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Associations between use of mood stabilizers and risk of cataract: A population-based nested case-control study

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Abstract

Background

The aim of this study was to investigate whether use of mood stabilizers (MS) is associated with an increased risk of cataract development.

Methods

We conducted a nested case-control study using National Health Insurance Research Database in Taiwan. A total of 14,288 patients with bipolar disorder (BD) and schizophrenia were included; 7651 in the cataract group and 6637 in the control group. Based on overall cumulative period of MS (lithium, carbamazepine, valproate, and lamotrigine) treatment, we categorized into following groups: no use, and duration < 1 year, 1 to 2 years, and ≥ 2 years. Conditional logistic regression analysis was used to explore the association between use of MS and risk of cataract development.

Results

The risks for cataract development were significantly higher in patients using lithium alone and lithium combined with other MS for more than 2 years (adjusted odd ratios

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