

# Effects of GingerT3®, a specialized ginger extract, supplementation for mild to moderate joint pain

<b>Submission date</b> 30/04/2025	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 07/05/2025	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 30/07/2025	<b>Condition category</b> Musculoskeletal Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Over-the-counter (OTC) nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are commonly taken to reduce inflammation and pain. Although NSAIDs are FDA-approved, chronic use may negatively affect the kidney, liver, and gastrointestinal mucosa and/or promote adverse cardiovascular events. For this reason, there has been interest in finding natural alternatives to NSAIDs that may reduce inflammation and/or perceptions of pain with fewer side effects. One possible nutritional alternative is Ginger extract like GingerT3™ (Specnova, LLC, Wilmington, DE), a high-potency ginger extract that comes from the rhizome of the ginger plant, *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe. It was designed to have high concentrations of specific classes of compounds to enhance joint support and mobility and reduce perceptions of pain. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of ginger extract supplementation on markers of inflammation and joint health in individuals who experience mild joint pain in response to physical activity.

### Who can participate?

Males and females between 40 and 75 years with a history of mild to severe joint and muscle pain.

### What does the study involve?

Participants were matched by age, sex, and body mass and then randomly assigned to receive either 125 mg/day of a placebo or GingerT3® for 58 days. On days 0, 30, and 56 of supplementation, participants provided fasting blood samples, completed questionnaires, rated thigh pain in response to standardized pressure, and performed three sets of 10 squats or deep knee bends while carrying 30% of their body weight. Following each testing session, participants underwent a 2-day recovery period, after which the assessments were repeated.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Improvement of joint and muscle pain and mobility. The risk would be no experience of positive effects.

Where is the study run from?  
Texas A&M University (USA)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
April 2023 to December 2024

Who is funding the study?  
Specnova LLC (USA)

Who is the main contact?  
Prof. Dr. Rick Kreider, rbkreider@tamu.edu

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal Investigator

### Contact name

Prof Rick Kreider

### ORCID ID

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3906-1658>

### Contact details

Department of Kinesiology & Sport Management  
Texas A&M University TAMU 4253  
College Station  
United States of America  
77843  
+1 (0)979 458 1498  
rbkreider@tamu.edu

## Additional identifiers

### EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

### IRAS number

### ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

### Secondary identifying numbers

IRB2022-1345

## Study information

### Scientific Title

Effects of ginger supplementation on markers of inflammation and functional capacity in individuals with mild to moderate joint pain

## Acronym

GingerT3®

## Study objectives

The aim of this study is to investigate how people who experience mild joint pain in response to physical activity perceive pain and inflammation markers after taking a supplement of this stronger ginger extract. Inflammation markers, functional capacity questionnaires, and muscle pain ratings were the main results. Clinical blood markers of safety, reported side effects, over-the-counter analgesic use, joint flexibility, and quality of life were secondary outcomes. The researchers predicted that taking supplements containing this source of ginger would lower inflammation markers and pain perceptions because of its well-known anti-inflammatory qualities.

## Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

## Ethics approval(s)

Approved 05/04/2023, Texas A&M University's Institutional Review Board (TAMU 4253, College Station, 77843, United States of America; +1 (0)254 519 5741; irb@tamuct.edu), ref: IRB2022-1345

## Study design

Randomized placebo-controlled double-blind parallel-group and repeated-measures design

## Primary study design

Interventional

## Secondary study design

Randomised parallel trial

## Study setting(s)

University/medical school/dental school

## Study type(s)

Quality of life, Treatment, Safety, Efficacy

## Participant information sheet

Not available in web format

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Mild to severe joint and muscle pain

## Interventions

Thirty men and women (average age  $56.0 \pm 9.0$  years; height  $164.4 \pm 14$  cm; weight  $86.5 \pm 20.9$  kg; BMI  $31.0 \pm 7.5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>) with a history of mild to severe joint and muscle pain and inflammation participated in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-arm trial. On days 0, 30, and 56 of supplementation, participants provided fasting blood samples, completed questionnaires, rated thigh pain in response to standardized pressure, and performed three sets of 10 squats or deep knee bends while carrying 30% of their body weight. Each testing session was followed by a 2-day recovery period during which the assessments were repeated.

Participants were matched by age, sex, and body mass and then randomly assigned (block randomization method) to receive either 125 mg/day of a placebo or GingerT3® for 58 days.

## **Intervention Type**

Supplement

## **Primary outcome measure**

1. Muscle pain measured using the Algometer Graphic Pain Rating Scale (GPRS)
2. Functional capacity measured using three sets of 10 deep knee bends with dumbbells of approximately 30% of body mass
3. Markers of inflammation: creatine kinase, C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha), interleukin-6 (IL-6) using Clinical Pathology Laboratories (CPL)

Measured on days 0, 30, and 56 of supplementation and after 2 days of recovery following each testing session

## **Secondary outcome measures**

1. Joint flexibility measured using the Sit and Reach Test and a goniometer to measure hip and knee range of motion
2. Quality of life measured using the SF-36 Quality of Life Questionnaire
3. Use of over-the-counter analgesics measured using the Over The Counter (OTC) Analgesic Medication Log
4. Clinical blood markers of safety measured using Chem-14 Panel, CBC, Lipid Panel using Clinical Pathology Laboratories (CPL)
5. Side effects reported using the Side-Effects Assessment Questionnaire

Measured on days 0, 30, and 56 of supplementation and after 2 days of recovery following each testing session

## **Overall study start date**

05/04/2023

## **Completion date**

16/12/2024

# **Eligibility**

## **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Males and females aged between 40 and 75 years
2. History of mild to severe joint and muscle pain with evidence of elevated inflammatory markers in the blood upon entry and/or history of physician-diagnosed osteoarthritis
3. Medically stable with no current uncontrolled cardiovascular, metabolic, or pulmonary disease. Participants will be able to participate if they are taking medications that would not affect study outcomes for non-related chronic diseases or disorders (e.g., to manage blood pressure, blood lipids, thyroid conditions, blood glucose, etc)

## **Participant type(s)**

Patient

## **Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

40 Years

**Upper age limit**

75 Years

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

30

**Total final enrolment**

33

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. No history of mild to severe joint and/or muscle pain.
2. History of uncontrolled cardiovascular, metabolic, or pulmonary disease
3. Pregnancy or a desire to become pregnant during the study
4. Current use of prescription COX-2 inhibitor medications (i.e., Celebrex (Pro)/celecoxib, Vioxx /rofecoxib, Bextra (Pro)/valdecoxib, Consensi (Pro) / amlodipine / celecoxib, Elyxyb (Pro) / celecoxib, indomethacin (Indocin)), corticosteroids (i.e., Alclometasone Dipropionate, Diprolene, Betamethasone Dipropionate, Qvar Redihaler, Beclomethasone Dipropionate, Pulmicort, Budesonide, Temovate, Clobetasol Propionate, Topicort, Desoximetasone, Decadron, Dexamethasone Acetate, Fludrocortisone Acetate, Fluticasone Propionate, Flonase Allergy Relief, Cortef, Hydrocortisone, Medrol, Methylprednisolone, Orapred, Prednisolone Sodium Phosphate, Prednisone, Kenalog, Triamcinolone, Dermotic, Cortone (cortisone), Nasarel (flunisolide), Asmanex (mometasone)), or disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs or DMARDS (i.e., Methotrexate / Rheumatrex, Trexall, Sulfasalazine / Azulfidine, Hydroxychloroquine / Plaquenil, Leflunomide / Arava, Azathioprine / Imuran) including Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors (etanercept / Enbrel, infliximab / Remicade, adalimumab / Humira, certolizumab pegol / Cimzia, golimumab / Simponi), Interleukin-1 inhibitors (i.e., anakinra / Kineret), Interleukin-6 inhibitors (tocilizumab / Actemra, sarilumab / Kevzara), T-cell inhibitors (abatacept / Orencia), B-cell inhibitors ( rituximab / Rituxan) or Janus kinase inhibitors or biosimilars (i.e., tofacitinib / Xeljanz, baricitinib / Olumiant, upadacitinib / Rinvoq).
5. A history in the prior month of bleeding disorders or current use of prescription blood thinner medications (e.g., Pradaxa (dabigatran), Eliquis (apixaban), Xarelto (rivaroxaban), Coumadin (warfarin), Plavix (clopidogrel), Effient (prasugrel), Brilinta (ticagrelor)). Low-dose use of OTC aspirin to promote heart health (e.g., < 325 mg/day) will be permitted. Individuals taking prescription medications to control chronic disease (e.g., glucose management, lipid lowering, anti-hypertensive, thyroid medications, etc.) that would not affect primary study outcomes (i.e., perceptions of muscle and joint pain) will also be permitted to participate in the study.
6. Inability to perform functional exercise tasks to be used in the study.

**Date of first enrolment**

06/04/2023

**Date of final enrolment**

08/08/2024

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

United States of America

## Study participating centre

### Exercise & Sport Nutrition Lab

Human Clinical Research Facility

Department of Kinesiology and Sports Management

Texas A&M University

TAMU 4253

College Station

United States of America

77843

# Sponsor information

## Organisation

SpecNova

## Sponsor details

8609 Westwood Center Dr. #110

Tysons Corner

United States of America

22182

+1 (202) 780-6381

info@specnova.com

## Sponsor type

Industry

## Website

<https://specnova.com/>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Industry

## Funder Name

SpecNova

# Results and Publications

## Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal

## Intention to publish date

01/05/2025

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study will be available upon request from the principal investigator Prof. Rick Kreider (rbkreider@tamu.edu). The raw data is available and can be shared upon written request, if the request is reasonable, as determined by the principal investigator.

## IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		18/07/2025	30/07/2025	Yes	No