# Article information:

A Comprehensive Review of Intranasal Insulin and Its Effect on the Cognitive Function of Diabetics - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8442633/>

# Article summary:

1. Intranasal insulin has a rapid mode of action and effectively controls postprandial hyperglycemia, while reducing hypoglycemia and insulin resistance problems.

2. Intranasal insulin can directly affect the central nervous system, bypassing the blood-brain barrier, and has been shown to improve cognitive function in diabetics with pre-existing cognitive impairment.

3. The pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of intranasal insulin have been studied, with findings showing that it is well-tolerated and absorbed effectively. However, limitations include poor absorption through the nasal mucosa due to natural defense mechanisms.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "A Comprehensive Review of Intranasal Insulin and Its Effect on the Cognitive Function of Diabetics" provides an overview of the mechanism of action, distinctive cognitive benefits, limitations, and role in cognitive improvement in people with diabetes with pre-existing cognitive impairment. The article is well-researched and provides a comprehensive review of intranasal insulin's potential benefits for diabetic patients.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that need to be considered. Firstly, the article focuses primarily on the positive effects of intranasal insulin on cognitive function and does not explore any potential negative effects or risks associated with its use. This one-sided reporting could lead readers to believe that intranasal insulin is entirely safe and effective without considering any possible drawbacks.

Additionally, while the article mentions that intranasal insulin is currently being used as adjunctive therapy along with conventional insulin due to high dosages needed and high costs, it does not provide any information on how this may impact patient compliance or access to treatment. This missing point of consideration could be important for healthcare providers who may need to consider cost-effectiveness when prescribing treatments.

Furthermore, while the article discusses several studies that support the use of intranasal insulin for improving cognitive function in diabetics, it does not explore any counterarguments or studies that may contradict these findings. This lack of exploration could lead readers to believe that there is a consensus among researchers regarding intranasal insulin's effectiveness when there may be differing opinions.

Finally, while the article provides a detailed explanation of intranasal insulin's mechanism of action and pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics, it does not provide any information on how patients can access this treatment or whether it is widely available. This missing evidence could limit readers' ability to make informed decisions about their treatment options.

In conclusion, while "A Comprehensive Review of Intranasal Insulin and Its Effect on the Cognitive Function of Diabetics" provides valuable insights into intranasal insulin's potential benefits for diabetic patients with pre-existing cognitive impairment, it also has some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be taken into account when interpreting its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Access to intranasal insulin treatment for diabetes patients
* Potential negative effects or risks associated with intranasal insulin use
* Cost-effectiveness of intranasal insulin as adjunctive therapy
* Differing opinions on intranasal insulin's effectiveness for cognitive improvement
* Patient compliance with high dosages of intranasal insulin
* Availability of intranasal insulin treatment for diabetic patients with cognitive impairment

# Report location:

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