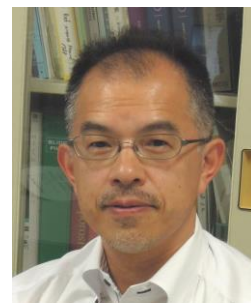


Preventive Medicine

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Age-related diseases is becoming a considerable burden, in terms not only of persons' activities of daily living (ADL) and quality of life (QOL), but also of medical and care costs. In this background, we have established a large-scale cohort study on age-related diseases in 2011. Among the age-related diseases, dementia is becoming a global public health concern. Alzheimer's disease is a most common form of dementia in Japan as well as other developed countries. Thus, we have started omics studies on Alzheimer's disease.



Research interests

1. Murakami Cohort Study to determine environmental, lifestyle, and genetic risk factors of musculoskeletal and other age-related diseases, including osteoporotic fracture, osteoarthritis, chronic pain, and dementia
2. Proteomics analysis to explore predictors of Alzheimer's disease in the urine.
3. Effect of vitamin D on age-related diseases
4. Epidemiology of gallbladder cancers

Materials and methods for collaborations

1. Design and organization of population-based epidemiologic studies on non-communicable diseases
2. Proteomics analysis using urine samples

Links to additional info

1. Nakamura K, et al. The Murakami Cohort Study of vitamin D for the prevention of musculoskeletal and other age-related diseases: a study protocol. *Environ Health Prev Med* 2018;23(1):28.
<https://environhealthprevmed.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12199-018-0715-2>
2. Watanabe Y, et al. Molecular network analysis of urinary proteome from Alzheimer's disease patients. *Dement Geriatr Cogn Dis Extra* 2019;9:53–65.
<https://www.karger.com/Article/Fulltext/496100>
3. Lab HP (English). <https://www.med.niigata-u.ac.jp/hyg/enlist.html>.