

評価対象論文リスト(要因:歯の本数、アウトカム:糖尿病)

評価判定日:2024/11/29

②日本人の個別疫学研究

1	Abe T, Tominaga K, Ando Y, et al. Number of teeth and masticatory function are associated with sarcopenia and diabetes mellitus status among community-dwelling older adults: A Shimane CoHRE study. Fürnsinn C, ed. PLoS ONE. 2021;16(6):e0252625. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0252625
2	Takeda M, Abe T, Toyama Y, et al. Combined association of oral and skeletal muscle health with type 2 diabetes mellitus among community-dwelling older adults in Japan: a cross-sectional study. J Rural Med. 2022;17(2):67-72. doi:10.2185/jrm.2021-042

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No	Author	Title	Year	Study period	Number of subjects for analysis	Source of subjects	Event followed	Definitions	Number of incident cases or deaths	Participant's race	Exposure	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI)	P for trend	Confounding variable considered	Magnitude of association																													
1	Abe T. et al	Number of teeth and masticatory function are associated with sarcopenia and diabetes mellitus status among community-dwelling older adults: A Shimane CoHRE	2021	Cross-sectional	635	Shimane CoHRE study (40-74 years)	DM	HbA1c value \geq 6.5% (NGSP) or self-reported	—	Japanese	Number of teeth (by dental hygienist)	Number of teeth is continuous variable	112	OR = 0.978 (0.957, 0.999)	NA	Sex, age, body mass index, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, and possible sarcopenia.	↓																													
2	Takeda M. et al	Combined association of oral and skeletal muscle health with type 2 diabetes mellitus among community-dwelling older adults in Japan: a cross-sectional study.	2022	Cross-sectional	505	Shimane CoHRE study (older adults aged 60-74 years)	T2DM	HbA1c level \geq 6.5% (NGSP) or self-reported use of hypoglycemic agent	83 (16.4%)	Japanese	Number of teeth (dental hygienist) & Skeletal muscle status (skeletal muscle mass index by inbody)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Number of teeth</td> <td>Skeletal muscle mass index</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hight</td> <td>Hight</td> <td>18 (17.1%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Middle</td> <td>14 (13.1%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Low</td> <td>16 (15.4%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle</td> <td>Hight</td> <td>8 (18.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Middle</td> <td>7 (17.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Low</td> <td>6 (12.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>Hight</td> <td>4 (21.1%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Middle</td> <td>5 (21.7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Low</td> <td>5 (33.3%)</td> </tr> </table>	Number of teeth	Skeletal muscle mass index		Hight	Hight	18 (17.1%)		Middle	14 (13.1%)		Low	16 (15.4%)	Middle	Hight	8 (18.6%)		Middle	7 (17.5%)		Low	6 (12.2%)	Low	Hight	4 (21.1%)		Middle	5 (21.7%)		Low	5 (33.3%)	Ref. OR = 1.47 (0.61-3.52) OR = 2.36 (0.86-6.47) OR = 0.94 (0.36-2.47) OR = 1.55 (0.53-4.54) OR = 1.46 (0.45-4.75) OR = 1.04 (0.29-3.75) OR = 1.59 (0.44-5.77) OR = 5.93 (1.37-25.73)	NA	sex, age, and body mass index, current smoking, alcohol drinking, hypertension, and education.	- ↑↑ - ↑ - ↑ ↑↑↑
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