

Diabetes tied to higher rates of serious infection

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"People with diabetes, particularly T1DM, are at increased risk of serious infection, representing an important population burden," the authors write. "Strategies that reduce the risk of developing severe infections and poor treatment outcomes are under-researched and should be explored."

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(HealthDay)—Patients with diabetes, particularly type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM), are at increased risk of serious infection, according to a study published online Jan. 12 in *Diabetes Care*.

Iain M. Carey, Ph.D., from the University of London, and colleagues used linked primary care, hospital, and mortality data to compare [infection rates](#) between 5,863 patients with T1DM, 96,630 patients with type 2 [diabetes mellitus](#) (T2DM), and 203,518 controls without diabetes.

The researchers found that patients with diabetes had higher rates for all 19 infection categories, compared to control subjects without diabetes, with the highest incidence rate ratios seen for bone and joint infections, sepsis, and cellulitis. For T1DM, incidence rate ratios for infection-related hospitalizations were 3.71, versus 1.88 for T2DM. An estimated 6 percent of infection-related hospitalizations and 12 percent of infection-related deaths were tied to diabetes.

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