登山行動中の血行動態の解明 一マルチセンサー自由行動下 24 時間血圧計を用いた計測―

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Measurement of Hemodynamics During Mountaineering by Multi-Sensor Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring Device

by

Takahiro Komori, Satoshi Hoshide

Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Department of Medicine,

Jichi Medical University School of Medicine

Hidenori Kanazawa

Department of Radiology,

Jichi Medical University School of Medicine

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to clarify the blood pressure (BP) and physiological response during mountain climbing and stay in high altitude. Six healthy adults climbed Mt. Fuji with measuring blood pressure by multi-sensor ambulatory blood pressure monitoring device. Pulse oximetry was performed during sleep in the research station at the summit of Mt. Fuji. BP during mountain climbing was higher than BP in daily life (24-hour systolic BP: 117.8 ± 5.4 mmHg vs 111.4 ± 5.8 mmHg, p=0.04. awake systolic BP: 123.4 ± 6.9 mmHg vs 115.2 ± 7.2 mmHg, p=0.03). Awake systolic BP during mountain climbing was correlated with physical activity (R=0.87, p<0.05). In addition, one subject with acute mountain sickness (AMS) showed abnormal

circadian BP rhythm. The present study showed that BP during mountain climbing was associated with physical activity, and abnormal circadian BP rhythm may occur in AMS. We should pay attention with BP elevation and abnormal circadian BP rhythm during mountain climbing in high altitude.

要旨

本研究は、健常人を対象に登山行動中および短 期間の高所滞在中の血圧、低酸素に関連した生理 的反応を明らかにすることを目的として研究を 行った. 健常人6名にマルチセンサー自由行動下 血圧計を装着し、富士登山を行い、山頂に宿泊し て下山した. この期間血圧測定を行い. 夜間には 酸素飽和度測定を行った. 富士登山中の血圧値 は日常生活中に比べて高値であり(富士登山 vs 日常生活 24 時間収縮期血圧 117.8 ± 5.4 mmHg vs 111.4 ± 5.8 mmHg, p=0.04, 覚醒時収縮期血圧 123.4 ± 6.9 mmHg vs 115.2 ± 7.2 mmHg, p=0.03), 登山中の覚醒時収縮期血圧値と関連する因子は活 動量であった (R=0.87, p<0.05). また, 急性高山 病を発症した被験者には、血圧日内変動異常が認 められた. 登山行動中の血圧値は活動量と関連す ることが明らかになった。 高山病時には血圧日内 変動異常が生じる可能性が示唆された. 登山行動 は血圧上昇が生じ、高山病発症時には血圧変動異 常も生じる可能性があり、注意を要すると考えら れた.