スポーツ活動時における脱水の程度が 血栓形成に及ぼす影響

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Potential Role of Dehydration on Thrombogenic Processes during Exercise

by

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ABSTRACT

von Willebrand factor (VWF) is synthesized in vascular endothelial cells and released into the plasma as "unusually large" VWF multimers (UL-VWFM), which are degraded by VWF-CPase. Deficiency of VWF-CPase increases the plasma levels of UL-VWFM, which causes platelet clumping and finally leads to thrombus formation. Plasma VWF antigen (VWF:Ag) has been reported to increase during exercise, but the mechanism underlying this increase remains to be clarified. In this study, we have investigated the relationship between the severity of dehydration induced by sweating during exercise and the changes in plasma VWF levels after exercise. Plasma VWF:Ag

was significantly higher immediately (160 \pm 15%, p < 0.01) and 2 h after exercise $(146 \pm 15\%, p < 0.01)$ than the basal value before exercise $(101 \pm 8\%)$. Ristocetin cofactor (Rcof) was also higher immediately $(174 \pm 11\%, p < 0.001)$ and 2 h $(154 \pm$ 12%, p < 0.01) after exercise than the basal value (117 \pm 8%). Plasma VWF-CPase activity was unchanged immediately after exercise $(91 \pm 3\%)$ compared to the basal value $(91 \pm 4\%)$, but significantly decreased 2 h after exercise $(79 \pm 7\%)$. These findings indicate that the imbalance between the early increase in VWF:Ag after exercise and the subsequent decrease in VWF-CPase activity may reflect a predisposing state for the development of cardiovascular events, but conversely the decrease in VWF-CPase activity may play an important role in degrading large amounts of VWF produced and preventing the occurrence of cardiovascular events early after exercise. In addition, no significant correlation was found between various parameters including dehydration rate, heart rate, and maximal oxygen uptake to VWF:Ag and VWF-CPase activity immediately and 2 h after exercise. However, Rcof 2 hour after exercise tended to be positively correlated with the dehydration rate during exercise (p < 0.07), suggesting that severe dehydration might be related to the tendency toward thrombus formation.

要旨

von Willebrand factor (VWF) は血栓形成にお いて「分子糊」として作用し、運動時には増加す るが、その機序は未だ十分解明されていない。本 研究では、夏季の陸上中長距離練習(3時間)に 参加した12名を対象にして、スポーツ時の脱水 状態が VWF 産生に及ぼす影響を検討した. VWF 抗原量は、運動開始直前106±8 (SEM)%に比 し,運動終了直後160±15%,2時間後146± 15% と有意に増加した. VWF凝集能 (Rcof) も, 運動前117±8%に比し、運動直後174±11%、2 時間後154±12%と増加した. VWFを分解する 酵素 (VWF-CPase) 活性は, 運動直後90.6± 3.4% と運動前 91.0 ± 3.9% と変化なかったが、2 時間後には78.5±6.8%と有意に低下した.これ らの結果は、運動後早期には生体内は血栓を形成 し易い傾向にあるが、その後にみられる VWF-CPase活性の低下はこの向血栓性を回避するため

の生体の防御機構が作動した結果と推察される. 練習時の発汗量と水分補給量から求めた体重あたりの脱水率には大きな個人差 $(0.33\sim2.61\%)$ が観察された。また,運動直後,2時間後のVWF抗原量およびVWF-CPaseと練習時の体重当たりの脱水率を含めた各種パラメーター(練習時心拍数,最大酸素摂取量)との間には関連はみられなかった。しかし,運動2時間後のVWF凝集能は脱水率と正の相関傾向(p=0.07)にあったことから,脱水が進行した者ほど,VWF凝集能が亢進し向血栓に傾くことが示唆された。