar for case and control groups. A study can be awarded a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Exposure categories and a maximum of two stars for Comparability. Scores for low (0–3), moderate (4–6), and high-quality studies (7–9) were assigned.

**Supplemental Table 2**Sensitivity analyses for Mg levels in peripheral blood comparing AD Versus HC: excluding one study at a time1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study omitted** |  | **Estimate** |  | **95% Confidence Interval** | | |
| Zhu [1] |  | -0.81 |  | -1.28 |  | -0.34 |
| Cheng [2] |  | -0.97 |  | -1.46 |  | -0.49 |
| Alimonti [3] |  | -0.72 |  | -1.13 |  | -0.32 |
| Cilliler [4] |  | -0.93 |  | -1.42 |  | -0.44 |
| Liu [5] |  | -0.92 |  | -1.41 |  | -0.44 |
| Gustaw [6] |  | -1.01 |  | -1.47 |  | -0.55 |
| Barbagallo [7] |  | -0.94 |  | -1.44 |  | -0.45 |
| Singh [8] |  | -0.91 |  | -1.42 |  | -0.41 |
| Wang [9] |  | -0.96 |  | -1.46 |  | -0.45 |
| Zheng [10] |  | -0.97 |  | -1.46 |  | -0.48 |
| Koc [11] |  | -0.96 |  | -1.45 |  | -0.48 |
| Balmus [12] |  | -0.86 |  | -1.33 |  | -0.38 |
| Lemke [13] |  | -0.85 |  | -1.33 |  | -0.38 |
| Kurup [14] |  | -0.70 |  | -1.13 |  | -0.26 |
| Bostrom [15] |  | -0.97 |  | -1.47 |  | -0.47 |
| Vural [16] |  | -0.90 |  | -1.40 |  | -0.41 |
| Ahmed [17] |  | -0.73 |  | -1.17 |  | -0.28 |
| Xu [18] |  | -0.96 |  | -1.45 |  | -0.47 |

1Effect sizes were pooled using random-effects mode

**Supplemental Table 3** Sensitivity analyses for circulating Mg levels comparing AD Versus HC: excluding one study at a time1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study omitted** |  | **Estimate** |  | **95% Confidence Interval** | | |
| Zhu [1] |  | -0.67 |  | -1.06 |  | -0.28 |
| Cheng [2] |  | -0.80 |  | -1.21 |  | -0.40 |
| Alimonti [3] |  | -0.59 |  | -0.92 |  | -0.25 |
| Cilliler [4] |  | -0.76 |  | -1.17 |  | -0.35 |
| Liu [5] |  | -0.76 |  | -1.17 |  | -0.35 |
| Gustaw [6] |  | -0.83 |  | -1.22 |  | -0.45 |
| Barbagallo [7] |  | -0.77 |  | -1.19 |  | -0.36 |
| Singh [8] |  | -0.75 |  | -1.17 |  | -0.33 |
| Wang [9] |  | -0.79 |  | -1.20 |  | -0.37 |
| Zheng [10] |  | -0.80 |  | -1.21 |  | -0.39 |
| Koc [11] |  | -0.79 |  | -1.20 |  | -0.39 |
| Balmus [12] |  | -0.71 |  | -1.10 |  | -0.31 |
| Lemke [13] |  | -0.70 |  | -1.10 |  | -0.31 |
| Kurup [14] |  | -0.59 |  | -0.95 |  | -0.22 |
| Bostrom [15] |  | -0.80 |  | -1.21 |  | -0.39 |
| Vural [16] |  | -0.74 |  | -1.15 |  | -0.33 |
| Ahmed [17] |  | -0.60 |  | -0.97 |  | -0.23 |
| Xu [18] |  | -0.79 |  | -1.20 |  | -0.38 |
| Bostrom [19] |  | -0.78 |  | -1.19 |  | -0.36 |
| Hozumi [20] |  | -0.80 |  | -1.20 |  | -0.40 |
| Jouini [21] |  | -0.78 |  | -1.20 |  | -0.37 |

1Effect sizes were pooled using random-effects mode

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