

WMU Nursing Dept.

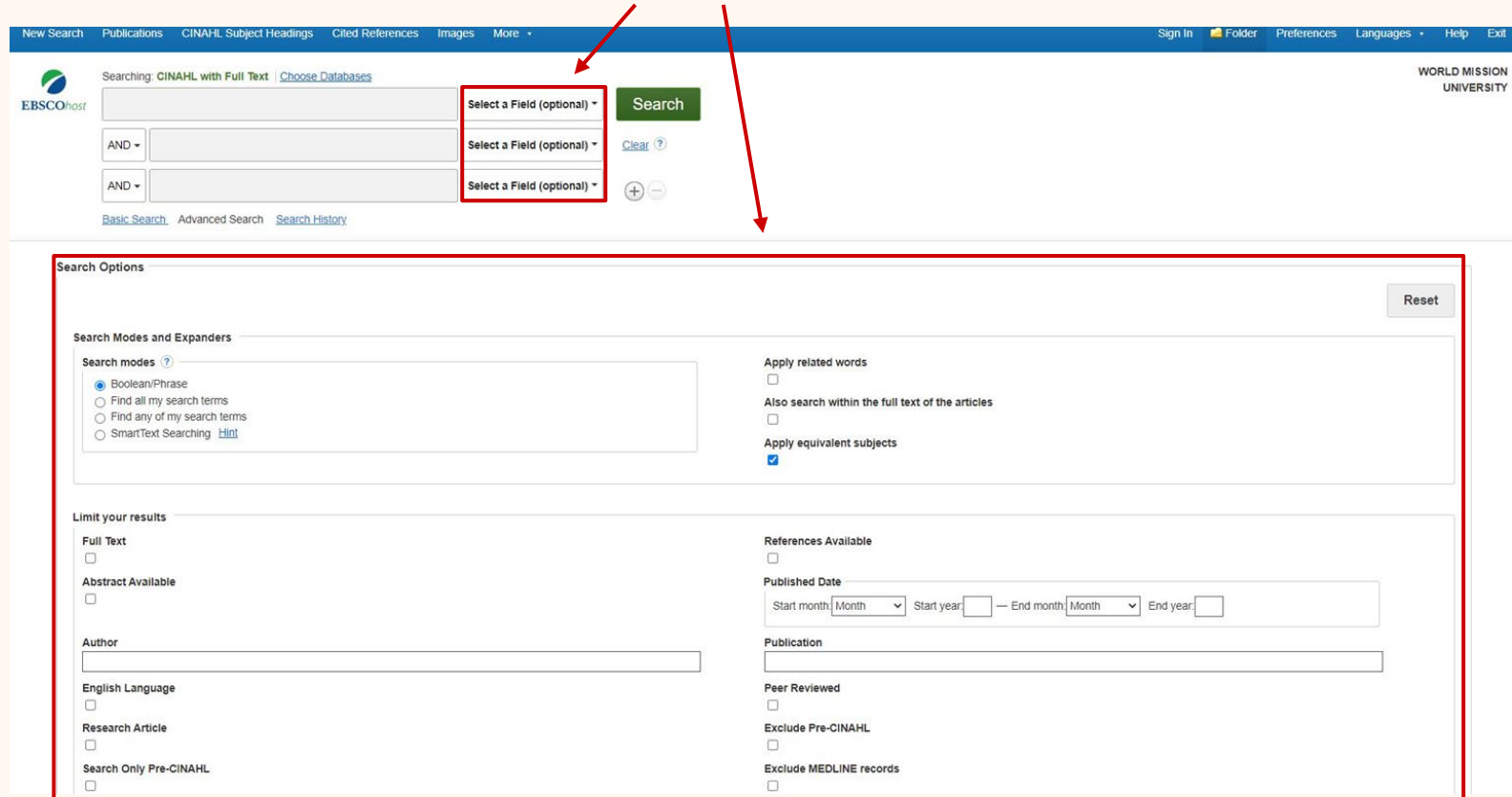
CINAHL **with Full Text**



A Stepby-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



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](#)

Select a Field (optional) Search

AND Select a Field (optional) Clear ?

AND Select a Field (optional) + -

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

WORLD MISSION UNIVERSITY

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. The fields are: 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 bar also has a "Search" button and a "Clear" button. Below the search bar are links for "Basic Search", "Advanced Search", and "Search History".

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

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search results page. 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 set to "Volume". The search results are displayed below the search bar. The first result is "1. Calibrating a chief complaint list for low resource settings: a methodologic case study." The second result is "2. Diagnostic pitfalls: intramyocardial lymphoma metastasis mimics acute coronary syndrome in a diffuse large B cell lymphoma patient—case report." Red arrows point from the "14" in the search bar to the "14" in the first result's title and the "14" in the second result's title.

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 EBSCOhost search results page. 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 set to "All Text". The search results are displayed below the search bar. The first result is "1. Hospitalization of Adolescents Aged 12-17 Years with Laboratory-Confirmed COVID-19 – COVID-NET, 14 States, March 1, 2020-April 24, 2021." The second result is "2. Birth and Infant Outcomes Following Laboratory-Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Pregnancy - SET-NET, 16 Jurisdictions, March 29-October 14, 2020." Red arrows point from the "14" in the search bar to the "14" in the first result's title and the "14" in the second result's title.

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 three search bars. The first bar contains the text "cat". The second bar contains the text "dog". A red box highlights the Boolean operators "AND", "OR", and "NOT" next to the second search bar. A blue box highlights the "Boolean/Phrase" option under the "Search modes" section. A dark blue 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

“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" section with four radio button 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.

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 a search interface with a large text box containing the text "relationship of cats and dogs". Below the text box are two search bars, each with a dropdown menu for Boolean operators. The "Basic Search" link is highlighted.

Search Modes

Boolean Search navigates key words

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

The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- Search bar: "cat"
- Operator dropdown: "AND" (highlighted with a red box)
- Search bar: "dog"
- Operator dropdown: "AND" (highlighted with a red box)
- Operator dropdown: "OR" (highlighted with a red box)
- Operator dropdown: "NOT" (highlighted with a red box)
- Search button: "Search"
- Clear button: "Clear ?"
- Advanced Search link: "Advanced Search" and "Search History"
- Search Options section: "Search Modes and Expanders"
- Search modes: "Boolean/Phrase" (selected and highlighted with a red box), "Find all my search terms", "Find any of my search terms", "SmartText Searching" (with a "Hint" link)

A blue callout box with white text says: "cat" and "dog" will be used as an example. Arrows point from this box to the search bars containing "cat" and "dog".

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

Search bars

“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)

Search modes ?

☐ Boolean/Phrase

☒ Find all my search terms

☐ Find any of my search terms

☐ SmartText Searching [Hint](#)

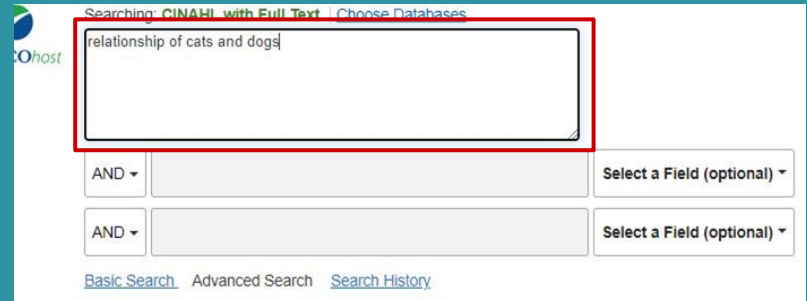
Search Modes

Click

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 search interface for CINAHL with Full Text. At the top, it says "Searching: CINAHL with Full Text" and "Choose Databases". Below this, there is a large text input box containing the text "relationship of cats and dogs". This box is highlighted with a red rectangle. Below the text box, there are two rows of search options. Each row has a dropdown menu set to "AND", a text input field, and a dropdown menu labeled "Select a Field (optional)". At the bottom, there are links for "Basic Search", "Advanced Search", and "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)

AND

Basic Search

Search Options

Search Modes

Search mode

☒ Boolean/Phrase

☐ Find all my search terms

☐ Find any of my search terms

☐ SmartText Searching [Hint](#)

Limit 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 a 'Search' button to the right. Below the search bar, there are links for 'Basic Search', 'Advanced Search', and 'Search History'. On the left side, there is a 'Refine Results' panel. This panel includes a 'Current Search' dropdown, a 'Boolean/Phrase' section showing 'diabetes mellitus AND depression*', and an 'Expanders' section with 'Apply equivalent subjects' and 'Limiters' (Full Text, References Available, Abstract Available). The 'Limit To' section has checkboxes for 'Full Text' (checked), 'References Available', and 'Abstract Available'. Below this is a date range selector from 1993 to 2021. At the bottom of the panel, there is a 'Source Types' section with '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 'Activation of Hippocampal IR/IRS-1 Signaling Contributes to the Treatment with Zuogui Jiantang Jieyu Decoction on the Diabetes-Related Depression.' and includes a 'Subjects' line: 'Hippocampus; Drugs, Chinese Herbal Therapeutic Use; Drugs, Chinese Herbal Pharmacodynamics; Depression Drug Therapy; Diabetes Mellitus Complications; Signal Transduction.' The second result is titled 'Antihypernociceptive and Neuroprotective Effects of the Aqueous and Methanol Stem-Bark Extracts of Nauclea pobeguini (Rubiaceae) on STZ-Induced Diabetic Neuropathic Pain.' and includes a 'Subjects' line: 'Nociceptive Pain Drug Therapy; Depression Drug Therapy; Anxiety Drug Therapy; Plant Extracts Pharmacodynamics; Plants, Medicinal Pharmacodynamics; Plant Stems Pharmacodynamics; Plant Bark Pharmacodynamics; Diabetes Mellitus Complications; Neuralgia Drug Therapy.' Both results have 'HTML Full Text' and 'PDF Full Text' links available.

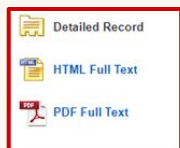
The Subjects have key phrases for the article

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.](#)

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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

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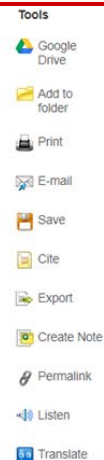
Entry Date: 20190516

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, Schneider Beeri, 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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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, Whittemore, & 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, Wolton, & 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]). Lifescore 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

Contents

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Listen

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. 9/30/2015. Depression, dementia, and comorbidities were abstracted from electronic medical records. Cox proportional hazards models were fitted to the data. Results: Five percent (N = 182) were diagnosed with dementia and 20% had a history of depression. The 10-year cumulative incidence of dementia was more than double for those with depression compared to those without depression. Conclusion: 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]). Poor glycemic control can lead to a harmful cycle in which poor glycemic controls leads to depressed mood further exacerbating poor self-care (Holt, [29]). Depression is also associated with chronic and recurrent (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 (McGee, [41]). The life expectancy at birth for individuals with type 1 diabetes for individuals diagnosed between 1965 and

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. Please contact the publisher for more information. If you are a subscriber, please use the features on your browser.

Translated by Microsoft

Title: Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia. By: Gilsanz, Paola, Schneider Beerl, Michal, Karter, Andrew J., Quesenberry, Charles P., Adams, Alyce S., Whitmer, Rachel A., Aging & Mental Health, 13(6):786-793, 2009

Database: CINAHL with Full Text

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

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 당뇨병의 위험을 평가하는 것. 당뇨병 (T1D). 불경기 치매에 대한 강력한 위험 요인은 아니지만 최근 치매 위험을 부여하는 연령에 살기 시작한 T1D를 가진 개인에게 이것이 사실인지 우리는 경우를 조사 불경기 T1D를 가진 노인 개별 중 치매 위험 요인입니다. 방법: T1D 나이를 가진 3,742명의 개별 ≥50는 2015년 1/196-9/30에서 치매를 위해 따라왔습니다. 불경기, 치매, 및 혼수상태에서 추상화되었다. 특성치에 대해 위험 모델 간의 연관성을 추정 불경기 및 인구 통계학, 글리코제메모그래피, 심한 이상당혈 페피소드, 뇌졸중, 심장 질환, 신장병 및 최종 단계 신장 질환에 대한 치매 발생률은 불경기 생존 치매가 없는 55세에 조진부로 추정되었다. 결과: 5%(N=182)가 치매진단을 받았고 20%는 기존진단을 가지고 있었습니다. 불경기 불경기 치매의 72% 증가와 관련이 있었다 (연 1.72; 95% CI: 1.12-2.65). 치매의 25년 누적 위험은 있는 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 연구가 있습니다.

키워드: 유형 1 당뇨병, 치매, 코르티, 불경기

소개
불경기 타입-1을 가진 사람들 사이에서 일반적입니다 당뇨병 일반 인구에 비해 초기 성년 또는 사춘기 (코르티, 페레이라, 몰라지안, 마테제크, 및 지아카, [27])에서 발생하는 경향이 있습니다. 코르티, 페레이라, 보나, [28]; 로이 & 로이, [40]). 이것은 특히 불경기 더 나쁜 자기 관리, 가난한 준수 및 합병증의 위험 증가와 관련이 있습니다 (Bauer 등, [3]; 그레이, 휘트머, 램프레이, [16]; 존슨, 이저, [20]; 코르티, 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 (폴트, 드 그루트, 외, [20]). 사춘기 발생 불경기 발생 및 악화하는 경향이 있다 (존슨 등 [20]; 윌슨, 히크스, 포스터, 맥기, & 이아코노, [49]) 불경기 성인기에 대한 우리는 여전히 남아 있습니다.

최근 의료 분야의 발전은 타입-1을 가진 사람들의 평균 수명에 있는 큰 증가로 이어졌습니다 당뇨병 (윌러, 세크레스트, 사르마, 송, 과수원, [32]; 세르레스트, 베커, 켈시, 라포르테, 오지드, [41]). 불경기 유형 1을 가진 사람들 사이에서 일반적입니다 당뇨병 일반 인구에 비해 초기 성년 또는 사춘기 (코르티, 페레이라, 몰라지안, 마테제크, 및 지아카, [27])에서 발생하는 경향이 있습니다. 코르티, 페레이라, 보나, [28]; 로이 & 로이, [40]). 이것은 특히 불경기 더 나쁜 자기 관리, 가난한 준수 및 합병증의 위험 증가와 관련이 있습니다 (Bauer 등, [3]; 그레이, 휘트머, 램프레이, [16]; 존슨, 이저, [20]; 코르티, 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 (폴트, 드 그루트, 외, [20]). 사춘기 발생 불경기 발생 및 악화하는 경향이 있다 (존슨 등 [20]; 윌슨, 히크스, 포스터, 맥기, & 이아코노, [49]) 불경기 성인기에 대한 우리는 여전히 남아 있습니다.

PDF in Full Text

The pdf shows the item as it originally appeared in publication so it provides the original page ranges and for

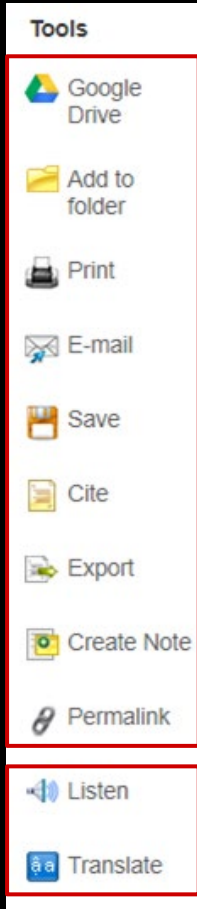
It's recommended that you use the pdf full text when printing since it will retain the original formatting

The screenshot displays the EBSCOhost interface for a detailed record of a PDF full text article. The sidebar on the left contains navigation options: "Detailed Record", "PDF Full Text", "Source: Aging & Mental Health", "Date: July 1, 2019", "Inside this work", "Full Text Contents", "1 - 5 | 6 - 10 | 11 - 15", "Depression in type 1 diabetes 880", "Mental health trajec... 887", "Mental health knowle... 897", "Mental health care 905", "Illustrations", and "Choose Another Issue". The main content area shows the article title "Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia" by Paola Gilsanz, Michal Schnaider Beer, Andrew J. Karter, Charles P. Quesenberry, Jr., Alyce S. Adams, and Rachel A. Whitmer. The abstract states: "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." The introduction states: "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, Koukajian, 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

You can pick chapters, images, and other similar issues

Toolbar

Located on the right side of the work and mainly there to help save the work

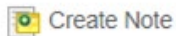
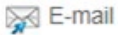


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Tools



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Citation Format



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AMA 11th Edition

(American Medical Assoc.)

Reference List

Gilsanz P, Schnaider Beerli M, Karter AJ, Quesenberry CP, Adams AS, Whitmer RA. Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia. *Aging & Mental Health*. 2019;23(7):880-886. doi:10.1080/13607863.2018.1455167

APA 7th Edition

(American Psychological Assoc.)

References

Gilsanz, P., Schnaider Beerli, M., Karter, A. J., Quesenberry, C. P., Adams, A. S., & Whitmer, R. A. (2019). Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia. *Aging & Mental Health*, 23(7), 880-886. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13607863.2018.1455167>

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However, make sure to **double check** if the citation follows your instructor's format since some may be cited incorrectly or not up to date

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Searching: CINAHL with Full Text | Choose Databases

diabetes mellitus Select a Field (optional) Search

AND depression* Select a Field (optional) Clear

AND Select a Field (optional) + -

Basic Search Advanced Search Search History

led Record < Result List Refine Search 8 of 5,507 >

Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia.

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

Images

Tools

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Articles

1-1 of 1

Page: 1

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☐ 1. [Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia.](#)

(includes abstract) Gilsanz, Paola; Schnaider Beeri, Michal; Karler, 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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Result List Refine Search 3 of 1,110

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

Save Cancel Delete

Last Edited: 2021-06-30 18:56 CUT
Context: Depression in type 1 diabetes and ris...
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Result List Refine Search 3 of 1,110

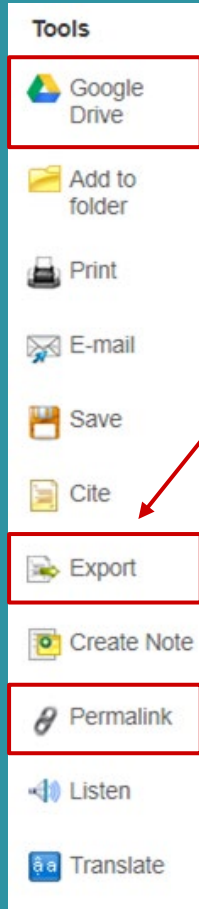
Notes (1) New Note

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

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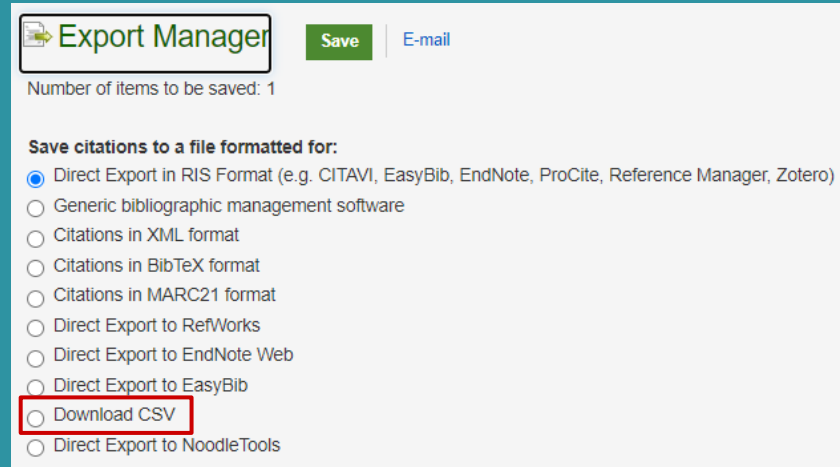
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Google Drive will just request you log into your Google account to save to your drive

Export helps with transferring reference information to another site/software

To get an excel spreadsheet, select "Download CSV"



Permalink provides a link that you can copy and paste

 **Permalink** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=c8h&AN=136414777&site=ehost-live>

Toolbar (Saving and Exporting Work)

Print, Email, and Save all open up an option box so you can customize what information you want to include such as adding the abstract and selecting a citation format

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☒ HTML Full Text (when available)

☒ HTML link(s) to article(s)

☐ Standard Field Format Detailed Citation and Abstract ▼

☐ Citation Format APA 7th Edition (American Psychological Assoc.) ▼

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Ca

Depression

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ABNT (Brazilian National Standards)

AMA 11th Edition (American Medical Assoc.)

APA 7th Edition (American Psychological Assoc.)

Chicago 17th Edition (Author-Date)

Chicago 17th Edition (Notes & Bibliography)

Harvard

Harvard: Australian

MLA 8th Edition (Modern Language Assoc.)

Vancouver/ICMJE

This seems to be the default selection in the field format

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diabetes mellitus Select a Field (optional) Search

AND depression* Select a Field (optional) Clear ?

AND assessment Select a Field (optional) + -

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[Print Search History](#) [Retrieve Searches](#) [Retrieve Alerts](#) [Save Searches / Alerts](#)

☐ Select / deselect all [Search with AND](#) [Search with OR](#) [Delete Searches](#) [Refresh Search Results](#)

Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> S3	diabetes mellitus AND depression* AND assessment	Limiters - Full Text Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	View Results (225) View Details Edit
<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

Refine Results

Current Search

Boolean/Phrase:
diabetes mellitus AND depression* AND assessment

Expanders
Apply equivalent subjects

Limiters

Search Results: 1 - 10 of 225

Relevance Page Options Share

- 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
[PDF Full Text](#)

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Recommend not leaving the site untouched for more than 20 minutes as the page will want to refresh, which results in all your search history and searches being lost

The screenshot displays the EBSCOhost search interface. At the top left is the EBSCOhost logo. The main search area includes a text input field with the placeholder "Searching: CINAHL with Full Text" and a link to "Choose Databases". To the right of the input field is a dropdown menu labeled "Select a Field (optional)" and a green "Search" button. Below the input field are three rows, each with an "AND" dropdown, a text input field, and a "Select a Field (optional)" dropdown. To the right of these rows are "Clear" and "Help" links, and a set of plus/minus buttons. Below the search area are links for "Basic Search", "Advanced Search", and "Search History". The "Search History/Alerts" section is visible, with links for "Retrieve Searches" and "Retrieve Alerts". Below this is a table with columns for "Search ID#", "Search Terms", "Search Options", and "Actions".

EBSCOhost

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

Select a Field (optional) ▼

Search

AND ▼

Select a Field (optional) ▼

Clear ?

AND ▼

Select a Field (optional) ▼

Basic Search Advanced Search Search History

Search History/Alerts

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Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions
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Before you leave, try to make sure you have the article or result list you're looking at saved in some way such as emailing the text to yourself or saving the link