BMRT スロー法による健康増進への取り組み

 順天堂大学大学院
 中 潟
 崇

 (共同研究者) 医薬基盤健康栄養研究所
 山 田 陽 介

順天堂大学 内藤久士

Implications for Exercise Prescription and Health Promotion Using Body
Mass Resistance Training with Slow Movement

by

Nakagata Takashi

Sportology Center,

Juntendo University Graduate School of Medicine

Yosuke Yamada

National Institute of Health and Nutrition,

National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition

Hisashi Naito

Graduate School of Health and Sports Science,

Juntendo University

ABSTRACT

[Background] The benefit of body weight resistance exercise with slow movement (BWRE-slow) for muscle function is well-documented, but not for energy metabolism. We aimed to examine physiological responses (e.g., energy expenditure (EE),

respiratory exchange ratio (RER), and blood lactate (La)) during and after BWRE-slow compared with EE-matched treadmill walking (TW).

[Methods] Eight healthy young men $(23.4 \pm 1.8 \text{years} \text{ old}, 171.2 \pm 6.2 \text{cm}, 63.0 \pm 4.8 \text{kg})$ performed Squat, Push-up, Lunge, Heel-raise, Hip-lift, and Crunch exercises with BWRE-slow modality: Both the concentric and eccentric phase were set to 3sec. A total of 3 sets (10 repetitions) with 30 sec rest between sets were performed for each exercise (26.5 min). On another day, subjects walked on a treadmill for 26.5 min during which EE during exercise was matched to that of BWRE-slow with the researcher controlling the treadmill speed manually.

[Results] The time course changes of EE and RER were measured. The EE during exercise for BWRE-slow $(92.6\pm16.0~\text{kcal}\ \text{for}\ 26.5\text{min})$ was not significantly different from the EE during exercise for TW $(95.5\pm14.1\text{kcal}, P=0.36)$. BWRE-slow elicited greater recovery EE $(40.55\pm3.88\text{kcal}\ \text{for}\ 30\text{-min})$ than TW $(37.61\pm3.19\text{kcal}, P=0.029)$. RER was significantly higher in BWRE-slow during and 0-5min after exercise, but became significantly lower during 25-30min after exercise, suggesting greater lipid oxidation was induced about 30-min after exercise in BWRE-slow compared with TW.

[Conclusion] We also indicated BWRE-slow has 3.1METs in average which is categorized into moderate-intensity physical activity.

要旨

【背景】自体重スローレジスタンス運動(Body Weight Resistance Exercise with slow movement, BWRE-slow)は筋力や筋機能の向上に効果的であることは報告されているが、エネルギー代謝やエネルギー消費量に関しては検討されていない。本研究は BWRT-slow 中および終了後 30 分間のエネルギー消費量、呼吸交換比、心拍数、乳酸濃度を、運動中のエネルギー消費量を同等に揃えたウォーキングと比較することとした。

【方法】8名の若年男性(23.4±1.8歳,171.2±6.2cm,63.0±4.8kg)は、スクワット、プッシュアップ、ランジ、ヒールレイズ、ヒップリフト、腹筋の6種目を上記の順番に3セットずつ実施した、実施速度は挙上・降下ともに3秒(往復6秒)とし、1セット10回、セット間休息を30秒とし、合計3デサントスポーツ科学 Vol.40

セットずつ実施した(合計 26 分 30 秒).別日に運動時間,運動中のエネルギー消費量を BERT-slow と同等に揃えたトレッドミルウォーキング(TW)を実施した.

【結果】BWRT-slow は平均 3.1 メッツで、運動中のエネルギー消費量は条件間に差を認めなかった(BWRT-slow; 92.6 ± 16.0, TW; 95.5 ± 14.1kcal, P=0.36). 運動後 30 分間のエネルギー消費量はBWRT-slowがTWよりも有意に高かった(40.55 ± 3.88kcal for 30-min) than TW (37.61 ± 3.19kcal, P=0.029). 運動終了直後(0-5 分)の呼吸交換比は、BWRT-slowがTWよりも有意に高かったが、運動後 30 分間の終盤(25-30 分)においてはTWよりも有意に低く、エネルギー基質として脂質酸化量が高かった.

【結論】若年男性において BWRT-slow は平均 3.1 メッツの中等度強度に相当する身体活動であるこ とを示した.