寒冷環境下での運動による 末梢皮膚血流変化と『冷え感』について

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The Correlation Between Peripheral Skin Blood Flow and Thermal Sensation during Exercise in a Cold Environment

by

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to investigate a correlation between peripheral skin blood flow and thermal sensation during exercise in a cold environment. The climatic chamber was conditioned at operative temperature of $15.0\pm1\,^\circ\text{C}$, Δ relative humidity of $60.0\pm5\,^\circ\text{M}$, and still air. Seven healthy untrained females exercised at the heart rate levels of 100bpm, 110bpm and 120bpm by use of bicycle ergometer. The experiments were performed for 45 minutes, 5 minutes of rest, 30 minutes of exercise and 10 minutes of recovery. Tympanic temperature, mean skin temperature, finger skin temperature and skin blood flow were measured and thermal sensation were voted simultaneously by subjects every 5 minutes during exercise. Tympanic temperature was

slightly increased, but mean skin temperature was decreased during exercise. The slight increase of tympanic temperature influenced thermal sensation of the body. The finger skin temperature gradually decreased by 4 $^{\circ}$ C for 8 minutes after the start of exercise. The skin blood flow measured by laser-Doppler flowmeter suddenly decreased by 0.5 $^{\circ}$ 1.0V at the start of exercise. These decreases seems to be influenced by non-thermal factor. And especially, cold sensation of the hand definitely enhanced during exercise of 100bpm. There was a significant correlation between thermal sensation and, finger skin temperature and skin blood flow, respectively (R=0.767, 0.766) . These results suggest that the decreased skin blood flow after the onset of exercise caused colder sensation of the hand in a cold.

要旨

本研究では, 冬のような寒冷環境下 (気温 15 ± 1 ℃ · 湿度 60 ± 5 % R.H. · 風速 0.2m/sec 以 下)で軽い運動を行ったとき,運動初期に起こる 末梢の皮膚温及び皮膚血流の変化と温冷感覚につ いて検討した. 被験者は日常あまり運動しない健 康な女子学生7名である. 運動はエルゴメーター による負荷とし,心拍数が100拍/分(bpm), 110bpm, 120bpmの異なる3種の強度を設定した. 実験は,運動前安静5分,その後30分間運動を 行い、10分間の安静回復をとる45分間行った. 鼓膜温, 平均皮膚温, 指先皮膚温, 指先皮膚血流 を測定すると同時に, 全身と手の温冷感覚を実験 中5分間隔で測定した. 鼓膜温は運動によってわ ずかに上昇したが、平均皮膚温は運動することで 減少した. この鼓膜温の上昇は全身温冷感に影響 した. 運動開始から約8分間に指先皮膚温には約 4℃の低下が観察された.一方,レーザードップ ラー血流計で測定した指先皮膚血流は, 運動開始 と同時に $0.5 \sim 1.0V$ 低下した. これら皮膚温と皮 膚血流の減少は運動を開始することによって引き 起こされる非温熱的因子によるものと思われる. そして、特に軽い100bpmの運動は手の『冷え感』 を大きく増大させた. また, 手の皮膚温及び, 皮

膚血流は手の温冷感覚と高い相関を示した(相関係数0.767,0.766).これらの結果から、寒冷環境では運動開始による末梢皮膚血流の減少が『冷え感』を増大させることが示唆された.