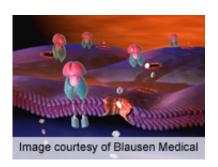


Enterovirus infection linked to incidence of T1DM in children

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(HealthDay)—The risk of type 1 diabetes is increased for children diagnosed with enterovirus infection, according to a study published online Oct. 17 in *Diabetologia*.

Hsiao-Chuan Lin, from China Medical University in Taiwan, and colleagues used insurance claims data from Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research database to examine the incidence of type 1 <u>diabetes</u>. They compared the incidence rate in children aged up to 18 years with or without a diagnosis of enterovirus during 2000 to 2008.

The researchers found that the overall incidence of <u>type 1 diabetes</u> was 5.73 per 100,000 person-years in the enterovirus infection cohort and 3.89 per 100,000 person-years in the non-enterovirus infection cohort (incidence rate ratio, 1.48; adjusted hazard ratio, 1.48). With the



exception of children aged 5 to 10 years, the incidence increased with age at diagnosis of enterovirus infection. Children with <u>allergic rhinitis</u>, bronchial asthma, or either one of these atopic diseases showed more variation in the hazard ratios of type 1 diabetes than children without these diseases.

"The results suggest that a preventive strategy, such as an effective vaccine against enterovirus infection, may lessen the incidence of type 1 diabetes in Taiwan," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: Full Text

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