

## **佳作 亞東紀念醫院藥劑部 王怡茹藥師 王明賢主任**

### **一、臨床情境描述(200字內、中英文皆可)**

30 歲林小姐是個電腦工程師，很少運動，喜歡吃甜食，BMI 為 28.2，每天早餐習慣泡一杯 250c.c 的三合一咖啡當飲料，她爸爸是第 2 型糖尿病患者，擔心女兒喝久了會跟自己一樣，兩人常常起口角。林小姐最近看了一篇新聞報導：喝咖啡，糖尿病風險降 11% (2014.4.26 蘋果日報)，又跟爸爸大吵一架，今天林先生利用回診時，到藥物諮詢室詢問藥師意見，請問，您的看法是？

新聞報導：

<http://www.appledaily.com.tw/appledaily/article/headline/20140426/35792694/>

### **二、PICO**

- Patient, problem：有 T2DM 家族史的 30 歲女性，BMI=28.2，喜甜食少運動，每天喝三合一咖啡 250mL
- Intervention：三合一咖啡
- Comparison：不喝咖啡
- Outcome：發生 T2DM 的機率

### **三、最佳文獻(請參照 APA6 格式列出所有文獻，並挑選最佳 5 篇文獻附上 PDF 檔)**

- 文獻 1：Ming Ding, Bhupathiraju SN, Mu Chen, Rob M. van Dam, and Frank B. Hu. (2014). Caffeinated and decaffeinated coffee consumption and risk of type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and a dose-response meta-analysis. *Diabetes Care.* 37(2):569-86. doi: 10.2337/dc13-1203.
- 文獻 2：Natella, F., & Scaccini, C. (2012). Role of coffee in modulation of diabetes risk. *Nutr Rev,* 70(4), 207-217. doi: 10.1111/j.1753-4887.2012.00470.x
- 文獻 3：Rachel Huxley, Crystal Man Ying Lee, Federica Barzi, Sebastien Czernichow, et.al. (2009). Coffee, decaffeinated coffee, and tea consumption in relation to incident type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *Arch Intern Med.* 14;169(22):2053-63. doi: 10.1001/archinternmed.2009.439.
- 文獻 4:Rob M. van Dam, Walter C. Willett, JoAnn E. Manson, and Frank B.

Hu. (2006).

Coffee, Caffeine, and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes: A prospective cohort study in younger and middle-aged U.S. women Coffee, caffeine, and risk of type 2 diabetes: a prospective cohort study in younger and middle-aged U.S. women. *Diabetes Care.* 29(2):398-403. doi: 10.2337/diacare.29.02.06.dc05-1512.

- 文獻 5 : Rob M. van Dam, PhD; Frank B. Hu, MD, PhD. (2005). Coffee consumption and risk of type 2 diabetes: a systematic review. *JAMA.* 294(1):97-104. doi:10.1001/jama.294.1.97.