

WMU Nursing Dept.

CINAHL **with Full Text**



A Step-by-Step Guide

This is how the default Search page looks like

The filters and search options in the advanced search page are there to help customize the search and make finding specific papers easier

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. At the top is a blue navigation bar with links: New Search, Publications, CINAHL Subject Headings, Cited References, Images, and More. On the right of the bar are links: Sign In, Folder, Preferences, Languages, Help, and Exit. The main search area has the EBSCOhost logo, a search bar containing "CINAHL with Full Text" with a "Choose Databases" link, and a green "Search" button. Below the search bar are three rows of search criteria, each with a dropdown menu labeled "Select a Field (optional)". A red box highlights these three dropdown menus. To the right of the search bar is a "Clear" link and plus/minus buttons. Below the search bar are links for "Basic Search", "Advanced Search", and "Search History". A large red box highlights the "Search Options" section, which includes a "Reset" button in the top right corner. The "Search Options" section is divided into two main areas. The top area is "Search Modes and Expanders", which includes "Search modes" with radio buttons for "Boolean/Phrase" (selected), "Find all my search terms", "Find any of my search terms", and "SmartText Searching" (with a "Hint" link). It also includes checkboxes for "Apply related words", "Also search within the full text of the articles", and "Apply equivalent subjects" (which is checked). The bottom area is "Limit your results", which includes checkboxes for "Full Text", "Abstract Available", "English Language", "Research Article", and "Search Only Pre-CINAHL". It also includes a text input for "Author", a "References Available" checkbox, a "Published Date" section with dropdowns for "Start month", "Start year", "End month", and "End year", a "Publication" text input, a "Peer Reviewed" checkbox, an "Exclude Pre-CINAHL" checkbox, and an "Exclude MEDLINE records" checkbox.

New Search Publications CINAHL Subject Headings Cited References Images More

Sign In Folder Preferences Languages Help Exit

EBSCOhost Searching: CINAHL with Full Text Choose Databases

WORLD MISSION UNIVERSITY

Select a Field (optional)

Select a Field (optional)

Select a Field (optional)

Search

Clear

Basic Search Advanced Search Search History

Search Options

Reset

Search Modes and Expanders

Search modes

☒ Boolean/Phrase

☐ Find all my search terms

☐ Find any of my search terms

☐ SmartText Searching [Hint](#)

Apply related words

☐

Also search within the full text of the articles

☐

Apply equivalent subjects

☒

Limit your results

Full Text

☐

Abstract Available

☐

Author

English Language

☐

Research Article

☐

Search Only Pre-CINAHL

☐

References Available

☐

Published Date

Start month: Month Start year: — End month: Month End year:

Publication

Peer Reviewed

☐

Exclude Pre-CINAHL

☐

Exclude MEDLINE records

☐

Select a Field (optional)

“Select a Field” specifically narrows down your search in a particular selected setting such as page numbers, author, and publisher. If you don’t use this, any result will pop up as long as it contains the key word in any of its information

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. The search bar contains the text "14". To the right of the search bar is a dropdown menu labeled "Select a Field (optional)". The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of search fields: TX All Text, TI Title, AU Author, AB Abstract, MW Word in Subject Heading, MH Exact Subject Heading, MJ Word in Major Subject Heading, MM Exact Major Subject Heading, SU Subject, DH Exact Minor Subject Heading, SO Publication Name, JN Publication [exact], AF Author Affiliation, AG Age Group, AN Accession Number, CA Corporate Author, CH Cochrane AN, CR Commentary, CT Gender, DN Dissertation Number, DT Publication Date, EM Entry Date, GI Grant Information, IB ISBN, IN Instrumentation, IP Issue, IR Supplement Title, IS ISSN, JT Journal Title Abbreviation, and LA Language. The "Search" button is visible to the right of the dropdown menu.

For example, if I select “volume” in the field option and type “14” in the search bar next to it, the results show works that are all volume # 14

The screenshot shows the search results for the query "14" with the field "Volume" selected. The search bar contains "14" and the dropdown menu is set to "Volume". The search results show 10 of 136,416 results. The first result is "Calibrating a chief complaint list for low resource settings: a methodologic case study." and the second result is "Diagnostic pitfalls: intramyocardial lymphoma metastasis mimics acute coronary syndrome in a diffuse large B cell lymphoma patient—case report." Both results are highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to the number "14" in the search bar.

If I don't select anything in the field option and just type “14” in the search bar , any result with “14” will appear, works with the keyword in their title are usually first

The screenshot shows the search results for the query "14" with no field selected. The search bar contains "14" and the dropdown menu is set to "Select a Field (optional)". The search results show 10 of 153,708 results. The first result is "Hospitalization of Adolescents Aged 12-17 Years with Laboratory-Confirmed COVID-19 -- COVID-NET, 14 States, March 1, 2020-April 24, 2021." and the second result is "Birth and Infant Outcomes Following Laboratory-Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Pregnancy - SET-NET, 16 Jurisdictions, March 29-October 14, 2020." Both results are highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to the number "14" in the search bar.

Search Modes

Boolean Search navigates key words

Boolean operators are the “and, or, not” options next to the search bars

The screenshot shows the CINAHL with Full Text search interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the text "cat" and a dropdown menu for "Select a Field (optional)". Below this, there's a second search bar with the text "dog" and another "Select a Field (optional)" dropdown. Between these two search bars, there's a dropdown menu for Boolean operators with options: AND, OR, and NOT. The "AND" option is selected and highlighted with a red box. Arrows point from the "cat" and "dog" search bars to a blue box containing the text: "cat" and "dog" will be used as an example. At the bottom, there's a section titled "Search Modes and Expanders" with a "Search modes" dropdown. The "Boolean/Phrase" option is selected and highlighted with a red box. Other options include "Find all my search terms", "Find any of my search terms", and "SmartText Searching".

AND—narrows down the results. Only works that include both cats and dogs appear

OR—broadens out the results. Works include either cats, dogs, or both

NOT—narrows down the results. Only works with cats will appear, not dogs

“Find all my search terms” and “Find any of my search terms” are self-explanatory

These aren't typically used since boolean has both their functions (and, or)

The screenshot shows the "Search modes" dropdown menu. It has four options: "Boolean/Phrase", "Find all my search terms", "Find any of my search terms", and "SmartText Searching". The "Find all my search terms" option is selected and highlighted with a blue circle. There is a "Hint" link next to the "SmartText Searching" option.

SmartText searches longer texts

Upon clicking the option, a text box appears among the search bars.

Enter as much text for your search as you want - a phrase, a sentence, paragraph, even a whole page

The screenshot shows the CINAHL with Full Text search interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the text "relationship of cats and dogs" and a dropdown menu for "Select a Field (optional)". Below this, there's a second search bar with the text "AND" and another "Select a Field (optional)" dropdown. At the bottom, there's a section titled "Search Modes and Expanders" with a "Search modes" dropdown. The "SmartText Searching" option is selected and highlighted with a red box. Other options include "Boolean/Phrase", "Find all my search terms", and "Find any of my search terms".

Search Modes

Boolean Search navigates key words

Boolean operators are the “and, or, not” options next to the search bars

The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- Search bar 1: "cat" (with a red box around the text)
- Search bar 2: "dog" (with a red box around the text)
- Boolean operator dropdown: A red box highlights the "AND" option, which is also selected in the dropdown menu.
- Search button: A green "Search" button.
- Search Options section: A red box highlights the "Boolean/Phrase" search mode, which is also selected in the dropdown menu.
- Search Modes and Expanders section: A red box highlights the "Boolean/Phrase" search mode, which is also selected in the dropdown menu.

A blue callout box with white text says: "cat" and "dog" will be used as an example

AND—narrows down the results. Only works that include both cats and dogs appear

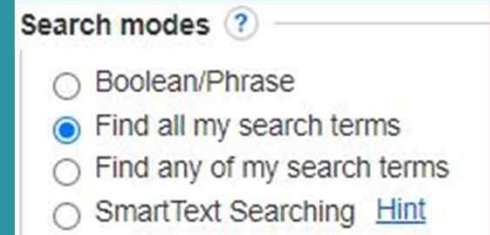
OR—broadens out the results. Works include either cats, dogs, or both

NOT—narrows down the results. Only works with cats will appear, not dogs

Search Modes

“Find all my search terms” and “Find any of my search terms” are self-explanatory

These aren't typically used since boolean has both their functions (and, or)



A screenshot of a search interface titled "Search modes" with a help icon. It contains four radio button options: "Boolean/Phrase", "Find all my search terms" (which is selected), "Find any of my search terms", and "SmartText Searching" followed by a blue "Hint" link.

Search modes ?

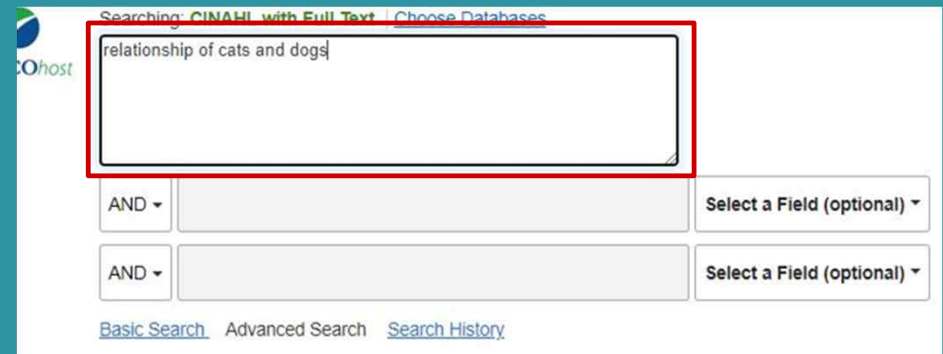
- ☐ Boolean/Phrase
- ☒ Find all my search terms
- ☐ Find any of my search terms
- ☐ SmartText Searching [Hint](#)

Search Modes

SmartText searches longer texts

Upon clicking the option, a text box appears among the search bars.

Enter as much text for your search as you want - a phrase, a sentence, paragraph, even a whole page



Searching: CINAHL with Full Text | Choose Databases

relationship of cats and dogs

AND ▼ Select a Field (optional) ▼

AND ▼ Select a Field (optional) ▼

[Basic Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Search History](#)

There are other Limiters to help with the searching process

WARNING Be careful not to select too many limitations or else no results will be available
(try to add around 2 at a time)

Limit your results

Full Text
☐

Abstract Available
☐

Author

English Language
☐

Research Article
☐

Search Only Pre-CINAHL
☐

Evidence-Based Practice
☐

Human
☐

Any Author is Nurse
☐

Journal Subset

All
Africa
Allied Health
Alternative/Complementary Therapies

Publication Type

All
Abstract
Algorithm
Anecdote

Pregnancy
☐

Outpatients
☐

References Available
☐

Published Date

Start month:

Month

 Start year: — End month:

Month

 End year:

Publication

Peer Reviewed
☐

Exclude Pre-CINAHL
☐

Exclude MEDLINE records
☐

Clinical Queries

All
Therapy - High Sensitivity
Therapy - High Specificity
Therapy - Best Balance

First Author is Nurse
☐

Randomized Controlled Trials
☐

Geographic Subset

All
Africa
Asia
Australia & New Zealand

Sex

All
Female
Male

Inpatients
☐

Age Groups

All
Fetus, Conception to Birth
Infant, Newborn: birth-1 month
Infant: 1-23 months

Example Search

A sample research topic: Depression Assessment on people with Diabetes Mellitus

Searching: CINAHL with Full Text | [Choose Databases](#)

diabetes mellitus

Select a Field (optional)

Search

AND

depression*

Select a Field (optional)

depression and anxiety

depression or depressive disorder or depressive symptoms or major depressive disorder

depression treatment

depression in college students

depression in adolescence

depression in teens

depression symptoms

depression or anxiety

depression and suicide

depression in children

Search Options

Search Modes

Search mode

☒ Boolean/Phrase

☐ Find all my search terms

☐ Find any of my search terms

☐ SmartText Searching [Hint](#)

Submit your results

Full Text ☒

Abstract Available ☐

Search Tip

Adding “*” at the end of the word means the database will also look up all the options below the search bar

Because I put “depression*” CINAHL will also look up “depression and anxiety,” “depression treatment,” etc.

Make sure to have “Full Text” selected

This way the results will only show works you can access

If you don’t, there will also be articles where you have to separately sign into the publisher’s website to access, which the library can’t do

When Search Results Appear

The left side provides filters to quickly adjust your results

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. At the top, the search terms 'diabetes mellitus' and 'depression*' are entered in separate boxes, with 'AND' selected between them. A 'Search' button is to the right. Below the search bar, there are links for 'Basic Search', 'Advanced Search', and 'Search History'. On the left side, a 'Refine Results' panel is visible, containing sections for 'Current Search', 'Boolean/Phrase', 'Expanders', 'Limiters', 'Limit To', and 'Source Types'. The 'Limit To' section has checkboxes for 'Full Text', 'References Available', and 'Abstract Available'. The 'Source Types' section has checkboxes for 'All Results' and 'Academic Journals (1,047)'. The main search results area shows 'Search Results: 1 - 10 of 1,110'. The first result is titled '1. Activation of Hippocampal IR/IRS-1 Signaling Contributes to the Treatment with Zuogui Jiangtang Jieyu Decoction on the Diabetes-Related Depression.' It includes a brief abstract and a 'Subjects' line: 'Subjects: Hippocampus; Drugs, Chinese Herbal Therapeutic Use; Drugs, Chinese Herbal Pharmacodynamics; Depression Drug Therapy; Diabetes Mellitus Complications; Signal Transduction'. Below the abstract, there are icons for 'HTML Full Text' and 'PDF Full Text'. The second result is titled '2. Antihypernociceptive and Neuroprotective Effects of the Aqueous and Methanol Stem-Bark Extracts of Nauclea pobeguinii (Rubiaceae) on STZ-Induced Diabetic Neuropathic Pain.' It also includes a brief abstract and a 'Subjects' line: 'Subjects: Nociceptive Pain Drug Therapy; Depression Drug Therapy; Anxiety Drug Therapy; Plant Extracts Pharmacodynamics; Plants, Medicinal Pharmacodynamics; Plant Stems Pharmacodynamics; Plant Bark Pharmacodynamics; Neuralgia Drug Therapy'. Below the abstract, there are icons for 'HTML Full Text' and 'PDF Full Text'. The third result is titled '3. Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia.'

The Subjects have key phrases for the article

You can see if anything has the requirements you're looking for

HTML and/or PDF means you can access the full text for free

Upon clicking on an item, a detailed record of the work appears

The record includes information such as publication details and an abstract; this can also be helpful when manually citing the work



Find Similar Results
using SmartText Searching.

The left side
shows which
versions of the
text are available

◀ Result List Refine Search 3 of 1,110 ▶

Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia.

Authors: [Gilsanz, Paola](#); [Schneider, Beeri, Michal](#); [Karter, Andrew J.](#); [Quesenberry, Charles P.](#); [Adams, Alyce S.](#); [Whitmer, Rachel A.](#)

Affiliation: Kaiser Permanente Division of Research, Oakland, CA, USA
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA
Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA
The Joseph Sagol Neuroscience Center, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Ramat Gan, Israel

Source: [Aging & Mental Health](#) (AGING MENT HEALTH), Jul2019; 23(7): 880-886. (7p)

Publication Type: Article - research, tables/charts

Language: English

Major Subjects: [Depression](#) -- [Complications](#)
[Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1](#) -- [Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Dementia](#) -- [Risk Factors](#)
[Diabetic Patients](#) -- [Psychosocial Factors](#)

Minor Subjects: [Human](#); [Middle Age](#); [Aged](#); [Aged, 80 and Over](#); [Comorbidity](#); [Electronic Health Records](#); [Cox Proportional Hazards Model](#); [Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated](#); [Severity of Illness](#); [Stroke](#); [Heart Diseases](#); [Diabetic Nephropathies](#); [Kidney Diseases](#); [Incidence](#); [Survival](#); [Dementia -- Prognosis](#); [Dementia -- Diagnosis](#); [Depression -- Diagnosis](#); [Odds Ratio](#); [Confidence Intervals](#); [Aging](#)

Abstract: Objective: **Depression** afflicts 14% of individuals with type 1 **diabetes** (T1D). **Depression** is a robust risk factor for dementia but it is unknown if this holds true for individuals with T1D, who recently started living to an age conferring dementia risk. We examined if **depression** is a dementia risk factor among elderly individuals with T1D. Methods: 3,742 individuals with T1D age ≥50 were followed for dementia from 1/1/96-9/30/2015. **Depression**, dementia, and comorbidities were abstracted from electronic medical records. Cox proportional hazard models estimated the association between **depression** and dementia adjusting for demographics, glycosylated hemoglobin, severe dysglycemic episodes, stroke, heart disease, nephropathy, and end stage renal disease. The cumulative incidence of dementia by **depression** was estimated conditional on survival dementia-free to age 55. Results: Five percent (N = 182) were diagnosed with dementia and 20% had baseline **depression**. **Depression** was associated with a 72% increase in dementia (fully adjusted HR = 1.72; 95% CI: 1.12-2.65). The 25-year cumulative incidence of dementia was more than double for those with versus without **depression** (27% vs. 12%). Conclusions: For people with T1D, **depression** significantly increases dementia risk. Given the pervasiveness of **depression** in T1D, this has major implications for successful aging in this population recently living to old age.

Journal Subset: Biomedical; Europe; Peer Reviewed; UK & Ireland

ISSN: 1360-7863

MEDLINE Info: *NLM UID:* 9705773

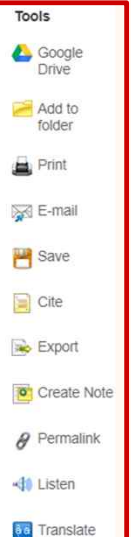
Entry Date: 20190516

Revision Date: 20201222

DOI: [10.1080/13607863.2018.1455167](#)

Accession Number: 136414777


Publisher Logo:





The right side provides
additional tools to better
help with the database
experience

HTML in Full Text

HTML is helpful for screen readers and allows readers to translate and listen to the text

 Detailed Record

 HTML Full Text

 PDF Full Text

Find Similar Results
using SmartText Searching.

◀ Result List Refine Search 3 of 1,110 ▶

Choose Language ▼

Translate

Title: Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia. By: Gilsanz, Paola, Schnaider Beerli, Michal, Karter, Andrew J., Quesenberry, Charles P., Adams, Alyce S., Whitmer, Rachel A., Aging & Mental Health, 13607863, Jul2019, Vol. 23, Issue 7

Database: CINAHL with Full Text

Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia

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Depression diagnosis

Dementia diagnosis

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Statistical analysis



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Discussion

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Objective: **Depression** afflicts 14% of individuals with type 1 **diabetes** (T1D). **Depression** is a robust risk factor for dementia but it is unknown if this holds true for individuals with T1D, who recently started living to an age conferring dementia risk. We examined if **depression** is a dementia risk factor among elderly individuals with T1D. **Methods:** 3,742 individuals with T1D age ≥50 were followed for dementia from 1/1/96-9/30/2015. **Depression**, dementia, and comorbidities were abstracted from electronic medical records. Cox proportional hazard models estimated the association between **depression** and dementia adjusting for demographics, glycosylated hemoglobin, severe dysglycemic episodes, stroke, heart disease, nephropathy, and end stage renal disease. The cumulative incidence of dementia by **depression** was estimated conditional on survival dementia-free to age 55. **Results:** Five percent (N = 182) were diagnosed with dementia and 20% had baseline **depression**. **Depression** was associated with a 72% increase in dementia (fully adjusted HR = 1.72; 95% CI: 1.12-2.65). The 25-year cumulative incidence of dementia was more than double for those with versus without **depression** (27% vs. 12%). **Conclusions:** For people with T1D, **depression** significantly increases dementia risk. Given the pervasiveness of **depression** in T1D, this has major implications for successful aging in this population recently living to old age.

Keywords: Type 1 **diabetes**; dementia; cohort; **depression**

Introduction

Depression is three times as common among people with type 1 **diabetes** compared to the general population and tends to occur in early adulthood or adolescence (Korczak, Pereira, Koulajian, Matejcek, & Giacca, [27]; Kovacs, Goldston, Obrosky, & Bonar, [28]; Roy & Lloyd, [40]). This is especially concerning as **depression** is associated with worse self-care, poorer adherence and increased risk of complications (Bauer et al., [3]; Grey, Whittlemore, & Tamborlane, [16]; Johnson, Eiser, Young, Brierley, & Heller, [20]; Korczak et al., [27]). Furthermore, a bidirectional relationship between **depression** and glycemic control may lead to a harmful cycle in which poor glycemic controls leads to depressed mood further exacerbating poor self-care (Holt, de Groot, & Golden, [19]; Johnson et al., [20]). Adolescent-onset **depression** tends to be chronic and recurrent (Johnson et al., [20]; Wilson, Hicks, Foster, McGue, & Iacono, [49]) thus **depression** remains a concern into adulthood.

Recent advancements in medical care have led to large increases in the life expectancy of people with type 1 **diabetes** (Miller, Secrest, Sharma, Songer, & Orchard, [32]; Secrest, Becker, Kelsey, LaPorte, & Orchard, [41]). The life expectancy at birth for individuals with type 1 **diabetes** for individuals diagnosed between 1965 and 1980 was estimated to be 68.8 years, 15 years greater than for individuals diagnosed between 1950 and 1964 (Miller et al., [32]). For the first time individuals with type 1 **diabetes** are entering an age group at risk for dementia. Starting at age 65, the incidence of dementia in the general population approximately doubles every five years (Jorm & Jolley, [21]). Emerging evidence suggests people with type 1 **diabetes** are at higher risk of dementia compared to individuals without type 1 or type 2 **diabetes** (Smolina, Wotton, & Goldacre, [42]). **Depression** is a known risk of dementia in the general population (Barnes et al., [2]; Chen et al., [7]; da Silva, Gonçalves-Pereira, Xavier, & Mukaetova-Ladinska, [8]; Dotson, Beydoun, & Zonderman, [9]; Ownby, Crocco, Acevedo, John, & Loewenstein, [36]) and among people with type 2 **diabetes** (Exalto et al., [10]; Katon et al., [25]). However, there is uncertainty whether **depression** is an early symptom of dementia (Richard, Reitz, & Honig, [39]) or is indeed a true causal risk factor (O'Brien et al., [35]; Richard et al., [39]; Taylor, Aizenstein, & Alexopoulos, [44]). Lifecourse epidemiology has provided additional, suggestive evidence showing an association between midlife **depression** and late-life dementia (Barnes et al., [2]).

HTML in Full Text (con.)

Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia

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webReader by ReadSpeaker

“Read on hover” lets you pick which part of the text you want read

Depression in type 1 diabetes (T1D). Depression is a robust risk factor for dementia in an age-confined population. We examined if depression is a dementia risk factor among elderly individuals with T1D. Data were obtained from the Swedish National Diabetes Register (SNDR) on 9/30/2015. Depression, dementia, and comorbidities were abstracted from electronic medical records. Cox proportional hazards models were fitted to the data, adjusting for age, sex, diabetes duration, demographics, glycosylated hemoglobin, severe dysglycemic episodes, stroke, heart disease, nephropathy, and end stage renal disease. Results: Five percent (N = 182) were diagnosed with dementia and 20% had depression. The 5-year cumulative incidence of dementia was more than double for those with depression compared to those without. Even the pervasiveness of depression in T1D, this has major implications for dementia risk.

Depression is three times as common among people with type 1 diabetes compared to the general population and tends to be associated with a higher risk of dementia (Giacca, [27]; Kovacs, Goldston, Obrosky, & Bonar, [28]; Roy & Lloyd, [40]). This is especially concerning as depression is associated with poor glycemic control (Bauer et al., [3]; Grey, Whittemore, & Tamborlane, [16]; Johnson, Eiser, Young, Brierley, & Heller, [20]; Korczak et al., [27]) and can lead to a harmful cycle in which poor glycemic control leads to depressed mood further exacerbating poor self-care (Holt, [29]). Depression is also associated with chronic and recurrent hypoglycemia (Johnson et al., [20]; Wilson, Hicks, Foster, McGue, & Iacono, [49]) thus depression remains a concern for people with type 1 diabetes.

Recent advancements in medical care have led to large increases in the life expectancy of people with type 1 diabetes (Miller et al., [41]). The life expectancy at birth for individuals with type 1 diabetes for individuals diagnosed between 1965 and 1974 was 53.5 years, compared to 77.1 years for the general population (Miller et al., [41]).

Translate

CINAHL HTML provides the text in different languages that are computer generated, including Korean. However, the listening option is only available in English so you can't listen in another language you've translated the text into

Listen

When listening to the text, you can adjust the speed, speaker, volume, and other settings. Listening can be difficult since the speaker is computer generated so the voice is very robotic

한국어

Translate

Original language

Note: This translation was produced by an automatic translation program and is intended to be representative of the content in the original article. The program cannot be guaranteed to produce a completely accurate translation. For print, e-mail or save this translation, please use the features on your browser.

Translated by Microsoft

Title:

Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia. By: Gilsanz, Paola, Schnaider Beeri, Michal, Karter, Andrew J., Quesenberry, Charles P., Adams, Alyce S., Whitmer, Rachel A., Aging & Mental Health

Database:

CINAHL with Full Text

There is no listen option available for Korean

불경기 유형 1 당뇨병 치매의 위험과

목차

소개

방법

연구 인구

우울증 진단

치매 진단

죽음

코바레

통계 분석

결과

토론

공시영서

각주

참조

목표: 불경기 1형 개인의 14%를 초과합니다. 당뇨병 (T1D). 불경기 치매에 대한 강력한 위험 요소는 아니지만 최근 치매 위험을 부여하는 연령에 살기 시작한 T1D를 가진 개인에게 이것이 사실인지 우리는 경우를 조사 불경기 T1D를 가진 노인 개별 중 치매 위험 요소입니다. 방법: T1D 나이를 가진 3,742명의 개별 ≥50는 2015년 1/1/96-9/30에서 치매를 위해 따랐습니다. 불경기, 치매, 및 혼수상태에서 추상화되었다. 코스 비례 위험 모델 간의 연관성을 추정 불경기 및 인구 통계학, 글리코제어, 글리코제어, 심한 이영양성 에피소드, 뇌졸중, 심장 질환, 신장병 및 최종 단계 신장 질환에 대한 치매 발생률은 불경기 생존 치매가 없는 65세에 조건부로 추정되었다. 결과: 5%(N=182)가 치매진단을 받았고 20%는 기존질환을 가지고 있었습니다. 불경기, 불경기 치매의 72% 증가와 관련이 있었다 (한 1.72; 95% CI: 1.12-2.65). 치매의 25 년 누적 부각은 없는 대 그를 위한 두 배 이상이었습니다 불경기 (27% 대 12%). 결론: T1D를 가진 사람들을 위해, 불경기 치매 위험이 크게 증가합니다. 불경기 최근에 노년기에 사는 이 인구에 있는 성공적인 노후화를 위한 중요한 연루가 있습니다.

키워드: 유형 1 당뇨병; 치매; 코르트; 불경기

소개
불경기 타입-1을 가진 사람들 사이에서 일반적입니다 당뇨병 일반 인구에 비해 초기 성년 또는 사춘기 (코르자크, 패라라, 콜라지언, 마태자크, 및 지아카, [27])에서 발생하는 경향이 있습니다. 코르브로스키, 보나, [28]; 로이 & 로이드, [40]). 이것은 특히 불경기 더 나쁜 자기 관리, 가난한 준수 및 합병증의 위험 증가와 관련이 있습니다 (Bauer 등, [3]; 그레이, 휘트머, 램블레인, [16]; 존슨, 이저, 로, [20]; 코르자크 외, [27]). 또한, 양방향 관계 불경기 및 혈당 조절은 불행 한 혈당 조절이 더 가난한 자기 관리를 악화 우울한 분위기로 이어지는 유해한 주기로 이어질 수 있습니다 (홀트, 드 그루트 외, [29]). 사춘기 발병 불경기 만성 및 재발하는 경향이 있다 (존슨 등 [20]; 윌슨, 히크스, 포스터, 맥그, 이아코노, [49]) 불경기 성인기에 대한 우려는 여전히 남아 있습니다.

최근 의료 분야의 발전은 타입-1을 가진 사람들의 평균 수명에 있는 큰 증가로 이끌어 냈습니다 당뇨병 (밀러, 세크레스트, 사르마, 송거, 과수원, [32]; 세브레스트, 베키, 켈시, 라포르테, 오자드, [41]) 별을 위한 출생시 평균 수명 당뇨병 1965년과 1980년 사이에서 진단된 개별을 위해 68.8 년, 1950년과 1964년 사이에서 진단된 개별을 위한 보다는 15 년 더 중대한 것으로 추정되었습니다 (Miller et al., [41]).

을 가진 처음으로 개인 당뇨병 치매위험이 있는 연령그룹에 진입하고 있습니다. 65세부터 일반 인구의 치매 발생률은 5년마다 약 두 배로 증가합니다 (Jorm & Jolley, [21]). 새로운 증가는 타입-1을 가진 당뇨병 타입-1 또는 타입-2가 없는 개별에 비해 치매의 고위험에 당뇨병 (스콜리나, 워튼, 골다크레, [42]) 불경기 일반 인구에서 치매의 알려진 위험 (벤즈 등, [2]; 천 외, [7]; 다 실바, 곤살레스

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Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia

AGING & MENTAL HEALTH
2019, VOL. 23, NO. 7, 880-886
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13607863.2018.1455167>

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Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia

Paola Gilsanz^{a,b}, Michal Schnaider Beer^{c,d}, Andrew J. Karter^a, Charles P. Quesenberry, Jr^a, Alyce S. Adams^a and Rachel A. Whitmer^{a,b}

^aKaiser Permanente Division of Research, Oakland, CA, USA; ^bDepartment of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; ^cDepartment of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA; ^dThe Joseph Sagol Neuroscience Center, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Ramat Gan, Israel

ABSTRACT

Objective: Depression afflicts 14% of individuals with type 1 diabetes (T1D). Depression is a robust risk factor for dementia but it is unknown if this holds true for individuals with T1D, who recently started living to an age conferring dementia risk. We examined if depression is a dementia risk factor among elderly individuals with T1D.

Methods: 3,742 individuals with T1D age ≥ 50 were followed for dementia from 1/1/96-9/30/2015. Depression, dementia, and comorbidities were abstracted from electronic medical records. Cox proportional hazard models estimated the association between depression and dementia adjusting for demographics, glycosylated hemoglobin, severe dysglycemic episodes, stroke, heart disease, nephropathy, and end stage renal disease. The cumulative incidence of dementia by depression was estimated conditional on survival dementia-free to age 55.

Results: Five percent ($N = 182$) were diagnosed with dementia and 20% had baseline depression. Depression was associated with a 72% increase in dementia (fully adjusted HR = 1.72; 95% CI: 1.12-2.65). The 25-year cumulative incidence of dementia was more than double for those with versus without depression (27% vs. 12%).

Conclusions: For people with T1D, depression significantly increases dementia risk. Given the pervasiveness of depression in T1D, this has major implications for successful aging in this population recently living to old age.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 27 December 2017
Accepted 13 March 2018

KEYWORDS

Type 1 diabetes; dementia; cohort; depression

Introduction

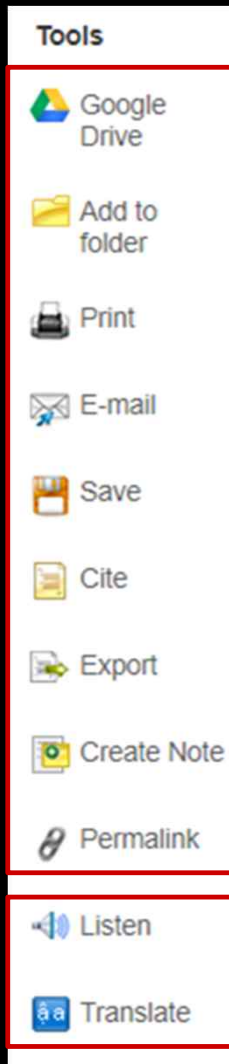
Depression is three times as common among people with type 1 diabetes compared to the general population and tends to occur in early adulthood or adolescence (Korczak, Pereira, Koulajian, Matejcek, & Giacca, 2011; Kovacs, Goldston, Obrosky, & Bonar, 1997; Roy & Lloyd, 2012). This is especially concerning as depression is associated with worse self-care, poorer adherence and increased risk of complications (Bauer et al., 2017; Grev, Whittemore, & Tamborlane, 2002; Johnson

dementia in the general population approximately doubles every five years (Jorm & Jolley, 1998). Emerging evidence suggests people with type 1 diabetes are at higher risk of dementia compared to individuals without type 1 or type 2 diabetes (Smolina, Wotton, & Goldacre, 2015). Depression is a known risk of dementia in the general population (Barnes et al., 2012; Chen et al., 2008; da Silva, Gonçalves-Pereira, Xavier, & Mukae-tova-Ladinska, 2013; Dotson, Beydoun, & Zonderman, 2010; Ownby, Crocco, Acevedo, John, & Loewenstein, 2006) and

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APA 7th Edition (American Psychological Assoc.)	References Gilsanz, P., Schnaider Beerl, M., Karter, A. J., Quesenberry, C. P., Adams, A. S., & Whitmer, R. A. (2019). Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia. <i>Aging & Mental Health</i> , 23(7), 880–886. https://doi.org/10.1080/13607863.2018.1455167

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Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia.

Authors: Gilsanz, Paola; Schnaider Beerl, Michal; Karter, Andrew J.; Quesenberry, Charles P.; Adams, Alyce S.; Whitmer, Rachel A.

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1. Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia.

(includes abstract) Gilsanz, Paola; Schnaider Beerl, Michal; Karter, Andrew J.; Quesenberry, Charles P.; Adams, Alyce S.; Whitmer, Rachel A.; Aging & Mental Health, Jul2019; 23(7): 880-886. 7p. (Article - research, tables/charts) ISSN: 1360-7863, Database: CINAHL with Full Text

Objective: Depression afflicts 14% of individuals with type 1 diabetes (T1D). Depression is a robust risk factor for dementia but it is unknown if this holds true for individuals with T1D, who re...

Subjects: Depression Complications; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1 Psychosocial Factors; Dementia Risk Factors; Diabetic Patients Psychosocial Factors; Middle Aged: 45-64 years; Aged: 65+ years; Aged, 80 & over

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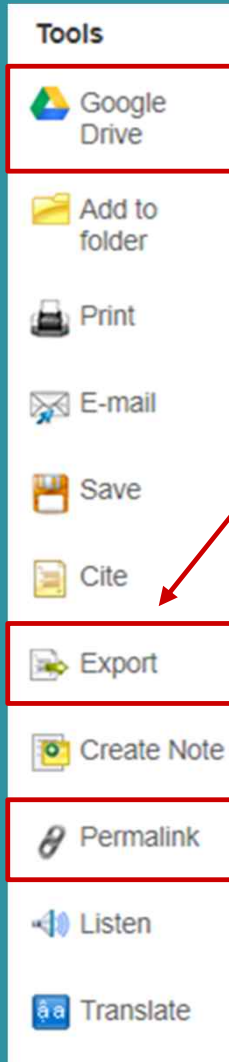
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1. **Depression** is known to increase the risk of vascular risk factors of dementia such as hypertension and stroke; **Depression** may also directly affect brain health by causing hippocampal damage due to elevated levels of glucocorticoids

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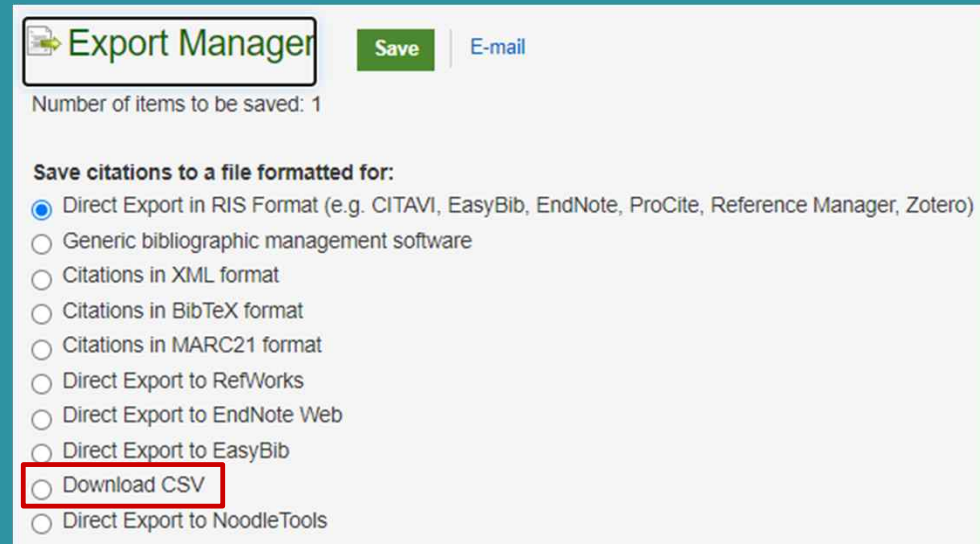
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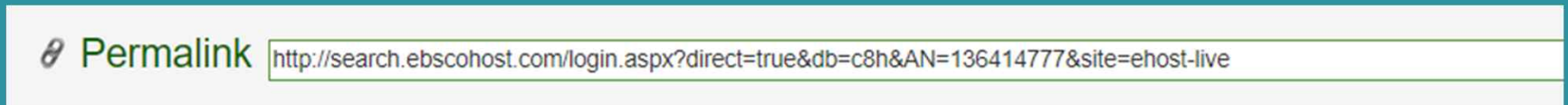
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Depression

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AND depression*

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<input type="checkbox"/> S2	diabetes mellitus AND depression*	Limiters - Full Text Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,110) View Details Edit
<input type="checkbox"/> S1	cat AND dog	Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (1,518) View Details Edit

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Current Search

Boolean/Phrase:
diabetes mellitus AND depression* AND assessment

Expanders
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Limiters

Search Results: 1 - 10 of 225

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1. Activation of Hippocampal IR/IRS-1 Signaling Contributes to the Treatment with Zuogui Jiangtang Jieyu Decoction on the Diabetes-Related Depression.

(includes abstract) Yang, Hui; Ling, Jia; Meng, Pan; Liu, Jian; Lin, Xiaoyuan; Li, Wei; Wang, Yuhong; Evidence-based Complementary & Alternative Medicine (eCAM), 6/4/2021; 1-12. 12p. (Article - pictorial, research, tables/charts) ISSN: 1741-427X

Background. Zuogui Jiangtang Jieyu decoction (ZJJ) is mainly used for the treatment of diabetes-related depression in current clinical applications and research. This study aims to investigate wh...

Subjects: Hippocampus; Drugs, Chinese Herbal Therapeutic Use; Drugs, Chinese Herbal Pharmacodynamics; Depression Drug Therapy; Diabetes Mellitus Complications; Signal Transduction

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