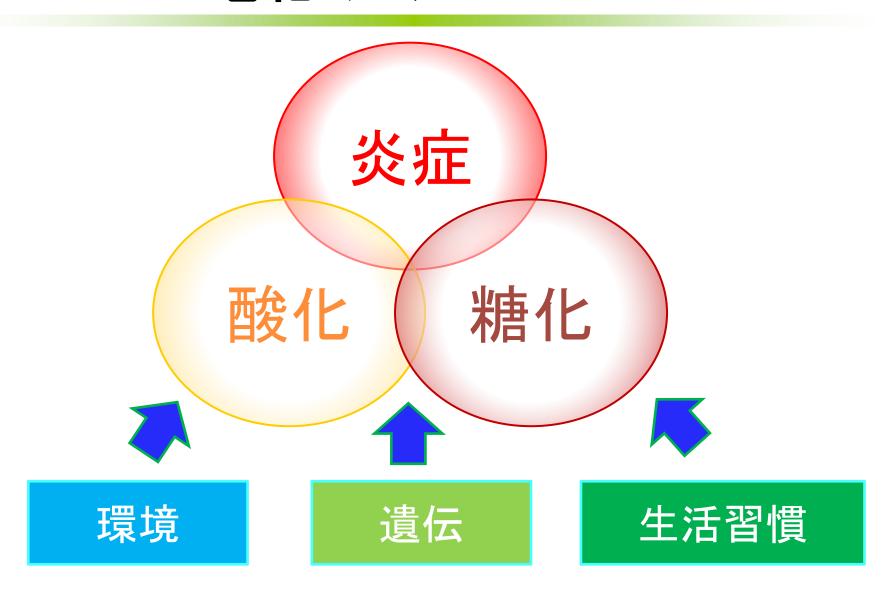
## 老化のメカニズム



#### 糖質制限のリスク

しかし、対策として「糖質制限」は日本人に合っているのか? そもそも日本人の腸に圧倒的に多いのが、炭水化物の代謝菌 炭水化物抜きダイエットは日本人にとってリスクが大きいかも (データ: DNA Research, 2016, 1–9)

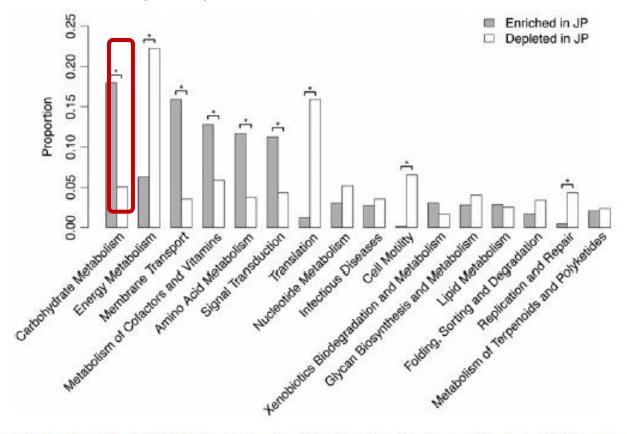


Figure 3. Enriched and depleted functions in the JPGM. Functional categories of the KOs most enriched and depleted in the JPGM compared with those of the other 11 countries are shown. The vertical axis represents the proportion of KOs assigned to the category. Asterisks indicate adjusted P<0.01 (Fisher's exact test).

### 200kcal 消費するための運動

■ 速歩 5kmを60分で歩いて

■ ランニング 4kmを20分で走って

※体重による差異あり

■ 水泳(泳ぎ) 800~1000mを20~30分で泳いで

※水中歩行はこの倍の時間

■ 自転車 8~9kmこいで

■ 階段 25Fまで昇って

■ サッカー 30分

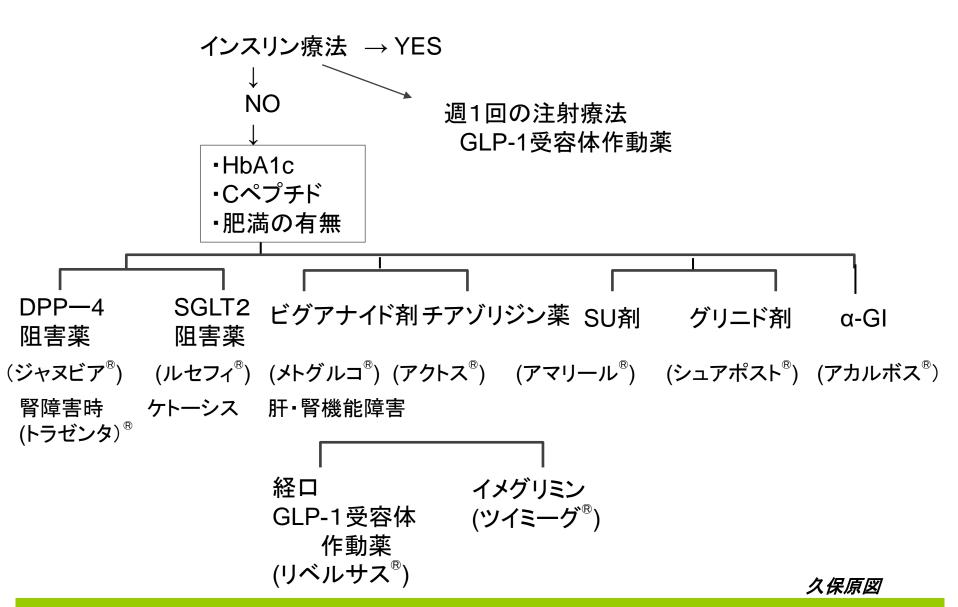
■ テニス 20~30分 □

※上手くなるとあまり消費しなくなる サッカーはポジションで差あり

■ 縄跳び 12~13分

◇ゴルフは1ラウンドで300~350kcalの消費

### 糖尿病治療Up date



#### 糖尿病と聴力障害:日本からの報告

# Diabetes and risk of hearing impairment in adults: a meta-analysis

聴覚障害は糖尿病患者で多く(OR: 2.15)、

60歳以前の症例でより高値(OR: 2.61)

結果	Data were obtained from 13 eligible studies (20,194 participants and 7,377 cases). Overall pooled OR of hearing impairment for diabetic participants compared with nondiabetic participants was 2.15. OR was higher in younger participants (mean age, ≤60 yr) than in those over 60 yr among which the OR remained significant (2.61 and 1.58). The strength of the association between diabetes and prevalence of hearing impairment was not significantly influenced by whether participants were matched for age and gender or whether participants chronically exposed to noisy environments were excluded.
結論	Current meta-analysis suggests that the higher prevalence of hearing impairment in diabetic patients compared with nondiabetic patients was consistent regardless of age.

J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2013 Jan;98(1):51-8.