## 低酸素環境を利用したトレーニングの 繰り返し効果とストレス応答

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## Effect of Repeated Intermittent Normobaric Hypoxia on Exercise Performance and Stress Response

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of repeated intermittent normobaric hypoxia on exercise performance and stress response. Twelve-male collegeate long distance runners and triathlets were divided into a normoxic (N, n=6) or a hypoxic group [two 7-night blocks of hypoxia, interspersed with 7-nights of normoxia (H, n=6)]. H group subjects stayed in a normobaric hypoxic room  $(15.4\% \ O_2; 2500m)$  in a for 10-12h a day at night. During the experimental period, subjects were undergone the submaximal treadmill running and hematological tests. Submaximal running efficiency was measured at the intensities of 50% and 80% of  $\dot{V}_{O_2max}$  predetermined during baseline test. Also, resting erythrocyte parameters, white blood cell subsets and stress hormones were measured before (pre) and 1st, 3rd and 7th day at each series. Erythrocyte was stimulated by hypoxia. RBC, Hb and Hct were not significantly changed by hypoxia. After

experimental period, exercise efficiency of H group was not significantly improved by repeated LHTL, but blood lactate concentration at both intensities was tendency to decrease from the pre-values in H group. WBC subsets and epinephrine and norepinephrine as stress hormone were increased by hypoxia. From these results, it was concluded that repeated intermittent normobaric hypoxia was stimulate the erythrocyte, but did not enough to improve to the exercise efficiency. Also, Stress responses as WBC subsets and stress hormone may be relate the improvement of submaximal exercise efficiency in athletes.

## 要旨

ス応答と関連がある可能性が示された.

大学の陸上競技長距離選手およびトライアスロン選手の12名を対象に7日間の常圧低酸素環境への間欠的滞在(LHTL)の繰り返しが運動効率およびストレス応答に及ぼす影響について検討した.

被験者は高度 2,500m 相当(15.4%  $O_2$ )の低酸素室に 1 日 10-12 時間ずつ 7 日間にわたって滞在することを,1週間のインターバルを挟んで 2 回行い,トレーニングは平地で行う低酸素(Hypoxia; H)群とコントロール(Normoxia; N)群とに等分した.実験期間中,血液性状,および 50% および 80%  $\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{O_2\text{max}}$  強度での最大下負荷テストを実施した.

H群はLHTLによってエリスロポイエチン (EPO) および網状赤血球数 (Ret) の有意な増加を認めたが、赤血球数 (RBC) やヘモグロビン濃度 (Hb) 等の有意な増加は認められなかった。最大下負荷テストにおいてはLHTL後の運動効率に改善が見られなかったが、血中乳酸濃度 (La)が低下する傾向となった。LHTL中の白血球分画およびストレスホルモンは有意ではないものの緩やかな増加傾向となった。

以上の結果から、LHTLの繰り返しは赤血球生成を刺激する。また、運動効率の有意な改善はみとめられなかったものの、LHTL後の運動パフォーマンスには、LHTL中の低酸素に対するストレ