

表E-11-4/4

References Author	Year	List No.	Study period	Study population		Category	Number among cases	(Relative risk (95% CI or p))	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Number of subjects for analysis, sex, age	Source of subjects followed						
				1,634 women		Cooked white-pale vegetables Several times/wk+ vs. ≤ several times/ month		0.9 (0.4-2.1)			
					10 women	Raw green-yellow vegetables Several times/wk+ vs. ≤ several times/ month		1.9 (0.4-8.9)			
						Raw white-pale vegetables Several times/wk+ vs. ≤ several times/ month		1.5 (0.3-7.4)			
						Cooked green-yellow vegetables Several times/wk+ vs. ≤ several times/ month		1.1 (0.1-8.5)			
						Cooked white-pale vegetables Several times/wk+ vs. ≤ several times/ month		1.1 (0.1-8.6)			

表E-12 野菜と肺がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(エビデンステーブル)

References Author	Year	List No.	Study time, prefecture, subjects age	Study subjects		Number of controls	Category	(Relative risk (95% CI or p))	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Type and source	Definition						
Shimizu H	1983	(1)	1975-1981	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)	cases: microscopically confirmed; controls: first-visit outpatients	63 controls (men and women)	Vegetables Every day vs. less	0.8 (NS)		matched (1:1) for sex, age ( $\pm 5$ date of interview (as near as possible), and residence	
					36 cases of Kreyberg Group II (men and women)	36 controls (men and women)	Vegetables Every day vs. less	0.5 (NS)			
Gao C, et al	1993	(2)	1988-1991	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)	Cases: incident cases; controls: First-visit outpatients without cancer or respiratory disease	282 men	Raw vegetables Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day  Green veg. Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day  Lettuce Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day  Cabbage Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day  Raw vegetables Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.73 (0.46-1.16) 0.64 (0.43-0.97)  1.00 1.01 (0.72-1.41) 0.44 (0.26-0.73)  1.00 0.57 (0.34-0.94) 0.51 (0.29-0.90)  1.00 0.34 (0.15-0.74) 0.39 (0.18-0.88)  1.00 0.53 (0.28-1.03) 0.48 (0.27-0.87)			
					80 male cases	282 men					

References Author	Year	Study time, List prefecture, No. subjects age	Study subjects		Category	(Relative risk (95% CI or p))	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
			Type and source	Definition					
					Green veg. Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 1.40 (0.80-2.44) 0.46 (0.21-1.05)			
					Lettuce Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.47 (0.23-0.96) 0.39 (0.17-0.90)			
					Cabbage Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.31 (0.10-0.96) 0.32 (0.10-1.03)			
			120 male cases	282 men	Raw vegetables Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.74 (0.42-1.32) 0.71 (0.42-1.19)			
					Green veg. Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 1.00 (0.61-1.65) 0.41 (0.21-0.81)			
					Lettuce Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.68 (0.36-1.28) 0.63 (0.31-1.28)			
					Cabbage Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.35 (0.14-0.87) 0.48 (0.19-1.21)			

References Author	Year	List No.	Study time, prefecture, subjects age	Study subjects		Category	(Relative risk (95% CI or p))	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Type and source	Definition					
Takezaki T, et al	2001	(3)	1988-1997 Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)	Cases: histologically diagnosed; controls: first- visit outpatients without cancer	367 male cases	2964 men	Raw vegetables	1.00	Age, season, and some year of visit, occupation, prior lung diseases, smoking and consumption of green vegetables and meat	some subjects of this study may be included also in the study by Gao et al
							Almost never	1.13 (0.69-1.85)		
							Occasionally 3-4/week	1.13 (0.69-1.86)		
							Every day	1.01 (0.62-1.65)		
							Green vegetables	1.00		
							< 1/week	1.21 (0.88-1.67)		
							1-2/week	0.90 (0.63-1.28)		
							3-4/week	0.77 (0.51-1.15)		
							≥ 5/week	0.041		
							Carrot	1.00		
							< 1/week	1.27 (0.97-1.65)		
							1-2/week	1.04 (0.71-1.51)		
							3-4/week	1.08 (0.67-1.76)		
							≥ 5/week	0.64		
Pumpkin	1.00									
< 1/week	1.23 (0.96-1.59)									
1-2/week	0.87 (0.49-1.53)									
3-4/week	0.84 (0.32-2.16)									
≥ 5/week	0.68									
Raw vegetables	1.00	381 male cases of SQ+SM	2964 men							
Almost never	1.31 (0.84-2.03)									
Occasionally 3-4/week	0.70 (0.44-1.12)									
Every day	0.80 (0.51-1.25)									
Green veg.	1.00									
< 1/week	0.95 (0.69-1.30)									
1-2/week	0.90 (0.64-1.27)									
3-4/week	0.49 (0.32-0.74)									
≥ 5/week	0.002									

References Author	Year	List prefecture, No. subjects age	Study time, Type and source	Study subjects		Category	(Relative risk (95% CI or p))	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Definition	Number of cases					
				Carrot						
				< 1/week			1.00			
				1-2/week			1.00 (0.76-1.31)			
				3-4/week			1.61 (1.12-2.31)			
				≥ 5/week			1.49 (0.94-2.36)	0.02		
				Pumpkin						
				< 1/week			1.00			
				1-2/week			1.20 (0.93-1.57)			
				3-4/week			1.67 (1.06-2.62)			
				≥ 5/week			1.23 (0.55-2.77)	0.036		
				Raw vegetables						
				Almost never			1.00			
				Occasionally			0.74 (0.39-1.41)			
				3-4/week			0.85 (0.45-1.60)			
				Every day			0.84 (0.45-1.55)	0.9		
				Green veg.						
				< 1/week			1.00			
				1-2/week			0.83 (0.47-1.45)			
				3-4/week			1.09 (0.63-1.88)			
				≥ 5/week			0.64 (0.36-1.15)	0.23		
				Carrot						
				< 1/week			1.00			
				1-2/week			0.76 (0.49-1.19)			
				3-4/week			0.70 (0.43-1.12)			
				≥ 5/week			0.50 (0.29-0.86)	0.014		
				Pumpkin						
				< 1/week			1.00			
				1-2/week			0.93 (0.67-1.28)			
				3-4/week			1.02 (0.66-1.58)			
				≥ 5/week			0.64 (0.28-1.48)	0.56		
					240 female cases of AD	1189 women controls				

References Author	Year	List prefecture, No. subjects age	Study time, Type and source	Study subjects		Category	(Relative risk (95% CI or p))	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Definition	Number of cases					
				57 female cases of SQ+ SM	1189 women	Raw vegetables Almost never Occasionally 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.97 (0.26-3.55) 2.11 (0.61-7.34) 1.01 (0.28-3.58)	0.9		
						Green veg. < 1/week 1-2/week 3-4/week ≥ 5/week	1.00 0.83 (0.28-2.42) 1.00 (0.34-2.89) 1.37 (0.46-4.09)	0.31		
						Carrot < 1/week 1-2/week 3-4/week ≥ 5/week	1.00 1.05 (0.46-2.41) 0.51 (0.19-1.40) 0.47 (0.16-1.43)	0.08		
						Pumpkin < 1/week 1-2/week 3-4/week ≥ 5/week	1.00 0.81 (0.40-1.63) 0.78 (0.30-2.01) 1.18 (0.32-4.30)	0.82		

表E-13 果物と肺がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(エビデンステーブル)

References	Study period		Study population		No. of incident cases or deaths	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
	Year list No.	Study period	Number of subjects for analysis, sex, age	Source of subjects							
Ozasa K, et al.	2001 (1)	1988-1997	42,940 men	participants in health check-ups or general population	446 men	Oranges	87	1.00		Age, family history of lung cancer, and smoking	
						≤ 1-2/month					
						1-2/week	86	0.88 (0.65-1.19)			
						3-4/week+	148	0.75 (0.57-0.99)	0.041		
						Fruits other than oranges					
						≤ 1-2/month	81	1.00			
						1-2/week	78	0.71 (0.52-0.98)			
						3-4/week+	141	0.73 (0.55-0.97)	0.049		
						Fruit juice					
						≤ 1-2/month	139	1.00			
						1-2/week	53	0.70 (0.51-0.96)			
						3-4/week+	91	0.90 (0.69-1.18)	0.35		
			55,308 women								
				126 women							
					Oranges	12	1.00				
					≤ 1-2/month						
					1-2/week	16	0.92 (0.43-1.97)				
					3-4/week+	64	1.10 (0.58-2.09)	0.63			
					Fruits other than oranges						
					≤ 1-2/month	13	1.00				
					1-2/week	15	0.71 (0.33-1.51)				
					3-4/week+	56	0.80 (0.42-1.50)	0.66			
					Fruit juice						
					≤ 1-2/month	33	1.00				
					1-2/week	18	1.16 (0.65-2.07)				
					3-4/week+	24	0.95 (0.56-1.63)	0.90			

表E-13-2/3

References	Year	list No.	Study period			Study population			Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
			Study period	Number of subjects for analysis, sex, age	Source of subjects	Event followed	No. of incident cases or deaths							
Takezaki T, et al.	2003	(2)	1985-1999	5,885 men and women	General	Incidence	51 men and women	Fruit		1.00		age, sex, smoking, and occupation		
										0.97 (0.52-1.79)	0.23			
Sauvaget C, et al.	2003	(3)	1980-1998	38,540 men and women	Atomic-bomb survivors	Death	563 men and women	Fruit		1.00		Age, sex, radiation dose, city, BMI, smoking, alcohol habits, and education	daily fruit consumption was associated with a significant 32% reduced risk in men, but no association was found in women	
										0.87 (0.71-1.08)	0.035			
Liu Y, et al	2004	(4)	1990-1999	93,338 men and women	General	Incidence	428 men and women	Fruit		1.00				
										1.08 (0.64-1.81)				
										1.16 (0.84-1.58)				
										1.00				
										0.97 (0.76-1.23)				
										1.10 (0.79-1.52)				
198 cases of AD	Fruit	T1	T2	T3	Vegetables+fruit		198 cases of AD		1.00					
									2.06/0.88					
									1.40 (0.79-2.48)	0.27				



表E-13-3/3

References Author	Year list No.	Study period		Study population		No. of incident cases or deaths	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
		Study period	Study population	Source of subjects	Event followed							
							Vegetables+fruit	68	1.00			
							T1	64	1.01 (0.61-1.67)			
							T2	66	1.02 (0.56-1.87)	0.33		
							T3					
						176 cases of non-AD	Fruit	79	1.00			
							T1	51	0.76 (0.46-1.24)			
							T2	46	0.96 (0.62-1.49)	0.99		
							T3					
						428 men and	Vegetables+fruit	76	1.00			
							T1	55	0.81 (0.57-1.17)			
							T2	45	0.85 (0.57-1.25)	0.35		
							T3					
Khan MMH, et al.	2004	(5)	1984-2002	1,524 men	General	41 men	Fruit Several times/wk+ vs. $\leq$ several times/month		0.8 (0.3-2.2)		Age, health status, health education, screening, and smoking	

表E-14 果物と肺がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(エビデンステーブル)

References Author	Year	List No.	Study time, prefecture, No. subjects age	Type and source	Definition	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
						cases	Number of controls					
Shimizu H	1983	(1)	1975-1981	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)	Cases: microscopically confirmed; controls: first- visit outpatients	63 cases of Kreyberg Group I (men and women)	63 controls (men and women)	Fruits ≤2/week 3-6/week Every day	1.0 0.8 (NS) 0.8 (NS)		matched (1:1) for sex, age (± 5yrs), date of interview (as near as possible), and residence	
Gao C, et al	1993	(2)	1988-1991	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)	Cases: incident cases; controls: First-visit outpatients without cancer or respiratory disease	282 men	282 men	Fruit Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.82 (0.52-1.30) 0.45 (0.30-0.67)			
						80 male cases of SQ	282 men	Fruit Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.52 (0.27-0.99) 0.40 (0.22-0.72)			
						120 male cases of AD	282 men	Fruit Almost none or sometimes 3-4/week Every day	1.00 0.72 (0.42-1.23) 0.36 (0.21-0.62)			

References Author	Year	List No.	Study time, prefecture, No. subjects age	Type and source	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments	
					Definition	Number of cases						Number of controls
Takezaki T, et al.	2001	(5)	1988-1997	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)	Cases: histologically diagnosed; controls: first- visit outpatients without cancer or respiratory disease	367 male	2964 men	Fruit	1.00		Age, season	Some subjects of this study may be included also in the study by Gao et al.
						cases of AD		Almost never	1.17 (0.75-1.85)			
								Occasionally	1.02 (0.63-1.65)			
								3-4/week	0.98 (0.61-1.58)	0.38		
								Every day				
						381 male	2964 men	Fruit	1.00			
						cases of SQ+SM		Almost never	0.88 (0.58-1.34)			
								Occasionally	0.81 (0.52-1.26)			
								3-4/week	0.61 (0.40-0.95)	0.007		
								Every day				
						240 female	1189 women	Fruit	1.00			
						cases of AD		Almost never	0.71 (0.28-1.82)			
		Occasionally	0.78 (0.31-1.97)									
		3-4/week	0.68 (0.27-1.70)	0.54								
		Every day										
57 fe male	1189 women	Fruit	1.00									
cases of SQ+SM		Almost never	0.50 (0.11-2.31)									
		Occasionally	0.34 (0.07-1.60)									
		3-4/week	0.49 (0.11-2.13)	0.67								
		Every day										

表E-15 野菜と乳がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(エビデンステーブル)

References	Year	list No.	Study period	Study population			Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Number of subjects for analysis, sex, age	Source of subjects	Event followed						
Hirayama T	1990	(1)	1966-82	142,857	Six-prefecture cohort	Mortality	241	Green-yellow Daily Occasional Rare None	1.00 0.95 (0.74-1.23) 0.96 (0.42-2.20) 1.32 (0.23-7.64)		Adjusted for: Age	
Sauvaget C, et al.	2003	(2)	1980-1998	38,540	Atomic-bomb survivors	Incidence	76	Green-yellow <Once/wk 2-4 times/wk Daily or almost daily	1.00 1.64 (0.90-2.98) 1.28 (0.64-2.54)	0.54	Adjusted for: age, radiation dose, city, BMI, smoking status, alcohol habits and education level	

表E-16 野菜と乳がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(エビデンステーブル)

References Author	Year	List No.	Study time, prefecture, subjects age	Study subjects Type and source Definition	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments	
Kato I, et al.	1992	(1)	1990-1991	Hospital-based (10 large hospitals in 8 prefectures)	hospital without related	908	908	Green-yellow vegetables <=1-2/wk 3-4/wk Daily	1.00 0.54 (0.36-0.81) 0.58 (0.39-0.86)	0.109	Matched (1:1) age(±3yrs) and hospital	
Hirose K, et al.	1995	(2)	1988-1992	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)	First-visit outpatients without history of cancer	1,186 607 pre- menopausal	23,163 15,084 pre- menopausal	Raw vegetables <3-4/wk Daily  Green vegetables <=2/wk 3-4/wk >=5/wk	1.00 1.00 (0.85-1.19)  1.00 0.88 (0.74-1.06) 0.70 (0.56-0.87)		Adjusted for: age and first-visit year	
Hirose K, et al.	2003	(3)	1988-2000	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)		445 post- menopausal	6,215 post- menopausal	Raw vegetables <3-4/wk Daily  Green vegetables <=2/wk 3-4/wk >=5/wk	1.00 0.99 (0.81-1.20)  1.00 0.81 (0.64-1.01) 0.85 (0.67-1.07)		Adjusted for: age, visit year, family history, age at menarche, parity, and age at first birth	

References Author	Year	List No.	Study time, prefecture, Type and source	Study subjects Definition	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Green leafy vegetables				1.00			
				<1-3 times/mo				1.06 (0.86-1.31)			
				1-2 times/wk				0.96 (0.78-1.19)			
				3-4 times/wk				0.89 (0.71-1.11)	<0.05		
				>=5 times/wk							
				Raw vegetables	1,039 post- menopausal	6,932 post- menopausal	Almost never	1.00		Adjusted for: age, visit year, family history, age at	
				Occasionally				1.22 (0.87-1.70)			
				3-4 times/wk				1.29 (0.92-1.81)			
				Daily				1.17 (0.84-1.62)	0.91	menarche, age at menopause, parity, age at first birth, and BMI	
				Green leafy vegetables				1.00			
				<1-3 times/mo				1.06 (0.83-1.35)			
				1-2 times/wk				0.92 (0.72-1.18)			
				3-4 times/wk				0.72 (0.55-0.93)			
				>=5 times/wk							

表E-17 果物と乳がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(エビデンステーブル)

References Author	Year	List No.	Study period	Study population		Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments		
				Number of subjects for analysis, sex, age	Source of subjects							Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths
Sauvagat C, et al.	2003	(1)	1980-1998	38,540	Atomic-bomb survivors	Incidence	76	Fruits					
								<Once/wk	13	1.00			
								2-4 times/wk	22	1.01 (0.50-2.02)			
								Daily or almost daily	41	0.91 (0.48-1.72)	0.70	adjusted for : age, radiation dose, city, smoking status, alcohol habits, and education level	

表E-18 果物と乳がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(エビデンステーブル)

References author	Year	List No.	Study time, prefecture, subjects age	Study subjects		Category	(Relative risk (95% CI or p))	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Type and source	Definition					
Hirose K, et al.	1995	(1)	1988-1992	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)	First-visit outpatients without history of cancer	1,186 pre-menopausal	23,163 pre-menopausal	Fruit <3-4/wk	1.00	Adjusted for: age and first-visit year
						445 post-menopausal	6,215 post-menopausal	Fruit <3-4/wk Daily	0.86 (0.73-1.02)	
Hirose K, et al.	2003	(2)	1988-2000	Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center)		2,385 pre-menopausal	19,013 pre-menopausal	Fruits Almost never	1.00	Adjusted for: age, visit year, family history, age at menarche, parity, age at first birth
						1,332 pre-menopausal	11,943 pre-menopausal	Occasionally 3-4 times/wk	0.96 (0.72-0.94)	
						1,039 post-menopausal	6,932 post-menopausal	Daily	0.87 (0.65-0.87)	0.14
								Fruits Almost never	1.00	Adjusted for: age, visit year, family history, age at menarche, parity, and age at first birth, and BMI
				Occasionally 3-4 times/wk	0.70 (0.47-0.65)					
				Daily	0.65 (0.43-0.61)	0.02				



表E-19 野菜と肝がんととの関連に関するコホート研究(エビデンステーブル)

References Author	Year	List No.	Study period		Study population		Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
			1966-1982	1980-1998	Number of subjects for analysis, sex, age	Source of subjects							
Hirayama T	1989	(1)	1966-1982	1980-1998	122,261 men	95% of the census population in 29 health-center-covered areas in 6 prefectures	788 men (liver cancer)	green-yellow vegetables Not daily Daily		1.00 0.88 (NS)		Age	HBsAg and anti-HCV were not tested.
							123 men (primary liver cancer)	green-yellow vegetables Not daily Daily		1.00 0.86 (NS)			
Sauvaget C, et al.	2003	(2)	1980-1998	1980-1998	38,540 (14,873 men and 23,667 women)	atomic bomb survivors and nonexposed controls	555	0-1 2-4 Daily	224 218 113	1.00 0.81 (0.67-0.97) 0.75 (0.60-0.95)	0.0092	sex, age, radiation dose, city, BMI, education	HBsAg and anti-HCV were not tested.

表E-20 野菜と肝がんとの関係に関するケースコントロール研究(エビデンステーブル)

References Author	Year	List No.	Study time, prefecture, 1986-1992	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
				Type and source	Definition					
Fukuda K, et al.	1993	(1)	1986-1992	Hospital-based (Kurume University Hospital)	Cases: 77% were histologically confirmed as HCC;  Controls: inpatients without chronic  hepatitis or cirrhosis in 2 general hospitals in Kurume	368 (M: 287; F: 81)	485 (M: 287; F: 198)	No significant difference between cases and controls in intake frequency of fresh vegetables or green-yellow vegetables in either sex	Matched (1:1 for males and 1:4 for females) for sex, age ( $\pm 5$ yrs), residence, and time of hospitalization	HBsAg status was determined, but not adjusted for. Anti- HCV status was available for part of the subjects, but not adjusted for

表E-21 果物と肝がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(エビデンステーブル)

References	Year	List No.	Study period	Study population	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
Author				Number of subjects for analysis, sex, age	Source of subjects	Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths			
Sauvaget et al.	2003	(1)	1980-1998	38,540 (14,873 men and 23,667 women)	Atomic bomb survivors and nonexposed controls	Death	555			Sex, age, radiation IIBsAg and anti-dose, city, BMI, HCV were not smoking, alcohol, tested. education
					0-1 serving/week		161	1.00		
					2-4 servings/week		165	0.85 (0.68-1.06)		
					Daily		229	0.96 (0.78-1.19)	0.81	

## 喫煙・飲酒とがんとの関連に関する引用文献リスト

### 全がん

#### 喫煙と全がんとの関連に関するコホート研究 (表 S-1)

- (1) Kono S, Ikeda M, Tokudome S, Nishizumi M, Kuratsune M. Smoking and mortalities from cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke in male Japanese physicians. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* 1985; 110: 161-164.
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- (3) Hirayama T. Life-style and mortality. A large-scale census-based cohort study in Japan. *Contribution to epidemiology and biostatistics vol. 6* Karger Basel, 1990.
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#### 喫煙と全がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究

該当なし

#### 飲酒と全がんとの関連に関するコホート研究 (表 S-2)

- (1) Kono S, Ikeda M, Tokudome S, Nishizumi M, Kuratsune M. Alcohol and mortality: a cohort study of male Japanese physicians. *Int J Epidemiol* 1986; 15: 527-532.
- (2) Kono S, Ikeda M, Tokudome S, Nishizumi M, Kuratsune M. Cigarette smoking, alcohol and cancer mortality: a cohort study of male Japanese physicians. *Jpn J Cancer Res* 1987; 78: 1323-1328.
- (3) Hirayama T. Life-style and mortality. A large-scale census-based cohort study in Japan. *Contribution to epidemiology and biostatistics vol. 6* Karger Basel, 1990.
- (4) Takezaki T, Tajima K, Yoshida M, Tominaga S. Risk of death by health habit index from a cohort study among the residents of a rural area in Aichi, Japan. *Nippon Koshu Eisei Zasshi* 1999; 46: 904-914.