

Antibiotics in first year of life may up risk for T1DM by age 10

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association between [antibiotic prescriptions](#) in pregnancy (22.5 percent) and type 1 diabetes (adjusted HR, 1.15; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.00 to 1.32).

"The absolute risk is low, however, and antibiotics are likely to only make a small contribution to the overall risk of type 1 diabetes before age 10," the authors write.

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

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(HealthDay)—Antibiotic prescriptions in the first year of life are associated with an increased risk for type 1 diabetes in childhood, according to a study published online March 4 in *Diabetes Care*.

Mona-Lisa Wernroth, from Uppsala University in Sweden, and colleagues assessed the effect of early-life antibiotic treatment on the risk for type 1 diabetes using data from 797,318 singleton children born in Sweden between July 1, 2005, and Sept. 30, 2013, with follow-up through 2014 (median, 4 years).

The researchers found that type 1 diabetes developed in 1,297 children during the follow-up. There was an [increased risk](#) for type 1 diabetes associated with antibiotics prescribed in the first year of life (23.8 percent; adjusted hazard ratio [HR], 1.19). The effect was larger among children delivered by cesarean section (P for interaction = 0.016). Exposure to antibiotics primarily used for treatment of acute otitis media and [respiratory tract infections](#) drove the association. There was also an

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