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Summary

REDUCED RISK OF PANCREATIC CANCER ASSOCIATED WITH REGULAR ASPIRIN USE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES PATIENTS

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Pancreas

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In a Hong Kong cohort of 342,920 type 2 diabetes patients, aspirin use was associated with reduced pancreatic cancer risk in a duration-dependent manner, with hazard ratios declining from 0.83 for under 5 years to 0.27 for 10 or more years of use.

KEY POINTS

- Over mean follow-up of 11.1 years, 1,114 patients (0.3%) developed pancreatic cancer with an incidence rate of 2.92 per 10,000 person-years.
- Overall aspirin use was associated with 45% lower pancreatic cancer risk (HR 0.55, 95%CI 0.46-0.66) compared with never users.
- Longer aspirin duration showed progressively stronger associations: HR 0.83 for under 5 years, HR 0.56 for 5 to 10 years, and HR 0.27 for 10 or more years (P_trend <0.001).
- Increasing frequency of use showed lower risk except for daily use, which showed no significant association (HR 0.90, P=0.401).
- This retrospective cohort study from Hong Kong (2001-2015) adjusted for age, sex, lifestyle factors, metabolic disorders, and diabetes-related variables using time-varying covariate analysis to minimize immortal-time bias.

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