



Diabetes, co-morbidity and colorectal cancer survival

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*Diabetes and Cancer Consortium;
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Introduction

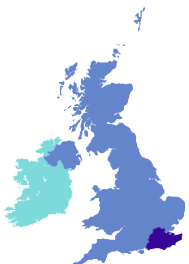

- Diabetes is associated with increased mortality
- Diabetes in cancer patients increases mortality
- Does diabetes accelerate the time to cancer death?

Introduction

Hypothesis:
Diabetes and/or its treatment accelerates tumour growth and progression of cancer, and increases the cancer-specific mortality rate in cancer patients


Methods

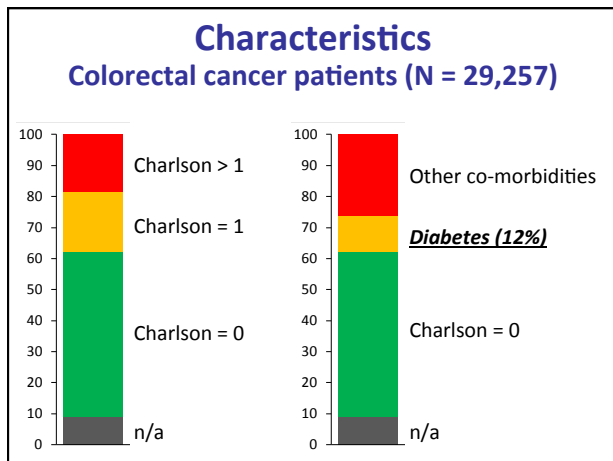
- Thames Cancer Registry
- South East England
- Population 12 million
- Colorectal cancer patients
- Diagnosed 2004-2008
- N = 29,257

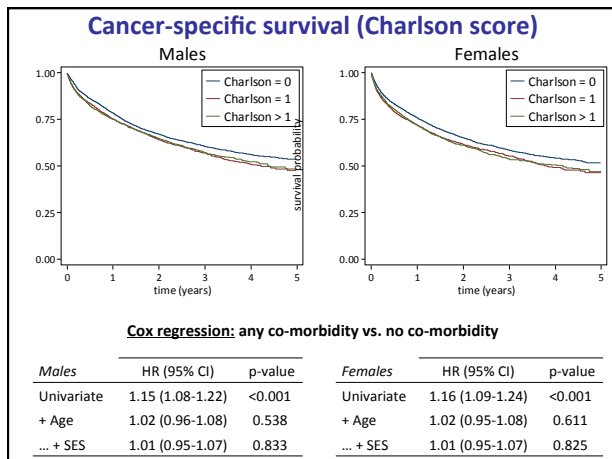
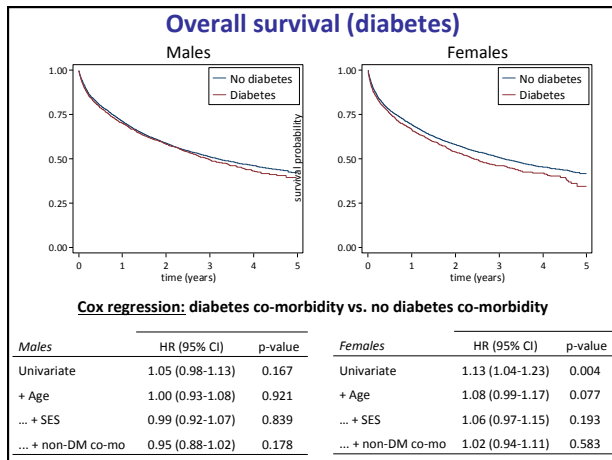
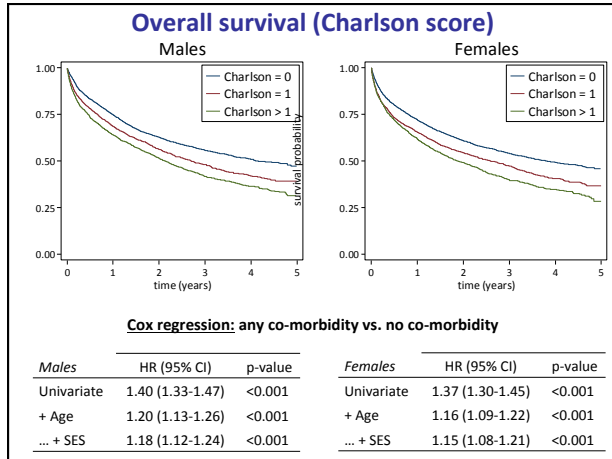



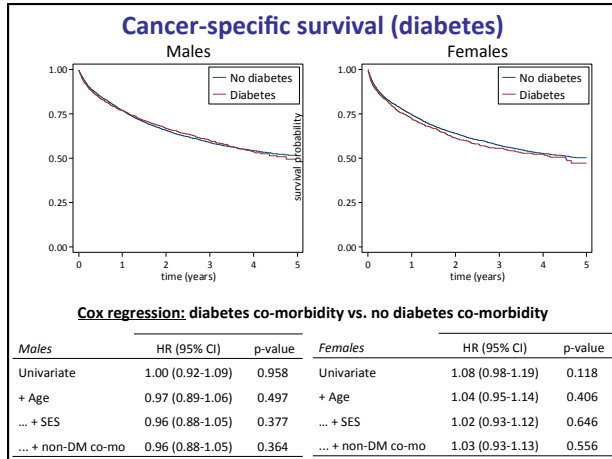
Methods

- Charlson score co-morbidity measure
 - Cancer registry linked to hospital discharge records
 - Co-morbid conditions recorded one year prior to diagnosis of cancer
- Overall and cancer-specific survival analysis
 - Charlson score
 - Presence/absence of diabetes









Conclusions

- The presence of co-morbidity is associated with lower overall survival, but had no effect on cancer-specific survival
- Diabetes had no significant effect on overall or cancer-specific survival
- No evidence to support our hypothesis of lower cancer-specific survival in colorectal cancer patients with diabetes
- What about other types of cancer?

