

Type 1 diabetes in childhood may up atopic dermatitis risk

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the non-T1DM cohort.

"This nationwide, retrospective cohort study demonstrated that childhood T1DM may increase the risk of AD," the authors write.

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(HealthDay)—Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) in childhood is associated with increased risk of atopic dermatitis (AD), according to a study published online Sept. 15 in the *British Journal of Dermatology*.

Chien-Heng Lin, from China Medical University Hospital in Taiwan, and colleagues examined the correlation between T1DM and AD in a population-based, [retrospective cohort study](#). A total of 3,386 patients with T1DM newly diagnosed from 1998 to 2011 and 12,725 randomly selected controls without T1DM, frequency-matched by age, sex, and year of diagnosis, were identified from claims data of the National Health Insurance program of Taiwan.

The researchers found that the T1DM cohort had a 1.4-fold higher overall AD incidence compared with the nondiabetes cohort (3.31 versus 2.35 per 1,000 person-years). The overall risk of AD remained higher in the T1DM cohort after adjustment for potential risk factors (adjusted hazard ratio, 1.76). T1DM patients with more [emergency room visits](#) or hospitalizations had higher risk of subsequent AD (adjusted hazard ratios, 30.1 and 70.3, respectively) compared with

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