

Diabetes And Cognitive Decline

According to the American Diabetes Association, nearly 30% of people age 65 and older in the United States have diabetes (diagnosed and undiagnosed).

Doctors don't yet understand exactly how cognitive decline and diabetes are connected, but they do know that high blood sugar or insulin can harm the brain in several ways:

- Diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke, which hurt the heart and blood vessels. Damaged blood vessels in the brain may contribute to cognitive decline.
- The brain depends on many different chemicals, which may be unbalanced by too much insulin. Some of these changes may help trigger cognitive decline.
- High blood sugar causes inflammation. This may damage brain cells and cause dementia to develop.

Most people with diabetes have Type 2, which is linked to lack of exercise and being overweight. When diabetes is not controlled, too much sugar remains in the blood. Over time, this can damage organs, including the brain.

Scientists are finding more evidence that could link Type 2 diabetes with Alzheimer's disease, the most common cause of dementia. Several research studies following large groups over many years suggest that adults with Type 2 diabetes have a higher risk of developing Alzheimer's.

What Research Has Shown About The Relationship Between Diabetes And Cognitive Decline

- People with Type 1 diabetes are at greater risk of dementia than people without diabetes. According to one study's results, Type 1 diabetics were 93% more likely to develop dementia. A 2021 study for Kaiser Permanente Northern California showed older adults with Type 1 diabetes who were hospitalized for just one blood sugar extreme were at higher risk for dementia — and those who were hospitalized for both highs and lows were six times more likely to develop dementia.
- There's a strong correlation between Alzheimer's disease and high blood sugar levels. One study found that people with high blood sugar levels — such as those linked with Type 2 diabetes — had a dramatic increase in beta-amyloid protein, one of the hallmark brain proteins of Alzheimer's disease.

- People in the early stages of Type 2 diabetes have signs of brain dysfunction. In fact, one study's participants showed high levels of insulin resistance in the brain and a reduced ability to use glucose to fuel normal brain function.
- Individuals with Type 2 diabetes show accelerated cognitive decline, specifically in executive function and information-processing speed. Another study found that those whose onset of Type 2 diabetes was at a younger age are at higher risk of dementia.
- The early effects of diabetes on the brain were related to levels of a blood protein called hemoglobin A1C (HbA1C). Researchers found that even people who had diabetes for less than 10 years had deficits in memory function typically associated with a brain region called the hippocampus. They found that people with diabetes had smaller hippocampal sizes than people without diabetes. They also discovered that the decreases in hippocampal size were correlated to HbA1C blood levels, suggesting that HbA1C could be used to indicate hippocampal function and/or the onset of memory loss.
- The gene for amyloid precursor protein (or APP, the “parent molecule of beta-amyloid) is known to be involved in some cases of Alzheimer's. This gene also affects the insulin pathway. Disruption of the insulin pathway is a hallmark of diabetes, and research on the APP gene could lead to a therapeutic target for both diseases.

Visit [alz.org](https://www.alz.org) to learn more.

Reducing Risk For Diabetes

The American Heart Association has identified lifestyle changes to achieve better cardiovascular health and reduce the risk for diabetes and dementia. The Life's Essential 8 include:

1. Eat Better
2. Be More Active
3. Quit Tobacco
4. Get Healthy Sleep
5. Manage Weight
6. Control Cholesterol
7. Manage Blood Sugar
8. Manage Blood Pressure

Learn more at heart.org/en/healthy-living/healthy-lifestyle/lifes-essential-8

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