

Title: Obesity is associated with biliary tract cancer mortality and incidence: a pooled analysis of 21 cohort studies in the Asia Cohort Consortium.

演題名: 肥満は胆道がん罹患と死亡リスクに関連するーアジアコホート連合 21 コホートのプール解析

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Abstract

Body fatness is considered a probable risk factor for biliary tract cancer (BTC). Although obesity is an established risk factor for cholelithiasis, previous studies did not take

cholelithiasis fully into account. To better understand the effect of BMI on BTC, we conducted a pooled analysis of Asians.

In total, 905,530 subjects from 21 cohort studies participating in the Asia Cohort Consortium were included. BMI was categorized into four groups: underweight (<18.5); normal (18.5-22.9); overweight (23-24.9); and obese (25+). The association between BMI and BTC risk was assessed using hazard ratios by Cox regression models. Mediation analysis was used to estimate a direct and an indirect effect.

BMI was associated with BTC risk directly and through cholelithiasis in females, whereas the association was unclear in males. BMI did not associate with BTC death in either males and females with cholelithiasis. BMI was associated with BTC death among females without cholelithiasis.

This study suggests that BMI is associated with BTC mortality in Asians. Cholelithiasis appears to contribute to the association; and moreover, obesity appears to increase BTC risk without cholelithiasis.

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著者 15名、15施設まで

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英文:スペースを含め半角換算120字以内

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分類:24 疫学 24-1 環境要因・感染曝露 24-2 がん易罹患性・分子疫学 24-3 コホート研究

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