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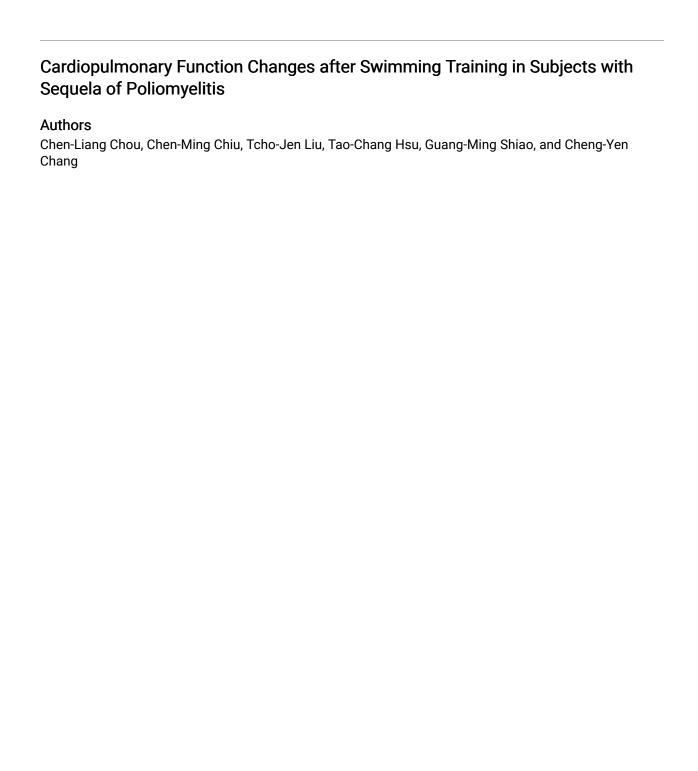
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小兒痲痺患者游泳訓練前後心肺功能之比較

周正亮 邱正民 劉作仁 徐道昌 蕭光明 張政彦**

游泳是適合小兒痲痺患者的運動項目之一。本文是採用參加YMCA溫水游泳訓練班的31位學員,用paired-test比較其游泳訓練前後心肺功能的變化。游泳訓練3個月後,小兒痲痺患者在手搖速度60rpm及90rpm的脈搏率、收縮壓及脈搏血壓乘值均增加;最大吸氣壓和最大呼氣壓也顯著增加。靜止時的脈搏率雖然降低,但無統計上的意義(p>0.05),肺活量亦無明顯的差異。此外脊柱側彎的嚴重度可以影響訓練的結果,但其相互間的關係則須進一步的研究。

從研究結果顯示,游泳可以增加心肌攝氧量、耐力及呼吸肌的力量,進而改善小兒痲痺患者的心肺功能。因此對肢體有殘障的小兒痲痺患者而言,應多鼓勵其參加游泳運動,不但能達到强身復健的 目的,更能加强對自我的信心。

Key word: scardiopulmonary function, swimming training, poliomyelitis.

前言:

對於小兒痲痺患者而言,游泳是最適合的運動項目之一。透過游泳,患者可以降低肌肉之異常張力,增進關節活動度,增加肌力及耐力,強化呼吸循環系統,同時也可增進自信心,改善人際關係及社會適應的能力[1]。

運動訓練所產生的心肺功能變化,主要 在改善氧氣的輸送系統(包括呼吸、循環及 組織因素)[2]。本研究即探討小兒痲痺患者, 接受三個月的游泳訓練前後之心肺功能比較。

材料與方法:

本研究對象爲參加 YMCA 溫水游泳訓練班的小兒痲痺學員,其基本資如表 1。受試者用 Upper Body Exercise Aerobic Ergometer來評估其心臟功能。受試者採取坐姿,椅子高度調整至肩部與 ergometer 的旋轉軸同高,手的擺動以受試者自覺舒適爲準,其步驟是

先量受試者在完全靜止時的脈搏率(測量燒動脈脈試者在完全靜止時的脈搏率(測量機動脈脈搏)及血壓,然後在60rpm,400至600 ks m/min,運動90秒後立即測量其脈搏率及血管,以求得次大運動量

(submaximalexercise) 的數值。受試者於休息60 秒後,接著在90rpm,盡全力運動(至少維持在900 kg m/min 以上),運動至疲勞(無法達到900 kg m/min) 或90 秒後,立即量其脈搏率及血壓,此時所得之數據即為最大運動(max-imal exercise) 的數值。肺功能是採用Gould的 CPI 5000 IV A 及 Model 2000 Body plethy-smograph 來 測其肺容積 (lung volume and its subdivision) 及用力呼氣流量容積圖形(max-imal expiratory flow volume curve);用imal expiratory flow volume curve);用 mal expiratory flow volume curve);用 Black 及 Hyatt [3]的方法來測用力吸氣壓(maximal expiratory pressure,Pemax)和用力呼氣壓(maximal expiratory pressure,Pemax)。以上心肺功能評估於游泳訓練前後各檢查以上心肺

功能評估於游訓練前後各檢查一次。

研究結果,以paired-t test,2tail propability的方式來統計。

結果:

脊椎側彎角度與發病時間長短無關 (r=0.01),也與身高、體重無關(如圖1及圖 2)。

游泳訓練前後心臟功能之比較如表2。 在手摇摇速度 60rpm 及 90rpm , 訓練後的脈搏率及收縮壓值均比訓練前為高,且在統計上有意義 (p<0.05);靜止時的脈搏率,訓練後比訓練前低而靜時血壓值,訓練後比訓練前高,但兩者皆無統計上的意義。脈搏血壓乘積值(Rate Pressure Product RPP)的比較如表3。在60rpm 及 90rpm , 訓練後的脈搏血壓乘積值均比訓練前高,且在統計上是有意義的 (p<0.05)但靜止時的脈搏血壓乘積值則無統計上的意義。

所有受試者,其FEV1/FVC的值在0.84 至0.99間(平均值為0.921),顯示所有受試者 均無阻塞性肺疾病。受試者在游泳訓練前的 肺功能評估結果中,屬於輕度侷限性肺疾病 者有4人,中度侷限性肺疾病者有1人, 餘26人之肺功能正常。游泳訓練後,從輕 傷限性肺疾病轉變爲正常肺功能者有1人 其餘均維持不變。游泳訓練後,用力吸氣壓 (Pimax)及用力呼氣壓(Pemax)比游泳訓練前 有顯著增加且統計上有顯著的意義(p<0.05)。 肺活量(Vital Ca-pacity)游泳練後,數值略微 降低,但無統計上的差異(p>0.05)。(如表4)

脊柱側彎角度大於60度必會影響心肺功能[5],參與本研究計畫的受試者中,有脊側彎者22人,角度小於60度者16人(Group 1),大於或等於60度者6人(Group 2),兩組比較的結果顯示於表 5。經 Kruskal- Wallis 1-way ANOVA 之統計法分析,發現各項變數均無統計上的意義。

討論:

根據多位學者的報告[2,4,6,7],受過運動耐力訓練者,其靜止時之心跳率比來受訓練者低,但此生理上的變化與訓練時間的長

短及訓練強度有關 [2]。本研究結果顯示游 泳訓練後,靜止時脈搏率確實比來訓練前低, 但統計上並無意義,此結果可能與受試者人 少有關,也可能與受試者的訓練時間不足及 訓練強度不夠有關。

用Arm Ergometer 來測量心肺功能有兩項缺點。(1)測量結果主要依賴參與活動的肌肉群(active-musck mass,AMM)而定(11,15,17)而無法真正反應"中心功能"(Centralfunction)如心跳、心輸出量;(2)本試驗所測量的脈搏率及血壓是在運動後馬上測量的,並非是在整個運動過程中持續測量,因此並不能代表運動時的大脈捕率及血壓值。

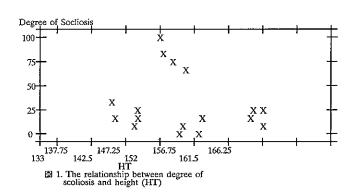
當手摇速度增加時,最大脈搏率及血壓值理 論上應隨之增加[15,18];但本研究顯示,無 論訓練前後,90rpm時的收縮壓均比60rpm 時爲低,此可能是因測量時的誤差或所得的 脈搏率及血壓值並非是最大脈搏率及血壓。 在次大運動量 (60rpm) 時,訓練後的脈搏率 及血壓值均比來訓練前高且統計上有意義, 這可能與受試者數目少,訓練時間及強度不 夠或測量上的誤差有關,須做進一步的研究 及探討。依據 Szymanski 等人[6] 研究,最大 心跳率及血壓值在最大運動量時,訓練組與 來訓練組並無不同;但本研究在最大運動量 (90rpm) 之訓練後的脈搏率及收縮壓值均比 來受訓練前高且有統計上的意義 (p<0.05)。 此可能與受試者能接受較長的運動時間所造 成耐力的增強有關,也可能是與最大攝氧量 能力的增加有關[2]。

心跳血壓乘積值為心肌攝氧量的指標 [7,16,17],手摇速度增加,亦即增加心肌的攝氧量 [15],心跳血壓乘積值隨之增加。本研究在 90rpm 時的脈搏血壓乘積值,訓練後有顯著的增加,顯示心臟能負荷較大的氧需求,能接受較大的運動量及運動時間。

游泳訓練後,Pimax 及 Pemax 均顯著增加,有統計上的意義,此表示試受者吸肌及呼肌的力量均增強,顯示游泳訓練能加強肌肉的力量。至於肺活量在游泳訓練後卻略微降低(不具統計上的意義),此與儀器本身的準確度有關,也與受試者在測試時,並未盡全力吐氣有關。經游泳訓練後,肺功能從

異常進步為正常者有一人。顯示游泳訓練確 實能改善受試者的功能。

表 5 之各項變數在統計上均無意義,此可能與受試者人數過少(22人)及兩組人數懸殊有關 (Group)有16人而Group 2 只有6人);但從數值分析,肺活量值在訓練前後,Group1均比Guoup2高;靜止時脈搏率在訓練前後,Group1均比Group2 低;至於呼吸肌方面,Pimax 比Group2進步較多(18%),Pemax則比Group1進步較多(19%)。因此從臨床數據推知,脊柱側彎的嚴重度可以影響訓練的結果(Group1的成效較好)但其相互間的關係,則須進一步的研究。



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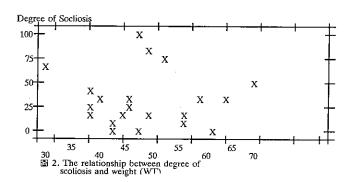
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結論:

游泳對小兒痲痺患者而言是頗具有復健 價的活動。本研究顯示,游泳能改善患者的 心肺功能,增進肌力及耐力,因此對於肢體 有殘障的小兒痲痺患者而言,應多鼓勵其參 加游泳運動,不但能達到強身健的目的,更 能加強對自我的信心。

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Cardiopulmonary Function Changes After Swimming Training In Subjects With Sequela Of Poliomyelitis

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the scoliosis in polimomyelitis could affect the result of swimming training, but the relationship between these factors need further investigation and study.

From our result, swimming can improve the myocardial oxygen uptake capacity, endurance and strength of respiratory muscle. So we should encourage the poliomyelitis patients to take part in swimming exercise for rehabilitation and also for the increase of the self-esteem and confidence.

Keywords: cardiopulmonary function, swimming training poliomyelitis

Swimming is one of the best exercises for poliomyelitis patients. 31 members in YMCA swimming training program participated in this study. We used the paired-t test to analize the changes of cardiopulmonary function changes.

After 3 months training course, there was increase in pulse rate, systolic blood pressure and rate-pressure product at arm-crank rate of both 60 rpm and 90rpm. The maximal insipiratory pressure (Pi max) and maximal expiratory pressure (Pe max) were significantly increased. The decrease in resting pulse rate and vital capacity were statistically insignificant (P:0.05). The severity of

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Table 1. General Data for Materials

Number	31
Sex ratio: M/F	12/19
Age (Y/O)	26.58± 3.41
Height (cm)	154.65土 9.37
Weight (kg)	48.12± 8.66
Age of onset (Y/O)	1.81土 1.31
Degree of Scoliosis*	30,93±27.75

^{*}from X-ray film,measured by Cobb's method

Cable 2. Results of Cardiovascular Function

	Pre-training	Post-training	P value
(Mean ± SD)			
Resting			
PR (beat/min)	86.90±13.36	83.80 ± 11.00	.071
SBP (mmHg)	117.50土13.27	119.60 ± 11.06	.409
DBP (mmHg)	84.83± 9.47	85.07土 8.50	.907
60 RPM			
PR	120.94 ± 23.08	136.97 ± 17.04	.000
SBP	126.13 ± 16.81	134.00土 13.92	.000
DBP	84.33±12.54	84.67生 8.23	.814
90 RPM			
PR	134.00±24.13	158.19± 16.58	.000
SBP	124.70 ± 14.81	133.27 ± 17.28	.001
DBP	86.13±13.79	83.20± 8.91	.191

PR: Pulse Rate; SBP: Systolic Blood Pressure; DBP: Diastolic Blood Pressure-

Table 3. Rate Pressure Product (RPP)

raining	Post-training	P value	
(Mean ± SD)			
09±15.95 `	101.49 ± 18.20	.837	
.24±37.96	184.81 ± 33.38	.000	
.99±38.00	212.37 ± 37.06	.000	
	(Mear 09±15.95 .24±37.96	(Меал ± SD) 09±15.95 101.49±18.20 .24±37.96 184.81±33.38	

 $RPP = PR \times SBP /100$

Table 4. Results of Pulmonary Function Test

Pre-training	Post-training	P value		
(Mean ± SD)				
3.51土 0.91	3.45± 0.88	.113		
89.00 ± 29.23	107.00±46.62	.005		
87.00 ± 23.45	103.40 ± 31.28	.000		
	(Mean 3.51士 0.91 89.00士29.23	(Mean ± SD) 3.51± 0.91 3.45± 0.88 89.00±29.23 107.00±46.62		

VC : Vital Capacity ; Pi max : Maximal Inspiratory Pressure Pe max : Maximal Expiratory Pressure

Table 5. Results of Cardiopulmonary Function Test

	Group 1	Group 2	Significance*
		an ± SD)	_
Pre-traing	3.54 ± 0.80	3.23± 0.76	.6850
VC	87.27±28.31	92.50士25.45	.6864
Pi max	86.27 ± 21.57	85.00士27.57	.7612
Pe max	87.19 ± 13.88	91.83 ± 15.73	.5796
Resting PR			
Post-training			
VC .	3.39士 0.65	3.16 ± 0.83	.7963
Pi max	96.82±25.03	109.17士52.32	.1941
Pe max	103.18 ± 23.48	94.17±37.87	.5525
Resting PR	83.75±12.28	90.33± 7.31	.1272

^{*} by Kurskal - Wallis 1-way ANOVA