

研究業績 英文表記

和文	
表題	Factors in Low Prevalence of Child Obesity in Japan
著者名	Sayako Aoki ¹ , Nobuko Sarukura ¹ , Hitomi Takeichi ¹ , Ayami Sano ¹ , Noriko Horita ² , Yuko Hisatomi ² , Kenji Kugino ² , Saiko Shikanai ¹ ,
所属	1, Asian Nutrition and Food Culture Research Cente, Niiza, Saitama, Japan 2 Department of Health and Nutrition Science, Nishikyushu University, Saga, Japan
英文	
Title	Factors in Low Prevalence of Child Obesity in Japan
Author	Sayako Aoki ¹ , Nobuko Sarukura ¹ , Hitomi Takeichi ¹ , Ayami Sano ¹ , Noriko Horita ² , Yuko Hisatomi ² , Kenji Kugino ² , Saiko Shikanai ¹ ,
Affiliation	1, Asian Nutrition and Food Culture Research Cente, Niiza, Saitama, Japan 2 Department of Health and Nutrition Science, Nishikyushu University, Saga, Japan
Abstract	<p>Background and Objectives: Sugars, as well as lipids, are tasty and likely to be consumed in excess. Since until recently there was no sugar composition table for Japan, therefore few reports about sugar intake has been existed. Lipid intakes in children are inconsistent. Since a dietary pattern of high sugar and high lipid intakes can become habitual and a factor for life-style-related diseases in adulthood, knowing the facts of dietary intakes of sugars and lipid is important. To determine the sugar and lipid intakes in children as factors in the low obesity prevalence in Japanese children. Method: A 3-day nutrition survey was conducted by the weighing and 24-hour recall method at a school in Tokyo, involving 58 children aged 8 and 10 years from average families. Sugars and lipid were calculated using the Japanese sugar composition and food composition tables. Results and Conclusion: Sugar and lipid intakes were not different among the ages and genders (p</p>
keyword	Sugar, lipid, obesity, school children, nutrition survey

※本データの英文表記は実際の論文上の表記とは異なります。