

Type 1 diabetes in childhood may up atopic dermatitis risk

18 September 2015



the non-T1DM cohort.

"This nationwide, retrospective cohort study demonstrated that childhood T1DM may increase the risk of AD," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2015 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

(HealthDay)—Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) in childhood is associated with increased risk of atopic dermatitis (AD), according to a study published online Sept. 15 in the *British Journal of Dermatology*.

Chien-Heng Lin, from China Medical University Hospital in Taiwan, and colleagues examined the correlation between T1DM and AD in a population-based, [retrospective cohort study](#). A total of 3,386 patients with T1DM newly diagnosed from 1998 to 2011 and 12,725 randomly selected controls without T1DM, frequency-matched by age, sex, and year of diagnosis, were identified from claims data of the National Health Insurance program of Taiwan.

The researchers found that the T1DM cohort had a 1.4-fold higher overall AD incidence compared with the nondiabetes cohort (3.31 versus 2.35 per 1,000 person-years). The overall risk of AD remained higher in the T1DM cohort after adjustment for potential risk factors (adjusted hazard ratio, 1.76). T1DM patients with more [emergency room visits](#) or hospitalizations had higher risk of subsequent AD (adjusted hazard ratios, 30.1 and 70.3, respectively) compared with

APA citation: Type 1 diabetes in childhood may up atopic dermatitis risk (2015, September 18) retrieved 27 July 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-09-diabetes-childhood-atopic-dermatitis.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.