

Risk for diabetes increased for pediatric patients with COVID-19

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(HealthDay)—Patients aged younger than 18 years with diagnosed

COVID-19 have an increased risk for newly diagnosed diabetes >30 days after acute infection, according to research published in the Jan. 14 issue of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.

Catherine E. Barrett, Ph.D., from the CDC COVID-19 Emergency Response Team, and colleagues examined the risk for any new [diabetes](#) diagnosis >30 days after [acute infection](#) with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 among patients aged younger than 18 years with diagnosed COVID-19 using IQVIA health care claims data from March 1, 2020, through Feb. 26, 2021. The incidence was compared to that of individuals who did not receive a COVID-19 diagnosis during the pandemic or to those who received a prepandemic non-COVID-19 [acute respiratory infection](#) (ARI) diagnosis. Analyses were replicated using a second data source (HealthVerity) from March 1, 2020, to June 28, 2021.

The researchers found that in both databases, diabetes incidence was significantly higher among those with COVID-19 than those without COVID-19 (hazard ratios, 2.66 and 1.31 for IQVIA and HealthVerity, respectively) and compared with those with non-COVID-19 ARI in the prepandemic period (hazard ratio, 2.16 for IQVIA).

"These data suggest an increased risk for diabetes among persons aged

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