

**Table 4.** The prevalence of colorectal cancer according to diabetes and age

	Diabetes (N)	No diabetes (N)	Total (N)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P-value	Age-adjusted Odds ratio* (95% CI)
≤ 65 Cancer (-)	224	557	781	3.315 (1.378-7.978)	< 0.05	2.742 (1.153-6.519)
Cancer (+)	12 (5.1%)	9 (1.6%)	21			
Total (n)	236	566	802			
> 65 Cancer (-)	153	123	276	0.965 (0.467-1.992)	0.923	
Cancer (+)	18 (10.5%)	15 (10.9%)	33			
Total (n)	171	138	309			

Odds ratio (95% confidence interval). N is number.

\*Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel Chi-square test. ≤ 65, ≤ 65 year old; > 65, > 65 year old; cancer (-), no colorectal cancer; cancer (+), colorectal cancer.

**Table 5.** The correlation between colorectal cancer and variables in type 2 diabetes

	Colon cancer (n = 30)	Non-colon cancer (n = 377)	P-value	Total (n = 407)
Fasting plasma glucose (mg/dL)	135.2 ± 53.2	136.2 ± 52.1	0.931	136.2 ± 52.2
Fasting insulin (mU/mL)	10.6 ± 3.8	9.4 ± 8.7	0.729	9.5 ± 8.5
hs-CRP (mg/L)	1.1 ± 1.6	1.3 ± 3.6	0.815	1.3 ± 3.5
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.8 ± 3.9	24.1 ± 3.1	0.805	24.0 ± 3.1
SBP (mmHg)	118.7 ± 15.9	128.3 ± 16.6	< 0.05	127.7 ± 16.7
DBP (mmHg)	73.8 ± 11.1	77.7 ± 9.9	0.075	77.5 ± 10.0
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	152.0 ± 54.7	165.4 ± 48.2	0.176	164.5 ± 48.7
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	96.8 ± 29.2	94.8 ± 36.1	0.878	94.9 ± 35.9
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	50.8 ± 26.2	50.1 ± 20.0	0.912	50.1 ± 20.2
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	181.1 ± 92.4	135.1 ± 86.7	0.176	136.5 ± 87.1
HbA1c (%)	6.7 ± 1.7	7.1 ± 1.6	0.243	7.1 ± 1.6
HOMA-IR	3.2 ± 1.9	3.2 ± 3.4	0.992	3.2 ± 3.4
Age (years)	66.5 ± 12.0	61.6 ± 10.3	< 0.05	62.0 ± 10.4
Duration of DM (years)	8.3 ± 6.6	9.1 ± 7.6	0.780	9.1 ± 7.6
Gender (% of male)	43	48	0.628	48
Statin treatment (%)	29	40	< 0.05	40
Aspirin treatment (%)	25	45	< 0.05	43
Insulin treatment (%)	17	23	0.508	22
Metformin treatment (%)	38	43	0.601	43
Alcohol (%)	13	48	< 0.01	45
Smoking (%)	25	48	< 0.05	47
AST (U/L)	21.7 ± 7.8	27.7 ± 20.4	0.132	27.2 ± 19.8
ALT (U/L)	19.3 ± 11.5	27.2 ± 26.0	0.121	26.6 ± 25.4
γ-GTP (U/L)	59.6 ± 106	48.5 ± 104	0.681	49.2 ± 104.9
Gastrointestinal symptom or sign (%)	60	43	0.073	44
Constipation (%)	23	11	< 0.05	12
Anemia or melena (%)	33	23	0.201	24
Weight loss (%)	3	9	0.299	8
Diarrhea or abdominal pain (%)	33	21	0.121	22

Data are expressed in the means ± SD.

Alcohol, current drinking; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; DM, diabetes mellitus; γ-GTP, gamma-glutamyltransferrase; HDL-cholesterol, high density lipoprotein cholesterol; hs-CRP, high sensitive C-reactive protein; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; LDL-cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; Smoking, current smoker; SBP, systolic blood pressure

었던 것으로 보이며, 65세 미만의 환자를 대상으로 분석한 경우 제2형 당뇨병 환자에서 대장암 발생의 위험도가 3.3배 높은 것으로 나타났으나 두 군 간에 유의한 나이 차이가 있어 연령을 보정하기 위

해 Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel 통계방법을 이용하여 분석한 결과, 제2형 당뇨병 환자에서 대장암 발생 위험도가 2.742를 보였다. 이는 기존에 알려진 위험도에 비하여 상당히 높은 것으로 향후 한국인을