評価対象論文リスト(要因:歯周病、アウトカム:死亡)

評価判定日:2024/10/25

①既存の系統的レビュー・メタ解析・統合解析

1	Romandini M, Baima G, Antonoglou G, Bueno J, Figuero E, Sanz M. Periodontitis, edentulism, and risk of mortality: a systematic review with meta-analyses. J Dent Res. 2021;100(1):37-49. doi:10.1177/0022034520952401

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)

2	Ando A, Tanno K, Ohsawa M, et al. Associations of number of teeth with risks for all-cause mortality and cause-specific mortality in middle-aged and elderly men in the northern part of J apan: the I wate- KENCO study. Comm Dent Oral Epid. 2014;42(4):358-365. doi:10.1111/cdoe.12095
3	Awano S, Ansai T, Takata Y, et al. Oral health and mortality risk from pneumonia in the elderly. J Dent Res. 2008;87(4):334-339. doi:10.1177/154405910808700418
4	Iwasaki M, Borgnakke WS, Yoshihara A, et al. Hyposalivation and 10-year all-cause mortality in an elderly Japanese population. Gerodontology. 2018;35(2):87-94. doi:10.1111/ger.12319

■メタ解析、系統的レビュー

Reference			Design	Category	Relative risk (95% CI or p)	Weight	**Magnitude of association**
Author	Title	Year					
M Romandini, et al	Periodontitis, Edentulism, and Risk of Mortality: A Systematic Review with Meta-analyses	2021	Meta-analysis of cohort studies (including Japanese)	**Periodontitis**	1.46 (1.15-1.84)		↑
				Europe(7)	1.69 (1.07-2.65)		
				North America(7)	1.38 (1.06-1.80)		
				Asia (5 [Japan: 2])	1.19 (0.87-1.63)		
				Severe periodontitis	1.47 (1.34-1.62)		↑
				Europe(3)	1.30 (1.08-1.56)		
				North America(2)	1.56 (1.41-1.73)		
				Asia (1 [Japan: 1])	(1.0 [0.5-2.0])		

■コホート研究（コホートのプール解析含む）

Reference			Study subjects					
Author	Title	Year	Study period	Number of subjects	Source of subjects	Event followed	Number of incident cases or	Participant's race
Awano S, et al.	Oral health and mortality risk from pneumonia in the elderly.	2008	1998-2002	697 (277 males, 420 females) (aged 80 years in 1997)		Mortality from All Causes, from Pneumonia, and from Causes Other	108	Japanese

Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	P for trend	Confounding variables considered	**Magnitude of association**
Number of teeth with PD (vs. no PD)				sex, number of teeth, denture use, histori of stroke, serum albmin, serum total cholesterol, fasting serum glucose, BMI, self-reported smoking	
All-cause mortality					
1-9 teeth with PD	N/A	0.6 (0.4-0.9)			-
9 < teeth with PD		1.0 (0.5-2.0)			-
Death Pneumonia					
1-9 teeth with PD	N/A	1.0 (0.4-2.6)			
9 < teeth with PD		3.4 (1.1-11.1)	p < 0.05		↑ ↑

Reference			Study subjects					
Author	Title	Year	Study period	Number of subjects	Source of subjects	Event followed	Number of incident cases or	Participant's race

			1998-2008	600 (aged 70 years)	Niigata Study	All-cause mortality	80	Japanese
			Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	P for trend	Confounding variables considered	**Magnitude of association**
			PD: a probing depth of at least 4 mm.					
Iwasaki M, et al.	Hyposalivation and 10-year all-cause mortality in an elderly Japanese population.	2018	Periodontal	All-cause mortality			No. of teeth, Denture use, Periodontal disease, Annual household income, Length of school education, Living alone, Current smoker,	-
			Men					
			No	60	Ref.			
			Yes		1.08 (0.57-2.11)			
			Women					-
			No	20	Ref.			
			Yes		1.14 (0.44-2.98)			
			No. of teeth					
			Men		0.97 (0.94-0.99)			
			Women		0.93 (0.88-0.99)			