

中文題目：長期服用阿斯匹靈藥物在糖尿病患對於罹患癌症風險之相關研究

英文題目：Long-Term Low-Dose Aspirin Use and Cancer Incidence in Patients with Diabetes

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Background: Aspirin remains an attractive cancer prevention strategy for patients with diabetes. The objective of this study is to investigate the use of aspirin on the prevention of different cancers in patients with diabetes among aspirin users.

Method: This is a population-based retrospective cohort study from National Health Insurance research database. Aspirin users between 1999 and 2013 were matched to non-users for several risk factors. Follow-up of the two study groups was made until the end of 2013, and incidences and hazard ratios of any cancer were determined.

Results: Lower risk of all-cancer was found in patients who had aspirin use (hazard ratio 0.72; CI 0.69–0.75; $p < 0.01$) in the adjusted model. Aspirin showed a reduced risk of all-cancer after a cumulative dose of more than 99500 mg (hazard ratio 0.73, 95% CI 0.68-0.78; $p < 0.01$) within a follow-up 10 years period. In women, breast cancer reduction was only seen in age > 65 years. In men, prostate cancer reduction was only seen in age < 65 years.

Conclusion: In conclusion, our findings suggest that a higher cumulative dose of aspirin use reduced the risk of all-cancer in people with diabetes within 10 years. Sex-specific aspirin effects on cancer provide further information in personalized aspirin use for cancer risk reduction. These results should be balanced with the well-known adverse effects of aspirin.