長時間のリュックサック肩紐圧迫が 血流反応と圧迫感に及ぼす影響

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Effects of Prolonged Rucksack - Strap Pressure on Blood Flow and Pressure Sensation

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ABSTRACT

To study the effects of the strap pressure of a 9 kg rucksack on physiological and psychological responses by using two different strap widths, 6cm width and 2cm width, eight female subjects participated in the present experiment. Strap pressures at the shoulder were 30 ± 3.5 mmHg in 6cm width and 70 ± 5.4 mmHg in 2cm width. Finger blood flow (FBF) was significantly lower in 2cm width than that in 6cm width at 60 min. Heart rate (HR) increased and was kept at a constant level in 6cm width for 60 min. However, HR increased after 40 min in 2cm width, which was probably linked with decreased FBF. It is suggested that

the increased HR and falling FBF were induced by varoreflex in 2cm width strap pressure.

In the forearm muscle tissue, oxygen saturation (StO_2) and oxygenated hemoglobin contents (HbO) were lower in 2cm width than 6cm width, while deoxygenated hemoglobin contents (HbD) were higher in 2cm width than in 6cm width. These results suggest that muscle blood flow were greatly diminished by a narrower strap than by a wider strap. Subjects voted harder pressure and more unpleasant sensations in 2cm width compared with 6cm width throughout the experiment.

In addition, we examined the manual performance of six operations after carrying the rucksack for 60 min. Finger torque exercise and maximum torque strength were significantly lower in 2cm width than in no pressure control. Endurance time of finger ergometer was significantly shorter in 2cm width than that in 6cm width and no pressure control. It was suggested that comparatively poorer endurance performance in narrow strap width was mainly induced by decreased muscle blood flow.

These results showed that there was no significant difference between either strap width on physiological responses after a short period of strap pressure. However, there were significant differences after a longer period.

要旨

リュックサックの肩紐6cm幅と2cm幅を用いて, 各々9kgの負荷60分間(長時間)での生理心理的 反応を若年女性8名について測定し,肩紐幅の違 いから検討した.右頸側部で測定した肩紐圧は, 6cm幅で30 ± 3.5mmHg , 2cm幅で70 ± 5.4mmHg であった,手指の皮膚血流量は,60分目には6cm 幅より 2cm 幅で有意に低値を示した.心拍数は, 6cm幅では60分間ほぼ一定の増加度を示したが, 2cm幅では40分目以降さらに大きな増加がみら れ,皮膚血流量の低下と連動していた.この結果 から,長時間のリュックサック負荷2cm幅では肩 紐圧が大きいため,血圧調節反射が生じたものと 考えられた.前腕部組織内の酸素飽和度,酸素化 ヘモグロビン (Hb)量は,2cm幅では6cm幅より 大きく減少したが,脱酸素化 Hb 量は増加した. この結果,2cm幅の肩紐では6cm幅より筋血流量 の減少度が大きくなることが示唆された.圧迫感

と背負い心地は,終始2cm幅でよりきつい,より 心地悪いと申告された.

さらに,リュックサック負荷60分後に6種類の 手指パフォーマンステストを行った.指トルク運動,最大指トルクのテストでは,非圧迫時と比べ 2cm幅では有意な低下が認められた.指エルゴメ ーター運動の継続時間は,2cm幅で非圧迫時およ び6cm幅より有意に短縮した.これは,圧迫によ る筋血流量の低下度が反映したものと考えられる. これらの結果より,異なる肩紐幅でのリュック

せック負荷において,短時間では生理的負担度に 差は認められなかったが,長時間負荷することで, 両肩紐間の差は有意に大きくなることが示された.