低酸素間欠的無呼吸が中心循環動態に与える影響 ~睡眠時無呼吸症候群による心血管疾患発症機序の解明および予防法の構築~

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The Effects of Intermittent Hypoxia Apnea on Central Hemodynamics

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ABSTRACT

Sleep apnea syndrome (SAS), respiratory disorder characterized by repetitive complete or partial upper airway collapse during sleeping, is an independent cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk. However, underlying pathophysiological mechanisms are unknown. In this study, we examined the response of central hemodynamics during intermittent apnea in order to more accurately assess cardiac load. Fifteen apparently healthy men $(23 \pm 2 \text{years})$ underwent 20 bouts of 20 seconds of voluntary end expiratory apnea (apnea phase) followed by 40 seconds of voluntary breathing (rebreathing phase). Central arterial hemodynamics was evaluated from radial arterial pressure waveforms using pulse wave analysis via general transfer

function. During every apnea-rebreathing cycle, central and peripheral arterial systolic pressure significantly increased during early rebreathing phase compared with during apnea phase and then returned toward baseline level. Furthermore, peripheral systolic pressure, and heart rate significantly increased throughout the 20 min of respiratory intervention. Rate-pressure product, an index of myocardial oxygen consumption, also elevated throughout the intervention. These results suggest that central blood pressure is increased temporarily by the rebreathing and that central arterial pressure might be raised throughout the repetitive intermittent apnea probably due to insufficient recovery duration.

要旨

睡眠中に気道の狭窄・閉塞を繰り返す睡眠時無呼吸症候群(SAS)は、心血管疾患(CVD)の独立したリスク要因である。しかしながら、その病態生理の機序は明らかではない。本研究では心負荷を正確に評価するために間欠的な無呼吸中の大動脈動態の変動を検討した。

15名の健常な男性(23±2歳)は自然呼気の無呼吸(無呼吸期)と40秒の普通呼吸(回復期)を20回繰り返した.大動脈動態は一般伝達関数を用いた波形解析ソフトウェアに取り込み, 橈骨動脈から大動脈圧を推定した.無呼吸期と回復期を繰り返している間,大動脈と抹消の収縮期血圧は無呼吸後の回復期に比べて有意に増加した.さらに,抹消の収縮期血圧および心拍は20分の呼吸介入を通じて有意に増加した.心筋の酸素消費の指標であるダブルプロダクトも呼吸介入を通じて有意に増加した.これら結果から,間欠的無呼吸後の再呼吸時に血圧が一時的に上昇することが示唆された.