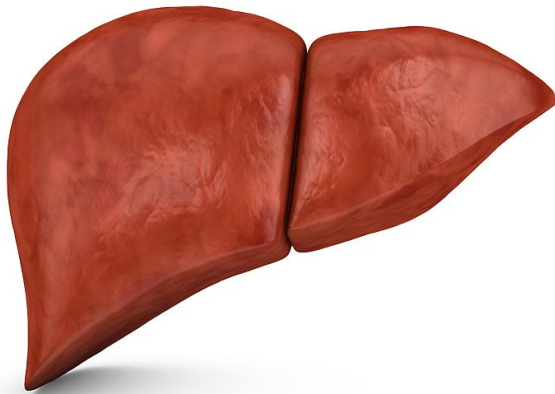


Chronic hepatitis B prevalence higher in those with T2DM

23 December 2016



increased about 1.5-fold in patients with type 2 diabetes, compared to the control group, even after adjustment for age, gender, and [body mass index](#), regardless of hepatic function.

"Further research is required to ascertain whether CHB status increases the risk of developing type 2 diabetes, or whether type 2 diabetes, but not adult-onset [autoimmune diabetes](#), increases the risk of CHB," the authors write.

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

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(HealthDay)—Patients with type 2 diabetes have higher prevalence of chronic hepatitis B virus infection (CHB), according to a study published online Dec. 8 in the *Journal of Diabetes Investigation*.

Jun Lu, Ph.D., from the Shanghai Jiao Tong University Affiliated Sixth People's Hospital, and colleagues investigated the prevalence of CHB status in different diabetes subtypes among a Chinese population. Participants included 381 cases with adult-onset autoimmune diabetes, 1,365 [patients](#) with type 2 diabetes, and 1,365 controls without diabetes.

The researchers found that patients with type 2 diabetes had higher prevalence of CHB than the controls in the overall population (13.5 versus 10.0 percent; $P = 0.004$) and among patients with normal hepatic function (13.3 versus 8.8 percent; $P = 0.002$). However, CHB status was not different between patients with adult-onset autoimmune diabetes and the controls. The odds ratio of CHB

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