

Title	Association of tea consumption and the risk of gastric cancer in Japanese adults: The Japan Collaborative Cohort Study
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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨  
Synopsis of Thesis

氏 名 Name	Sheerah Haytham Abdulwhab I
論文題名 Title	Association of tea consumption and the risk of gastric cancer in Japanese adults: The Japan Collaborative Cohort Study (日本人成人における緑茶の摂取と胃がん発症のリスクとの関連: The JACC Study)
論文内容の要旨	
〔目 的(Purpose)〕	
<p>To examine the possible relationship between tea consumption and risk of gastric cancer among Japanese men and women included in a large Japanese population-based study titled the Japan Collaborative Cohort (JACC) Study.</p>	
〔方法ならびに成績(Methods/Results)〕	
<p>Design: Prospective cohort study.          Setting: A population-based cohort included subjects who were recruited from 24 areas of JACC Study, in which data regarding the incidence of cancer were available.          Participants: 63,848 participants (26,025 men and 37,823 women), aged 40-79 were included in the analyses and underwent follow-up (median 13.3 years) prospectively in research on cancer incidence.          Primary and secondary outcome measures: The primary outcome variable was the risk of gastric cancer according to the frequency intakes of total tea, green tea, black tea, and oolong tea. The adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) for the risk of gastric cancer associated with tea consumption were calculated using the Cox proportional hazards model.          Results: 1494 cases of gastric cancer were detected (960 men and 534 women) during the follow-up period. The multivariable-adjusted HRs for the risk of gastric cancer in the highest versus lowest quintiles of total tea intake were 1.05 (0.83-1.33); P-trend=0.50 in men, and 0.82 (0.60-1.12); P-trend=0.45 in women. There was no association found between the consumption of green tea, black tea, or oolong tea with the risk for gastric cancer in either gender.</p>	
〔総 括(Conclusion)〕	
<p>In this large community-based prospective cohort study, tea consumption was not associated with the risk of gastric cancer in either gender.</p>	

## 論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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## 論文審査の結果の要旨

Gastric cancer (GC) is one of the leading causes of cancer-related death worldwide and the most prevalent type of cancer in East Asia. While tea is one of the most popular beverages worldwide. Tea have the potential to reduce the risk of several types of cancer. However, several large epidemiologic studies examining the association between tea intake and the risk of GC have shown inconsistent results and drew conflicting conclusions. Therefore, the clarification is warranted on the associations of the intakes of different types of tea as well as the total tea intake with risk of GC in Japanese populations. We aimed in this study to investigate the associations between intakes of major tea types and risk of GC among Japanese men and women.

In this prospective population-based cohort study we included subjects whom were recruited from 24 areas of JACC Study, in which data regarding the incidence of cancer were available. 63,848 participants (26,025 men and 37,823 women), aged 40- 79 were included in the analyses and underwent follow-up (median 13.3 years) prospectively in research on cancer incidence. 1494 cases of gastric cancer were detected (960 men and 534 women) during the follow-up period. The multivariable-adjusted HRs for the risk of gastric cancer in the highest versus lowest quintiles of total tea intake were 1.05 (0.83-1.33); P-trend=0.50 in men, and 0.82 (0.60-1.12); P-trend=0.45 in women. There was no association found between the consumption of green tea, black tea, or oolong tea with the risk for gastric cancer in either gender. Therefore, in this large community-based prospective cohort study, tea consumption was not associated with the risk of gastric cancer in either gender.

This thesis deserves Doctor of Medicine Degree.