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<th>Title</th>
<th>Comorbid depression and risk of lower extremity amputation in people with diabetes: systematic review and meta-analysis</th>
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<tr>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>O’Neill, Sinéad M.; Kabir, Zubair; McNamara, Grace; Buckley, Claire M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publication date</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>Type of publication</td>
<td>Review</td>
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<td>Link to publisher’s version</td>
<td><a href="http://drc.bmj.com/content/5/1/e000366">http://drc.bmj.com/content/5/1/e000366</a> - 10.1136/bmjdr-2016-000366</td>
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Comorbid depression and risk of lower extremity amputation in people with diabetes: systematic review and meta-analysis

Sinéad M O’Neill,1 Zubair Kabir,2 Grace McNamara,2 Claire Mary Buckley2

ABSTRACT

Objective To compare the risk of lower extremity amputation (LEA) in people with diabetes with and without comorbid depression.

Research design and methods A systematic review of the published literature was conducted. Six databases were searched including PubMed, CINAHL, EMBASE, Medline, the Cochrane Library and PsycARTICLES from inception to 22 June 2016, using a detailed search strategy and cross-checking of reference lists for potentially eligible studies published in English. No date restrictions were employed. All studies were reviewed independently for inclusion by two review authors. Data extraction was performed using a standardized data abstraction form, and study quality was assessed independently by two reviewers. A meta-analysis was performed reporting pooled hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% CIs in Review Manager software.

Results In total, seven studies were eligible for inclusion in the systematic review. Data on 767,997 patients from five studies were included in the meta-analysis. Pooled estimates across the studies were obtained using a random-effects model due to significant heterogeneity (I²=87%). People with diabetes and depression had an increased hazard of LEA (HR 1.76, 95% CI 1.19 to 2.60) compared to people with diabetes and no depression.

Conclusions Based on the available evidence, comorbid depression appears to increase the risk of LEA in people with diabetes. Limited data were available, however, with significant heterogeneity between studies. Further research is needed to inform intervention and clinical practice development in the management of diabetes.

INTRODUCTION

Depression and diabetes

The presence of diabetes doubles the odds of comorbid depression. In the USA, the 2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System documented that depression was highly prevalent among people with diabetes and that the prevalence rate varied greatly by demographic characteristics and diabetes types. The Diabetes Attitudes, Wishes and Needs study (DAWN2) assessed psychosocial outcomes in people with diabetes across 17 countries and documented that the proportion with likely depression (WHO-5 Well-Being Index score ≤28) was 13.8% (country range 6.5%-24.1%).

The etiology of the relationship between depression and diabetes is multifactorial. Risk factors for the development of depression among people with diabetes include gender, age, years since diagnosis, socioeconomic status, HbA1c control (HbA1c refers to glycated haemoglobin (A1c), which identifies average plasma glucose concentration), number of complications, insulin dose, number of injections, ketoacidosis admission and living alone.

Depression, diabetes and lower extremity amputations

When diabetes and depression coexist, depression is negatively associated with adherence to diabetes management including self-care of diet, medication, exercise, blood glucose monitoring and medical appointment attendance. This increases the risk of complications in people with diabetes.
LEA is one complication of diabetes, is multifactorial and negatively impacts on a patient’s quality of life. Diabetes is associated with a significantly increased risk of LEA. LEA rates vary between populations with estimates ranging from 46 to 9600/105 people with diabetes. The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) and the International Working Group on the Diabetic Foot have prioritised reducing LEA rates in people with diabetes.

Little is documented on the role of comorbid depression on LEA rates in people with diabetes. The relationship between depression and foot complications in people with diabetes is likely to be bi-directional. Previous research has suggested that comorbid depression is associated with risk factors for the development of diabetes-related complications. A retrospective cohort study showed a 33% higher risk of major LEA in veterans with diabetes and comorbid depression. Also, in a veteran population, a five-point increase in mental health functioning score was associated with a 5% decrease in risk of major LEAs (OR 0.95, 95% CI 0.94 to 0.96) after controlling for independent variables.

Rationale for the current systematic review and meta-analysis

LEA is a concrete and easily definable outcome that is more common in people with diabetes. Significant reductions in the incidence of LEA have been shown with various interventions that target risk factors in people with diabetes. The role of comorbid depression as a risk factor for LEA in people with diabetes is uncertain. Given that there are a number of successful treatments available for depression, it could be a modifiable risk factor for the development of LEA in people with diabetes. Thus, the aim of this systematic review was to identify all of the published literature to date and to provide an overall quantitative estimate of the relationship using a meta-analysis.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Primary objective

The primary objective of this systematic review was to synthesize the available published literature to date on the relationship between depression among people with diabetes and the risk of LEA.

The secondary objective was to quantify the findings from each included study and to report an overall pooled estimate of the relationship between depression and risk of LEA in the form of a meta-analysis.

Primary outcome

The outcome of interest in this review was LEA in people with diabetes and depression compared to people with diabetes and no depression. This outcome was used in the meta-analysis to estimate the pooled risk of LEA among people with diabetes and depression.

Exposure

Depression defined by self-report, clinical diagnosis or a combination of both.
period, study design, data source, sample size, diagnosis of the exposure and outcome (Table 1). Where data required for the review were missing, the authors were contacted.

Data synthesis and meta-analysis
Our principal analysis investigated the overall risk of LEA in people with diabetes and depression compared to people with diabetes and no depression. Pooled estimates across studies were obtained by means of a random-effects model where heterogeneity was considered substantial (i.e., an $I^2$ value of greater than 50%) based on the Cochrane criteria. Studies were weighted according to an estimate of statistical size defined as the inverse of the variance (IV) of the HR. Where data were presented in a way that could not be included in a meta-analysis, results of the studies are presented individually in a table. Statistical analysis was performed using the Cochrane Collaboration’s Review Manager V.5.1 software.

A priori subgroup analyses
The review team decided on the following a priori defined subgroup analyses: by type of diabetes (type 1 vs type 2), by study design, by sample size ($<10000$ vs $>10000$), by country in which the study was conducted and by study quality (risk of bias minimal, low, moderate or high).

Heterogeneity assessment
The degree of variability between studies attributable to between-study heterogeneity was assessed using the $\chi^2$ heterogeneity test and the $I^2$ statistic. In the $\chi^2$ test, a $p$ value lower than 0.05 indicates statistical heterogeneity.

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Table 1  Characteristics of studies included in the systematic review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study authors (year)</th>
<th>Country (time period)</th>
<th>Study design (data source)</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Depression diagnosis</th>
<th>Outcome diagnosis amputation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gendelman et al (2009)</td>
<td>USA (2006–2008)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional (data from the CACTI study)</td>
<td>1004 participants (n=458 type 1 diabetics)</td>
<td>BDI-II scale (validated) and/or self-reported use of antidepressant medication</td>
<td>Self-reported in interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson et al (2014)</td>
<td>Australia (February–August 2012)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional survey of patients attending podiatry clinic</td>
<td>60 patients with type 1 or 2 diabetes</td>
<td>PHQ-9 self-reported questionnaire (validated)</td>
<td>Medical record review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmi et al (2011)</td>
<td>Sweden (2006), follow-up 2007–2009</td>
<td>National register-based cohort</td>
<td>229956 patients prescribed antidiabetic drugs</td>
<td>Not reported (abstract only) but most likely ICD codes</td>
<td>Not reported (abstract only) but most likely ICD codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams et al (2011)</td>
<td>USA (2000), follow-up until 2004</td>
<td>Prospective cohort (Diabetes Epidemiology Registry)</td>
<td>531 973 veterans with diabetes (type unknown)</td>
<td>ICD-9 codes</td>
<td>ICD-9 codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winkley et al (2007)</td>
<td>UK (2001–2003), follow-up 18 months</td>
<td>Prospective cohort</td>
<td>253 type 1 or 2 diabetic patients attending a podiatry clinic</td>
<td>SCAN 2.1 diagnostic interview</td>
<td>Recorded by trained podiatrist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BDI-II, Beck Depression Inventory—version two; CACTI, Coronary Artery Calcium in Type I Diabetes Study; CESD, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; CIDI, Composite International Diagnostic Interview; EPESE, Established Population for the Epidemiologic Study of the Elderly Survey; ICD, International Classification of Diseases; PEFS, Pathways Epidemiologic Follow-Up Study; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire version 9; SCAN, Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry.
Clinical care/Education/Nutrition/Psychosocial research

When interpreting the $I^2$ statistic, heterogeneity was measured according to the Cochrane Handbook guidelines with 0%–40% suggesting heterogeneity might not be important, 30%–60% may represent moderate heterogeneity, 50%–90% to be considered substantial heterogeneity and 75%–100% being considerable heterogeneity.\(^{21}\)

Quality assessment

Quality assessment of the studies included in the review was conducted independently by two reviewers (SON, CMB) using the six types of bias tool described in detail in a previous study.\(^{22}\) Studies were assessed based on the perceived amount of each bias present (selection, exposure, outcome, confounding, analytical and attrition) and rated as minimal, low, moderate, high or not reported. An overall likelihood of bias was then estimated. The bias assessment tool is available in online supplementary table 3.

RESULTS

The initial electronic database searches yielded 384 studies with 74 duplicates to result in 310 studies eligible for screening. Of these, 279 were rejected based on reading the abstracts and application of the inclusion criteria. The full texts of 31 studies were retrieved and reviewed for inclusion or exclusion (figure \(1\)). Studies were excluded based on population, exposure, comparison or outcome. Multiple studies from the same dataset were excluded if the dataset was already deemed included in another study. Studies measuring the exposure of depression after LEA or not relating to baseline were excluded. Studies not measuring the impact of depression at baseline and the outcome of LEA after a period of follow-up were excluded (n=24). In total, seven studies met the inclusion criteria for the systematic review,\(^{13} 23–26\) of which five studies provided data for the meta-analysis.\(^{13} 23 25 27 28\)

Characteristics of studies included in the systematic review

Characteristics of studies included in the systematic review are presented in table 1.\(^{13} 23 24 25 26\) All of the studies were conducted in the 21st century (one in 2003,\(^{23}\) one in 2007,\(^{28}\) one in 2009,\(^{24}\) one in 2010,\(^{25}\) two in 2011,\(^{13} 27\) and one in 2014).\(^{26}\) Four were conducted in the USA,\(^{13} 23–25\) one in Australia,\(^{28}\) one in Sweden\(^{27}\) and one in the UK.\(^{26}\) Five of the studies were prospective cohorts\(^{13} 23 25 27 28\) and two had a cross-sectional study design.\(^{24} 26\) The sample size ranged from 60 people\(^{26}\) to 531,973 people.\(^{15}\) One study included people with type 1 diabetes only,\(^{24}\) two studies included people with type 2 diabetes only,\(^{23} 25\) two studies included people with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes,\(^{20} 28\) and two studies did not report the type of diabetes.\(^{13} 27\) The exposure depression was diagnosed using a validated tool or measure in all seven studies. One study\(^{23}\) used the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale and the Composite International Diagnostic Interview tools, one study\(^{24}\) used the Beck Depression Inventory—version two tool, one study\(^{28}\) used the Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry tool, two studies\(^{25} 26\) used the Patient Health Questionnaire—version 9 tool and two studies\(^{13} 27\) used the ICD (International Classification of Diseases) codes. The outcome of LEA was self-reported in two studies,\(^{23} 24\) medical records were examined in two studies,\(^{25} 26\) ICD codes from large database registries were used in two studies,\(^{23} 24\) and one study used a trained podiatrist to diagnose the outcome.\(^{28}\)

Meta-analysis

Of the seven studies included in the systematic review,\(^{13} 23 25 27 28\) five\(^{13} 23 25 27 28\) provided sufficient data to be included in a meta-analysis. Data on 767,997 patients were included in the meta-analysis using the generic inverse variance method and reporting the log (HR) and SE for each study. In the fixed-effect model, an overall pooled estimate HR of 1.21 (95% CI 1.11 to 1.31) was found, implying a 21% increased hazard of LEA in people with diabetes and depression. Due to the evidence of substantial heterogeneity in the fixed-effect model ($I^2=87\%$, $p≤0.00001$), the random-effects model was deemed more appropriate. The pooled HR of risk of LEA due to depression was 1.76 (95% CI 1.19 to 2.60) (figure \(2\)).

Significant heterogeneity remained, however ($I^2=87\%$, $p=0.005$).

Subgroup analyses

It was not possible to conduct a subgroup analysis based on type of diabetes as these data were not reported in the studies. In addition, we did not conduct a subgroup analysis by study design as all five studies were prospective cohorts. A subgroup analysis by sample size was conducted (figure \(3\)). The overall pooled estimate for studies with a sample size <10,000 was 1.35 (95% CI 0.98 to 2.45, $I^2=44\%$, $p=0.17$) compared with studies with a sample size >10,000 for which the pooled estimate was 2.16 (95% CI 0.57 to 8.23, $I^2=96\%$, $p≤0.00001$). Neither was statistically significant, however. A subgroup analysis according to where the studies were conducted was also performed (figure \(4\)). Studies that were conducted in the USA had a pooled HR of 1.28 (95% CI 0.99 to 1.66, $I^2=72\%$, $p=0.03$) compared with studies conducted in Europe, which had a pooled HR of 2.51 (95% CI 0.81 to 7.80, $I^2=0\%$, $p=0.09$). A subgroup analysis according to study quality was also conducted (figure \(5\)). Studies with a minimal risk of bias had a pooled HR of 1.34 (95% CI 1.11 to 1.62, $I^2=0\%$, $p=0.94$). Studies with a low risk of bias had a pooled HR of 1.95 (95% CI 0.51 to 7.40, $I^2=79\%$, $p=0.03$). One study had a moderate risk of bias and a HR of 4.39 (95% CI 2.58 to 7.47). We conducted a sensitivity analysis where two studies included the outcome LEA as a combined outcome with other microvascular complications (figure \(6\)). This yielded a pooled HR of 1.86 (95% CI 0.78 to 4.48, $I^2=92\%$, $p=0.00001$).

Studies not eligible for inclusion in the meta-analysis

Two studies\(^{24} 26\) were not eligible for inclusion in the meta-analysis as they did not provide adjusted estimates.
The main findings and conclusions of these studies are presented in table 2. Both were small studies (one with 458 participants with diabetes, the second with 54 participants with diabetes), which only provided crude estimates.

**Quality assessment**

Two studies were assessed as having a minimal risk of bias, two were deemed to have a low risk of bias and three had a moderate risk of bias. No study was classified as having a high risk of bias (table 3).
DISCUSSION

Overall, in this pooled analysis, people with diabetes and depression had a 76% increased risk of LEA compared with people with diabetes without depression; this result was statistically significant. There was, however, a high level of heterogeneity between studies ($I^2=87\%$). To investigate this further, we conducted various subgroup analyses. Sample size did not explain our findings (with large and small studies both showing increased but insignificant findings) or the heterogeneity. Geographical variation in LEA rates has been previously documented.29 30 Potential reasons why results might differ between continents would include different population characteristics and healthcare systems.31 In this review, the region in which the studies were conducted (USA vs Europe) also yielded increased but insignificant results, and heterogeneity remained. The subgroup analysis by study quality showed that the studies with the least bias (minimal bias) produced a 34% increased risk of LEA in people with diabetes and depression, which was statistically significant.

While the outcome of interest was LEA, two of the included studies (Black et al and Lin et al) grouped the outcome of LEA with other microvascular outcomes. It was decided to include these studies due to the dearth of research in this area and to perform a sensitivity analysis removing studies that included LEA as a combined outcome under ‘microvascular complications’. This analysis produced an increased but insignificant result.

It must be acknowledged that only five studies were eligible for inclusion in the meta-analysis, and this limits the robustness of the subgroup analyses performed. Thus, while there is an overall increased risk of LEA in people with depression and diabetes, further research is needed including population-based registry data and more methodologically robust methods of recording depression, diabetes and LEA (ie, ICD codes or medical diagnoses).
Figure 4  Subgroup analysis: random-effects model of the risk of lower extremity amputation in people with diabetes associated with depression compared with no depression according to region (USA vs Europe) [IV=Inverse Variance].

Figure 5  Subgroup analysis: random-effects model of the risk of lower extremity amputation in people with diabetes associated with depression compared with no depression according to study quality (minimal vs low vs moderate risk of bias) [IV=Inverse Variance].
Clinical care/Education/Nutrition/Psychosocial research

Figure 6  Sensitivity analysis: random-effects model of the risk of lower extremity amputation (LEA) in people with diabetes associated with depression compared with no depression where two studies were excluded (LEA was included in these studies as a combined outcome ‘microvascular complications’) (IV=Inverse Variance).

Strengths and limitations of this review

This is the first systematic review that the authors are aware of that investigates the association of depression with LEA in people with diabetes. A comprehensive and systematic literature search examined six databases, yielding seven studies eligible for inclusion in the systematic review. Although a significant amount of heterogeneity was found between studies in the meta-analysis, this was examined using appropriate statistical measures as well as a priori defined subgroup analyses. The meta-analysis only included studies that reported adjusted estimates, as these would be considered less biased/confounded results, in order to more accurately represent the true effect of depression and risk of LEA.

The systematic review and meta-analysis is not without limitations, however. Caution needs to be applied when interpreting the results of the studies on depression prevalence as many included poor methodological practices such as small sample size and no confirmation of difference between type 1 and type 2 diabetes, and therefore a subgroup analysis by type of diabetes was not possible. There are fundamental differences between the conditions in relation to mean age of onset and the temporal relationship that could be explored in later systematic reviews as additional studies are conducted. In addition, all of the studies were conducted in high-income, developed countries such as the USA, UK and Australia, the results of which would not be generalisable to resource-poor settings. Differences in diet, lifestyle and culture between these countries may also play a role in diabetes care and thus impact the findings. One study included male war veterans only, and these findings would be very specific to this population.

The diagnosis of depression varied according to study and included different scales, self-reported diagnosis and ICD-9 classifications of depression. Self-reported depression is not a reliable method for obtaining true prevalence of this disorder, particularly among men. This could result in either an overestimate or underestimate of the association with LEA. Variability in the exposure definition may explain the heterogeneity in the meta-analysis. Also, depression status may change over time and measurement at one time point only in these studies is a limitation. As is a problem with most observational studies, unmeasured confounding cannot be ruled out.

Of note, Salmi et al reported on 229956 patients from a national register-based cohort in Sweden, but only an abstract for this work was available. The abstract does not provide detailed information on the definition of depression and LEA, and efforts to contact the authors for clarity proved futile. We have inferred the diagnoses were made using ICD-9 codes (as this is the method used

Table 2  Results and conclusions of studies not eligible for inclusion in the meta-analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Conclusions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gendelman et al&lt;sup&gt;24&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6/458 diabetic participants in the study had amputations. No results were provided for diabetics who were depressed and not depressed in terms of the outcome.</td>
<td>The study authors concluded that ‘Type 1 diabetic participants reporting the prevalence of at least one diabetic complication scored higher on the BDI-II depression scale than participants without complications’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson et al&lt;sup&gt;26&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2/26 diabetic patients with no depression had an amputation compared with 3/28 diabetic patients with depression.</td>
<td>Data were missing for six participants (three had died, three were lost to follow-up). ‘There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of outcome’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BSI-II, Beck Depression Inventory—version two.
The I² value does not depend on the number of studies most importantly in the case of the current meta-analysis, total variation across studies is due to heterogeneity and any heterogeneity in the meta-analysis, the percentage of the study used a slightly more intensive or longer variant.

There was a great degree of heterogeneity in the current meta-analysis. Ideally, to further explore reasons for heterogeneity, authors would conduct a priori defined subgroup and sensitivity analyses as well as meta-regression using different covariates. These are largely dependent on the number of studies in the meta-analysis, however, and were not feasible for the current meta-analysis.

### Heterogeneity

There was a great degree of heterogeneity in the current meta-analysis and would be deemed ‘high’ according to the Cochrane criteria for I² (>75%). The authors tried to control for this heterogeneity by using the random-effects model. Under the random-effects model, we allow that the true effect could vary from study to study. For example, the effect size might be a little higher if the subjects are older, or more educated, or healthier; or if the study used a slightly more intensive or longer variant of the intervention; or if the effect was measured more reliably. In addition, we quantified heterogeneity by using the I² statistic that focuses attention on the effect of any heterogeneity in the meta-analysis, the percentage of total variation across studies is due to heterogeneity and most importantly in the case of the current meta-analysis, the I² value does not depend on the number of studies in the meta-analysis. Ideally, to further explore reasons for heterogeneity, authors would conduct a priori defined subgroup and sensitivity analyses as well as meta-regression using different covariates. These are largely dependent on the number of studies in the meta-analysis, however, and were not feasible for the current meta-analysis.

### Recommendations for future research

Differing definitions and assessment tools for diagnosing depression were used in the studies included in this systematic review. The reported prevalence of depression differs between self-report versus clinical interview diagnosis. The use of a standard assessment tool for depression would improve comparability of results from different settings. Further research is required to explore whether the level of severity of depression is predictive of complications. Potential confounders needing consideration in future research include age, gender, education, marital status/living alone, socioeconomic status, type of diabetes, duration of diabetes, insulin use, diabetes treatment/control, self-reported health status, risk behaviours, quality of life, foot care behavior, mood, smoking status, alcohol problems, macrovascular complications, microvascular complications, foot-specific complications, severity of complications, other medical or mental health conditions, and healthcare utilisation.

The literature review confirmed clinical practices vary per individual practitioner, per location and per patient. The evidence of under-diagnosing depression in patients with diabetes needs to be considered as a potential bias. Such bias would cause over-reporting of LEAs in patients with no comorbidity and under-reporting of LEAs in patients with comorbid depression.

### CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, there appears to be an unfavorable effect of comorbid depression in people with diabetes on the risk of LEA. Given the significant heterogeneity present between studies and the need for studies of a more robust methodological quality, the current findings need to be interpreted with caution. To detect the true effect, future longitudinal studies need to include large sample sizes with a breakdown by type of diabetes, assess confounders at baseline and follow-up and adjust for confounders in the statistical analysis. Further research is needed to explore the role of comorbid depression as a risk factor for LEA, to document the effect size and, thus, to inform intervention and clinical practice development. Considering the availability of various treatments for depression, efforts to detect the true effect of comorbid depression on the risk of LEA and indeed other complications in people with diabetes are worthwhile.

### Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the staff of the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College Cork, in particular lecturers teaching on the Masters in Public Health.

### Contributors

This work was conducted as part of a Masters in Public Health qualification obtained by GM in 2014 from University College Cork, Ireland. GM, CMB and 2K conceived and designed the study. SON and GM performed the systematic searches. SON and CMB screened the titles for inclusion or exclusion, and performed the data extraction and quality appraisal of the studies. SON performed the meta-analysis and drafted the manuscript. All authors critically

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**Table 3** Quality assessment of studies included in the systematic review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Selection bias</th>
<th>Exposure bias</th>
<th>Outcome assessment bias</th>
<th>Confounding factor bias</th>
<th>Analytical bias</th>
<th>Attrition bias</th>
<th>Overall likelihood of bias</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black et al23</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendelman et al24</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin et al25</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson et al26</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmi et al27</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams et al13</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winkleby et al28</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
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</table>

The six different types of bias were classified as ‘minimal’, ‘low’, ‘moderate’, ‘high’ or ‘not reported’ based on criteria outlined previously in O’Neill et al.22
Clinical care/Education/Nutrition/Psychosocial research

revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. CMB will act as guarantor for the paper.

Funding Health Research Board Interdisciplinary Capacity Enhancement Award ICE/2012/12 ‘Lifestyle Transitions and Trajectories through the Lifecourse: Enhancing capacity in Irish cohort and cross-sectional studies’.

Competing interests None declared.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement Data from the meta-analysis are available from the corresponding author on request.

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