

Sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors not cancer risk factor

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increased risk of bladder cancer associated with SGLT2 inhibitors (OR, 3.87), especially empagliflozin (OR, 4.49). Canagliflozin might protect against gastrointestinal cancers (OR, 0.15).

"Given the short-term trial durations and uncertainty of evidence, future long-term prospective studies and postmarketing surveillance studies are warranted," conclude the authors.

More information: Abstract/Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

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(HealthDay)—Over the short term there is not a significantly increased overall cancer risk among individuals with type 2 diabetes using sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors, according to a study published in the October issue of *Diabetologia*.

Huilin Tang, from Peking University Third Hospital in China, and colleagues conducted a systematic literature review to identify <u>randomized controlled trials</u> that reported <u>cancer</u> events in individuals with type 2 diabetes treated with SGLT2 inhibitors for at least 24 weeks.

After meta-analysis, the researchers identified 580 incidences of cancer among 34,569 individuals (46 studies with a mean trial duration of 61 weeks). SGLT2 inhibitors were not significantly associated with an increased risk of overall cancer (odds ratio [OR], 1.14; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.96 to 1.36) when compared with placebo or other active glucose-lowering treatments. Prespecified cancer types were examined, and there may be an



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