



# HDL Cholesterol and Cancer Risk Among Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

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## OBJECTIVE

To investigate the relationship between HDL cholesterol (HDL-C) and cancer risk among type 2 diabetic patients.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

We performed a retrospective cohort study of 14,169 men and 23,176 women with type 2 diabetes. Cox proportional hazards regression models were used to estimate the association of various levels of HDL cholesterol (HDL-C) with cancer risk.

## RESULTS

During a mean follow-up period of 6.4 years, 3,711 type 2 diabetic patients had a cancer diagnosis. A significant inverse association between HDL-C and the risk of cancer was found among men and women. The multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) of cancer at various levels of HDL-C at baseline (<30, 30–39.9, 40–49.9, 50–59.9, 60–69.9, 70–79.9, and ≥80 mg/dL) were 1.00, 0.87, 0.95, 1.01, 0.61, 0.45, and 0.37, respectively, in men ( $P_{\text{trend}} = 0.027$ ) and 1.00, 0.98, 0.88, 0.85, 0.84, 0.86, and 0.84, respectively, in women ( $P_{\text{trend}} = 0.025$ ). When stratified by race, BMI, smoking status, or medication use, the inverse association was still present. With an updated mean of HDL-C used in the analysis, the inverse association of HDL-C with cancer risk did not change. The inverse association substantially attenuated after excluding patients who died of or were diagnosed with cancer during the first 2 years of follow-up.

## CONCLUSIONS

The study suggests an inverse association of HDL-C with cancer risk among men and women with type 2 diabetes, whereas the effect of HDL-C was partially mediated by reverse causation.

Emerging data suggest that type 2 diabetes is associated with an increased risk of cancer (1–3). The most frequently cited reason is the potential effect of insulin (3). Lipid metabolism has also been suggested to be associated with cancer risk. Several studies found an inverse association of serum HDL cholesterol (HDL-C) with cancer risk in the general population (4–9), but few assessed this association among patients with type 2 diabetes, although diabetic patients are more likely to have dyslipidemia. One study found a U-shaped association between HDL-C and cancer risk in patients with type 2 diabetes (10). Another study suggested that the observed inverse association between HDL-C and cancer risk may be explained by confounding and reverse causation, such that HDL-C is not a risk factor for cancer among patients with type 2 diabetes (11).

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Epidemiological studies found that women generally have higher levels of serum HDL-C than men in both general and diabetic populations, and sex differences in HDL-C might be associated with observed sex differences in cancer risk. The aim of the current study was to examine the sex-specific association between various levels of HDL at baseline and during follow-up and the risk of cancer among patients with type 2 diabetes in the Louisiana State University Hospital-Based Longitudinal Study (LSUHLS).

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

### Study Population

From 1997 through June 2013, the Louisiana State University Health Care Services Division (LSUHCS) operated seven public hospitals and affiliated clinics in seven Louisiana population centers. The LSUHCS delivered quality medical care to residents of Louisiana, regardless of their income or insurance coverage (12–20). Overall, LSUHCS facilities served ~1.6 million patients.

Administrative (name, address, date of birth, sex, race/ethnicity, types of insurance, family income, and smoking status), anthropometric (date of examination and measurements of body weight, height, and blood pressure for each visit), laboratory (test code, test collection date, test results, and abnormal flag), clinical diagnosis (date of diagnosis, diagnosis code, priority assigned to diagnosis, ICD-9 code, and Current Procedural Terminology code), and medication data (medication generic name, pharmacopeia dispensable drug identifier, medication strength-dose form, medication strength units, medication route code and description, medication form, etc.) collected at these facilities are available in electronic form for LSUHCS inpatients and outpatients since 1997. These data were used to establish the LSUHLS (12). Within the LSUHLS, ICD-9-CM code 250 was used to define a cohort of patients with diabetes and who used LSUHCS primary care clinic services between 1 January 1999 and 31 December 2009. LSUHCS internal diabetes disease management guidelines call for physician confirmation of diabetes diagnoses by applying American Diabetes Association criteria: fasting plasma glucose level  $\geq 126$  mg/dL, 2-h glucose level  $\geq 200$  mg/dL after a 75-g 2-h oral glucose tolerance

test, and one or more classic symptoms plus a random plasma glucose level  $\geq 200$  mg/dL (21). We validated the diabetes diagnosis in LSUHCS hospitals. The agreement of diabetes diagnosis was 97%; 20,919 of a sample of 21,566 hospital discharge diagnoses based on ICD codes also had physician-confirmed diabetes by American Diabetes Association diabetes diagnosis criteria (21).

The first ICD-9 diabetes diagnosis date was used to define the baseline date for each patient in the present analyses per the design of the cohort study. Before diabetes diagnosis, these patients had used the LSUHCS system for an average of 5.0 years. After excluding patients with a history of cancer at baseline and patients with incomplete data on any required variable, the current study finally included 37,345 patients (14,169 men and 23,176 women) with type 2 diabetes who were 30–96 years of age. Of these patients, ~76.8% qualified for free care (by virtue of being low income and uninsured [any individual or family unit with an income  $\leq 200\%$  of the Federal Poverty Level]), ~5.2% were self-pay (uninsured but incomes not low enough to qualify for free care), ~5.3% were covered by Medicaid, ~10.4% had Medicare, and ~2.3% were covered by commercial insurance. The study and analysis plan were approved by the institutional review boards of both the Pennington Biomedical Research Center and the Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center in New Orleans. We obtained waivers of informed consent and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act authorization from both institutional review boards because this retrospective research could not practically be carried out without such waivers.

### Baseline and Follow-up Measurements

The patient characteristics, including age at diabetes diagnosis, sex, race/ethnicity, family income, smoking status, type of health insurance, weight, height, BMI, blood pressure, total cholesterol, HDL-C, LDL cholesterol (LDL-C), triglycerides, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, and medication (antihypertensive drug, cholesterol-lowering drug, and anti-diabetic drug) use within 0.5 year of the diabetes diagnosis date (baseline) and during follow-up after diabetes diagnosis (follow-up) were extracted from the computerized hospitalization records. The

updated mean values of HDL-C, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, LDL-C, triglycerides, BMI, blood pressure, and estimated glomerular filtration rate over time were calculated for each patient from baseline to each year of follow-up. For example, at 1-year follow-up, the updated mean was the average of the baseline and 1-year values, and at 3-year follow-up, the updated mean was the average of baseline, 1-year, 2-year, and 3-year values. In the case of a new cancer diagnosis during follow-up, the period for estimating the updated mean value was from baseline to the year before this event occurred (22). The average number of HDL-C measurements during the follow-up period was 5.5.

### Prospective Follow-up

Follow-up information was obtained from the LSUHLS database by using the unique number designated for each patient who visits the LSUHCS hospitals each time. The diagnosis of the first cancer event was the primary end point of interest and was defined according to ICD-9 codes 140–208. Follow-up of each cohort member continued until the date of cancer diagnosis, the date of the last LSUHCS encounter if the patient stopped using LSUHCS hospitals, death, or 31 May 2012.

### Statistical Analyses

The association of HDL-C at baseline and during follow-up with the risk of cancer was analyzed by using Cox proportional hazards models. HDL-C was included in these models in two alternative ways: 1) as seven categories ( $<30$ , 30–39.9, 40–49.9, 50–59.9, 60–69.9, 70–79.9, and  $\geq 80$  mg/dL) and 2) as a continuous variable. All multivariable analyses were adjusted for age and race and further for type of insurance, income, smoking status, BMI, LDL-C, triglycerides, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive drugs, use of diabetes medications, and use of cholesterol-lowering agents. To avoid potential bias due to severe disease at baseline, additional analyses were carried out excluding the patients who died of or were diagnosed with cancer during the first 2 years of follow-up. All hypothesis tests were two-tailed, and the statistical significance level was considered to be  $P < 0.05$ . In the Cox models that treated HDL-C as a continuous variable, we used restricted cubic splines to produce a hazard ratio (HR) curve capable of capturing nonlinear and nonmonotonic associations

between HDL-C and cancer risk. The splines used five knots at 0.05, 0.275, 0.50, 0.75, and 0.95. In such models, the HR between two points of a continuous variable can be estimated by  $\exp(Y2 - Y1)$ , where Y1 and Y2 are the corresponding spline function values of the two points (10). All statistical analyses were performed with PASW for Windows version 20.0 (IBM Corporation, Chicago, IL) and SAS for Windows version 9.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

**RESULTS**

Table 1 shows characteristics of the study population at baseline. During a mean follow-up period of 6.4 years, cancer developed in 3,711 subjects (1,492 men and 2,219 women). Cancer risk was higher in men (17.6/1,000 person-years) than in women (14.4/1,000 person-years) with type 2 diabetes. The multivariable-adjusted (age, race, type of insurance, income, smoking status, BMI, LDL-C, triglycerides, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, systolic blood pressure,

use of antihypertensive drugs, use of diabetes medications, and use of cholesterol-lowering agents) HRs of cancer at various levels of HDL-C at baseline (<30, 30–39.9, 40–49.9, 50–59.9, 60–69.9, 70–79.9, and ≥80 mg/dL) were 1.00, 0.87, 0.95, 1.01, 0.61, 0.45, and 0.37, respectively, in men ( $P_{\text{trend}} = 0.027$ ) and 1.00, 0.98, 0.88, 0.85, 0.84, 0.86, and 0.84, respectively, in women ( $P_{\text{trend}} = 0.025$ ) (Table 2). When HDL-C was considered as a continuous variable

**Table 1—Baseline characteristics among patients with type 2 diabetes by various levels of serum HDL-C**

	HDL-C (mg/dL)							P value
	<30	30–39.9	40–49.9	50–59.9	60–69.9	70–79.9	≥80	
<b>Men</b>								
Participants (n)	3,243	5,466	3,348	1,279	471	185	177	
Age (years)	50.7 (0.2)	52.1 (0.1)	52.5 (0.2)	52.9 (0.3)	53.1 (0.5)	52.2 (0.8)	51.2 (0.8)	<0.001
Black	1,455 (44.9)	2,668 (48.8)	1,926 (57.5)	871 (68.1)	345 (73.2)	151 (81.6)	143 (80.8)	<0.001
Income (\$/family)	20,545 (609)	22,855 (464)	23,216 (592)	21,466 (988)	24,147 (1,623)	24,534 (2,654)	25,366 (2,804)	0.014
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	33.3 (0.1)	33.1 (0.1)	32.3 (0.1)	30.6 (0.2)	28.3 (0.4)	27.7 (0.6)	25.6 (0.6)	<0.001
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)								
pressure (mmHg)	142 (0.4)	143 (0.3)	143 (0.4)	143 (0.7)	142 (1.2)	143 (1.9)	139 (2.0)	0.358
HbA <sub>1c</sub> [% (mmol/mol)]	8.1 (65)	8.0 (64)	7.9 (63)	7.7 (61)	7.8 (62)	7.9 (63)	7.5 (58)	<0.001
LDL-C (mg/dL)	96 (0.7)	108 (0.5)	114 (0.7)	112 (1.1)	107 (1.8)	105 (2.9)	96 (3.0)	<0.001
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	173 (1.6)	164 (1.3)	142 (1.6)	119 (2.7)	106 (4.4)	97 (7.1)	92 (7.5)	<0.001
Current smoker	1,672 (51.6)	2,244 (41.1)	1,271 (38.0)	502 (39.2)	209 (44.4)	94 (51.0)	110 (62.0)	<0.001
Type of insurance								
Free	2,253 (69.5)	3,940 (72.1)	2,340 (69.9)	880 (68.8)	338 (71.8)	118 (63.8)	121 (68.4)	<0.001
Self-pay	301 (9.3)	369 (6.8)	232 (6.9)	91 (7.1)	33 (7.0)	19 (10.3)	22 (12.4)	
Medicaid	180 (5.6)	244 (4.5)	142 (4.2)	72 (5.6)	27 (5.7)	19 (10.3)	14 (7.9)	
Medicare	364 (11.2)	716 (13.1)	535 (16.0)	196 (15.3)	64 (13.6)	27 (14.6)	19 (10.7)	
Commercial	117 (3.6)	159 (2.9)	81 (2.4)	31 (2.4)	4 (0.8)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.6)	
Use of medications								
Glucose lowering	2,322 (71.6)	3,844 (70.3)	2,277 (68.0)	812 (63.5)	277 (58.8)	104 (56.0)	78 (44.1)	<0.001
Lipid lowering	1,987 (61.3)	3,466 (63.4)	2,001 (59.8)	690 (54.0)	227 (48.1)	85 (45.9)	58 (32.9)	<0.001
Antihypertensive	2,545 (78.5)	4,385 (80.2)	2,675 (79.9)	1,024 (80.1)	360 (76.3)	142 (76.7)	128 (72.4)	0.144
<b>Women</b>								
Participants (n)	1,994	6,634	7,465	4,214	1,755	663	451	
Age (years)	49.1 (0.2)	50.9 (0.1)	52.3 (0.1)	53.5 (0.2)	54.2 (0.2)	55.0 (0.4)	54.8 (0.5)	<0.001
Black	996 (49.9)	3,506 (52.8)	4,327 (58.0)	2,658 (63.1)	1,212 (69.1)	474 (71.5)	343 (76.1)	<0.001
Income (\$/family)	18,878 (682)	20,220 (370)	21,145 (350)	20,813 (471)	20,373 (741)	19,119 (1,207)	19,342 (1,514)	0.062
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	36.0 (0.2)	35.9 (0.1)	35.8 (0.1)	35.0 (0.1)	33.9 (0.2)	32.4 (0.4)	31.3 (0.4)	<0.001
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)								
pressure (mmHg)	145 (0.6)	146 (0.3)	146 (0.3)	145 (0.4)	144 (0.6)	142 (1.0)	142 (1.3)	0.002
HbA <sub>1c</sub> [% (mmol/mol)]	7.9 (63)	7.6 (60)	7.6 (60)	7.4 (57)	7.4 (57)	7.3 (56)	7.3 (56)	<0.001
LDL-C (mg/dL)	107 (0.9)	113 (0.5)	118 (0.5)	119 (0.6)	117 (1.0)	114 (1.5)	113 (1.9)	<0.001
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	173 (1.8)	160 (1.0)	142 (0.9)	124 (1.2)	112 (2.0)	101 (3.2)	94 (4.0)	<0.001
Current smoker	944 (47.3)	2,338 (35.2)	2,052 (27.5)	1,057 (25.1)	423 (24.1)	146 (22.1)	144 (31.9)	<0.001
Type of insurance								
Free	1,597 (80.1)	5,382 (81.1)	6,070 (81.3)	3,370 (80.0)	1,361 (77.5)	503 (75.9)	327 (72.5)	<0.001
Self-pay	112 (5.6)	271 (4.1)	244 (3.3)	137 (3.3)	66 (3.8)	21 (3.2)	17 (3.8)	
Medicaid	141 (7.1)	377 (5.7)	378 (5.1)	209 (5.0)	101 (5.8)	37 (5.6)	40 (8.9)	
Medicare	100 (5.0)	472 (7.1)	634 (8.5)	412 (9.8)	187 (10.7)	87 (13.1)	56 (12.4)	
Commercial	43 (2.2)	126 (1.9)	134 (1.8)	83 (2.0)	40 (2.3)	14 (2.1)	10 (2.2)	
Use of medications								
Glucose lowering	1,484 (7.4)	4,800 (7.2)	5,149 (6.9)	2,695 (6.4)	1,069 (6.1)	364 (5.5)	241 (5.3)	<0.001
Lipid lowering	1,282 (6.4)	4,405 (6.6)	4,795 (6.4)	2,658 (6.3)	1,065 (6.1)	362 (5.5)	232 (5.2)	<0.001
Antihypertensive	1,657 (8.3)	5,573 (8.4)	6,265 (8.4)	3,507 (8.3)	1,439 (8.2)	533 (8.0)	364 (8.1)	<0.001

Data are mean (SE) or n (%) unless otherwise indicated. All continuous variables are adjusted for age and race, except for age (adjusted for race only). SE of HbA<sub>1c</sub> is 0.05%, 0.04%, 0.05%, 0.08%, 0.13%, 0.21%, and 0.22%, respectively, in men and 0.05%, 0.03%, 0.03%, 0.04%, 0.06%, 0.09%, and 0.12%, respectively, in women.

**Table 2—Risk of cancer according to various levels of serum HDL-C or HDL-C as a continuous variable at baseline and during follow-up among diabetic patients**

	HDL-C (mg/dL)							P value for trend	Each 15 mg/dL increase
	<30	30–39.9	40–49.9	50–59.9	60–69.9	70–79.9	≥80		
<b>Baseline</b>									
<b>Men</b>									
Cases (n)	3,243	5,466	3,348	1,279	471	185	177		
Person-years	17,018	33,272	21,255	8,123	2,839	1,217	986		
Model 1	1.00	0.84 (0.74–0.97)	0.92 (0.80–1.07)	0.94 (0.78–1.14)	0.60 (0.42–0.85)	0.54 (0.30–0.96)	0.43 (0.20–0.90)	0.005	0.91 (0.85–0.97)
Model 2	1.00	0.87 (0.76–1.01)	0.87 (0.81–1.12)	1.00 (0.81–1.23)	0.61 (0.42–0.90)	0.45 (0.22–0.92)	0.38 (0.16–0.93)	0.028	0.91 (0.84–0.98)
Model 3	1.00	0.87 (0.75–1.01)	0.95 (0.81–1.12)	1.01 (0.81–1.24)	0.61 (0.41–0.89)	0.45 (0.22–0.91)	0.37 (0.15–0.91)	0.027	0.91 (0.84–0.98)
<b>Women</b>									
Cases (n)	1,994	6,634	7,465	4,214	1,755	663	451		
Person-years	161	646	734	409	164	63	42		
Model 1	10,886	42,353	51,523	29,380	12,123	4,460	3,018	0.001	0.92 (0.87–0.97)
Model 2	1.00	0.97 (0.82–1.16)	0.87 (0.73–1.03)	0.82 (0.68–0.99)	0.78 (0.63–0.97)	0.80 (0.59–1.07)	0.80 (0.57–1.13)	0.024	0.94 (0.89–0.99)
Model 3	1.00	0.98 (0.82–1.17)	0.88 (0.74–1.06)	0.85 (0.70–1.03)	0.84 (0.67–1.07)	0.86 (0.63–1.18)	0.84 (0.57–1.23)	0.025	0.94 (0.89–0.99)
<b>Follow-up</b>									
<b>Men</b>									
Cases (n)	2,999	5,854	3,378	1,178	448	154	158		
Person-years	287	626	404	126	28	14	7		
Model 1	15,803	35,823	21,283	7,167	2,830	973	825	0.008	0.90 (0.84–0.96)
Model 2	1.00	0.88 (0.76–1.01)	0.95 (0.82–1.11)	0.88 (0.72–1.09)	0.52 (0.35–0.76)	0.82 (0.48–1.40)	0.49 (0.24–1.04)	0.017	0.89 (0.82–0.96)
Model 3	1.00	0.95 (0.81–1.10)	0.99 (0.84–1.18)	0.95 (0.75–1.20)	0.45 (0.29–0.70)	0.73 (0.39–1.38)	0.52 (0.23–1.18)	0.014	0.89 (0.82–0.96)
<b>Women</b>									
Cases (n)	1,713	6,845	7,858	4,143	1,648	597	372		
Person-years	143	637	811	393	143	56	36		
Model 1	9,243	44,240	54,061	28,646	11,177	3,891	2,486	0.001	0.90 (0.86–0.95)
Model 2	1.00	0.87 (0.73–1.04)	0.87 (0.73–1.04)	0.76 (0.63–0.92)	0.70 (0.55–0.88)	0.76 (0.55–1.03)	0.79 (0.55–1.14)	0.067	0.93 (0.88–0.99)
Model 3	1.00	0.88 (0.73–1.07)	0.90 (0.74–1.09)	0.81 (0.66–1.00)	0.77 (0.60–0.99)	0.87 (0.63–1.21)	0.86 (0.57–1.29)	0.051	0.93 (0.88–0.98)

Data are HR (95% CI) unless otherwise indicated. Model 1, adjusted for age; Model 2, adjusted for age, race, BMI, systolic blood pressure, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, LDL-C, triglycerides, type of insurance, family income, smoking status, use of antihypertensive drugs, use of diabetes medications, and status; Model 3, adjusted for age, race, BMI, systolic blood pressure, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, LDL-C, triglycerides, type of insurance, family income, smoking status, use of antihypertensive drugs, use of diabetes medications, and use of cholesterol-lowering agents.

by using restricted cubic splines, a linear association of HDL-C with cancer risk was observed in men and a nonlinear association with a nadir at  $\sim 70$  mg/dL in women (Fig. 1). Each 15 mg/dL increase in baseline HDL-C was associated with a 9% (HR 0.91, 95% CI 0.84–0.98) decreased risk of cancer in men and a 6% (HR 0.94, 95% CI 0.89–0.99) decreased risk of cancer in women with type 2 diabetes (Table 2). The associations of HDL-C at baseline with the risk of major types of cancer are presented in Supplementary Table 1.

Additional analyses using an updated mean of HDL-C showed the same inverse association between HDL-C and cancer risk among men and women with type 2 diabetes (Table 2). When the mean value of HDL was updated to 2 years before cancer outcomes or the end of follow-up, each 15 mg/dL increase in baseline HDL-C was associated with a 10% (HR 0.90, 95% CI 0.83–0.98) decreased risk of cancer in men and a 7% (HR 0.93, 95% CI 0.88–0.99) decreased risk of cancer in women.

After excluding the subjects who died during the first 2 years of follow-up ( $n = 889$ ), these inverse associations of HDL-C at baseline and during follow-up with cancer risk were still statistically significant among men (all  $P_{\text{trend}} < 0.05$ ) but no longer among women (all  $P_{\text{trend}} > 0.05$ ). Each 15 mg/dL increase in baseline HDL-C was associated with a 9% (HR 0.91, 95% CI 0.84–0.98) decreased risk of cancer in men and a 5% (HR 0.95, 95% CI 0.90–1.01) decreased risk of cancer in women. After excluding the 1,270 patients with cancer diagnosed within the first 2 years of follow-up, each 15 mg/dL increase in baseline HDL-C was associated with an 8% (HR 0.92, 95% CI 0.84–0.998) decreased risk of cancer in

men and a 1% (HR 0.99, 95% CI 0.92–1.05) decreased risk of cancer in women.

In the multivariable analyses, the inverse association of HDL-C at baseline and during follow-up with cancer risk was present in African American and white patients with type 2 diabetes; obese and nonobese patients; smokers and nonsmokers; non-glucose-lowering medication users, metformin users, and other glucose-lowering medication users; and lipid-lowering medicine users and nonusers (Table 3 and Supplementary Table 2).

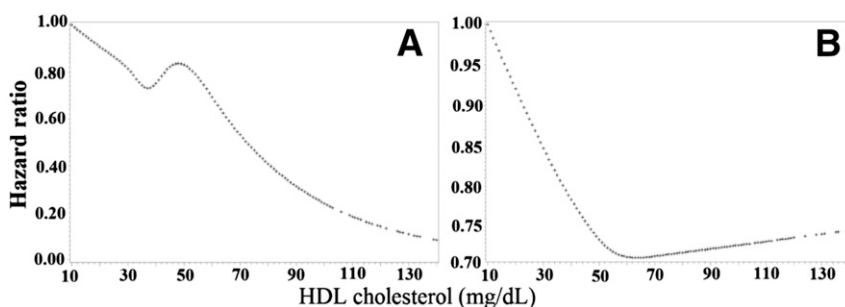
## CONCLUSIONS

This study found a graded inverse association between HDL-C and the risk of cancer among men and women with type 2 diabetes. However, this inverse association was attenuated after excluding those who died of or were diagnosed with cancer during the first 2 years of follow-up, with the attenuation stronger among women.

Type 2 diabetes is associated with elevated plasma levels of glucose and insulin as well as with an increased risk of cancer (1–3). The most frequently hypothesized reason is the potential mitogenic effect of insulin (3). Substantial epidemiological studies support that low plasma levels of HDL represent a coronary heart disease risk (23,24). However, only a few studies explored the association of serum HDL-C levels and cancer risk, and the results are inconsistent. Some studies provided supportive information of the inverse associations in the general population (4–9). A meta-analysis took advantage of 24 large randomized controlled trials of lipid-modifying therapy to examine the relationship between HDL-C levels

and the risk of cancer (9). After adjusting for baseline age, BMI, diabetes, sex, smoking status, and LDL-C level, the significant inverse relationship between baseline HDL-C and cancer risk persisted. Results from studies among patients with diabetes are inconsistent. One study reported that HDL-C was associated with cancer risk in a U-shaped manner, with the nadir at 1.22 mmol/L and a rapid increase above and below that level (10). However, a more recent study suggested that HDL-C is not a predictor of cancer risk in type 2 diabetes, and the inverse association of HDL-C and cancer risk may be attributable to confounding factors and reverse causation (11). Thus, more studies are warranted to confirm the observed associations.

Some researchers have speculated that observed relationships between cholesterol levels and cancer might be attributable to cholesterol-lowering action of preclinical cancer (25), that is, to reverse causation. Furthermore, several studies showed that tumor progression from localized to metastatic disease is associated with declining HDL-C levels (26,27). Thus, to determine whether HDL-C levels predict cancer risk, it is important to measure HDL-C levels before the diagnosis of cancer. The current study attempts to do this by defining a diabetes cohort and baseline time spans and observing cancer incidence during follow-up time spans. During a mean follow-up period of 6.4 years, 3,711 of 37,345 participants with diabetes were diagnosed with cancer. We found a graded inverse association both when treating baseline HDL-C levels as ordered categories and when using HDL-C level as a continuous variable with cancer risk among men and women with type 2 diabetes. This inverse association was also stable when we used HDL-C measurements during follow-up. A recent study suggested that this inverse association may be explained by confounding (11). In the current study, after further adjusting for other major confounding factors (type of insurance, income, smoking status, BMI, LDL-C, triglycerides, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive drugs, use of diabetes medications, and use of cholesterol-lowering agents), this inverse association remained significant, and the HRs did not reduce significantly. In addition, we found that this graded



**Figure 1**—HRs for incident cancer by baseline HDL-C level in men (A) and women (B). Adjusted for age, race, BMI, systolic blood pressure, LDL-C, triglycerides, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, type of insurance, family income, smoking status, use of antihypertensive drugs, use of diabetes medications, and use of cholesterol-lowering agents.

**Table 3—Risk of cancer according to various levels of serum HDL-C at baseline among subpopulations of diabetic patients**

		HDL-C (mg/dL)					P value for trend	P value for interaction
		<30	30–39.9	40–49.9	50–59.9	60–69.9	70–79.9	≥80
<b>Race</b>								
<b>Black</b>								
Participants (n)	2,451	6,174	6,253	3,529	1,557	625	486	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	1.00 (0.83–1.19)	0.96 (0.80–1.15)	0.92 (0.76–1.13)	0.82 (0.65–1.05)	0.83 (0.60–1.15)	0.53 (0.33–0.84)	0.003
<b>White</b>								
Participants (n)	2,786	5,926	4,560	1,964	669	223	142	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.89 (0.77–1.03)	0.86 (0.73–1.01)	0.83 (0.69–1.01)	0.72 (0.54–0.96)	0.59 (0.35–1.00)	1.27 (0.77–2.08)	0.042
<b>BMI</b>								
<b>&lt;30 kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>								
Participants (n)	1,712	3,893	3,695	2,140	1,048	465	389	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.84 (0.70–1.00)	0.82 (0.68–0.98)	0.83 (0.67–1.03)	0.69 (0.53–0.91)	0.67 (0.46–0.97)	0.71 (0.46–1.08)	0.010
<b>≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>								
Participants (n)	3,525	8,207	7,118	3,353	1,178	383	239	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.99 (0.86–1.15)	0.96 (0.82–1.12)	0.90 (0.75–1.08)	0.83 (0.65–1.06)	0.81 (0.55–1.19)	0.63 (0.36–1.11)	0.016
<b>Smoking status</b>								
<b>Never</b>								
Participants (n)	2,976	8,160	8,011	4,167	1,700	647	416	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.88 (0.77–1.02)	0.84 (0.73–0.97)	0.85 (0.72–1.00)	0.74 (0.60–0.91)	0.68 (0.49–0.93)	0.69 (0.46–1.03)	0.002
<b>Current</b>								
Participants (n)	2,261	3,940	2,802	1,326	526	201	212	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.98 (0.81–1.18)	1.00 (0.82–1.23)	0.84 (0.65–1.08)	0.79 (0.55–1.13)	0.89 (0.54–1.48)	0.65 (0.35–1.22)	0.067
<b>Glucose-lowering medication</b>								
<b>No use</b>								
Participants (n)	1,862	4,563	4,450	2,466	1,076	452	354	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.87 (0.72–1.06)	0.80 (0.65–0.98)	0.82 (0.65–1.03)	0.58 (0.42–0.80)	0.80 (0.54–1.20)	0.82 (0.51–1.31)	0.013
<b>Metformin</b>								
Participants (n)	1,519	3,523	2,859	1,370	471	169	89	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.94 (0.76–1.16)	0.96 (0.77–1.21)	0.83 (0.64–1.09)	0.64 (0.43–0.96)	0.74 (0.42–1.31)	0.73 (0.34–1.59)	0.031
<b>Other medications</b>								
Participants (n)	1,856	4,015	3,504	1,657	679	227	185	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.98 (0.82–1.17)	0.96 (0.80–1.16)	0.95 (0.77–1.18)	1.05 (0.80–1.37)	0.63 (0.39–1.02)	0.51 (0.27–0.94)	0.113
<b>Lipid-lowering medication</b>								
<b>No use</b>								
Participants (n)	2,338	5,234	4,988	2,603	1,121	469	378	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.84 (0.71–1.00)	0.76 (0.63–0.91)	0.80 (0.65–0.99)	0.65 (0.48–0.86)	0.53 (0.34–0.82)	0.67 (0.42–1.08)	<0.001
<b>Use</b>								
Participants (n)	2,899	6,866	5,825	2,890	1,105	379	250	
Adjusted HR (95% CI)	1.00	1.01 (0.87–1.17)	1.01 (0.87–1.18)	0.93 (0.77–1.11)	0.87 (0.68–1.10)	0.91 (0.65–1.28)	0.67 (0.41–1.09)	0.056

Adjusted for age, sex, race, BMI, systolic blood pressure, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, LDL-C, triglycerides, type of insurance, income, smoking, use of antihypertensive drugs, use of diabetes medications, and use of cholesterol-lowering agents.

inverse association was present in diabetic patients with differing race, smoking status, BMI, and lipid-lowering treatment. The use of metformin might confer stronger benefits in reducing cancer risk in diabetic patients with low HDL-C levels (28). Based on a subgroup analysis among non-glucose-lowering medication users, metformin users, and other glucose-lowering medication users, this graded inverse association was still present. However, it remains possible that the observed inverse associations are due to preclinical effects of malignancies (i.e., through metabolic depression or increased use of cholesterol during carcinogenesis) (8,11). Thus, we did another two sensitivity analyses that excluded the subjects who died of or were diagnosed with cancer within the first 2 years of follow-up. Those results showed an attenuated inverse association that was still statistically significant for men but not for women. The associations observed could be partially attributable to the influence of preclinical disease to lower cholesterol concentrations, but an additional etiologic role is consistent with the current results.

Biological mechanisms that might account for this inverse association between HDL-C and incident cancer risk are not well understood. Cancer is well-known to be a proinflammatory state in which inflammatory cells actively participate in the neoplastic process, allowing tumor cell proliferation, survival, and migration (29,30). It is plausible that HDL-C exerts its protective effects through the modulation of cytokine production and anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties (31,32). Serum HDL-C in patients with type 2 diabetes can be modified into glycated HDL-C and oxidized HDL-C, and the modification of HDL-C could lead to an acceleration of cancer progression in diabetic patients (33). In the ILLUMINATE (Investigation of Lipid Level Management to Understand Its Impact in Atherosclerotic Events) trial, torcetrapib, an inhibitor of cholesteryl ester transfer protein, was associated with increased HDL-C levels, but cancer and infections were also increased (34). The adverse effect was possibly a result of the generation of dysfunctional HDL-C (35).

The major strengths of the current investigation include a large sample size with serum cholesterol prospectively

measured, long follow-up time, and use of administrative databases to avoid differential recall bias. We used baseline HDL-C levels and updated mean values of HDL-C during follow-up in the analyses, which can avoid potential bias from a single baseline measurement. In addition, study subjects used the same public health-care system, which minimizes the influence of health-care accessibility. One limitation of the study is that the analysis was not performed on a representative sample of the population, which limits the generalizability of the results; however, LSUHCS hospitals are public hospitals and cover >1.6 million patients, most of whom are low-income residents of Louisiana. The results of the current study will have wide applicability for populations with low income and without health insurance living in the U.S. Another limitation is that cancer incidence was defined using ICD-9-CM administrative coding rather than through cancer registry data. However, the use of ICD-9 codes to define eligibility has been used in other cohort studies, such as the Hong Kong Diabetes Registry (9). Finally, although we adjusted the analyses for an extensive set of confounding factors, residual confounding resulting from measurement error in the assessment of confounding factors and unmeasured factors such as physical activity, education, and dietary factors cannot be excluded.

In summary, this study found that higher HDL-C concentrations are associated with a decreased risk of cancer among men and women with type 2 diabetes. An influence of preclinical disease to lower cholesterol concentrations appears to explain part of the inverse association, but etiologic role cannot be completely ruled out. Additional studies in specific cancer populations as well as experimental investigations to elucidate potential mechanisms will be useful for a more complete understanding of the association between HDL-C and the risk of cancer.

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