

Publication**Achilles or biceps tendon rupture in women and men with type 2 diabetes:
A population-based case-control study****JournalArticle (Originalarbeit in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift)****ID** 3703336**Author(s)** Spoendlin, Julia; Meier, Christian; Jick, Susan S.; Meier, Christoph R.**Author(s) at UniBasel** [Meier, Christoph R.](#) ;**Year** 2016**Title** Achilles or biceps tendon rupture in women and men with type 2 diabetes: A population-based case-control study**Journal** Journal of Diabetes and its Complications**Volume** 30**Number** 5**Pages / Article-Number** 903-9

Previous studies suggest that diabetes causes alterations in tendon collagen structure, but evidence on how such findings translate into clinical practice is scarce. We aimed to analyze the association between type 2 diabetes and the risk of tendon rupture.; We conducted a matched case-control analysis using the UK-based Clinical Practice Research Datalink. Cases (n=7895) were aged 30-89years and had an incident diagnosis of Achilles- or biceps tendon rupture between 1995 and 2013. In multivariable logistic regression analyses we compared the odds of tendon rupture between patients with or without type 2 diabetes, in men and women separately, and taking into account diabetes severity (HbA1c), duration, and antidiabetic drug treatment.; Within 165 (7.1%) female cases with type 2 diabetes, odds ratios (ORs) were increased with poorer diabetes control (OR 2.03, 95% CI 1.20-3.41, HbA1c $\geq 9\%$ [$\geq 75\text{mmol/mol}$]), longer disease duration (OR 1.60, 95% CI 0.93-2.74, $\geq 10\text{years}$), and current insulin use (OR 2.25, 95% CI 1.30-3.90, ≥ 20 prescriptions). Among 372 (6.7%) male cases, there was no effect of type 2 diabetes on the risk of tendon rupture.; Our results suggest that the risk of tendon ruptures may be increased in women with poorly controlled type 2 diabetes, but not in men.

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