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The Swedish Alzheimer Treatment Study (SATS) is a prospective, observational, multicenter study for longitudinal assessment of cholinesterase inhibitor (ChEI) therapy in clinical practice involving 1,021 participants diagnosed with mild to moderate AD (Mini-Mental State Examination score, 10–26) at the start of ChEI treatment (time of AD diagnosis). Of these, 143 were defined as having EOAD (onset <65 years), 444 LOAD (onset ≥65 years), and four missing age-at-onset; thus, 1,017 participants were included. As shown in Tables 1 and 2, $t$-tests were performed to analyze two independent groups and $\chi^2$ tests were conducted to analyze categorical variables. Cox proportional hazards regression was used to determine characteristics that affected the time from AD diagnosis to death: sex, cognitive performance, APOE genotype, baseline characteristics (age, sex, and education), and medications, with the exception of antihypertensives/cardiac therapy and antidiabetics, were not significant factors in the models.