

表I-9 魚と子宮頸がんの関連 症例・対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Study subjects | | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|--|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Definition | Number of cases | | | | |
| Hirose K et al. 1998 | | 1988-1993 | | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) ≥20 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 556 cases 26,751 controls | Chicken ≤3/mo 1-2/wk ≥3/wk | 1.00 0.78 (0.64-0.95) 0.69 (0.70-1.11) | <0.05 | age, first-visit year |
| | | | | | Beef ≤3/mo 1-2/wk ≥3/wk | | | | | |
| | | | | | Pork ≤3/mo 1-2/wk ≥3/wk | | | | | |

表I-10 魚と子宮頸がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---|---|---|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | |
| Hirayama T et al. 1990 | | 1966-1982 (17 years) | 142,857 women ≥40 years old | Population-based (Miyagi, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, and Kagoshima) | death | 589 women | Fish daily not daily | 1.00 0.75 (0.64-0.87) | | sex, age |
| Iso et al. | | 2007 | 1990-2003 (except in 3 areas) 40-79 years old | Population-based 45 area in Japan JACC Study | death | 36 women | Fresh fish <3 times/wk 3-4 times/wk ≥5 times/wk | 17 6 7 | 1.00 0.44 (0.17-1.16) 0.65 (0.26-1.63) | p<0.10 age, area |
| | | | | | Fish paste (Kamaboko) <1 times/wk 1-2 times/wk ≥3-4 times/wk | | | | | |
| | | | | | Dried or salted fish (Himono or Shiozakana) <1 times/wk 1-2 times/wk ≥3-4 times/wk | | | | | |

表I-11 魚と子宮頸がんの関連 症例・対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Study subjects | | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|--|-------------|---|
| | | | | | Definition | Number of cases | | | | |
| Hirose K et al. 1998 | | 1988-1993 | | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) 30-69 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 416 cases 20,985 controls | Boiled, broiled fish or raw fish ≤3 times/mo 1-2 times/wk ≥3 times/wk | 1.00 0.78 (0.61-0.99) 0.56 (0.42-0.74) | <0.001 | |
| | | | | | Boiled, broiled fish or raw fish <2 times/wk ≥2 times/wk | | | | | |
| Hosono S et al. 2010 | | 2001-2005 | | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) 20-79 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: randomly selected from women who were diagnosed as cancer free and matched by age ±3 years | 405 cases 20,25 controls | Fish (raw, boiled, broiled, etc.) Invasive carcinoma None <1/wk 1-4/wk >5/wk | 1.00 0.86 (0.30-2.43) 0.72 (0.27-1.91) 0.52 (0.18-1.46) | p=0.049 | smoking status, alcohol, gravidity, OS usage, any vitamin supplement, usage and energy. |
| | | | | | CIN3 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasias grade III) | None <1/wk 1-4/wk >5/wk | 1.00 0.25 (0.03-2.36) 0.31 (0.04-2.36) 0.13 (0.01-1.36) | p=0.195 | | |
| | | | | | Invasive carcinoma Bone-edible small fish | None <1/wk 1-4/wk >5/wk | 1.00 0.75 (0.52-1.07) 0.77 (0.53-1.12) 0.46 (0.24-0.90) | p=0.069 | | |
| | | | | | CIN3 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasias grade III) | None <1/wk 1-4/wk >5/wk | 1.00 1.31 (0.53-3.21) 1.21 (0.45-3.21) 0.27 (0.03-2.56) | p=0.810 | | |

表I-12 飲酒と子宮頸がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|-----------|------------|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | | |
| | Iso et al. | 2007 | 1960-2003 (except in 3 areas) | 64,327 women 40-79 years old | Population-based 45 area in Japan JACC Study | death | 36 women | Bowls of rice (at present) | <3/day | 9 1.00 | | age, area |
| | | | | | | | | 3/day | 17 1.27 (0.56-2.90) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | ≥4/day | 8 1.40 (0.52-3.81) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Bowls of rice (at 30 years old) | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | ≤3/day | 17 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 4-5/day | 7 0.90 (0.35-2.30) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | ≥6/day | 7 0.63 (0.24-1.67) | | | |

表I-13 飲酒と子宮頸がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|-----------|-----------------|------|--------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | | | | |
| | Hirose K et al. | 1996 | 1988-1993 | Hospital-based ≥20 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 556 cases | 26,751 controls | Type of breakfast bread, mixed and skip rice | 1.00 1.00 (0.85-1.19) | | age, first-visit year |

表I-14 牛乳・乳製品と子宮頸がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|-----------|-------------------|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | | |
| | Hirayama T et al. | 1990 | 1966-1982 (17 years) | 142,857 women ≥40 years old | Population-based (Miyagi, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, and Kagoshima) | death | 569 women | Milk daily not daily | 1.00 1.18 (0.99-1.41) | | sex, age | |
| | Iso et al. | 2007 | 1990-2003 (except in 3 areas) | 64,327 women 40-79 years old | Population-based 45 area in Japan JACC Study | death | 36 women | Milk ≤3 times/wk 3-4 times/wk ≥5 times/wk | 7 8 14 | 1.00 1.11 (0.40-3.09) 1.20 (0.46-3.01) | | age, area |
| | | | | | | | | Yogurt ≤3 times/wk 3-4 times/wk ≥5 times/wk | 25 2 2 | 1.00 1.44 (0.33-6.26) 1.54 (0.36-6.70) | | |
| | | | | | | | | Cheese ≤1 times/wk 1-2 times/wk ≥3 times/wk | 26 1 1 | 1.00 0.34 (0.04-2.54) 0.54 (0.07-4.06) | | |

表I-15 牛乳・乳製品と子宮頸がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | |
|-----------|-----------------|------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | | | | | |
| | Hirose K et al. | 1996 | 1988-1993 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) 30-69 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 416 cases | 20,985 controls | Milk occasional, none daily | 1.00 0.81 (0.66-0.99) | | age, marital status, age at first pregnancy, number of pregnancy, and smoking. | |
| | Hosono S et al. | 2010 | 2001-2005 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) 20-79 years old | Cases: histologically selected from women who were diagnosed as cancer free and matched by age±3 years) | 405 cases | 2,025 cases Invasive carcinoma | Milk 71 None 38 <1/wk 101 1-4/wk 112 >5/wk 11 Unknown | 1.00 0.79 (0.50-1.24) 0.89 (0.63-1.26) 0.68 (0.48-0.96) | p=0.045 | | smoking status, alcohol, gravidity, OC usage, any vitamin supplement usage and energy. |
| | | | | | | | | CIN3: (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia gradIII) | 16 None 9 <1/wk 22 1-4/wk 25 >5/wk 4 Unknown | 1.00 0.96 (0.34-2.70) p=0.766 | | |
| | | | | | | | | Yogurt | 52 None 92 <1/wk 121 1-4/wk 56 >5/wk 12 Unknown | 1.00 1.22 (0.82-1.82) 0.92 (0.63-1.33) 0.75 (0.49-1.14) | p=0.045 | |
| | | | | | | | | Invasive carcinoma | 10 None 25 <1/wk 20 1-4/wk 17 >5/wk 0 Unknown | 1.00 1.71 (0.68-4.33) 0.92 (0.35-2.42) 1.59 (0.59-4.28) | p=0.787 | |
| | | | | | | | | CIN3 | 10 None 25 <1/wk 20 1-4/wk 17 >5/wk 0 Unknown | 1.00 1.71 (0.68-4.33) 0.92 (0.35-2.42) 1.59 (0.59-4.28) | p=0.787 | |

表I-16 授乳と子宮頸がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-17 授乳と子宮頸がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
| Hirose K et al. 1996 1988-1993 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) | Cases: histologically diagnosed ≥20 years old | 556 cases | 26,751 controls | Breast feeding | no | 1.00 | age, first-visit year | | | |
| | | Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | | | yes | 0.84 (0.65-1.10) | | | | | |

表I-18 糖尿病と子宮頸がんとの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
| Inoue et al. 2006 1995-2003 | Population-based | incidence 40-69 years old | 51,223 women | 133 women | history of DM | without | 131 | 1.00 | age, study area, history of cerebrovascular disease, history of ischemic heart disease, smoking, ethanol intake, body mass index, leisure-time physical activity, green vegetable intake, and coffee intake. | | |
| | | | | | with | 2 | 0.61 (0.15-2.48) | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | first pregnancy |

表I-19 糖尿病と子宮頸がんとの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Comments |
| Kuriki et al. 2007 1988-2000 | Hospital based (Aichi Cancer Center) | Cases: histologically diagnosed 40-80 years old | 729 | 33,569 | Past/present history of diabetes | no | 1.00 | age, body mass index, drinking and smoking habits, | | | | |
| | | Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | | | yes | 1.88 (1.26-2.79) | | regular physical exercise, bowel movement, family history of cancer, family history of diabetes, dietary restriction, raw vegetable intake, greasy foods intake and snacking. | | | | |
| | | | | | Past/present history of diabetes — among participants with family history of diabetes | no | 1.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | yes | 2.17 (0.92-5.09) | | | | | | |

表I-20 運動と子宮内膜がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | Confounding variables considered |
| Khan MMH et al.2006 | 1988-2003 | 63,541 women 40-79 years old | Population-based 45 area in Japan JACC Study | death | 22 women | Seldom ≥1-2 times/wk | 17 5 | 1.0 1.16 (0.41-3.28) | 0.7769 | age |

表I-21 運動と子宮内膜がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
| Hirose K et al. | 1996 | 1988-1993 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) ≥20 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 145 cases | 26,751 controls | Physical activity (exercise for health) no occasional ≥3-4 times/wk | 1.00 0.56 (0.35-0.89) 0.60 (0.38-0.93) | <0.01 | age, first-visit year |
| | | | | | | | Physical activity inactive active | 1.00 0.63 (0.34-1.11) | | |

表I-22 野菜・果物と子宮内膜がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | Confounding variables considered |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-23 野菜・果物と子宮内膜がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
| Hirose K et al. | 1996 | 1988-1993 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) ≥20 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 145 cases | 26,751 controls | Raw vegetables ≤3-4/wk daily | 1.00 1.54 (1.11-2.13) | <0.05 | age, first-visit year |
| | | | | | | | Fruit ≤3-4/wk daily | 1.00 1.97 (1.37-2.82) | <0.01 | |
| | | | | | | | Green-yellow vegetable ≤2/wk 3-4/wk ≥5/wk | 1.00 1.17 (0.80-1.72) 1.12 (0.74-1.70) | | |
| | | | | | | | Carrot ≤2/wk 3-4/wk ≥5/wk | 1.00 0.68 (0.46-1.01) 0.94 (0.60-1.45) | | |
| | | | | | | | Pumpkin ≤3/mo 1-2/wk ≥3/wk | 1.00 0.91 (0.63-1.30) 0.72 (0.43-1.20) | | |

表I-24 肉と子宮内膜がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | Confounding variables considered |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-25 肉と子宮内膜がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | 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 |
| Hirose K et al. | Hirose K et al. | 1996 | 1988-1993 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) | Cases: histologically diagnosed ≥20 years old | 145 cases | 26,751 controls | Chicken ≤3/mo 1-2/wk ≥3/wk | 1.00 1.07 (0.72-1.59) 1.02 (0.64-1.62) | | age, first-visit year |
| | | | | | Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | | | Beef ≤3/mo 1-2/wk ≥3/wk | 1.00 1.18 (0.83-1.67) 1.04 (0.58-1.87) | | |
| | | | | | | | | Pork ≤3/mo 1-2/wk ≥3/wk | 1.00 1.19 (0.83-1.70) 0.81 (0.45-1.42) | | |

表I-26 魚と子宮内膜がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects | Source of subjects | Event followed for analysis | Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-27 魚と子宮内膜がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | 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 |
| Hirose K et al. | Hirose K et al. | 1996 | 1988-1993 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) | Cases: histologically diagnosed ≥20 years old | 556 cases | 26,751 controls | Boiled or broiled fish, sashimi ≤3/mo 1-2/wk ≥5/wk | 1.00 1.15 (0.71-1.87) 1.24 (0.75-2.03) | <0.01 | age, first-visit year |
| | | | | | | | | Fish ≤3/mo >1-2/week | 1.00 1.46 (0.78-2.71) | | |

表I-28 鮮魚と子宮内膜がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects | Source of subjects | Event followed for analysis | Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-29 鮮魚と子宮内膜がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | 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 |
| Hirose K et al. | Hirose K et al. | 1996 | 1988-1993 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) | Cases: histologically diagnosed ≥20 years old | 145 cases | 26,751 controls | Type of breakfast bread, mixed and skip rice | 1.00 1.47 (1.05-2.06) | | age, first-visit year |
| | | | | | | | | bread, mixed rice | 1.00 1.67 (1.08-2.57) | | |

表I-30 牛乳・乳製品と子宮内膜がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects | Source of subjects | Event followed for analysis | Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-31 牛乳・乳製品と子宮内膜がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) |
| | Hirose K et al. | 1996 | 1988-1993 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) ≥20 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 145 cases | 26,751 controls | Milk occasional, none daily | 1.00 1.17 (0.84-1.63) |

表I-32 授乳と子宮内膜がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) |

表I-33 授乳と子宮内膜がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------|--------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) |
| | Hirose K et al. | 1999 | 1988-1995 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) ≥20 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 133 cases | 25,488 controls | Breast feeding no yes | 1.00 1.45 (0.63-3.33) |
| | Okamura C et al | 2006 | 1998-2000 | Hospital-based (Tokyo, kanagawa, Miyagi) | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: attended gynecologic outpatient for cervical cancer screening | 155 cases (Mean age 56.1 years) | 96 controls (Mean age 49.6 years) | Breastfeeding Never Ever Years since last breastfed (ever breastfed women only) 1-19 1.00 0.045 20-29 3.10(1.14-8.48) ≥30 3.85(1.00-14.84) | 1.00 0.37(0.17-0.82) |

表I-34 糖尿病と子宮内膜がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) |
| | Inoue et al. | 2006 | 1995-2003 | 51,223 women 40-69 years old | Population based | incidence | 89 women | history of DM without with | 85 1.00 4 1.68(0.61-4.64) |

age, study area, history of cerebrovascular disease, history of ischemic heart disease, smoking, ethanol intake, body mass, leisure-time physical activity, green intake, and coffee intake.

表I-35 糖尿病と子宮内膜がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Study subjects | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--|---|
| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) |
| | Inoue et al. | 1994 | 1979-1992 | Hospital based | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: selected from among patients who underwent hysterectomy in the same year as the case and who matched the case in terms of age (within 5 years) | 143 22-78 years old:22-79 years old | 143 | Diabetes mellitus no yes | 1.00 7.75(1.52-40.00) |
| | Yamazawa et al. | 2003 | 1989-2000 | Hospital based | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 41 27-53 years old | 123 | Diabetes mellitus no yes | 1.00 9.304(1.562-55.399) |
| | Kuriki et al. | 2007 | 1988-2000 | Hospital based (Aichi Cancer Center) | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 254 40-80 years old | 33,569 | Past/present history of diabetes no yes — among participants with family history of diabetes no yes | 1.00 1.54(0.86-2.76) 1.00 4.16(1.41-12.32) |
| | | | | | | | | age, body mass index, drinking and smoking habits, regular physical exercise, bowel movement, family history of cancer, family history of diabetes, dietary restriction, raw vegetable intake, greasy foods intake and snacking. | |

表I-36 運動と卵巣がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Study subjects | | | | | | | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----|
| | Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followe | Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | | |
| Sakauchi F et al 2007 | | 1988-2003 | | 64,327 women 40-79 years old | Population-based 45 area in Japan (JACC Study) | death | 77 women | Physical activity Seldom ≥1-2 hours/wk | 49 8 | 1.00 0.51 (0.24-1.07) | p=0.08 | age |
| Weiderpass E et al 2012 | | I)1990-2008 II)1993-2008 | | 45,748 women I) 40-59 years old II) 40-69 years old | Population-based (JPHC Study) | incidence | 86 women | Physical activity during leisure time No Yes | 64 22 | 1.0 1.1 (0.6-1.7) | age, study center, age at menarche, nulliparous, parity, breastfeeding, use of exogenous hormones, menopausal status at enrollment, height, body mass index, smoking status, exposure to second-hand smoke, usual sleep duration, family history of cancer in first-degree relative. | |

表I-37 運動と卵巣がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Study subjects | | | | | | | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-38 野菜・果物と卵巣がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Study subjects | | | | | | | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | Author | year | Study period | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followe | Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | |
| Hirayama T et al 1990 | | 1966-1982 (17 years) | | 142,857 women ≥40 years old | Population-based (Miyagi, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, and Kagoshima) | death | 106 women | Green-yellow vegetable daily not daily | | 1.00 0.89 (0.62-1.27) | sex, age |
| Sakauchi F et al 2007 | | 1988-2003 (mean 13.3 years) | | 64,327 women | Population-based 45 area in Japan (JACC Study) | death | 77 women | Cabbage and lettuce ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 26 11 17 | 1.00 0.70 (0.29-1.68) 1.23 (0.57-2.62) | p=0.64 age, menopausal status, number of pregnancies, history of sex hormone use, BMI, physical activity, and education. |
| | | | | | | | | Chinese cabbage ≤1-2 times/wk 1-2 times/wk ≥3-4 times/wk | 4 21 25 | 1.00 8.15 (1.07-62.36) 10.28 (1.38-76.84) | p=0.01 |
| | | | | | | | | Green leafy vegetable ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 22 20 14 | 1.00 1.67 (0.74-3.77) 0.87 (0.34-2.22) | p=0.82 |
| | | | | | | | | Carrot and squash ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 27 19 9 | 1.00 1.40 (0.66-2.98) 1.11 (0.45-2.77) | p=0.69 |
| | | | | | | | | Tomatoes ≤1-2 times/wk 1-2 times/wk ≥3-4 times/wk | 23 15 17 | 1.00 0.67 (0.26-1.70) 0.66 (0.43-2.10) | p=0.93 |
| | | | | | | | | Oranges ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 20 6 28 | 1.00 0.54 (0.20-1.52) 0.91 (0.44-1.91) | p=0.83 |
| | | | | | | | | Fruit other than oranges ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 16 5 29 | 1.00 0.63 (0.21-1.85) 1.32 (0.61-2.90) | p=0.39 |
| | | | | | | | | Fruit juice Seldom ≤1-2 times/wk ≥3-4 times/wk | 13 15 16 | 1.00 0.69 (0.28-1.71) 0.93 (0.39-2.22) | p=0.95 |

表I-39 野菜・果物と卵巣がんの関連 症例・対照研究 (エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Study subjects | | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|---|--------|------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Number of cases | Number of controls | | | | |
| 表I-39 野菜・果物と卵巣がんの関連 症例・対照研究 (エビデンス・テーブル) | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-40 肉と卵巣がんの関連 コホート研究 (エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | Event follow-up/Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | | | | | | |
| Hirayama T et al 1990 | 1966-1982 (17 years) | 142,857 women ≥40 years old | Population-based death (Miyagi, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, and Kagoshima) | 106 women | Meat daily not daily | 1.00 0.96 (0.50-1.84) | | | | | sex, age |
| Sakauchi F et al 2007 | 1988-2003 (mean 13.3 years) | 64,327 women | Population-based 45 area in Japan (JACC Study) | 77 women | Pork ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 13 23 15 | 1.00 1.26 (0.55-2.88) 1.59 (0.62-4.08) | p=0.34 | | | age, menopausal status, number of pregnancies, history of sex hormone use, BMI, physical activity, and education. |
| | | | | | Beef ≤1-2 times/wk 1-2 times/wk ≥3-4 times/wk | 13 13 19 | 1.00 1.05 (0.41-2.75) 1.24 (0.50-3.05) | p=0.63 | | | |
| | | | | | Chicken ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 15 27 11 | 1.00 1.22 (0.54-2.77) 1.13 (0.40-3.17) | p=0.77 | | | |
| | | | | | Ham and sausage ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 27 16 14 | 1.00 0.73 (0.31-1.73) 0.91 (0.30-2.76) | p=0.68 | | | |

表I-41 肉と卵巣がんの関連 症例・対照研究 (エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | Event follow-up/Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | Type and source | Definition | | | | | |
| Mori M et al. 1988 | 1980-1988 1985-1988 | Population-based | Cases: histologically diagnosed in all hospitals in Hokkaido during the period of the survey. Controls: obtained by matching the cases on year of birth (within three years) and the year of the survey. | 110 cases | 220 controls | Meat consumption not daily daily | 1.00 1.40 (0.8-2.5) | | | |
| Mori M et al. 1998 | 1994-1996 | Hospital-based (3 major gynecological oncological hospitals in the Chikugo-Saga Counties, of northern Kyushu.) | Cases: histologically diagnosed in oncological hospitals Controls: selected from participants in the uterine cancer screening tests. | 89 | 323 | Meat consumption in teens not daily daily | 1.00 0.69 (0.28-1.73) | | | |
| | | | | | | Meat consumption in twenties not daily daily | 1.00 0.79 (0.37-1.65) | | | |

表I-42 魚と卵巣がんの関連 コホート研究 (エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | Event follow-up/Number of incident cases or deaths | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | | | | | | |
| Hirayama T et al 1990 | 1966-1982 (17 years) | 142,857 women ≥40 years old | Population-based death (Miyagi, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, and Kagoshima) | 106 women | Fish daily not daily | 1.00 0.96 (0.69-1.34) | | | | | sex, age |
| Sakauchi F et al 2007 | 1988-2003 (mean 13.3 years) | 64,327 women | Population-based 45 area in Japan (JACC Study) | 77 women | Fresh fish ≤1-2 times/wk 3-4 times/wk Almost every day | 29 17 18 | 1.00 1.20 (0.55-2.63) 1.33 (0.59-2.98) | p=0.48 | | | |
| | | | | | Dried or salted fish ≤1-2 times/wk 1-2 times/wk ≥3-4 times/wk | 10 18 20 | 1.00 1.55 (0.61-3.94) 2.80 (1.14-6.89) | p=0.02 | | | |

表I-43 焼と卵巣がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Study subjects | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mori M et al. | 1988 | 1980-19881 1985-19886 | Population-based | Cases: histologically diagnosed in all hospitals in Hokkaido during the survey. Controls: obtained by matching the cases on year of birth (within three years) and the year of the survey. | 110 cases 220 controls | Fish consumption not daily daily | 1.00 1.70 (1.0-2.9) | | | | | | | |

表I-44 蛋類と卵巣がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|-----------|--------|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event follow-up/Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-45 蛋類と卵巣がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Study subjects | | |
|-----------|--------|------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-46 牛乳・乳製品と卵巣がんの関連 コホート研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|---|--|--------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event follow-up/Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | | |
| Hirayama T et al 1990 | 1986-1982 | 142,857 women (17 years) ≥40 years old | Population-based | death (Miyagi, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, and Kagoshima) | 106 women | Milk daily not daily | 1.00 1.44 (0.92-2.12) | | | | sex, age |
| Sakauchi F et al 2007 | 1988-2003 | 64,327 women (mean 13.3 years) 40-79 years old | Population-based 45 area in Japan (JACC Study) | death | 77 women | Milk ≤1-2 times/month 1-4 times/wk Almost every day Cheese Seldom 1-2 times/month ≥1-2 times/month Butter Seldom 1-2 times/month ≥1-2 times/month Yogurt Seldom 1-2 times/month ≥1-2 times/month | 16 17 37 24 12 11 24 10 13 24 9 14 | 1.00 1.38 (0.49-3.90) 1.67 (0.66-4.23) 1.00 1.36 (0.55-3.34) 1.66 (0.65-4.25) 1.00 0.81 (0.29-2.27) 1.35 (0.56-3.25) 1.00 1.53 (0.59-3.93) 1.66 (0.71-3.91) | p=0.27 p=0.27 p=0.59 p=0.24 | | |

表I-47 牛乳・乳製品と卵巣がんの関連 症例-対照研究(エビデンス・テーブル)

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Study subjects | | |
|---------------|--------|------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mori M et al. | 1988 | 1980-19886 | Population-based | Cases: histologically diagnosed in all hospitals in Hokkaido during the survey. Controls: obtained by matching the cases on year of birth (within three years) and the year of the survey. | 110 cases 220 controls | Milk consumption not daily daily | 1.00 0.6 (0.4-1.0) | | | | | | | |
| Mori M et al. | 1998 | 1994-1995 | Hospital-based (3 major gynecological oncological hospitals in the Chikugo-Saga Counties, of northern Kyushu.) | Cases: histologically diagnosed oncological participants in the uterine cancer screening tests. | 89 | 323 | Milk consumption in teens not daily daily | 1.00 0.55 (0.28-1.07) | | | | | | |

表I-48 授乳と卵巣がんの関連 コホート研究（エビデンス・テーブル）

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|--------------|--------|------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event follow-up | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | | |
| Weiderpass E | | 2012 | I)1990-2008 II)1993-2008 | 42,844 women I) 40-59 years old II) 40-69 years old | Population-based (JPHC Study) | incidence | 80 women | Breast feeding among parous women No Yes | 12 68 | 1.0 1.0 (0.5-1.9) | | age, study center, age at menarche, nulliparous, parity, breastfeeding, use of exogenous hormones, menopausal status at enrollment, height, body mass index, smoking status, exposure to second-hand smoke, usual sleep duration, family history of cancer in first-degree relative. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

表I-49 授乳と卵巣がんの関連 症例・対照研究（エビデンス・テーブル）

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|-----------------|--------|------|--------------|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | | | | |
| Mori M et al. | | 1988 | 1980-1988 | Population-based | Cases: histologically diagnosed in all hospitals in Hokkaido during the period of the survey. Controls: obtained by matching the cases on year of birth (within three years) and the year of the survey. | 110 cases mean age 51.1 years | 220 controls ≤6 month per child | Lactation 26 month per child ≤6 month per child | 1.0 1.6 (0.7-3.4) | | |
| Mori M et al. | | 1998 | 1994-1996 | Hospital-based (3 major gynecologic oncological hospitals) | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: selected from participants in the uterine Counties, of northern Kyushu.) | 89 | 323 | Lactation (Excluding non-parous women) Not had breast-fed a child had breast-fed a child | 1.0 0.59 (0.21-1.72) | | |
| Hirose K et al. | | 1999 | 1988-1995 | Hospital-based (Aichi Cancer Center) diagnosed ≥20 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 99 cases no yes | 25,488 | Breast feeding no yes | 1.00 0.89 (0.43-1.85) | | age, body mass index |

表I-50 糖尿病と卵巣がんの関連 コホート研究（エビデンス・テーブル）

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | Category | Number among cases | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered |
|--------------|--------|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event follow-up | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | | |
| Inoue et al. | | 2006 | 1995-2003 | 51,223 women 40-69 years old | Population-based | incidence | 74 women | history of DM without with | 69 5 | 1.00 2.42(0.96-6.09) | | age, study area, history of cerebrovascular disease, history of ischemic heart disease, smoking, ethanol intake, body mass index, leisure-time physical activity, green vegetable intake, and coffee intake. |

表I-51 糖尿病と卵巣がんの関連 症例・対照研究（エビデンス・テーブル）

| Reference | Author | year | Study period | Study subjects | | | | Category | Relative risk (95%CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Comments |
|---------------|--------|------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Type and source | Definition | Number of cases | Number of controls | | | | | |
| Mori et al. | | 1998 | 1994-1996 | Hospital based | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: chosen from participants in the uterine cancer screening test. | 89 | 323 | Diabetes mellitus no yes | 1.00 3.21(1.11-9.30) | p<0.05 | | age, marital status |
| Kuriki et al. | | 2007 | 1988-2000 | Hospital based (Aichi Cancer Center) 40-80 years old | Cases: histologically diagnosed Controls: first-visit outpatients without cancer | 199 | 33,569 | Past/present history of diabetes no yes | 1.00 1.23(0.53-2.84) | | | age, body mass index, drinking and smoking habits, regular physical exercise, bowel movement, family history of cancer, family history of diabetes, dietary restriction, raw vegetable intake, greasy foods intake and snacking. |

厚生労働科学研究費補助金(第3次対がん総合戦略研究事業)
分担研究報告書

生活習慣改善によるがん予防法の開発のためのプール解析へのデータ提供と研究結果

分担研究者 玉腰暁子 愛知医科大学医学部公衆衛生学 教授

研究要旨

日本人におけるがん予防に関連する生活習慣のエビデンスを構築するために大規模コホート研究JACC Studyを実施し、そのデータをプール解析に提供した。また、JACC Study単独でも生活習慣と死亡等の関連を検討している。今回、コーヒー摂取と全死亡、全がん死亡との関連を検討したところ、全体として、コーヒー摂取が健康に悪影響を及ぼしている可能性は低いと考えられた。

A. 研究目的

日本人を対象とした疫学研究からがん予防に資するエビデンスを収集・整理し、効率的かつ効果的な生活習慣の提示を行うことを目的とする本研究班のプール解析に、JACC Study (Japan Collaborative Cohort Study)もデータを提供してきた。一方で、JACC Study単独でも生活習慣等とがん死亡、全死亡との関連を検討している。ここでは、コーヒー摂取が全がん死亡、全死亡に及ぼす影響につき報告する。

B. 研究方法

1988-90年にJACC Studyのベースラインで収集された調査票より、コーヒー摂取量に回答した40-79歳の対象者97,753名を4群に分けた(1日1カップ未満、1日1カップ、1日2-3カップ、1日4カップ以上)。平均16年の追跡期間中の死亡(死亡年月日、死因)、転出(転出年月日)を把握し、コーヒー摂取量別に全死亡、全がん死亡との関連をコックスの比例ハザードモデルにより交絡要因を調整して検討した。(倫理面への配慮)

原則として対象者から個別に同意を得たが、一部の地区では、地域の代表者の了解をもって研究を実施してい

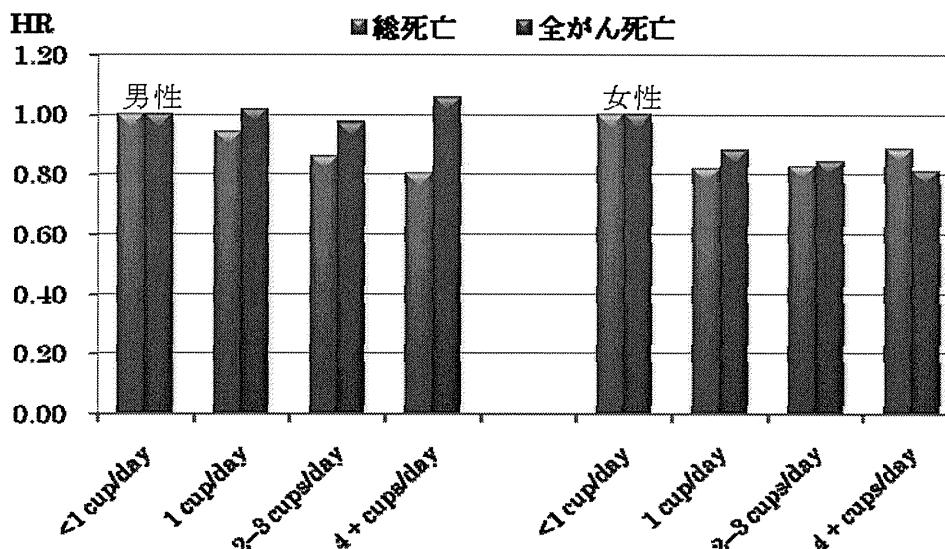
る。研究は愛知医科大学医学部倫理審査委員会の承認を得ている。

C. 研究結果

追跡期間中に19,532名(男11,178名、女8,354名)が死亡した。

男では総死亡のリスクはコーヒー摂取量が増えるほど下がり、最も摂取の多い4杯以上の群ではリスクは0.80(0.68-0.95)であった。女では1日4杯以上コーヒー摂取者が少なく確定的ではないが、4杯以上の群では1-3杯の群に比べややリスクが上昇しており(1杯: 0.82、2-3杯:0.83、4杯以上;0.89)、女性のコーヒー摂取には適量がある(1日2-3杯まで)可能性が示唆された。

全がん死亡との関連は男では特に認めなかつたが、



女では摂取量が多いほどリスクが下がるという有意な負の関連が観察された。これらの傾向は、研究開始から早い時点の死者を除外した検討でも変わらなかつた。

D. 考察

嗜好品として親しまれているコーヒーには様々な成分が含まれている。その中には健康に害を与えるものがある一方、含まれている抗酸化物質等によりがんや炎症を抑制する効果もあると考えられている。今までにも、肝がんや乳がんなどがんの部位によっては、コーヒー摂取によりリスクが下がる可能性が示唆されてきた。しかし、その健康影響に関して全体で見ると、疫学研究でも一致した結論は出ておらず、特にアジアではまだほとんど検討されていない。今回のJACC Studyを用いた検討結果では、コーヒー摂取は総死亡のリスクを下げ、また、がん死亡にも全体で見ると悪い影響を与えていたということはなかった。しかし、JACC Studyが始まった約20年前と比べるとコーヒーの飲み方も変わり、大量に飲む人も増えてきていると思われる。したがって今後も多くの研究を積み重ねることが必要である。

E. 結論

日本人を対象として、コーヒー摂取と全死亡、全がん死亡との関連を検討した。全体として、コーヒー摂取が健康に悪影響を及ぼしている可能性は低いと考えられた。

F. 健康危険情報 なし

G. 研究発表

1. 論文発表

- 1) Tamakoshi A, Lin Y, Kawado M, Yagyu K, Kikuchi S, Iso H. Effect of coffee consumption on all-cause and total cancer mortality: findings from the JACC study. Eur J Epidemiol. 26, 285–93, 2011.
- 2) Tamakoshi K, Yatsuya H, Tamakoshi A, for the JACC Study Group. Early age at menarche associated with increased all-cause mortality. Eur J Epidemiol. 26, 771–8, 2011.

2. 学会発表

- 1) Tamakoshi A, Lin Y, Kawado M, Yagyu K, Kikuchi S, Iso H, for the JACC Study Group. Effect of coffee consumption on all-cause and total cancer mortality: Findings from the JACC Study. IEA World Congress of Epidemiology, Edinburgh, Scotland 2011.

H. 知的財産権の出願・登録状況

1. 特許取得

なし

2. 実用新案登録

なし

3. その他

なし

厚生労働科学研究費補助金(第3次対がん総合戦略研究事業)
分担研究報告書

生活習慣改善による大腸がん予防法の開発に関する研究

分担研究者 溝上哲也 国立国際医療研究センター疫学予防研究部 部長

研究要旨

日本人における脂肪・脂肪酸と大腸がんに関する疫学研究の知見を整理した。脂肪酸の中でも n-3 多価不飽和脂肪酸については予防的な関連を認める研究がいくつかあったため、大腸がんリスクを低下することについて「可能性あり (possible)」と判定した。その他の脂肪酸については、一定の傾向はみとめられず「証拠不十分 (insufficient)」とした。糖尿病との関連については、研究件数や関連の一一致度より「証拠不十分 (insufficient)」と判定した。

ビタミン D による大腸腫瘍再発の予防効果を検証するため、大腸腺腫及び早期大腸がん既往者を対象にビタミン D サプリメントを用いた無作為比較試験を開始した。これまでに 57 名がエントリーし、うち 4 名が服用開始 1 年後の大腸内視鏡検査を受け、腫瘍再発の有無を確認した。

研究協力者 南里明子(室長)、黒谷佳代(研究員)、
ファンゴクミン(特任研究員) 国立国際医療研究セ
ンター疫学予防研究部

I. 日本人における脂肪・脂肪酸と大腸がんに関する疫学的知見のレビュー

A. 研究目的

日本において戦後、大腸がんは急激に増加し、今や世界的にも大腸がんの高率国に数えられる。背景には生活習慣の欧米化があると考えられている。

2007 年に刊行された世界がん研究基金(WCRF)と米国がん研究所(AICR)による報告書『食品、栄養、身体活動とがん予防：世界的視野から』では、肥満や運動をはじめ比較的多くの生活習慣要因について大腸がんとの関連が「確実」もしくは「ほぼ確実」とされた。その根拠として、欧米における研究が

多く引用されている。しかし、そのようなリスク評価や予防勧告が、欧米人とは体格や食習慣が大きく異なる日本人に適用できるかどうか、検証が必要である。

近年、日本でも大規模前向き研究から生活習慣と大腸がんとの関連が相次いで報告されており、これまでの知見を系統的に整理しておくことは、日本人向けの大腸がん予防指針づくりに有用であろう。今年度は、大腸がんとの関連について日本で行われた分析疫学研究をレビューし、各研究の結果をエビデンス・テーブル及びサマリー・テーブルにまとめた。

B. 研究方法

脂肪・脂肪酸と大腸がんとの関連について、日本人を対象に行われた疫学研究論文を収集した。文献検索にあたっては、英語文献は米国国立図書館のデータベース PubMed、日本語文献は医学中央雑誌 Web 版を用いた。論文の引用文献や、他の分担

研究者からの情報も収集した。著者、発行年、対象者数、オッズ比(症例対照研究)または相対危険度(コホート研究)、リスク推定値の95%信頼区間をエビデンス・テーブル、及びサマリー・テーブルに整理した。大腸全体と併せ、結腸・直腸別についても整理した。

(倫理面での配慮)

この研究方法は既に論文に報告された結果にもとづいており、倫理面での問題はない。

C. 研究結果

1) 糖尿病及び関連マーカー(表S-57,58)

コホート研究5件と、症例対照研究1件があった。糖尿病既往歴との関連を調べた2件のコホート研究では、統計学的には有意でないものの、男性の糖尿病既往者では結腸がんリスクが35%程度上昇、また女性では直腸がんリスクが上昇していた。他の3件のコホート研究(コホート内症例対照研究)では、ベースライン時のグリコヘモグロビン(JACCスタディ)やCペプチド(JPHCスタディ)が高値の場合、男性において2~4倍の結腸がんのリスク上昇を認めている。

1件の症例対照研究でも、コホート研究と同様、男性において糖尿病既往歴者における大腸がんのオッズ比が30%上昇していた。

以上の結果について研究班で評価した。いくつかの研究で糖尿病既往に伴うリスク増加を認めているものの、関連はそれほど強いものではないこと、また研究件数が少ないとより、「証拠不十分(insufficient)」と判定した。

2) 動物性脂肪・脂肪・脂肪酸(表S-59,60、表I-1~2)

コホート研究3件と、症例対照研究3件があった。血中の脂肪酸組成を測定したコホート研究では男性においてEPA・DHAを含むn-3系多価不飽和脂肪

酸が高い群で中等度のリスク低下を認めた。食事摂取との関連を調べた2件のコホート研究のうち1件で、男女ともEPA・DHAの摂取が多いとリスクが低下する傾向を認めた。脂肪酸を測定した症例対照研究でもDHA高値群でのリスクが低下していた。その他の脂肪酸については研究間の一致度は低かった。なお、n-6系多価不飽和脂肪酸(あるいはリノール酸)が大腸がんのリスクを明らかに高めることを示唆する結果はいずれの研究からも報告されておらず、むしろ2件の研究ではリスク低下との関連を認めた。

以上より研究班では、n-3多価不飽和脂肪酸が大腸がんリスクを低下させることについては「可能性あり(possible)」と判定した。その他の脂肪酸については「証拠不十分(insufficient)」とした。

D, E. 考察および結論

今回、レビューした要因はいずれも報告数が限られており、n-3系多価不飽和脂肪酸を除いて、研究間で関連の一致はみられなかった。さらなる研究が必要であるといえるが、糖尿病については、いくつかの研究で観察されている大腸がんリスクの上昇は30%程度であることより、プール分析など検出力が高い手法を用いた研究で検証する必要がある。

II. ビタミンDサプリメントによる大腸腫瘍再発予防介入試験

A. 研究目的

ビタミンDは細胞の分化やアポトーシスといった発がんのメカニズムに関与していることが明らかにされており、近年、がん予防の観点から注目されている栄養成分である。2007年刊行の世界がん研究基金と米国がん研究所の報告書では、カルシウムが大腸がんを予防することは「ほぼ確実」と判定しているものの、

ビタミンDについて「証拠不十分」に分類されている。世界で行われた多くの前向き研究では、ベースライン時の血中ビタミンD濃度が高いと、その後の大腸がんリスクが低いことが確認されている。一方、米国の女性健康研究(Women's Health Study)では1日あたり600国際単位のビタミンDサプリメント服用では大腸がんのリスク低下は確認されなかった。ビタミンDによるがん予防には1日1,000国際単位以上が必要と考えられている。本研究の目的は、1日1,200国際単位のビタミンDサプリメント服用による大腸腫瘍再発リスクの低下について検証することである。

B. 研究方法

対象者は、さいたま赤十字病院消化器内科の受診者のうち、過去3年以内に大腸腺腫または早期大腸がんと診断され、過去3カ月以内にクリーンコロンが確認された患者である。ビタミンD 1,200国際単位及びカルシウム400mg、あるいはカルシウム400mgのいずれかを含んだ2種類のサプリメントを無作為に割り付けた。

(倫理面での配慮)

研究計画については国立国際医療研究センター及び実施施設における倫理審査委員会で承認を得た。参加者には研究について説明したうえで、署名入りの同意書を得た。

C, D. 研究結果及び考察

対象者基準を満たした患者57名(平成24年2月23日現在)を研究に登録した。ベースライン調査のあと、順次、サプリメントの配布を開始した。6ヶ月調査、1年後調査を完了した人はそれぞれ32名、4名であ

る。介入群は対照群に比べ血中ビタミンD濃度の増加幅が大きかった、服用に伴う血中25(OH)D濃度の異常な上昇はなかった。1例の有害事象(ビタミンD服用とは無関係)を認めた。コンプライアンス把握のためサプリメントを回収して調べたところ、服用状況は比較的良好であることが伺えた。

E. 結論

ビタミンDサプリメントによる大腸腫瘍の再発予防に関する無作為比較試験を継続中であり、6ヶ月後・1年後の追跡調査を順次実施している。

G. 研究発表

1. 論文発表

- 1) Nanri A, Mizoue T, et al. Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin d concentrations and season-specific correlates in Japanese adults. *J Epidemiol.* 2011;21:346-353.
- 2) Pham NM, Mizoue T, et al. Physical activity and colorectal cancer risk: an evaluation based on a systematic review of epidemiologic evidence among the Japanese population. *Jpn J Clin Oncol.* 2012;42:2-13.

2. 学会発表

なし

H. 知的財産権の出願・登録状況

なし

表I-1. 脂肪・脂肪酸と大腸がんの関連に関するコホート研究(エビデンステーブル)

| References Author | Study period | Study population | | | | Category | Number of cases | Relative risk (95% CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Comments |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| | | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | | | |
| Kojima et al. 2005 (1) | 1988-1997 | 650 men and women | 24 cancer registries of JACC study | Incidence Death | Colorectum 169 (M: 83; F: 86) 83 men | SFAs | | | | Family history of colorectal body mass index, education, smoking, alcohol drinking, intake, physical exercise | Serum fatty acids were used for the analysis |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 18 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 20 | 1.22 (0.51-2.91) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 20 | 1.12 (0.47-2.64) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 25 | 1.71 (0.66-4.47) | 0.36 | | |
| | | | | | | MUFAs | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 13 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 13 | 1.04 (0.40-2.74) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 17 | 1.48 (0.59-3.72) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 28 | 2.05 (0.86-4.89) | 0.06 | | |
| | | | | | | n-3 PUFAs | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 24 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 19 | 0.76 (0.34-1.72) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 31 | 1.09 (0.49-2.44) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 9 | 0.24 (0.08-0.76) | 0.08 | | |
| | | | | | | α -linolenic acid (18:3n-3) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 34 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 13 | 0.22 (0.09-0.55) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 14 | 0.25 (0.10-0.59) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 22 | 0.39 (0.16-0.91) | 0.06 | | |
| | | | | | | Eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5n-3) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 25 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 21 | 0.70 (0.33-1.48) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 22 | 0.84 (0.38-1.86) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 15 | 0.44 (0.18-1.08) | 0.13 | | |
| | | | | | | Docosapentaenoic acid (22:5n-3) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 29 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 14 | 0.36 (0.15-0.86) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 24 | 0.55 (0.24-1.24) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 16 | 0.30 (0.11-0.80) | 0.045 | | |
| | | | | | | Docosahexaenoic acid (22:6n-3) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 22 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 23 | 1.01 (0.46-2.20) | | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 29 | 1.17 (0.53-2.62) | | | |

| References | Study period | Study population | | | Category | Number of cases | Relative risk (95% CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Comments |
|------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | | Author | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | |
| 53 | 86 women | | | | | n-6 PUFAs | Q4 | 9 | 0.23 (0.07-0.76) | 0.07 |
| | | | | | | | Q1 | 26 | 1.00 | |
| | | | | | | | Q2 | 19 | 0.79 (0.38-1.64) | |
| | | | | | | | Q3 | 18 | 0.67 (0.30-1.47) | |
| | | | | | | Linoleic acid (18:2n-6) | Q4 | 20 | 0.69 (0.30-1.61) | 0.36 |
| | | | | | | | Q1 | 27 | 1.00 | |
| | | | | | | | Q2 | 19 | 0.80 (0.39-1.60) | |
| | | | | | | | Q3 | 19 | 0.66 (0.30-1.43) | |
| | | | | | | γ -linolenic acid | Q4 | 18 | 0.57 (0.24-1.38) | 0.20 |
| | | | | | | | Q1 | 16 | 1.00 | |
| | | | | | | | Q2 | 24 | 1.60 (0.74-3.46) | |
| | | | | | | | Q3 | 17 | 0.98 (0.44-2.21) | |
| | | | | | | Eicosadienoic acid (20:2n-6) | Q4 | 26 | 1.99 (0.86-4.62) | 0.27 |
| | | | | | | | Q1 | 25 | 1.00 | |
| | | | | | | | Q2 | 23 | 0.68 (0.33-1.40) | |
| | | | | | | | Q3 | 7 | 0.18 (0.06-0.56) | |
| | | | | | | Dihomo- γ -linolenic (20:3n-6) | Q4 | 28 | 0.71 (0.33-1.53) | 0.26 |
| | | | | | | | Q1 | 17 | 1.00 | |
| | | | | | | | Q2 | 22 | 1.27 (0.59-2.73) | |
| | | | | | | | Q3 | 22 | 1.13 (0.50-2.55) | |
| | | | | | | Arachidonic acid | Q4 | 22 | 1.33 (0.60-2.94) | 0.55 |
| | | | | | | | Q1 | 20 | 1.00 | |
| | | | | | | | Q2 | 25 | 1.24 (0.55-2.78) | |
| | | | | | | | Q3 | 16 | 0.79 (0.32-1.96) | |
| | | | | | | Docosatetraenoic acid (22:4n-6) | Q4 | 22 | 1.16 (0.49-2.75) | 0.99 |
| | | | | | | | Q1 | 21 | 1.00 | |
| | | | | | | | Q2 | 9 | 0.82 (0.31-2.22) | |
| | | | | | | | Q3 | 16 | 0.81 (0.35-1.90) | |
| | | | | | | SFAs | Q4 | 37 | 1.58 (0.66-3.78) | 0.30 |
| | | | | | | | Q1 | 24 | 1.00 | |

| References | Study period | Study population | | | Category | Number of cases | Relative risk (95% CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Comments |
|------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | | Author | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 27 | 1.10 (0.53-2.32) | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 16 | 0.56 (0.24-1.30) | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 19 | 0.59 (0.23-1.52) | 0.17 | |
| | | | | | MUFAs | 24 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 23 | 0.96 (0.45-2.02) | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 16 | 0.70 (0.30-1.65) | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 19 | 0.83 (0.36-1.92) | 0.51 | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | | | | |
| | | | | | n-3 PUFAs | 24 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 18 | 0.53 (0.23-1.20) | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 21 | 0.75 (0.35-1.63) | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 23 | 0.85 (0.38-1.91) | 0.96 | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | | | | |
| | | | | | α -linolenic acid (18:3n-3) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 14 | 1.00 | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 20 | 1.97 (0.81-4.79) | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 30 | 3.07 (1.28-7.33) | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 22 | 2.19 (0.87-5.47) | 0.15 | |
| | | | | | Eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5n-3) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 23 | 1.00 | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 20 | 0.56 (0.25-1.26) | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 20 | 0.67 (0.31-1.48) | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 23 | 0.83 (0.39-1.80) | 0.79 | |
| | | | | | Docosapentaenoic acid (22:5n-3) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 27 | 1.00 | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 24 | 0.83 (0.39-1.75) | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 19 | 0.62 (0.29-1.34) | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 16 | 0.64 (0.30-1.39) | 0.14 | |
| | | | | | Docosahexaenoic acid (22:6n-3) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 19 | 1.00 | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 23 | 1.11 (0.47-2.61) | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 27 | 1.62 (0.72-3.65) | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 17 | 0.80 (0.33-1.93) | 0.86 | |
| | | | | | n-6 PUFAs | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | 23 | 1.00 | | |
| | | | | | | Q2 | 10 | 0.44 (0.17-1.11) | | |
| | | | | | | Q3 | 27 | 1.28 (0.58-2.82) | | |
| | | | | | | Q4 | 26 | 1.15 (0.48-2.75) | 0.32 | |

| References | Study period | Study population | | | Category | Number of cases | Relative risk (95% CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Comments |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| | | Author | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | |
| 55 | Oba et al. 2006 (2) | 1993-2000 | 13,894 men and 16,327 women | Takayama City | Incidence | Colon 111 men | Linoleic acid (18:2n-6) Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 19 15 24 28 | 1.00 0.86 (0.37-2.02) 1.61 (0.70-3.70) 1.88 (0.78-4.52) | 0.12 |
| | | | | | | | γ -linolenic acid Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 28 20 18 20 | 1.00 0.60 (0.29 -1.26) 0.53 (0.25-1.13) 0.62 (0.30-1.31) | 0.23 |
| | | | | | | | Eicosadienoic acid (20:2n-6) Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 15 20 22 29 | 1.00 0.69 (0.28-1.72) 0.52 (0.22-1.22) 0.58 (0.25-1.35) | 0.21 |
| | | | | | | | Dihomo- γ -linolenic (20:3n-6) Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 19 25 31 11 | 1.00 1.35 (0.62-2.97) 1.55 (0.76-3.17) 0.53 (0.22-1.31) | 0.46 |
| | | | | | | | Arachidonic acid Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 26 22 16 22 | 1.00 0.67 (0.31-1.46) 0.49 (0.22-1.10) 0.65 (0.30-1.44) | 0.40 |
| | | | | | | | Docosatetraenoic acid (22:4n-6) Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 20 27 13 26 | 1.00 1.47 (0.68-3.15) 0.87 (0.34-2.21) 0.81 (0.35-1.87) | 0.49 |
| | | | | | | | Total fat Low Medium High SAFs Low Medium High MUFAs | 33 38 40 41 31 39 | 1.00 1.28 (0.79-2.06) 1.36 (0.83-2.24) 1.00 0.83 (0.51-1.34) 1.04 (0.65-1.66) | 0.22 0.90 |

| References | Study period | Study population | | | Category | Number of cases | Relative risk (95% CI or p) | p for trend | Confounding variables considered | Comments | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | Author | Number of subjects for analysis | Source of subjects | Event followed | Number of incident cases or deaths | | | | | | |
| Sasazuki et 2011 (3) | 1995-2006 | 98,466 | The JPHC Study | Incidence | Colon* | 521 men Proximal | n-3 PUFAs Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5 α -linolenic acid (18:3n-3) Q1 | 38 33 40 27 42 42 32 29 50 42 34 26 43 28 31 41 35 26 40 36 26 35 33 34 | 1.00 0.98 (0.61-1.58) 1.25 (0.78-1.99) 1.00 1.68 (1.03-2.75) 1.65 (1.00-2.74) 1.00 0.81 (0.49-1.34). 1.24 (0.80-1.95) 1.00 0.87 (0.55-1.38) 0.77 (0.47-1.27) 1.00 0.74 (0.46-1.19) 0.85 (0.53-1.36) 1.00 0.97 (0.61-1.53) 0.87 (0.53-1.44) 1.00 0.98 (0.62-1.54) 0.72 (0.44-1.18) 1.00 0.94 (0.58-1.51) 0.89 (0.56-1.44) | 0.38 0.06 0.25 0.30 0.42 0.60 0.22 0.64 | Age, area, BMI, smoking, drinking, past history of antidiabetic medication use, activity, screening for cancer, total calorie, intake of , vitamin D, fiber and red | * Invasive (tumor over the mucosal layer) cancer |