

Diabetes linked to increased CVD, cancer, other mortality

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cancer death: CSH, 1.37 and PSH, 1.35 for men and CSH, 1.68 and PSH, 1.66 in women; and noncardiovascular noncancer death: CSH, 1.53 and PSH, 1.5 in men and CSH, 1.89 and PSH, 1.84 in women. Individuals with diabetes had higher cumulative mortality function in all instances.

"Diabetes is associated with premature death from [cardiovascular disease](#), cancer, and noncardiovascular noncancer causes," the authors write. "The use of CSH and PSH provides a comprehensive view of mortality dynamics in a population with diabetes."

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(HealthDay)—Diabetes is associated with increased mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, and noncardiovascular noncancer causes, according to a study published online Aug. 4 in *Diabetes Care*.

Jose Miguel Baena-Díez, from the Hospital del Mar Research Institute in Barcelona, Spain, and colleagues used the pooled analysis of individual data from 12 Spanish cohorts with 10 years of follow-up to examine the correlation between [diabetes](#) and cause-specific death. Data were included for 55,292 individuals aged 35 to 79 years who had no previous history of cardiovascular diseases. The hazard ratios were assessed with and without competing risks: proportional subdistribution hazard (PSH) and cause-specific hazard (CSH), respectively.

The researchers found that 15.6 percent of participants had diabetes and that overall mortality was 9.1 percent. Diabetes increased [mortality risk](#) for cardiovascular death: CSH, 2.03 and PSH, 1.99 in men and CSH, 2.28 and PSH, 2.23 in women;

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