

Inverse link for plasma 25(OH)D concentration, risk of T2DM

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(HealthDay)—There is an inverse association for plasma



25-hydroxyvitamin D (25[OH]D) concentration with diabetes risk, according to a study published online April 19 in *PLOS ONE*.

Sue K. Park, M.D., Ph.D., from the Seoul National University College of Medicine in South Korea, and colleagues performed a cohort study involving 903 adults who were known to be free of diabetes or prediabetes during a visit conducted in 1997 to 1999. Plasma 25(OH)D was measured, and fasting <u>plasma glucose</u> and <u>oral glucose tolerance</u> testing were conducted. Patients were followed through 2009.

The researchers identified 47 cases of diabetes and 337 cases of prediabetes. There was a correlation for higher 25(OH)D concentrations (>30 ng/mL) with lower hazard ratios for diabetes (hazard ratios, 0.31 for 30 to 39 ng/mL, 0.29 for 40 to 49 ng/mL, and 0.19 for >50 ng/mL compared with

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