激しい運動はビタミンDの消費を促進するか? -アスリートのビタミンD補給の必要性-

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Does Intense Exercise Necessitate Vitamin D Supplementation in Athletes?

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ABSTRACT

High intensity exercise has been reported to induce increases in systemic parathyroid hormone (PTH) levels. PTH is involved in the conversion of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25 (OH) D) to 1 alpha, 25-hydroxyvitamin D₃ (1 α , 25 (OH) $_2$ D₃); thus, 25 (OH) D levels may potentially decrease through conversion to 1 α , 25 (OH) $_2$ D₃ following exercise induced increase in PTH levels. The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of differences in exercise volume on 25 (OH) D levels and bone mass. Seven-week-old female C57/BL6j mice were divided into three groups: sedentary (CON, n = 5), exercise once a day (EX-1, n = 5), and exercise three times a day (EX-3, n = 5). The exercise groups were subjected to 30 minutes of treadmill running at 12 m/min on a 5° incline; animals exercised 5 days a week for 4 weeks. Following the final exercise session of week 4, serum PTH levels had significantly increased in the EX-3 group compared with the CON group (p < 0.05). At the same time point, the number of mice where no serum 25 (OH) D could be detected were 50% in the EX-3 group. Muscle wet weight was increased in the EX-3 group compared with the CON group (p < 0.05). Bone mineral density (BMD) was increased in the EX-3 group

compared with both the CON (p < 0.05) and EX-1 groups (p < 0.05). This study was suggest that increased exercise volume has the potential to decrease 25 (OH) D levels, although it was seen to be increased in muscle wet weight and BMD. Therefore, we conclude that athletes with intense training regimens should consume diets rich in vitamin D.

要旨

強度の高い運動は、副甲状腺ホルモン (PTH) の循環レベルを増加させる. PTH は25 水酸化ビ タミン D [25(OH)D] を活性型ビタミン D [1 α , 25(OH)₂D₃] へ変換する作用を有する. そのた め、25(OH)Dは、運動による PTH の増加により $1a, 25(OH)_2D_3$ への変換が促進されることで血 中レベルが低下する可能性が考えられる. 本研究 では、異なる運動量に伴う PTH の増加量の違い が25(OH)D濃度及び骨量に与える影響を検討し た. 7週齢の C57/BL6j 雌マウスを安静群 (CON), 1日1回運動群 (EX-1), 1日3回運動群 (EX-3) の3群(各群 n = 5) に分けた. 運動群は速度 12 m/min. 傾斜 5 度、30 分間のトレッドミル運動を 週5日,計4週間実施した.4週間の運動終了後, 血清 PTH 濃度は CON と比較して EX-3 で有意に 増加した (p < 0.05). 血清 25(OH)D 濃度は検出 できなかったマウスが EX-3 で 50% 認められた. 筋湿重量と骨密度 (BMD) は、CON および EX-1 と比較して、EX-3で有意な増加が認められた. 以上のことから、運動量の増加は、筋量や骨量を 増加に有効であるが、PTH の増加に伴い 25(OH) D濃度を低下させる可能性が考えられた. 従って. 激しい運動トレーニングを行うアスリートは、ビ タミン D が豊富な食品等を積極的に摂る必要が あるだろう.