

## 評価対象論文リスト(要因:甘味飲料、アウトカム:早産・低出生体重児・在胎不当過小児)

評価判定日:2024/7/26

### ①既存の系統的レビュー・メタ解析・統合解析

1	Mayer-Davis E, Leidy H, Mattes R, et al. Beverage Consumption during Pregnancy and Birth Weight: A Systematic Review. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review; 2020. doi:10.52570/NESR.DGAC2020.SR0402
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### ②日本人集団の個別疫学研究

2	Okubo H, Miyake Y, Sasaki S, et al. Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy and fetal growth in japan: the osaka maternal and child health study. Br J Nutr. 2012;107(10):1526-1533. doi:10.1017/S0007114511004636
3	Okubo H, Miyake Y, Tanaka K, Sasaki S, Hirota Y. Maternal total caffeine intake, mainly from Japanese and Chinese tea, during pregnancy was associated with risk of preterm birth: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research. 2015;35(4):309-316. doi:10.1016/j.nutres.2015.02.009

■コホート研究(コホートのプール解析含む)

Reference			Study subjects					Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	P for trend	Confounding variables considered	<u>Magnitude of association</u>						
Author	Title	Year	Study period	Number of subjects	Source of subjects	Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths							Participant's race					
Okubo H	Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy and fetal growth in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study	2012	recruited between November 2001 and March 2003	803	Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study (OMCHS)	SGA (small for gestational age)	34	Japanese	Three dietary patterns: rice, fish and vegetables (n=174)	2	Reference	-	maternal age, parity, maternal height, maternal pre-pregnancy BMI, gestational weight gain, week of gestation at baseline survey, cigarette smoking, change in diet in the previous 1 month, dietary supplement use, physical activity level, family structure, occupation, family income, education, season in which data at baseline were collected, medical problems in pregnancy and baby's sex.	↑					
									wheat products (n=303)	17	5.2 (1.1-24.4)	-							
									meat and eggs (n=326)	15	4.3 (0.9-20.3)	-							
Okubo H	Maternal total caffeine intake, mainly from Japanese and Chinese tea, during pregnancy was associated with risk of preterm birth: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study	2015	a baseline survey was conducted between November 2001 and March 2003	858	Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study (OMCHS)	LBW (low birth weight) PTB (preterm birth) SGA (small for gestational age)	LBW 5.9% PTB 3.7% SGA 7.8%	Japanese	Soft drinks	n	Rate (%)	LBW		Rate (%)	PTB		LBW		
									None	340	5.3	Crude OR	Adjusted OR	3.8	Crude OR	Adjusted OR	Rate (%)	Crude OR	Adjusted OR
									1 cup/d	446	6.3	1.20 (0.65-2.21)	1.34 (0.70-2.59)	2.9	0.76 (0.35-1.65)	0.71 (0.31-1.62)	8.1	1.21 (0.70-2.08)	1.43 (0.81-2.55)
									2 cups/d	45	6.7	1.28 (0.36-4.52)	1.66 (0.42-6.58)	4.4	1.17 (0.26-5.36)	1.35 (0.25-7.18)	13.3	2.12 (0.81-5.53)	3.49 (1.21-10.04)
									≥3 cups/d	27	7.4	1.43 (0.31-6.52)	1.11 (0.19-6.37)	14.8	4.38 (1.32-14.49)	6.21 (1.34-28.73)	7.4	1.10 (0.25-4.95)	1.54 (0.30-7.92)
									OR per 1-cup/d increase*			1.17 (0.87-1.56)	1.12 (0.80-1.58)		1.32 (0.99-1.76)	1.34 (0.90-1.99)		1.11 (0.84-1.48)	1.08 (0.79-1.47)
									P for trend		0.3		0.51		0.06	0.15		0.46	0.62