評価対象論文リスト(要因：早産で生まれた人、アウトカム：死亡)
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①既存の系統的レビュー・メタ解析・統合解析

1	Crump C. An overview of adult health outcomes after preterm birth. Early Hum Dev. 2020;150:105187. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2020.105187
2	Crump C. Preterm birth and mortality in adulthood: a systematic review. J Perinatol. 2020;40(6):833-843. doi:10.1038/s41372-019-0563-y

■メタ解析、系統的レビュー

Reference Author	Reference Title	Reference Year	Country and study	Design	Sumple size	Birth years	Outcome	Age intervals that included	Gestational ages examined (weeks)	Reference group	Selected all-cause mortality HR (95% CI)	Adjustment variables	**Magnitude of association**
Crump C.	Preterm birth and mortality in adulthood: a systematic review	2020	**Sweden**										
			Crump (2011)	Cohort	674820	1973–1979	All-cause and cause-specific	18–36 years	22–27	37–42	1.91 (0.62–5.94)	Sex, birth year, fetal growth, birth order, maternal factors (age, marital status, education), paternal education	↑
									28–33		1.64 (1.28–2.11)		↑↑
									34–36		1.31 (1.13–1.50)		↑
									Per additional week		0.96 (0.94–0.97)		
			Crump (2013)	Cohort	679981	1973–1979	All-cause and cause-specific	18–36 years	<37	39–42	1.40 (1.23–1.58)	Sex, birth year, birth order, maternal, factors (age, marital status,	↑
									37–38		1.14 (1.05–1.24)		
			D'Onofrio (2013)	Cohort and co-sibling	3300708	1973–2008	All-cause	1–36 years	23–27	37–42	2.9 (2.0–4.1)	Sex, birth order, maternal and paternal factors (age, education, history of criminal conviction)	↑↑↑
									28–30		2.3 (1.8–2.9)		↑↑↑
									31–33		2.1 (1.8–2.4)		↑↑↑
									34–36		1.6 (1.5–1.7)		↑↑
									<37		Men: 1.32 (1.20–1.46)		↑
											Women: 1.54 (1.31–1.82)		↑↑
			Crump (2019)	Cohort and co-sibling	4296814	1973–2015	All-cause and cause-specific	20–29 years	22–27	39–41	Men: 1.45 (0.69–3.03)	Sex, birth year, birth order, maternal factors (age, education, smoking)	
											Women: 4.00 (1.90–8.41)		↑↑↑
									28–33		Men: 1.40 (1.13–1.72)		↑
											Women: 1.50 (1.04–2.17)		↑
									34–36		Men: 1.30 (1.17–1.46)		↑
											Women: 1.50 (1.24–1.81)		↑
									37–38		Men: 1.15 (1.08–1.22)		
											Women: 1.16 (1.04–1.30)		
									Per additional week		Men: 0.97 (0.96–0.98)		
											Women: 0.95 (0.93–0.97)		
									<37		Men: 1.17 (1.01–1.34)		↑
											Women: 1.55 (1.28–1.89)		↑↑
								30–45 years	22–27	39–41	Men: 1.53 (0.49–4.75)		↑
											Women: 3.11 (1.00–9.65)		↑↑↑
									28–33		Men: 1.15 (0.84–1.57)		
											Women: 2.31 (1.61–3.29)		↑↑↑
									34–36		Men: 1.17 (1.00–1.36)		↑
											Women: 1.35 (1.07–1.70)		↑
									37–38		Men: 1.15 (1.06–1.26)		
											Women: 1.18 (1.04–1.35)		
									Per additional week		Men: 0.98 (0.97–1.00)		
											Women: 0.94 (0.92–0.97)		
			Juarez (2016)	Cohort and co-sibling	12564	1915–1929	All-cause and cause-specific	5–29 years	<37	37–41	0.88 (0.58–1.34)	Sex, birth year, birth weight, maternal factors (age, parity, marital status, SES)	
								30–44 years	<37		0.88 (0.52–1.48)		
								45–59 years	<37		1.12 (0.86–1.47)		
								60–69 years	<37		1.19 (0.96–1.48)		
								70–79 years	<37		0.88 (0.73–1.06)		
								≥80 years	<37		1.17 (1.00–1.38)		↑
			Norway										
			Risnes (2016)	Cohort and co-sibling	1562647	1967–1997	All-cause and cause-specific	15–45 years	22–33	37–41	1.27 (1.09–1.47)	Sex, birth cohort (10-year groups), multiple birth, maternal factors (age,	↑
									34–36		1.11 (1.02–1.20)		↑
			Australia										
			Srinivasjois (2017)	Cohort	722399	1980–2010	All-cause	6–30 years	24–31	39–41	1.3 (0.8–2.3)	Sex, birth decade, race, maternal factors (age, marital status, parity), mode of delivery, type of labor onset, geographic remoteness, area-level	
									32–34		1.4 (1.0–2.0)		↑
									35–36		1.1 (0.9–1.4)		
									37–38		1.0 (0.9–1.1)		