# Article information:

Ethanol exposure alters Alzheimer's-related pathology, behavior, and metabolism in APP/PS1 mice - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S096999612200359X?via%3Dihub=>

# Article summary:

1. Chronic ethanol exposure increases Alzheimer's-related pathology and behavior in APP/PS1 mice: The study found that chronic ethanol exposure led to increased brain atrophy and a higher number of amyloid plaques in APP/PS1 mice, which are commonly used as a model for Alzheimer's disease. Ethanol-exposed mice also exhibited deficits in self-care behaviors and increased locomotor activity.

2. Ethanol exposure dysregulates metabolism in APP/PS1 mice: The study revealed that chronic ethanol drinking resulted in a shift in feeding behavior and changes in glucose homeostasis and glucose intolerance. Acute ethanol was also found to affect cerebral metabolism by transiently increasing hippocampal interstitial fluid glucose levels.

3. Ethanol may increase Aβ deposition by disrupting metabolism and the brain's excitatory/inhibitory balance: The study suggests that ethanol may contribute to the development of Alzheimer's pathology by altering metabolism and the balance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters in the brain. This finding provides evidence for a potential mechanism through which alcohol use disorder increases the risk for Alzheimer's disease.

# 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:

这篇文章的标题是"Ethanol exposure alters Alzheimer's-related pathology, behavior, and metabolism in APP/PS1 mice"，即乙醇暴露会改变APP/PS1小鼠中与阿尔茨海默病相关的病理、行为和代谢。文章主要通过实验研究探讨了乙醇对AD模型小鼠的影响。

然而，这篇文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题。首先，文章没有提及可能存在的其他因素对AD发展的影响。虽然文章指出了乙醇使用障碍作为AD的风险因素，但它没有考虑到其他可能的共同风险因素，如遗传、环境和生活方式等。

其次，文章只关注了乙醇对AD病理、行为和代谢的影响，但并未探讨乙醇对其他认知功能和神经系统功能的影响。这种片面报道可能导致读者对乙醇与AD之间关系的误解。

此外，文章中提到了一些结果，如乙醇导致大脑萎缩、增加斑块数量以及代谢紊乱等，但并未提供足够的证据来支持这些主张。缺乏详细数据和统计分析使得读者难以评估这些结果的可靠性和重要性。

另外，文章没有探讨可能的反驳观点或其他解释。它只提供了乙醇对AD模型小鼠的负面影响，而没有考虑到可能存在的保护作用或其他因素的影响。

最后，这篇文章可能存在宣传内容和偏袒。它强调了乙醇对AD发展的负面影响，并未平等地呈现乙醇使用与AD之间复杂关系的各个方面。

综上所述，这篇文章在研究乙醇与AD之间关系方面提供了一些有限的信息，但存在潜在的偏见和不足之处。进一步研究需要更全面地考虑其他因素，并提供更具说服力和可靠性的证据来支持其主张。

# Topics for further research:

* 其他风险因素对AD发展的影响
* 乙醇对认知功能的影响
* 乙醇对神经系统功能的影响
* 结果的证据支持
* 反驳观点或其他解释
* 平等呈现乙醇使用与AD之间的关系

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