現代社会における若年スポーツ選手の 貧困な食生活の是正と練習効果向上のための 疲労の軽減を目的とした食事介入の効果判定

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The Effect of the Improvement of Poor Diet on Fatigue and Body Composition in Young Athletes after 16 Weeks Physical Training

by

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ABSTRACT

Recent Japanese young people do not care of their every day meals, however, they are interested in nutritional supplements at the same time. So do young athletes. Any kinds of nutritional supplements so called "for strengthening muscle, decreasing fat mass, increasing endurance power" et ct. are popular among young athletes.

If they obtain good nutritional information and dine properly, their fatigue will be able to decrease and muscle and bone mass increase after physical training.

We recruited 29 young American football players aged 27 ± 3.4 and investigated for 16 weeks from beginning of the season. They were divided into 2 groups; twenty subjects were given with proper nutritional information and also given with $500 \ m\ell$ /day of milk plus more $500 \ m\ell$ /day after physical training (dietary group), and the other 9 subjects were given none of the information or milk (control group). Their muscle, bone mass and bone

mineral density were measured by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). Fatigue was observed by POMS (profile of mood state) and "subjective fatigue" score by Japan Society for Occupational Health.

While body fat in the trunk and legs increased in the control group, muscle mass in the trunk was increased in the dietary group after 16 weeks of their training. Bone mass of the trunk and bone density in the lumber and femoral Ward's triangle was also increased in dietary group, while bone density in the femoral neck was increased in the control group. POMS fatigue and "subjective fatigue" symptoms scores of the dietary group were significantly decreased in 16 weeks after physical training, while these scores were not decreased in the control group.

Proper nutritional information and taking nutritional balanced food such as milk should increase lean body mass and decrease fatigue symptoms after physical training for 14 weeks.

要旨

最近の若年者の不適切な食生活やこれらに起因する身体および精神的不健康が問題視されている.若年スポーツ選手においても,同様に日常の食生活が軽視され,しかしながらパフォーマンスを向上させるための栄養剤やサプリメントに依存する傾向が強い.そこで今回,若年スポーツ選手を対象とし,食生活の改善が,練習トレーニングによる疲労の軽減,あるいは筋肉や骨量の増加に影響を及ぼすかどうか検討した.

対象者は社会人アメリカンフットボール選手 (27 ± 3.4歳) 29名.シーズン開始日から合同トレーニング16週の間,食生活改善を目的とし牛乳を毎日500㎡,トレーニング直後にさらに500㎡の牛乳を摂取し,食事指導も行う食事介入群(20名)と,牛乳摂取および食事指導のどちらも行わない対照群(9名)とに分け比較観察した.観察は2重エネルギーX線吸収法(DXA)法による身体部位別筋肉,脂肪,骨量および骨密度の測定,McNairらのPOMS(Profile of Mood State)評価や日本産業衛生学会の『自覚症状調べ』に基づく自覚疲労度の変動を検討した.

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運動トレーニング開始後16週で食事介入群,対照群とも体重,骨量が増加した.食事介入群では筋量(体幹部)の増加,対照群では体脂肪量(体幹部,脚部)の増加が認められた.また食事介入群ではトレーニング直後の自覚疲労において減少が認められたが,対照群では減少は観察されなかった.

以上のことから,若年スポーツ選手に対し栄養 指導および牛乳の摂取増加を行うことにより,運 動トレーニングによる自覚疲労の抑制,筋量や骨 量の増加が期待でき,食事改善による運動競技力 向上の可能性が示唆された.