

Insulin glargine and cancer

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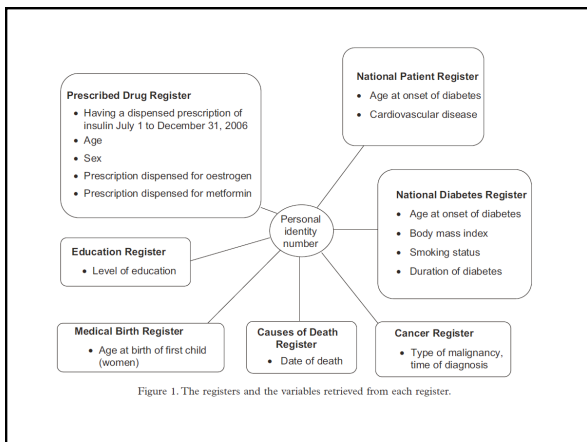
Insulin glargine use and short-term incidence of malignancies— 1-year update

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Methods

- Register-based cohort study
- Three cohorts were defined



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Diabetes medications and cancer risks

Metformin and cancer risks

- Inclusion criteria:
 - Aged 40-84 years old at the end of 2005
 - Had at least one prescription dispensed for metformin, or sulf, or TZD, or insulin between 1 July and 31 December 2005
 - Alive at the start of follow-up (1 January 2006)

Study cohort:

- Subjects: People with T2D who taking different diabetes medications:
 - T2D identified from inpatient register, National Diabetes Register (NDR) before July 1, 2005
 - criteria:
 - Inpatient register:
 - First hospitalized for diabetes at age 40 years or older
 - ICD code: ICD-7: 260; ICD-8: 250; ICD9-10: 250 or E11-E14
 - NDR
 - debut age at age 40 years or older

Methods:

- Exposure definitions :
- 1st : Diabetes medications information was from the prescribed drug register from July 1, - December 31, 2005.
 - Metformin only
 - Sulfonylurea only
 - TZD only
 - Insulin only

Method 2: New users

- Type 2 Diabetes diagnosed before January 1, 2006
- New users of specific monotherapies from January 1-June 30, 2006
 - Users of monotherapies of
 - Metformin
 - Sulf
 - TZD
 - Insulin
 - But not users of monotherapies before the January 1, 2006

Blood glucose control and cancer risks in type 1 diabetes

Aim

- To investigate the association between HbA1c level and the risk of incident malignancy in patients with type 1 diabetes.

Methods

- prospective observational study
- 9885 patients with type 1 diabetes who were registered in the Swedish National Diabetes Register from 1997-1999 and observed until the first diagnosis of all cancer, or gastrointestinal cancer, or breast cancer, or prostate cancer, or death, or the end of follow-up (December 31, 2008).

Blood glucose control and cancer risks in type 1 diabetes

Prelim data presented
