

REVERSING PRE-DIABETES AS A MODIFIABLE ONCOPREVENTIVE STRATEGY FOR PANCREATIC CANCER: A TERRITORY-WIDE COHORT STUDY OF NEARLY TWO MILLION INDIVIDUALS

Wai-Kay Seto

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Pancreas

October 7, 2025

In a retrospective cohort of nearly 2 million adults, prediabetes was independently associated with a 27% increased risk of pancreatic cancer compared with normoglycemia, while reversion from prediabetes to normoglycemia was not associated with elevated risk.

KEY POINTS

- Among 1,977,149 adults followed for a median of 8.8 years, prediabetes conferred a 27% higher pancreatic cancer risk and diabetes a 56% higher risk compared with normoglycemia, with each 1% increase in HbA1c associated with an 11% increased risk.
- Individuals with persistent prediabetes had 37% higher pancreatic cancer risk and those progressing from prediabetes to diabetes had 122% higher risk compared with persistent normoglycemia.
- Individuals who reverted from prediabetes to normoglycemia within two years showed no statistically significant increase in pancreatic cancer risk compared with persistent normoglycemia.
- The study excluded individuals diagnosed with pancreatic cancer within two years of baseline or with less than two years of follow-up to minimize reverse causality between diabetes and cancer.
- This material is relevant for clinicians and researchers interested in metabolic risk factors for pancreatic cancer and potential oncopreventive strategies.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/b2fe8bae-a815-11f0-b727-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.