

## 評価対象論文リスト（要因：食塩、アウトカム：糖尿病）

評価判定日：2024/4/24

### ①既存の系統的レビュー・メタ解析・統合解析

1	Kolahdouz-Mohammadi R, Soltani S, Clayton ZS, Salehi-Abargouei A. Sodium status is associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. <i>Eur J Nutr.</i> 2021;60(7):3543-3565. doi:10.1007/s00394-021-02595-z
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### ②日本人集団の個別疫学研究

2	Horikawa C, Aida R, Tanaka S, et al. Sodium Intake and Incidence of Diabetes Complications in Elderly Patients with Type 2 Diabetes-Analysis of Data from the Japanese Elderly Diabetes Intervention Study (J-EDIT). <i>Nutrients.</i> 2021;13(2):689. Published 2021 Feb 21.
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■ 系統的レビュー・メタ解析・統合解析

No	Author	Title	Year	Study location	Category	Relative risk (95% CI)	Magnitude of association
1	Kolahdouz-Mohammadi, R., et al.	Sodium status is associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies.	2021	US, Pakintan, Turkey, Saudi Abrabia, India, Iran, Australia, UK, Ireland, Swizerland, Nigera, Finland, Japan, Korea, Iraq, Denmark, Netherlands, Chile, Lithuania, Bangladesh, Spain, Germany, Mexico, China, South Africa	Highest vs. lowest	1.27 (1.15-1.41)	↑

## ■日本人集団の個別疫学研究

No	Author	Title	Year	Study period	Number of subjects for	Source of subjects	Event followed	Definitions	Number of incident cases or deaths	Participant's race	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Magnitude of association			
2	Horikawa, C., et al.	Sodium Intake and Incidence of Diabetes Complications in Elderly Patients with Type 2 Diabetes-Analysis of Data from the Japanese Elderly Diabetes Intervention Study (J-EDIT).	2021	March 2001 to February 2002 up to 6-year follow-up	912	The study was conducted as part of J-EDIT, a multicenter prospective study on the development of macro- and microvascular complications and physical, psychological, and mental prognoses among Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes from outpatient departments in 39 representative hospitals	Incidence	Japanese Diabetes Complication Study method was used to determine the presence of retinopathy.	Diabetic retinopathy = 95		Japanese	Q1	21	Ref.	0.039			-	
												Q2	14	0.92 (0.46-1.84)				↑	
												Q3	24	1.52 (0.79-2.92)				↑	
												Q4	36	1.72 (0.91-3.24)					
												Q1	1	Ref.					
												Q2	4	3.33 (0.35-31.76)				0.729	↑↑
												Q3	7	3.95 (0.40-38.93)				↑↑	
												Q4	4	2.16 (0.17-27.12)				↑↑	
								Coronary heart disease was diagnosed according to criteria defined by the Multinational Monitoring of Trends and Determinants in Cardiovascular Disease (MONICA) project. Stroke was defined based on clinical signs of a focal neurological deficit with rapid onset persisting ≥24 h and confirmed by either computed tomography, or magnetic resonance imaging of the brain	Cardiovascular disease = 43		Japanese	Q1	14	Ref.	0.905			-	
												Q2	9	0.92 (0.38-2.22)				-	
												Q3	9	0.76 (0.30-1.94)				-	
												Q4	11	1.21 (0.46-3.21)				-	
												Q1	23	Ref.					
												Q2	13	0.80 (0.38-1.66)				0.460	-
												Q3	12	0.80 (0.37-1.73)				-	
												Q4	13	1.03 (0.44-2.44)				-	
All-cause mortality = 61			Japanese	Q1	23	Ref.	0.460			-									
				Q2	13	0.80 (0.38-1.66)				-									
				Q3	12	0.80 (0.37-1.73)				-									
				Q4	13	1.03 (0.44-2.44)				-									