## 運動負荷時の血圧応答を指標とした高血圧発症リスクの 評価とその実践的応用に関する研究

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## Clinical Utility of Exaggerated Blood Pressure Response to Exercise in Evaluating Risk of Future Hypertension in Normotensive Adults

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study was designed to clarify the relations of blood pressure (BP) response during exercise to the risk of future hypertension and to examine the effects of aerobic exercise on hypertensive risks in normotensive men with exaggerated BP response during exercise. The results obtained were as follows:

- 1) After the follow-up period of 7 years, new-onset hypertension was found in 114 out of a population-based sample of 726 middle-aged normotensive men. Kaplan-Meier survival estimates showed that the cumulative incidence of hypertension increased progressively with higher levels of BP responses during exercise (p<0.01). Cox proportional survival analysis revealed a significantly increased risk for developing hypertension associated with exaggerated BP response after multivariate adjustments for traditional risk factors (relative risk, 3.8; 95% confidence interval, 2.3-6.1).
- 2) Randomized controlled crossover trial in 35 sedentary normotensive men with exaggerated BP response to exercise demonstrated that a program of moderate aerobic exercise for 16 weeks significantly attenuated BP elevations during laboratory exercise stress test and daily physical activities which accompanied with the reductions in plasma norepinephrine

concentrations at rest and during exercise.

These results suggest that BP measurement during exercise among normotensive subjects is a valuable means of identifying subgroups which are more likely to develop hypertension. Additionally, regular physical activity interventions may be useful for lowering the risk of future hypertension in normotensive subjects with exaggerated BP response to exercise.

## 要旨

運動負荷に対する過剰な血圧反応が,正常血圧 者における将来の高血圧進展に対するリスクとど のように関係しているかをコホート研究によって 明らかにするとともに,過剰な血圧反応を示す症 例に対する運動療法が高血圧進展のリスク軽減に 対して有効であるかを介入研究によって検討し, 以下の結果を得た.

- 1) 正常血圧者726名からなる観察コホートを7年間追跡したところ,運動負荷に対する過剰な血圧反応は,安静時血圧を含むその他の交絡因子の多変量補正後も,将来の高血圧進展に影響を及ぼす重要な危険因子の一つであった.
- 2)過剰な血圧反応を示す症例35名に対して, 自転車エルゴメーターを用いて嫌気性代謝閾値に 相当する強度の運動を週3回,16週間施行したと ころ,日中活動時の血圧や運動負荷に対する血圧 反応性の低下,ならびに安静時および運動負荷後 における血漿ノルエピネフリン濃度の低下を認め た.

以上のことから,運動負荷時の血圧反応性を測定することは,正常血圧者における高血圧進展のリスクを判断するうえでも有効であると考えられた.また,運動負荷に対して過剰な血圧反応を示す症例における高血圧進展のリスク軽減に対して運動療法が有効であることが示唆された.