評価対象論文リスト(要因:魚、アウトカム:フレイル・サルコペニア)

評価判定日:2024/4/24

(フレイル)

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)

1	Yamaguchi M, Yamada Y, Nanri H, et al. Association between the Frequency of Protein-Rich Food Intakes and Kihon-Checklist Frailty Indices in Older Japanese Adults: The Kyoto-Kameoka Study. Nutrients. 2018;10(1):84. Published 2018 Jan 13. doi:10.3390/nu10010084

(サルコペニア)

評価対象論文無し

■横断研究

Reference			Study subjects											
Author	Title	Year	Study period	Type and source	Definition	Number of cases	Number of controls	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)		P for trend	Confounding variables considered	**Magnitude of association**
Yamaguchi M, Yamada Y, Nanri H, Nozawa Y, Itoi A, Yoshimura E, Watanabe Y, Yoshida T, Yokoyama K, Goto C, Ishikawa-Takata K, Kobayashi H, Kimura M; Kyoto-Kameoka Study Group.	Association between the Frequency of Protein-Rich Food Intakes and Kihon-Checklist Frailty Indices in Older Japanese Adults: The Kyoto-Kameoka Study	2018	2011	adults aged 65 years and above	KCL（kihon check list)）frail FFQ			frail Seafood		Prevalence ratio (PR) (95%CI or p)	p-Value			
								men					age, family structure , educational attainment, self-rated economic conditions , diet supplement use, diet treatment, smoking habits, body mass index, total energy intake , and population density,all groups of food frequencies (e.g., seafood, meat, dairy product, egg, and soy product	
								Q1 (Lowest)	99/741 (13.4)	Reference				
								Q2	87/917 (9.5)	0.70 (0.48, 1.03)	0.07			
								Q3	86/843 (10.2)	0.76 (0.51, 1.14)	0.181	0.086		
								Q4 (Highest)	82/802 (10.2)	0.64 (0.42, 0.99)	0.046 *			↓ ↓
								women						
								Q1 (Lowest)	188/877 (21.4)	Reference				
								Q2	122/881 (13.9)	0.61 (0.43, 0.85))	0.004 *			
								Q3	137/1006 (13.6)	0.64 (0.46, 0.91)	0.013 *	0.088		
								Q4 (Highest)	126/828 (15.2)	0.70 (0.48, 1.02)	0.066			—