

総 説

循環器疾患予防のための栄養素・非栄養素成分に関する 疫学研究の最近の動向：系統的レビュー

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要 約 ヒトを対象として栄養素・非栄養素成分と循環器疾患との関連を検討した研究における最近10年間の動向について、心筋梗塞と脳卒中の発症または死亡をエンドポイントとしたコホート研究と、血圧値と血清（血漿）コレステロール値の変化を評価指標とした介入研究を対象に、系統的レビューを行った。後者についてはメタ・アナリシスと系統的レビューのみを収集対象とした。1993年から2001年のあいだに学術誌に掲載された原著論文についてPubMedを用いて系統的に収集した。検討された論文数はコホート研究では心筋梗塞・脳卒中がそれぞれ76件および36件であり、介入研究では血圧と血清（血漿）コレステロールに関する報告がそれぞれ8件および14件であった。コホート研究では、①栄養素を量として把握した研究が大半を占めること、②抗酸化栄養素・ホモシステイン関連栄養素に関する研究の増加、③機能を詳細に限定した栄養素を扱った研究の増加、④妥当性の検討がなされた調査法の使用、エネルギー調整済み摂取量の利用など高度な栄養疫学的調査・解析技術を用いた研究が大半を占めていること、があげられた。介入研究では、①ランダム化割付比較試験（randomized controlled trial: RCT）が数多く実施されていること、②動物研究で示唆された栄養素・非栄養素成分の効果を介入研究で検討する試みも数多く行われていること、③ほぼ確立したと考えられる栄養素に関しては、利用面における可能性や問題点を検討する研究に移行しつつあること、があげられた。しかしながら、日本やアジア諸国からの報告は乏しく、今後の報告が待たれる。

キーワード：総説（レビュー）、栄養素、非栄養素成分、循環器疾患

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はじめに

ヒトを対象として行われた栄養素・非栄養素成分と循環器疾患との関連に関する研究の最近10年間における動向を、その方法論（特に、食事調査法）と検討対象とされた栄養素（またはその代理指標）に注目して、簡単に紹介することにしたい。ヒトを対象とした研究には数多くの研究手法が知られるが、今回は、心筋梗塞と脳卒中の発症または死亡をエンドポイントとしたコホート研究と、循環器疾患の中間指標の代表である血圧値と血清（血漿）コレステロール値の変化を評価指標とした介入研究に限ることとし、さらに、後者は報告数が多く、これらを系統的に収集し、数量的に統合するメタ・アナリシスが数多く試みられているため、メタ・アナリシスと系統的レビューに限って収集し、その動向を把握することにした。

なお、アルコールと循環器疾患との関連に関する研究は相当数が報告されているが、アルコールは摂取量の調査方法が他の栄養素・非栄養素成分とは異なるため、今回の検討対象から除外した。アルコールに関しては、Corraoらのメタ・アナリシス、その他を参照されたい^{1)~4)}。

I 方 法

1993年から2001年のあいだに学術誌に掲載された原著論文を、PubMedを用いて系統的に収集した。

1. コホート研究

検索式として、心筋梗塞には「(intake OR dietary) AND (coronary OR ischemic OR ischaemic OR heart) AND (cohort OR prospective OR follow-up)」、脳卒中には「(intake OR dietary) AND stroke AND (cohort OR prospective OR follow-up)」を用いた。その結果、それぞれ1124件および237件が抽出された。これら論文の抄録内容から、コホート研究であることが明らかで、栄養素・非栄養素成分の摂取状態（食品や食行動も含む）と発症ま

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循環器疾患、特化高血壓的危險因子²與來力多示腺癌之光榮素亦有 Na⁺及、腎臟來力多示腺癌之光榮素亦有 Na⁺及、腎臟

1-3. 鮑爾特爾之名之榮譽素·非榮譽素成分子

1 - 1. 心筋梗塞

开先

卷二

2. 分入冊寫

在具体化之后的阅读与质问阶段，教师根据文本中出现的“非学术性”语言（如口语化的表达、非正式的语调等）进行提问，以促进学生对文本内容的理解。例如，在分析《皇帝的新装》时，教师可能会问：“为什么皇帝会相信骗子的话？”，或者“皇帝为什么没有发现衣服不存在？”等问题。通过这样的提问，学生可以更深入地理解故事的寓意。

表1 Evidence table for the observational prospective studies on association between coronary heart disease and dietary nutrient/food

Reference	Year	Authors	Study name (country)	Subjects		Follow-up period (years)	Out-come	Dietary assessment		Statistical analysis	
				Number sex	Age (years)			Type	Nutrient/food	Method	Energy
[Fat, fatty acid, cholesterol, protein, food rich in these nutrients]											
5	1996	Ascherio et al.	PHS	43757 M	40-75	6	I	D	Fat, SFA, cholesterol	FFQ	Y
6	1996	Esrey et al.	LRCP	4546	30-59	12	M	D	Fat, SFA, MUFA, carbohydrate	24-h R	Y
				M+W							N
7	1997	Hu et al.	NHS	80082 W	34-59	14	I	D	Fat	FFQ	Y
8	1997	Pietinen et al.	ATBC	21,930 M	50-69	6.1	I	D	Fatty acids	FFQ	Y
9	1999	Hu et al.	NHS	80082 W	34-59	14	I	D	SFA, their food sources	FFQ	Y
10	1999	Hu et al.	PHS / NHS	37851 M / 40-75 /		8	I	D	Egg	FFQ	Y
				80082 W	34-59						Y
11	2001	Ellsworth et al.	Iowa (USA)	34111 W	PM	12	M	D	Nut	FFQ	Y
12	1998	Hu et al.	NHS	86016 W	34-59	14	I	D	Nut	FFQ	Y
13	1995	Kromhout et al.	Rotterdam	272	64+	17	I	D	Fish	DH	Y
14	1995	Morris et al.	PHS	21185 M	40-84	4	I	D	Fish, n-3 fatty acids from seafood	FFQ	N
15	1995	Ascherio et al.	PHS	44895 M	40-75	6	I	D	Marine n-3 fatty acids, fish	FFQ	Y
16	1996	Rodriguez et al.	HHP	8006 M	45-65	23	M	D	Fish	Q	Y
17	1997	Daviglus et al.	CWES	1822 M	40-55	30	M	D	Fish	DH	Y
18	2000	Oomen et al.	(Finland, Italy, Netherlands)	2738 M	50-69	20	M	D	Fish	DH	Y
19	2001	Yuan et al.	Shanghai (China)	18244 M	45-64	10.5	M	D	Fish, shellfish, n-3 fatty acids	FFQ	Y
20	2002	Hu et al.	NHS	84688 W	34-59	16	I / M	D	Fish, n-3 fatty acids	FFQ	Y
21	1999	Hu et al.	NHS	76283 W	30-55	10	M	D	Alpha-linolenic acid	FFQ	Y
22	2001	Oomen et al.	ZES	667 M	64-84	10	I	D	Alpha-linolenic acid	DH	Y
23	1993	Willett et al.	NHS	85095 W	34-59	8	I	D	Trans fatty acids	FFQ	Y
24	1997	Gillman et al.	FHS	832 M	45-64	21	I	D	Margarine	24-h R	Y
25	2001	Oomen et al.	ZES	667 M	64-84	10	I	D	Trans fatty acid	DH	Y
26	1999	Hu et al.	USA	80082 W	34-59	14		D	Protein	FFQ	Y
[Dietary fiber, food rich in dietary fiber]											
27	1993	Humble et al.	LRCP	1801 M	--	9.6	I	D	Dietary fiber	24-h R	Y
28	1993	Fehily et al.	CS	2423 M	45-59	5	I	D	Dietary fiber, particularly from fruit, vegetables, VC, alcohol	FFQ	Y
											N
29	1996	Pietinen et al.	ATBC	21930 M	50-69	6.1	I	D	Dietary fiber	FFQ	Y
30	1996	Key et al.	Vegetarians (UK)	4336 M /	--	17	M	D	Wholemeal bread, bran cereals, nuts or dried fruit, fresh fruit, raw salad	FFQ	N
				6435 W							Y
31	1998	Jacobs et al.	Iowa (USA)	34492 W	PM	9	M	D	Whole-grain	FFQ	Y
32	1999	Wolk et al.	NHS	68782 W	37-64	10	I	D	Dietary fiber	FFQ	Y
33	2000	Liu et al.	NHS	75521 W	38-63	10	I	D	Whole-grain	FFQ	Y
34	2002	Liu et al.	PHS	39876 W	40-75	5.8	I	D	Dietary fiber	FFQ	Y
[Minerals, foods rich in mineral]											
35	1999	Bostick et al.	Iowa (USA)	34486 W	PM 55-69	8	M	D	Ca, VD, dairy food	FFQ	Y
36	1995	Alderman et al.	--	2937	--	3.8	I	U	Na	24-h U	--
37	1999	He et al.	NHANES	12223	25-74	19	M	D	Na	24-h R	Y
38	2001	Tuomilehto et al.	(Finland)	1173 M /	25-64	8,13	I	U	Na	24-h U	--
				1263 W							--
39	1996	Elwood et al.	CS	2172 M	45-59	10	I	D	Mg	FFQ	Y
40	1994	Ascherio et al.	PHS	44933 M	40-75	4	I	D	Iron	FFQ	Y
41	1995	Reunanen et al.	(Finland)	6086 M /	45-64	14	M	D	Iron	DH	--
				6012 W							Y
42	1999	Klipstein-Grobusch et al.	RS	4802	55+	6	I	D	Iron	FFQ	Y
[Antioxidant vitamin (nutrient), homocysteine-related nutrient, food rich in these nutrients]											
43	1993	Rimm et al.	PHS	39910 M	40-75	4	I	D	VE	FFQ	Y
44	1993	Stampfer et al.	NHS	87245 W	34-59	8	I	D	VE	FFQ	Y
45	1994	Knekt et al.	(Finland)	5133	30-69	14	M	D	AVs (VC, VE)	DH	Y
46	1995	Gaziano et al.	MHCPS	1299	Elderly	4.75	M	D	Carotenoids	FFQ	N
47	1995	Gale et al.	8 areas in Britain	730 M+W	65+	20	M	D	VC	7-d DR	N
											N
48	1995	Pandey et al.	CWES	1556 M	middle-aged	21	M	D	VC, beta-carotene	DH	Y
49	1996	Kushi et al.	Iowa (USA)	34486 W	PM	7	M	D	AVs (VA, VC, VE)	FFQ	Y
50	1996	Sahyoun et al.	Massachusetts (USA)	725	60+	9-12	M	P, D, SP	Carotenoids, vitamins C, E	P, D, SP	N

據亦為 Na 之吸收率與吸收率之比值，即吸收率乘以吸收率之比值。吸收率為吸收率與吸收率之比值，即吸收率乘以吸收率之比值。

吸收率為吸收率乘以吸收率之比值，即吸收率乘以吸收率之比值。吸收率為吸收率乘以吸收率之比值，即吸收率乘以吸收率之比值。

[Statistical analysis, nutrients] Y and N indicate the analysis with and without adjustment for nutrients which might be confounders respectively.

(Dietary assessment, method) DH=dietary history, Q=questionnaire, FFG=food frequency questionnaire, DR=dietary record, R=recall, U=urinary excretion.

(Dietary assessment, type) D=dietary intake, P=plasma concentration, S=saliva concentration, SF=saturated fatty acids, MUFA=monounsaturated fatty acids.

(Dietary assessment, nutrient food) AV=antioxidant vitamin, VC=vitamin C, VE=vitamin E, SF=supplemental use.

(Outcome) M=mens, W=women, TH=white hyperensitivity, SM=smoker, PM=postmenopausal.

(Subjects) M=men, W=women, TH=white hyperensitivity, SHHS=the Scottish Heart Study (Scotland [UK]), ZES=the Zutphen Elderly Study (the Netherlands).

NHANES=the First National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Follow-up Study (USA), MCHPS=the Massachusetts Health Care Panel Study (USA).

KHDFRS=the Kuopio Ischaemic Heart Disease Risk Factor Study (Finland), LRCP=the Lipid Research Clinics Prevalence Follow-up Study (USA), CS=the Copenhagen Ischaemic Heart Study (UK), FHS=The Framingham Heart Study (USA), HHP=The Honolulu Heart Program (USA).

NHS=the Nurses Health Study (USA), PHS=the Physicians Health Study (USA), NHES=the Nurses Health Study (USA), ZES=the Zutphen Elderly Study (the Netherlands).

Refere-	Year	Authors	Study name	Subjects	Number	Age (years)	Sex (years)	Type Nutrient/food	Dietary assessment	Method	Energy Nutrients	Statistical analysis		
51	1996	Rimm et al.	PHS	4375M	40-75	6	I	Vegetable, fruit, cereal fibre	FFQ	Y	Y			
52	1999	Todd et al.	SHHS	11692	40-59	9	I	AVs, fibre	FFQ	Y	Y			
53	1999	Klipstein-	RS	4802	55-95	4	I	Beta-carotene, VC, VE	FFQ	Y	Y			
54	2000	Oomen et al.	ZES	806M	64-84	10	M	Arginine	DH	Y	Y	Grobosch et al.		
55	2001	Joshiwara et al.	NHS	84251W	34-59	14	I	Fruits, vegetables, VC-rich	FFQ	Y	Y			
56	2001	Liu et al.	PHS	15220M	40-84	12	I	Vegetables	FFQ	N	Y			
57	2002	Bazzano et al.	NHANES	5608	25-74	19	M	Fruit, vegetable	FFQ	Y	Y			
58	2002	Mutluwyler et al.	USA	83639M	40-84	5.5	M	SP, VE, multivitamins	Q	N	Y			
59	1993	Hertog et al.	ZES	805M	65-84	5	M	Antioxidant flavonoids	DH	Y	Y			
60	1996	Knekt et al.	(Finland)	5133	30-69	22.5	M	Flavonoid	DH	Y	Y			
61	1996	Rimm et al.	PHS	34789M	40-75	6	I	Flavonols, flavonoids	FFQ	Y	Y			
62	1997	Hertog et al.	CS	1900M	45-59	14	M	Flavonoid, flavonols	FFQ	Y	Y			
63	1999	Yochum et al.	Iowa (USA)	34492W	PM	6.1	I	Flavonols, flavonoids	FFQ	Y	Y			
64	2001	Hirvonen et al.	ATBC	25372M	50-69	—	D	Catechin	FFQ	Y	Y			
65	2001	Arts et al.	ZES	806M	65-84	—	D	Flavonols, flavonoids	FFQ	Y	Y			
66	2001	Hirvonen et al.	Iowa (USA)	34492W	PM	10	M	Flavonoid, flavonols	FFQ	Y	Y			
67	2002	Gellejins et al.	RS	4807	55+	5.6	I	Tea, flavonoids	FFQ	Y	Y			
68	1997	Zetlin et al.	Bronx (USA)	80082W	30-55	10	I	VB2, folate	FFQ	—	—			
69	1998	Rimm et al.	NHS	440M+W	79 (mean)	14	I	VB2, folate	FFQ	Y	Y			
70	2001	Voutilainen et al.	KHDFRS	1980M	42-60	10	I	D	Flavonols, VB6, VB2	4-DR	Y	Y		
71	1996	Willet et al.	NHS	85747W	34-59	10	I	Coffee	FFQ	N	Y	[Glycemic index]		
72	1994	Klag et al.	NHS	85741W	34-63	10	I	Glycemic load,	FFQ	Y	Y			
73	2001	Bazzano et al.	NHANES	9332	—	19	I	Coffee	Q	Y	N			
74	2002	Chatenet et al.	NHANES	1040M	—	6	M	Water, other fluids	FFQ	Y	Y			
75	2000	Liu et al.	USA	7521W	38-63	10	I	Coffee	FFQ	N	Y			
76	2000	van Dam et al.	ZES	646M	64-84	10	I	Glycemic load,	FFQ	Y	Y			
77	1995	Fracchi et al.	(Italy)	1538M	45-64	20	M	Glycemic index	DH	Y	Y			
78	2000	Hu et al.	PHS	44875M	40-75	8	I	D	Diets rich in saturated fats	FFQ	Y	Y		
79	2000	Mccullough et al.	PHS	51259M	40-75	8	I	D	Adherence to the dietary guidelines	FFQ	Y	Y		
80	2001	Fung et al.	NHS	69017W	38-63	12	I	D	Diets rich in saturated fats	FFQ	Y	Y		
81	2002	Oster et al.	Copenhagen	7316	Adults	8	8	I	D	Diets rich in saturated fats	FFQ	Y	Y	

表 1 (continued)

表2 Evidence table for the observational prospective studies on association between stroke and dietary nutrient intake stratified by nutrient/food group

Refer- ence	Year	Authors	Study name (country)	Subjects		Follow- up period (years)	Out- come	Dietary assessment		Statistical analysis	
				Number, sex	Age (years)			Type	Nutrient/food	Method	Energy
[Macronutrient, food rich in macronutrients]											
82	1997	Gillman et al.	FHS	832 M	45-65	20	I	D	Fat	24-h R	Y
83	1997	Seino et al. (Japan)		1182 M / 1469 W	40+	15.5*	I	D	Fat	FFQ	Y
84	2001	Iso et al.	NHS	85764 W	34-59	13.5	I	D	Fat, protein	FFQ	Y
85	1996	Orencia et al.	CWES	2107 M	40-55	22	M	D	Fish	DH	Y
86	2001	Iso et al.	NHS	79839 W	34-59	13.6	I	D	Fish, n-3 fatty acids	FFQ	Y
[Dietary fiber, food rich in dietary fiber]											
87	2000	Liu et al.	NHS	75521 W	38-63	11.4	I	D	Whole grain	FFQ	Y
[Mineral, food rich in minerals]											
88	1999	He et al.	NHANES	Overweigh	25-74	19	I	D	Na	24-h R	Y
89	1996	Abbott et al.	HHP	3150 M	55-68	22	I	D	Ca, milk	24-h R	N
90	1998	Ascherio et al.	USA	43738 M	40-75	8	I	D	K, Mg, Ca	FFQ	Y
91	1999	Iso et al.	NHS	85764 W	34-59	13.5	I	D	Ca, K, Mg	FFQ	Y
92	2000	Fang et al.	NHANES	9866	25-74	16.7	I	D	K	24-h R	Y
93	2001	Bazzano et al.	NHANES	9805	25-74	19+	I	D	K	24-h R	Y
[Antioxidant vitamin (nutrient), food rich in antioxidant vitamin (nutrient)]											
94	1995	Gillman et al.	FHS	832 M	45-65	20+	I	D	Fruits, vegetables	24-h R	Y
95	1999	Joshiptura et al.	NHS/PHS	75596 W / 38683 M	34-59 / 40-75	14 / 8	I	D	Fruits, vegetables	FFQ	Y
96	2002	Bazzano et al.	NHANES	9608	25-74	19+	I / M	D	Fruits, vegetables	FFQ	Y
97	1995	Gale et al.	8 areas (Britain)	730 M+W	65+	20	M	D/P	VC	7-d DR / -	N
98	1997	Daviglus et al.	CWES	1843 M	Middle- aged	30	I	D	VC, beta-carotene	DH	Y
99	1999	Ascherio et al.	PHS	3738 M	40-75	8	I	D	VE, VC, carotenoids	FFQ	Y
100	2000	Leppala et al.	ATBC	28519 M	50-69	6	I	SP	VE, beta carotene	FFQ	N
101	1995	Giles et al.	NHANES	2006	--	13	I	S	Folate	--	Y
102	2002	Bazzano et al.	NHANES	9764	25-74	19+	I	D	Folate	24-h R	Y
103	1996	Keli et al.	ZES	552 M	50-69	15	I	D	Flavonoids, AV	DH	Y
104	1999	Yochum et al.	Iowa (USA)	34492 W	PM	10+	M	D	Flavonoid	FFQ	Y
105	2000	Hirvonen et al.	ATBC	26 593 M	50-69 (SM)	6.1	I	D	Flavonoids, carotenoids, VC, VE	FFQ	Y
106	2000	Yochum et al.	Iowa (USA)	34492 W	PM	10+	M	D	AV	FFQ	Y
107	2000	Knekt et al.	(Finland)	9208	15+	28	I	D	Quercetin	DH	Y

See table 1 for abbreviations.

限られている。しかし、日本人にとって、Naの問題は重要であるため、Na摂取量と循環器疾患との関連を疫学的に検討するための食事調査法を確立することが重要であろう。

栄養素ではないもののglycemic indexが血糖コントロールに有用であることは従来から示唆されてきたが¹¹⁵⁾、最近、循環器疾患の予防因子としての可能性が2つのコホート研究で検討されている^{75), 76)}。

1-4. 食事調査法および解析法に関する特徴
用いられた調査法は、半定量食物摂取頻度法(semiquantitative food frequency questionnaire: FFQ)（一部に食物摂取頻度法を含む）が66件の報告で用いられており、続いて食事歴法(diet history method: DH)が18件、24時間思い出し法が11件の順であった（詳細は表1、2を参照のこと）。今回は系統的には収集しなかったが、表1、2に示した研究で用いられたFFQとDHの多くで

調査法の妥当性に関する研究結果が報告されており、栄養素摂取量を曝露因子として用いることの可能性と限界について基礎的な検討が行われている¹¹⁶⁾。

解析方法の特徴としては、確立された危険因子や、交絡因子として働く可能性が示唆されている栄養素・非栄養素成分の摂取量を統計学的に調整したうえで、検討対象としている栄養素・非栄養素成分の危険度を検討している点があげられる¹¹⁷⁾。特に、エネルギー摂取量と、交絡因子となりうる注目している以外の栄養素摂取量の影響を考慮することは重要であり、食事調査結果を曝露因子として用いていた100の論文のうち、85でエネルギー摂取量を、92で考慮すべき他の栄養素摂取量を調整していた（詳細は表1、2を参照のこと）。

2. 介入研究

介入研究に関する結果を表3に示す^{118)~139)}。血圧に関する介入研究では、Na制限に関するもの^{118)~120)}、Caを負荷した報告^{121)~123)}がそれぞれ3件、K負

口一儿摄取之固固之法、脂膏之口口之太子口一儿制限之中心之大食事指掌（下口口）之行有行有行之指掌之内容方法之程度、对食者之理解之指掌之合之、指掌之内掌之程度、对食者之理解之指掌之合之、实行之移之机、之程度度（血掌）之口一儿值之低之反映之为食摄制之为研究之数多之存在之、之结果之综合之为制之行之力血压降之下及摄制之效果之个人研究之结果之应用之之摄制之为 Hooper 之报告之注目之值之为

據測量在中心已有了食事指算(7-24-11)。所有
事基準的有効性在檢討上已有證據為1件¹³⁷、脂質攝
取制限在中心已有了食事指算(7-24-11)。所有
清脂質的口以小口一小口地把難吸收的化物存在,
清的方子把化物2件¹³⁸、大豆粉1件¹³⁹存在在L、血
清的方子把化物2件¹³⁸、乙人乙C、大麥穀粉1件¹³⁹存在
在L、乙人乙C、食物穀類的調子為10
件¹³⁹、脂質(圭尤法、脂肪酸·乙人乙C-11)
乙人乙C、脂質(梅加法、脂肪酸·乙人乙C-11)
對於方子血玉降下的特質為報告為乙人乙C¹⁴⁰。

Reference	Year	Author	Nutrient / food / dietary type	Total Number	Total Trials	Design	Blood pressure	serum/plasma cholesterol
118	1996	Middleby et al.	Na	36	3505	RCT		
119	1998	Graudal et al.	Na	114	---	RCT		
120	1999	Alam et al.	Na	11	---	RCT		
121	1996	Allender et al.	Ca	22	1231	RCT		
122	1996	Bucher et al.	Ca	33	2412	RCT		
123	1999	Grimith et al.	Ca	32	---	RCT		
124	1997	Whelton et al.	K	33	2609	RCT		
125	2002	Jee et al.	Mg	20	1220	RCT		
126	1997	Howell et al.	Dietary fat and cholesterol	224	8143	T		[Semen/plasma cholesterol]*
127	1997	Clarke et al.	Dietary lipids	395	---	CT		
128	1995	Gardner et al.	MUFA/PUFA	14	---	---		
129	2001	Weggemans et al.	Cholesterol from egg	17	556	COT+RCT		
130	1999	Brown et al.	Dietary fiber	67	2975	RCT		
131	2000	Andersson et al.	Psyllium	8	656	CT		
132	1997	Olsen et al.	Psyllium-enriched cereals	67	404	RCT		
133	2000	Agertoft-Larsen et al.	Probiotic milk (yogurt)	7	425	CT		
134	1994	Silagy et al.	Garlic	6	952	RCT		
135	2000	Stevenson et al.	Soy protein	13	796	RCT		
136	1995	Anderson et al.	National Cholesterol Education Program Step I and Step II diet	38	730	RCT		
137	1999	Yu-Poth et al.	National Cholesterol Education Program Step I and Step II diet	37	11586	RCT		
138	1997	Brunner et al.	Dietary advice	17	6893	RCT		
139	1998	Tang et al.	Dietary advice	19	---	RCT		* When number of subjects were different by lipid profile, that of total cholesterol was presented.
								RCT= randomized controlled trial, CT=controlled trial, COT=cross-over trial, RCT=trial of any type.

れまで考えられていたよりも小さく、実際の食事指導における臨床的意義に疑問を提出している¹³⁰⁾。このような知見は、臨床疫学的な立場から重要な情報を提供してくれるものとして期待される。

ま　と　め

近年の研究の特徴として、コホート研究では、①食品（群）ではなく栄養素を、摂取頻度（または、定性的な尺度で表現された摂取傾向）ではなく摂取量を暴露要因とした研究が大半を占めること、②抗酸化栄養素やホモシスティン関連栄養素を検討対象とした研究が増加していること、③機能を詳細に限定した栄養素（例：脂質ではなく、トランス型脂肪酸）を扱った研究が増加していること、④妥当性の検討がなされた調査法の使用、エネルギー調整済み摂取量の利用など高度な栄養疫学的調査・解析技術を用いた研究が大半を占めていることがあげられるであろう。新しい栄養成分に関する研究では、検討対象とする栄養素の食品成分表が存在していないことが多いため、食品成分表の開発作業とその妥当性の検討がこれからの栄養疫学研究の可能性を左右する重要な基礎研究分野として注目されている。また、他の暴露要因と同様に、栄養素・非栄養素成分においても、結果は調査方法や解析方法に大きく依存する。さらに、ひとつの調査・解析方法を用いても、得られる結果の信頼度は成分によって異なる。栄養素・非栄養素成分に関する最近の疫学研究の特徴は、「新しい栄養素・非栄養素成分を検討項目に加える」ことだけではなく、「ひとつの栄養素・非栄養素成分を検討項目に加えるに至る基礎研究の豊富さと緻密さにある」といえるだろう。

介入研究では、①RCTが数多く実施されていること、②観察研究で示唆された栄養素・非栄養素成分ばかりではなく、動物研究で示唆された栄養素・非栄養素成分について、ヒトにおける効果を介入研究で検討する試みも数多く行われていること、③循環器疾患との関連がほぼ確立したと考えられる栄養素に関しては、利用面における可能性や問題点を検討する研究に移行しつつあること、があげられるであろう。

しかしながら、日本やアジア諸国からの報告は乏しく、人種差や生活(特に食事習慣)のちがいを考慮すると、今回紹介した研究から得られた結果がそのまま日本人の循環器疾患予防やコントロールに有用な知見を与えてくれるか否かは疑問である。そのため、日本やアジア諸国からの今後の報告に特に期待したい。

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ウム I 「循環器疾患予防のための新しい栄養素、非栄養素成分：4. ヒトに対する知見の系統的レビューから」において発表した。)

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ABSTRACT

Recent trend of epidemiologic studies on nutrient and non-nutrient dietary factors for cardiovascular prevention: systematic review

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nt and non-nutrient dietary factors and cardiovascular disease ed. The studies examined have been limited to cohort studies with nd stroke as outcome and intervention studies with blood pressure e latter, only meta-analysis and systematic reviews were included. have been identified using PubMed. The 76, 36, 8, and 14 were included in the analysis. The recent trend of cohort studies e, rather than qualitative, evaluation of nutrient intake, 2) increase steine-related nutrients, 3) increase in studies with nutrients with used highly scientific methods of dietary assessment and analysis ation studies and use of intakes adjusted for energy. The trend for eral randomized controlled trials, 2) several studies examined the mal, rather than observational epidemiological, studies, and 3) for r disease has almost been established, studies were shifting to aranteed, reports from Japan or Asian countries were scarce.

ctor, cardiovascular disease

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Human studies on relationships between nutrient and non-nutrient dietary factors and cardiovascular disease published within 10 years were systematically reviewed. The incidence and/or mortality of coronary heart disease and stroke, or serum/plasma cholesterol change as outcome. In the present study, 1) the number of studies increased over time. Original articles published during 1993 and 2001 were 76 and 36 publications, respectively, have met the criteria and were included. The trend of cohort studies was as follows: 1) increase in studies with quantitative evaluation of nutrient intake, 2) increase in studies with nutrients with strict function, 3) increase in studies which examined antioxidant and homocysteine-related nutrients, 4) increase in studies with nutrients with strictly limited function, and 4) the majority of studies were observational studies. The trend of randomized controlled trials such as use of dietary assessment methods with validation was as follows: 1) there were several studies examining the effect of nutrients which had been suggested from animal studies, 2) increase in studies with nutrients for which correlation with cardiovascular disease was examined, and 3) increase in studies examining practical availability. However, although we

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