Perfusing a Tube-Lined Suits のスポーツ現場 応用に関する基礎的研究

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Perfusing a Tube-Lined Suits: Determination of an Optimal Perfused Water Temperature and its Application to Sports Activities

by

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ABSTRACT

To investigate the effects of clothing on thermoregulation, we analyzed the differences in temperature response between perfusing a tube-lined suits (PTLS) and fencing uniforms (FUT) during exercise in a hot environment, and determined an optimal

perfused water temperature in PTLS. Seven male subjects performed three session of 20min cycle exercise at light intensity (250W/m²) in a room maintained at 28 °C (wetbulb globe temperature, WBGT). Esophageal (T_{es}) and mean skin temperature (T_{sk}) , heart rate (HR), cardiac output (\dot{Q}), oxygen uptake (\dot{V}_{O_2}), thermal sensation (TS), and dehydration (DEH) were measured under four conditions, with two sets of clothing, FUT and PTLS perfused water at 14 (PT14), 20 (PT20), and 26 (PT26) $^{\circ}$ C. The T_{es} during exercise was significantly (p<0.01) higher in FUT than in other conditions. However, there was no significant difference in T_{es} between PT14, 20, and 26. The T_{sk} significantly (p<0.01) rose in FUT, and fell in PT14 \sim 26 according to the falling water temperature perfused in PTLS. The HR, TS and DEH were significantly (p<0.01) higher in FUT than in other conditions, and also significantly (p<0.01) higher in PT26 than in PT14 and 20 while these values were similar between PT14 and 20. The Q and V_{O2} during exercise showed no significant difference between the four conditions. These results show that perfusing water at 20 °C in PTLS was the most effective in cooling body temperature during light exercise in a hot environment. Thus, PTLS would be useful for athletes to prevent heat disorders during sports activities in heat.

要旨

本研究は体温調節に与える着衣の影響を調査するため、perfusing a tube-lined suits (PTLS) とフェンシングユニフォーム(FUT)の高温環境下運動時の体温反応の差異を分析し、PTLS に環流する水の至適温度を決定した。男性7名の被験者はWBGT(wet-bulb globe temperature):28℃に設定した室内にて軽度負荷(250W/m²)による20分間の自転車漕ぎ運動を3回実施した。食道温 (T_{es}) ,平均皮膚温 (T_{sk}) ,心拍数(HR),心拍出量 (\dot{Q}) ,酸素摂取量 (\dot{V}_{O_2}) ,温冷感(TS),脱水量(DEH) は (\dot{Q}) FUT着用時,およびPTLSを着用し (\dot{Q}) 14℃ (\dot{Q}) 16℃ (\dot{Q}) 170 (\dot{Q}) 16℃ $(\dot$

PT14、PT20、PT26による T_{es} には各条件間に有意差は認められなかった。FUTの T_{sk} は有意 (p<0.01)に上昇し、PT14~26では循環温度の低下に伴って有意 (p<0.01)に低下した。HR、TS、DEHについて、FUTは他の条件に比較して有意 (p<0.01)に高く、またPT26はPT14とPT20に比較して有意 (p<0.01)に高かったが、PT14とPT20は類似していた。 \dot{Q} と \dot{V}_{O2} は4条件間に有意差は認められなかった。これらの結果は、高温環境下で軽度負荷による運動をPTLSを着用して実施した場合、20 C の水を循環させると最も効果的に体温を冷却していることを示す。このように、PTLS は高温環境でのスポーツ活動時に競技者の暑熱障害発生を予防するために有用であるう。