

META-ANALYSIS AND APPROACH OF THE REAL IMPACT OF MELATONIN IN THE OBESITY IN HUMANS: THE LAST TEN YEARS OF THE RANDOMIZED STUDIES

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Abstract

Significance: Obesity is a multifactorial disease with many risks to public health, with 39.6% of American adults and 18.5% of young people obese. Brazil ranks fifth in the world rankings, with about 18 million people. In this scenario, melatonin has evidenced an important function in the regulation of energy metabolism. **Information gap:** What is the real influence of melatonin supplementation on obesity and T2DM control? **Objective:** A systematic review of the physiological and endocrine aspects of melatonin was performed, as well as to analyze the real impact of its use for the treatment of obesity and type 2 diabetes in humans. **Methods:** 51 studies were selected to make up the textual part of the manuscript and 44 to make the Meta-analysis. The PRISMA rules followed. **Results and Conclusion:** Many studies have shown the importance of melatonin in various diseases, especially obesity, T2DM and metabolic syndrome. Human studies have shown that the use of melatonin is simple, safe, and has no side effects. Nevertheless, intervention studies using this hormone in obese or diabetic patients do not yet have a consensus on supplementation.

Keywords: Melatonin. Obesity. Metabolism. Type 2 diabetes. Clinical study.

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SIGNIFICANCE: 39.6% of American adults and 18.5% of young people are obese. Brazil ranks fifth in the world ranking, with about 18 million people. In this scenario, melatonin has evidenced an important function in the regulation of energy metabolism.

INFORMATION GAP: What is the real influence of melatonin supplementation on obesity control?

OBJECTIVE: A systematic review followed by a meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials over the past ten years to explore the efficacy and safety of melatonin for weight reduction and improves of metabolic disorder.

METHODS: The PRISMA rules and COCHRANE INSTRUMENT were followed. The descriptors "*melatonin, obesity, metabolism, weight loss, and clinical trial*" were used.

RESULTS: The results ($n = 51$) were significant that the imbalance of melatonin can lead to metabolic disorders and circadian rhythmic disorders, $p < 0.05$ ($R^2 = 94.5\%$). Also, the studies showed improvement in metabolic disorder, glucose homeostasis, weight loss (> 3.0 kg/month), reduced inflammatory process, and improved sleep after supplementation with or without associated drug melatonin. However, it is not yet known the best concentration to be used in humans, especially in the long-term.

General clinical data of the literary findings analyzed

N total (clinical studies)	Melatonin Dose (mg) Mean ($\pm$ SD)	Age_mean ($\pm$ SD)	BMI	Metabolic Disorder	T2DM	Time of use_mean days ($\pm$ SD)
51	5,0 ($\pm$ 5,0) (1,0 to 10,0 mg)	45 ($\pm$ 6)	≥ 30 kg/m ²	Yes=94%	Yes=95%	30 ($\pm$ 4)

Figure 1: This is a caption

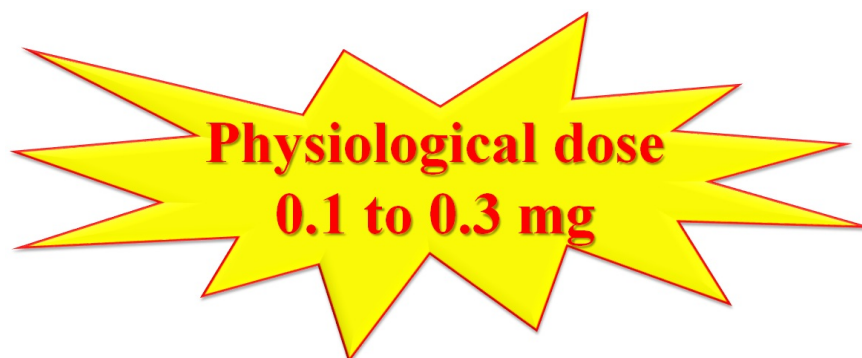
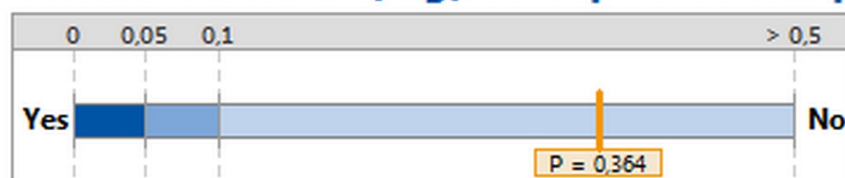


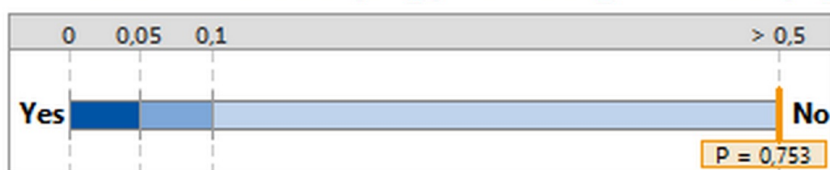
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Melatonin Dose (mg) vs Improved sleep

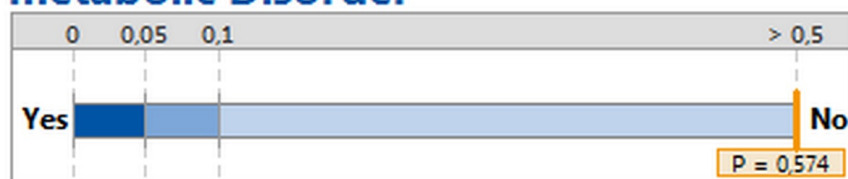


The relationship between Melatonin Dose (mg) and Improved sleep is not statistically significant ($p > 0,05$).

Melatonin Dose (mg) vs Weight Loss (kg)



Melatonin Dose (mg) vs Improves metabolic Disorder



Melatonin Dose (mg) vs Red. Inflammatory Process

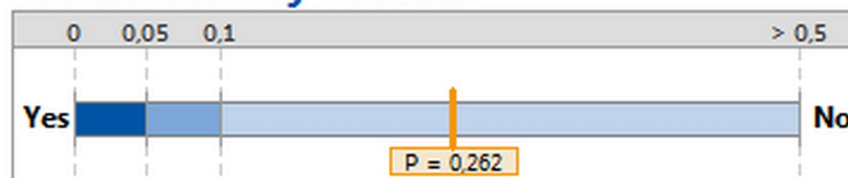


Figure 3: This is a caption

Plots of Mean and Confidence Interval of each variable, with $p < 0.05$ as significant.

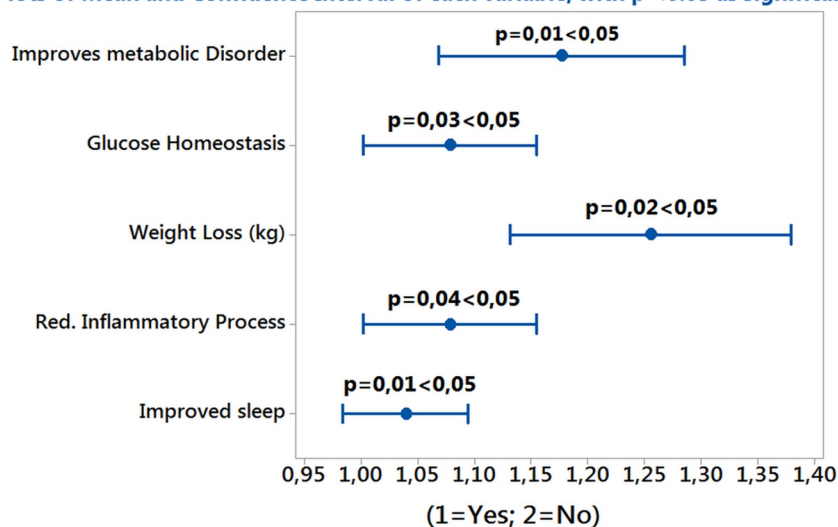


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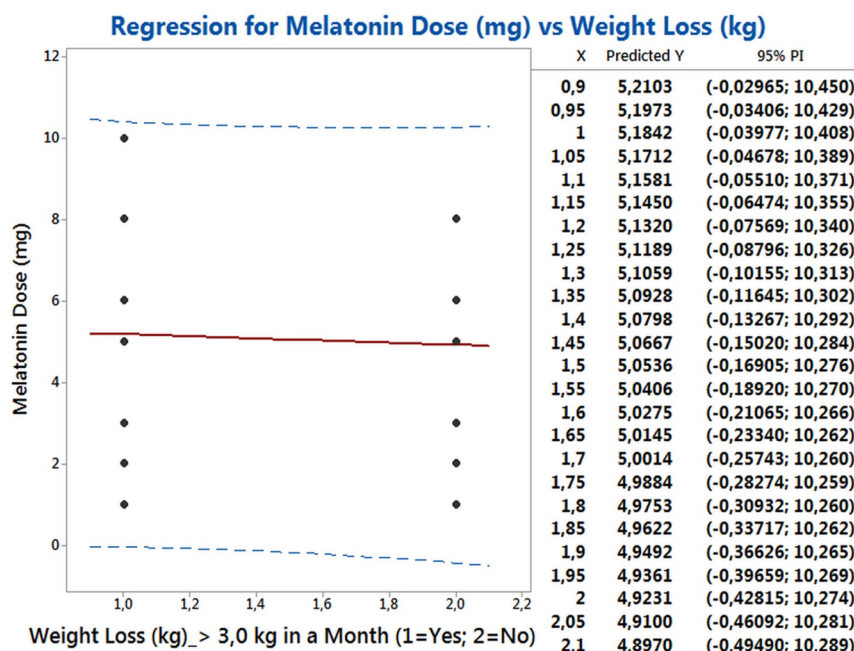


Figure 5: This is a caption

CONCLUSION: Melatonin is important for energy regulation and weight loss, but further studies of its supplementation in the control of obesity are needed.

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