疲労およびオーバートレーニング症候群の 評価方法に関する研究 -心電図周波数解析を活用した新たな評価方法の検討-

Estimation of Training Fatigue and Overtraining:

Examination of a New Method Using Electrocardiogram Frequency Analysis

by

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ABSTRACT

The autonomic nervous component obtained from heart rate variability can potentially be used to estimate overtraining. However, no method has been established to estimate temporary training fatigue using heart rate variability. We examined whether the autonomic nervous component response for exercise load can estimate temporary training fatigue. Five participants (age: 21.2 ± 0.8 yrs; height: 174.6 ± 2.5 cm; weight: 62.5 ± 6.0 kg; maximal oxygen uptake [$\dot{V}O_2$ max]: 44.5 ± 5.8 ml/kg/min) completed sprint training for 5 days at 70% of each participant's maximum sprint speed. Heart rate variability was measured during exercise load at the lactate threshold for 5 min

using an electrocardiogram before and after training for 5 days. Heart rate variability was automatically translated into the autonomic nervous component using automatic frequency analysis (low-frequency power [LF], high-frequency power [HF], LF/HF). Feelings of fatigue were measured using the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) after exercise load before and after sprint training for 5 days. Feelings of fatigue after exercise load increased after training compared with that before training (p<0.05). Moreover, feeling fatigued was correlated with a decreased LF component during exercise load (reflecting sympathetic nervous and parasympathetic nervous activities; r=-0.988, p<0.05). HF (parasympathetic nervous activity) and LF/HF (sympathetic nervous activity) during exercise load were not correlated with feeling fatigued after exercise load (HF: r=-0.082, p=0.895; LF/HF: r=-0.424, p=0.477). The autonomic nervous component (LF) response for exercise load can potentially be used to estimate temporary training fatigue.

要旨

アスリートにおいてオーバートレーニング症候群の発症は未然に防ぐことが重要であるが,一時的な疲労状態を評価するための有効な方法は確立されていない. そこで本研究では5日間のトレーニングを実施し,乳酸閾値強度の運動負荷によって起こる心拍変動の自律神経成分の応答から一時的なトレーニング疲労を評価できるかどうかを明

らかにすることを目的とした.

乳酸閾値強度の運動負荷を5分間行った後の疲労感・倦怠感は5日間のトレーニング前と比較してトレーニング後に有意に上昇した(p<0.05). さらに、運動負荷後の疲労感・倦怠感と運動負荷による自律神経成分の応答との関係性を検証したところ、運動負荷後の疲労感・倦怠感と運動負荷による自律神経成分(交感神経および副交感神経を反映する低周波成分)の反応量との間に有意な負の相関関係が認められた(r=-0.988, p=0.002 [6日目]).

したがって,運動負荷による自律神経成分の応答から一時的なトレーニング疲労を評価できるこ

とが示唆された.