

SODIUM-GLUCOSE COTRANSPORTER-2 INHIBITORS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER RISK OF PANCREATIC CANCER IN METFORMIN-TREATED PATIENTS WITH DIABETES: A TERRITORY-WIDE PROPENSITY SCORE-MATCHED STUDY

Wai-Kay Seto

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Poster

Pancreas

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A retrospective cohort study of 144,468 type 2 diabetes patients on metformin found SGLT-2 inhibitor use was associated with lower pancreatic cancer risk in a dose- and duration-dependent manner, independent of glycemic control.

KEY POINTS

- SGLT-2 inhibitor use was associated with reduced pancreatic cancer risk (adjusted hazard ratio 0.43, 95% CI 0.34-0.55) compared to non-use among metformin-treated patients over a mean 6.6-year follow-up.
- The protective association showed a dose-response relationship, with hazard ratio 0.88 per 100-cumulative defined daily dose increase and 0.66 per 1-year increase in use duration.
- Both empagliflozin (aHR 0.43) and dapagliflozin (aHR 0.33) were individually associated with lower pancreatic cancer risk, and the effect persisted when modeled as time-varying exposure (aHR 0.35).
- The association remained consistent across subgroups defined by age, sex, BMI, diabetes complications, and use of aspirin, statins, or insulin.
- The authors suggest these findings may inform second-line antidiabetic drug selection for type 2 diabetes patients on metformin to reduce pancreatic cancer risk.

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