

Milk, dietary calcium, and bone fractures in women: a 12-year prospective study.

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目的: 牛乳やカルシウムに富んだ食品摂取により骨粗鬆症による骨折を予防できるか調べた。

方法: 34から59歳の女性77761人を1980年から12年間追跡調査した。

RESULTS: We found no evidence that higher intakes of milk or calcium from food sources reduce fracture incidence. **Women who drank two or more glasses of milk per day had relative risks of 1.45 for hip fracture** (95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.87, 2.43) and 1.05 for forearm fracture (95% CI =0.88, 1.25) when compared with women consuming one glass or less per week.

結語: 結果は大人の女性が牛乳やカルシウムに富んだ食品を多く食べることで大腿骨頭骨折を予防できるとの仮説を否定した。

Hip Fractures

| Milk, Glasses | Person-Years | Cases | RR ^b | Multivariate | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | | RR ^c | 95% CI |
| ≤1/wk | 213 264 | 41 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ... |
| 2-6/wk | 140 518 | 33 | 1.22 | 1.36 | 0.86, 2.16 |
| 1/d | 152 795 | 31 | 1.05 | 1.23 | 0.76, 1.98 |
| ≥2/d | 138 644 | 28 | 1.08 | 1.45 | 0.87, 2.43 |
| <i>P</i> for trend ^d | | | .92 | .22 | |

Calcium Intake and the Incidence of Forearm and Hip Fractures among Men

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ABSTRACT: High calcium intakes are thought to be associated with strong bones and lower risk of fractures. However, findings from epidemiologic studies have not been consistent. **カルシウムを多く摂ると骨が丈夫になり骨折しづらくなると考えられているが、しかし、疫学調査はおこなわれていない。** In addition, the vast majority of such studies were conducted among women, leading to a relative lack of data concerning men. The objective of this study therefore was to investigate the relation between adult calcium intake and risk of fractures among men in the Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS).

In conclusion: these results do not support a relation between calcium intake and the incidence of forearm or hip fractures in men.

結語: カルシウム摂取と前腕、大腿骨頭骨折の関係を認めなかった。

Calcium, Dairy Products, and Bone Health in Children and Young Adults: A Reevaluation of the Evidence

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目的: 目的: 骨粗鬆症予防のために800mgから1500mgのカルシウムを乳製品から摂るようと多くの栄養政策声明がでていますが、疫学調査の結果からは骨の発育のために乳製品を摂ることに疑問が出てきている。この研究の目的は、乳製品・総カルシウム摂取量と子供や青少年の骨の健康に関する現在ある文献を調べて、推奨されているカルシウム摂取量や乳製品が他のカルシウム摂取源より優れているとする声明は、疫学調査の結果から支持されているかを判断することである。

Conclusion. Scant evidence supports nutrition guidelines focused specifically on increasing milk or other dairy product intake for promoting child and adolescent bone mineralization.

結語: 子供と青少年に、骨を丈夫にするために牛乳や乳製品を摂るように勧める食事摂取のガイドラインには、医学的根拠がない。

DR.SPOCK'S BABY AND CHILD CARE 8TH EDITION

Healthful, calcium-rich foods.

Other calcium sources offer many advantages that dairy products do not have. Most leafy green vegetables and beans have a form of calcium that is absorbed as well as or even a bit better than that in milk. 緑黄色野菜や豆類は乳製品にはない良さがあり、カルシウムの吸収においても同じです。 Tofu, navy beans, kale 牛乳100g中カルシウム110mg 豆腐100g中カルシウム120mg