局所トレーニングは運動部位の皮下脂肪を減少させるか? - 片脚の有酸素性脚自転車トレーニングがトレーニング脚の 脂肪断面積および酸素利用能に及ぼす影響 -

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Does the Training of One-legged Low-intensity Cycling Decrease the Subcutaneous Adipose Tissue in the Thigh of Training-leg Alone?

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that the regular aerobic exercise training has a certain effect to decrease the adipose tissue. However, it is difficult to evaluate the exercise training *per se* on the body compositional change due to the contamination effect derived from the change of other factors (e.g., the diet and seasonal change) during the training period in humans. Therefore, to assess the effect induced by the low-intensity exercise training *per se*, we employed one-legged training model using an alternative leg as a control, and measured the cross-sectional area of fat, muscle and bone in both thighs (50 % of the thigh distance) before and after the training. Eight young sedentary women (aged: 21-23 yr) were participated in the 12 weeks training

program. Each subject had the supervised 60-min one-legged cycle ergometer training three-times a week. The training or non-training leg (TL or NTL) was assigned randomly, and the exercise intensity was selected as 40 % of peak $\dot{V}O_2$ (i.e., below AT : anaerobic threshold) at the start of training. Before and after the training, the subjects performed one-legged (using TL or NTL) and two-legged incremental cycle exercise tests until exhaustion to determine the peak $\dot{V}O_2$. Each compositional area of both thighs were evaluated by our developmental ultrasound-measuring system. As a result, there was no essential difference of the fat area of both thighs at the end of training (TL : 68.6 ± 17.8 vs NTL : 68.3 ± 18.5 cm²) The remaining (muscles and fat) and the total areas also showed no differences between both thighs, as same as the body mass and LBM (lean body mass). Only significant improvement was noticed in the duration time on one-legged cycle incremental exercise after training (TL : 1049 ± 122 vs NTL : 930 ± 109 s, p<0.05) . The results show that low-intensity one-legged aerobic training can not induce any body compositional change in the trained thigh, while some peripheral factor may be improved the endurance rather than the O_2 transport.

要旨

本研究では片脚の有酸素性自転車トレーニングによって,トレーニング脚(TL)の大腿部皮下脂肪が選択的に減少するか否かを確かめた.

被検者は女子大学生8名「年齢: 21.4 ± 0.7歳, 身長: 157.0 ± 5.5 cm, 体重: 49.4 ± 6.2 kg, 体脂肪率: 23.2 ± 3.2 %, mean ± SD] であった . トレーニン グは,アイソパワー自転車エルゴメータによる片 脚のサイクリング運動であった、トレーニング以 外の生活要因による影響を考慮して, 非トレーニ ング脚(NTL)を対照脚とすべく片脚トレーニン グとした.トレーニング強度は40% peak VO2の 強度で60分間,週3回,12週間に渡って行われ た.トレーニング前後における両脚大腿部横断面 の超音波映像を撮影し,脂肪,筋および骨それぞ れの横断面積を算出した.なお,撮影部位は,大 転子から脛骨転までの距離の50%の位置でほぼ 大腿部中央であった.また,トレーニング前後に 両脚および左右片脚によるランプ負荷テストを行 い,呼吸応答パラメータ $(\dot{V}O_2,\dot{V}CO_2,\dot{V}_E)$ と運

動継続時間を記録した.

トレーニング前後における体重と体脂肪率に有意な変化は見られなかった [体重: $49.4 \pm 6.2 \text{ vs}$ 49.3 ± 5.8 ,体脂肪率: $23.2 \pm 3.2 \text{ vs}$ $22.7 \pm 3.9 \%$,mean \pm SD] . トレーニング前後および TL と NTL をそれぞれ2 要因とした分散分析の結果,片脚ランプ負荷テストにおける TL の運動継続時間は,NTL より有意に延長した [TL: 1049 ± 122 , NTL: 930 ± 109 ,sec.; p < 0.05] . 片脚トレーニングによって両脚大腿部の脂肪断面積が減る傾向にあったが,トレーニング後の TL と NTL に有意な差はみられなかった [TL: 68.6 ± 17.8 , NTL: $68.3 \pm 18.5 \text{ cm}^2$] . 以上のことから,12 週間の低強度自転車・トレーニングによってトレーニング脚の皮下脂肪が選択的に減少しないことが確かめられた.