

T2DM increases gastric cancer risk after H. pylori eradication

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(HealthDay)—Type 2 diabetes mellitus increases the risk for gastric

cancer after treatment for *Helicobacter pylori* infection, according to a study published online July 11 in *Diabetes Care*.

Ka Shing Cheung, M.B.B.S., M.P.H., from The University of Hong Kong, and colleagues gathered data from 46,460 patients in Hong Kong who were aged 45 years or older and had received clarithromycin-based triple therapy for *H. pylori* infection, consisting of a proton pump inhibitor prescribed with clarithromycin and either amoxicillin or metronidazole. Patients were followed for a median of 7.1 years, and data were gathered from an electronic health database.

The researchers found that 153 patients (0.33 percent) developed gastric cancer at a median age of 72.4 years. Type 2 diabetes was linked to an increased risk for gastric cancer (adjusted hazard ratio, 1.73). Stratified statistical analysis demonstrated a significantly [higher risk](#) for gastric cardia cancer (adjusted hazard ratio, 3.40) and in those with suboptimal glycemic control (adjusted hazard ratio, 1.68).

"Type 2 diabetes mellitus was associated with an increased [gastric cancer](#) risk in *H. pylori*-infected patients who had received eradication therapy, especially those with suboptimal glycemic control and who did not use metformin," the authors write. "Targeted screening should be considered after eradication therapy in high-risk *H. pylori*-infected patients with [diabetes mellitus](#)."

Two authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

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