文献別　飲水量、体重、飲水以外の無機ヒ素曝露に関するデータ

資料2－3

文献番号	著　者	タイトル、雑誌名等	エンドポイント	体重(kg)	飲水量(L/日)	食事からのヒ素摂取量	その他
25	Rahman M, Vahter M, Sohel N, Yunus M, Wahed MA, Streatfield PK, Ekstrom EC, Persson LA	Arsenic exposure and age and sex-specific risk for skin lesions: a population-based casereferent study in Bangladesh. Environmental Health Perspectives 114 (12), 1847-1852. 2006a	皮膚病変	—	—	—	
26	Xia Y, Wade TJ, Wu K, Li Y, Ning Z, Le XC, He X, Chen B, Feng Y, Mumford JL	Well water arsenic exposure, arsenic induced skin-lesions and self-reported morbidity in Inner Mongolia. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 6 (3), 1010-1025. 2009	皮膚病変	—	—	—	
29	Ahsan H, Chen Y, Parvez F, Zablotska L, Argos M, Hussain I, Momotaj H, Levy D, Cheng ZQ, Slavkovich V, van Geen A, Howe GR, Graziano JH	Arsenic exposure from drinking water and risk of premalignant skin lesions in Bangladesh: baseline results from the health effects of arsenic longitudinal study. American Journal of Epidemiology 163 (12), 1138-1148. 2006	皮膚病変	—	—	—	
48	Chen Y, Graziano JH, Parvez F, Hussain I, Momotaj H, van Geen A, Howe GR, Ahsan H	Modification of risk of arsenic-induced skin lesions by sunlight exposure, smoking, and occupational exposures in Bangladesh. Epidemiology 17(4), 459-467. 2006	皮膚病変	—	—	—	
86	Haque R, Mazumder DN, Samanta S, Ghosh N, Kalman D, Smith MM, Mitra S, Santra A, Lahiri S, Das S, De BK, Smith AH,	2003. Arsenic in drinking water and skin lesions: dose-response data from West Bengal, India. Epidemiology 14, 174-182.	皮膚病変	—	Case　2.6±1.4 Control　2.5±1.3 5年前 Case　2.7±1.5 Control　2.5±1.4	—	
92	Guo XJ, Liu Z, Huang CJ,You L,	2006. Levels of arsenic in drinking-water and cutaneous lesions in Inner Mongolia. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition 24 (2), 214-220.	皮膚病変	—	—	—	
22	Baastrup R, Sorensen M, Balstrom T, Frederiksen K, Larsen CL, Tjonneland A, et al.	Arsenic in drinking-water and risk for cancer in Denmark. Environ Health Perspect 2008;116(2):231-7.	肺がん、膀胱がん	—	tap water 1.6(0.7-2.9)	—	果物と野菜 347 g/日 脂肪　81 g/日 食物繊維　20 g/日 赤肉　78 g/日
30	Ferreccio C, Gonzalez C, Milosavjlevic V, Marshall G, Sancha AM, Smith AH	Lung cancer and arsenic concentrations in drinking water in Chile. Epidemiology 11 (6), 673-679.2000	肺がん	—	—	—	
43	Chen C-L, Hsu L-I, Chiou H-Y, Hsueh Y-M, Chen S-Y, Wu M-M, Chen C-J,	Ingested arsenic,cigarette smoking, and lung cancer risk: A follow-up study in arseniasis-endemic areas in Taiwan.Journal of the American Medical Association 292 (24), 2984-2990. 2004b	肺がん	—	—	—	
129	Chi-Ling Chen et al	Ingested arsenic, characteristics of well water consumption and risk of different histological types of lung cancer in northeastern Taiwan. Environmental Resesrch, 2010 ;110(5):455-62.	肺がん	—	—	—	
37	Steinmaus C, Yuan Y, Bates MN, Smith AH,	Case-control study of bladder cancer and drinking water arsenic in the Western United States. American Journal of Epidemiology 158 (12), 1193-1201. 2003	膀胱がん	—	2	—	飲水量、ミネラルウォーター飲水量及びヒ素除去フィルター使用を考えたヒ素曝露量の推定
39	Kurttio P, Pukkala E, Kahelin H, Auvinen A, Pekkanen J	Arsenic concentrations in well water and risk of bladder and kidney cancer in Finland. Environmental Health Perspectives 107 (9), 705-710. 1999	膀胱がん	—	男 1.6(0.1-4.5) 女 1.6(0.6-3.0)	—	

文献番号	著　者	タイトル、雑誌名等	エンドポイント	体重(kg)	飲水量(L/日)	食事からのヒ素摂取量	その他
74	Bates MN, Smith AH, Cantor KP, 1995.	1995.Case-control study of bladder-cancer and arsenic in drinking water. American Journal of Epidemiology 141 (6), 523-530.	膀胱がん	—	tap water Case 1.64±0.93 Control 1.38±0.74	—	total fluid Case 2.12±0.99 Control 1.91±0.88
130	Chi-Ling Chen et al	Arsenic in Drinking Water and Risk of Urinary Tract Cancer: A Follow-up Study from Northeastern Taiwan. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev; 19 (1), 101-110.January 2010	膀胱がん	—	—	—	
149	Meliker et al.	Lifetime exposure to arsenic in drinking water and bladder cancer: a population-based case-control study in Michigan, USA. Cancer Causes Control 21: 745-757, 2010	膀胱がん	—	home water消費量が大人の平均1Lより多い Case 57.5% Control 60.1%	—	
2	Wang SX, Wang ZH, Cheng XT, Li J, Sang ZP, Zhang XD, et al.	Arsenic and fluoride exposure in drinking water: children's IQ and growth in Shanyin county, Shanxi province, China. Environ Health Perspect. 2007;115(4):643-7.	神経系 （IQ）	—	—	—	
4	Wasserman GA, Liu X, Parvez F, Ahsan H, Factor-Litvak P, van Geen A, et al.	Water arsenic exposure and children's intellectual function in Araihazar, Bangladesh. Environ Health Perspect. 2004;112(13):1329-33.	神経系 （IQ）	21.9±3.3 （10歳児）	—	—	
6	Cherry N, Shaikh K, McDonald C, Chowdhury Z.	Stillbirth in rural Bangladesh: arsenic exposure and other etiological factors: a report from Gonoshasthaya Kendra. Bull World Health Organ. 2008;86(3):172-177.	生殖発生 （死産）	—	—	—	
10	Milton AH, Smith W, Rahman B, Hasan Z, Kulsum U, Dear K, et al.	Chronic arsenic exposure and adverse pregnancy outcomes in bangladesh. Epidemiology. 2005;16(1):82-6.	生殖発生 （自然流産）	—	—	—	
11	Rahman A, Vahter M, Ekstrom EC, Rahman M, Golam Mustafa AH, Wahed MA, et al.	Association of arsenic exposure during pregnancy with fetal loss and infant death: a cohort study in Bangladesh. Am J Epidemiol. 2007;165(12):1389-96.	生殖発生 （胎児、乳児死亡）	—	—	—	
14	von Ehrenstein OS, Guha Mazumder DN, Hira-Smith M, Ghosh N, Yuan Y, Windham G, et al.	Pregnancy outcomes, infant mortality, and arsenic in drinking water in West Bengal, India. Am J Epidemiol. 2006;163(7):662-9.	生殖発生 （死産）	—	—	—	