## 低酸素トレーニングによる緩衝能の改善が 高強度運動パフォーマンスに及ぼす影響

 

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## The Influence of Improved Muscle Buffer Capacity due to Hypoxic Training on High Intensity Exercise Performance

by

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to examine the effects of high intensity training in hypoxic condition on buffer capacity of human skeletal muscle and high intensity exercise performance. Twelve active university students participated in this study. They performed 8-weeks of twice a week high intensity training using 30-s maximal pedaling

exercise in hypoxic condition (Hypo: n=6) or normoxic condition (Norm: n=6). Peak power and mean power during pedaling exercise were measured throughout training. Carnosin concentration was determined from a biopsy sample and thigh muscle cross-sectional area was measured by Magnetic resonance imaging before and after training. Maximal oxygen consumption and non-metabolic CO<sub>2</sub> were also measured during incremental pedaling exercise tests performed before and after training. Peak power gradually increased only in Hypo. Mean power gradually increased in both groups but the increase rate of Hypo was greater than that of Norm, although it was not significant. Carnosin concentration increased in both groups (p<0.05) but the increase was slightly greater in Hypo. These results suggest that high-intensity training in hypoxic condition may have improved muscle buffer capacity, power and endurance capacity of power.

## 要旨

本研究の目的は、低酸素環境下における短時間 高強度運動トレーニングが、ヒト骨格筋の水素イ オン  $(H^+)$  緩衝能力および高強度運動パフォー マンスに及ぼす影響について検討することであっ た.

活動的な男子大学生 12 人の被検者を 6 人ずつ常酸素群と低酸素群とに分け,それぞれに 30 秒間全力ペダリング運動を用いた週 2 回 8 週間の高強度トレーニングを行わせた。トレーニングの前後に,最大酸素摂取量,非代謝性  $CO_2$  排出量,大腿の筋横断面積,筋線維組成および筋カルノシン濃度を測定した.

8週間のトレーニング中,30秒間全力ペダリング時の最高パワーは,低酸素群においてのみ徐々に増加した。平均パワーは,両群ともに徐々に増加したが,その増加率は,低酸素群が常酸素群に比べて大きい傾向にあった。また,筋カルノシン濃度は,両群ともに有意に増加した。これらの結果は,低酸素環境下における高強度トレーニングが,筋緩衝能力を改善し,筋パワーおよび筋パワーの持続能力を向上させる可能性を示している。