評価対象論文リスト（要因：早産で生まれた人、アウトカム：循環器病）

評価判定日：2025/5/29

①既存の系統的レビュー・メタ解析・統合解析

1	Yoshida-Montezuma Y, Stone E, Iftikhar S, et al. The association between late preterm birth and cardiometabolic conditions across the life course: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol. 2022;36(2):264-275. doi:10.1111/ppe.12831
2	Kajantie E, Strang-Karlsson S, Evensen KAI, Haaramo P. Adult outcomes of being born late preterm or early term - What do we know?. Semin Fetal Neonatal Med. 2019;24(1):66-83. doi:10.1016/j.siny.2018.11.001

（参考）諸外国の疫学研究

3	Kajantie E, Osmond C, Eriksson JG. Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke in Adults Born Preterm - The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol. 2015;29(6):515-519. doi:10.1111/ppe.12219
4	Ueda P, Cnattingius S, Stephansson O, Ingelsson E, Ludvigsson JF, Bonamy AK. Cerebrovascular and ischemic heart disease in young adults born preterm: a population-based Swedish cohort study. Eur J Epidemiol. 2014;29(4):253-260. doi:10.1007/s10654-014-9892-5

■メタ解析、系統的レビュー

Reference			Include study						Design	Category	Relative risk (95% CI or p)	Weight	**Magnitude of association**
Author	Title	Year	Ref No.	First author	Year	Study period	Study location	Event (*Definition)					
Yoshida-Montezuma Y et al.	The association between late preterm birth and cardiometabolic conditions across the life course: A systematic review and meta-analysis.	2021	41	Crump	2019b		スウェーデン	Ischemic heart disease		late preterm birth vs. term birth	**1.69 [1.39, 2.05]**	27.7%	
			53	Kajiser	2008		スウェーデン				0.96 [0.80, 1.15]	28.2%	
			56	Kajantie	2015		フィンランド				0.99 [0.86, 1.14]	29.4%	
			68	Ueda	2014		スウェーデン				1.43 [0.81, 2.52]	14.7%	
				Total							**1.20 [0.89, 1.62]**	100.0%	—