Zinc lozenges and the common cold: a meta-analysis comparing zinc acetate and zinc gluconate, and the role of zinc dosage

Harri Hemilä

Supplementary File 2

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This file contains

- transformation of common cold duration (days) to the relative scale
- additional forest plots

Page

2 Normalization of common cold duration to the scale of Placebo group = 100%

Forest plots

- 3 7 trials: comparison of Zn acetate and Zn gluconate
- 4 7 trials: comparison of low dose vs. high dose lozenges
- 5 Turner (2000) excluded: comparison of Zn acetate and Zn gluconate
- 6 Turner (2000) excluded: comparison of low dose vs. high dose lozenges
- 7 Mossad (1996) trial: re-analysis of the recovery curve

Normalization of the common cold duration to the scale of Placebo group = 100%

The values on the right hand side are used.
These values are calculated by dividing the figures on the left hand side by the mean common cold duration in the placebo group on the left side.
This leads to percentage scale so that all the differences between Zn and placebo groups are percentage effects.

Trial [ref]	Duration is based on: ^a	D	uration (da	of colds	Duration of colds (% of the placebo level)				
		Z	n	Placebo		Zn		Placebo	
		mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
Zinc acetate									
Petrus 1998 [22]	Data set	5.288	2.569	7.061	3.907	74.9	<mark>36.4</mark>	100	<mark>55.3</mark>
Prasad 2000 [23]	Report+Fig	4.44	1.56	8.09	1.81	<mark>54.9</mark>	<mark>19.3</mark>	100	<mark>22.3</mark>
Prasad 2008 [24]	Report	4.00	1.04	7.12	1.26	<mark>56.2</mark>	<mark>14.6</mark>	100	17.7
Zinc gluconate									
Eby 1984 [1]	Fig	3.92	2.61	7.54	3.18	<mark>52.0</mark>	<mark>34.7</mark>	100	<mark>42.2</mark>
Godfrey 1992 [20]	from t	4.86	2.70	6.13	2.70	<mark>79.3</mark>	<mark>44.0</mark>	100	<mark>44.0</mark>
Mossad 1996 [21]	Fig	5.20	2.83	9.20	5.32	<mark>56.6</mark>	30.7	100	<mark>57.8</mark>
Turner 2000 [25]	Fig	7.41	3.88	7.55	3.96	<mark>98.1</mark>	<mark>51.4</mark>	100	<mark>52.5</mark>

^a "**Report**" indicates that the mean and SD were reported in the study report.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3136969

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3136969/bin/TORMJ-5-51 SD1.zip

The Mossad (1996) data were reanalyzed which led to small differences compared with the 2011 analyses, see p. 7 of this Supplementary file.

The Petrus (1998) study mean and SD values were calculated from the data set that was made available by Dr. Petrus. The outcome in this analysis was the longest common cold symptom.

 $[\]textbf{"from t"} \ \ \text{indicates that the t value was reported and the corresponding SD was calculated from it.}$

[&]quot;Fig" indicates that the results were reported as a survival curve in the study reports: see [2] for the calculation of the mean and SD:

Duration of the common cold:

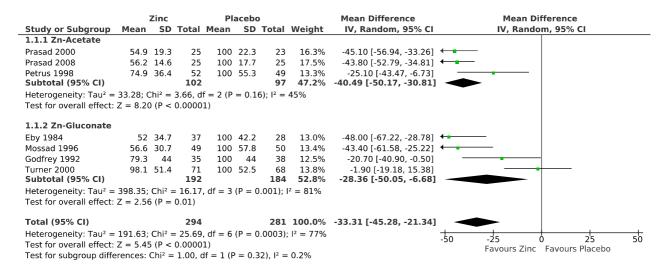
These forest plots were constructed with the RevMan program (http://tech.cochrane.org/revman)

7 trials: comparison of Zn acetate and Zn gluconate

Overall effect is **33.31%** shorter duration of colds.

Zn **acetate** lozenges shortened colds by 40.49% Zn **gluconate** lozenges shortened colds by 28.36%

There is no evidence that the two subgroups differ, with $I^2 = 0\%$ (P = 0.33) There is strong evidence that the 7 trials are heterogeneous, with $I^2 = 77\%$ (P = 0.0002)

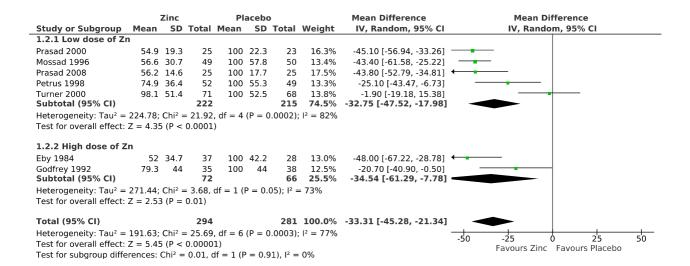


7 trials: comparison of low dose vs. high dose lozenges

Overall effect is 33.31% shorter duration of colds.

Low dose lozenges shortened colds by 32.75% **High** dose lozenges shortened colds by 34.54%

There is no evidence that the two subgroups differ, with $I^2 = 0\%$ (P = 0.92) There is strong evidence that the 7 trials are heterogeneous, with $I^2 = 77\%$ (P = 0.0002)



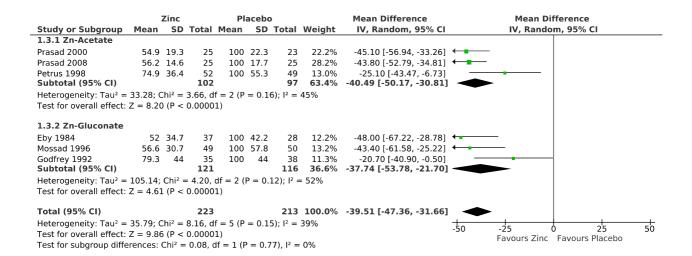
Exclusion of the Turner (2000) trial as an outlier

Turner (2000) excluded: comparison of Zn acetate and Zn gluconate

Overall effect of zinc lozenges is **39.51%** shorter duration of colds.

Zinc **acetate** shortened colds by 40.49% Zinc **gluconate** shortened colds by 37.74%

There is no evidence that the subgroups differ, with $I^2 = 0\%$ (P = 0.81) There is no significant heterogeneity over the 6 zinc lozenge trials, with $I^2 = 39\%$ (P = 0.14)



Exclusion of the Turner (2000) trial as an outlier

Turner (2000) excluded: comparison of low dose vs. high dose lozenges

Overall effect of zinc lozenges is **39.51%** shorter duration of colds.

Low doses of zinc shortened colds by 41.53% **High** doses of zinc shortened colds by 34.54%

There is no evidence that the subgroups differ, with $I^2 = 0\%$ (P = 0.61) There is no significant heterogeneity over the 6 trials differ, with $I^2 = 39\%$ (P = 0.14)

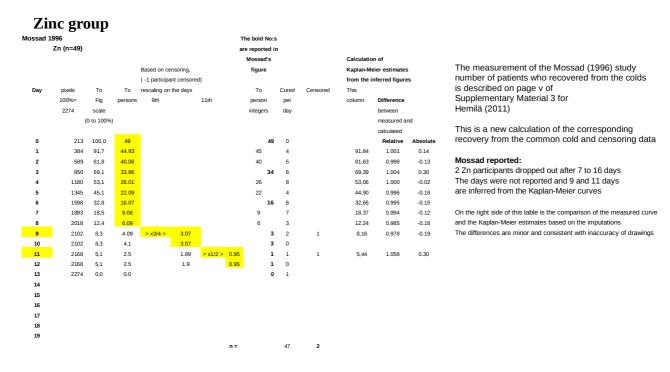
		Zinc		PI	acebo)		Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
1.4.1 Low dose of Zr	1								
Prasad 2000	54.9	19.3	25	100	22.3	23	22.2%	-45.10 [-56.94, -33.26]	
Prasad 2008	56.2	14.6	25	100	17.7	25	28.2%	-43.80 [-52.79, -34.81]	
Mossad 1996	56.6	30.7	49	100	57.8	50	13.2%	-43.40 [-61.58, -25.22]	
Petrus 1998	74.9	36.4	52	100	55.3	49	13.0%	-25.10 [-43.47, -6.73]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			151			147	76.5 %	-41.53 [-48.77, -34.28]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	10.69; 0	Chi² =	3.69, d	f = 3 (P)	= 0.3	0); $I^2 =$	19%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 11.2	23 (P <	< 0.000	01)					
1.4.2 High dos of Zn									
Eby 1984	52	34.7	37	100	42.2	28	12.2%	-48.00 [-67.22, -28.78]	
Godfrey 1992	79.3	44		100	44	38		-20.70 [-40.90, -0.50]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			72			66	23.5%	-34.54 [-61.29, -7.78]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	271.44;	Chi ² =	= 3.68,	df = 1 (1	P = 0.	05); l ² =	= 73%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 2.53	3 (P =	0.01)						
Total (95% CI)			223			213	100.0%	-39.51 [-47.36, -31.66]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	35.79; 0	Chi² =	8.16, d	f = 5 (P)	= 0.1	5); I ² =	39%		-50 -25 0 25 50
Test for overall effect:	Z = 9.86	5 (P <	0.0000	1)					Favours Zinc Favours Placebo
Test for subgroup diffe	rences:	Chi² =	0.24,	df = 1 (F	P = 0.6	52), I ² =	: 0%		Tavours Zine Tavours Flacebo

Mossad (1996) imputation of censored observations and calculation of cold durations.

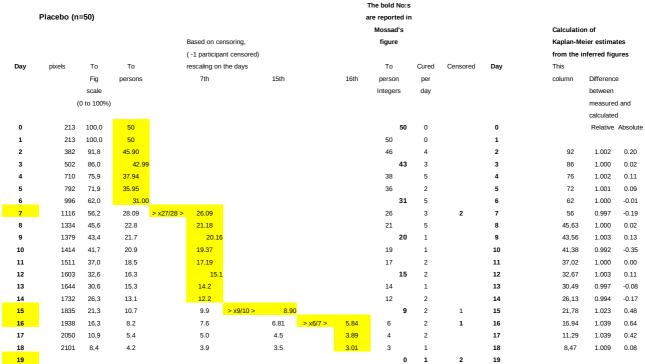
Mossad (1996) survival curve was measured in Hemilä (2011)[2], see Supplementary material 3 in: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3136969

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3136969/bin/TORMJ-5-51 SD1.zip

This is a new 2016 imputation of the days of the censored observations, with small changes compared with the 2011 imputations. This new version is used for calculating the mean and SD values. Censored observations were replaced with the duration as the day of censoring.



Placebo group



Mossad reported:

⁴ placebo participants dropped out after 7 to 16 days

The days were not reported and 7, 15 and 16 days are inferred from the Kaplan-Meier curves

² had censored data on the 19th day and 1 was cured on the 19th day $_{\rm n}$ = $_{\rm 44}$