表S-13.大豆と乳がんとの関連に関するケース・コントロール研究(サマリーテーブル)

References				Study subjects					
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Strength of association	
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		
						1,332 premenopausal	11,943 premenopausal	Soybean curd	—
								Miso soup	—
						1,039 postmenopausal	6,932 postmenopausal	Soybean curd	—
								Miso soup	—
Hirose	2005	(3)	2001-2002	Women	30yr or over	167	854		
						79 premenopausal	414 premenopausal	Soybean products	↓
								Isoflavone	↓ ↓ ↓
								Tofu	↓ ↓ ↓
								Miso	↓
								Atsuage	—
								Aburage	—
								Natto	—
								Koyadofu	—
						88 postmenopausal	440 postmenopausal	Soybean products	—
								Isoflavone	↓
								Tofu	—
								Miso	↓
								Atsuage	↑ ↑ ↑
								Aburage	↑
								Natto	—
								Koyadofu	—

表S-14. Summary of cohort studies on chronic hepatitis B virus infection and liver cancer among Japanese (N = 16)

Reference	Study period	Study population					Magnitude of association
		Sex	Number of subjects	Age range	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	
Oshima et al. (1984) (1)	1972-1980	Men	8646	15-64	Incidence	20	↑ ↑ ↑
					Death	20	↑ ↑ ↑
Fukao (1985) (2)	1971-1980	Men	11000	30-64	Incidence	4	↑ ↑ ↑
Tamura et al. (1986) (3)	1970-1984	Men	81404	0-89	Death	223	↑ ↑ ↑
		Women	97119	0-89	Death	75	↑ ↑ ↑
Tokudome et al. (1987) (4)	1977-1985	Women	3769	Not specified	Death	4	↑ ↑ ↑
Tokudome et al. (1988) (5)	1977-1983	Men	2595	Not specified	Death	15	↑ ↑ ↑
Sakuma et al. (1988) (6)	1977-1985	Men	25547	40, 45, 50, 55	Death	30	↑ ↑ ↑
Inaba et al. (1990) (7)	1973-1988	Men	270 (liver cirrhosis)	26-75	Death	46	↓
Kato et al. (1992) (8)	1987-1990	Men and women	777 (decompensated liver cirrhosis or post-transfusion hepatitis)	>=16	Incidence	74	↑
Ikeda et al. (1993) (9)	1974-1989	Men and women	588 (liver cirrhosis)	19-84	Incidence	185	↓
Tsukuma et al. (1993) (10)	1987-1991	Men and women	917 (chronic hepatitis or compensated cirrhosis)	40-69	Incidence	54	↑ ↑ ↑
Kato et al. (1994) (11)	1977-1993	Men and women	255 (compensated cirrhosis)	22-83	Incidence	96	↑ ↑ ↑
Tanaka et al. (1998) (12)	1985-1995	Men and women	72 (liver cirrhosis)	40-69	Incidence	26	↓ ↓

Reference	Study period	Study population					Magnitude of association
		Sex	Number of subjects	Age range	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	
Iida et al. (1999) (13)	1985-1996	Not described	100 (chronic schistosomiasis or chronic liver disease)	Not specified	Incidence	9	↑
Mori et al. (2000) (14)	1992-1997	Men and women	3052	>=30	Incidence	22	↑ ↑ ↑
Nagao et al. (2004) (15)	1990-2002	Men and women	509	20-94	Death	9	↑ ↑
Tanaka et al. (2004) (16)	1991-2000	Men and women	154850	40-64	Incidence	127	↑ ↑ ↑

Symboles used are: ↑ ↑ ↑, strongly positive; ↑ ↑, moderately positive; ↑, weakly positive; ↓, weakly inverse; ↓ ↓, moderately inverse.

表S-15. Summary of case-control studies on chronic hepatitis B virus infection and liver cancer among Japanese (N = 17)

Reference	Study period	Study subjects				Magnitude of association
		Sex	Age range	Number of cases	Number of controls	
Nishioka et al. (1975) (1)	Not described	Not described	Not specified	215	10738	↑ ↑ ↑
Kubo et al. (1977) (2)	Not described	Men and women	21-76	124	299	↑ ↑ ↑
Akagi et al. (1982) (3)	1960-1979	Men and women	12-86	105	171	↑ ↑ ↑
Inaba et al. (1984) (4)	1977-1979	Men and women	Not specified	62	62	↑ ↑ ↑
Hiraga et al. (1986) (5)	1981-1985	Men	31-81	78	78	↑ ↑ ↑
Tsukuma et al. (1990) (6)	1983-1987	Men and women	<=74	229	266	↑ ↑ ↑
Fukuda et al. (1993) (7)	1986-1992	Men and women	40-69	368	485	↑ ↑ ↑
Tanaka et al. (1995) (8)	1992-1993	Men and women	40-79	137	334	↑ ↑ ↑
Tanaka et al. (1996) (9)	1985-1989	Men and women	40-69	91	410	↑ ↑ ↑
Shibata et al. (1998) (10)	1992-1995	Men	40-74	115	115	↑ ↑ ↑
Mukaiya et al. (1998) (11)	1991-1993	Men	Not specified	104	104 (chronic liver disease)	↓
Koide et al. (2000) (12)	1994	Men and women	46-79	84	84	↑ ↑ ↑
Iida et al. (2002) (13)	1999-2001	Men and women	Not specified	506	197	↑ ↑ ↑
Sharp et al. (2003) (14)	1954-1988	Men and women	Not specified	238	894	↑ ↑ ↑
Matsuo et al. (2003) (15)	1995-2000	Men and women	40-75	222	326	↑ ↑ ↑

Reference	Study period	Study subjects				Magnitude of association
		Sex	Age range	Number of cases	Number of controls	
Munaka et al. (2003) (16)	1997-1998	Men and women	34-92	78	138	↑ ↑ ↑
Sakamoto et al. (2006) (17)	2001-2004	Men and women	40-79	209	275 (hospital controls) 381 (chronic liver disease)	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Symboles used are: ↑ ↑ ↑, strongly positive; ↑, weakly positive; ↓, weakly inverse.

表S-16. Summary of cohort studies on chronic hepatitis C virus infection and liver cancer among Japanese (N = 9)

Reference	Study period	Study population					Magnitude of association
		Sex	Number of subjects	Age range	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	
Ikeda et al. (1993) (1)	1974-1989?	Men and women	588 (liver cirrhosis)	19-84	Incidence	185	↑ ↑ ↑
Tsukuma et al. (1993) (2)	1987-1991	Men and women	917 (chronic hepatitis or compensated cirrhosis)	40-69	Incidence	54	↑ ↑ ↑
Kato et al. (1994) (3)	1977-1993	Men and women	255 (compensated cirrhosis)	22-83	Incidence	96	↑ ↑ ↑
Tanaka et al. (1998) (4)	1985-1995	Men and women	72 (liver cirrhosis)	40-69	Incidence	26	↑ ↑
Iida et al. (1999) (5)	1985-1996	Not described	218 (chronic schistosomiasis or chronic liver disease)	Not specified	Incidence	37	↑ ↑ ↑
Boschi-Pinto et al. (2000) (6)	1984-1997	Men and women	965	Not specified	Death	8	↑ ↑ ↑
Mori et al. (2000) (7)	1992-1997	Men and women	3052	>=30	Incidence	22	↑ ↑ ↑
Nagao et al. (2004) (8)	1990-2002	Men and women	509	20-94	Death	9	↑ ↑ ↑
Tanaka et al. (2004) (9)	1991-2000	Men and women	154850	40-64	Incidence	127	↑ ↑ ↑

Symboles used are: ↑ ↑ ↑, strongly positive; ↑ ↑, moderately positive.

表S-17. Summary of case-control studies on chronic hepatitis C virus infection and liver cancer among Japanese (N = 11)

Reference	Study period	Study subjects				Magnitude of association
		Sex	Age range	Number of cases	Number of controls	
Fukuda et al. (1993) (1)	1986-1992	Men and women	40-69	99	114	↑ ↑ ↑
Tanaka et al. (1995) (2)	1992-1993	Men and women	40-79	137	334	↑ ↑ ↑
Tanaka et al. (1996) (3)	1985-1989	Men and women	40-69	91	410	↑ ↑ ↑
Shibata et al. (1998) (4)	1992-1995	Men	40-74	115	115	↑ ↑ ↑
Mukaiya et al. (1998) (5)	1991-1993	Men	Not specified	104	104 (chronic liver disease)	-
Koide et al. (2000) (6)	1994	Men and women	46-79	84	84	↑ ↑ ↑
Iida et al. (2002) (7)	1999-2001	Men and women	Not specified	502	190	↑ ↑ ↑
Sharp et al. (2003) (8)	1954-1988	Men and women	Not specified	238	894	↑ ↑ ↑
Matsuo et al. (2003) (9)	1995-2000	Men and women	40-75	222	326	↑ ↑ ↑
Munaka et al. (2003) (10)	1997-1998	Men and women	34-92	78	138	↑ ↑ ↑
Sakamoto et al. (2006) (11)	2001-2004	Men and women	40-79	209	275 (hospital controls) 381 (chronic liver disease)	↑ ↑ ↑ -

Symboles used are: ↑ ↑ ↑, strongly positive; □, no association.

表S-18. 喫煙と食道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 period	Study subjects						Strength of association
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)		Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	
Hirayama T.	1990	(1)	1965–1981	Men	122,261	40 yrs or older	Death	438	Daily smoking,	↑ ↑ ↑
				Women	142,857	40 yrs or older	Death	147	Cigaretts/day,	↑ ↑
									Yrs of smoking	
Akiba S.	1990	(2)	1965–1981	Men	122,261	40 yrs or older	Death	361	Cigaretts/day	↑ ↑ ↑
				Women	142,857	40 yrs or older	Death	128	Cigaretts/day	↑ ↑
Kinjo Y et al.	1998	(3)	1965–1981	Men	100,840	40–70 yrs	Death	328	Cigaretts/day	↑ ↑ ↑
				Women	119,432	40–70 yrs	Death	112	Cigaretts/day	↑ ↑
Sakata M et al.	2005	(4)	1988–1999	Men	46,465	40–79 yrs	Death	100	Smoking status Yrs of smoking Age started smoking Pack-yrs	↑ ↑ ↑
Ishikawa A et a	2006	(6)	Cohort 1 1984–1992	Men	9,008	40 yrs or older	Incidence	38	Cigaretts/day	↑ ↑ ↑
			Cohort 2 1990–1997	Men	17,715	40–64 yrs	Incidence	40	Cigaretts/day	↑ ↑ ↑

表S-19. 喫煙と食道がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究（サマリーテーブル）

References			Study period	Study subjects					Strength of association
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)		Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	
Nakachi et al.	1988	(2)	1973-1985	Men and women	Not specified	343 (M:257, F86)	343 (M:257, F86)	Cumulative cigarett:	↑ ↑ ↑
Sasaki R et al.	1990	(3)	1974-1979	Men	Not specified	145	285	Smoking status	↑ ↑ ↑
				Women	Not specified	56	118	Smoking status	↑ ↑
Hanaoka T et al.	1994	(4)	1989-1991	Men	Not specified	141	141	Tobacco consumpti	-
Takezaki T et al.	2000	(5)	1988-1997	Men	40-79	346	11,936	Smoking status	↑ ↑ ↑
Matsuo et al.	2001	(6)	1999-2000	Men and women	40-76	102 (M:86, F:16)	241 (M:118, F:123)	Smoking status	↑ ↑ ↑
Tsuda T et al.	2001	(7)	1986-1993	Men and women	Not specified	22 (sex not specified)	198 (sex not specified)	Smoking status	↑ ↑
Yokoyama A et al	2002	(8)	2000-2001	Male	40-79	234	634	Pack-years	↑ ↑ ↑
Yang CX et al.	2005	(9)	2001-2004	Men and women	18-80	165 (M: 148, F17)	495 (M: 444, F:51)	Smoking status	↑ ↑ ↑
Yokoyama A et al	2006	(10)	2000-2004	Women	40-79	52	412	Pack-years	↑ ↑ ↑

表S-20. 飲酒と食道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 period	Study subjects						Strength of association
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)		Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	
Hirayama T.	1990	(1)	1965–1981	Men	122,261	40 yrs or older	Death	438	Daily drinking	↑ ↑ ↑
				Women	142,857	40 yrs or older	Death	147	Daily drinking	↑ ↑ ↑
Kinjo Y et al.	1998	(2)	1965–1981	Men	100,840	40–70 yrs	Death	328	Drinking freq.	↑ ↑ ↑
				Women	119,432	40–70 yrs	Death	112	Drinking freq.	↑
Sakata M et al.	2005	(3)	1988–1999	Men	46,465	40–79 yrs	Death	100	Drinking status	↑ ↑ ↑
									Units/day	↑ ↑ ↑
									Yrs of drinking	↑ ↑ ↑
									Cum units/yr	↑ ↑ ↑
Ishikawa A et a	2006	(5)	Cohort 1 1984–1992	Men	9,008	40 yrs or older	Incidence	38	Daily drinking	↑ ↑ ↑
			Cohort 2 1990–1997	Men	17,715	40–64 yrs	Incidence	40	Daily drinking	↑ ↑ ↑

表S-21. 飲酒と食道がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究（サマリーテーブル）

References			Study period	Study subjects					Strength of association
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)		Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	
Sasaki R et al.	1990	(2)	1974–1979	Men Women	Not specified Not specified	145 56	285 118	Sake drink in evenings	↑ ↑ ↑ NA
Hanaoka T et al.	1994	(3)	1989–1991	Men	Not specified	141	141	Freq. of alcoho	↑ ↑ ↑
Yokoyama A et al.	1996	(4)	1991–1995	Male	44–75 yr	40	55	NA	NA
Takezaki T et al.	2000	(5)	1988–1997	Men	40–79 yr	346	11,936	Drinking status Dose of alcohol consumption	↑ ↑ ↑
Matsuo et al.	2001	(6)	1999–2000	Men and	40–76 yr	102 (M:86, F16)	241 (M:118, F123)	Drinking status	↑ ↑ ↑
Yokoyama A et al.	2002	(7)	2000–2001	Men	40–79 yr	234	634	Drinking status	↑ ↑ ↑
Yang CX et al.	2005	(8)	2001–2004	Men and	18–80 yr	165 (M:148, F17)	495 (M: 444, F 51)	Drinking status	↑ ↑ ↑
Yokoyama A et al.	2006	(9)	2000–2004	Women	40–79 yr	52	412	Drinking status	↑ ↑ ↑

表S-22. 喫煙と膵臓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 period	Study subjects						Strength of association
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)		Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	
Hirayama T.	1990	(1)	1965–1981	Men	122,261	40 yrs or older	Death	399	Daily smoking,	↑ ↑
				Women	142,857	40 yrs or older	Death	280	Daily smoking,	↑ ↑
Akiba S et al.	1990	(2)	1965–1981	Men	122,261	40 yrs or older	Death	312	Cigaretts/day	↑
				Women	142,857	40 yrs or older	Death	232	Cigaretts/day	↑
Lin et al.	2002	(3)	1988–1997	Men	46,465	40–79 yrs	Death	120	Smoking status	↑ ↑
				Women	64,327	40–79 yrs	Death	105	Cigaretts/day	↑ ↑
									Yrs of smoking	
Luo J et al.	2006	(5)	Cohort 1	Men	47,499	Cohort 1	Incidence	128	Smoking status	↑ ↑
			1990–2003	Women	52,171	40–59 yrs	Incidence	96		↑
			Cohort 2			Cohort 2				
			1993–2003			40–69 yrs				

表S-23. 喫煙と膵臓がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究（サマリーテーブル）

References			Study period	Study subjects					Strength of association
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)		Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	
Mizuno S et al.	1992	(1)	1989-1990	Men and women	40-79	124 (M:68, F: 56)	124 (M:68, F: 56)	Smoking status	↑ ↑ ↑
Ohba et al.	1996	(2)	1987-1992	Men and women	Not specified	123 (sex not specified)	246 (sex not specified)	Smoking status	-
Inoue M et al.	2003	(3)	1988-1999	Men	30-84	200 (M: 122, F: 78)	2000 (M: 1220, F:780)	Smoking status	-
				Women	32-85			Smoking status	-

表S-24. 飲酒と膵臓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 period	Study subjects						Strength of association
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)		Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	
Kono S et al.	1986	(1)	1965-1983	Men	5,477	25 or older	Death	14	Drinking status	↑
Hirayama T.	1990	(2)	1965-1981	Men	122,261	40 yrs or older	Death	399	Drinking status	-
				Women	142,857	40 yrs or older	Death	280	Drinking status	-
Qui D et al.	2005	(3)	1988-1997	Men	46,465	40-79 yrs	Death	120	Drinking status	-
Luo J et al.	2006	(5)	Cohort 1	Men	47,499	Cohort 1	Incidence	128	Drinking status	-
			1990-2003	Women	52,171	40-59 yrs	Incidence	96	Drinking status	-
			Cohort 2			Cohort 2				
			1993-2003			40-69 yrs				

表S-25. 飲酒と膵臓がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究（サマリーテーブル）

References			Study period	Study subjects					Strength of association
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)		Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	
Mizuno S et al.	1992	(1)	1989-1990	Men and women	40-79	124 (M:68, F: 56)	124 (M:68, F: 56)	Drinking status	-
Inoue M et al.	2003	(3)	1988-1999	Men	30-84	200 (M: 122, F: 78)	2000 (M: 1220, F:780)	Drinking status	-
				Women	32-85			Drinking status	-

表S-26. 喫煙と前立腺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	No.	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases (follow-up period)	Results
Allen et al	2004	(1)	1963-1996	men	18,115men	18-99yrs	Incidence	196	NS

表S-27. 喫煙と前立腺がんとの関連に関するケース・コントロール研究(サマリーテーブル)

References				Study population				
Author	Year	No.	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	No. of cases	No.of controls	Results
Mishina et al.	1985	(2)	1976	men	47-86yrs	100	100	NS
Oishi et al.	1989	(3)	1981-1984	men	Not specified	117	186BPH 110HC	NS ↓
Nakata et al.	1993	(4)	1985-1990	men	≧50yrs	91(≦69yrs) 203(≧70yrs)	86(≦69yrs) 208(≧70yrs)	NS ↑ ↑
Furuya et al	1998	(5)	1986-1995	men	46-92yrs	329	188	NS

表S-28. 飲酒と前立腺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	No.	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases (follow-up period)	Results
Allen et al	2004	(1)	1963-1996	men	18,115men	18-99yrs	Incidence	196	NS

表S-29. 飲酒と前立腺がんとの関連に関するケース・コントロール研究(サマリーテーブル)

References				Study population				
Author	Year	No.	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	No. of cases	No.of controls	Results
Mishina et al.	1985	(2)	1976	men	47-86yrs	100	100	↑
Nakata et al.	1993	(3)	1985-1990	men	≧50yrs	91(≦69yrs)	86(≦69yrs)	NS
						203(≧70yrs)	208(≧70yrs)	NS
Sonoda et al.	2004	(4)	1996-2002	men	59-73yrs	140	140	↓

表S-30. BMIと前立腺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 period	Study population				Number of incident cases (follow-up period)	Results
Author	Year	No.		Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event		
Allen et al	2004	(1)	1963-1996	men	18,115men	18-99yrs	Incidence	196	NS
Kuriyama et al.	2005	(2)	1984-1992	men	12,485men	≧40yrs	Incidence	45	NS
Kurahashi et al	2007	(3)	1995-2004	men	43,509men	40-69yrs	Incidence	307	NS

表S-31. BMIと前立腺がんとの関連に関するケース・コントロール研究(サマリーテーブル)

References			Study period	Study population				Results
Author	Year	No.		Sex	Ranged age	No. of cases	No.of controls	
Furuya et al	1998	(4)	1986-1995	men	46-92yrs	329	188	NS
Nagata et al	2007	(5)	1996-2003	men	59-73yrs	200	200	NS

表S-32. 野菜・果物摂取と前立腺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 period	Study population					Results
Author	Year	No.		Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases (follow-up period)	
Allen et al	2004	(1)	1963-1996	men	18,115men	18-99yrs	Incidenct	196	Yellow/green vegetables: NS Pickled/salted vegetables: NS Fruits: NS

表S-33. 野菜・果物摂取と前立腺がんとの関連に関するケース・コントロール研究(サマリーテーブル)

References			Study period	Study population				Results
Author	Year	No.		Sex	Ranged age	No. of cases	No.of controls	
Mishina et al.	1985	(2)	1976	men	47-86yrs	100	100	Green and yellow vegetables: ↑ Pickles: NS
Oishi et al.	1988	(3)	1981-1984	men	50-79yrs	100	100BPH	Vegetables: ↑ Spinach: ↓ ↓ Salty pickles: NS Brackenfern: ↓
						100	100HC	Vegetables: NS Spinach: ↓ ↓ ↓ Salty pickles: NS Brackenfern: ↓ ↓ ↓
Nakata et al.	1993	(4)	1985-1990	men	≧50yrs	91(≦69yrs)	86(≦69yrs)	Vegetables: NS
						203(≧70yrs)	208(≧70yrs)	Vegetables: NS
Sonoda et al.	2004	(5)	1996-2002	men	59-73yrs	140	140	All vegetables: ↓ Green-yellow vegetables: NS Tomatoes: NS Fruits: NS

表S-34. 大豆摂取と前立腺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 period	Study population				Number of incident cases (follow-up period)	Results
Author	Year	No.		Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event		
Allen et al	2004	(1)	1963-1996	men	18,115men	18-99yrs	Incidence	196	Tofu: NS Miso soup: NS Total soya intake: NS
Ozasa et al	2004	(2)	1988-1999	men	14,105men	40-79	Incidence or Mortality	52	Genistein: NS Daidzein: NS Equol: ↓ ↓ ↓
Kurahashi et al	2007	(3)	1995-2004	men	43,509men	45-74yrs	Incidence	307	Genisitein: NS Didzein: NS Miso soup: NS Soy food: NS

表S-35. 大豆摂取と前立腺がんとの関連に関するケース・コントロール研究(サマリーテーブル)

References			Study period	Study population				Results
Author	Year	No.		Sex	Ranged age	No. of cases	No.of controls	
Oishi et al.	1988	(4)	1981-1984	men	50-79yrs	100	100BPH	Miso soup: NS
							100HC	Miso soup: ↓
Akaza et al.	2002	(5)	?	men	?	141	112	Equol producer: ↓
Sonoda et al.	2004	(6)	1996-2002	men	59-73yrs	140	140	Tofu: ↓ ↓ Natto: ↓ ↓ All soy products: ↓
Nagata et al.	2007	(7)	1996-2003	men	59-73yrs	200	200	Isoflavone: ↓ ↓ ↓ Genistein: NS Daidzein: ↓

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全がん

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精神社会学的要因と全がんとの関連に関する症例・対照研究

該当なし

胃がん

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