

Eating fish cuts risk of rheumatoid arthritis in women

13 August 2013



Regular consumption of dietary long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in fish is associated with

reduced risk of rheumatoid arthritis in women, according to research published online Aug. 12 in the Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases.

of RA.

"Long-term consistently high intake in both 1987 and 1997 of >0.21 g/day (corresponding to at least one serving per week of fatty fish [e.g., salmon] or four servings per week of lean fish [e.g., cod]) was associated with a 52 percent decrease in risk of RA," the authors write.

More information: Abstract Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

Copyright © 2013 HealthDay. All rights reserved.

(HealthDay)—Regular consumption of dietary longchain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) in fish is associated with reduced risk of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in women, according to research published online Aug. 12 in the Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases.

Daniela Di Giuseppe, of the Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm, and colleagues prospectively studied the association between dietary long-chain n-3 PUFAs and the incidence of RA in middle-aged and older women from the Swedish Mammography Cohort. Diet was assessed using a selfadministered food-frequency questionnaire in 1987 and 1997.

The researchers identified 205 cases of RA during follow-up averaging 7.5 years among 32,232 women born in 1914 to 1948. Women consuming more than 0.21 g/day of dietary long-chain n-3 PUFAs had a 35 percent lower risk of developing RA than women consuming less. Long-term, regular intake of more than 0.21 g/day correlated with a 52 percent decrease in risk of RA. Compared with those who ate less, women who ate at least one weekly serving of fish on a routine, long-term basis had a 29 percent decrease in risk



APA citation: Eating fish cuts risk of rheumatoid arthritis in women (2013, August 13) retrieved 17 June 2021 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2013-08-fish-rheumatoid-arthritis-women.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.