## 発汗に依存しない熱中症予防を目的とした スポーツウェアの開発と検証

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## Effect of Ice Pack Cooling Wear to Prevention From Heat Stroke

by

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study investigated the effect of ice pack cooling on exercise-induced elevation of body temperature in warm and humid conditions.

Eight male subjects performed an exercise test in high temperature (35°C) and humid conditions (70%) at 70% maximal oxygen uptake ( $\dot{V}O_2$ max) for 10 minutes after 15 minutes resting and warming up for 5 minutes. After the exercise, subjects remained in these conditions for 30 minutes. Subjects were randomly assigned to groups with an ice pack or without an ice pack (non-ice pack) .

Body temperature in the rectum  $(T_{Re})$ , trunk skin  $(T_{Tr})$ , and axillary skin  $(T_{Ax})$ , and subjective feeling were measured during the experiments.  $T_{Tr}$  was the skin temperature around the ice pack and  $T_{AX}$  was that beneath the ice pack. Body weight was measured before and after the experiment.

 $T_{Re}$  was not different between groups, but  $T_{Tr}$  and  $T_{Ax}$  were significantly lower in the ice pack group those in the non-ice pack group until the end of the experiment (p<0.05)

. Body weight was significantly decreased after the experiment in both groups (p<0.05); however, this change was smaller in the ice pack group (p<0.05).

The changes of subjective feelings of sensory temperature and motivation were significantly different between the ice pack and non-ice pack groups (p<0.05).

This study suggests that wearing an ice pack decreases exercise-induced dehydration, which could contribute to prevention of heat stroke. In addition, the ice packs used in this study sustained the cooling effects for 60 minutes in a high temperature.

## 要旨

本研究では、発汗に依存しない熱中症の予防 のためのウェアの提案をすることを目的とした.

対象者は保冷剤を装着したウェアと非着用のウェアの2種類を無作為の順序で着用した.室温35℃,湿度70%の環境下で70%最大酸素摂取量の運動を実施した.運動時間は10分間とし、その後30分間を同環境で安静に過ごした.試験中に直腸温,腋下皮膚温(保冷剤の直下),腹部皮膚温(保冷剤の無い部分),試験前後に体重と感覚尺度の評価を行った.

測定中の直腸温の変化に両群で差は認められなかったが、腋下と腹部の皮膚温はクールパック装着後に低下し、試験終了時まで低値であった(p<0.05). 試験前後で両群ともに体重は減少したが(p<0.05). その減少幅はクールパック群が有意に小さかった(p<0.05). また「体感温度」と「集中力・意欲の低下」に試験間で差を認めた(p<0.05).

本研究はクールパックの装着により、身体の 脱水を抑制しながらも、パック非着用時と同程 度の体温上昇におさめることができることを示 した。