

表II-3. C型肝炎ウイルス感染と肝がんとの関連に関するコホート研究 (エビデンスデータベース)

Reference	Study period	Number of subjects for analysis	Study population	Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or P)	Confounding variables considered	Comments
Ikeda et al. (1993)	1974-1989?	588 (415 men and 173 women) (age 19-84)	Patients with viral or alcoholic cirrhosis at Toranomon Hospital, Tokyo	Incidence	185	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	31 154	1.0 2.4 (1.4 - 4.1)	Age, alpha-fetoprotein, drinking, ICG R15	Second generation ELISA was used for anti-HCV detection.
Tsukuma et al. (1993)	1987-1991	917 (548 men and 369 women) (age 40-69)	Patients with chronic hepatitis or compensated cirrhosis at Center for Adult Diseases, Osaka	Incidence	54	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive		1.0 4.1 (1.3 - 12.9)	Age, sex, stage of disease, alpha-fetoprotein, HBsAg, anti-HBc, smoking, drinking	First generation ELISA (C100-3 antibody) was used for anti-HCV detection.
Kato et al. (1994)	1977-1993	255 (173 men and 82 women) (age 22-83)	Patients with compensated cirrhosis in Nagasaki prefecture	Incidence	96	Serum hepatitis virus marker anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(+) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(+)	4 55 33 4	1.0 3.5 (1.4 - 8.9) 3.0 (1.2 - 7.9) 3.2 (1.0 - 10.5)	None	Second generation enzyme immunoassay or radioimmunoassay was used for anti-HCV detection. The relative risks were not described in the original paper, and were estimated by one of the authors (KT).
Tanaka et al. (1998)	1985-1995	72 (46 men and 26 women) (age 40-69)	Patients with liver cirrhosis at Kyushu University Hospital	Incidence	26 (19 men and 7 women)	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	2 24	1.0 3.4 (0.6 - 20.0)	Sex, age, years since LC diagnosis, department, hospitalization status, serum albumin, AST, alpha-fetoprotein, HBsAg	Second generation immunoradiometric and recombinant immunoblot assays were used for anti-HCV detection. The relative risk was not described in the original paper, and was reestimated by one of the authors (KT).

Reference	Study period	Number of subjects for analysis	Study population	Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or P)	Confounding variables considered	Comments
Ida et al. (1999)	1985-1996	218 (sex and age not specified)	Patients with chronic schistosomiasis or chronic liver disease in Yamanashi prefecture	Incidence	37	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	9 28	1.0 3.2 (1.6 - 6.4)	None	Second generation passive hemagglutination was used for anti-HCV detection. The relative risk was not described in the original paper, and was estimated by one of the authors (KT).
Boschi-Pinto et al. (2000)	1984-1997	965 (389 men and 576 women) (age not specified)	Residents in a village in Miyazaki prefecture	Death	8	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	2 6	1.0 8.2 (1.6 - 41.4)	Sex, age, smoking, drinking, hymant T lymphotropic virus type I serostatus	Second generation particle agglutination and recombinant immunoblot assays were used for anti-HCV detection.
Mori et al. (2000)	1992-1997	3052 (974 men and 2078 women) (age >= 30)	Residents in a town in Saga prefecture	Incidence	22 (14 men and 8 women)	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive, low titer Positive, high titer	3 1 18	1.0 3.4 (0.4 - 33.5) 40.4 (11.7 -	Sex, age	Second generation passive hemagglutination was used for anti-HCV detection.
Nagao et al. (2004)	1990-2002	509 (217 men and 292 women) (age 20-94)	Randomly selected inhabitants in a town in Fukuoka prefecture	Death	9 (6 men and 3 women)	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	1 8	1.0 26.5 (2.9 -	Serum HBsAg	The relative risk was not described in the original paper, and was estimated by one of the authors (KT), based on the Mantel-Haenszel method.
Tanaka et al. (2004)	1991-2000	154850 (84229 men and 70621 women) (age 40-64)	Blood donors at Osaka Red Cross Blood Center, who were Osaka residents	Incidence	127	Serum hepatitis virus marker anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(+) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(+)	27 52 45 3	1.0 126 (79 - 202) 102 (63 - 165) 572 (173 - 1887)	Sex, age	Second generation passive hemagglutination was used for anti-HCV detection.

CI, confidence interval; anti-HCV, antibody to hepatitis C virus; ICG R15, indocyanine green retention rate at 15 minutes; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; anti-HBc, antibody to hepatitis B core antigen; LC, li

表II-4. C型肝炎ウイルス感染と肝がんとの関連に関するケース・コントロール研究(エビデンスデータベース)

Reference	Study period	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or P)	Confounding variables considered	Comments
		Type and source	Definition				
Fukuda et al. (1993)	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	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	1.0 59.4 (23.8 - 148.5)	Matched (1:1 for men and 1:4 for women) for sex, age, residence, and time of hospitalization Adjusted for sex	First generation assay (c100-3 antibody) was used for anti-HCV detection. The relative risk was not described in the original paper, and was estimated by one of the authors (KT), based on the Mantel-Haenszel method.
Tanaka et al. (1995)	1992-1993	Hospital-based (Center for Adult Diseases, Osaka)	Cases: HCC patients admitted to gastrointestinal and surgical departments; Controls: patients with cancer of stomach, colon, rectum, or breast, or large intestine adnoma	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	1.0 106.3 (40.2 - 281.1)	Unmatched Adjusted for sex, age, education, smoking, drinking, and HBsAg	Second generation passive hemagglutination was used for anti-HCV detection.
Tanaka et al. (1996)	1985-1989	Hospital-based (Kyushu University Hospital)	Cases: 33% were histologically confirmed as HCC; Controls: health examinees at a public health center	Serum hepatitis virus marker anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(+) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(+)	1.0 339.6 (96.5 - 1195.8) 293.7 (68.7 - 1255.6) ∞	Frequency matched for sex and age Adjusted for sex and age	Second generation immunoradiometric and recombinant immunoblot assays were used for anti-HCV detection.
Shibata et al. (1998)	1992-1995	Hospital-based (Kurume University Hospital)	Cases: confirmed as HCC by histological, angiographical, and/or other findings; Controls: inpatients without chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis in 2 general hospitals in Kurume	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	1.0 89.0 (12.4 - 638.8)	Matched (1:1) for sex, age, residence, and time of hospitalization Adjusted for matching factors	

Reference	Study period	Study subjects			Category	Relative risk (95%CI or P)	Confounding variables considered	Comments
		Type and source	Definition	Number of cases				
Mukaiya et al. (1998)	1991-1993	Hospital-based (Sapporo Medical University Hospital)	Cases: histologically confirmed as HCC; Controls: chronic liver disease (hepatitis or cirrhosis) without HCC	104 men (age not specified)	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	1.0 1.1 (0.6 - 2.0)	Matched (1:1) for age (± 3 years) No adjustment	The relative risk was not described in the original paper, and was estimated by one of the authors (KT).
Koide et al. (2000)	1994	Hospital-based (Nagoya City University Hospital)	Cases: clinically and/or histologically confirmed as HCC; Community controls: selected from the resident community same as cases, with no signs of hepatic diseases or HCC.	84 (64 men and 20 women) (age 46-79)	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	1.0 23.5 (5.1 - 108.9)	Matched (1:1) for sex and age (± 2 years) Adjusted for sex, age, smoking, history of blood transfusion, anti-HBc, and CYP2E1	Second generation passive hemagglutination was used for anti-HCV detection.
Iida et al. (2002)	1999-2001	Hospital-based (hospitals in Yamanashi prefecture)	Cases: 35% were histologically confirmed as HCC; Controls: inpatients at the hospitals same as cases (no details described)	502 (369 men and 133 women) (age not specified)	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	1.0 19.2 (12.8 - 28.7)	Matched for sex, age, and time of hospitalization Adjusted for sex	
Sharp et al. (2003)	1954-1988	Nested case-control (cohort members autopsied between 1954 and 1988 in the Lifa Snaa	Cases: autopsied cases histologically confirmed as HCC; Controls: autopsied controls without liver cancer	238 (169 men and 69 women) (age not specified)	HCV infection in liver tissue Negative Positive	1.0 5.9 (2.7 - 13.4)	Matched for sex, city of residence, radiation dose, age at death, and year of death Adjusted for matching factors, HBV infection, and cirrhotic status	RT-PCR was used for HCV detection.
Matsuo et al. (2003)	1995-2000	Hospital-based (Kurume University Hospital)	Cases: confirmed as HCC by histological, angiographical, and/or other findings; Controls: inpatients without chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis in 2 general hospitals in Kurume	222 (177 men and 45 women) (age 40-75)	Serum anti-HCV Negative Positive	1.0 94.8 (49.7 - 180.8)	Matched for sex (1:4 for women and 1:1 for men), age, residence, and time of hospitalization Adjusted for sex	The relative risk and 95% CI were reestimated by one of the authors (KT), based on the Mantel-Haenszel method.

Reference	Study period	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or P)	Confounding variables considered	Comments
		Type and source	Definition				
Munaka et al. (2003)	1997-1998	Hospital-based (University of Occupational and Environmental Health)	Cases: HCC patients (no details described); Controls: no evidence of cancer in any organ	78 (61 men and 17 women) (age 47-84)	138 (94 men and 44 women) (age 34-92)	Serum hepatitis virus marker anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(+) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(+)	Unmatched No adjustment The relative risks were not described in the original paper, and were estimated by one of the authors (KT).
Sakamoto et al. (2006)	2001-2004	Hospital-based (Saga Medical School and Saga Prefectural Hospital)	Cases: 28% were histologically confirmed as HCC; Hospital controls (HCCs); first-time visitors at the general outpatient clinic of Saga Medical School; CLD patients without HCC (CLDs); out-or inpatients at the 2 hospitals	209 (141 men and 68 women) (age 40-79)	HCCs: 275 (180 men and 95 women) (age 40-79) CLDs: 381 (205 men and 176 women) (age 40-79)	Plasma hepatitis virus marker, based on anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(+) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(+)	Frequency matched for sex and age (for HCCs) Unmatched for CLDs Adjusted for sex, age, heavy drinking history, and smoking. Second generation enzyme immunoassay was used for anti-HCV detection. The relative risks were not described in the original paper, and were reestimated by one of the authors (KT).
						Plasma hepatitis virus marker, based on anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(-) anti-HCV(-) HBsAg(+) anti-HCV(+) HBsAg(+)	

CI, confidence interval; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; anti-HCV, antibody to hepatitis C virus; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; anti-HBc, antibody to hepatitis B core antigen; CYP2E1, cytochrome P450 2E1; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HBV, hepatitis B virus

表S-1 緑茶と全がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリーテーブル)

References		Study population							
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths (follow-up period)	Strength of association
Nakachi	2000	(1)	1986-1997	Men Women	M+W 8,552 M+W 8,552	40+	Incidence	M+W488	↓
Nagano	2001	(2)	1979(1981)- 1994	Men and Women	38,540	40+	Incidence	M+W488	↓ ↓
Kuriyama	2006	(3)	1995-2001	Men Women	19060 21470	50<~80+ (mean M:52.8, W:56.8)	Incidence	4,069	—
						40-79	Death	739	—
						40-79	Death	395	—

表S-2 緑茶と胃がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	References			Study subjects				Strength of association
			Study period	Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of cases		
Nakachi K	2000	(1)	1986-1999	Men and	8,552	40+	Death	140	--	
Tsubono Y	2001	(2)	1984-1992	Men	11,902	40+	Incidence	296	--	
				Women	14,409			123	--	
Nagano J	2001	(3)	1979-1994	Men and	38,540	Not specified	Incidence	901	--	
Hoshiyama Y	2002	(4)	1988-1997	Men	30,370	40-79 yr	Death	240	--	
				Women	42,481			119	--	
Koizumi Y	2003	(5)	1984-1997	Men and	65,915	40+	Incidence	733	--	
Sasazuki S	2004	(6)	1990-2001	Men	34,832	40-59 yr	Incidence	665	--	
				Women	38,111			227	-- (distal ↓ ↓)	
Khan MM	2004	(7)	1984-2002	Men	1,524	40+	Death	36	--	
				Women	1,634			15	--	

表S-3 緑茶と胃がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(サマリナーグループ)

Author	References		Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Study subjects		Strength of association
	Year	(Ref. No.)				Number of cases	Number of controls	
Tajima K	1985	(1)	1981-1983	Men and women	40-70	93	186	↓
Kono S	1988	(2)	1979-1982	Men and women	20-75	139	Hospital 2,547 General population 278	↓ ↓
Inoue M	1998	(3)	1990-1995	Men and women	40+	893	21,128	↓

表S-4 塩蔵食品と胃がんとの関連に関するコホート研究 (サマリテーブル)

Author	References		Study subjects					Strength of association		
	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event		Number of incident cases or deaths	Category
Ikedai M	1983	(1)	1968-1978	Men and women	7,553	Not specified	Death	79	Salted pickle	-
Hirayama T	1990	(2)	1966-1982	Men and women	265,118	40+	Death	5247	Soybean paste soup	↓
Kato I	1992	(3)	1985-1991	Men and women	9,753	40+ (men) 30+ (women)	Death	35 22	Pickles Miso soup	- -
Kato I	1992	(4)	1985-1989	Men and women	1,851 2,063	Not specified	Incidence	35 10	Pickles Salted fish gut, cod roe	↑ -
Inoue M	1996	(5)	1985-1995	Men and women	5,373	Not specified	Incidence	69	Pickled vegetables Soybean-paste soup Salted or dried fish Salted fish gut, cod roe	↑↑ ↑↑ - -
Fujino Y	2002	(6)	1988-1997	Men Women	18,746 26,184	18+	Death	261 118	Pickles Pickles	- -
Ngoan LT	2002	(7)	1986-1989	Men	5,917	15-96	Death	77	Miso soup Suimono soup Pickled food Salted food	- ↑↑ ↑↑ ↑
				Women	7,333			39	Miso soup Suimono soup Pickled food Salted food	- ↑↑ - -

References		Study subjects							Strength of association	
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths		Category
Kahn MM	2004	(8)	1984-2001	Men	1,524	40+	Death	36	Salty fish	—
									Miso soup	↓ ↓ ↓
Tsugane S	2004	(9)	1990-2001	Men	18,684	40-59	Incidence	358	Salty fish	—
									Miso soup	N/A
									Pickled vegetables	↑ ↑ ↑
									Salted fish roe	↑ ↑ ↑
Sauvaget C	2005	(10)	1980-1999	Men and women	38,576	34-98	Incidence	1,270	Salt	↑ ↑ ↑
									Miso soup	↑ ↑ ↑
									Pickled vegetables	↑ ↑ ↑
									Salted fish roe	↑ ↑ ↑
Shikata K	2006	(11)	1998-2002	Men and women	2,476	40+	Incidence	93	Salted fish preserves	↑ ↑ ↑
									Dried or salted fish	↑ ↑ ↑

表S-5 塩蔵食品と胃がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究 (サマリテーブル)

Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study subjects			Number of controls	Category	Strength of association	
			Study period	Sex	Ranged age				Number of cases
Haenszel W	1976	(1)	1962-1965	Men and women	Not specified	783	1,566	Salted/dried fish	-
								Pickled vegetables	↓
Tajima K	1985	(2)	1981-1983	Men and women	40-70	93	186	Dried or salted fish	-
								Pickled hakusai	↑ ↑ ↑
								Other pickles	-
Kono S	1988	(3)	1979-1982	Men and women	20-75	139	278 (general population controls)	Miso soup	↓
								Bran-pasre pickles	↑
Kato I	1990	(4)	1985-1989	Men	Not specified	289	1,247	Miso soup	↓
								Salted fish	-
								Bran-pasre pickles	-
								Pickled green vegetables	-
								Pickled raddish	-
Salty foods	-								
Hoshiyama Y	1992	(5)	1984-1990	Men and women	Not specified	294	294 (general population controls)	Soybean paste soup	-
								Pickled vegetables	-
								Pickled Japanese apricots	-
								Salted or dried fish	-
								Salted fish gut, cod roe	↑ ↑
Hoshiyama Y	1992	(5)	1984-1990	Men and women	Not specified	294	294 (general population controls)	Soybean paste soup	-
								Pickled vegetables	-
								Pickled Japanese apricots	-
								Salted or dried fish	-
								Salted fish gut, cod roe	↓ ↓
								Miso soup	↑ ↑
								Pickled vegetables	↑
								Miso soup	↑
								Pickled vegetables	-
								Miso soup	↑
								Pickled vegetables	-

References	Study subjects						Strength of association		
	Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age		Number of cases	Number of controls
Inoue M	1994	(6)	1988-1991	Men and women	Not specified	668	24,626	Fish, dried or salted	-
Watabe K	1998	(7)	1996-1997	Men and women	40-79	242	484	Miso soup Pickled vegetables	↑ ↑ ↑ -
Ito LS	2003	(8)	1988-1998	Women	30+	508	36,490	Soybean paste Salted fish Pickled vegetables Salted vegetables	- ↓ - -
Machida-Montani A	2004	(9)	1998-2002	Men and women	20-74	122 (non-cardia)	235	Salt Miso soup Pickled vegetables	- ↑ ↑ ↓

表S-6. 魚と大腸がんとの関連についてのコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

References	Study population				Magnitude of association*				
	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Colon	Rectum	Colorectum
Khan et al. 2004 (1)	1984-2002	Men	1,524	40 + yr	Death	15	NA	NA	↑
		Women	1,634	40 + yr	Death	14	NA	NA	↑
Kojima et al. 2004 (2)	1988-1999	Men	45,181	40-79 yr	Death	254	-	-	NA
		Women	62,643	40-79 yr	Death	203	-	-	NA
Kobayashi et 2005 (3)	1990-1999	Men	42,525	40-69 yr	Incidence	454	-	-	NA
		Women	46,133	40-69 yr	Incidence	251	-	-	NA

NA, not available

* ↑ ↑ ↑ or ↓ ↓ ↓, strong; ↑ ↑ or ↓ ↓, moderate, ↑ or ↓, weak; -, no association

表S-7. 魚と大腸がんとの関連についてのケースコントロール研究(サマリーテーブル)

References	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Study subjects		Magnitude of association*		
				Number of cases	Number of controls	Colon	Rectum	Colorectum
Kondo	1975	Men and women	Not specified	205	408	—	↓	NA
Watanabe et al.	1984	Men and women	Not specified	203 (M:110, F:93)	203 (M:110, F:93)	↓	↑	NA
Tajima et al.	1985	Men	40-79 yr	52	111	↑	↑↑	NA
Kato et al.	1990	Men and women	Not specified	223	578	—	—	NA
Hoshiyama et al.	1993	Men and women	40-69 yr	181 (M:98, F:83)	653 (M:343, F:310)	—	↓	NA
Kotake et al.	1995	Men and women	Not specified	363 (M:214, F:149)	363 (M:214, F:149)	↓	↓	NA
Inoue et al.	1995	Men Women	Not specified Not specified	257 175	8,621 23,161	—	—	NA NA
Nishi et al.	1997	Men and women	Not specified	330 (M:171, F:159)	660 (M:342, F:318)	—	—	NA
Ping et al.	1998	Men and women	40-84 yr	100 (M:77, F:23)	265 (NA)	—	—	NA
Murata et al.	1999	Men	Not specified	267	395	—	—	NA
Yang et al.	2003	Men Women	40-79 yr 40-79 yr	976 639	14,601 32,285	↓	—	NA NA

NA, not available

* ↑ ↑ or ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓, strong; ↑ ↑ or ↓ ↓, moderate, ↑ or ↓, weak; —, no association

表S-8 大豆製品と肺がんとの関連に関するコホート研究 (サマリナーテーブル)

References		Study population					Strength of association		
Author	Year	No.	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Age range	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Strength of association
Hirayama T	1990	(1)	1966-1982	Men and women	265,118	40+	Death	1,917	— (miso soup)
Ozasa K	2001	(2)	1988-1997	Men Women	42,940 55,308	40-79 40-79	Death Death	446 126	— ↑ (miso soup)
Takezaki T	2003	(3)	1985-1999	Men and women	5,885	M: 40+, F: 30+	Incidence	51	—
Khan MMH	2004	(4)	1984-2002	Men Women	1,524 1,634	40-97 40-97	Death Death	41 10	↓ (tofu) NA

NA: not available

M: male; F: female

表S-9 大豆製品と肺がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究 (サマリナーテーブル)

References		Study subjects			Strength of association			
Author	Year	No.	Study period	Sex	Age range	Number of cases	Number of controls	Strength of association
Wakai K	1999	(1)	1988-1991	Men	40-89	245	490	↑ ↑ (miso soup) ↓ ↓ (tofu, soybeans)
Takezaki T	2001	(2)	1988-1997	Men Women	40-79 40-89	748 88	176	↑ ↑ (miso soup) ↓ ↓ (tofu)
Huang XE	2004	(3)	1988-1998	Men and women	18+	1,398	50,706	↑ ↑ (miso soup) ↓ ↓ (tofu)

表S-10 大豆製品と乳がんとの関連に関するコホート研究 (サマリーテーブル)

References	Study population							Strength of association		
	Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age		Event	Number of incident cases or deaths
Hirayama T	1990	(1)	1966-82	Women	142,857	40yr or over	Mortality	241	Miso soup	↓
Key TJ	1999	(2)	1969-1993	Women	34,759	NA	Incidence	427	Tofu Miso soup	— —
Yamamoto S	2003	(3)	1990-1999	Women	21,852	40-59yr	Incidence	179	Miso soup Soy foods Isoflavones	↓ — ↓ ↓ ↓
								89premenopausal	Isoflavones	—
								87postmenopausal	Isoflavones	↓ ↓ ↓

表S-11 大豆製品と乳がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究 (サマリータブール)

Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Study subjects		Strength of association
						Number of cases	Number of controls	
Hirohata	1985	(1)	Not given	Women	NA	212	424	Fat from soy —
Hirose	2003	(2)	1988-2000	Women	18yr or over	2,385	19,013	Soybean curd —
						1,332 premenopausal	11,943 premenopausal	
Hirose	2005	(3)	2001-2002	Women	30yr or over	1,039	6,932	Miso soup —
						167	854	Soybean curd —
						79	414	Miso soup —
								Soybean products ↓
								Isoflavone ↓ ↓ ↓
								Tofu ↓ ↓ ↓
								Miso ↓
								Atsuage —
								Aburage —
								Natto —
								Koyadofu —

References		Study subjects			Strength of association	
Author	Year (Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age		
				Number of cases 88	Number of controls 440	—
				postmenopausal	postmenopausal	Soybean products
						Isoflavone ↓
						Tofu —
						Miso ↓
						Atsuage ↑ ↑ ↑
						Aburage ↑
						Natto —
						Koyadofu —

表S-12 肉・脂肪と乳がんとの関連に関するコホート研究 (サマリテーブル)

Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Study population			Number of incident cases or	Event	Mortality	Strength of association
					Number of subjects	Ranged age	Mortality				
Hirayama T	1990	(1)	1966-82	Women	142,857	40yr or over	241	Mortality	Meats	↓ ↓ ↓	
									Fish	—	
Wakai K	2005	(2)	1988-1997	Women	26,291	40-79yr	129	Incidence	Total fat	—	
									Saturated fatty acids	—	
									Monounsaturated fatty acids	↓	
									Polyunsaturated fatty acids	—	
									Long-chain n-3 fatty a	↓ ↓	

表S-13 肉・脂肪と乳がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究 (サマリナーテーブル)

Author	References		Study subjects				Strength of association	
	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases		Number of controls
Hirohata T	1985	(1)	NA	Women	NA	212	424	Animal protein — Total fat — Animal fat — Vegetable fat —
Kato I	1992	(2)	1990-1991	Women	20yr or over	908	908	Meats — Fish —
Hirose K	2003	(3)	1988-2000	Women	18yr or over	2,385 1,332 premenopausal	19,013 11,943 premenopausal	Cooked/raw fish — Dried/salted fish —
						1,039 postmenopausal	6,932 postmenopausal	Cooked/raw fish — Dried/salted fish —