化繊過敏者に対する弱酸性ポリエステル繊維着用による 抗かゆみ効果がもたらす深い睡眠効果の評価

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Evaluation of Sleep Depth of Anti-Itching Effect by Weak-acidic Clothing Materials for Chemical Fiber Sensitive Patients.

by

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ABSTRACT

One-third of the Japanese is dissatisfied with the quality of sleep. One of the factors that hinder the quality of sleep depth is the influence of temperature and humidity in-bed, which rises due to body temperature during bedtime. The purpose of this study was to investigate indoor temperature/humidity that provides a comfortable in-bed environment and was to investigate sleep quality between regular polyester (RP) and weaken acid polyester (WP) of sleepwear. A pilot study was conducted in 10 healthy

volunteers who recruited students at the Matsumoto University. Temperature/humidity in-bed was measured using portable temperature and humidity data logger. Three-room temperature $(10, 20, 30^{\circ}\text{C})$ and two fabric (feather, cotton) were conducted.

Another study was conducted in 3 patients who complained of skin itching. Participants with a finger ring sleep monitor put on RP or WP during in bed. Sleep quality was assessed using the OSA sleep inventory MA version (OSA-MA), the Japanese version of the Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS), the itch VAS score during nighttime.

There was no difference in the time to reach 31° C in the bed among three room temperature. At the wrists and ankles of more than 50% of participants, the temperature in the bed did not exceed 31° C. Relative humidity showed less than 45% after 30 min in the participants. Dryness condition considered inducible itching to human skin.

There was no difference between RP and WP of sleepwear in OSA-MA, AIS, VAS and sleep depth, however, individual cases seemed to be improved in the WP.

Thus, WP of sleepwear might improve sleep quality during bedtime.

要旨

日本人の3人に一人は睡眠で休養がとれていな いと感じている. 質の良い深い睡眠確保を妨げる 要因のひとつとして、就寝時の体温により上昇す るベッド内温度や湿度の影響がある. 本研究で は、快適な睡眠がとれるベッド内の温度である 31-36℃, 湿度 50-60% にすばやく達する室内環境 や寝具素材について明らかにすること、弱酸性ポ リエステル製ナイトウエアが、睡眠の質を改善す ることを検討することである. 被験者10人の布 団内部温度が快適とされる31℃に到達する時間 は,室内温度(10,20,30℃)と寝具素材(羽毛, コットンキルト)の組み合わせのいずれにおいて も有意な差は認められなかった. 従って, 室内温 度の影響を受けずに睡眠実験の検討が可能である ことが示された. 睡眠実験では、3人のアトピー 性皮膚炎患者において, 主観的睡眠感, 昨夜のか ゆみのいずれにも有意な差は認められなかった. しかし、個別の case では、これらが改善された

と思われる case も認められた. 今後の課題として、ナイトウエアに過敏の case 数を増やすこと、研究のエビデンスレベルを上げることが重要である.