

Format for ANSWERING REVIEWERS



June 06, 2015

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name: 18300).

Title: Magnesium and Type 2 Diabetes

Author: Mario Barbagallo, Ligia J Dominguez

Name of Journal: *World Journal of Diabetes*

ESPS Manuscript NO: 18300

The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers:

1 Format has been updated

2 Revision has been made according to the suggestions of the reviewer (**see next page**)

(1) 507108

(2) 506305

(3) 9616

3 References and typesetting were corrected

Thank you again for publishing our manuscript in the *World Journal of Diabetes*.

Sincerely yours,

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RESPONSES to Reviewer - 1 507108

1. The role of magnesium in diabetes is fascinating. The present review is interesting and comprehensive. It would be helpful if the authors tried to define clinical hypomagnesaemia at the beginning of the article as they mention the lack of sensitivity of total serum magnesium and make a statement that magnesium deficiency may be present without hypomagnesaemia.

The Authors article (Ref 12) did not, I think, measure intracellular magnesium?

Answer: Yes, the reviewer is correct. In the mentioned article we did not measure intracellular Mg, but ionized Mg that we believe may be more clinical applicable.

2. I was not clear how an increased magnesium loss in the urine is compatible with the statement that magnesium retention is not impaired. This should be clarified

Answer: We thank the reviewer for the correct question. The article mentioned of Walti et al. showed that in diabetic subjects with well-controlled type 2 diabetes, retention may be not impaired. However, in non controlled diabetic subjects increased Mg loss may be a cause of Mg depletion this has been now clarified in the reviewed manuscript (page 5, second paragraph).

3. The Authors might explain what the definition of chronic latent magnesium deficit is as compared to overt clinical hypomagnesaemia.

Answer: We thank the reviewer for the correct question, which helped us to clarify the issue. We intended chronic latent magnesium deficit a condition of reduced ionized (or intracellular Mg levels) not easily detectable with a less sensitive technique such as total serum Mg (as shown in reference 12).

4. The section on magnesium supplementation in the prevention and management of diabetes is of importance in view of the evidence that diabetes onset is associated with low magnesium. This section is balanced and shows the need for further large studies. The evidence presented shows a strong suggestion that an unhealthy diet is one that is low in Magnesium.

Answer: We thank the Reviewer for the appreciation of our work.

RESPONSES to Reviewer - 2 506305

Good

Answer: We thank the Reviewer for the appreciation of our work.

RESPONSES to Reviewer - 3 9616

Well done

Answer: We thank the Reviewer for the appreciation of our work.