日常における身体活動が高齢者の動脈硬化度に及ぼす影響

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Effect of Habitual Physical Activity on Arterial Distensibility in the Elderly

by

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ABSTRACT

Habitual physical activity is an important inhibitory factor on age-related decreases in arterial distensibility, but the arterial segments affected by the inhibitory effect, or effective amount and quality of physical activity have not been clarified. We investigated the effect of the amount and quality of physical activity on the distensibility of different segments of arteries in the elderly. Subjects were 162 free-living Japanese aged 65-86 years (71 men, 91 women). An accelerometer provided step count (year-averaged daily step count) and physical activity intensity (year-averaged duration of physical activity > 3 METs) data throughout each 24-h period for one year. At the end of the year, arterial stiffness was evaluated by measuring pulse wave velocity (PWV) in the heart-carotid, heart-brachial, heart-femoral, and femoral-ankle segments using an automatic device. Significant negative correlations

of the year-averaged daily step count and duration of physical activity > 3 METs with hfPWV were noted. These relationships were marked even though the influences of gender, age, and SBP were excluded. When the year-averaged daily step count and duration of physical activity > 3 METs were divided into quartile, and hfPWV was compared, hfPWV was significantly higher only in the lowest quartile group compared to the other 3 groups in both parameters. Habitual physical activity is an independent aortic sclerosis-determining factor, and decreases in physical activity promote aortic sclerosis, but the findings suggested that maintenance of physical activity at a certain level maintains aortic distensibility, and both the amount and intensity of physical activity are important.

要旨

習慣的な身体活動は加齢に伴う動脈伸展性の低 下抑制に重要な規定因子であるが,抑制効果を及 ぼす動脈部位,効果的な身体活動の量および質に ついては明らかにされていない. 本研究では、高 齢者における身体活動量および質が部位別動脈硬 化度に及ぼす効果について検討した. 65歳~86 歳までの高齢者162名 (男性71名,女性91名) を対象に、加速度計付体動計を1年間装着し、身 体活動量(1日当たりの平均歩数)および質 (3METs以上の平均活動時間)を算出した.動脈 硬化度の評価にはPWV法を用い、心臓一頸動脈 (hc), 心臓-大腿動脈 (hf), 心臓-上腕動脈 (hb), 大腿動脈―足首 (fa) 間の脈波速度 (pulse wave velocity: PWV) を測定した. その結果, 年間平均歩数および3METs以上の平均活動時間 はhfPWVとの間に有意な負の相関関係を示した. また、この関係は性、年齢、SBPの影響を除いて も顕著であった. さらに, 年間平均歩数および 3METs以上の平均活動時間を少ないほうから四 分位に分けhfPWVを比較すると、身体活動の 量・質ともに最も少ないグループのhfPWVのみ が他の3グループと比較して有意に高い値を示し た. したがって、高齢者における日常の身体活動

が動脈硬化抑制に及ぼす部位は、大動脈のような 弾性動脈で顕著であり、身体活動の低下は大動脈 硬化を進展させるが、一定の身体活動を確保する ことにより大動脈伸展性が保持され、その身体活 動は量・質の両者が重要である可能性が示唆され た.