## 中高年者の脳萎縮を抑制する日常歩行量の解明 ~地域からの無作為抽出者を対象とした大規模縦断研究~

独立行政法人国立長寿<br/>医療研究センター幸篤武(共同研究者)同森あさか同李成詰愛知淑徳大学<br/>独立行政法人国立長寿<br/>医療研究センター安藤富士子下方浩史

The Association between Daily Physical Activity Levels and Brain Atrophy Progression in Middle-aged and Elderly Japanese

by

Atsumu Yuki, Asaka Mori,
Lee SungChul, Hiroshi Shimokata
National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology
Fujiko Ando
Aichi Shukutoku University

## ABSTRACT

Brain structural atrophy is associated with impairment in learning function and cognitive function. The purpose of this study was to determine whether daily physical activity prevents age-related brain atrophy progression.

The subjects were 381 males and 393 females who had participated in both the baseline and follow-up examinations (mean duration, 8.2 years). Magnetic resonance imaging of the frontal and temporal lobes was performed at the time of the baseline and follow-up surveys. The number of steps of the subjects was recorded at baseline with uniaxial accelerometry sensors. Multiple logistic regression models were fit to

determine the association between number of steps variables and frontal and temporal lobe atrophy progression while controlling for possible confounders.

In males, the odds ratio of frontal lobe atrophy progression was increased by 1.480 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.007-2.175)-fold for every 3,000 decrease in the number of steps. The odds ratio of frontal lobe atrophy progression for the fifth quintile compared to the first quintile in the number of steps was 3.651 (95% CI, 1.304-10.219). There were no significant differences between frontal lobe atrophy progression and the number of steps in females. There were also no significant differences between temporal lobe atrophy progression and the number of steps in males and females.

The results indicate that physical activity is significant predictors of frontal lobe atrophy progression over an 8-year period. Promoting participation in activities may be beneficial for attenuating age-related frontal lobe atrophy and for preventing dementia.

## 要旨

地域から無作為抽出された中高年者を対象に, 日常歩行量が脳萎縮進行に与える影響を検討した.

対象者は「国立長寿医療研究センター・老化に関する長期縦断疫学研究」第2次調査と8年後に実施された第6次調査の両方に参加した,50~79歳の男性381名,女性393名とした.8年間における前頭葉及び側頭葉萎縮の進行状況を,MRI画像より評価した.第2次調査時における歩行量調査を基に,脳萎縮進行を防ぐ歩行量閾値について,ロジスティック回帰分析により検討した.

男性において、歩行量が3,000歩ずつ減少した際の前頭葉萎縮進行のオッズ比は1.480 (95%信頼区間,1.007 - 2.175)であった。また歩行量を5分位とした際の、第5分位に対する第1分位の前頭葉萎縮進行のオッズ比は3.651 (95%信頼区間,1.304-10.219)であった。女性では前頭葉萎縮進行と歩行量との間に関連を認めなかった。側頭葉萎縮進行は、男女ともに歩行量との関連を認めなかった。

中高年男性では、前頭葉萎縮進行を予防する ために、一日あたり 5,800 歩以上の歩行量を維持 する必要性が示唆された。