血流制限を併用した筋力トレーニング 性差を考慮した至適プロトコールの確立

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Resistance Training with Blood Flow Restriction: Adjusting the Method for Gender Difference

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ABSTRACT

Background and Purpose: Skeletal muscle bulk is becoming an important therapeutic target in medicine. In order to increase muscle mass, however, intensive mechanical stress must be applied to the muscles, and such stress is often accompanied by orthopedic and cardiovascular problems. Resistance exercise with blood flow restriction (BFR) is a new training method providing significant training effects

despite the use of low-intensity load. We observed that blood flow restriction (BFR) remarkably enhanced muscular metabolic stress in resistance exercise, although there was a wide range of individual differences in the responses. It is possible that these differences could be due to gender difference in muscular physiological characteristics. Therefore, we compared intramuscular metabolic stress during low-intensity resistance exercise with BFR between men and women. Methods: Twenty-six age-matched men $(n=13, 22\pm 4 \text{ yrs})$ and women $(n=13, 21\pm 4 \text{ yrs})$ were recruited and performed unilateral plantar-flexion (30 repetitions/min for 2 min) The exercise protocols were as follows: low-intensity exercise (L) with 20% of one repetition maximum (1-RM) L with BFR, and high-intensity of 65% 1-RM without BFR (H) BFR was applied by 130% of the subject's resting blood pressure. We added the three protocols of 30, 40% 1-RM with BFR and 20% 1-RM with high BFR at 200 mmHg to determine an optimal protocol. Muscular metabolic stress, defined as phosphocreatine and intramuscular pH decrease were evaluated by using ³¹P-magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Results and Discussion: Metabolic stresses were statistically similar between men and women in all protocols. Compared with L, metabolic stresses were enhanced similarly by BFR (L-BFR) in men and women, while those did not reach the levels in H. By increasing intensity to greater than 30% 1-RM, the metabolic stresses reached to those in H. Conclusions: Effects of resistance exercise with BFR on muscular stress might be similar in men and women. Optimal muscular stress in BFR exercise could be achieved by increasing mechanical intensity to 30%1-RM or greater especially in women.

要旨

骨格筋量および筋力が、生命予後や疾患予後に影響を与えることが疫学的に証明され、それらを向上させるレジスタンス運動の重要性が注目されている。しかしながら、通常のレジスタンス運動には、高強度負荷が必要なため、高齢者、有疾病者および女性においては、運動器損傷や心血管系への過負荷を来す危険性から臨床的に困難なことが多い。一方、近年の研究において血流制限の併用により、低強度負荷を用いた少スタンス運動においても、高強度負荷を用いた場合に匹敵する効果が得られることが報告された。本研究では、運動中の筋内代謝的ストレスの測定により、この新しいトレーニング

方法の女性における有効性を検討した. その結果, 従来の高強度負荷を用いたレジスタンス運動では, 女性の筋負荷がやや軽い傾向があるのに対し, 血流制限ではその差は小さい傾向があり, 血流制限の併用は, 女性においてより有用である可能性が示唆された. しかしながら, 男女ともに推奨されている方法では筋への負荷は, 高強度と同等には達していなかった. 方法の最適化については, 男女とも血流制限圧を上昇させるより, 負荷量を増加することで, 高強度負荷に匹敵する筋内代謝的ストレスが得られることが示された.