

## 評価対象論文リスト(要因:甘味飲料、アウトカム:循環器病)

評価判定日:2025/1/20

### ①既存の系統的レビュー・メタ解析・統合解析

1	Huang Y, Chen Z, Chen B, et al. Dietary sugar consumption and health: umbrella review. <i>BMJ</i> . April 2023:e071609. doi:10.1136/bmj-2022-071609
2	Huang C, Huang J, Tian Y, Yang X, Gu D. Sugar sweetened beverages consumption and risk of coronary heart disease: A meta-analysis of prospective studies. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> . 2014;234(1):11-16. doi:10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2014.01.037

### ②日本人集団の個別疫学研究

3	Huang HL, Abe SK, Sawada N, et al. Association of sugary drink consumption with all-cause and cause-specific mortality: the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> . 2021;148:106561. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2021.106561
4	Eshak ES, Iso H, Kokubo Y, et al. Soft drink intake in relation to incident ischemic heart disease, stroke, and stroke subtypes in Japanese men and women: the Japan Public Health Centre-based study cohort I. <i>The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> . 2012;96(6):1390-1397. doi:10.3945/ajcn.112.037903

■メタ解析、系統的レビュー

Author	Title	Year	Include study					Design	Category	Relative risk (95% CI or p)	Weight	<b>Magnitude of association</b>
			Ref No.	First author	Year	Study period	Study location					
Huang Y et al	Dietary sugar consumption and health: umbrella review	2023		Pooled analysis of 4 cohort studies				CHD	Mixed	250 mL/d increment; 1.17 (1.11 to 1.23)		
				Pooled analysis of 7 cohort studies				CVD	Mixed	1 serving/d increment; 1.08 (1.02 to 1.14)		
				Pooled analysis of 13 cohort studies				CVD mortality	Mixed	Hazard ratio; HR 1.08 (1.04 to 1.12)		
C. Huang et al.	Sugar sweetened beverages consumption and risk of coronary heart disease: A meta-analysis of prospective studies	2014	16	Gardener	2012	USA				1.04 (0.62, 1.74)	3.14	
			15	de Koning (men)	2012	USA				1.18 (1.06, 1.31)	74.49	
			17	Eshak (women)	2012	Japan	CHD incidence	Cohort study	highest vs lowest categories of SSBs consumption	0.88 (0.30, 2.60)	0.72	
			17	Eshak (men)	2012	Japan				1.04 (0.74, 1.48)	6.95	
			14	Fung (women)	2009	USA				1.21 (0.95, 1.53)	14.71	
										1.17 (1.07, 1.28)	100	↑

■コホート研究（コホートのプール解析含む）

Author	Title	Year	Study subjects						Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	P for trend	Confounding variables considered	<u>Magnitude of association</u>	
			Study period	Number of subjects	Source of subjects	Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths	Participant's race							
Hsi-Lan Huang et al	Association of sugary drink consumption with all-cause and cause-specific mortality: the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study	2021	1995-2015	70,486	Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study (JPHC Study)	Circulatory disease death, Heart disease death, Cerebrovascular disease death	circulatory disease death; heart disease death; cerebrovascular disease death;	Japanese	Circulatory disease death						
									Sugar drink consumption category						
									Q1	557	1.00 (Reference)				
									Q2	593	1.13 (1.00–1.27)				
									Q3	549	1.14 (1.01–1.28)	0.01			
									Q4	523	1.11 (0.98–1.26)				
									Q5	544	1.26 (1.11–1.43)				
									Heart disease death						
									Sugar drink consumption category						
									Q1	278	1.00 (Reference)				
									Q2	296	1.14 (0.97–1.35)	<0.001			
									Q3	283	1.20 (1.02–1.42)				
									Q4	267	1.17 (0.98–1.39)				
									Q5	288	1.38 (1.17–1.64)				
									Cerebrovascular disease death						
									Sugar drink consumption category						
									Q1	223	1.00 (Reference)				
									Q2	247	1.16 (0.96–1.39)	0.45			
									Q3	206	1.04 (0.86–1.26)				
									Q4	203	1.05 (0.86–1.27)				
									Q5	209	1.17 (0.96–1.42)				

Author	Study Title	Year	Period	N	Study Design	Outcome	Incidence Cases	Population	Gender	Exposure	HR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjustment	
Eshak et al	Soft drink intake in relation to incident ischemic heart disease, stroke, and stroke subtypes in Japanese men and women: the Japan Public Health Centre-based study cohort I	2012	1990-2008	39786	JPHC Study: Cohort 1	incidence cases of ischemic heart disease (CHD), or Stroke	453	Japanese	Men	Total stroke				
										Soft drink intake				
										Never or rarely	513	1.00 (ref)		
										1-2 cups/wk	385	0.89 (0.78, 1.05)		
										3-4 cups/wk	151	0.90 (0.76, 1.06)		
										Almost every day	84	0.76 (0.62, 1.06)	0.07	-
										Hemorrhagic stroke				
										Soft drink intake				
										Never or rarely	187	1.00 (ref)		
										1-2 cups/wk	162	1.02 (0.82, 1.26)		
										3-4 cups/wk	74	1.03 (0.78, 1.35)		
										Almost every day	31	0.77 (0.55, 1.08)	0.3	-
										Ischemic stroke				
										Soft drink intake				
										Never or rarely	321	1.00 (ref)		
										1-2 cups/wk	222	0.85 (0.71, 1.01)		
										3-4 cups/wk	75	0.68 (0.51, 0.89)		
										Almost every day	52	0.75 (0.53, 1.03)	0.07	-
										Ischemic heart disease				
										Soft drink intake				
										Never or rarely	155	1.00 (ref)		
										1-2 cups/wk	112	0.85 (0.66, 1.08)		
										3-4 cups/wk	49	0.85 (0.61, 1.18)		
										Almost every day	44	1.04 (0.74, 1.48)	0.37	-
										Women				
										Total stroke				
										Soft drink intake				
										Never or rarely	431	1.00 (ref)		
1-2 cups/wk	242	1.07 (0.91, 1.25)												
3-4 cups/wk	74	1.12 (0.87, 1.44)												
Almost every day	42	1.21 (0.88, 1.68)	0.02	-										
Hemorrhagic stroke														
Soft drink intake														
Never or rarely	222	1.00 (ref)												
1-2 cups/wk	130	1.09 (0.87, 1.36)												
3-4 cups/wk	40	1.13 (0.80, 1.58)												
Almost every day	13	0.70 (0.40, 1.20)	0.94	-										
Ischemic stroke														

Soft drink intake				
Never or rarely	205	1.00 (ref)		
1-2 cups/wk	110	1.03 (0.82, 1.30)		
3-4 cups/wk	34	1.12 (0.78, 1.63)		
Almost every day	28	1.83 (1.22, 2.75)	0.001	↑ ↑
Ischemic heart disease				
Soft drink intake				
Never or rarely	53	1.00 (ref)		
1-2 cups/wk	25	0.96 (0.59, 1.55)		
3-4 cups/wk	11	1.52 (0.78, 2.95)		
Almost every day	4	0.88 (0.30, 2.60)	0.52	

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