

RISK OF PANCREATIC CANCER IN DIABETES MELLITUS WITH AND WITHOUT PREVIOUS HISTORY OF ANY OTHER MALIGNANCY. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA FROM THE CZECH NATIONAL REGISTRIES 2010-2021

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UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Pancreas

October 4, 2025

Czech population-based study finds patients with diabetes mellitus and a history of malignancy have substantially elevated risk of pancreatic adenocarcinoma compared to diabetics without prior cancer, with the highest risk in the first three months after diabetes diagnosis.

KEY POINTS

- Among diabetic patients with prior malignancy, standardized incidence ratio (SIR) for pancreatic adenocarcinoma was 5.49 in the first three months after diabetes diagnosis, declining to 2.79 from three months to one year and 1.74 from one to two years.
- Diabetic patients with prior malignancy history showed significantly elevated pancreatic cancer risk across multiple cancer types, with highest SIRs for testicular cancer (3.1), Hodgkin lymphoma (2.74), laryngeal cancer (2.51), and head and neck cancer (2.54).
- In diabetic patients aged 60-69 years with prior malignancy, SIR for pancreatic cancer was 3.13, compared to 2.12 in diabetics without prior malignancy of the same age.
- The analysis included 144,946 individuals with diabetes and prior malignancy and 1,123,065 individuals with diabetes but no malignancy history, using Czech national registry data from 2010-2021.
- This study may be relevant to clinicians managing diabetic patients with cancer history, particularly when diabetes is newly diagnosed.

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