
Key points

- Ischaemic lesions including lacunae and white matter lesions affect cognitive function in diabetic older people.
 - The relative pathological contribution in diabetes-related cognitive dysfunction of vascular changes and neurodegenerative processes merits further investigation.
 - Further studies are warranted to determine whether medical interventions on vascular risk factors have protective effects against cognitive function in diabetics.
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Conflict of interest

None to declare.

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