

"IMPACT OF METABOLIC CONTROL ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ELDERLY DIABETICS"

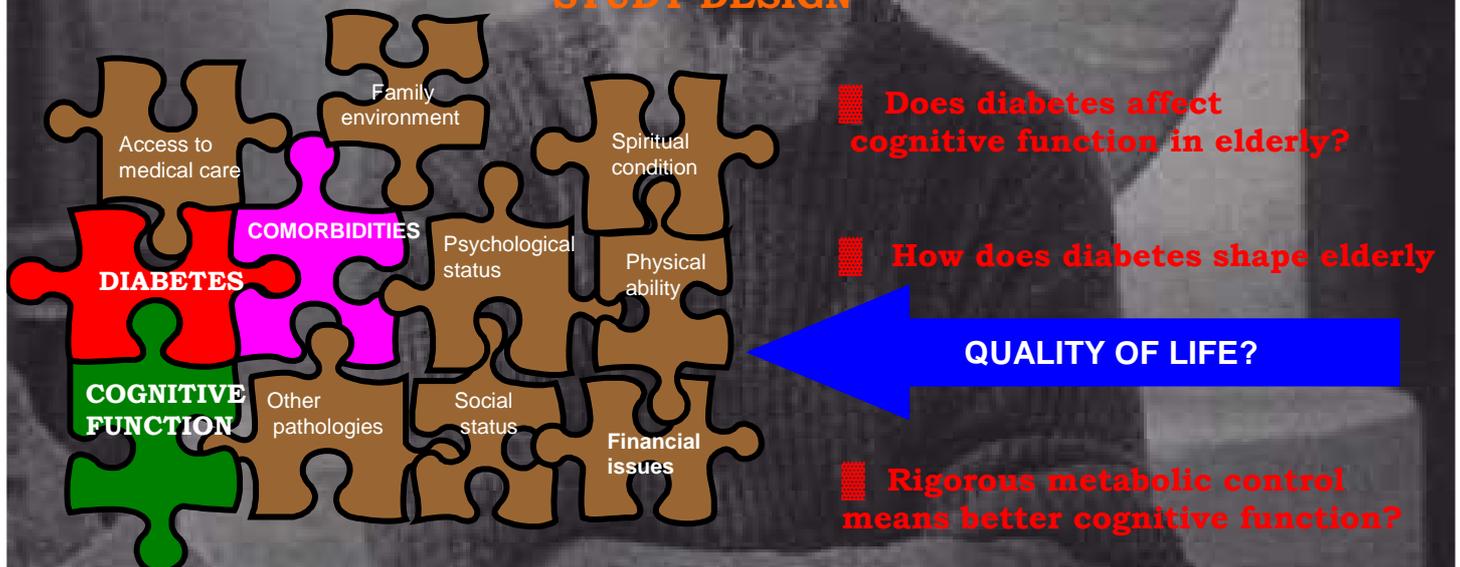
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BACKGROUND

- prevalence of diabetes in Europe is 10-20% in subjects over 60 years old (7)
- prevalence of type 2 diabetes increases with age, especially in Europe (8)
- the number of elderly diabetics will be more than double in the next 20 years (3,6)
- ▶ diabetes could affect cognitive function and have a great impact on elderly quality of life
- ▶ results from studies on relationship between diabetes and cognitive function in elderly are inconsistent and contradictory (1,2,4,5)

STUDY DESIGN



- prospective, cohort type of study
- 300 patients diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus (previous or newly) on diet, drugs or Insulin, ≥ 65 years old, living in communities
- exclusion criteria:
 - * clinical diagnosis of dementia
 - * neoplastic diseases diagnosed during the last 5 years
 - * severe heart failure (class III and class IV NYHA)
 - * conditions expected to severely limit survival
 - * bedridden patients
 - * patients in homes for the elderly
- methods: subjects will be monitored every 6 months for 3 years for:
 - * fasting blood sugar, glycated hemoglobin
 - * cholesterol: total, HDL, LDL, VLDL, triglycerides
 - * biological status (risk factors, diabetes complications, associated disorders)
 - * cognitive function (MMSE, clock drawing test)
 - * health related quality of life (SF 36v2 ®)
- the mobility period of the FLARE program will be a six month training period at the Sheffield Institute for Studies of Ageing with research experience in geriatric social and quality of life issues

References:

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