

GLUCAGON-LIKE PEPTIDE-1 RECEPTOR AGONIST TREATMENT AND RISK OF ESOPHAGEAL CANCER

Jesper Lagergren

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A Nordic population-based case-control study found that GLP-1 receptor agonist treatment in patients with type 2 diabetes was not associated with decreased risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma but was associated with decreased risk of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.

KEY POINTS

- Among 2,909 esophageal adenocarcinoma cases, 670 squamous cell carcinoma cases, and 55,408 controls with type 2 diabetes, GLP-1RA use was not associated with decreased adenocarcinoma risk (adjusted OR 1.3, 95% CI 1.1-1.5).
- GLP-1RA use was associated with decreased squamous cell carcinoma risk (adjusted OR 0.5, 95% CI 0.3-0.8).
- The authors conclude that standard GLP-1RA treatment in patients with type 2 diabetes might not decrease esophageal adenocarcinoma risk, contrary to the hypothesis.
- The authors suggest confounding by indication may explain the observed decreased squamous cell carcinoma risk, though they note anticarcinogenic mechanisms beyond weight loss cannot be ruled out.
- This case-control study drew from nationwide health registries across five Nordic countries (2007-2020) with multivariable adjustment for multiple confounders including obesity, smoking, and alcohol.

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