

表1-1. 乳製品と前立腺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	Study period	Study population		Event followed	Incidence	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments									
			Number of subjects for analysis	Source of subjects									Number of incident cases								
Allen et al	2004	1963-1996	18,115men	Atomic-bomb survivors	Incidence	196men	Milk (times/week)	113	1.00		Age, area, education, medication, hypertension, leisuretime physical exercise, vegetable, fruit, fish, pickles, soy and red meat intake, alcohol, BMI.	Total dairy and egg intake is the sum of butter/cheese, milk and eggs intake.									
							<2	32	0.94(0.64-1.40)												
							2-4	51	0.87(0.62-1.21)	0.40											
							Almost daily														
Total dairy and egg																					
Kurahashi et	2008	1995-2004	43,435men	JPHC Study	Incidence	329men	Total dairy products (median, g/day)	37	1.00		Age, area, smoking status, Total dairy products is the drinking frequency, marital status, and intake of green tea and genistein	Total dairy products is the sum of milk, cheese, yogurt, lactic acid drink, milk in black tea, and milk in coffee									
							Low	114	0.94(0.64-1.37)												
							Intermediate	42	0.91(0.58-1.44)	0.70											
							High														
							Total dairy products														
							(median, g/day)														
							Milk (median, g/day)														
							12.8														
							66.1														
							165.2														
339.8																					
0.01																					
Milk (median, g/day)																					
2.3																					
32.4																					
125.8																					
290.5																					
0.01																					
Milk (median, g/day)																					
62																					
69																					
92																					
106																					
0.01																					
Cheese(median, g/day)																					
1.9																					
2.2																					
3.0																					
6.2																					
0.30																					
Yogurt(median, g/day)																					
1.9																					
2.1																					
5.2																					
10.7																					
<-0.01																					

表12. 乳製品と前立腺がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究(エビデンスデータベース)

References author	Study year	Study time	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
			Type and source	Definition					
Mishima et al.	1985	1976	Hospital based (four clinics in Kyoto, two clinics in Osaka, and five clinics in Tokyo)	Cases: histologically confirmed cases; Controls: cancer-clinics in Osaka, free patients	Milk <Daily Daily	1.00 1.45 ($\chi^2=1.50$),		Matched for age(± 1 yr) and for residence in the same prefecture	
Somoda et al.	2004	1996-2002	Hospital-based (Tsukuba University Hospital, Sapporo Medical University Hospital)	Cases: histologically confirmed cases; Controls: outpatients without other prostatic diseases or malignant tumors	Milk (ml/day) Dairy products (g/day)	1.00 0.98(0.48-2.00) 1.21(0.62-2.35) 0.33(0.10-1.10)	0.39	Matched (1:1) for Age (± 5 yrs) and hospital Adjusted for cigarette smoking and energy intake	
						1.00 1.65(0.80-3.38) 1.62(0.81-3.24) 1.37(0.69-2.71)	0.70		

表1-3. カルシウムと前立腺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	Study period	Study population		Incidence	Event followed	Number of incident cases	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
			Number of subjects for analysis	Source of subjects									
Kurabayashi et al.	2008	1995-2004	43,435 men	JPHC Study			329 men	Calcium (median, mg/day)				Age, area, smoking status, drinking frequency, marital status, and intake of green tea and gerstein.	
								282.8	56	1.00			
								403.6	68	1.03(0.70-1.51)			
								521.9	98	1.32(0.92-1.90)			
								725.1	107	1.24(0.85-1.81)	0.16		

表1-4. カルシウムと前立腺がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究(エビデンステーブル)

References author	Year	Study time	Study subjects		Number of 100 BPH	Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
			Type and source	Definition						
Oishi et al.	1988	1981-1984	Hospital based (Kyoto University Hospital, Shiga Medical School Hospital, and 11 affiliated hospitals)	Cases: histologically confirmed cases; Controls: patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and general hospital patients (hospital control, HC)	100 BPH	Calcium (median, mg/day)				
						<412	47	1.00		
						≥412	53	1.22(0.70-2.13)		
					100 HC	Calcium (median, mg/day)				
						<401	55	1.00		
						≥401	45	1.28(0.65-1.96)		
Nagata et al.	2007	1996-2003	Hospital-based (Tsukuba University Hospital, Sapporo Medical University Hospital)	Cases: histologically confirmed cases; Controls: outpatients without other prostatic diseases or malignant tumors	200 males	Calcium	?	Text: Calcium intake was not associated with risk of prostate cancer (data not shown).	Matched (1:1) for Age (± 5yrs) and hospital Adjusted for cigarette smoking and energy and PUFA intakes	

表1-5 緑茶と前立腺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	Study period	Study population		Event followed	Number of incident cases	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
			Number of subjects for analysis	Source of subjects								
Allen et al	2004	1963-1996	18,115 men	Atomic-bomb survivors	Incidence	196 men	Green tea (times/day)	32 88 73	1.00 1.03(0.69-1.55) 1.29(0.84-1.98)	0.16	Age, area, education, medication, hypertension, leisuretime physical exercise, vegetable, fruit, fish, pickles, soy and red meat intake, alcohol, BMI.	
Kikuchi et al	2006	1994-2001	19,561 men	Osaki Cohort Study	Incidence	110 men	Green tea (cups/day)	29 18 31 32	1.00 0.77(0.42-1.40) 1.15(0.69-1.94) 0.85(0.50-1.43)	0.81	Age, BMI, alcohol, smoking, marital status, calorie, calcium, walking duration, black tea, coffee, meat, fish.	
Kurahashi et al	2007	1990-2004	49,920 men	JPHC Study	Incidence	404 men (Total)	Green tea (cups/day)	76 83 114 131	1.00 0.96(0.68-1.35) 0.94(0.68-1.30) 0.89(0.65-1.21)	0.43	Age, area, smoking status, alcohol, marital status, body mass index, coffee, black tea, miso soup, fruits, green or yellow vegetables, dairy food, soy food, genistein.	Localized (n=271) Green tea (cups/day) <1: 1.00 1-2: 0.81(0.52-1.25) 3-4: 0.93(0.63-1.37) ≥5: 1.04(0.72-1.52) P for trend=0.54
												Advanced (n=114) Green tea (cups/day) <1: 1.00 1-2: 1.10(0.61-1.97) 3-4: 0.83(0.47-1.48) ≥5: 0.52(0.28-0.96) P for trend=0.01

表1-6. 緑茶と前立腺がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究(エビデンスデータベース)

References author	Study time year	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
		Type and source	Definition					
Mishima et al	1985	Hospital based (four clinics in Kyoto, two clinics in Osaka, free clinics and five clinics in Tokyo)	Cases: histologically confirmed cases; Controls: cancer-clinics in Osaka, free patients	Number of 100males	100males	Japanese tea <Moderate Moderate or more intake	Matched for age(± 1 yr) and for residence in the same prefecture	1.00 1.50 ($\chi^2=0.70$, $p>0.05$)
Somoda et al	2004	1996-2002 Hospital-based (Tsukuba University Hospital, Sapporo Medical University Hospital)	Cases: histologically confirmed cases; Controls: outpatients without other prostatic diseases or malignant tumors	140males	140males	Green tea (cups/day) ≤ 1 2-4 5-9 ≥ 10	Matched (1:1) for Age (± 5 ys) and hospital Adjusted for cigarette smoking and energy intake	1.00 0.99(0.48-2.03) 0.79(0.38-1.63) 0.67(0.27-1.64) 0.3

表S-1. 食物繊維と大腸がんの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

Reference	Study period				Sex	Study population			Event	No. of incident cases or deaths	Magnitude of association		
	Study period	No. of subjects	Age range	Age range		Colon	Rectum	Colorectum					
Otani et al. 2004 (1)	1995-2002	Men	36,901	45-74 yr	Incidence	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Women	41,425	45-74 yr	Incidence	187	↓↓	-	-	↓	-	-	
Wakai et al. 2007 (2)	1988-97	Men	16,636	40-79 yr	Incidence	258	↓↓	-	-	-	-	-	
		Women	26,479	40-79 yr	Incidence	185	↓	↑	-	-	-	-	

表S-2. 食物繊維と大腸がんの関連に関する症例対照研究(サマリテーブル)

Reference	Study period			Sex	Study subjects		No. of controls	Magnitude of association		
	Study period	Age range	Age range		No. of cases	Colon		Rectum	Colorectum	
Wakai et al. 2006 (3)	2001-04	Men	20-79 yr	295	1475	-	-	-	NA	
		Women	20-79 yr	212	1060	↓	-	-	NA	

表S-3. 身長と大腸がんの関連に関するコホート研究 (サマリテーブル)

References	Study population					Magnitude of association			
	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Colon	Rectum	Colorectum
Shimizu et al. 2003 (1)	1993-2000	Men	13,392	35+ yr	Incidence	162	↑↑↑	—	NA
		Women	15,639	35+ yr	Incidence	130	—	—	NA
Tamakoshi et al 2004 (2)	1988-1999	Men	43,171	40-79 yr	Death	127	↑	NA	NA
		Women	58,775	40-79 yr	Death	122	—	NA	NA
Otani et al. 2005 (3)	1990-2001	Men	49,158	40-69 yr	Incidence	626	—	—	—
		Women	53,791	40-69 yr	Incidence	360	—	—	—

表S-4. BMIと肺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	No.	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Age range	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Strength of association
Kuriyama S	2005	1	1984-1992	Men	12,485	40+	Incidence	1004	—
				Women	15,054	40+	Incidence	668	↑
Kondo T	2007	2	1988-1999	Men	29,350	40-79	Death	348	↑

表S-5. BMI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
Kanashiki M	2005	1	1997-2003	Men	50-79	230	690	↓ ↓
				Women	50-79	133	399	—

表S-6.大豆製品と肺がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

References	Study population						Strength of association		
	Author	Year	No.	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects		Age range	Event
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 suop)
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-7.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(サマリテーブル)

References	Study subjects						Strength of association		
	Author	Year	No.	Study period	Sex	Age range		Number of cases	Number of controls
Wakai K	1999	1	1988-1991	Men	40-89	245	88	490	↑↑↑(miso suop) ↓↓(tofu,soybeans)
Takezaki T	2001	2	1988-1997	Men Women	40-79 40-79	748 297	176	2,964 1,189	↑↑↑(miso suop) ↓↓↓(tofu)
Huang XE	2004	3	1988-1998	Men and women	18+	1,398	50,706	1,765	↑↑↑(miso suop) ↑(miso suop)
Matsuo K	2008	4	2001-2005	Men and women	NA	122 cases with EGFR mutations	231 cases without EGFR mutations	1,765	↓↓↓(soybean products) —

NA: not available

EGFR: epidermal growth factor receptor

表S-8. 乳製品と乳がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究 (サマリ-テーブル)

References			Study subjects				Strength of association
Author	Year	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	
Hirohata	1985 (1)	Not given	Women	NA	212	424	Milk and milk products —
Kikuchi et	1990 (2)	Not given	Women	30 yr or over	49	49	Milk Cheeze Butter —
Kato et al.	1992 (3)	1990-1991	Women	20yr or over	908 459 premenopausal 446 postmenopausal	908	Dairy products ↓ — ↓ ↓
Hirose et al.	2003 (4)	1988-2000	Women	18yr or over	2,385 1,332 premenopausal 1,039 postmenopausal	19,013 11,943 premenopausal 6,932 postmenopausal	Milk — ↓

表S-9.魚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)

Author	References		Study population				Strength of association
	Year	Study period	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	
Key TJ et al	1999 (5)	1969-1993	34,759	NA	Incidence	427	Fish (not dried) — Dried fish ↓

表S-10.魚と乳がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究 (サマリーテーブル)

Author	References		Study subjects				Strength of association
	Year	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	
Hirohata	1985 (1)	Not given	Women	NA	212	424	Fish and marine products —
Kikuchi et	1990 (2)	Not given	Women	30 yr or over	49	49	Fish — Shell fish — Kamaboko/chikuwa ↑
Kato et al.	1992 (3)	1990-1991	Women	20yr or over	908	908	Fish —
Hirose et al.	2003 (4)	1988-2000	Women	18yr or over	2,385	19,013	—
					1,332 premenopausal	11,943 premenopausal	Cooked/raw fish —
					1,039 postmenopausal	6,932 postmenopausal	Dried/salted fish — Cooked/raw fish — Dried/salted fish —

表S-11.糖尿病と肝がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリーテーブル)

Reference	Study period	Sex	Study population			Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Magnitude of association
			Number of subjects	Age range	Event			
Tsukuma et al. (1987) (1)	1970-1982	men women	484 374	Not specified Not specified	Death Death	19 1	↑ ↑ ↑ -	
Sasaki et al. (1996) (2)	1960-1993	men and women	1939	Not specified	Death	73	↑ ↑ ↑	
Kato et al. (1997) (3)	?-1995	men and women	335 (chronic hepatitis) 187 (cirrhosis)	Not specified Not specified	Incidence Incidence	Not described Not described	↑ -	
Ohata et al. (2003) (4)	1980-2000	men and women	161 (HCV-associated chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis)	Not specified	Incidence	70	↑	
Shibata et al. (2003) (5)	1988-1999	men women	40511 55651	40-79 yr 40-79 yr	Death Death	261 102	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	
Uetake et al. (2003) (6)	1988-2000	men	91 (alcoholic cirrhosis)	34-72 yr	Incidence	13	-	
Inoue et al. (2006) (7)	1990-2003	men women	46548 51223	40-69 yr 40-69 yr	Incidence Incidence	312 120	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	
Khan et al. (2006) (8)	1977-2002	men and women	1989	30-77 yr	Death	8	↑ ↑	
Muto et al. (2006) (9)	Not described	men and women	622 (decompensated cirrhosis)	20-75 yr	Incidence	89	↑ ↑	
Torisu et al. (2007) (10)	1978-2005	men	47 (alcoholic cirrhosis)	Not specified	Incidence	9	↑ ↑ ↑	
Ohki et al. (2008) (11)	1994-2006	men and women	1431 (HCV-associated chronic liver disease)	Not specified	Incidence	340	-	

↑ ↑ ↑, strongly positive; ↑ ↑, moderately positive; ↑, weakly positive; -, no association.

表S-12.糖尿病と肝がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究(サマリーテーブル)

Reference	Study period	Sex	Age range	Study subjects		Magnitude of association
				Number of cases	Number of controls	
Shibata et al. (1998) (1)	1992-1995	men	40-69 yr	115	115 community controls	↑ ↑ ↑
Matsuo et al. (2003) (2)	1995-2000	men women	40-75 yr 40-75 yr	177 45	177 community controls 45 community controls	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Kuriki et al. (2007) (3)	1989-2000	men women	>=18 yr >=18 yr	265 75	14199 33569	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Ohishi et al. (2008) (4)	1970-2002	men and women	Not specified	224	644	↑

↑ ↑ ↑, strongly positive; ↑ ↑, moderately positive; ↑, weakly positive.

表S-13. 野菜摂取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)

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
Kinjo Y et al.	1998	(2)	1965-1981	Men	100,840	40-70 yrs	Death	440	Frequency	↓ ↓ ↓
				Women	119,432	40-70 yrs				
				Total	120,272	40-70 yrs				
Saubaget C et	2003	(3)	1980-1998	Men	14,873	34-103 yrs	Death	80	Frequency	-
				Women	23,667					
				Total	38,540					
Yamaji et al.	2008	(4)	1995-2004	Men	38,790	40-69 yrs	Incidence	116	Total intake Cruciferous veg.	↓ ↓ ↓

表S-14. 野菜摂取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)

Author	References			Study subjects			Strength of association		
	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases		Number of controls	Category
Nakachi et al.	1988	(1)	1973-1985	Men and women	Not specified	343 (M:257, F:86)	343 (M:257, F:86)	GY Vegetable Frequency	↓ ↓ ↓
Sasaki R et al.	1990	(2)	1974-1979	Men and women	Not specified	201	403	Various vegetables, Unknown	↓ ↓ ↓
Hanaoka T et al.	1994	(3)	1989-1991	Men	Not specified	141	141	GY Vegetable, Frequency	-
Takezaki T et al.	2000	(4)	1988-1997	Men	40-79	346	11,936	Raw Vegetables, Frequency	↓ ↓
Yokoyama A et al	2002	(5)	2000-2001	Male	40-79	234	634	Pack-years	↓ ↓ or ↓

表S-15. 果物摂取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 subjects				Strength of association			
Author	Year (Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	Strength of association
Saubaget C et al.	2003 (1)	1980-1998	Men	14,873	34-103 yrs	Death	80	Daily consumption	↓
			Women	23,667					
			Total	38,540					
Yamaji et al.	2008 (2)	1995-2004	Men	38,790	40-69 yrs	Incidence	116	Total intake Citrus fruits	↓
									-

表S-16. 果物摂取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 subjects				Strength of association		
Author	Year (Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	Strength of association
Nakachi et al.	1988 (1)	1973-1985	Men and women	Not specified	343 (M:257, F:86)	343 (M:257, F:86)	Frequency	↓↓↓
Sasaki R et al.	1990 (2)	1974-1979	Men and women	Not specified	201	403	Frequency	↓↓
Hanaoka T et al.	1994 (3)	1989-1991	Men	Not specified	141	141	Frequency	↓
Takezaki T et al.	2000 (4)	1988-1997	Men	40-79	346	11,936	Frequency	↓↓↓
Yokoyama A et al	2002 (5)	2000-2001	Male	40-79	234	634	Frequency	↓↓↓

表S-17 野菜摂取と膀胱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	No. of subjects	Study subjects			Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	Strength of association
					Ranged age	Event	Event			
Hirayama T.	1990 (1)	1965-1981	Men	122,261	40 yrs or older	Death	399	Daily consumption	↓ ↓	
			Women	142,857	40 yrs or older	Death	280	Daily consumption	-	
Saubaget C et al.	2003 (2)	1980-1998	Men	14,873				Daily consumption	-	
			Women	23,667						
			Total	38,540	34-103 yrs	Death				

表S-18 野菜摂取と膀胱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 period	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	Strength of association
Mizuno S et al.	1992 (1)	1989-1990	Men and women	40-79	124 (M:68, F: 56)	124 (M:68, F: 56)	GY Veg Daily	-
Ohba et al.	1996 (2)	1987-1992	Men and women	Not specified	246 (sex not specified)		GY veg Daily	-
						White veg. Daily	↓ ↓	
Inoue M et al.	2003 (3)	1988-1999	Men	30-84	200 (M: 122, F: 78)	2000 (M: 1220, F:780)	Raw veg. Daily	↓
			Women	32-85				-

表S-19. 果物摂取と膵臓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	No. of subjects	Study subjects			Strength of association
						Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths	
Saubaget C et al.	2003	(1)	1980-1998	Men	14,873				Daily consumption
				Women	23,667				
				Total	38,540	34-103 yrs	Death		

表S-20. 果物摂取と膵臓がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究 (サマリテーブル)

Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Study subjects		Strength of association
							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)	Daily consumption	↓
Ohba et al.	1996	(2)	1987-1992	Men and women	Not specified	123 (sex not specified)	246 (sex not specified)	Daily consumption	-

表S-21. 乳製品と前立腺がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

References		Study population				Event	Number of incident cases (follow-up period)	Strength of association
Author	Year (Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age			
Allen et al	2004 (1)	1963-1996	men	18,115 men	18-99yrs	Incidence	196	Milk: NS Total dairy and eggs: NS
Kurahashi et al	2008 (2)	1995-2004	men	43,435 men	45-74yrs	Incidence	329	Total dairy products: ↑ ↑ Milk: ↑ ↑ Cheese: NS Yogurt: ↑ ↑

表S-22. 乳製品と前立腺がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究(サマリテーブル)

References		Study population			Strength of association		
Author	Year (Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	No. of cases	No. of controls	
Mishima et al.	1985 (1)	1976	men	47-86yrs	100	100	Milk: NS
Sonoda et al.	2004 (2)	1996-2002	men	59-73yrs	140	140	Milk: ↓ Dairy products: NS

表S-23. カルシウムと前立腺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	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases (follow-up period)	Strength of association
Kurahashi et al	2008	(1)	1995-2004	men	43,435men	45-74yrs	Incidence	329	NS

表S-24. カルシウムと前立腺がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究(サマリナーテーブル)

References		Study population				Strength of association		
Author	Year	(Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	No. of cases	No. of controls	Strength of association
Oishi et al.	1988	(1)	1981-1984	men	50-79yrs	100	100BPH 100HC	NS NS
Nagata et al.	2007	(2)	1996-2003	men	59-73yrs	200	200	NS

表S-25. 緑茶と前立腺がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

References		Study population					Strength of association	
Author	Year (Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event		Number of incident cases (follow-up period)
Allen et al	2004 (1)	1963-1996	men	18,115men	18-99yrs	Incidence	196	NS
Kikuchi et al	2006 (2)	1994-2001	men	19,561men	40-79yrs	Incidence	110	NS
Kurahashi et al	2007 (3)	1990-2004	men	49,920men	40-69yrs	Incidence	404	NS (Local: NS) (Advance: ↓ ↓)

表S-26. 緑茶と前立腺がんとの関連に関する症例対照研究(サマリテーブル)

References		Study population				Strength of association	
Author	Year (Ref. No.)	Study period	Sex	Ranged age	No. of cases		No. of controls
Mishina et al.	1985 (1)	1976	men	47-86yrs	100	100	NS
Sonoda et al.	2004 (2)	1996-2002	men	59-73yrs	140	140	NS