

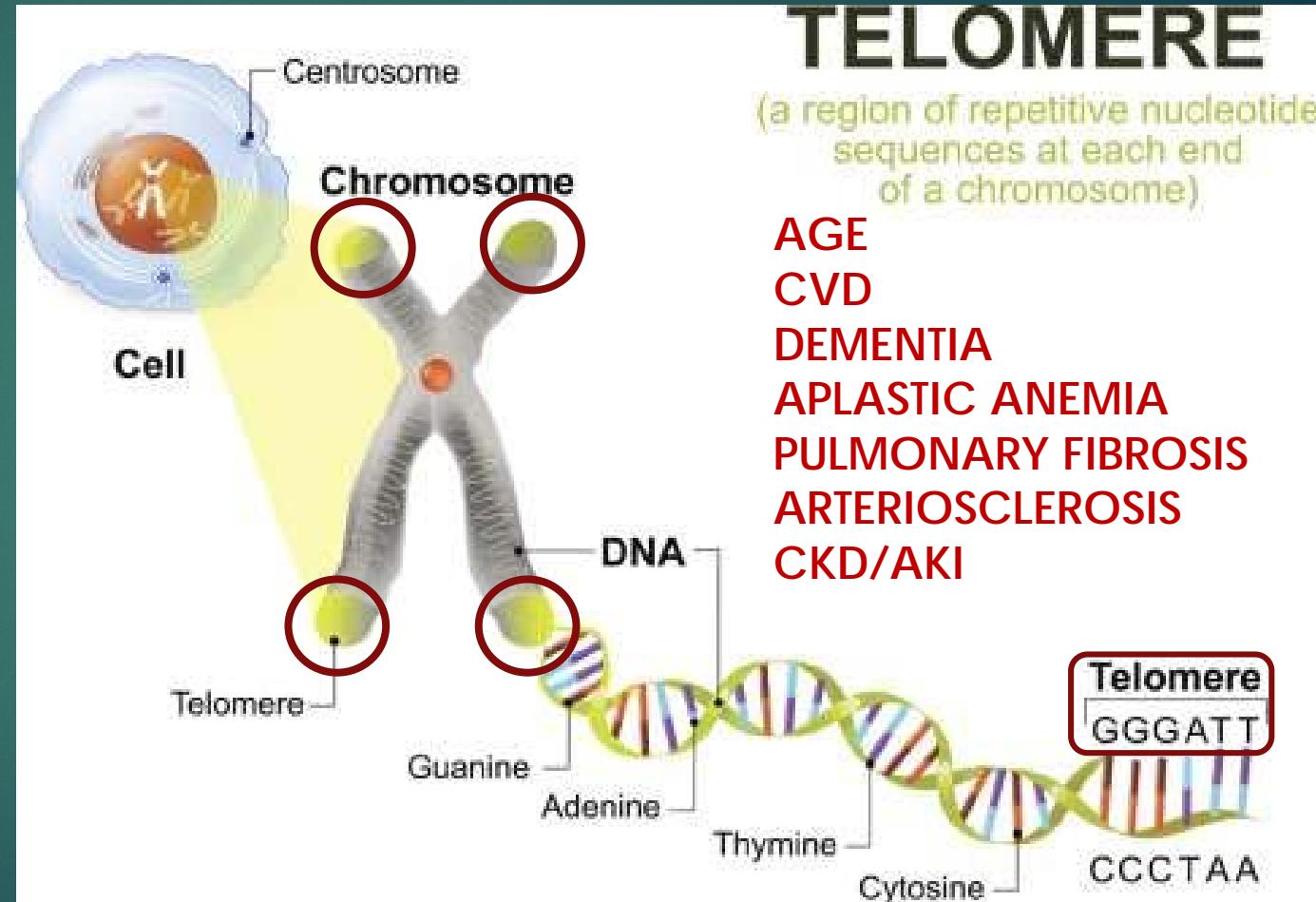
# Relation of serum magnesium (sMg) with the telomere length (TL) in hemodialysis patients

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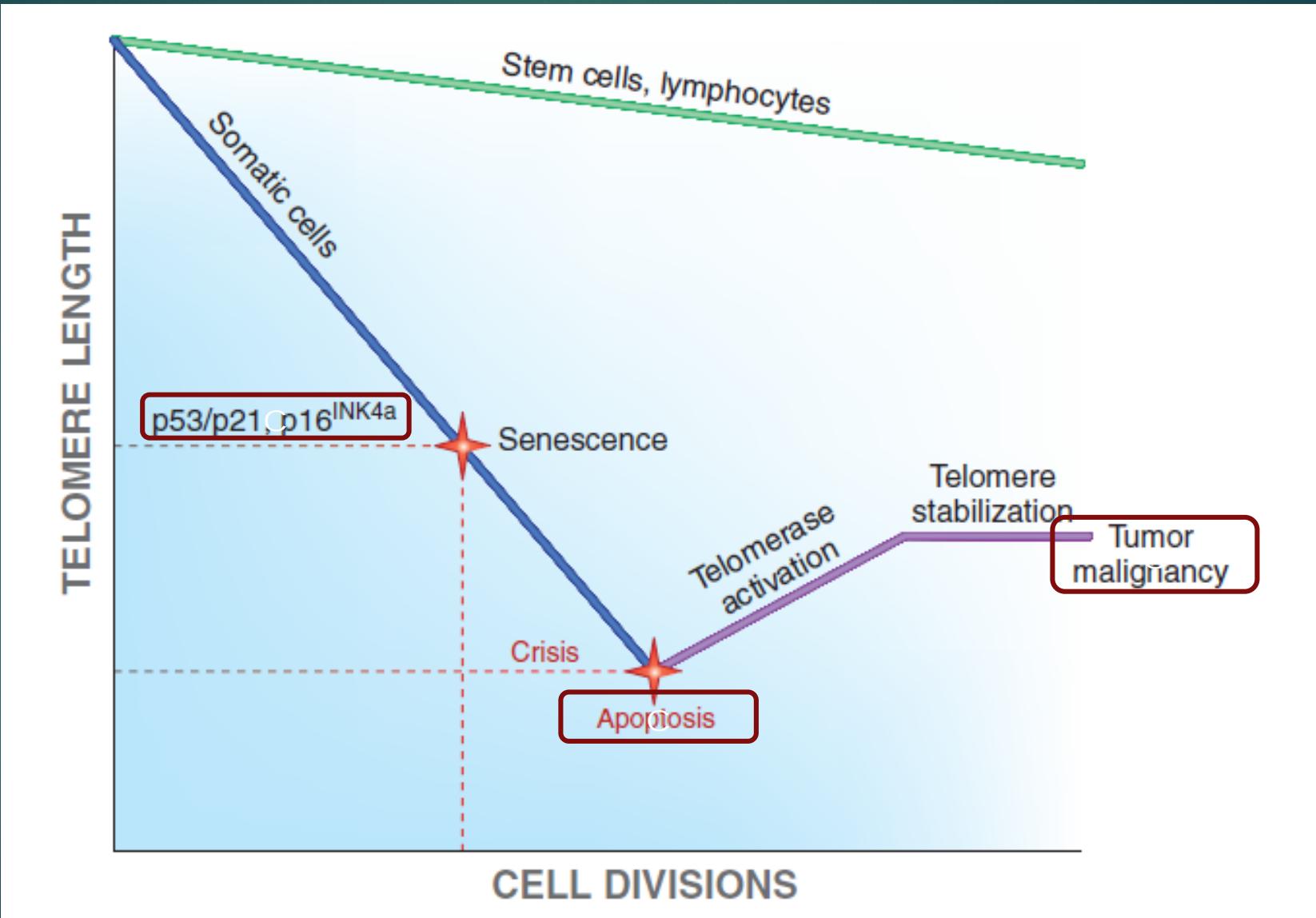
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# Telomere and chromosome

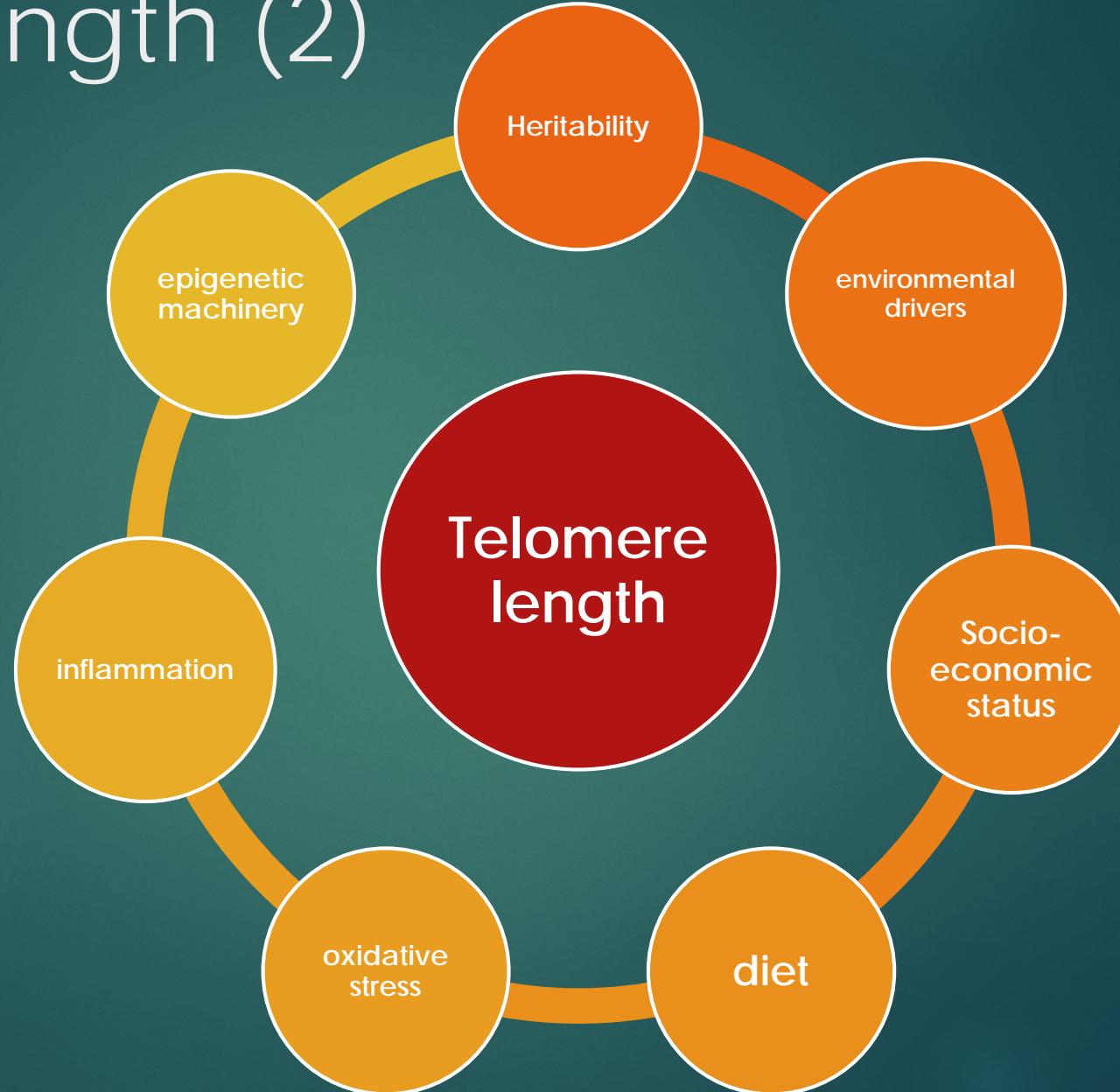
- ▶ Repetitive TTAGGG sequences at the end of chromosome, 5000 to 15,000 bp.
- ▶ The nuclear role of telomeres is to prevent chromosome ends from being identified as double strand breaks in DNA, thus limiting chromosome shortening and recombination.
- ▶ Shortens with repeated cell divisions. When too short, cells may be unable proliferate.



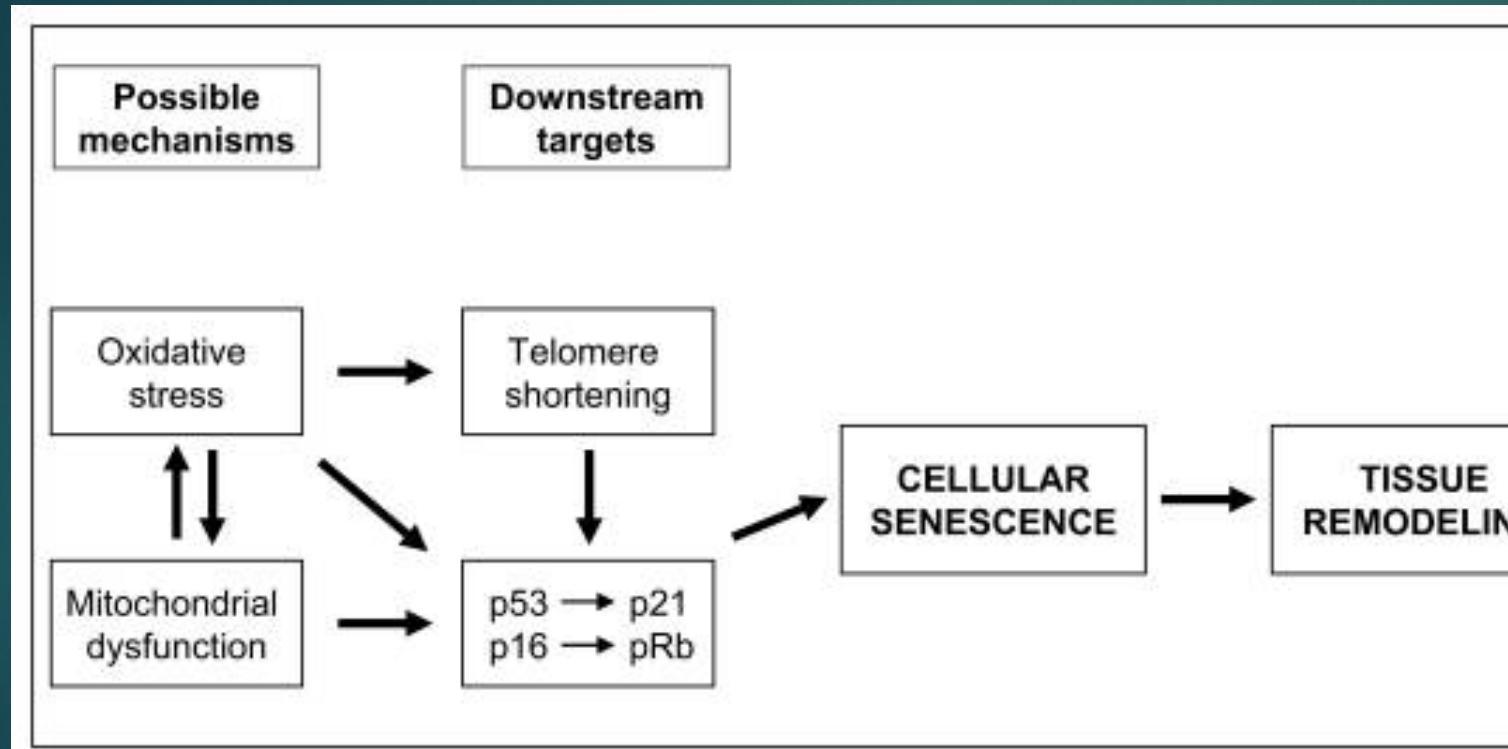
# Telomere length – cell apoptosis



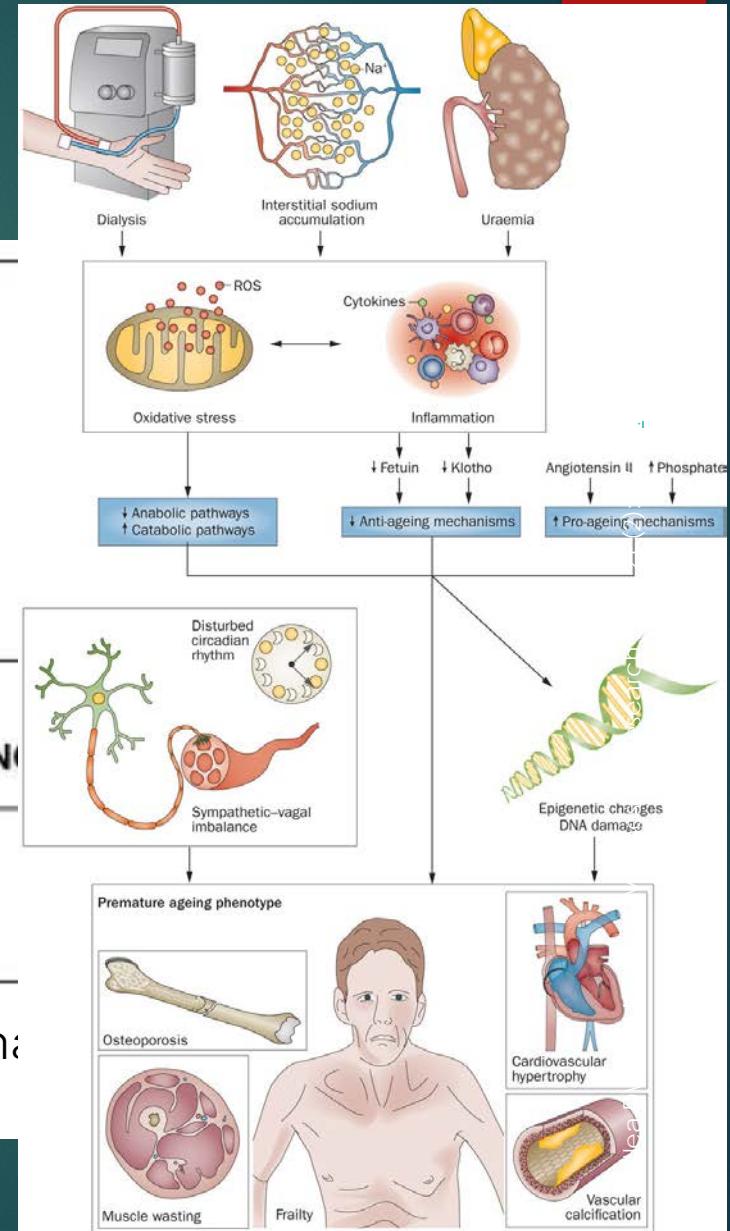
# Telomere length (2)



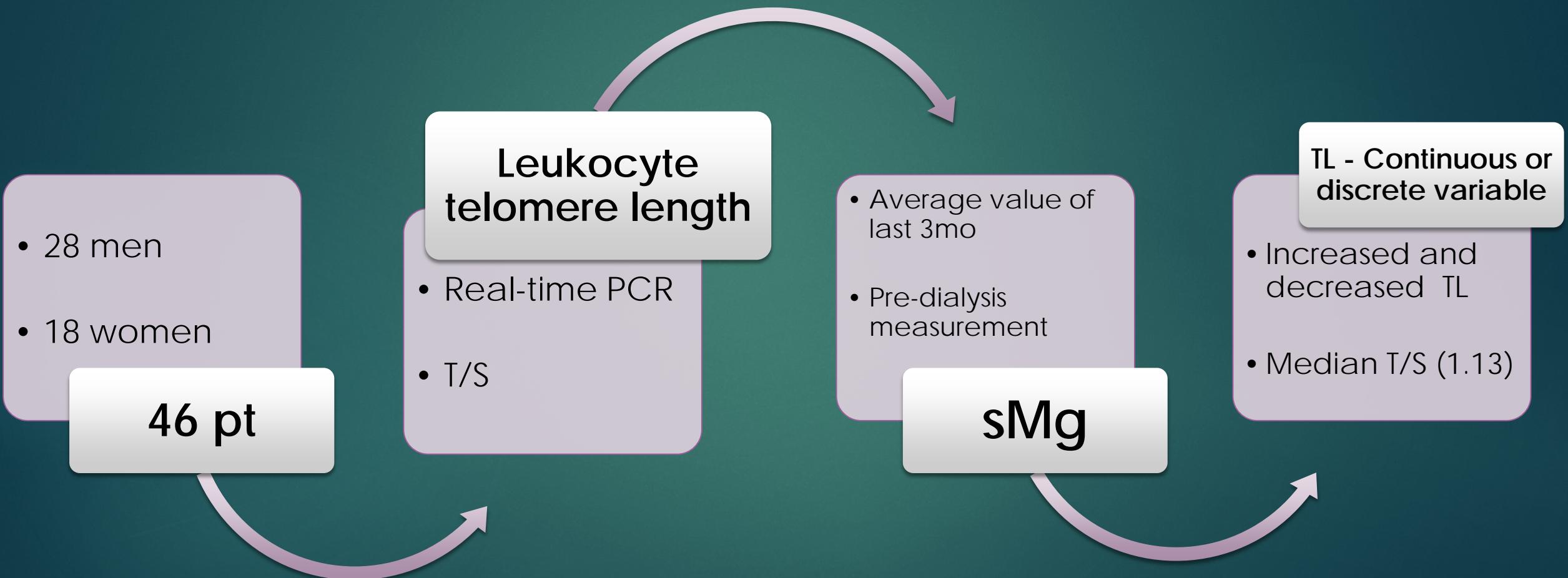
# Mg and aging...



Schematic of the cellular pathways that are activated during magnesium deficiency that can promote age-related diseases.



# Methods...



# Results...

	ITL	DTL	P value
Age	56 ± 14	70 ± 9	<0.001
Pulse pressure (PP)	58 ± 14	68 ± 14	<0.05
Diabetes mellitus (DM)	8.7%	34.8%	<0.05
Periferal vascular disease (PWD)	30.4%	65.2%	<0.05
Serum Mg (sMg)	2.6 ± 0.2	2.3 ± 0.3	<0.001

# Results... *Statistics*

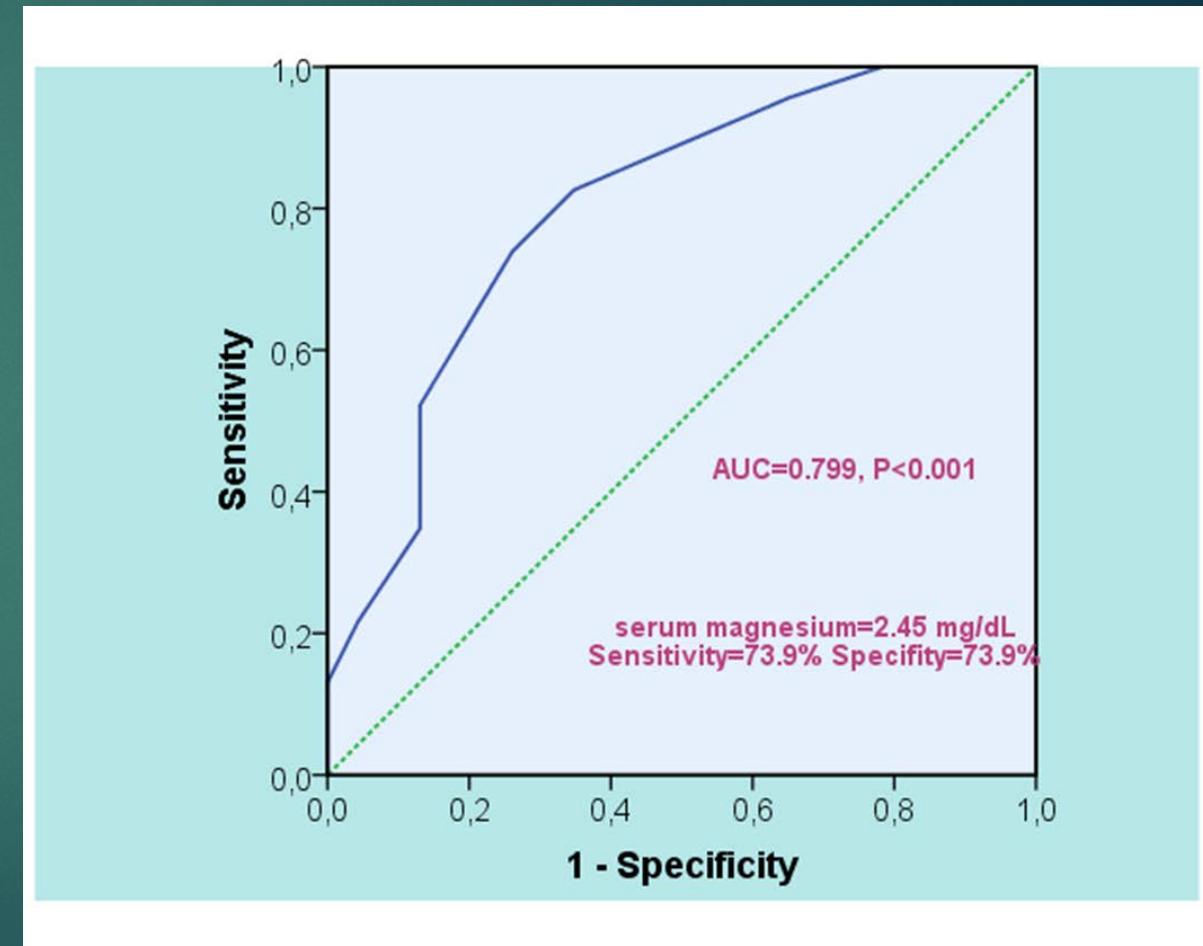
## *Multiple regression model:*

after adjustment for age, PP, DM,  
PWD:

sMg related to IMT (OR=65.6,  
 $p=0.032$ )

## *ROC analysis:*

ideal predictive value of sMg  
2.45mg/dl – sensitivity/specifity for  
IMT 73.9%, AUC 0.799 ( $p<0.001$ )





# Results...

## *Statistics (2)*

TL as *continuous variable* was directly related to sMg ( $r=454$ ;  $p<0.01$ )

## *Multiple factor analysis*

sMg ( $\beta=0.147$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), female and age are the main determinants of TL, explaining the 8.8% of its variance

# Discussion...

Higher sMg, age, females are related with ITL in HD patients

Can an increase in magnesium intake affect the TL and - as a result - the survival?