若年期からの運動習慣は,最大骨密度を効果的に 増加させるか・健常成人女性における検討

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Effect of Physical Activity from Teens on Peak Bone Mineral Density of Young Premenopausal Women

by

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ABSTRACT

We studied 91 healthy premenopausal women aged 20-39 years old to investigate the effect of teenage physical activities on their current bone mineral densities (BMD). Whole body BMD (WBMD), lumbar BMD (LBMD) and radial BMD (RBMD) were measured with Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA). Physical activities during junior high school, senior high school, at present; and food consumption

were surveyed using a questionnaire. After adjusting for age, BMI, current calcium intakes, and teenage milk intake; subjects who exercised one or more hours per week as extracurricular activities at junior or senior high school had significantly higher BMD at all sites (p<0.01) than those who exercised less. Subjects who played high impact sports at all periods had significantly higher WBMD (p<0.01) than subjects who played low-impact sports. Subjects who played high impact sports at junior high school had significantly higher LBMD than their low-impact sports counterparts (p<0.01). Subjects with continuous exercise from teenage years to the present had significantly higher BMD at all sites than other subjects after adjusting for potential confounders (p<0.001 in WBMD, P<0.01 in LBMD and p<0.05 in RBMD). In the stepwise multiple linear regression analysis, BMI and high-impact sports at senior high school were independent predictors of WBMD, and BMI and high-impact sports at junior high school were independent predictors of LBMD. Our data suggests that continuous high-impact exercise from junior high school may maintain a positive effect on current bone mass.

要旨

我々は,20才から39才の健常女性を対象に, 10代における運動習慣が現在の骨密度(BMD) へ与える影響について検討した.全身骨密度 (WBMD),腰椎骨密度(LBMD),橈骨骨密度 (RBMD)は二重エネルギーX線吸収法(DEXA 法)にて測定した.質問紙を用い,中学,高校, および現在の運動習慣,3日間の食事内容,過去 の食事習慣を調査した.年齢, body mass index (BMI), 現在のカルシウム摂取量,10代の牛乳摂 取量を調整後,週1時間以上の運動を中学・高校 でしていた者は、すべての測定領域において他 の者より骨密度は有意に高かった (p < 0.01). 跳 躍運動などのimpactの高い運動(high-impact sports)をしていた者は,すべての時期において, 他の運動をしていた者よりWBMDは高値であり (p<0.01), 中学時にhigh-impact sportsをしていた 者は,LBMDは有意に高かった(p<0.01).10代 より現在まで継続的に運動習慣を持つ者は,年齢

などの関連要因を調整後,すべての領域の骨密度は有意に高値であった(WBMD:p<0.001, LBMD:p<0.01, RBMD:p<0.05). 重回帰分析の結果,高校時のhigh-impact sportsと,中学時のhigh-impact sportsは,それぞれWBMD,LBMDに対する決定因子であった.我々のデータは,中学からの継続的なhigh-impact sportsは,現在の骨量を効果的に維持・増加するため重要な要因であることを示している.