

Nursing journal article on lupus and alternative treatment

[Science](#), [Statistics](#)



Nursing Journal Article on the Treatment of Diabetes with Vitamin D3

Lecturer: Nursing Journal Article on the Treatment of Diabetes with Vitamin

D3 “ Calcium Plus Vitamin D Supplementation and the Risk of Incident

Diabetes in the Women's Health Initiative” is an article that was written by

De, Tinker, Connelly, Curb, Howard, Kestenbaum, Larson and Weiss in 2008.

The authors of the article are the investigators of the health initiatives of women and they come from various affiliates; thus, they carry out research on issues related to diabetes care. The article reveals the objectives of the study, which include carrying out experiments in order to determine the way calcium plus vitamin D3 can reduce diabetes risks. It reveals the research design and methodologies employed in conducting the research study about diabetes and the new treatment of the disease. The article included the results of the women who were diagnosed with diabetes. The authors revealed the risk ratio of incident diabetes associated with treatment of diabetes, such as Vitamin D3 and calcium. The article is addressing the issues of diabetes and it offers effective treatments for reducing the risk of incident diabetes. It addresses the risk of incident diabetes in the health initiative of women. The article also reveals the effect that calcium and Vitamin D3 supplements have on diabetic people. The authors addressed the risk ratios that are linked with the treatment of calcium or vitamin D3 (De et al., 2008). Therefore, the article makes an attempt to provide medical information and the way it can help in improving the health status of women, thus reducing other risks that may result from diabetes issues. The authors approach the problem through conducting experimental or clinical trials and epidemiologic studies in order to determine whether calcium and Vitamin D3

reduce women's risks of suffering from diabetes (De et al., 2008). First, the authors carried out investigations through epidemiologic studies. This is through selecting women who were at risk of getting diabetes. The cohort studies were carried out by employing random sampling of women who were at risk of being impacted by diabetes. The study documented the connection of dietary calcium with intake of vitamin D3, which reduced diabetes risks. Another approach of the problem is through experimentations whereby the investigators conducted clinical trials by animal experimentation studies. The investigators employed some research designs and methods in order to produce effective results. They chose some women randomly, depending on the age and hysterectomy status in order to control the subjects under study. They used observation methods in the experimental studies or clinical trials in order to find the solution to the problem under study. The authors cited some statistics in the article. First, incident diabetes is one of the primary results that revealed the statistical study. This study is one of the new methods of analyzing the ways diabetes is treated with oral insulin and WHI trials. The study was carried out through a hypothesis test in order to determine the treatment effective for reducing diabetes. The case identification of the study involved the self-report from the participants. The authors employed statistical methods of unadjusted incidence rates, which they calculated as the number of incident diabetes issues by dividing them by the total follow up time in providing annual percentage (De et al., 2008). The research hypothesis revealed that the participants were at high risks of incident diabetes until the researchers could also provide the outcome data in the semi-annual visit. The unadjusted incident rates of calculating incident

diabetes through randomization for the WHI trials provided an assessment of risks associated with calcium and Vitamin D3 treatment. The researchers selected twenty covariates treatment that was based on risk factors of diabetes. The hypothesis was tested in case one interaction could be significant by chance of increasing diabetes levels. The laboratory outcome is another way of determining treatment of the disease; thus, the hypothesis study was carried out in order to test for the null or true result of the study. The authors obtained insulin and blood samples at least for 12 hours and maintained the temperature below 4 degree Celsius. They tested and analyzed them using the hexokinase approach. From the laboratory results, the baseline measurements for fasting glucose of the participants were 2, 080 or 6. 1 percent. Therefore, the fasting glucose was greater than 126 mg/dl in sixty participants. Therefore, the confidence interval after the testing of the hypothesis was 1. 01 (95 percent 0. 94-1. 10). This interval was based upon the treatment intention of diabetes (De et al., 2008). This null outcome was strong in the analysis of subgroups of women, efficacy analyses and examination changes in the laboratory measurements. This result was for the untreated incident diabetes; thus, they were at high risk of being affected by diabetes. However, the confidence interval for the treated diabetes was 0. 50-1. 55, thus revealing that the participants relatively were at risk of getting diabetes. The authors conclude that the supplements of calcium and Vitamin D3 do not reduce diabetes risks. However, administering effective vitamin D3 doses is essential because it can reduce the diabetes risks, thus improving the glucose metabolism. Therefore, the findings from the above statistics bear vital

results. This is because the findings provided effective results that revealed the way diabetes can be treated. Following the above statistics, one can say that the results of the authors are convincing. This is because they reveal the ways how calcium and vitamin D3 treatment for diabetes can reduce the diabetes risks on those patients who receive the treatment more than those who have not received the same. References De, B. I. H., Tinker, L. F., Connelly, S., Curb, J. D., Howard, B. V., Kestenbaum, B., Larson, J. C. & Weiss, N. S. (2008, February 05). Calcium plus vitamin D supplementation and the risk of incident diabetes in the women's health initiative. *Diabetes Care*, 31(4), 701-707. Retrieved on November 13 2012 from <http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/31/4/701>.