

Vascular markers linked to cognitive decline in diabetes

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(HealthDay)—Stroke and subclinical markers of macrovascular disease are associated with cognitive decline in older adults with type 2 diabetes, according to a study published online April 11 in *Diabetes Care*.

Insa Feinkohl, from the University of Edinburgh in the United Kingdom, and colleagues measured signs of macrovascular disease in 831 cognitively healthy older adults with type 2 diabetes. Subjects underwent seven <u>neuropsychological tests</u> at baseline and after four years. Lifetime cognitive change was estimated by adjustment for vocabulary.

The researchers found a significant association between measures of cognitive decline and stroke, N-terminal probrain natriuretic peptide,



ankle brachial index, and carotid intima-media thickness. There was a significant association between stroke and increased estimated lifetime cognitive decline, as well as between subclinical markers and actual four-year decline. Adjusting for <u>vascular risk factors</u> had little effect. There was no association found between measures of cognitive decline and non-stroke vascular events.

"Stroke and subclinical markers of <u>cardiac stress</u> and generalized atherosclerosis are associated with <u>cognitive decline</u> in older patients with type 2 diabetes," Feinkohl and colleagues conclude.

The study was funded in part by Pfizer.

More information: Abstract

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