Personalized correction of lipid metabolism in blood of inhabitants of the metropolis under high technogenic load

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of personalized correction of violations of fat metabolism when using an individually prescribed vitamin and mineral complex. Methods: The study included 313 volunteers who belong to the category of "practically healthy people" and do not have a severe chronic pathology. All participants in the study were randomly assigned to the main group (n = 197) and the comparison group (n = 116). At the first stage, the state of blood lipid metabolism was evaluated in the representatives of both formed groups, and the laboratory examination complex included: determination of the total cholesterol concentration, the concentration of low- and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and the level of triglycerides. Patients of the main group were additionally monitored for the level of blood trace elements and a wide range of biochemical parameters. Taking into account the results of the latter, the composition of the vitamin and mineral complex was individually selected for them. The duration of its daily intake for all members of the main group was 60 days. Patients in the comparison group received a placebo for a similar time period. Result & Conclusion: The study of the effectiveness of the personalized vitamin and mineral complex allowed us to demonstrate the positive effect of daily intake (for 2 months) on the parameters of blood lipid metabolism. It was manifested in a decrease in the total concentration of cholesterol, which was mainly provided by a decrease in the level of cholesterol contained in low-density lipoproteins.

Key words: lipid metabolism, blood, vitamine and mineral complexes, personalization

INTRODUCTION

There is an extremely high prevalence of significant lipid metabolism disorders in the modern population¹–⁴, which later serve as one of the main reasons for the formation and progression of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular pathology, obesity, metabolic syndrome, and other ailments. Chronic shifts in fat metabolism indicators are currently considered to be predictor of an unfavorable course and other pathogenetic disorders unrelated to dyslipidemia (e.g. diabetes mellitus, hypo- and hyperthyroidism, etc.)¹,⁵–⁸. Epidemiological studies carried out with the involvement of various groups of people, including those belonging to the category of "practically healthy persons", have allowed us to establish certain findings. Notably, in a significant proportion of the examined individuals, the main laboratory markers of the state of lipid metabolism (e.g. total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and triglyceride concentration) are either at elevated levels or approaching them, remaining in the border quartile of the norm (Q4)⁴,⁵,⁸,⁹. This indicates a high latent risk of effective participation of dyslipidemia in the development of the above diseases, primarily with respect to the cardiovascular profile¹,⁵,¹⁰,¹¹. Based on this, it is extremely important to choose the most effective and physiological ways to correct the observed disorders of fat metabolism¹,³,⁸,¹¹,¹². Traditionally, the first recommendation for such a group of patients is to change the nature of nutrition¹³–¹⁵, but without pharmacological support, this measure does not always allow for the full leveling of the considered shifts in metabolic processes, especially if there are significant deviations of laboratory parameters from the age reference range⁸,¹⁰,¹₃,¹₆. In this situation, targeted and individualized pharmacological support is necessary¹²,¹⁵. At the same time, the potential specificity of metabolic shifts, taking into account the individual characteristics of the body, determines the feasibility of using a personalized approach for correction; however, there are currently no effective means to ensure that¹⁵–¹₈.

To solve this problem, we have been creating and testing a system of individual metabolic correction for a number of years, based on preliminary extended monitoring of the metabolic and microelement status of the body, followed by the formation of the compo-
sition of the vitamin and mineral complex and step-by-step monitoring of its effectiveness. The expediency of this complex for restoring the body’s mineral homeostasis has been shown, but its effect on lipid metabolism has not been previously considered. In this regard, the purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of personalized correction of changes in fat metabolism when using an individually prescribed vitamin and mineral complex.

**MATERIAL — METHODS**

**Patients**

The study included 313 volunteers (19-54 years old) who belong to the category of "practically healthy people" and do not have any severe chronic pathology. All participants in the study were randomly assigned to the main group (n = 197) and the treatment group (n = 116). The full design of our survey is illustrated in Figure 1. The distribution of estimated persons by gender is also shown in Figure 1.

**Inclusion criteria were:**

- Age from 18 to 60 years;
- Absence of chronic and acute pathology;
- Informed consent to participate in the study.

**Exclusion criteria were:**

- Age under 18 years and over 60 years;
- Presence of chronic and acute pathology;
- Declination to participate in the study;
- Allergy to some components of the complex.

**Laboratory examination protocol**

At the first stage, the state of blood lipid metabolism was evaluated for the subjects of both groups. The laboratory examination complex included the following: determination of the total cholesterol concentration, the level of low-density and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (Ch-LPLD and Ch-LPHD, respectively), and triglycerides. All parameters were determined using standard methods. Parameters of lipid metabolism were monitored before and immediately after the end of the full course of treatment (for the treatment group), with the comparison group as a control.

At the second stage, we calculated individual deltas (between second control point [after full course of complex/placebo intake] and first point [baseline — before treatment course]) for each tested parameter. The group deltas of the parameters were calculated as the sum of the deltas of each patient in this group.

**Scheme of appointment of individual vitamin and mineral complex**

Patients of the treatment group were additionally monitored for the level of 23 blood trace elements (Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Cu, Zn, Se, Cd, Pb, Al, Cr, Li, B, Co, Si, Mn, Mo, As, Ni, Hg, Sb, and Ti) and a wide range of biochemical parameters representing Fe metabolism, hepatic and intoxication makers, main hormones, and carbohydrate metabolism. Based on the results of this multiparametric laboratory examination, we formed the composition of a personal vitamin and mineral complex. The composition of the complex was supposed to replace the components of those metabolites for which the level was detected below or at the lower limit of the norm. This method allowed us to select personalized components of the complex.

The duration of the daily intake of the complex for all members of the treatment group was 60 days. Patients in the comparison group received a placebo for a similar time period.

**Statistics**

The results were processed using the Statistica 6.0 program. All the data were processed with standard algorithms of descriptive statistics and were presented as Mean±SD. The dynamics of indicators were studied in two ways: by calculating the average values for the group and by using "individual deltas" (differences in indicators) separately for each subject.

**RESULTS**

It is known that the total cholesterol level is an integral indicator that characterizes the state of lipid metabolism. Analysis of the dynamics of this parameter allows us to establish that there were shifts in the concentration of total cholesterol in the second control point, but the severity of each was not the same (Figure 2). For example, in the treatment group who received a vitamin-mineral complex during the month, these changes were statistically significant (5.26 vs. 5.03 mmol/l; p < 0.05 in relation to the first control point). On the contrary, the comparison group showed a decrease in the parameter level only at the trend level (5.26 vs. 5.07 mmol/l; p < 0.1 relative to the initial level).

In this regard, an illustrative estimate of the average individual deltas was made in addition to the standard statistical approach. On its basis, it was found that in the treatment group the average value of individual deltas was -0.33 mmol/l (p < 0.05), and in the comparison group, the value was only -0.12 mmol/l (p > 0.1).
Similar dynamics were observed for low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (Figure 3). According to this parameter, a statistically significant decrease was found in the treatment group (3.28 vs. 3.10; p < 0.05 relative to the first control point), and there were no significant changes in the placebo subjects (3.28 vs. 3.22; p > 0.1). This indicates a positive transformation of the state of lipid metabolism since the reduction of total cholesterol is directly provided by reducing the most atherogenic fraction of cholesterol contained in low-density lipoproteins. We can assume that similar dynamics can be observed for very low-density lipoproteins and chylomicrons, but these indicators were not considered in this study. In contrast, there were no statistically significant shifts in cholesterol included in the fraction of high-density lipoprotein (1.48 vs. 1.44 and 1.48 vs. 1.43 for treatment and comparison groups, respectively).

The above trends were implemented to assess the individual deltas of the parameters, as shown in Figure 4. In particular, for low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in the treatment group, this criterion was equal to -0.26 mmol/l (p < 0.05), while in the treatment group it was -0.06 mmol/l (p > 0.1). All of the above indicates the presence of positive changes in the concentration of cholesterol contained in low-density lipoproteins. It should be noted that in terms of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and triglycerides, there were
no significant variations in both the treatment group and the comparison group.

Such dynamics indicates that the volunteers who received the vitamin-mineral complex have a moderate but significant restructuring of lipid metabolism, which consists in reducing the atherogenic fraction of cholesterol. These indicators characterize the integral shifts in metabolism that are formed as a result of the indirect effect of the studied complex (lipid components were not included in the composition of the applied complex) 19.

**DISCUSSION**

Given the high prevalence of cardiovascular pathology and metabolic disorders, timely and complete correction of lipid metabolism shifts play a significant role in the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular incidents, which are important even for a cohort of people belonging to conditionally "practically healthy" individuals 1,6,11,17. At the same time, it is important to emphasize that standard means of pharmacological correction 3,7,10,23, i.e. the first line of which is carried, in particular statins 5,8,24, are usually prescribed in the presence of pronounced vio-
Figure 4: Plasma level of triglycerides in dynamics of the use of vitamin and mineral complex (treatment group) vs. placebo (comparison group) (asterisks indicates the presence of statistically valued differences to baseline level, p < 0.05).

The plasma level of triglycerides in the treatment group (black bars) shows a decrease compared to the baseline level (Baseline) and the placebo group (gray bars) after 2 months of treatment. The asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from the baseline level (p < 0.05).

The study of the effectiveness of the personalized vitamin and mineral complex allowed us to demonstrate the positive effect of its daily intake (for 2 months) on the parameters of blood lipid metabolism. The vitamin-mineral complex treatment course led to a decrease in the total concentration of cholesterol, which mainly resulted from the decrease in the level of cholesterol contained in low-density lipoproteins.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

- Ch-LPHD: cholesterol in lipoproteins of high density
- Ch-LPLD: cholesterol in lipoproteins of low density
- Q4: fourth quartile

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Not applicable.

**AUTHOR’S CONTRIBUTIONS**

A.K.M. and K.A.K. contributed to the conceptualization and design of the study, the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data. They were drafting the article and revising the article critically for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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**AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS**

Data and materials used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

This study was conducted in accordance with the amended Declaration of Helsinki. The study was approved by Local Ethic Committee of Burnazyan’s Medical Biophysical Center, and all participants provided written informed consent.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Not applicable.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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