## 心身のストレスに対する競技パフォーマンスの安定性が 腸内細菌の構成変化と情緒安定性に関する研究

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Relationship Between the Stability and Emotional Stability of Competitive Sports Performance and Compositional Changes in Gut Microbiota with Mental and Physical Stress

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## ABSTRACT

In this study, we investigated in university male long-distance runners whether the classification of gut microbiota changed according to an athlete's subjective condition. In addition, we used the Big-Five Factor Markers of personality traits to investigate

whether changes in the intestinal microbial flora were related to emotional stability, with the aim of obtaining basic material useful for the field. The athletes were asked to take two stool samples for gut microflora analysis, one while in a "normal" condition (decided subjectively) and one when in a "worse" condition, excluding physical conditions such as when clearly affected by a common cold. Gut microbiota were classified by terminal restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis. The performance stability of each athlete was evaluated from changes in his competition performance and usual training record, assessed by the athlete's coach using a tenpoint subjective evaluation. We examined the relationship between emotional stability and performance stability using the Big-Five Factor Markers inventory. There was a significant correlation between emotional stability and performance stability. Based on this result, the athletes were divided into high emotional stability and low emotional stability groups, and the amount of change in the gut microbiota classification between the "normal" condition and "worse" condition stool samples were examined. There was no significant difference between the two groups in the amount of change in the intestinal microbial community. However, the data suggested that the gut microbiota differs greatly between individuals. Further investigation of the relationship between detailed changes in gut microbiota and individuals' mental and physical condition is warranted.

## 要旨

大学男子長距離選手を対象に、主観的コンディションの不調時における腸内細菌群の変化があるかどうかを調べた。また、70項目から成る主要5因子性格検査を実施し、情緒安定性尺度と腸内細菌叢の分類変化に関連があるかどうか検討し、現場に役立つ基礎資料を得ることを目的とした。

被験者は、主観的コンディションを指標に、普段のコンディション時「通常時」と「不調時」の合計 2 回、腸内細菌叢分析のための採便を行った、採便は、明らかに風邪に罹患している場合などの体調変化を除き、主観的コンディションを指標に実施した、腸内細菌の分類は T-RFLP 法(Terminal Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism Analysis)を用い、腸内細菌の分類解析を実施し

た. 各選手のパフォーマンスの安定性は, 競技記録の変化や練習時の記録から, 指導者の主観による10段階評価を行った. また, 主要5因子性格検査による情緒安定性尺度とパフォーマンスの安定性との関連を調べた.

情緒安定性とパフォーマンスの安定性には、有意な相関関係は認められた.この結果をもとに、情緒安定性が高い選手と低い選手に分け、主観的コンディションの「通常時」と「不調時」の腸内細菌群の変化量を調べた.腸内細菌群の変化量は、両群において有意な差異は認められなかった.しかしながら、腸内細菌叢は個人において、大きな異なりがあるため、今後は、さらに詳細な腸内細菌の種類変化や心身のコンディションとの関連性について調査する必要があると考えられる.