

Hydrochlorothiazide tied to non-melanoma skin cancer risk

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(HealthDay)—Use of the diuretic hydrochlorothiazide is associated with



a substantially increased risk of non-melanoma skin cancer, according to a study published in the April issue of the *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*.

Sidsel Arnspang Pedersen, M.D., from Odense University Hospital in Denmark, and colleagues examined the association between hydrochlorothiazide use and the risk of <u>basal cell carcinoma</u> (BCC) and <u>squamous cell carcinoma</u> (SCC). Using data from the Danish Cancer Registry (2004 to 2012), the authors identified cases with non-melanoma skin cancer and matched them by age and sex in a 1-to-20 ratio to controls. Cumulative hydrochlorothiazide use (1995 to 2012) was determined from the Danish Prescription Registry.

High use of hydrochlorothiazide (≥50,000 mg) was associated with BCC (odds ratio [OR], 1.29) and SCC (OR, 3.98). There was a clear doseresponse relationship between hydrochlorothiazide use and both BCC and SCC, with the highest cumulative dose category (≥200,000 mg) having an OR of 1.54 for BCC and 7.38 for SCC. There was no association between use of other diuretics and antihypertensives and non-melanoma skin cancer.

"Hydrochlorothiazide use is associated with a substantially increased risk of non-melanoma skin cancer, especially SCC," the authors write.

Two authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: Abstract/Full Text

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