非運動時に血流制限を施行したレジスタンス運動の有効性の検証

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Resistance Training with Blood Flow Restriction: Optimization in Women

by

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ABSTRACT

In recent years it has been reported that increases in muscle size and strength equivalent to those with high intensity load can be achieved even with low intensity loads (20–40% of 1 RM) using blood flow restriction (BFR) together with resistance training. The resistance training with BFR generally consists of multiple sets, during which the exercise protocol is for continuous BFR during exercise and rest. However, there is also a possibility that continuous BFR will markedly increase cardiovascular stress. There are also reports showing a very high rating of perceived exertion (RPE). However, they can be mitigated by performing this exercise intermittently, such as

by releasing the BFR during the exercise period or rest period. The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of intermittent BFR during low-intensity resistance exercise. Seven healthy men were recruited and performed 3 sets of low-intensity (20% of one repetition maximum, 1-RM) unilateral plantar-flexion (30 repetitions/min for 2 min) with 1-min resting interval. The exercise protocols were as follows: natural blood flow, BFR during rest periods, BFR during exercise periods, and continuous BFR during both exercise and rest periods. BFR was applied by 130% of the subject's resting blood pressure. Muscular metabolic stress, defined as phosphocreatine and intramuscular pH decrease by using ³¹P-magnetic resonance spectroscopy. The intramuscular metabolic stress is significantly increased with continuous BFR compared with intermittent BFR in the exercise and rest periods. Intermittent BFR reduced subjects' RPE but could not raise metabolic stress to a level at which a sufficient training effect was obtained in previous intervention studies we conducted. In a comparison of the two methods of intermittent BFR, the metabolic load was equivalent with BFR in either the exercise or rest period.

要旨

近年, 血流制限の併用により, 低強度負荷を用 いたレジ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. しかしながら, この方法は一般的に複数 セットで施行され. 血流制限は運動時および運動 休止時(非運動時)にも継続されるため、被験者 の苦痛は無視できない. 血流制限を間欠的に施行 することで、苦痛は軽減可能と考えられるが、有 効性が低下する懸念がある. 本研究では、複数セッ トのレジスタンス運動において間欠的に血流制限 を施行する方法の有効性を磁気共鳴分光法により 測定した骨格筋内代謝的負荷(筋内クレアチンリ ン酸および pH の低下度) により検討した. 仰臥 位右足関節底屈運動を1分間(30回/分),3セッ ト行い、セット間1分間の休息期を計2回とし、 20%1RM(血流制限なし), 20%1RM+休息期(非 運動時) 血流制限, 20% 1 RM + 運動時血流制限, 20% 1 RM + 継続的血流制限, の4つの条件で施

行し、代謝的負荷を比較した.

その結果、間欠的に血流を制限した休息期(非運動時)血流制限および運動期血流制限において、非血流制限に比較し、代謝的負荷は有意に増強していた。間欠的条件間の比較では、休息期では休息期血流制限において、運動期では運動期血流制限において、有意に代謝的負荷が上回っていたが、最終セット終了時では、有意差はなく、少なくても同等の効果があることが示唆された。しかしながら、いずれの間欠的血流制限においても、継続的血流制限に比し、筋への負荷が十分ではなく、今後、有効なプロトコールを再検討するための研究が必要であると思われた。