長期にわたる運動の実践が循環器系疾患者の 血液流動性に及ぼす影響

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The Influence of Long-term Exercise Training on Whole Blood Fluidity in Female Patients with Cardiovascular Disease

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to obtain information regarding the influence of long-term exercise training on whole blood fluidity for female patients with cardiovascular disease. Eighteen women served as subjects for this study. Of the 18 women, $10 (63.8 \pm 7.8 \text{ years})$ have continuously participated in our supervised aerobic plus strength training program for 5 to 10 years. The passage time of whole blood through artificial capillaries was measured by a novel

technique using a microfabricated parallel array of many identical capillary-size channels (width $7\mu\text{m}$, depth $4.5\mu\text{m}$, length $30\mu\text{m}$, and number 8736). Analyses of the data indicated that whole blood passage time ($33.8 \pm 4.0 \text{ sec}$) was significantly less in exercise group compared to the non-exercise group (n=8: 63.3 ± 8.0 years, 44.7 ± 6.8 sec). Furthermore, total cholesterol (TC: $201.0 \pm 28.4 \text{ mg/}d\ell$), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLC: $145.8 \pm 24.9 \text{ mg/}d\ell$), triglycerides (TG: $153.5 \pm 66.0 \text{ mg/}d\ell$), and the ratio of LDLC to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL /HDLC: 2.57 ± 0.46) for the exercise group were significantly better than the non-exercise group (TC: $234.1 \pm 34.8 \text{ mg/}d\ell$, LDLC: $145.8 \pm 24.9 \text{ mg/}d\ell$, TG: $153.5 \pm 66.0 \text{ mg/}d\ell$, LDLC/HDLC: 2.57 ± 0.46). When the subjects of the two groups were pooled, the correlation coefficients between whole blood passage time ($41.5 \pm 6.0 \text{ sec}$) and the number of leukocyte ($5988.9 \pm 2091.4/\mu\ell$), number of platelet ($24.9 \pm 7.1 \times 10^4/\mu\ell$), or LDHC/HDLC (2.54 ± 0.86) were statistically significant (r=0.68, r=0.54, and r=0.47, respectively). These results suggest that long-term exercise training may improve whole blood fluidity in women with cardiovascular disease as evidenced by reduced serum lipid, lipoprotein, and number of leukocyte and platelet activation.

要旨

本研究では、長期にわたる運動の実践が循環器 系疾患者の血液流動性に及ぼす影響を検討した. 対象者は、循環器系疾患女性18名であり、その うち10名(63.8±7.8歳)は筆者らが提供してき た運動プログラムに5~10年間参加してきた者で あった. 血液流動性は, 人工的な毛細血管モデル (流路深 4.5㎞, 流路深の中央部での流路幅 7㎞, 流路長 30㎞の微細な溝が 8736 本並列配置されて いるシリコン単結晶基板に光学研磨したガラス基 板を圧着させることにより生まれる流路)を全血 100 μℓ の血液が流れる時間と定義して検討した. 100 μℓ の血液通過時間は運動群で33.8 ± 4.0 秒, 非運動群 (n = 8:63.3 ± 8.0 歳) で44.7 ± 6.8 秒と 運動群で有意に速かった. また, 運動群のTC $(201.0 \pm 28.4 \text{ mg/}d\ell)$, LDLC (118.1 ± 27.0) $mg/d\ell$), TG $(75.0 \pm 24.9 \text{ mg/}d\ell)$, LDLC/HDLC (1.83 ± 0.65) は、非運動群(TC:234.1 ± 34.8 $mg/d\ell$, LDLC: $145.8 \pm 24.9 mg/d\ell$, TG:

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153.5 \pm 66.0 mg/ $d\ell$, LDLC/HDLC: 2.57 \pm 0.46) に比べて有意に良好であった.運動群と非運動群の全データについて,血液通過時間(41.5 \pm 6.0 秒)は白血球数(5988.9 \pm 2091.4/ $\mu\ell$),血小板数(24.9 \pm 7.1 π / $\mu\ell$),LDLC/HDLC(2.54 \pm 0.86)と有意に相関した(r = 0.68, r = 0.54, r = 0.47).以上のことから,循環系疾患者が長期にわたって運動を実践することで血液流動性が改善されることが明らかになった.血液流動性が改善される要因としては,血清脂質の改善,白血球の粘着性や血小板の活性化の抑制などが考えられた.