

# Effect of Race/Ethnicity and Persistent Recognition of Depression on Mortality in Elderly Men With Type 2 Diabetes and Depression

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## **Reference:**

### **Key Words:**

depression, international study, type 2 diabetes, death, veterans

### **Research aim:**

To determine whether mortality risk from depression among elderly men with type 2 diabetes differs by ethnicity and persistent recognition of depression

### **Results/Conclusion:**

Mortality risk was higher for depressed than nondepressed veterans with diabetes (hazard ratio [HR] 1.6 [95% CI 1.3-1.8]). Among those With depression, mortality risk was lower with persistent recognition (0-2 visits vs. ≥3 visits after initial diagnosis, HR 0.58 [0.40-0.89]) but higher for whites than blacks (1.60 [1.11-2.31]).

### **Implications:**

Increased mortality from depression differs by ethnicity and persistent recognition.

### **Cultural Group(s):**

Blacks and whites

### **Location of study:**

International (USA)

### **Age group:**

### **Number included in study:**

14,500

### **Type of participants:**

male veterans with type 2 diabetes

### **Research approach:**

Quantitative

### **Type of data:**

### **Secondary data sources used:**

### **Specific scales or analytical techniques used:**

Cox proportional hazards regression models

### **Implications/ Recommendations:**

### **Notes:**