運動時の温熱ストレスを軽減するための 冷却部位に関する基礎的研究

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Determination of Optimal Cooling Area of the Body Surface to Reduce Exercise-Heat Stress

by

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ABSTRACT

To determine the optimal cooling area of the body surface to reduce exercise-heat stress, the effects of various body surface areas being cooled by perfusion of a tube-lined suit (PTLS) on thermoregulatory responses was evaluated during exercise in a hot environment. Seven male subjects performed three sessions of 20-min cycle exercise at light intensity (250W/m^2) in a room maintained at 30 °C. The subjects were dressed in clothing with low moisture permeability (rain coat) over PTLS covering whole body surface except for the face, hands, and feet. Esophageal (Tes), deep thigh (Tcore) and mean skin temperature $(\overline{\text{Tsk}})$, heart rate (HR), skin blood flow (SkBF), thermal sensation (TS), and dehydration (DEH) were measured under six conditions under various body surface

cooling conditions; 1) whole body (WHO), 2) upper body (UP), 3) lower body (LOW), 4) lower body except lower leg (THI), 5) head and neck (HN), and 6) no body cooling (NO). Coolant temperature at the inlet was 20 °C for all conditions. The Tes, Tcore, and HR during exercise were significantly (p<0.01) higher in NO and HN, and SkBF and DEH were significantly (p<0.01) lower in WHO than in other conditions. However, there was a similar tendency in Tes between WHO, UP, THI, and LOW, and Tcore in UP was significantly (p<0.01) higher than that in WHO, THI, and LOW. In comparison with resting level, Tsk and TS significantly (p<0.01) rose in NO and HN, and fell in UP and WHO, but remained constant in THI and LOW during exercise. These results suggest that upper body surface cooling is able to maintain high Tcore while Tes, Tsk, and TS are as low as those with whole body cooling during exercise in a hot environment.

要 旨

本研究は運動時の温熱ストレス軽減のための最 適な冷却部位について検討するため, チューブ水 循環スーツ (以下PTLS) を用いて身体の各部位 を冷却した時の暑熱下 (30℃) 運動時における 体温調節反応を評価した. 男性7名の被験者は 手・足・顔以外全身を覆う PTLS の上に汗の蒸発 を防ぐレインコートを着用し,軽度負荷 (250W/m²) による20分間の自転車漕ぎ運動を3 回実施した. 食道温 (Tes), 大腿部深部温 (Tcore), 平均皮膚温(Tsk), 心拍数(HR), 皮 膚血流 (SkBF), 温冷感 (TS), 脱水量 (DEH) は身体各部位を冷却した6条件;1)全身(WHO), 2) 上半身 (UP), 3) 下半身 (LOW), 4) 下腿を 除く下半身 (THI), 5) 頭部・頚部 (HN), 6) 冷却なし(NO)について測定した. なお水の循 環温度は20℃とした. 運動時による Tes, Tcore, HRはNOとHNが他の条件に比較して有意 (p<0.01) に高く、SkBF と DEH は WHO が有意 (p<0.01) に低かった. しかし, WHO, UP, THI, LOWの Tes は同様の傾向を示し、UPのTcore は WHO, THI, LOWよりも有意 (p<0.01) に高かっ た. また Tsk と TS を安静時と比較すると, 運動

時において NO と HN は有意(p<0.01)に上昇し、WHO と UP では有意(p<0.01)に低下したが、THI と LOW には顕著な変動が見られなかった。以上の結果から、上半身冷却は運動時の Tes、 \overline{T} sk、TS を全身冷却と同様に低下させて、 Tcore を高く維持できることが示唆された。