

評価対象論文リスト(要因:能動喫煙、アウトカム:うつ病)

評価判定日:2023/3/24

①既存の系統的レビュー・メタ解析・統合解析

1	Luger TM, Suls J, Vander Weg MW. How robust is the association between smoking and depression in adults? A meta-analysis using linear mixed-effects models. <i>Addict Behav.</i> 2014;39(10):1418-1429. doi:10.1016/j.addbeh.2014.05.011
2	Fluharty M, Taylor AE, Grabski M, Munafò MR. The Association of Cigarette Smoking With Depression and Anxiety: A Systematic Review. <i>Nicotine Tob Res.</i> 2017;19(1):3-13. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw140
3	Chen HL, Cai JY, Zha ML, Shen WQ. Prenatal smoking and postpartum depression: a meta-analysis. <i>J Psychosom Obstet Gynaecol.</i> 2019;40(2):97-105. doi:10.1080/0167482X.2017.1415881
4	Han C, Liu Y, Gong X, Ye X, Zhou J. Relationship Between Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Depressive Symptoms: A Systematic Review and Dose-Response Meta-Analysis. <i>Int J Environ Res Public Health.</i> 2019;16(8):1356. Published 2019 Apr 15. doi:10.3390/ijerph16081356
5	Chaiton MO, Cohen JE, O'Loughlin J, Rehm J. A systematic review of longitudinal studies on the association between depression and smoking in adolescents. <i>BMC Public Health.</i> 2009;9:356. Published 2009 Sep 22. doi:10.1186/1471-2458-9-356
6	Fergusson DM, Goodwin RD, Horwood LJ. Major depression and cigarette smoking: results of a 21-year longitudinal study. <i>Psychol Med.</i> 2003;33(8):1357-1367. doi:10.1017/s0033291703008596
7	Goodman E, Capitman J. Depressive symptoms and cigarette smoking among teens. <i>Pediatrics.</i> 2000;106(4):748-755. doi:10.1542/peds.106.4.748
8	Boden JM, Fergusson DM, Horwood LJ. Cigarette smoking and depression: tests of causal linkages using a longitudinal birth cohort. <i>Br J Psychiatry.</i> 2010;196(6):440-446. doi:10.1192/bjp.bp.109.065912
9	Breslau N, Peterson EL, Schultz LR, Chilcoat HD, Andreski P. Major depression and stages of smoking. A longitudinal investigation. <i>Arch Gen Psychiatry.</i> 1998;55(2):161-166. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.55.2.161
10	Brown RA, Lewinsohn PM, Seeley JR, Wagner EF. Cigarette smoking, major depression, and other psychiatric disorders among adolescents. <i>J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry.</i> 1996;35(12):1602-1610. doi:10.1097/00004583-199612000-00011
11	Patton GC, Carlin JB, Coffey C, Wolfe R, Hibbert M, Bowes G. Depression, anxiety, and smoking initiation: a prospective study over 3 years. <i>Am J Public Health.</i> 1998;88(10):1518-1522. doi:10.2105/ajph.88.10.1518
12	Tanaka H, Sasazawa Y, Suzuki S, Nakazawa M, Koyama H. Health status and lifestyle factors as predictors of depression in middle-aged and elderly Japanese adults: a seven-year follow-up of the Komo-Ise cohort study. <i>BMC Psychiatry.</i> 2011;11:20. Published 2011 Feb 7. doi:10.1186/1471-
13	Cui M, Kimura T, Ikehara S, et al. Prenatal tobacco smoking is associated with postpartum depression in Japanese pregnant women: The Japan environment and children's study. <i>J Affect Disord.</i> 2020;264:76-81. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2019.11.145

②日本人個別研究(ランダム化比較試験、コホート研究、症例対照研究、横断研究などの個別疫学研究)

14	Suzuki D, Wariki WMV, Suto M, et al. Association of secondhand smoke and depressive symptoms in nonsmoking pregnant Women: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>J Affect Disord.</i> 2019;245:918-927. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2018.11.048
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15	Noguchi T, Nakagawa-Senda H, Tamai Y, et al. Association Between Second-hand Smoke Exposure and Depressive Symptoms Among Japanese Adults: A Cross-sectional Study. <i>J Epidemiol.</i> 2020;30(12):566-573. doi:10.2188/jea.JE20190146
16	Miyake Y, Tanaka K, Arakawa M. Employment, income, and education and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. <i>BMC Psychiatry.</i> 2012;12:117. Published 2012 Aug 19. doi:10.1186/1471-244X-12-117
17	Nakata A, Takahashi M, Ikeda T, Hojou M, Nigam JA, Swanson NG. Active and passive smoking and depression among Japanese workers. <i>Prev Med.</i> 2008;46(5):451-456. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2008.01.024
18	Takeuchi T, Nakao M, Yano E. Relationship between smoking and major depression in a Japanese workplace. <i>J Occup Health.</i> 2004;46(6):489-492. doi:10.1539/joh.46.489
19	Kawasaki Y, Miyake Y, Tanaka K, Furukawa S, Arakawa M. Smoking and secondhand smoke exposure and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. <i>Tob Induc Dis.</i> 2017;15:34. Published 2017 Jul 24. doi:10.1186/s12971-017-0139-6

■メタ解析

Reference			Study subjects					
Author	Title	Year	Study period	Number of subjects	Source of subjects	Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths	Participant's race
Lugar et al.	How robust is the association between smoking and depression in adults? A meta-analysis using linear mixed-effects models	2014	2012	Not shown Not shown Not shown Not shown Not shown	横断78本前向き7本	Depression	Not shown	Mixed
			Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	P for trend	Confounding variables considered	Magnitude of association
			Smoking status	Not shown	Prospective, ideal: OR = 1.32 (1.02-1.71) Prospective, all: OR = 1.62 (1.10-2.40) Cross-sectional, current smoking: OR = 1.50 (1.39-1.60) Cross-sectional, former smoking: OR = 1.21 (1.13-1.30) Cross-sectional, random intercept model: OR = 1.76 (1.48-2.09)	Not shown Not shown Not shown Not shown Not shown	Not shown, but showing both baseline and follow-up depression Not shown Not shown Not shown Yes but prediction model	↑ (weak)
Reference			Study subjects					
Author	Title	Year	Study period	Number of subjects	Source of subjects	Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths	Participant's race
Chen et al.	Prenatal smoking and postpartum depression: a meta-analysis	2019	2017	1,476,922	横断5本コホート4本ケースコントロール4本	Postpartum depression	Not shown	Mixed
			Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	P for trend	Confounding variables considered	Magnitude of association
			Prenatal smoking	Not shown	横断コホートケースコントロール混在: OR = 2.32 (1.92-2.81) Pooled adjusted OR: 1.65 (1.29-2.12) Pooled high-quality studies OR: 2.55 (2.01-3.21) Pooled prospective 2.88 (0.99-8.39)	0 (meta-analysis) <.0001 (meta-analysis) <.0001 (meta-analysis) 0.052 (meta-analysis)	For several studies, yes. For several studies, yes. For several studies, yes. For several studies, yes.	↑ ↑ ↑ (strong)