## 被服圧が有酸素運動時の生体反応に及ぼす影響

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## Effect of Pressure by Clothing on Physiological Responses During Dynamic Exercise

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## **ABSTRACT**

To test the effect of clothing pressure by commercial tights on the respiratory and thermoregulatory responses during exercise, seven young women wearing three different clothes (two tights different in clothing pressure and a jersey for control) performed 20-min of moderate and 6-min of heavy exercises. Minute ventilation  $(\dot{V}_E)$ , oxygen consumption  $(\dot{V}_{O_2})$ , heart rate (HR), mean blood pressure (MBP), rectal and skin temperatures  $(T_{re} \text{ and } T_{sk})$ , and sweating rate (SR) were measured. During both of exercises no significant differences of clothing pressure were observed in all parameters. Then, we attempted to determine whether physiological responses are affected by graded increase of cuff pressure (15  $\sim$  60mmHg) around thigh. Seven young women performed 30-min moderate exercise with and without cuff pressures around thighs; the cuff pressures were applied in 5-min steps at 15, 30, 45, and 60mmHg after 10-min of

exercise without pressure.  $\dot{V}_E$ ,  $\dot{V}_{O_2}$ , HR, MBP, and  $T_{re}$  were measured in this protocol. Although no significant difference was observed for the increase in  $T_{re}$  from rest to the end of exercise,  $\dot{V}_E$ ,  $\dot{V}_{O_2}$ , and HR during exercise with cuff pressures were remarkably higher at 45 and 60mmHg. Moreover MBP at the end of exercise was also higher with cuff pressures. These results suggest that cuff pressure around 45mmHg around thighs could elicit muscle chemoreflex due to accumulation of metabolites in exercising muscles. Therefore we can say that exercise training with pressure to active muscles can improve physiological functions more effectively than without pressure. Although more development will be needed in materials, fibers, stitches and so on, we speculate that there is a possibility to develop the more effective sports wear which can improve aerobics performances.

## 要旨

市販の運動用タイツによる呼吸および体温調節 応答への圧迫の効果を検討するために、異なる2 種類の被服圧のタイツまたはジャージを着用した 7名の若年女性が、20分間の中強度および6分間 の高強度の自転車運動実験に参加した. 実験中, 分時換気量  $(\dot{V}_E)$ , 酸素消費量  $(\dot{V}_{O_2})$ , 心拍数 (HR), 平均血圧 (MBP), 直腸温 (Tre), 皮膚温  $(T_{sk})$ , および発汗量 (SR) を連続的に測定した. しかし、これらのパラメータにおいて被服圧によ る差は認められなかった. さらに, 生体反応が 15~60mmHg程度の大腿部へのカフ圧によって 影響されるか否かの検討を試みた. 大腿部にカフ を巻いた7名の若年女性が、カフ圧の有無両条件 において30分間の中強度の自転車運動を実施し た. カフ圧は運動開始10分後より, 15, 30, 45, および60mmHgとステップ状に5分おきに上昇 させた. 運動前後の $T_{re}$ の上昇度にカフ圧による 有意差はみられなかったが、 $\dot{V}_E$ 、 $\dot{V}_{O_2}$ 、および HRは、45 および 60mmHg の加圧時に明らかに 高い値を示した.また,運動終了直後のMBPも 圧迫運動時の方が高い値を示した. これらの結果 より、45mmHg程度のカフ圧から、運動筋にお

ける代謝物質の蓄積による化学受容器反射が引き起こされていることが示唆された.これより,活動筋への圧迫を伴う運動トレーニングは,カフ圧を負荷しない場合よりも,より効果的に身体能力を改善するかもしれないことが推察された.新しい素材や繊維の開発,縫製の改善などが必要ではあるが,エアロビクスパフォーマンスの向上を目的としたスポーツウェアの開発が可能であると考えられる.