



**VI CONVEGNO NAZIONALE**  
CENTRO STUDI E RICERCHE - FONDAZIONE AMD

NAPOLI, 18-20 OTTOBRE 2012



CENTRO CONGRESSI  
STAZIONE MARITTIMA



*ANZIANO CON DIABETE, IPERTENSIONE E DEMENZA*

## **DIABETE e DEMENZE**

# **Inquadramento, epidemiologia e clinica**

**M.R. Rizzo**



**Dipartimento di gerontologia, geriatria e m. del metabolismo SUN**



## NIH Public Access

### Author Manuscript

*Lancet*. Author manuscript, available in PMC 2010 April 6.

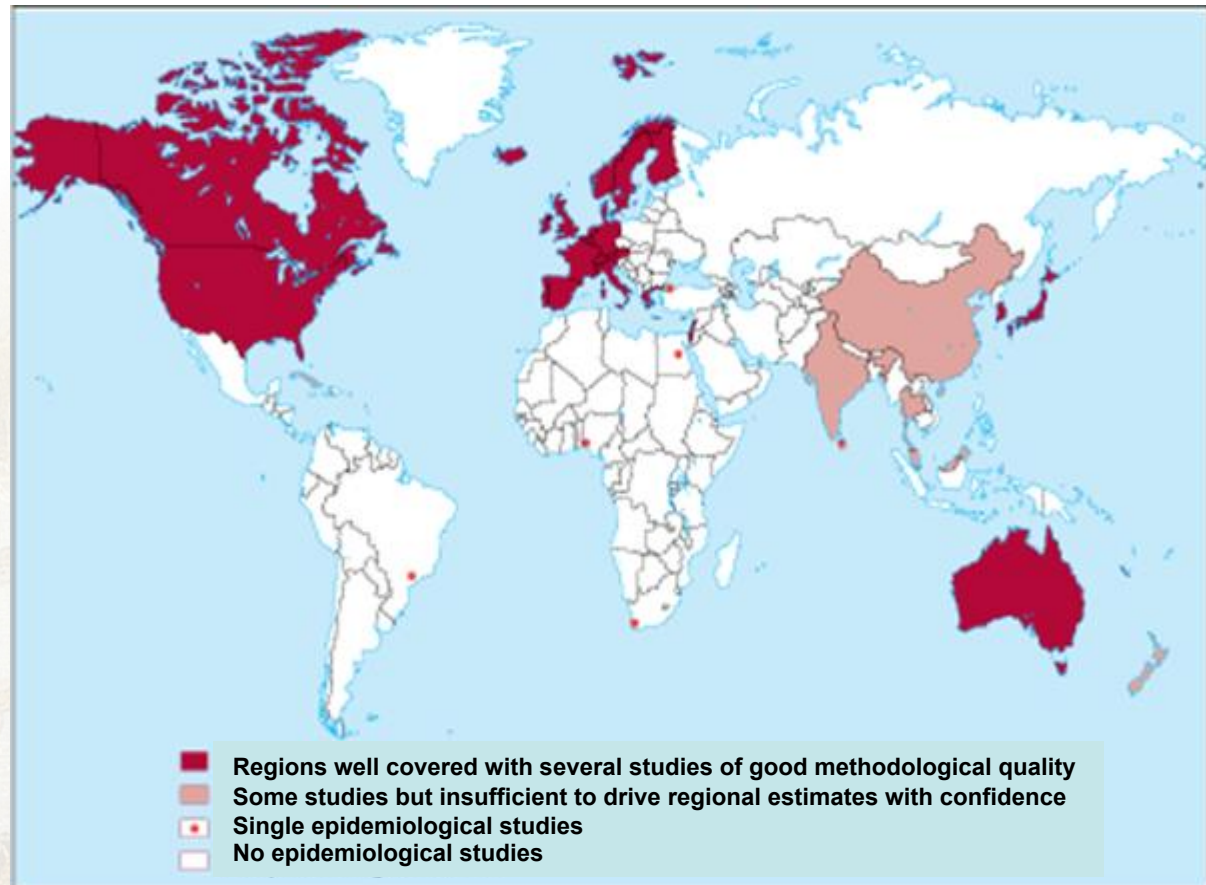
Published in final edited form as:

*Lancet*. 2005 December 17; 366(9503): 2112–2117. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(05)67889-0.

### Global prevalence of dementia: a Delphi consensus study

Cleusa P Ferri, Martin Prince, Carol Brayne, Henry Brodaty, Laura Fratiglioni, Mary Ganguli, Kathleen Hall, Kazuo Hasegawa, Hugh Hendrie, Yueqin Huang, Anthony Jorm, Colin Mathers, Paulo R Menezes, Elizabeth Rimmer, Marcia Scazufca, and Alzheimer's Disease International

## Prevalence studies worldwide





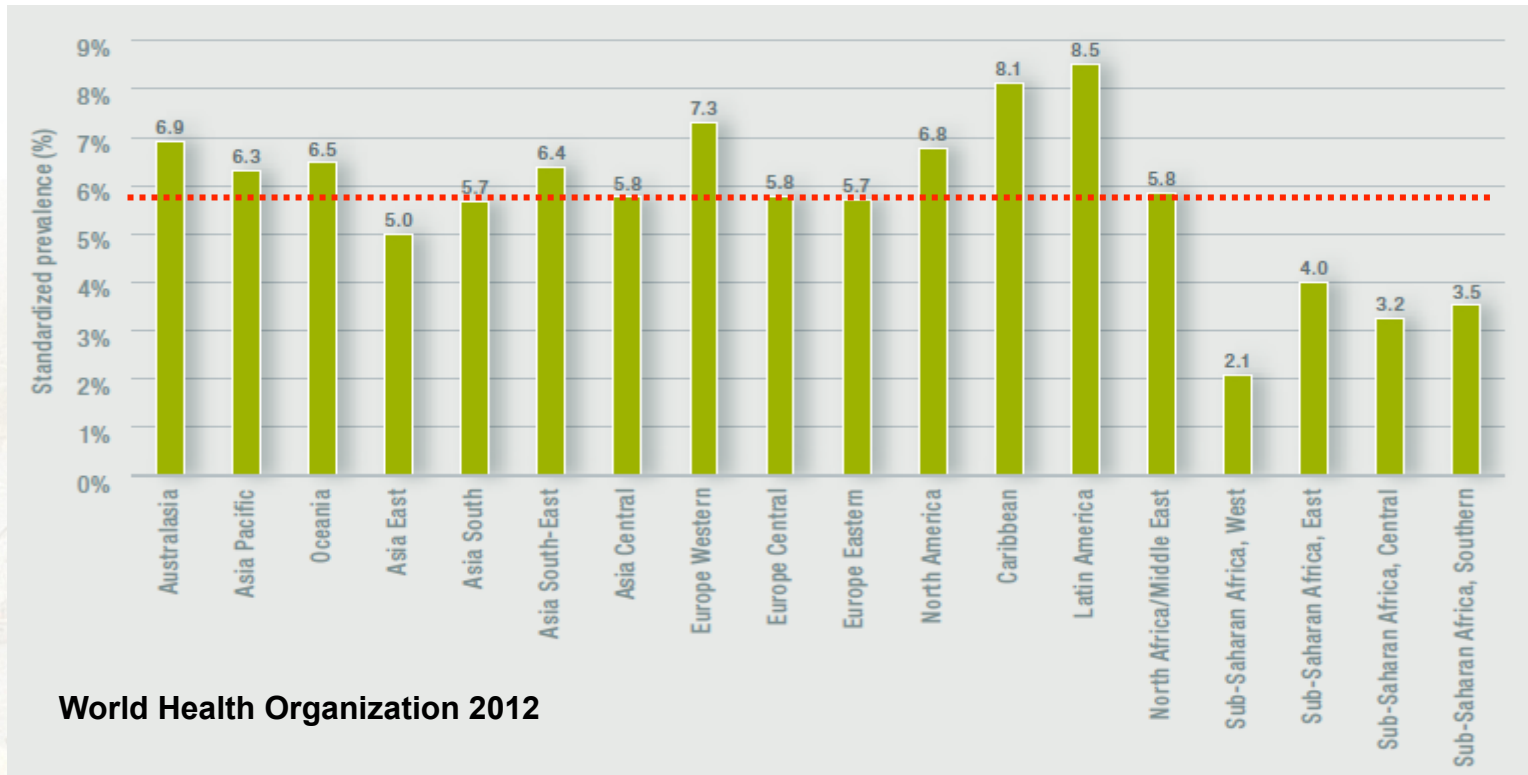
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### Estimated prevalence of dementia for persons aged 60 and over, standardized to Western Europe population, by Global Burden of Disease region

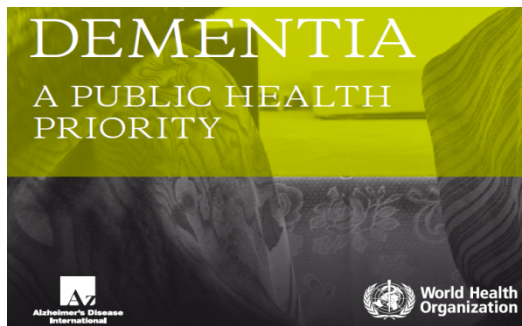


World Health Organization 2012

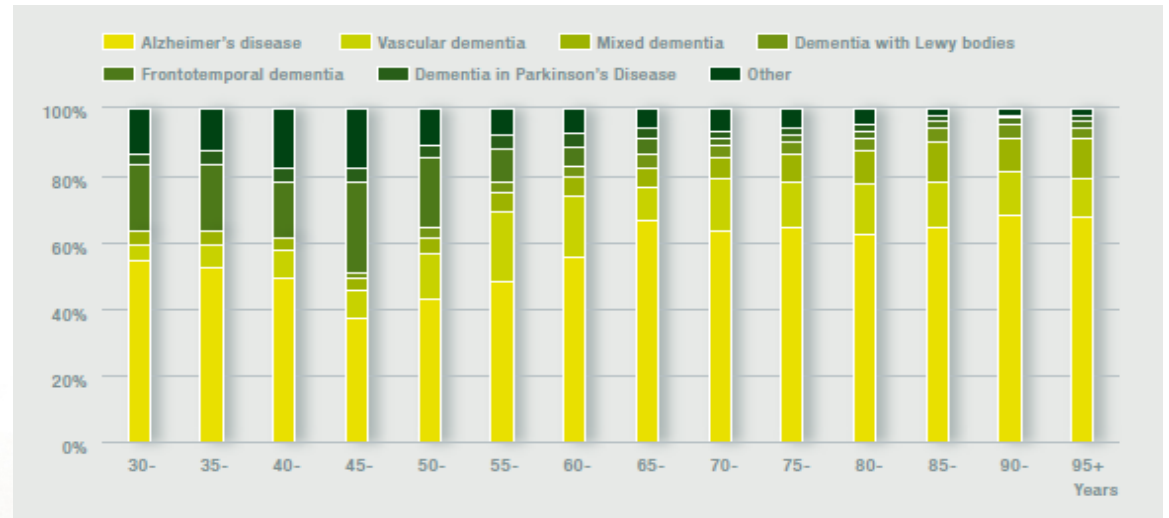




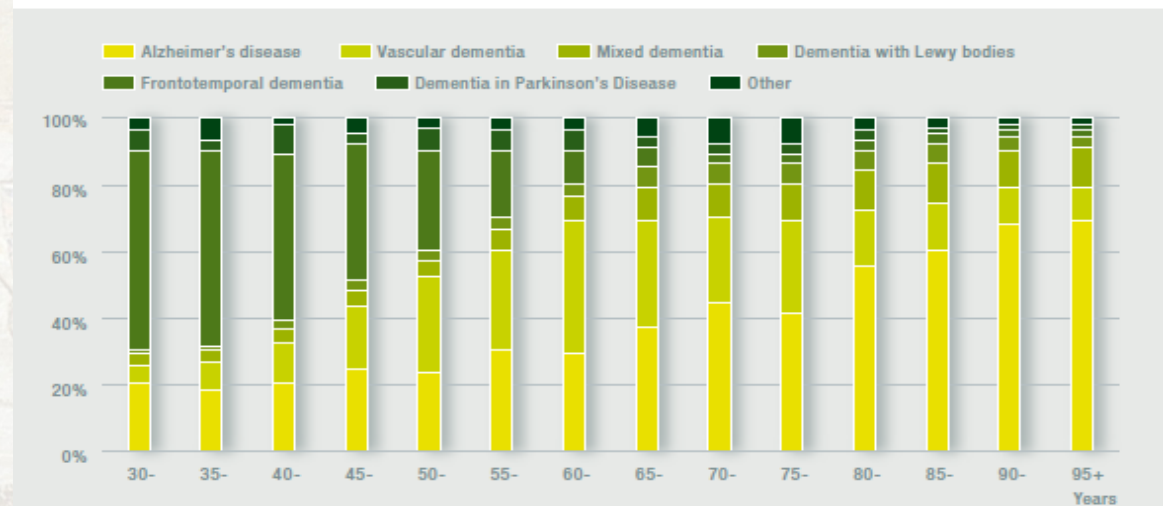
## Dementia UK report: different dementia subtypes, by age and gender



World Health Organization 2012



### WOMEN



### MEN

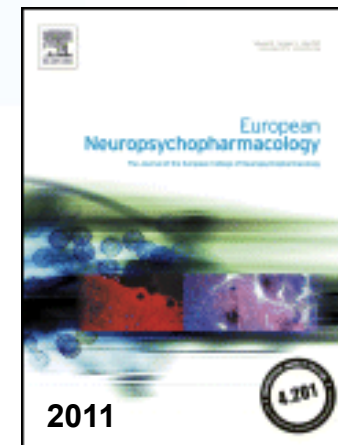




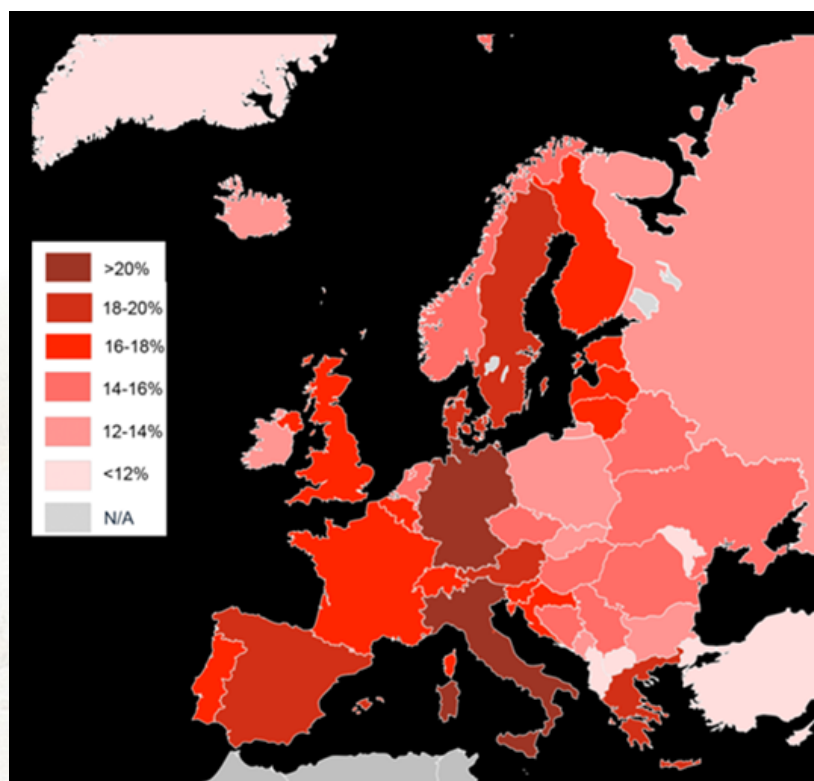
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## Percentuale della popolazione con età > di 65 anni in EUROPA



Range di età	Frequenza	%
Oltre 65 anni,	1 persona su 20	5
Oltre 80 anni	1 ogni 6	17

**La probabilità di essere colpiti da deterioramento cognitivo cresce con l'età**



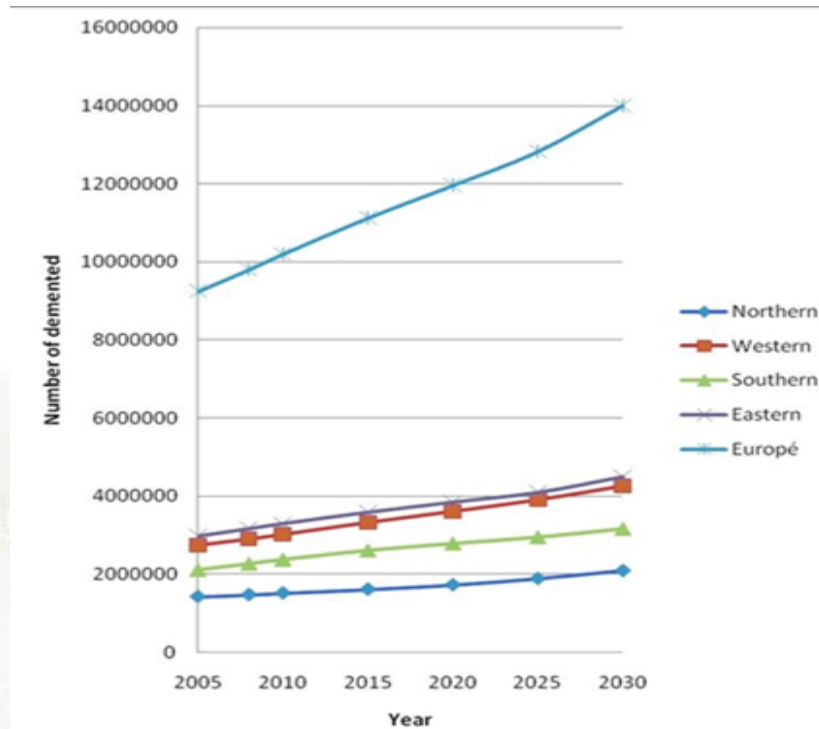
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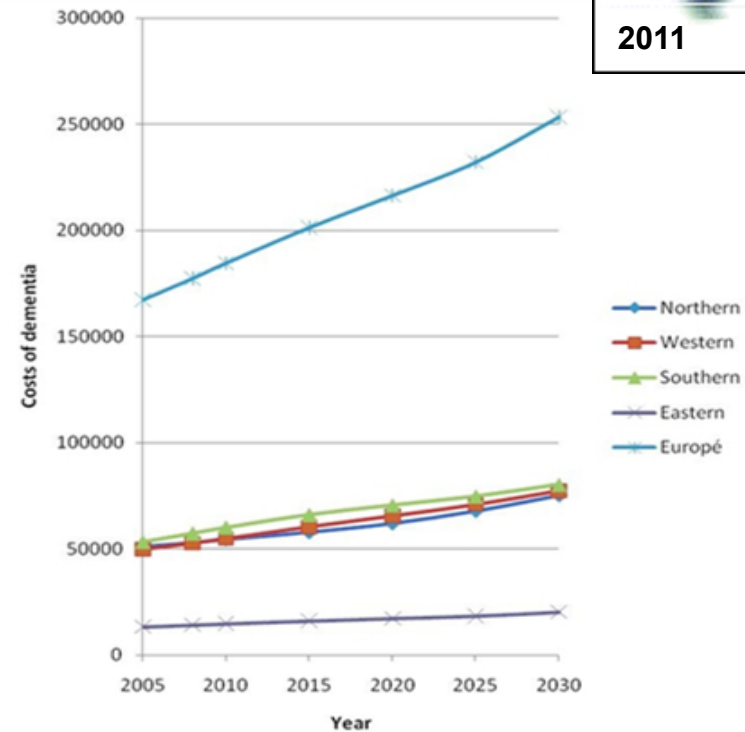
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## Numero di dementi e costi in EUROPA fino al 2030



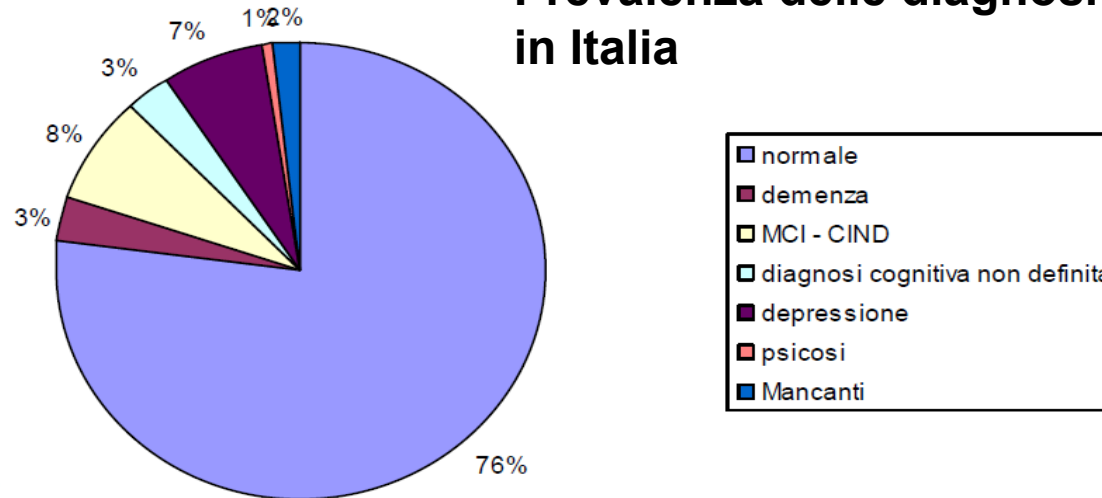
Demented persons will increase from about 10 million today to about 14 million in 2030



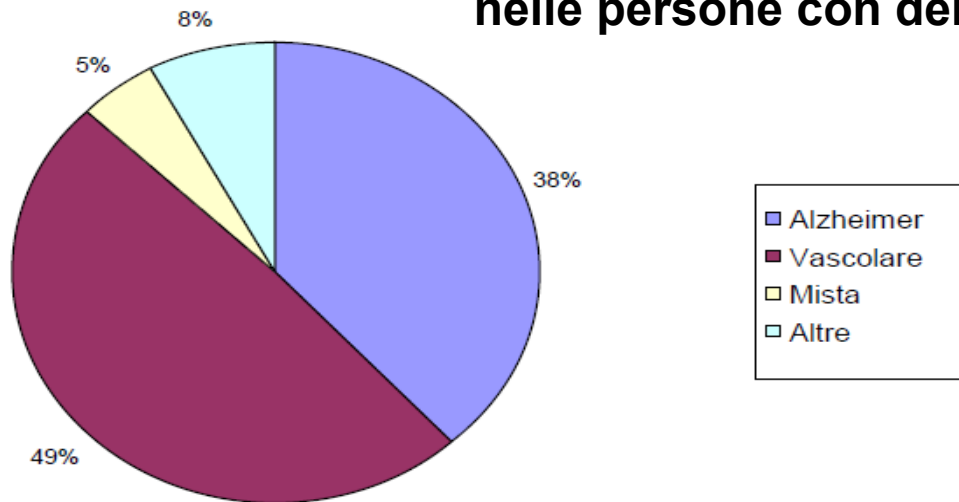
The costs will increase by about 43% between 2008 and 2030 (over 250 billions )



## Prevalenza delle diagnosi nella popolazione 70-75enne in Italia



## Distribuzione percentuale delle diagnosi specifiche nelle persone con demenza (39=100%)

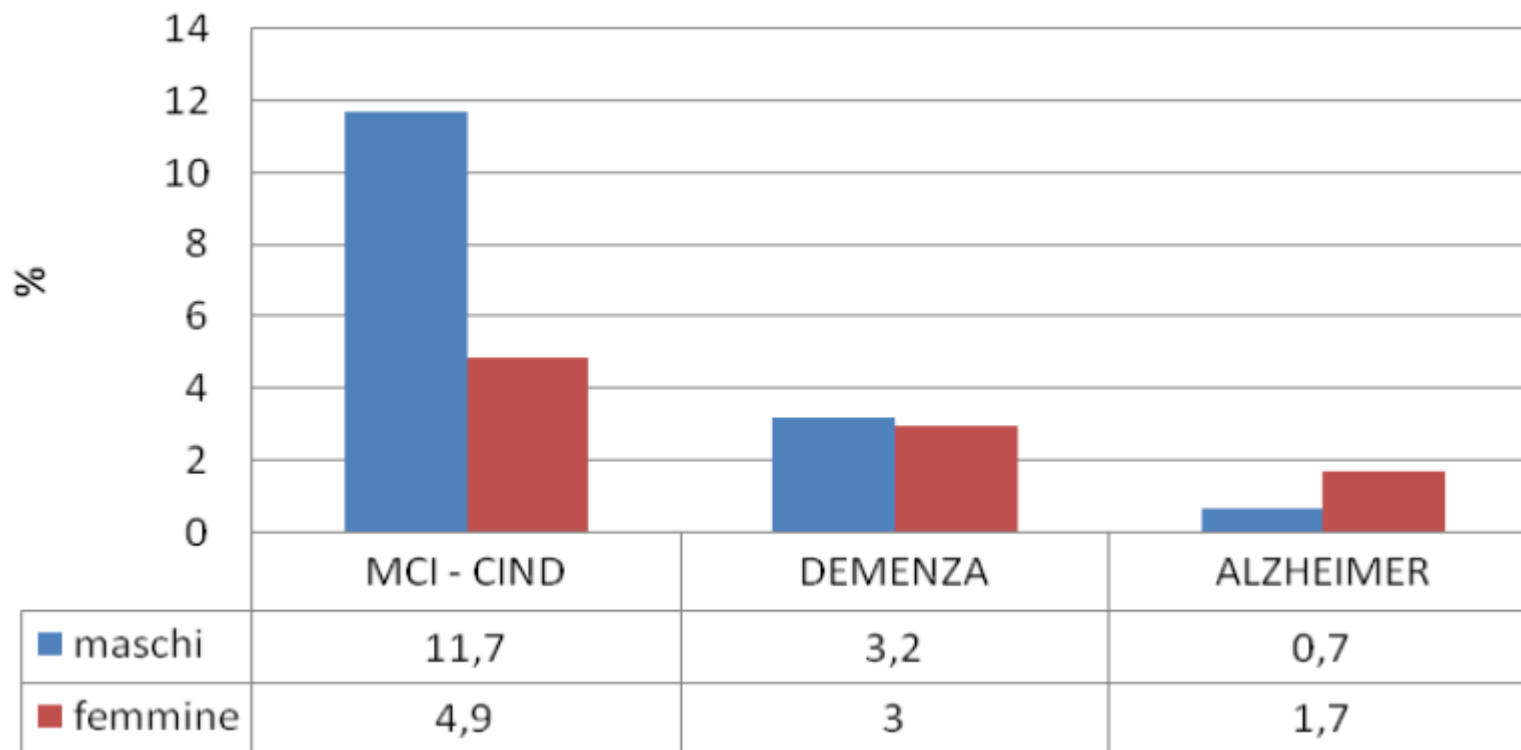


EpiCentro ISS 2012





## Distribuzione del genere



EpiCentro ISS 2012



# The relationship between type 2 diabetes and cognitive dysfunction: longitudinal studies and their methodological limitations

Kate V. Allen<sup>a</sup>, Brian M. Frier<sup>a</sup>, Mark W.J. Strachan<sup>b,\*</sup>

European Journal of Pharmacology 490 (2004) 169– 175

## Demographic details and criteria for diagnosis of diabetes for longitudinal studies of cognitive decline in type 2 diabetes

Reference	Country of study	Subjects		Study design	Length of follow-up (years)	Mean age of entire group (years)	Method of diabetes diagnosis
		Total	Diabetes				
Fontbonne et al. (2001)	France	926	55	Population based	4	65 (59–71)	Self-report FBG
Knopman et al. (2001)	USA	10,963	1329	Population based			
Gregg et al. (2000)	USA	9679	682	Population based			
Haan et al. (1999)	USA	5888	Ns	Population based			
Luchsinger et al. (2001)	USA	828	70	Population based			
Ott et al. (1999)	Netherlands	6370	692	Population based	2	68.9 (8.8)	2 h OGTT Medication review
Peila et al. (2002)	Hawaii	2574	900	Population based			
MacKnight et al. (2002)	Canada	5574	503	Population based			
Yoshitake et al. (1995)	Japan	1262	255	Population based			
Robertson-Tchabo et al. (1986)	USA	662	52	Case-control	12	62.2 (33.0–86.7)	National Diabetes Data Group 1979

Several longitudinal studies have relied on self-report of diabetes. This is relevant in that in the elderly population up to one-third of diabetes remains undiagnosed and those with undiagnosed diabetes have the same risk of morbidity and mortality as those in whom the condition is known.

Longer duration of diabetes may also be associated with poorer cognitive performance although it is always difficult to ascertain the duration of type 2 diabetes with any accuracy as it may have been present for several years before diagnosis.



## The relationship between type 2 diabetes and cognitive dysfunction: longitudinal studies and their methodological limitations

Kate V. Allen<sup>a</sup>, Brian M. Frier<sup>a</sup>, Mark W.J. Strachan<sup>b,\*</sup>

European Journal of Pharmacology 490 (2004) 169– 175

### Confounding factors taken into account in each longitudinal study of cognitive decline in type 2 diabetes

	Age	Gender	Education	Smoking	Alcohol	Hypertension/BP	Cardiovascular disease	Depression
Fontbonne et al. (2001)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medical conditions, such as hypertension, depression and vascular disease, which often co-exist with type 2 diabetes in the elderly, are important moderators of cognitive function				
Knopman et al. (2001)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Gregg et al. (2000)	Yes	N/A	Yes					
Haan et al. (1999)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Yoshitake et al. (1995)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Luchsinger et al. (2001)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Ott et al. (1999)	Yes	Yes	Yes	One problem with the choice of cognitive tests is determining what constitutes a clinically or functionally important decline in cognitive function.				
Peila et al. (2002)	Yes	N/A	Yes					
MacKnight et al. (2002)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Robertson-Tchabo et al. (1986)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

N/A: not applicable.





## Incidence and Risk of Dementia: The Rotterdam study

1998; 147: 574-80.

Alewyn Ott<sup>1</sup>, Monique M.B. Breteler<sup>1</sup>, Frans van Harskamp<sup>2</sup>, Theo Stijnen<sup>1</sup> and Albert Hofman<sup>1</sup>

### Characteristics of participants in the study on dementia incidence the Rotterdam Study, 1990-1994\*

	Total		Women (%)	Baseline age (years)		No more than primary education		Baseline MMSE† score		
	No.	%		Mean	SD‡	%	Adjusted difference‡	Mean	SD	Adjusted difference‡
Total cohort	7,048		59.9	69.5	9.1	24.1		27.8	1.9	
Examined in person	5,571	79.1	58.8	68.1	8.3	20.6		27.8	1.8	
No in-person examination during follow-up§	899	14.2	68.9	72.6	9.7	38.8	9.0 (5.8 to 12.4)¶	27.0	2.2	-0.6 (-0.7 to -0.4)
Died before follow-up examination§	476	6.8	54.6	79.9	9.0	41.5	4.4 (0.2 to 9.0)	26.5	2.7	-0.6 (-0.8 to -0.4)

### Age and sex specific number of person-years at risk, number of dementia cases and incidence rate

Age category (years)	Women				Men			
	Person-years at risk	No. of dementia cases	Incidence rate	95% CI	Person-years at risk	No. of dementia cases	Incidence rate	95% CI
55-59	988	0	0.0	0.0-3.0	707	1	1.4	0.2-10.0
60-64	1,611	2	1.2	0.3-5.0	1,142	1	0.9	0.1-6.2
65-69	1,591	3	1.9	0.6-5.8	1,269	1	0.8	0.1-5.6
70-74	1,683	6	3.6	1.6-7.9	1,110	5	4.5	1.9-10.8
75-79	1,404	25	17.8	12.0-26.3	813	12	14.8	8.4-26.0
80-84	1,031	26	25.2	17.2-37.0	479	12	25.1	14.2-44.1
85-89	695	35	50.4	36.2-70.2	210	6	28.6	12.9-63.7
90-94	263	18	68.3	43.1-108.5	67	2	29.6	7.4-118.5
≥95	63	7	111.5	53.1-233.8	9	0	0.0	0.0-333.0
Total	9,329	122	13.1	11.0-15.6	5,806	40	6.9	5.1-9.4



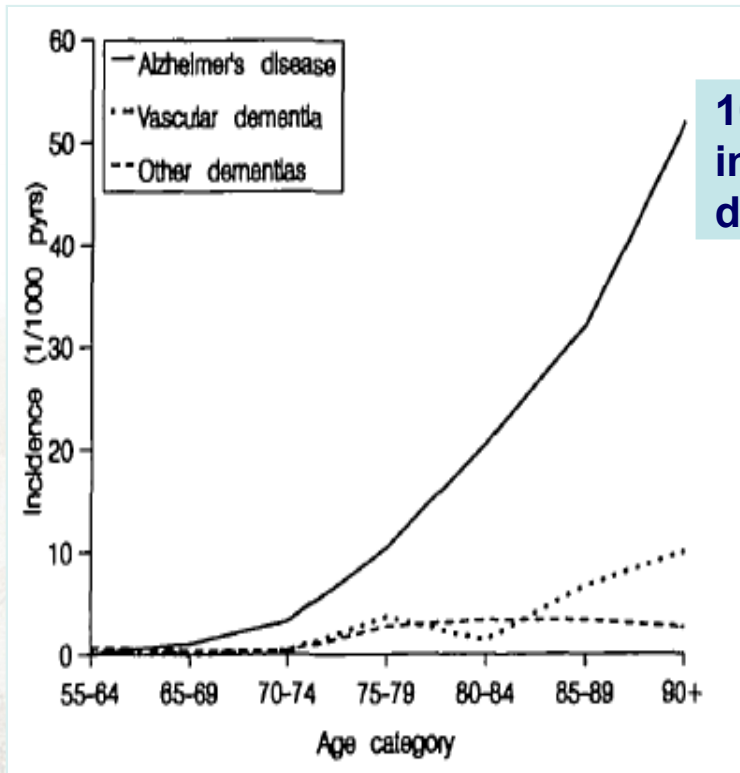
## Incidence and Risk of Dementia: The Rotterdam study

Alewijn Ott<sup>1</sup>, Monique M.B. Breteler<sup>1</sup>, Frans van Harskamp<sup>2</sup>, Theo Stijnen<sup>1</sup> and Albert Hofman<sup>1</sup>

American Journal of  
**EPIDEMIOLOGY**

1998; 147: 574-80.

### Age-specific incidence of Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, and other dementias



10.9% of these individuals were diabetic

### Risk of developing Alzheimer's

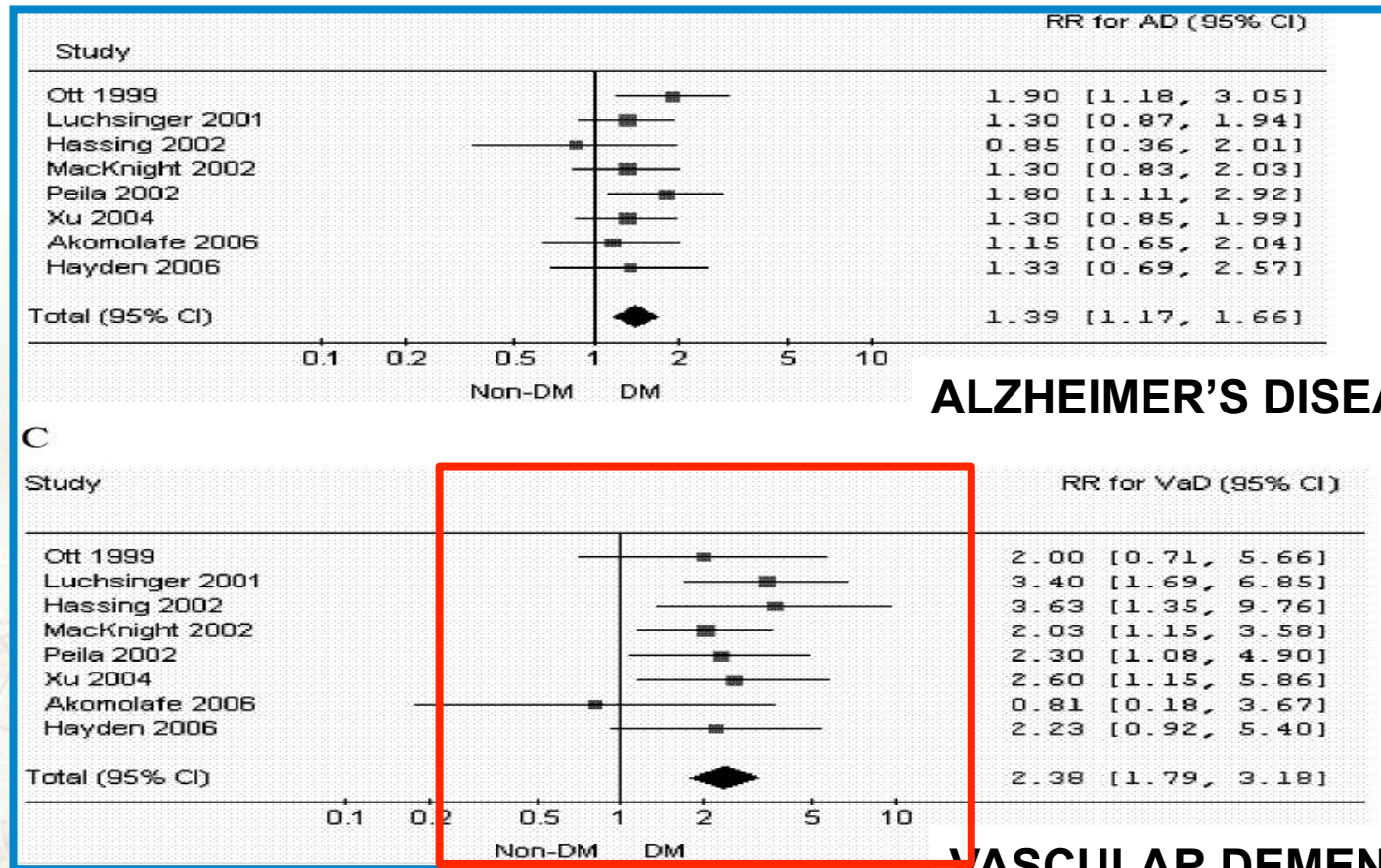
Diabetes mellitus	Total population	Men	Women
All	1.9 (1.3 to 2.8)	1.8 (0.8 to 4.1)	1.9 (1.2 to 3)
No drug treatment	1.3 (0.7 to 2.3)	1.4 (0.5 to 4)	1.3 (0.7 to 2.6)
Oral medication	2.4 (1.4 to 4.1)	2.2 (0.7 to 7.4)	2.4 (1.3 to 4.4)
Insulin treatment	4.3 (1.7 to 10.5)	3.9 (0.5 to 29.5)	4.3 (1.6 to 11.8)

Ott A et al Diabetes mellitus and the risk of dementia: The Rotterdam Study. *Neurology*. 1999 Dec 10;53(9):1937-42.



# Diabetes and the Risk of Multi-System Aging Phenotypes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Feng-Ping Lu<sup>1,2</sup>, Kun-Pei Lin<sup>1,3</sup>, Hsu-Ko Kuo<sup>1,4,5\*</sup>

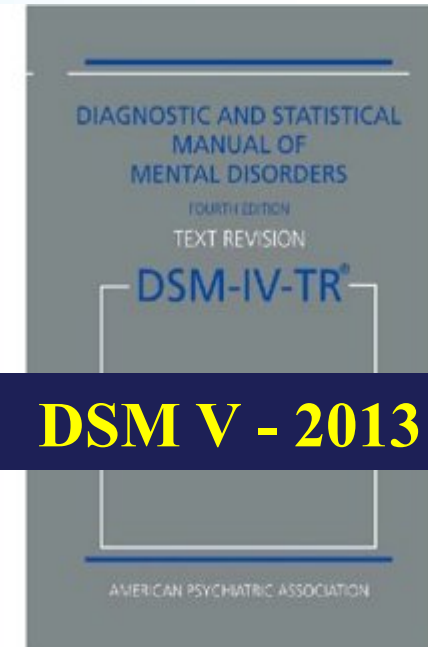






# Demenza: definizione

- Declino delle capacità intellettive e cognitive
- Il deficit è a carico non solo della memoria, ma anche di altri aspetti cognitivi come linguaggio, orientamento, prassia, pensiero ed astrazione, soluzione di problemi
- Il disturbo deve essere di gravità tale da interferire con le capacità sociali e/o lavorative



**DSM V - 2013**

**ICD-10**  
The ICD-10  
Classification  
of Mental and  
Behavioural  
Disorders  
**Clinical  
descriptions  
and diagnostic  
guidelines**

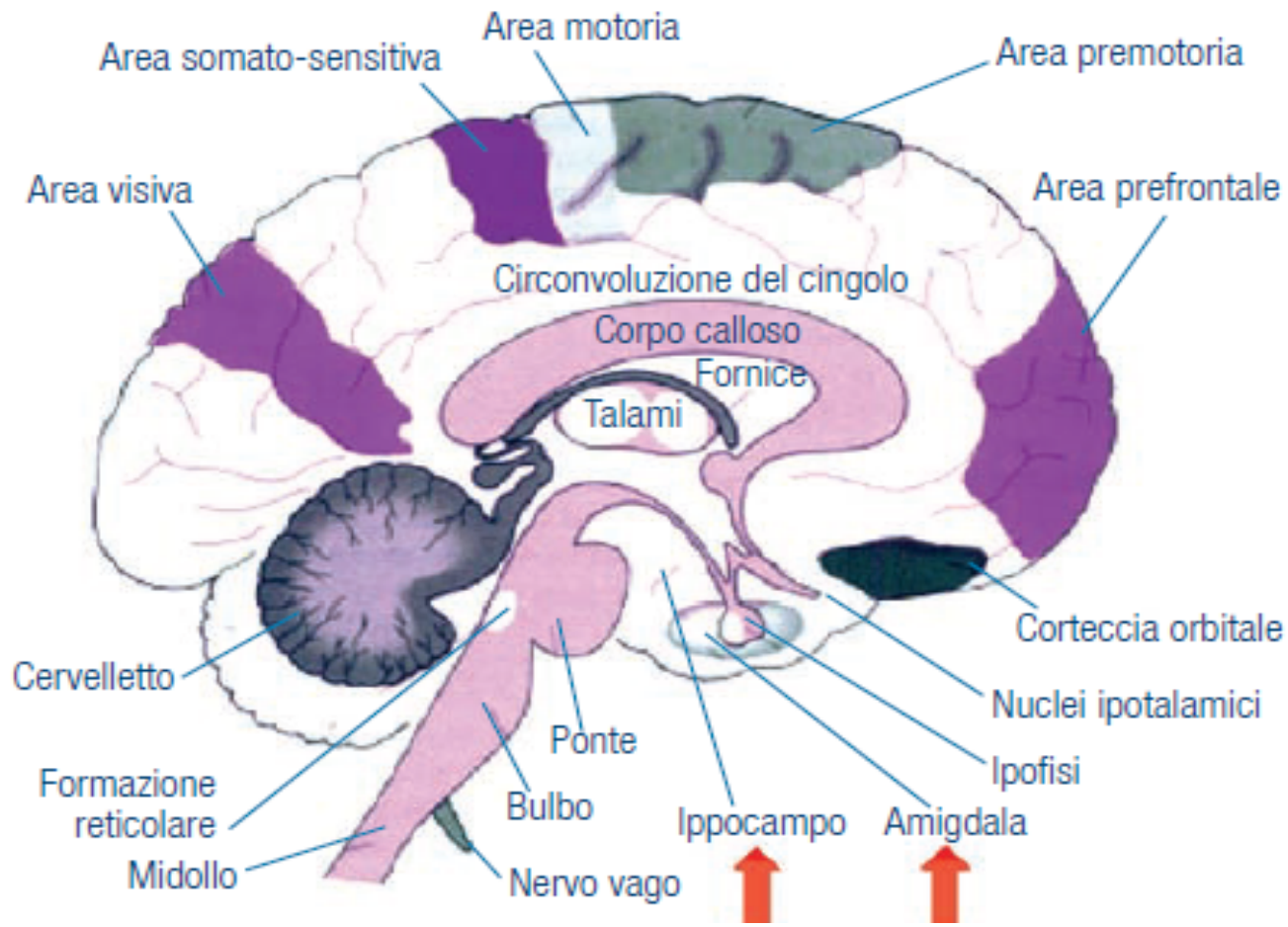
**ICD 11 - 2015**



World Health Organization  
Geneva



## Rappresentazione schematica delle aree corticali e sub-corticali che connettono i circuiti che regolano la funzione cognitiva di base



**emotività e memoria**



## DEMENZE : classificazione



età di esordio - sede delle lesioni - prognosi - etiologia

### DEMENZE FREQUENTI

- Forme Degenerative (Alzheimer)	45%
- Forme Vascolari	20%
- Forme Miste	20%

### DEMENZE MENO FREQUENTI

- M. di Creutzfeld - Jacob	15%
- M. di Binswanger	
- Sindrome lacunare	
- Idrocefalo Normoteso	
- Ematoma Subdurale	
- M. di Parkinson	
- M. di Huntington	
- S. di Wernicke - Korsakoff (alcolisti)	
- Forme post-traumatiche (pugili)	

#### 1) Degenerative

M. Alzheimer  
Lewy Body Disease  
Frontali (Pick, Fronto-temporali)

#### 2) Vascolari

Corticali (multi-infartuali)  
Sottocorticali (white matter lesions,  
infarti strategici, forme lacunari)

#### 3) Infettive

Encefalopatia spongiforme  
Creutzfeld-Jakob

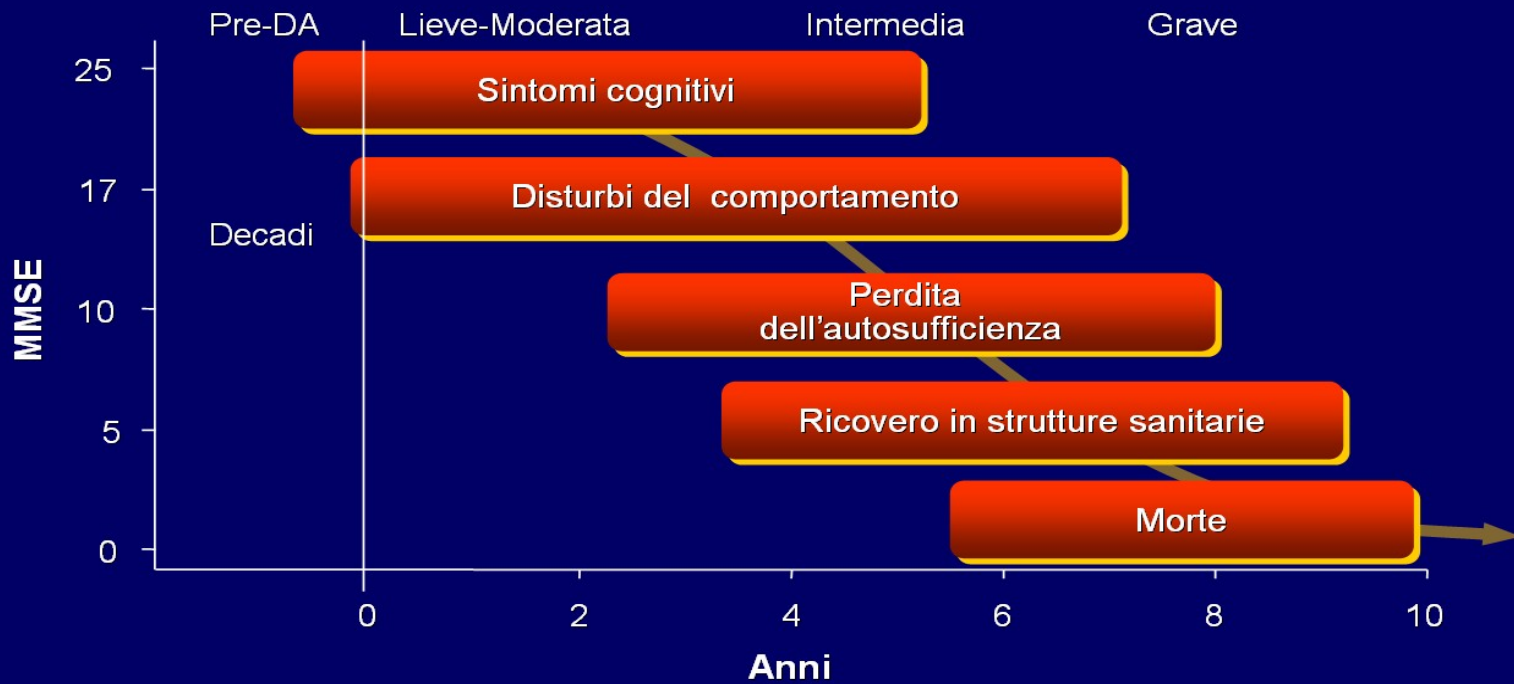
#### 4) Altre

Processi espansivi (idrocefalo  
normoteso, ematoma subdurale,  
neoplasie)





# Storia naturale della DA



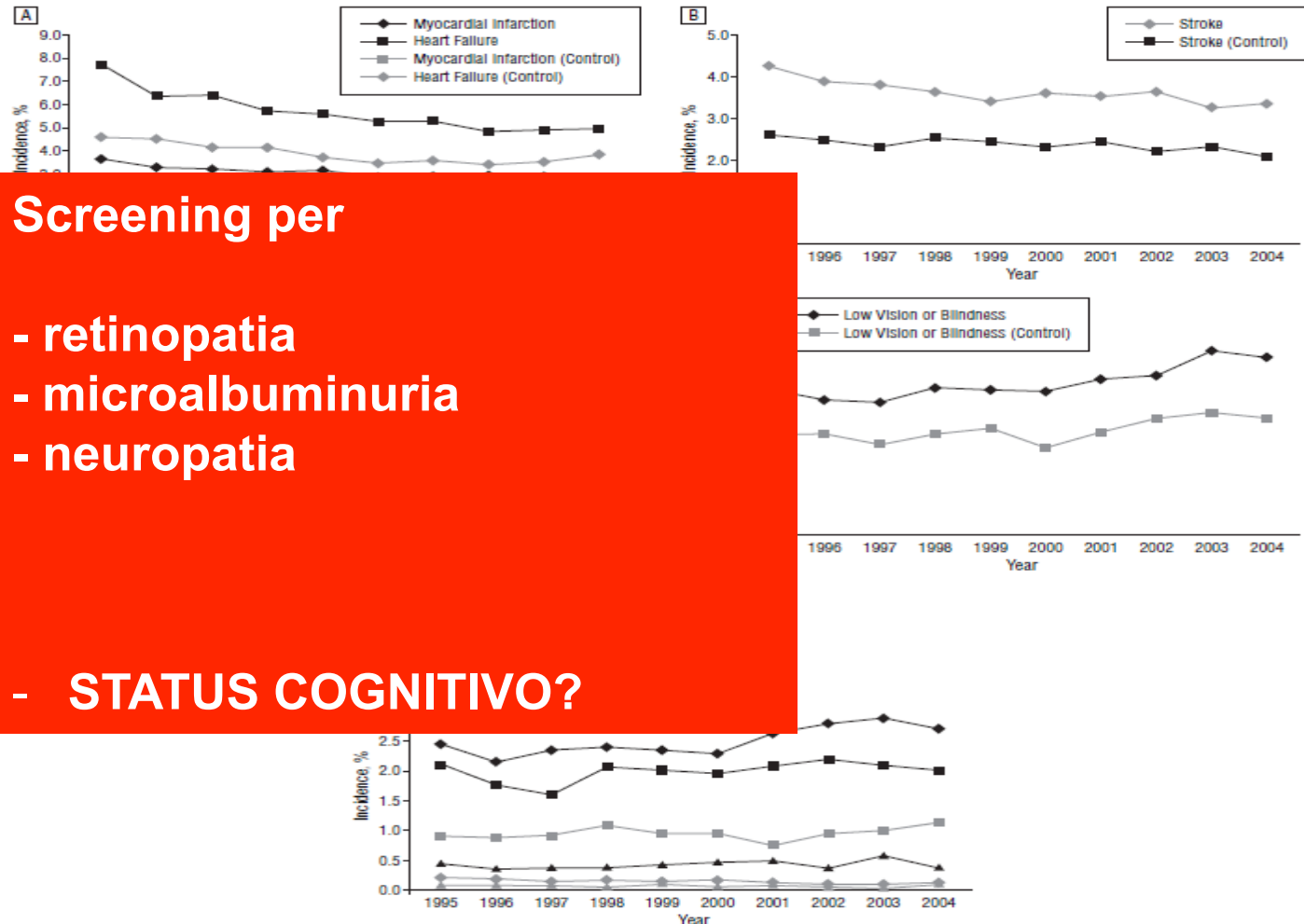
Adattata da Gauthier S. ed. Clinical Diagnosis and Management of Alzheimer's Disease. 1996.



Arch Intern Med. 2007;167:921-927

# Longitudinal Incidence and Prevalence of Adverse Outcomes of Diabetes Mellitus in Elderly Patients

M. Angelyn Bethel, MD; Frank A. Sloan, PhD; Daniel Belsky, BA; Mark N. Feinglos, MD, CM



## Screening per

- retinopatia
- microalbuminuria
- neuropatia
  
- STATUS COGNITIVO?



## Implementing a Screening and Diagnosis Program for Dementia in Primary Care

Malaz Boustani, MD, MPH,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Christopher M. Callahan, MD,<sup>1,2,3</sup>  
Frederick W. Unverzagt, PhD,<sup>4</sup> Mary G. Austrom, PhD,<sup>4</sup> Anthony J. Perkins, MS,<sup>1,2</sup>  
Bridget A. Fultz, MA,<sup>1,2</sup> Siu L. Hui, PhD,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Hugh C. Hendrie, MB, ChB<sup>1,2,4</sup>



**BACKGROUND:** Primary care physicians are positioned to provide early recognition and treatment of dementia. We evaluated the feasibility and utility of a comprehensive screening and diagnosis program for dementia in primary care.

**METHODS:** We screened individuals aged 65 and older attending 7 urban and racially diverse primary care practices in Indianapolis. Dementia was diagnosed according to International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 criteria by an expert panel using the results of neuropsychologic testing and information collected from patients, caregivers, and medical records.

**RESULTS:** Among 3,340 patients screened, 434 scored positive but only 227 would agree to a formal diagnostic assessment. Among those who completed the diagnostic assessment, 47% were diagnosed with dementia, 33% had cognitive impairment—no dementia (CIND), and 20% were considered to have no cognitive deficit. The overall estimated prevalence of dementia was 6.0% (95% confidence interval (CI) 5.5% to 6.6%) and the overall estimate of the program cost was \$128 per patient screened for dementia and \$3,983 per patient diagnosed with dementia. Only 19% of patients with confirmed dementia diagnosis had documentation of dementia in their medical record.

**CONCLUSIONS:** .....Dementia is common and undiagnosed in primary care. Screening instruments alone have insufficient specificity to establish a valid diagnosis of dementia when used in a comprehensive screening program; these results may not be generalized to older adults presenting with cognitive complaints. ....

ble adult; screening.  
DOI: 10.1111/j.1525-1497.2005.0126.x  
J GEN INTERN MED 2005; 20:572-577.





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.....We identified several barriers to implementing a screening and diagnosis program for dementia in primary care. First, the program requires substantial financial and human resources. The program cost \$128 per patient screened and \$3,983 per patient diagnosed with dementia. Administering the screening tests requires approximately 20 minutes per patient. Importantly, a positive screen does not signal a diagnosis of dementia but rather the need for a detailed evaluation by the primary care physician, a neuropsychologist, or other clinicians. Including an interview with an informant, the minimum additional time of this evaluation is approximately 30 minutes.....



# Cognitive Dysfunction and Diabetes Mellitus

Christopher T. Kodl and Elizabeth R. Seaquist



## IV. Modalities for Assessment of Cognitive Dysfunction in Patients with Diabetes

Although progress is being made, the difficulty of detecting neurocognitive dysfunction in patients with diabetes in the clinical setting may explain in part why the field of cognitive dysfunction in diabetes has not advanced similarly to other fields dealing with hyperglycemia-associated end organ damage. Neurocognitive testing in which an examiner administers a battery of tests to assess different aspects of cerebral function has long been the gold standard for the assessment of neurocognitive function. Although cumbersome to administer and score, it has been very useful in assessing neurocognition in a variety of disease states, including diabetes, as was demonstrated in *Section II*. However, such tests have a relatively high rate of intrasubject variability that reduces their ability to identify mild deficits or preclinical disease. Also, many studies examining the effect of diabetes on brain function use multiple neurocognitive tests that assess the same psychological process. When the results of these different tests don't agree, determining which results to base conclusions on can be confusing (204).





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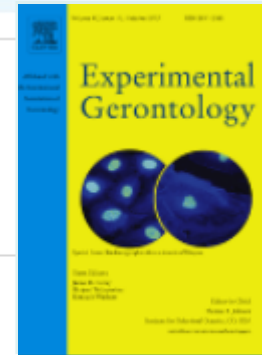


ELSEVIER

## Experimental Gerontology

Available online 2 August 2012

In Press, Corrected Proof — Note to users



### An update on type 2 diabetes, vascular dementia and Alzheimer's disease

L.G. Exalto<sup>a</sup>, R.A. Whitmer<sup>b</sup>, L.J. Kappelle<sup>a</sup>, G.J. Biessels<sup>a</sup>

The diagnostic work-up in a patient with T2DM suspected of cognitive dysfunction is essentially the same as in any other patient with cognitive complaints. It is important to get insight in the course of development, nature and extent of the cognitive problems. Changes in behavior, mood and personality should also be addressed. It is of particular importance to get an impression of the impact of the 'cognitive disturbances' on day-to-day functioning. It is also essential to find out if the antidiabetic medication is taken properly. Depending on the nature and severity of the cognitive problems, ancillary investigations may be indicated, according to (inter)national guidelines for the diagnosis of dementia.





# TEST PSICOMETRICI

<b>Mini-</b>	<b>Indice cognitivo generale</b>	MMSE
<b>Auto</b>	<b>Linguaggio:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> comprensione <input type="checkbox"/> produzione	Test dei gettoni Denominazione di figure Fluenza verbale fonemica Fluenza verbale semantica
<b>Auto</b>	valutazione completa	AAT (Aachner Aphasia Test)
<b>(IADL)</b>	<b>Memoria</b> verbale a breve termine verbale a lungo termine spaziale a breve termine spaziale a lungo termine	Span di cifre Memoria di prosa Corsi span Rievocazione della figura di Rey Corsi sovraspan Span inverso
<b>Hach</b>	memoria di lavoro	Street's completion test
<b>Geria</b>	<b>Percezione visiva</b>	Copia figura di Rey Copia di disegni
<b>Corn</b>	<b>Abilità visuo-costruttive</b>	Matrici attenzionali Trail Making A, B
<b>Ham</b>	<b>Attenzione</b> selettiva/sostenuta integrazione visuo-motoria	Matrici di Raven PM 47
<b>Che</b>	<b>Ragionamento astratto</b>	Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB) Weigl sorting test torre di Londra
<b>deme</b>	<b>Funzioni esecutive frontali</b> (astrazione, flessibilità mentale, programmazione, sensibilità all'interferenza, controllo dell'inibizione, autonomia dall'ambiente)	Scale: IADL, ADL
	<b>Autonomia funzionale</b>	Colloquio e osservazione clinica Intervista libera ai familiari NeuroPsychiatric Inventory Scala della depressione di Hamilton (HRSD) Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia
	<b>Aspetti emotivo-comportamentali</b>	



# Mini Mental State Examination

(Folstein M.F. et al J.Psychiatr.Res 1975)

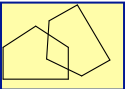
**orientamento**

**memoria**

**attenzione**

**linguaggio**

**prassia**

In che anno siamo?	(0-1)	
In che stagione siamo?	(0-1)	
In che mese siamo?	(0-1)	
Mi dica la data di oggi	(0-1)	
Che giorno della settimana è oggi?	(0-1)	
Mi dica in che Nazione siamo	(0-1)	
In quale regione italiana siamo?	(0-1)	
In quale città ci troviamo?	(0-1)	
Mi dica il nome del luogo dove ci troviamo	(0-1)	
A che piano siamo?	(0-1)	
Far ripetere: "casa, pane, gatto" N.B. Ripetere poi max 6 volte finché esegue correttamente.	(0-3)	
Far contare a ritroso da 100 togliendo 7 per cinque volte 93      86      79      72      65 Oppure far dire all'indietro la parola MONDO: O D N O M	(0-5)	
Chiedere la ripetizione delle tre parole precedenti	(0-3)	
Mostrare un orologio e una matita e chiederne il nome	(0-2)	
Ripeta: " TIGRE CONTRO TIGRE"	(0-1)	
Prenda un foglio con la mano destra, lo pieghi e lo butti a terra	(0-3)	
Legga ed esegua quanto scritto su questo foglio: CHIUDA GLI OCCHI	(0-1)	
Scriva una frase (deve contenere almeno soggetto e verbo)	(0-1)	
Copi questo disegno 	(0-1)	
<b>TOTALE</b>		<b>/30</b>



# MINI-MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION

*Folstein M.F. et al J.Psychiatr.Res 1975*

Valore massimo: 30

Valore normale > 24

Coefficienti di aggiustamento del MMSE per classi di età e educazione nella popolazione italiana (Magni et al, 1996)

<i>Intervallo di età</i>	<i>65-69</i>	<i>70-74</i>	<i>75-79</i>	<i>80-84</i>	<i>85-89</i>
<i>Livello di educazione</i>					
<i>0-4 anni</i>	+0.4	+0.7	+1.0	+1.5	+2.2
<i>5-7 anni</i>	-1.1	-0.7	-0.3	+0.4	+1.4
<i>8-12 anni</i>	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.3	+0.8
<i>13-17 anni</i>	-2.8	-2.3	-1.7	-0.9	+0.3





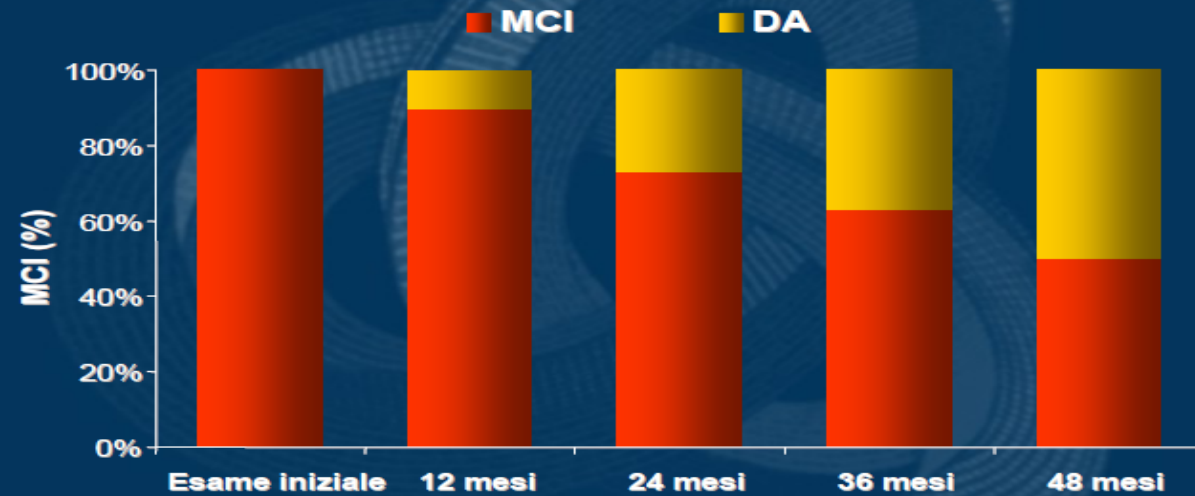
## Criteri diagnostici e relativi strumenti per Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI)

1. **Disturbo di memoria** definito come la presenza di almeno uno dei seguenti:
  - a) riferito direttamente dal soggetto
  - b) riferito dal familiare del soggetto
  - c) riferito dal medico curante
2. **Presenza di tutte le seguenti caratteristiche:**
  - a) assenza di impatto funzionale
  - b) test di cognitiv  globale normali (entro 0.5 deviazioni standard dalla media di soggetti di controllo di pari et  e scolarit )
  - c) test di memoria anormali per l'et  (1.5 deviazioni standard al di sotto della media di soggetti di controllo di pari et  e scolarit )
  - d) assenza di demenza
3. La **diagnosi** viene raggiunta per consenso tra il neurologo, il geriatra, il neuropsicologo, l'infermiere e le altre figure professionali che hanno valutato il soggetto attraverso i seguenti strumenti diagnostici:
  - a) **valutazione clinica**
    - anamnesi (con paziente e familiare)
    - esame obiettivo neurologico
    - Short Test of Mental Status
    - Geriatric Depression Scale di Yesavage
    - Hachinski Ischemic Score
    - Record of Independent Living
  - b) **valutazione neuropsicologica**
    - Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised
    - Wechsler Memory Scale-Revised
    - Auditory Verbal Learning Test
    - Wide-Range Achievement Test-III
  - c) **esami di laboratorio**
    - emocromo
    - VES
    - vitamina B12 e acido folico, funzione tiroidea
    - TPHA
  - d) **esami strumentali**
    - TC o RM encefalica
    - se indicati: puntura lombare, EEG, SPECT

*Da Petersen et al, 1999*



## Tassi annuali di conversione dal deterioramento cognitivo lieve (MCI) alla demenza durante 48 mesi



Da Petersen et al, Arch Neurol 1999; 56: 303-8

### Mild Cognitive Impairment: Prodromal Alzheimer's Disease or Something Else?

William G. Britt III<sup>1</sup>, Anne M. Hansen<sup>2</sup>, Sofia Bhaskerrao<sup>3</sup>, James P. Larsen<sup>3</sup>, Floyd Petersen<sup>4</sup>, April Dickson<sup>5</sup>, Cindy Dickson<sup>5</sup>, Wolff M. Kirsch<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Loma Linda University, Redlands, CA, USA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Statistics, University of California, Riverside, CA, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Medicine, Loma Linda University Health Care, Loma Linda, CA, USA

<sup>4</sup>Health Research Consulting Group, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, USA

<sup>5</sup>Neurosurgery Center for Research, Training, and Education, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, USA





## PUNTEGGIO ISCHEMICO DI HACHINSKI

1) inizio acuto	2
2) deterioramento cognitivo a gradini	1
3) fluttuazione dei sintomi	2
4) confusione notturna	1
5) conservazione relativa della personalità	1
6) depressione	1
7) disturbi somatici (segni e sintomi neurologici non focali)	1
8) labilità emotiva (riso e pianto spastico)	1
9) ipertensione arteriosa	1
10) pregresso ictus cerebrale	2
11) sintomi focali lateralizzati	2
12) segni focali lateralizzati	2
13) segni di aterosclerosi in altri distretti (es., IMA, o arteriopatia obliterante arti inf)	2
<b>PUNTEGGIO TOTALE</b>	<b>/19</b>

Punteggio  $> 7$ : VaD  
Punteggio  $\leq 4$ : degenerativa  
Punteggio = 5-6 : forme miste





## Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)

Yesavage JA et al J Psychiatr Res 1983

		si	no			si	no
1	E' soddisfatto della sua vita?	0	1	16	Si sente spesso abbattuto e triste. adesso?	1	0
2	Ha abbandonato molte delle sue attività e dei suoi interessi?	1	0	17	Trova che la sua condizione attuale sia indegna di lui?	1	0
3	Ritiene che la sua vita sia noiosa?	0	1	18	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	1	0
4	Si annoia spesso?	0	1	19	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	0	1
5	Ha speranza nel futuro?	1	0	20	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	1	0
6	E' tormentato da pensieri di togliersi dalla testa?	1	0	21	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	1	0
7	E' di buon umore per la maggior parte del tempo?	0	1	22	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	0	1
8	Teme che le stia per capitare un guaio brutto?	1	0	23	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	1	0
9	Si sente felice per la maggior parte del tempo?	0	1	24	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	1	0
10	Si sente spesso indifeso?	1	0	25	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	1	0
11	Le capita spesso di essere nervoso?	1	0	26	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	1	0
12	Preferisce stare a casa, piuttosto che fare cose nuove?	0	1	27	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	0	1
13	Si preoccupa frequentemente?	1	0	28	Ha perso interesse per le cose che gli interessavano prima?	1	0
14	Pensa di avere più problemi di memoria della maggior parte delle persone?	1	0	29	Le riesce facile prendere delle decisioni?	0	1
15	Pensa che sia bello stare al mondo, adesso?	0	1	30	ha la mente lucida come prima?	0	1

**Punteggio**  
**0 (non depresso)**  
**30 (massima gravità della depressione)**

**Gravità della depressione**  
**da 0 a 10 assente**  
**da 11 a 16 depressione lieve-moderata**  
**17 o superiore depressione grave**

**Punteggio totale** \_\_\_\_\_/30



## CARATTERISTICHE DISTINTIVE TRA DEMENZA E PSEUDODEMENZA DEPRESSIVA

<b>Demenza</b>	<b>Pseudodemenza depressiva</b>
Insorgenza insidiosa	Insorgenza improvvisa
Progressione lenta	Progressione rapida
Paziente non consapevole	Paziente consapevole
Confabulazioni	Disturbi della memoria
Il paziente sminuisce la disabilità	Enfasi della disabilità
Comportamento congruo all'entità del deficit	Comportamento spesso incongruo all'entità del deficit
Spesso mancanza di risposte	Risposte globali (per esempio «non so»)
Peggioramenti notturni	Non variazioni notturne
Umore incongruo	Umore depresso
Scarsi sintomi vegetativi	Frequenti sintomi vegetativi
Precedenti psichiatrici non frequenti	Precedenti psichiatrici
Rischio di suicidio basso	Rischio di suicidio elevato





# ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE

WWW.ARCHINTERNMED.COM



Table of Contents  
Quality of Care in the US  
Association of Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease  
Diabetes: Medical Record Examination  
and Food Management in Hospital  
Primary Care of Elderly Patients

## PSYCHOLOGIC TESTS APPLIED TO DIABETIC PATIENTS

W. R. MILES, Ph.D.; H. F. ROOT, M.D.

*Arch Intern Med.* 1922;30(6):767-777.

Diabetes is well known to exert an important influence on the central nervous system. Kraus<sup>1</sup> recently summarized the more common neurologic lesions, and the psychoses occasionally associated with diabetes have been the subject of numerous studies.

The diabetic patient, on his own part, complains of loss of memory and of poor ability to concentrate the attention. So far as we are aware, there are no objective data which either substantiate or contradict this clinical picture in reference to attention and memory. We have undertaken to gain some light as to the extent of the impairment if such exists, comparing diabetic patients as a group with controls who are of about the same mental status.





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NAPOLI, 18-20 OTTOBRE 2012



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Endocrine Reviews 29(4):494–511  
Copyright © 2008 by The Endocrine Society  
doi: 10.1210/er.2007-0034

# Cognitive Dysfunction and Diabetes Mellitus

Christopher T. Kodl and Elizabeth R. Seaquist

Summary of cognitive domains that have been found to be negatively affected by type 2 diabetes mellitus



## Memory\*

- Verbal memory
- Visual retention
- Working memory
- Immediate recall
- Delayed recall

## Psychomotor speed\*

- Executive function\*
- Processing speed
- Complex motor function
- Verbal fluency

## Attention

## Depression

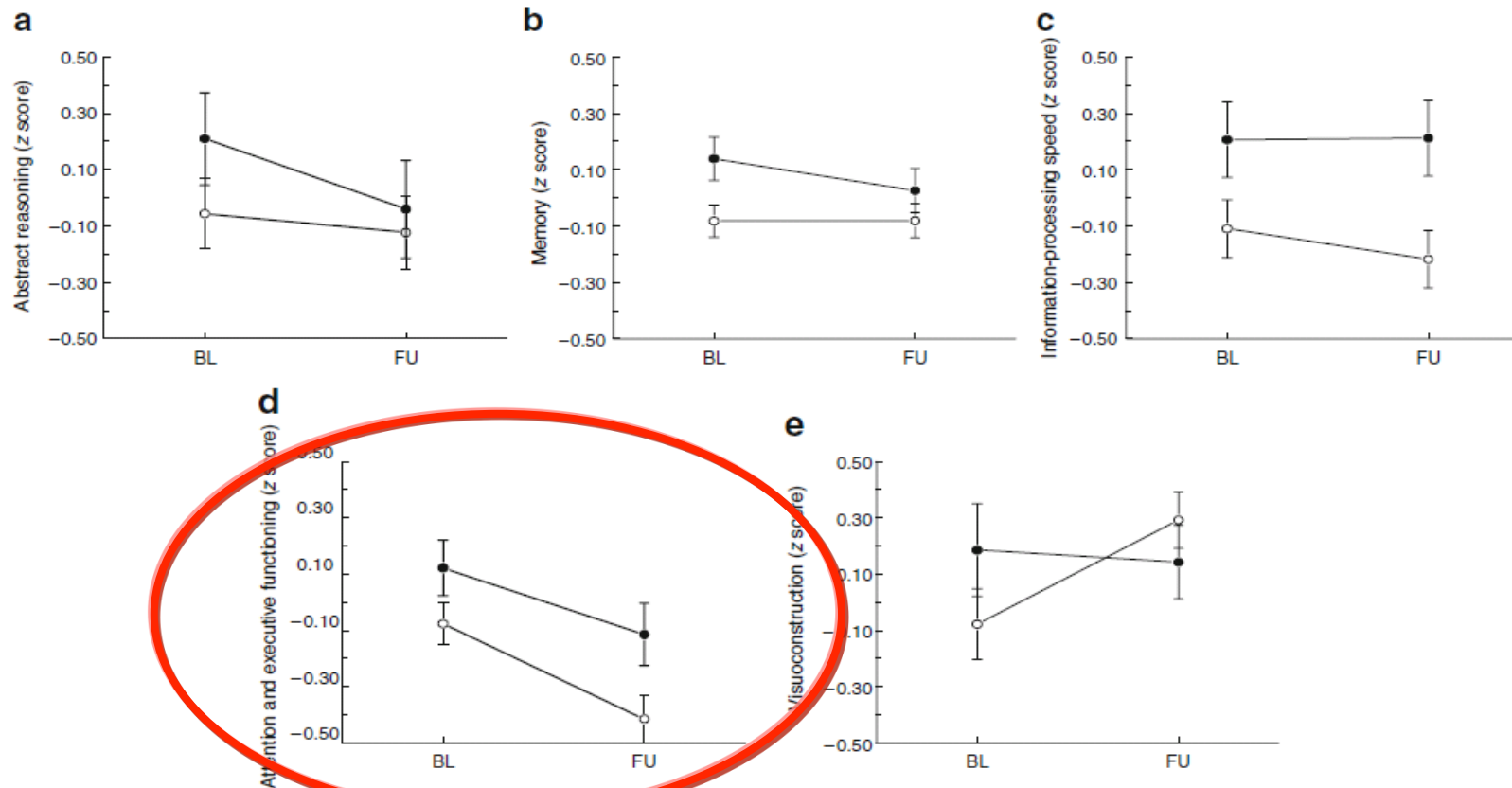
Domains marked by *asterisks* have particularly strong supporting data.



## A 4 YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

type 2 diabetes (white circles)

control group (black circles)

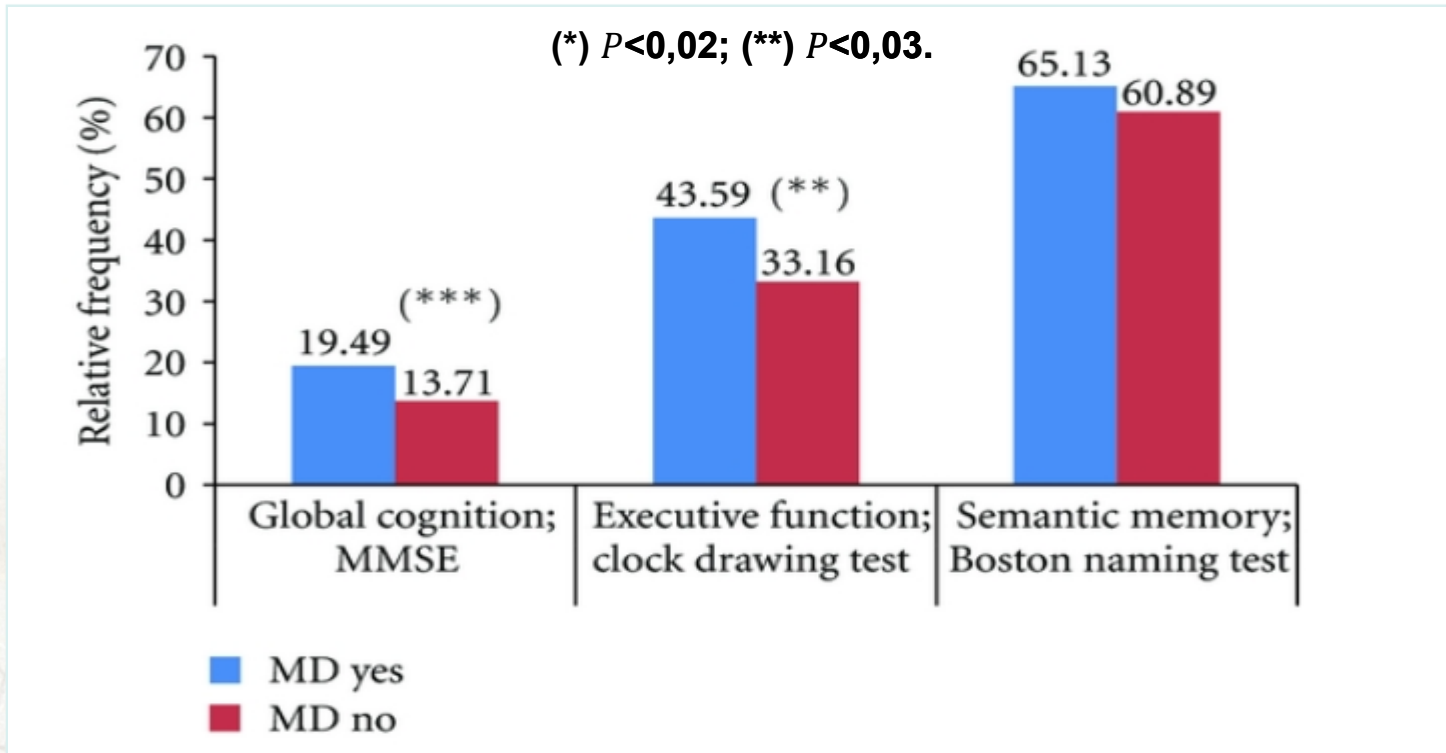


**a** abstract reasoning, main effect of time  $p=0.03$ , main effect of group  $p=0.39$ , time $\times$ group interaction  $p=0.20$ ; **b** memory, main effect of time  $p=0.16$ , main effect of group  $p=0.07$ , time $\times$ group interaction  $p=0.15$ ; **c** information-processing speed, main effect of time  $p=0.28$ , main effect of group  $p=0.02$ , time $\times$ group interaction  $p=0.23$ ; **d** attention and executive functioning, main effect of time  $p<0.001$ , main effect of group  $p=0.04$ , time $\times$ group interaction  $p=0.37$ ; **e** visuoconstruction, main effect of time  $p=0.15$ , main effect of group  $p=0.71$ , time $\times$ group interaction  $p=0.07$ .  $p$  values indicate the results of the repeated-measures ANOVA



## Cognition and Vascular Risk Factors: An Epidemiological Study

Augusto Vicario,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Mildren Del Sueldo,<sup>2,3</sup> Ruth A. Fernández,<sup>3,4</sup> Julio Enders,<sup>3,5</sup> Judith Zilberman,<sup>2,3</sup> and Gustavo H. Cerezo<sup>2,3</sup>



Cognitive tests relative frequencies between Diabetes and non-diabetes participants.

MD:mellitus diabetes





## TMT-A

*Visual motor scanning*

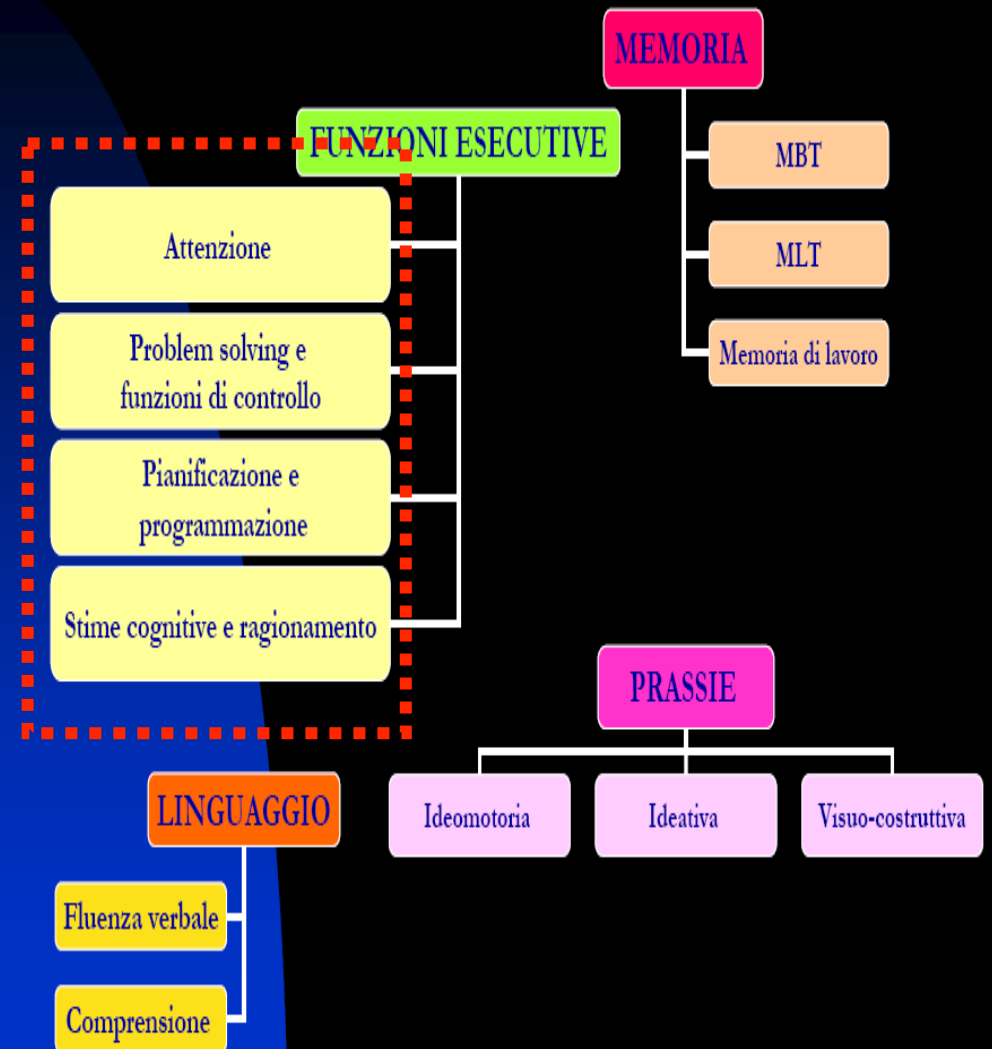
## TMT-B

*Visual motor scanning + cognitive flexibility*

**il solo MMSE non basta**

*Cognitive efficiency*

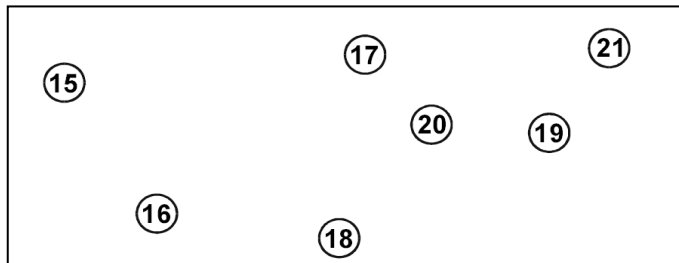
## Le funzioni cognitive



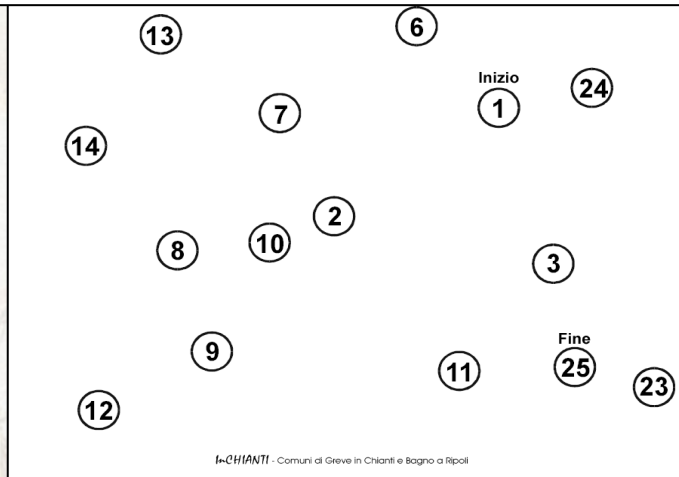


# Trail Making Test

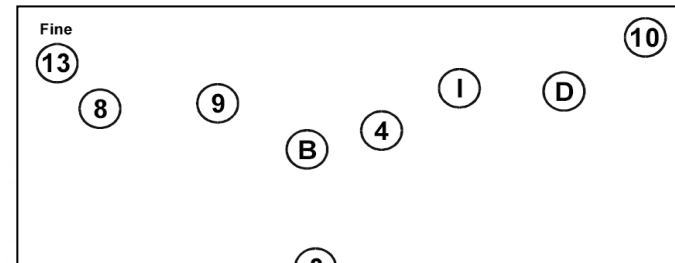
## Part A



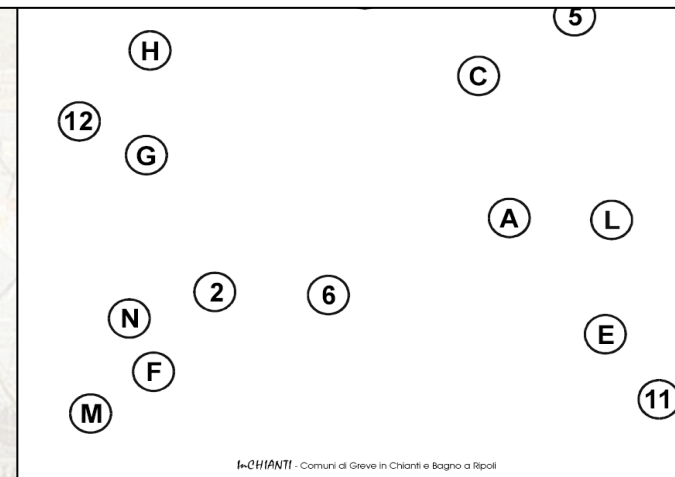
**Abilità visuo-motoria**



## Part B



**Flessibilità cognitiva**





# MOCA test

**MONTREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT (MOCA)  
- ITALIA -**

NOME: \_\_\_\_\_  
Scolarità: \_\_\_\_\_ Data di nascita: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sesso: \_\_\_\_\_ DATA: \_\_\_\_\_

VISUOSPAZIALE / ESECUTIVO										PUNTI
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## Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice

Volume 50, Issue 3, December 2000



### Cognitive dysfunction in older subjects with diabetes mellitus: impact on diabetes self-management and use of care services

Alan J. Sinclair<sup>a</sup>, Alan J. Girling<sup>b</sup>, Antony J. Bayer<sup>c</sup>

**Objective:** To determine whether cognitive impairment is associated with changes in self-care behaviour and use of health and social services in older subjects with diabetes mellitus. **Research design and methods:** This was a community based, case-control study of subjects registered with general practices participating in the All Wales Research into Elderly (AWARE) Diabetes Study. The 396 patients aged 65 years or older with known diabetes mellitus were compared with 393 age- and sex-matched, non-diabetic controls. Adjusted odds ratio estimates of normal performance on Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Clock Drawing Test (numbers and hands) were determined. Information on self-care behaviours and use of services was obtained. **Results:** A total of 283 (71%) diabetic subjects scored 24 or more on MMSE, compared with 323 (88%) of controls (OR 0.54,  $P < 0.0005$ ). The mean (S.D.) scores were 24.5 (5.1) and 25.7 (4.3), respectively (difference between means 1.22; 95% CI 0.56, 1.88;  $P < 0.001$ ). Clock testing demonstrated that 257 (65%) and 286 (72%) diabetic subjects correctly placed the numbers and hands, respectively, compared with 299 (76%) and 329 (84%) of controls (OR 0.59,  $P < 0.001$  and  $P < 0.52$ ,  $P < 0.0005$ , respectively). Both test scores declined with increasing age, earlier school leaving age and deteriorating visual acuity. Of other variables examined, only need for oral hypoglycaemic drugs or insulin, history of stroke, dementia or Parkinson's disease and symptoms of autonomic neuropathy significantly impaired one or more cognitive test scores. The odds ratios (95% CI) for normal cognitive test results in subjects with diabetes after adjusting for all significant variables was 0.74 (0.56, 0.97).  $P = 0.029$  for MMSE scores and 0.63 (0.44, 0.93).

**Conclusions:** Elderly subjects with predominantly Type 2 diabetes mellitus display significant excess of cognitive dysfunction, associated with poorer ability in diabetes self-care and greater dependency. Routine screening of cognition in older subjects with diabetes is recommended.



## Autonomia nelle attività di base della vita quotidiana (ADL)

### A) FARE IL BAGNO (vasca, doccia, spugnature)

- 1- Fa il bagno da solo (entra ed esce dalla vasca da solo)
- 2- Bisogno di assistenza solo nella pulizia una parte corpo (es dorso)
- 3- Ha bisogno di assistenza per più di una parte del corpo

### B) VESTIRSI (prendere i vestiti dall'armadio e/o cassetti, inclusa biancheria intima, vestiti, uso delle allacciature e delle bretelle)

- 1- Prende i vestiti e si veste completamente senza bisogno di assistenza
- 2- Prende i vestiti e si veste senza bisogno di assistenza eccetto che per allacciare le scarpe
- 3- Ha bisogno di assistenza nel prendere i vestiti o nel vestirsi oppure rimane parzialmente o completamente svestito

### C) TOILETTE (andare al bagno per la minzione e l'evacuazione, pulirsi, rivestirsi)

- 1- Va in bagno, si pulisce, si riveste senza bisogno di assistenza (può utilizzare mezzi di supporto come bastone, deambulatore o sedia a rotelle; può usare vaso da notte o comoda svuotandoli al mattino)
- 2- Ha bisogno di assistenza nell'andare in bagno o nel pulirsi o nel rivestirsi o nell'uso del vaso da notte o della comoda
- 3- Non si reca in bagno per l'evacuazione

### D) SPOSTARSI

- 1- Si sposta dentro e fuori dal letto ed in poltrona senza assistenza
- 2- Compie questi trasferimenti se aiutato
- 3- Allettato, non esce dal letto

### E) CONTINENZA di feci e urine

- 1- Controlla completamente feci e urine
- 2- "Incidenti" occasionali
- 3- Necessita di supervisione per il controllo di feci e urine, usa il catetere, e incontinente

### F) ALIMENTAZIONE

- 1- Senza assistenza
- 2- Assistenza solo per tagliare la carne o imburrare il pane
- 3- Assistenza per portare cibo alla bocca o nutrito per via parenterale

<b>CLASSE A</b>	Indipendente in tutte le 6 funzioni
<b>CLASSE B</b>	Indipendente in tutte le funzioni meno una
<b>CLASSE C</b>	Dipendente per il bagno e un'altra funzione
<b>CLASSE D</b>	Dipendente per il bagno, per vestirsi e un'altra funzione
<b>CLASSE E</b>	Indipendente in una funzione e dipendente in 5 funzioni
<b>CLASSE F</b>	Dipendente in tutte le 6 funzioni



## Autonomia nelle attività strumentali della vita quotidiana(IADL)

<b>TELEFONO - Usa il telefono di propria iniziativa</b>	1
Compone solo alcuni numeri ben conosciuti	1
Risponde ma non è capace di comporre il numero	1
Non risponde al telefono	0
<b>ACQUISTI - Fa tutte le proprie spese senza aiuto</b>	1
Fa piccoli acquisti senza aiuto	0
Ha bisogno di essere accompagnato	0
Completamente incapace di fare acquisti	0
<b>PREPARAZIONE CIBO - Organizza, prepara e serve pasti adeguati</b>	1
Prepara pasti adeguati solo se vengono procurati gli ingredienti	0
Scalda pasti preparati o prepara cibi ma non mantiene una dieta adeguata	0
Ha bisogno di avere cibi preparati e serviti	0
<b>GOVERNO CASA – Da solo o con occasionale assistenza (lav.pesanti)</b>	1
Esegue compiti quotidiani leggeri ma non mantiene buon livello pulizia	0
Ha bisogno di aiuto in ogni operazione di governo della casa	0
Non partecipa a nessuna operazione di governo della casa	0
<b>BIANCHERIA – Fa il bucato personalmente e completamente</b>	1
Lava le piccole cose (calze, fazzoletti)	1
Tutta la biancheria deve essere lavata da altri	0
<b>MEZZI TRASPORTO – Si sposta da solo con mezzi pubblici o guida auto</b>	1
Si sposta in taxi ma non usa mezzi di trasporto pubblici	1
Usa i mezzi di trasporto se assistito o accompagnato	0
Può spostarsi solo con taxi o auto e con assistenza	0
Non si sposta per niente	0
<b>USO FARMACI – Prende le medicine che gli sono state prescritte</b>	1
Prende le medicine se sono state preparate in anticipo o in dosi separate	0
Non è in grado di prendere le medicine da solo	0
<b>DENARO – Maneggia le proprie finanze in modo indipendente</b>	1
E' in grado di fare piccoli acquisti	1
E' incapace di maneggiare i soldi	0

Totale funzioni perse.../ 8





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Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice

Volume 61, Issue 1, July, 2003



**Cognitive impairment, physical disability and depressive symptoms in older diabetic patients: the Fremantle Cognition in Diabetes Study**

David G. Bruce<sup>a</sup>, Genevieve P. Casey<sup>a</sup>, Valerie Grange<sup>a</sup>, Roger C. Clarnette<sup>b</sup>, Osvaldo P. Almeida<sup>c</sup>, Jonathan K. Foster<sup>d</sup>, Franklyn J. Ives<sup>e</sup>, Timothy M.E. Davis<sup>a</sup>

**Physical disability assessed by ADL**

	All	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years
Independent (Score 100)	47.0%	50.9%	47.8%	33.3%
Slight dependence (91-99)	35.5%	36.8%	33.3%	38.5%
Moderate dependence (81-90)	15.2%	11.3%	14.5%	25.6%
Severe dependence (71-60)	2.3%	0.9%	4.3%	2.6%
<i>Commonest difficulties:</i>				
Stair climbing	37.6%	34.0%	40.0%	43.6%
Bladder control	26.6%	24.8%	20.3%	31.0%
Ambulation	13.8%	8.6%	18.6%	12.9%
Bowel control	11.2%	10.5%	10.5%	12.9%

**Depression scores and symptoms elicited using the EBAS-DEP (possible range of scores 0-8/8)**

<i>Scores</i>	
0	35.6%
1	24.2%
2	16.9%
3	9.1%
4+	14.2%
<i>Symptoms</i>	
Do you worry? (past month)	47.0%
Been sad/depressed in past month?	35.2%
Felt life not worth living?	11.9%
Bleak about future?	13.2%
Felt rather be dead in past month?	7.8%
Do not enjoy things as much?	21.1%
If not, is it because you are nervous or depressed?	7.8%
Not very happy or not happy at all?	7.8%



## UCLA Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) (Cummings JL et al Neurology 1994)

	N.A.	Frequenza (a)					Gravità (b)			a x b	Distress					
Deliri	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Allucinazioni	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Agitazione	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Depressione/disforia	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Ansia	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Euforia/esaltazione	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Apatia/indifferenza	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Disinibizione	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Irritabilità/labilità	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Attività motoria	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Sonno	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Disturbi dell'appetito e dell'alimentazione	[ ]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	_____	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
		12X4=48					12X3=36			84	12X5=60					

**Frequenza**  
0=mai  
1=raramente  
2=talvolta  
3=frequentemente  
4=quasi costantemente

**Gravità**  
1=lieve (non producono disturbo al paziente)  
2=moderata (comportano disturbo per il paziente)  
3=severa (richiedono la somministrazione di farmaci; sono molto disturbanti per il paziente).

**Stress emotivo o psicologico**  
0= Nessuno  
1= Minimo  
2= Lieve  
3= Moderato  
4= Severo  
5= Grave



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Copyright © 2008 by The Endocrine Society  
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# Cognitive Dysfunction and Diabetes Mellitus

Christopher T. Kodl and Elizabeth R. Seaquist

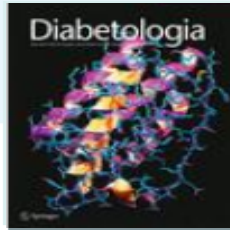


## Summary of modalities for assessment of cognitive dysfunction in patients with diabetes

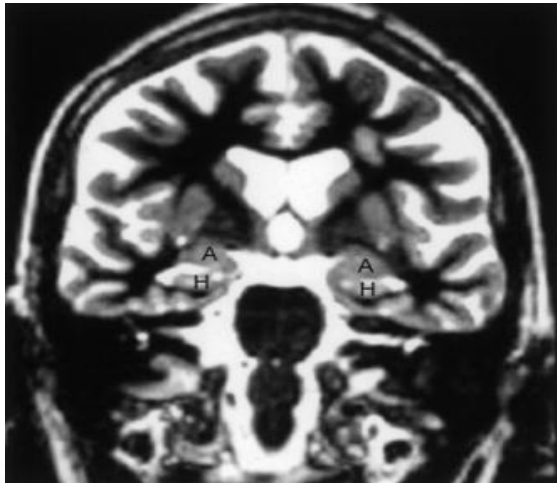
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Neurocognitive testing  
Evoked response potentials  
EEG  
MRI  
fMRI  
SPECT  
PET

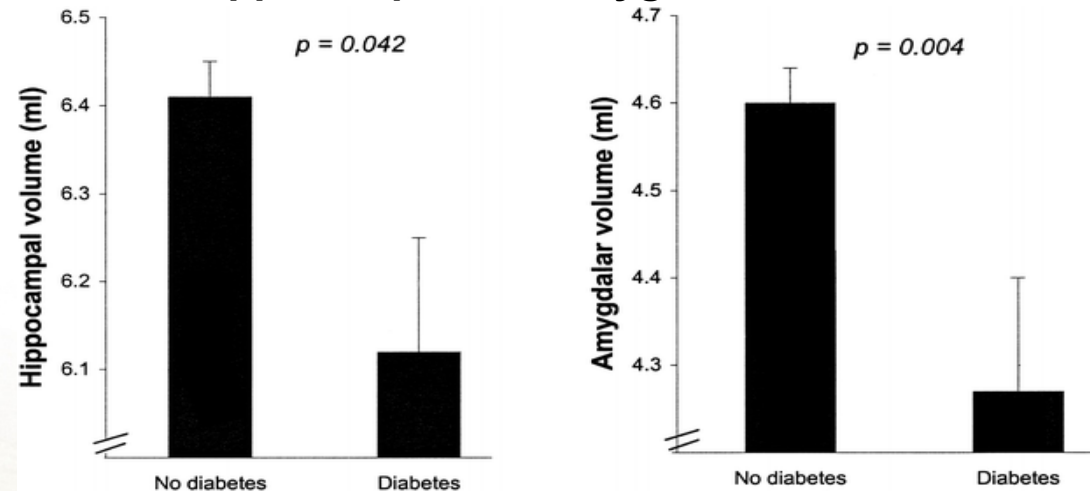




## Subjects with diabetes mellitus had smaller hippocampal and amygdala volumes on MRI



Coronal MRI slice on which the hippocampus (H) and amygdala (A) are depicted



Hippocampal volumes and amygdala volumes on brain MRI in participants with diabetes ( $n=41$ ) and without diabetes ( $n=465$ ). Volumes are adjusted for age and sex and normalised to average head size

Difference adjusted for	Volume difference between participants with and without diabetes mellitus, ml (95% CI)			
	Hippocampus <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>	Amygdala <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>
Age and sex	-0.28 (-0.55 to -0.01)	0.042	-0.33 (-0.55 to -0.11)	0.004
Age, sex, and carotid atherosclerosis	-0.27 (-0.55 to 0.00)	0.053	-0.32 (-0.54 to -0.10)	0.005
Age, sex, white matter lesions and infarcts on MRI	-0.27 (-0.54 to 0.00)	0.053	-0.33 (-0.56 to -0.11)	0.003

Although subjects with diabetes mellitus had more vascular disease, accounting for markers of vascular disease did not change the association between diabetes and hippocampal or amygdala volumes



## Clinical analysis of cognitive function in diabetic patients by MMSE and SPECT

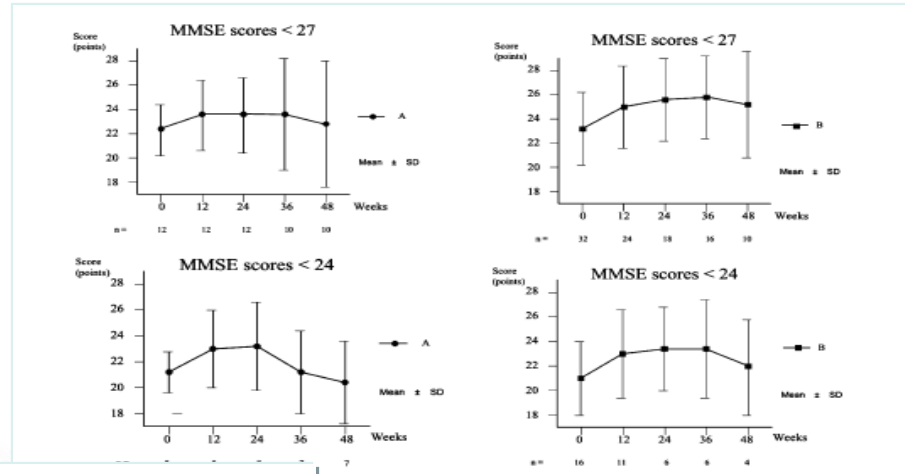
Hirokatsu Niwa<sup>a,\*</sup>, Chika Koumoto<sup>a</sup>, Tohru Shiga<sup>b</sup>, Jun Takeuchi<sup>a</sup>,  
Shinya Mishima<sup>a</sup>, Tatsujiro Segawa<sup>a</sup>, Toshiya Atsumi<sup>a</sup>,  
Chikara Shimizu<sup>a</sup>, Takao Koike<sup>a</sup>, Narihito Yoshioka<sup>a</sup>

### Clinical characteristic of patients

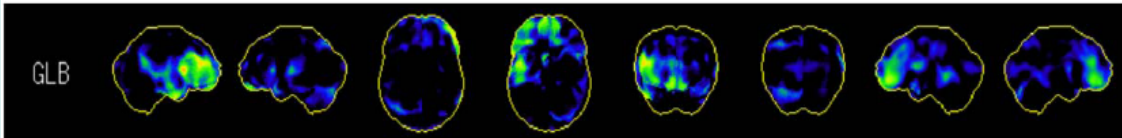
	Subjects (n)	Subjects examined with SPECT (n)
Men/women	49/43	16/19
Age (years)	72.6 ± 4.6	72.8 ± 8.5
Disease duration (years)	15.7 ± 9.4	16.4 ± 9.4
Retinopathy (none/ simple/proliferating)	70/10/12	19/6/5
Nephropathy (stage 2/3A/3B/4)	30/4/3/2	11/2/3/1
Neuropathy	43	13
Hypertension	56	21
Hyperlipidemia	48	18
Ischemic heart disease	17	8
Cerebrovascular disorder	22	14

### medicated group (A)

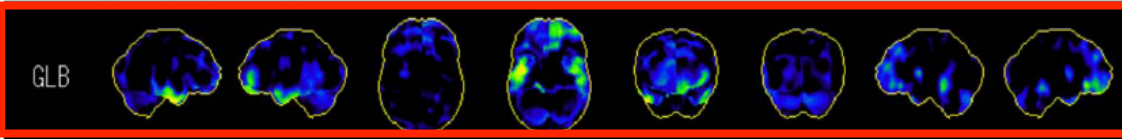
### untreated group (B)



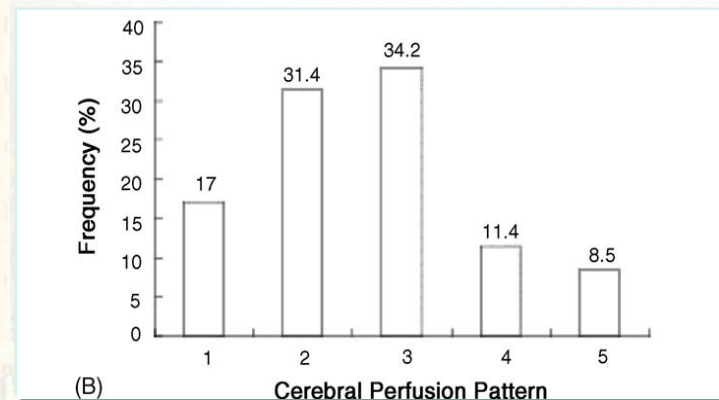
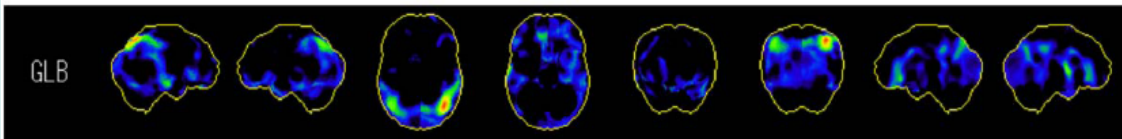
### Asymmetrical hypoperfusion pattern



### Front-temporal hypoperfusion pattern



### Parieto-temporal hypoperfusion pattern



- A) SPECT (3D-SSP) images showing abnormal cerebral blood flow patterns;  
B) Parieto-temporal hypoperfusion pattern (1), asymmetrical hypoperfusion pattern (2), fronto-temporal hypoperfusion pattern (3), unclassifiable (4) and no detectable abnormalities (5)



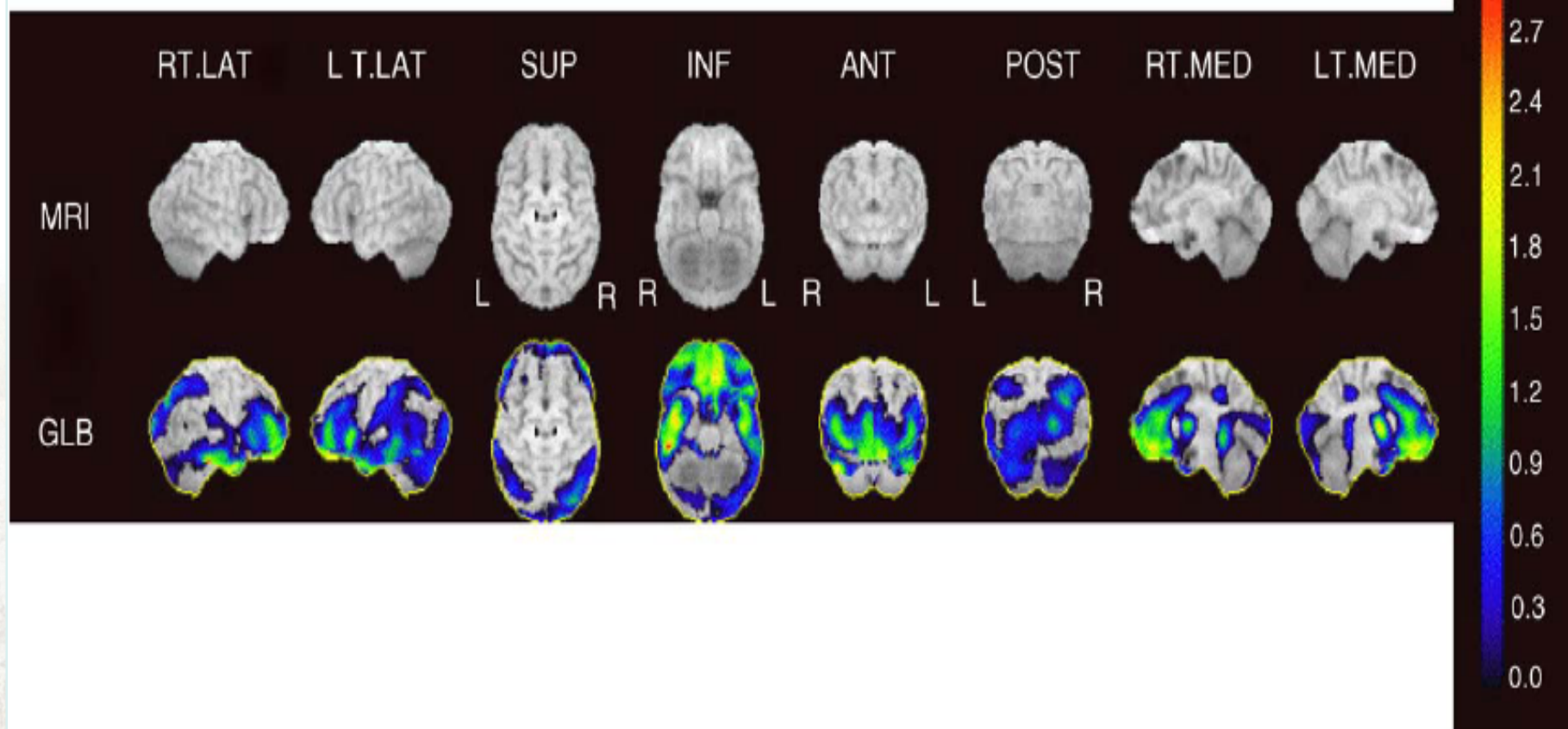
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## Clinical analysis of cognitive function in diabetic patients by MMSE and SPECT

Hirokatsu Niwa <sup>a,\*</sup>, Chika Koumoto <sup>a</sup>, Tohru Shiga <sup>b</sup>, Jun Takeuchi <sup>a</sup>,  
Shinya Mishima <sup>a</sup>, Tatsujiro Segawa <sup>a</sup>, Toshiya Atsumi <sup>a</sup>,  
Chikara Shimizu <sup>a</sup>, Takao Koike <sup>a</sup>, Narihito Yoshioka <sup>a</sup>

DIABETES 2006  
RESEARCH AND  
CLINICAL PRACTICE

### Analysis indicated bilateral cerebral perfusion reduction in the temporal lobes in diabetic patients







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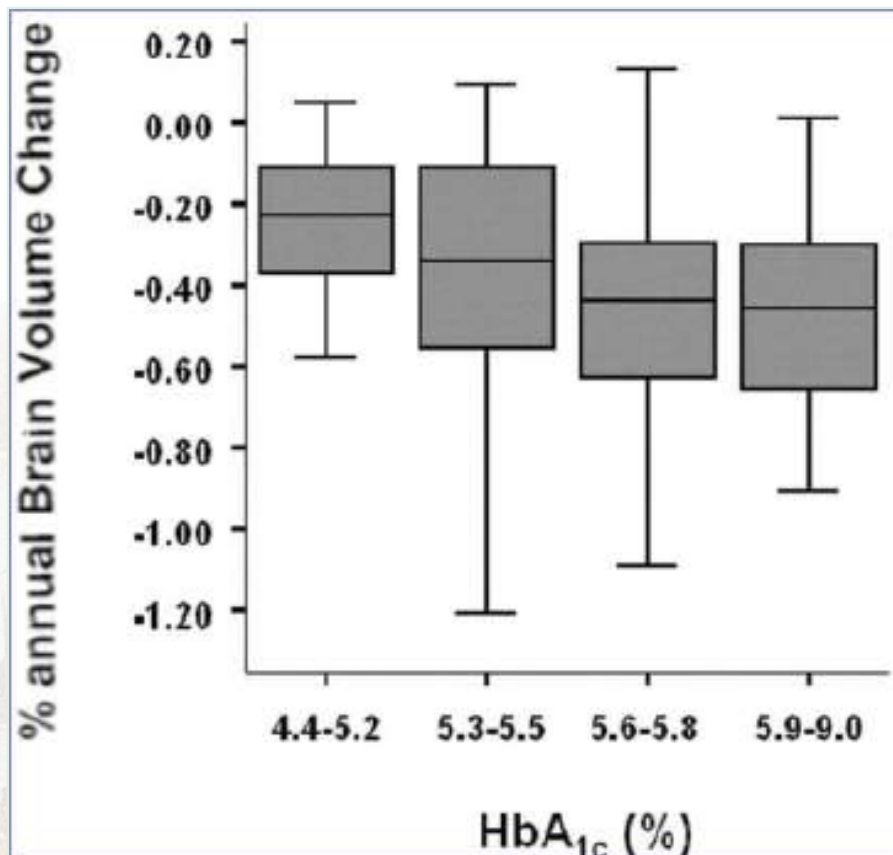


# Ruolo del controllo glicemico nel determinismo del grado di declino cognitivo



## Association between glycated hemoglobin A (HbA1c) by quartile and rate of brain atrophy

Enzinger, C. et al. Neurology 2005;64:1704-1711



Box plots demonstrate significant differences in brain atrophy rates by quartiles of HbA1c levels ( $p = 0.0001$ ).

HbA1c = chronicity of hyperglycemia, marker of glucose control



## Relationship Between Baseline Glycemic Control and Cognitive Function in Individuals With Type 2 Diabetes and Other Cardiovascular Risk Factors

The Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes-Memory in Diabetes (ACCORD-MIND) trial

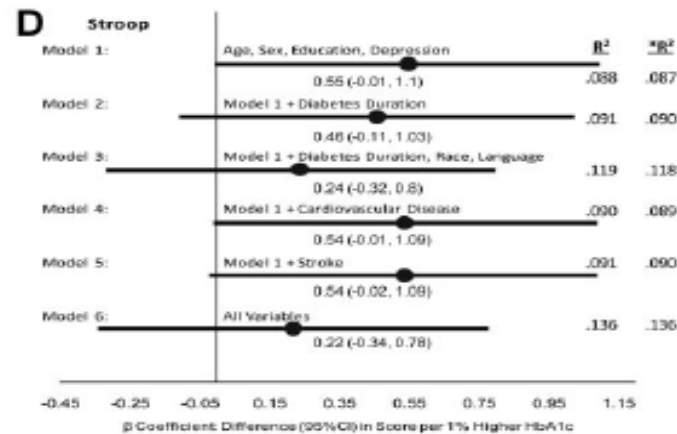
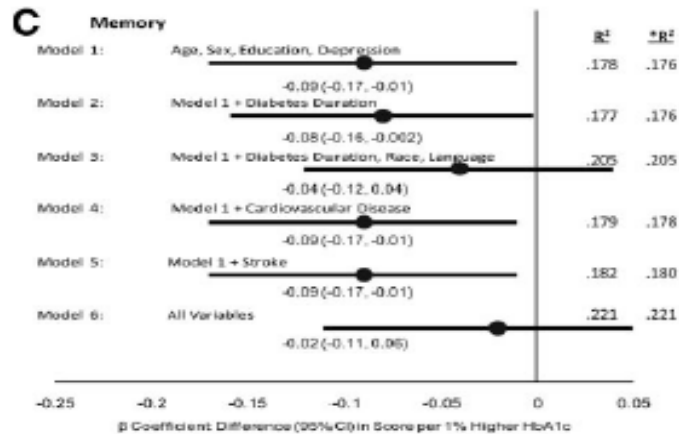
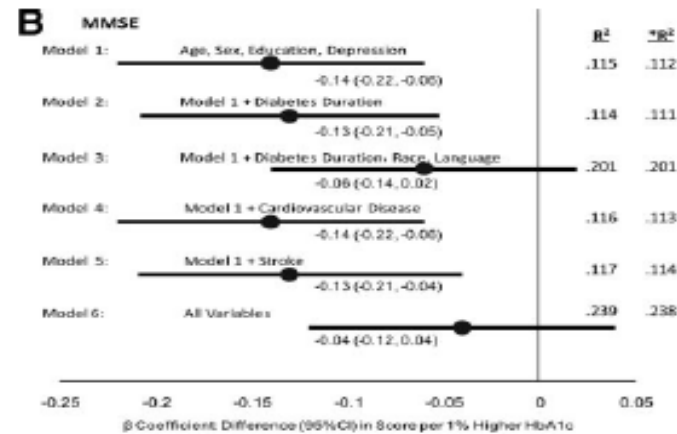
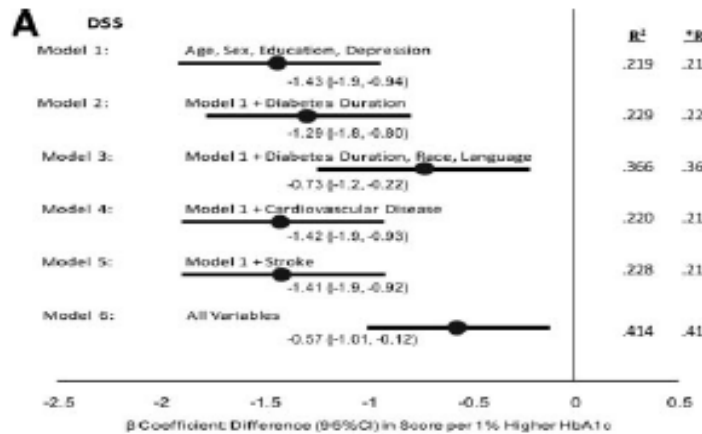
TALI CUKIERMAN-YAFFE, MD, MSc<sup>1,2</sup>  
HERTZEL C. GERSTEIN, MD, MSc<sup>2</sup>  
JEFF D. WILLIAMSON, MD, MPH<sup>3</sup>  
RONALD M. LAZAR, PHD<sup>4</sup>  
LAURA LOVATO, MS<sup>5</sup>  
MICHAEL E. MILLER, PHD<sup>5</sup>  
LAURA H. COKER, PHD<sup>6</sup>  
ANNE MURRAY, MD<sup>7</sup>

MARK D. SULLIVAN, MD, PHD<sup>8</sup>  
SANTICA M. MARCOVINA, PHD, SCD<sup>9</sup>  
LENORE J. LAUNER, PHD<sup>10</sup>  
FOR THE ACTION TO CONTROL  
CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN DIABETES-  
MEMORY IN DIABETES (ACCORD-  
MIND) INVESTIGATORS\*

**CONCLUSIONS** — Higher A1C levels are associated with lower cognitive function in individuals with diabetes. The effect of glucose lowering on cognitive function will be determined by the ongoing ACCORD-MIND trial.

*Diabetes Care* 32:221–226, 2009

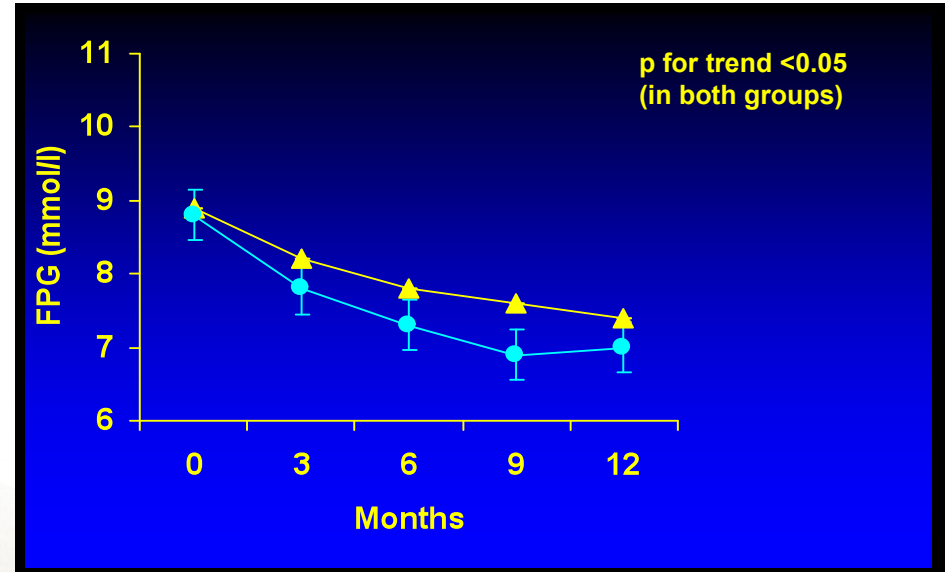
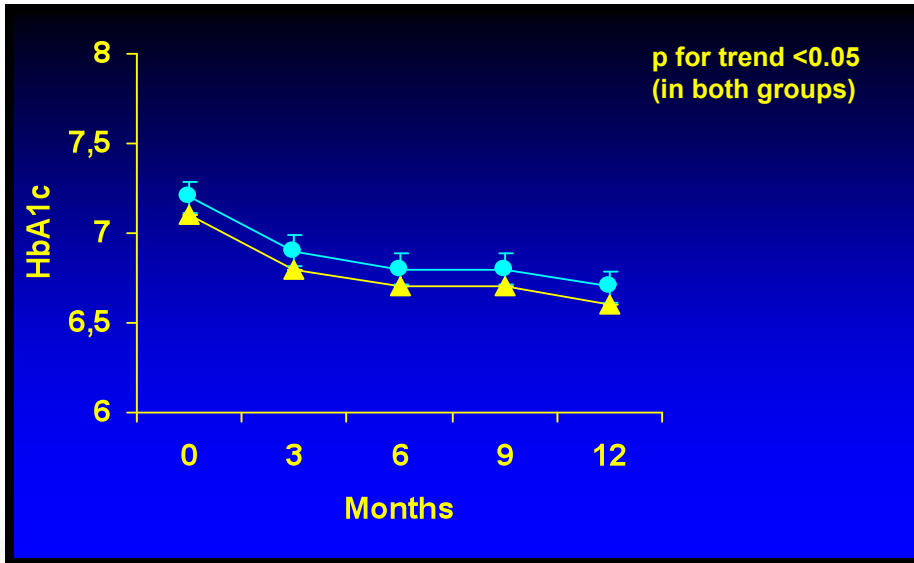
The associations between a 1% increase in A1C (percentage) and test scores on four different measures of cognitive function (and their 95% CIs) after adjustment for different baseline characteristics







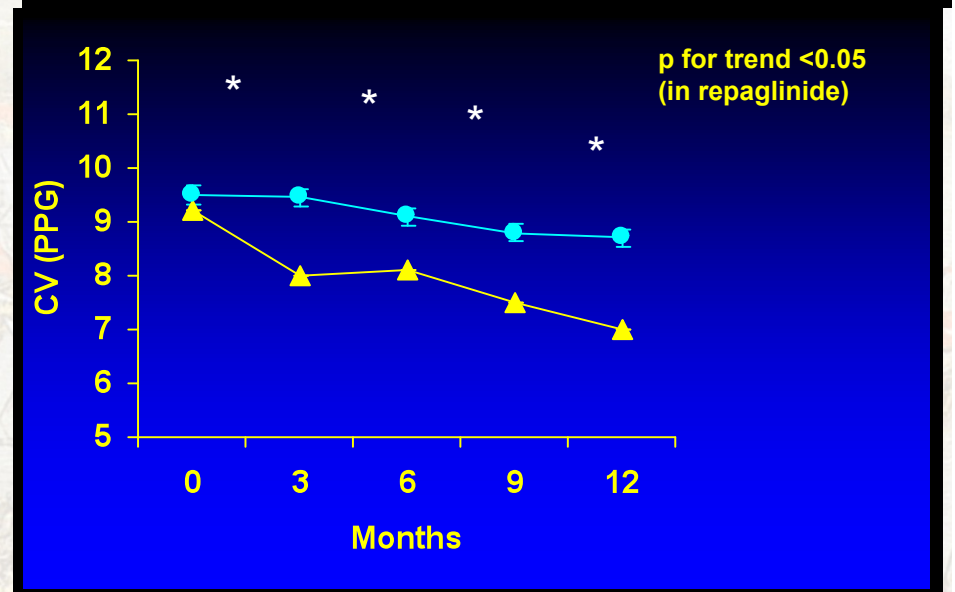


A.M. Abbatecola, MD; M.R. Rizzo, MD; M. Barbieri, MD; R. Grella, MD; A. Arciello, MD; M.T. Laieta, MD;  
R. Acampora, MD; N. Passariello, MD; F. Cacciapuoti, MD; and G. Paolisso, MD



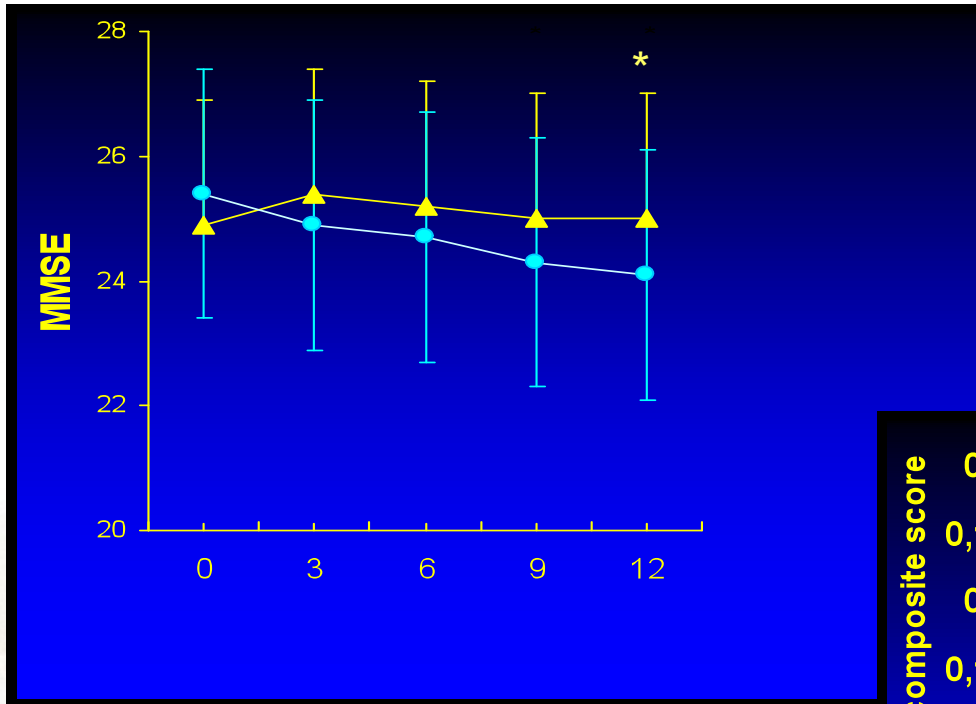
 **Glibenclamide**

 **Repaglinide**

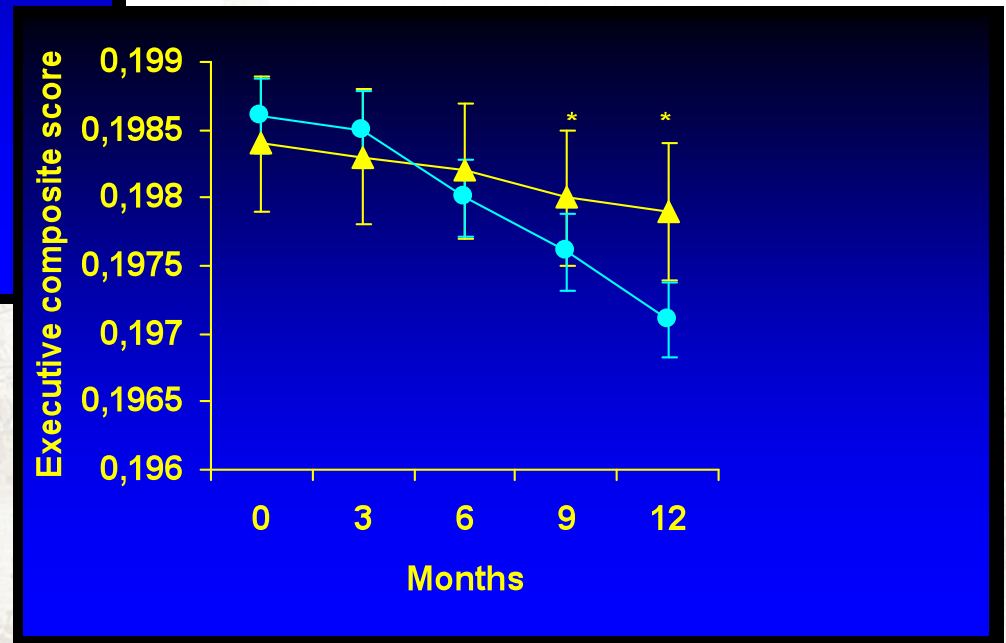




A.M. Abbatecola, MD; M.R. Rizzo, MD; M. Barbieri, MD; R. Grella, MD; A. Arciello, MD; M.T. Laieta, MD;  
R. Acampora, MD; N. Passariello, MD; F. Cacciapuoti, MD; and G. Paolisso, MD



## Cambiamento delle funzioni cognitive nel periodo di follow-up



● Glibenclamide

▲ Repaglinide



A.M. Abbatecola, MD; M.R. Rizzo, MD; M. Barbieri, MD; R. Grella, MD; A. Arciello, MD; M.T. Laieta, MD;  
R. Acampora, MD; N. Passariello, MD; F. Cacciapuoti, MD; and G. Paolisso, MD

## Cognitive change over time within each treatment group

	Baseline	3 m	6 m	9 m	12 m	p
<b>MMSE</b>						
<i>Glibenclamide</i>	25.4 ± 2.5	24.9 ± 2.3	24.7 ± 2.4	24.3 ± 2.5	24.1 ± 2.2	<b>0.080</b>
<i>Repaglinide</i>	24.9 ± 2.5	25.4 ± 2.4	25.2 ± 2.5	25.0 ± 2.4	25.0 ± 2.5	NS
<b>Composite score</b>						
<i>Glibenclamide</i>	0.1987 ± 0.009	0.1986 ± 0.009	0.1984 ± 0.008	0.1974 ± 0.008	0.1970 ± 0.010	<b>0.075</b>
<i>Repaglinide</i>	0.1988 ± 0.010	0.1987 ± 0.0010	0.1986 ± 0.009	0.1985 ± 0.010	0.1987 ± 0.009	NS

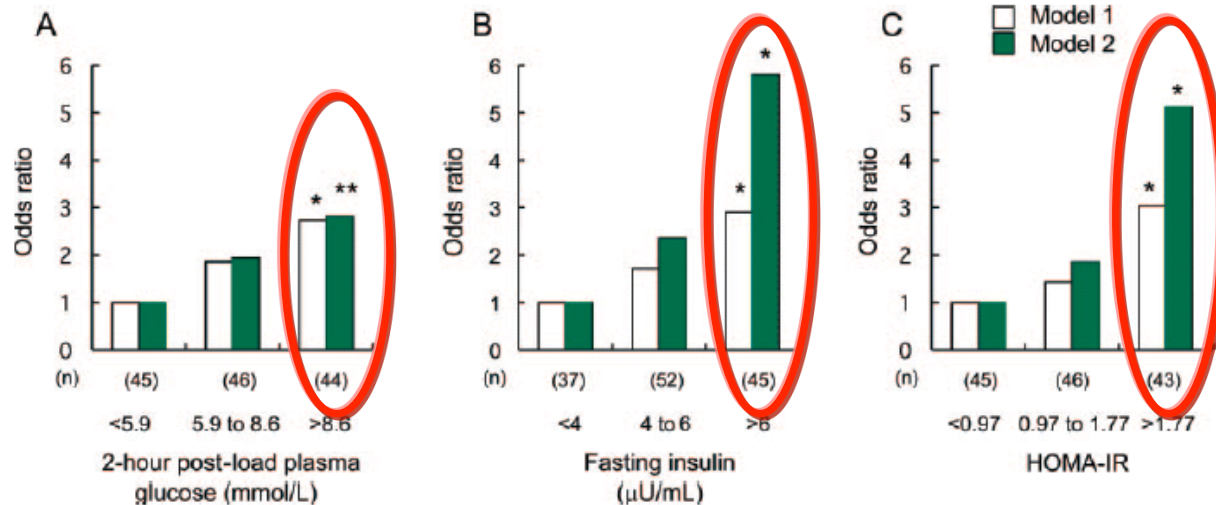
**After adjusting for HbA1c, CV-FPG and CV-PPG**





## Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for the presence vs absence of neuritic plaques and neurofibrillary tangles in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

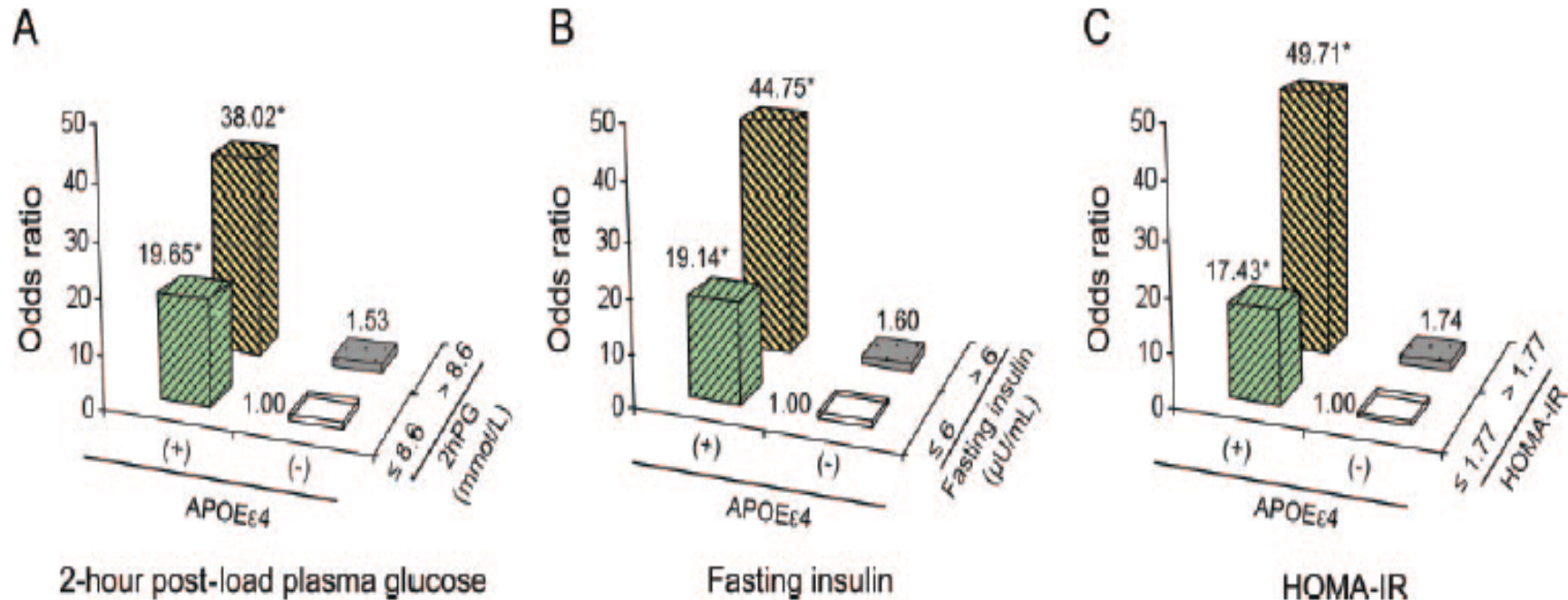
135 autopsie 1998-2003	OR for presence of NPs (CERAD score 1-3 vs 0)				OR for presence of NFTs (Braak stage I-VI vs 0)			
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 1		Model 2	
	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value
Fasting plasma glucose, mmol/L	1.33 (0.86-2.04)	0.20	1.41 (0.88-2.26)	0.15	1.31 (0.72-2.37)	0.38	1.35 (0.74-2.47)	0.33
2-hour post-load plasma glucose, mmol/L	1.66 (1.04-2.63)	0.03	1.71 (1.04-2.80)	0.03	1.58 (0.85-2.93)	0.15	1.67 (0.88-3.17)	0.12
Fasting insulin, $\mu$ U/mL	1.61 (1.04-2.48)	0.03	2.03 (1.11-3.70)	0.02	1.05 (0.62-1.79)	0.85	1.06 (0.55-2.04)	0.86
HOMA-IR	1.67 (1.08-2.59)	0.02	2.11 (1.18-3.79)	0.01	1.14 (0.66-1.98)	0.64	1.19 (0.62-2.30)	0.60



Odds ratios for each tertile of glucose (A), insulin (B), and HOMA-IR (C) vs the lowest tertile for the presence of neuritic plaques



## Odds ratios for the presence of neuritic plaques according to diabetes-related risk factors and *APOE* genotype



Adjusted for age, sex, and total cholesterol. The numbers in the figure are odds ratios vs the reference group (*APOE* 4 noncarrier and lower level of glucose [A], insulin [B], or HOMA-IR [C]).  
\* $p$  0.05 vs reference group. 2hPG 2-hour post-load plasma glucose; HOMA-IR homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance



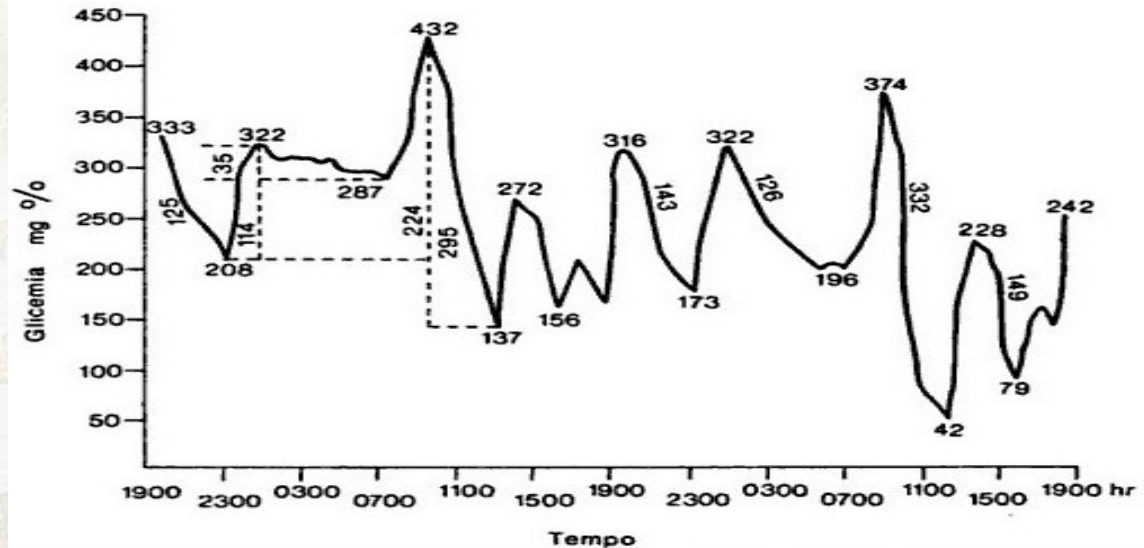


## MAGE: Mean amplitude of glycemc excursions

### CALCOLO DEL MAGE IN UN SOGGETTO DIABETICO

Giorno	Picco glicemico (mg/100 ml)	Nadir della glicemia (mg/100 ml)	Ampiezza della escursione glicemica (mg/100 ml)	DS (deviazione standard)
1	333	208	125	62
	432	137	295	
	272	156	116	
2	316	173	143	74
	322	196	126	
	374	42	332	
	228	79	149	
Totale = 1.286				

$$\text{MAGE} = 1.286/7 = 184.$$







Diabetes Care 33:2169–2174, 2010

## Relationships Between Daily Acute Glucose Fluctuations and Cognitive Performance Among Aged Type 2 Diabetic Patients

MARIA ROSARIA RIZZO, MD, PHD<sup>1</sup>  
RAFFAELE MARFELLA, MD, PHD<sup>1</sup>  
MICHELANGELA BARBIERI, MD, PHD<sup>1</sup>  
VIRGINIA BOCCARDI, MD<sup>1</sup>

FRANCESCO VESTINI, MD<sup>1</sup>  
BIAGIO LETTIERI, MD<sup>2</sup>  
SILVESTRO CANONICO, MD<sup>3</sup>  
GIUSEPPE PAOLISSO, MD, PHD<sup>1</sup>

n	121
Variables	
Age (years)	78 ± 6.7
<i>Microalbuminuria</i>	16 (13)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	27.1 ± 0.8
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	145 ± 6.1
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	85 ± 3.8
Diabetes duration (years)	7.8 ± 3.1
Risk factors	
Hypertension	30 (25)
Hypercholesterolemia	13 (11)
Smokers	13 (11)
Previous CVD	38 (24)
Metabolic profile	
Fasting glycemia (mg/dl)	153 ± 10.3
2-h PPG (mg/dl)	198 ± 27.4
A1C (%)	7.9 ± 0.3
MAGE (mg/dl glucose)	71 ± 19
Fasting insulin (pmol/l)	170 ± 55
Postmeal insulin (pmol/l)	398 ± 100
Cognitive function	
MMSE	26.1 ± 1.3
TMT-A (s)	83 ± 34
TMT-B (s)	187 ± 85
DIFF B-A (s)	103 ± 35
DSP-Backward	7.06 ± 1.76
DSP-Forward	5.83 ± 0.74
Verbal fluency	25.7 ± 4.49
Intimal media thickness (mm)	0.77 ± 0.2



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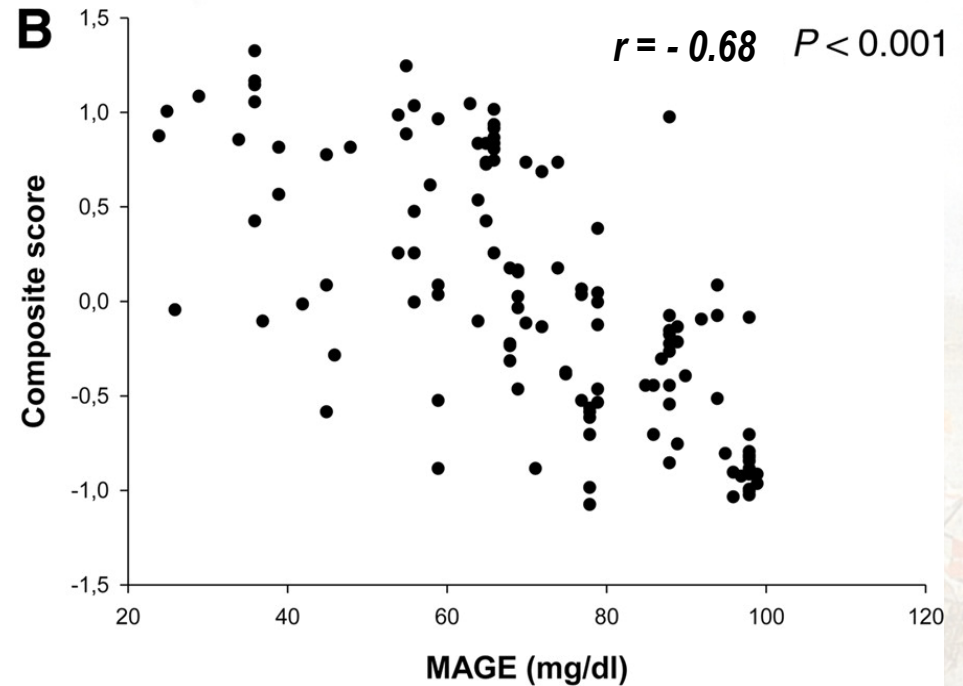
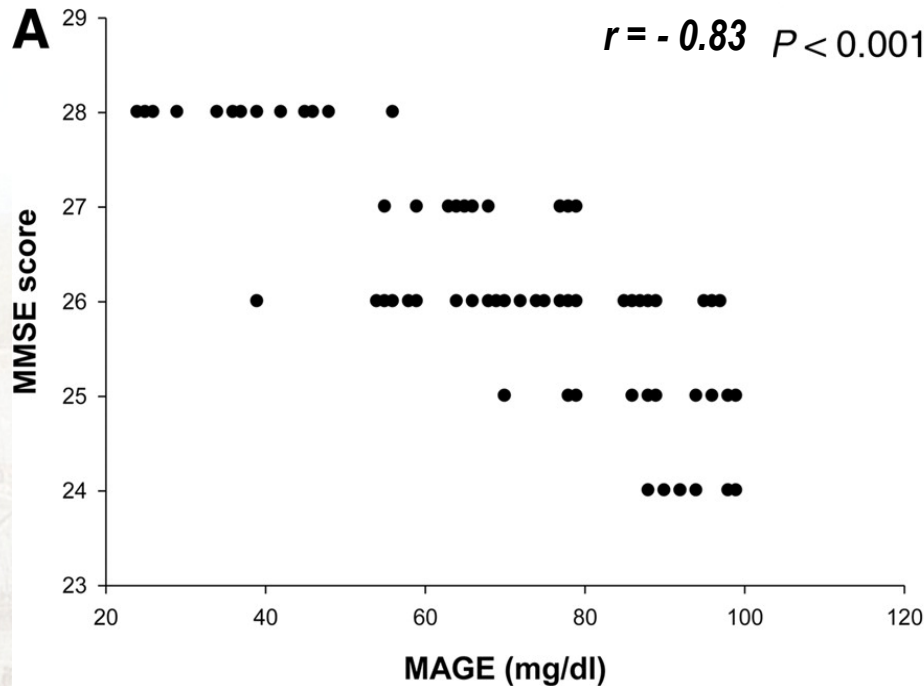
# Relationships Between Daily Acute Glucose Fluctuations and Cognitive Performance Among Aged Type 2 Diabetic Patients

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BIAGIO LETTIERI, MD<sup>2</sup>  
SILVESTRO CANONICO, MD<sup>3</sup>  
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Diabetes Care 33:2169–2174, 2010

## Relationship between MMSE, cognitive composite score and MAGE



Composite score TMTA; TMTB; DIFFBA; DSP FORWARD; DSP BACKWARD; VERBAL FLUENCY

Z score: individual value - mean value/SD

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## Linear multivariate analyses with MMSE and Composite score as dependent variable

For MMSE : R<sup>2</sup>= 0.77  
For Composite Score : R<sup>2</sup>= 0.44

	MMSE					Composite score					
	B	SEM	β	t	P value	B	SEM	β	t	P value	
<b>MODEL 3</b>	<b>MMSE</b>					<b>Composite Score</b>					
Age									1.572	0.119	
Sex									1.692	0.094	
BMI									-2.68	0.031	
WHR									-0.597	0.552	
Drug intake									-0.491	0.625	
Physical activity									1.38	0.168	
MAGE									-6.57	0.000	
<b>Model 2</b>											
Age											
Gender	.190	.127	.080	1.49	.139	.774	.357	.182	2.16	.033	
Sex									1.64	0.104	
BMI	BMI	-.059	.020	-.160	-2.98	.004	-.025	.056	-.038	-.454	.651
WHR	WHR	-1.23	.789	-.083	-1.56	.121	-2.69	2.217	-.102	-1.216	.227
Drug intake	WHR								-0.468	0.641	
Physical activity	Drug intake	-.056	.122	-.023	-.463	.644	-.176	.342	-.041	-.513	.609
MAGE	Physical activity	.005	.065	.004	.075	.940	.212	.182	.093	1.161	.248
SBP											
DBP											
<b>Model 1</b>											
Age											
Sex											
BMI	PAS	-.005	.003	-.071	-1.424	.158	-.004	.010	-.031	-.394	.695
WHR	PAD	-.008	.007	-.058	-1.168	.246	-.017	.019	-.067	-.858	.393
Drug intake											
Physical activity	HbA1c	-.037	.080	-.027	-.458	.648	-.084	.225	-.034	-.372	.711
MAGE	PP glucose	-.006	.002	-.167	-2.581	.011	-.028	.009	-.205	-2.37	.025
SBP	Glucose	-.003	.003	-.078	-1.302	.196	.010	.007	.129	1.375	.172
DBP											
A1C											
PPG											
Glucose											

For MMSE: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.73 (model 1); R<sup>2</sup> = 0.73 (model 2); R<sup>2</sup> = 0.77 (model 3). For composite score: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.40 (model 1); R<sup>2</sup> = 0.41 (model 2); R<sup>2</sup> = 0.44 (model 3). SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.





## Conclusioni

- **Il declino cognitivo dovrebbe (e può) essere incluso nelle complicanze del diabete, insieme a retinopatia, neuropatia, nefropatia, e malattie cardiovascolari**
- **Necessita una maggiore comprensione della storia naturale di questa complicanza del diabete e dei meccanismi responsabili del suo sviluppo magari utilizzando, oltre ai test psicometrici, nuove metodiche biochimiche e tecniche di imaging**
- **Anche se i reali meccanismi attraverso i quali l'iperglicemia altera la struttura e la funzione cerebrale sono in parte chiariti, anche se il controllo glicemico è di buon effetto terapeutico, come suggerito da numerosi studi, sono necessari più studi prospettici**