最大皮膚血管コンダクタンスの発育・老化特性

大阪国際女子大学 井 上 芳 光

Maximal Cutaneous Vascular Conductance in Prepubertal Boys, Young and Older Men and its Regional Differences

by

Yoshimitsu Inoue Laboratory for Human Performance Research, Osaka International University for Women

ABSTRACT

To approach the mechanisms in the maturation- and age-related changes of skin blood flow to heat stress and its regional differences, 8 prepubertal boys (8-12 yr), 9 young (20-25 yr) and 9 older (65-77 yr) men were uniformly clamped at 42 on 5 skin sites (20 cm² of forehead, chest, back, forearm and thigh) for 40 min, respectively. Skin blood flow by laser Doppler flowmetry (LDF), blood pressure and skin and oral (T_{or}) temperatures were measured during the heating. T_{or} did not change for the 40-min local heating regardless of group, althouth the boys had significantly higher T_{or} compared to the other groups. LDF responses reached plateau after increasing for 20-25 min from the beginning of heating, regardless of group and site. Therefore the mean LDF for 35-40 min on each site was defined as maximal LDF. The maximal LDF was then divided by the mean arterial pressure to yield maximal cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC_{max}). CVC_{max} was significantly greater in the boys on the forehead (P < 0.10), back (P < 0.05) and thigh (P < 0.05) and lower in the older men on the forearm (P < 0.05) and thigh (P < 0.10), compared to the young men. However no age-related differences were observed for CVC_{max} on the chest. These results

suggest that modification of cutaneous vasculature as indicated with the maturation- and agerelated differences in CVC_{max} may be a factor responsible for greater LDF of the boys and lower LDF of the older men (relative to the young men) observed in our previous studies. Furthermore, regional differences may exist in the modification of vasculature in relation to maturation and aging. The estimated maximal oxygen uptake tended to correlate with CVC_{max} on the forehead in the boys (r=0.69, P=0.06) and on the chest in the older men (r=0.58, P=0.10) suggesting that exercise habits may promote or slow the maturation- or age-related alternations in cutaneous vasculature.

要旨

本研究は,皮膚血管それ自体の変性が先行研究 で報告した発育・老化に伴う皮膚血管拡張反応の 身体部位特性に関与するのか否か明らかにするた めに,計画された.すなわち,8名の思春期前男 児(8-12歳),9名の若年成人男性(20-25歳), 9名の高齢者男性(65-77歳)に対し,局所加温 器で身体5部位(前額・胸・背・前腕・大腿)の 皮膚面(各20cm²)を41-42 に40分間保持させ, その間の皮膚温,舌下温,血圧,皮膚血流量 (LDF)を測定した.舌下温は,子どもが他の群 より有意に高かったものの,40分間の加温時に おいていずれの群でも経時的に変化しなかった. LDFは,部位・群に関わらず,加温開始後20-25 分間漸増し,その後ほぼ定常状態を保った.その ため,35-40分目のLDFを最大値と定義し,この 値を平均血圧で除して最大皮膚血管コンダクタン ス (CVC_{max})を求めた.その結果, CVC_{max}は, 若年成人に比し,子どもでは前額・背・大腿が有 意に大きく,高齢者では前腕・大腿が有意に低か った.しかし,胸では有意な年齢群差は認められ なかった.これらの結果は,発育・老化に伴う皮 膚血管それ自体の変化には,部位差が存在する可 能性を示唆するとともに,皮膚血管それ自体の変 化が, 先行研究で報告した高齢者の低い皮膚血流 量(大腿・躯幹部)や思春期前児童における高い 躯幹部皮膚血流量に部分的に関与することを示唆

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する.また,推定最大酸素摂取量とCVC_{max}の関連性において,児童が前額で,高齢者が胸でそれぞれ有意な正の相関傾向を示したことから,運動習慣の確立が皮膚血管それ自体の発育促進および老化遅延に有効な手段になり得る可能性が示唆された.