

原著

Dietary Factors and Stomach Cancer Mortality in Forty-seven Prefectures of Japan Today

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1993-11-17 00:00:00+09受理

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(Accepted 1993-11-17 00:00:00+09)

Key words: stomach cancer, SMR (standardized mortality ratio), regional difference, dietary factor, food consumption

Abstract

In order to examine the cause of regional differences in stomach cancer mortality among Japanese, analyses by prefecture of the relationships between both sexes' SMR (Standardized Mortality Ratio) of stomach cancer in three periods, 1980, 1985 and 1990, and dietary factors (per capita monthly food consumption of forty-four foods and beverages plus tobacco as an additional factor) in the six, eleven and sixteen years before each period of the SMR for forty-seven prefectures were computed using Pearson's equation. The findings in the present study suggest that nine dietary items (total food, fresh fish and shellfish, salted and dried fish, fresh vegetables, devil's tongue jelly products, cakes, fruits and beverages, etc., cakes and candies, alcoholic beverages, sake) and tobacco were positively associated with the SMR and that four items (barley and other cereals, chicken, dried mushrooms and edible oil) were inversely associated with the SMR.

要約

わが国における胃癌死亡卒の都道府県別格差に関連する食物要因を探る目的で、1980.1985.1990年の性・都道府県胃癌のSMR(標準化死亡比)と各SMRの調査年より6年前、11年前および16年前の食物要因(一人当たり、一月当たりの44項目の食物要因および付加項目としてたばこ)との関係について調べた。本研究成績から、都道府県別胃癌SMR(男女)と項目との関係で有意の正相関が認められたのは食物要因9項目(食料費、生鮮魚介類、塩干魚介類、生鮮野菜類、こんにやく製品、嗜好品、菓子類、酒類、清酒)とたばこ1項目の合計10項目、有意の負相関が認められたのは4項目(麦・雑穀類、鶏肉、干しいたけ、食用油)であった。