大学生男子長距離ランナーおよび投擲競技者におけるMale Athlete Triadの現状

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【目的】

本研究は、大学生男子長距離ランナーおよび投擲競技者におけるMale Athlete Triadの現状を明らかにすることを目的とした。

【方法】

被験者は18歳以上23歳未満のスポーツ系大学陸上競技部に所属し、専門的なトレーニングをしている長距離ランナー(長距離)20名と、投擲競技者(投擲)15名の計35名であった。被験者は、早朝空腹時に二重エネルギーX線吸収測定法(DEXA)を用いて体組成と骨の状態を測定した。そして得られたデータからMATリスク評価をおこなった。また、同タイミングで血液検査とMATに関するアンケートおよび直近3日間の食事調査を行った。

【結果】

長距離は投擲に比べ骨量、骨密度、Zスコア、ヘモグロビン、フェリチンおよびT3が有意に低値であり、TRACP5Bが有意に高値であった。MATの中および高リスクの割合は、全体で51.4%、長距離60%および投擲40%であり、MATの危険が高いことがうかがえた。また、テストステロンは体重1kgあたりの炭水化物量、利用可能エネルギーはヘモグロビン、骨密度およびZスコアと有意な相関がみられた。さらに、過去6ヶ月の疲労骨折がある群はない群に比べ、骨量、炭水化物摂取量およびインスリンが有意に低値であった。

【結論】

大学生男子長距離ランナーおよび投擲競技者はMATのリスクが高かった。特に長距離ランナーは炭水化物摂取量を増やし利用可能エネルギーを高めることで、テストステロンおよび骨強度の増加に繋がり、MATを予防になることが示唆された。

Current Status of the Male Athlete Triad in College Male Long-Distance Runners and Throwers

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[Purpose]

The purpose of this study was to determine the current status of the Male Athlete Triad in college male long-distance runners and throwers.

[Methods]

The subjects were 35 competitors comprising 20 long-distance runners (long-distance) and 15 throwing competitors (throwers), all of whom were between 18 and 23 years of age and were members of a sports-related college track and field team and trained professionally. The subjects had their body composition and bone condition measured using dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) during early morning fasting. The data obtained were then used to perform a MAT risk assessment. At the same time, subjects underwent blood tests, a questionnaire on MAT, and a dietary survey for the 3 days close to the measurement date.

[Results]

The long-distance runners had significantly lower bone mass, bone mineral density, Z-score, hemoglobin, ferritin, and T3 and significantly higher TRACP5B than the throwers. The percentages of medium and high risk for MAT were 51.4% overall, 60% for long-distance runners, and 40% for throwers, inferring a high risk for MAT. In addition, the testosterone levels were significantly correlated with carbohydrates per kg of body weight, and energy availability was significantly correlated with hemoglobin, bone density, and Z-score. Furthermore, bone mass, carbohydrate intake, and insulin levels were significantly lower in the group with a history of fatigue fracture in the past six months than in the group without.

[Conclusion]

College male long-distance runners and throwers were at higher risk for MAT. Increasing carbohydrate intake and energy availability, especially for long-distance runners, was suggested to increase testosterone levels and bone strength and prevent MAT.