労災疾病臨床研究事業費補助金

業種別・職種別の特性を踏まえ、中高年者の健康や身体機能の維持向上を図るための効果的な健康保持増進のあり方に関する研究(150301)

研究課題名: 中高年層勤労者の腰痛症と転倒予防のためのデータベース作成

~運動・機能面からのアプローチ~

平成29年度 総括研究報告書

研究代表者 氏名 奥山 幸一郎

平成30(2018)年 3月

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- ①Non-Specific LBP of Working Populations is a Big Economic Burden in Japan-Need for Restriction or Minimum Exposure to LBP Associated Factors-
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研究代表者 奥 山 幸一郎 秋田労災病院 副院長

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研究分担者 宮 腰 尚 久 秋田大学 整形外科学講座准教授

研究要旨

厚生労働省の平成 25 年国民生活基礎調査によれば、腰痛症は、男性では有訴者率の第 1 位(人口千対 92.2)であり、女性では第 2 位(人口千対 118.2)であった。そのことは勤労者の予防医療の観点からも、その治療期間の短縮がきわめて大切であり、勤労者の腰痛症を正しく診断治療し、早期に患者を職場復帰させることは極めて重要な点であると考える。

日本の労働人口の高齢化は急速に進んでおり、中高年(50-60歳代)層の 勤労者の増加が今後も必須であり、就業中の腰痛と転倒による脊椎、手関節、 大腿骨などの骨折への予防対策の必要性も急速に高まっていることはいうまで もない。

本研究は勤労者の腰痛発症メカニズム解明と中高年齢層勤労者の転倒リスク回避に関する基本的なデータベースの提供を目的とするものである。

A. 研究目的

勤労者の腰痛症の発症メカニズムに脊椎全体のアラインメント、体幹筋量と筋力がどの様に関与しているかを検討する。更に中高年齢層の勤労者の転倒リスクに関しても、脊椎アラインメント、体幹筋量、筋力及び血中ビタミンD₃濃度がどの程度影響しているかを検証する。

B. 研究方法

- 1. 多施設共同前向きコホート研究
- 2. 対象

秋田労災勤労者脊椎/腰椎センター、健康診断部、秋田大学整形外科と関連病院を受診し、本研究への参加を希望・同意された勤労者を対象とする。年齢は20歳から70歳までとする。

3. 調查項目

- 1) 勤労者(特に中高年層勤労者)の整 形外科的診察
- 2) 腰痛の有無、転倒リスクの有無と職業歴などの問診を行う。
- 3) 脊椎のアラインメントの計測: 単純 X線撮影
- 4) 骨塩量の測定 体幹筋量と筋力の測定: 当院の測定機械で対応する。
- 5) 転倒関連運動能力の測定: 当院のリ

- ハビリテーションセンター及び秋田 大学で対応
- 6) 重心動揺性の計測と動作解析: 当院 のリハビリテーションセンター及び 秋田大学で対応
- 7) 血中ビタミン D 濃度及び HbA1c の 測定: 外部機関へ依頼する
- 8) Well-being の評価: SUBI、SF-36 他の評価表を用いた評価
- 9) 1) 8)のデータ取集とその相互関係 を統計学的分析し、勤労者の腰痛発 症と転倒リスクに関連する因子を解 析する。
- 4. 研究実施予定期間 研究実施予定期間は3年間であり、当 該報告は、最終年度にあたる。
- 5. 目標症例数 勤労者ボランティア 300 症例程度
- 6. 倫理面への配慮
- 1)本研究は、疫学研究に関する倫理指針 に則して症例登録施設における倫理 委員会の承認を得て実施する。
- 2) 本研究にて収集された患者個人情報 を匿名化し管理する。また、匿名化の 際には独自のIDを付与し、収集され た施設での患者ID及び氏名等は削 除したうえで連結匿名化を行う。
- 3)本研究により得られるデータは、通常診療で得られる情報であり非介入・前向き観察研究であるとから研究者等は、当該研究の目的を含む研究の実施についての情報を公開し、研究対象者となるものが対象となることを拒否できるよう院内において説明文掲示、ホームページ上への掲載、さらにはいて研究内容を公開、周知する。ゆえに、対象患者は参加協力を拒否することが可能である。

C. 研究結果

・2015 年度より現在までに約 1,489 人 (男性 1,120 名 女性 369 名)、平均 年齢 38 歳の勤労者を対象に脊椎全体 のアラインメント、体幹筋量、更に心 理的影響 (SF-36) が腰痛症の発症にどのように関連しているかを検討してきた。また、中高年層勤労者の転倒リスク因子を脊椎全体のアラインメント、体幹筋量、転倒関連運動能力と血清ビタミン D 濃度の観点から解明に取り組んだ。(我々の行った研究では、生体へのビタミン D_3 投与が、中高齢者の筋力を強化しその転倒予防に有効である可能性が判明した。)

これにより、本研究の目的である勤労者の腰痛発症メカニズム解明と中高年齢層勤労者の転倒リスク回避に関する基本的なデータベースの1つを完成させた。

また、2017 年度においては同様の研究 方法を用いて、大館市地域在住の中高 齢者を対象とした腰痛と転倒リスクに 関する運動機能学的検討も継続して行った。

D. 考察

・ - 中高年層勤労者の腰痛と転倒リスク に関する運動機能学的検討-

腰痛患者の約 85%は非特異的腰痛として治療を受けているとの報告もあり、整形外科臨床の場ではその治療に難渋している。勤労者の腰痛症を正しく診断治療し、早期に患者を職場復帰させることは極めて重要な点である。

また、日本の労働人口の高齢化は急速 に進んでおり中高年層の勤労者の増加 が今後も推定される。中高年層の勤労 者、特に女性では骨粗鬆症を合併している可能性が少なからずあり、就業中の転倒による脊椎、手関節、大腿をるの情折への予防対策が必要である。 このため、就業中の転倒リスク回避にある。本研究が必要性も今後急速に高まる。本研究が必要性も今後急速に高まる。本研究がよりである。 が要性も今後急速に高まる。本研究がよる。 が要性も今後急速に高まる。本研究がよりでは、対した。 解明と中高年齢層の勤労者の転倒リスクロ避に関する基本的なデータベースの1つを作成した。

・また、大館市地域在住の中高齢者を対象とした腰痛と転倒リスクに関する運動機能学的検討も継続して行っており、中高年齢層の勤労参加の可能性について今後明らかにしていく。

- ・秋田大学整形外科大学院と当院リハビ リテーション部との間でデータベース を共有し本研究の学問臨床的価値は高 めており、腰痛症治療や転倒予防の新 薬、新しいロボットリハビリテーショ ンプログラムや脊髄再生医療と関連し た予防医学の開発につながる可能性も ある。
- •本研究を進めることで得られた結果を 利用して、行政との連携を図り、広く 中高年層勤労者の運動器障害予防の啓 蒙活動を実施し地域医療にも貢献でき る。

・得られた結果から、運動指導、栄養指

E. 結論

導、服薬指導などの介入やサポートす ることで、'準高齢者'のWell-being や身体機能に及ぼす効果を明確にし、 提供できると考える。このことは、将 来的に'準高齢者'の労災補償や医療 費削減と就労の可能性にも寄与する。 さらに、前述したとおり、作成したデ ータベースを共有することで、腰痛症治 療や転倒予防の新しいロボットリハビ リテーションプログラムや脊髄再生医 療の開発に寄与するものと思われる。 一方、本研究の結果を利用して近隣の 市町村(大館市や北秋田市など)と地 域連携をはかり、広く中高年層勤労者 の運動器障害予防の啓蒙活動を実施 し、地域医療にも貢献していく所存で ある。

F. 健康危険情報

・本研究により、研究対象者、研究者に 新たな健康被害が及び危険性はない。

G. 研究発表

1. 論文発表

1) Non-Specific LBP of Working Populations is a Big Economic Burden in Japan-Need for Restriction or Minimum Exposure to LBP Associated Factors-Austin JMusculoskelet Disord. 2017; 4(3): 1048. Koichiro Okuyama

- 要点: Japanese annual medical costs of work-related LBP were estimated at 82.14 billion yen in 2011, and it accounted for $9.\,8\%$ of the entire medical cost of LBP in Japan. This leaves little doubt that LBP of working populations is a big economic burden in Japan as well as in other industrialized countries. I personally suggest that restriction or minimum exposure to LBP associated factors could lead to improvement of workers' productivity, QOL and many other benefits. *文献的に日本の腰痛の経済的損失を改めて検
- 討した。
- 2) Smoking is Not, But Alcohol Intake is Associated with Present LBP
 - A Survey of 1404 Employees in a Japanese Medical Equipment Factory-J Spine 2017, 6:6 DOI: 10.4172/2165-7939.1000395

Koichiro Okuyama, Tadato Kido, Naohisa Miyakoshi and Yoichi Shimada

- 要点: The overall prevalence of Pw-LBP was 27.6%. The mean age, body weight, and BMI were significantly higher in the participants with Pw-LBP than without Pw-LBP. MCS/SF-36v2 was significantly lower in the participants with Pw-LBP than without Pw-LBP. In light and/or moderate work demands, and alcohol intake, the percentage of the participants with Pw-LBP was significantly higher than that without Pw-LBP. Alcohol intake had a statistically significant association with Pw-LBP.
- *日本の勤労者の腰痛の有症率 27.6%であり、 アルコール、うつ、年齢、BMI、労働条件など が腰痛と関連していた。
- 3) What is Deficiency or Inadequency of 25-Hydroxyvitamin D? - How does it Harm Healthy Individuals Physically and Mentally? Mentally? Okuyama K, Miyakoshi N, Sasaki H, Tajimi K, Kawamura Y and Shimada Y Austin J Musculoskelet Disord. 2017; 4(1): 1042.
- 要点: The mean value of the serum 25[OH]D3 concentrations of the participants, that is 14.6 \pm 6.7 ng/ml (Men; 15.0 \pm 6.8 ng/ml, Women ; $13.5\pm6.4 \text{ ng/ml}$), is defined as being 'inadequent' for bone and overall health in healthy individuals according to NIH proposal. This is surprising data, and what does it suggest?. All of the participants, who are being regularly engaged in the proper works, should be considered 'sick or unhealthy' and be recommended to take the supplementation

or medication of vitamin D?. Is Serum 25[OH]D concentrations originally lower in healthy individuals of Japan?. It seems like very controversial, and needs a further discussion and consensus based on epidemiological and scientific researches.

*日本人の屋内勤労者では血中の Vitamin D 濃度が極めて低いことが証明された。

2. 学会発表

1) Global Spine Congress 2017 Milan, Italy MAY 3-6, 2017

Habitual Smoking in the Young Employees, Alcohol Intake, Depressive Mood and Non-Sedentary Work Demands Have Associations with LBP

- A Survey of Employed Workers in a Medical Factory of JAPAN-K.OKUYAMA
- 2) H29 年度秋田県医師会 県北医会大館市 2017 11/12

大館市での健常者(屋内勤労者のビタミン D 濃度に関する疫学調査報告

ーロコモ・フレイル・サルコペニア予防の観 点からー

奥山幸一郎 猪野 満 多治見公高 木戸忠人 関展寿 加茂啓志 佐藤千恵 東海林諒 千葉光穂

- 3) 第43回日本リハビリテーション医学会東北 地方会 仙台市 2018 3/3 非高齢では血中25ビタミンD濃度は転倒と 転倒関連運動機能に関連しない 奥山幸一郎 千葉光穂 宮腰尚久 島田洋一
- 4) 第 39 回東北骨代謝骨粗鬆症研究会 仙台市 2018 2/3

地域在住高齢者における血中 25 (OH) D 濃度 BIA 法による体組成分析、重心動揺の関連性 の給討

豊口恵理 奥山幸一郎 長岐ゆい 岩谷幸栄 河村義雄

5) 第 52 回日本理学療法学術大会 千葉県千葉 市 2017 年 5 月 12・13・14 日 勤労者の筋量減少が筋力と運動機能に与え る影響 安田広江 奥山幸一郎 大島康浩 金野悦

安田広江 奥山幸一郎 大島康浩 金野悦 和田竜平 畠山幸也 渡部雄樹 桝谷真士若狭仁 灘岡裕 奈良奈津美 安保泰宏本館奈津子

- 6) 第 36 回東北理学療法学術大会 岩手県盛岡市 2017 年 11 月 3・4 日 勤労世代における筋量と関連する因子 筋力・身体機能との関連性 安保泰宏 奥山幸一郎 大島康浩 川瀬真史 金野悦 本館奈津子
- 7) 第 65 回日本職業・災害医学会学術大会 北九州市 2017 年 11 月 25・26 日 地域在住高齢者における運動量と座業時間 に筋力と運動機能が及ぼす影響 金野税 奥山幸一郎 大島康浩 川瀬真史

畠山幸也 渡部雄樹 安田広江 奈良奈津美 安保泰宏 本館奈津子

8) 第65回日本職業・災害医学会学術大会 北九州市 2017年11月25・26日 勤労者におけるビタミンD濃度の測定法比較 長岐ゆい 奥山幸一郎 豊口恵理 岩谷幸栄 河村義雄 廣川誠

【地域医療への貢献】

・大館市民講座((平成29年6月29日大館市) - 骨粗鬆症の対策-

千葉光穂 八重樫恭平

要点:骨粗鬆症の病態、予防と治療(薬剤)と リハビリテーションの講演を行なった。

・大館市民講座((平成30年2月28日大館市) -膝の痛み 医学知識の本当とウソ-

関展寿 畠山幸也

要点:中高年に多く見られる膝の痛み、主に変形性膝関節症について日常生活指導・運動療法・保存治療・手術までをガイドラインに沿って説明した。

・秋田労災病院セミナー 健康寿命と運動器障害 H29年9月29日 -ロコモ・フレイル・サルコペニア-秋田大学整形外科准教授 宮腰尚久

ロボットリハビリテーションによる新たな リハビリテーション H30 年 2 月 2 日 秋田大学整形外科教授 島田洋一

- H. 知的財産権の出願・登録状況
- 1. 特許取得 なし
- 2. 実用新案登録 なし
- 3. その他 なし

研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

書籍

著者氏名	論文タイトル名	書籍全体の 編集者名	書	籍	名	出版社名	出版地	出版年	ページ

雑誌

発表者氏名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年
以下のとおり					

- 1) Non-Specific LBP of Working Populations is a Big Economic Burden in Japan-Need for Restricti on or Minimum Exposure to LBP Associated Factors- Austin J Musculoskelet Disord. 2017; 4(3): 1048. Koichiro Okuyama
- 2) Smoking is Not, But Alcohol Intake is Associated with Present LBP A Survey of 1404 Employees in a Japanese Medical Equipment Factory-J Spine 2017, 6:6 DOI: 10.4172/2165-7939.1000395
 Koichiro Okuyama, Tadato Kido, Naohisa Miyakoshi and Yoichi Shimada
- 3) What is Deficiency or Inadequency of 25-Hydroxyvitamin D? How does it Harm Healthy Individ uals Physically and Mentally?

 Okuyama K, Miyakoshi N, Sasaki H, Tajimi K, Kawamura Y and Shimada Y Austin J Musculoskelet Disord. 2017; 4(1): 1042.

Editorial

Non-Specific LBP of Working Populations is a Big Economic Burden in Japan-Need for Restriction or Minimum Exposure to LBP Associated Factors-

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Keywords

Non-specific low back pain; Industrial workers; Economic loss

Abbreviations

LBP: Low Back Pain; QOL: Quality of Life; BMI: Body Mass Index

Editorial

LBP is defined as a pain within the past month that was felt anywhere from the L2-3 interspace through the gluteal area and lasted longer than 24 hours [1], but it seems to be a kind of ambiguous syndrome which has a high prevalence in musculoskeletal disorders. Globally, LBP is one of the most common health problems. In 1999, Anderson reported that 50.9 to 69.9% of people have experienced LBP at some time in their lives [2]. LBP also affects a huge number of industrial workers, and results in reduced QOL, absence due to sickness/illness, loss of workers' productivity, and finally high health care costs. In terms of medical and social economics, it is undeniable that LBP's influence on working generations is a very heavy burden on many industrialized countries. In the United Kingdom alone, the upper estimated economic loss associated with LBP is over £12.3 billion annually [3]. Furthermore, it is reported that LBP is the most common reason for filing worker's compensation claims, and the second highest cause of sick leave in the US [4].

I often care for industrial workers with non-specific LBP in my institute. They have no neurological defects except pain. No symptomatic lesions are usually detected on their radiograms, MRI, and by symptom reproducible tests in the lumbar spine [5]. In my experience, the pain does not respond to standard conservative therapy or even to surgical intervention including fusion surgery, and the patients persistently complain of chronic LBP. As a result, prolonged sick leave continues and costs of treatment increase especially when they are associated with occupational illness or worker's compensation. In Japan, 83.4% of 65,496 people claimed that they had experienced LBP, and 24.6% of them took sick leave because of LBP at some point in their lives according to a large internet research project [6]. Matsui et al. reported that the lifetime prevalence of LBP was 60.5% (63.7% in men, 47.6% in women), and the point LBP was 29.9% (30.6% in men, 26.9% in women) in various physical

workers of Japan [7]. Unfortunately, there are few reports about economic loss due to LBP in Japanese workers. But Shinohara et al previously demonstrated that 5,556 victims suffered from accidental LBP as an occupational illness in 1994, and estimated that a patient treated for non-specific LBP needed approximately 530,000 yen for worker's compensation. Their averaged sick leave and recuperation durations were 2.7±0.5 and 1.2±0.4 months [8]. Ito et al. showed that Japanese annual medical costs of work-related LBP were estimated at 82.14 billion yen in 2011, and it accounted for 9.8% of the entire medical cost of LBP in Japan [9]. This leaves little doubt that LBP of working populations is a big economic burden in Japan as well as in other industrialized countries.

There are a huge number of reports analyzing predictors of LBP, especially, modifiable associated factors, which are very closely related to lifestyle and employed status of workers. In literature, smoking in young generations, alcohol intake, obesity (BMI>30), working hours spent on repeated activities, depressive symptoms and so forth are considered modifiable risk factors of LBP. Interestingly, in Austin J Musculoskelet Disorders of 2016, Fadhli MZK et al reported ergonomic risk factors and prevalence of LBP among bus drivers. The authors recommend prevention of any bad health effects of the drivers [10]. The article is very intriguing from the view point of industrial health. I personally suggest that restriction or minimum exposure to LBP associated factors could lead to improvement of workers' productivity, QOL and many other benefits.

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Research Article Open Access

Smoking is Not, But Alcohol Intake is Associated with Present LBP - A Survey of 1404 Employees in a Japanese Medical Equipment Factory

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Abstract

Study Design: Observational study.

Objective: Understanding the associated factors with lower back pain (LBP) and implementing effective prevention strategies are crucial. If the modifiable associated risk factors are uncovered in working generations, potential saving costs for workers' care systems and society overall are highly anticipated. The purpose of the current cross-sectional survey is to identify a prevalence of present LBP of employed workers and to analyze modifiable risk factors associated with LBP in Japan.

Methods: One thousand four hundred and four employees were enrolled. Age, gender, body height and weight, work demands, smoking, alcohol intake, depressive mood (MCS/SF-36v2 less than 35), regular exercise and so forth were ascertained by a self-administration questionnaire. Associations between Pw-LBP (LBP for the present week) and these items were statistically evaluated (P<0.05=significant).

Results: The overall prevalence of Pw-LBP was 27.6%. The mean age, body weight, and BMI were significantly higher in the participants with Pw-LBP than without Pw-LBP. MCS/SF-36v2 was significantly lower in the participants with Pw-LBP than without Pw-LBP. In light and/or moderate work demands, and alcohol intake, the percentage of the participants with Pw-LBP was significantly higher than that without Pw-LBP. Alcohol intake had a statistically significant association with Pw-LBP.

Conclusion: In Japanese employed workers, the prevalence of Pw-LBP was 27.6%. The findings disclosed that alcohol intake was a risk factor of Pw-LBP of employed workers in Japan.

Keywords: Lower Back Pain (LBP); Smoking; Alcohol intake; Work demands; Depressive mood

Introduction

Lower back pain (LBP) is one of the most common health problems on the globe. It is reported that 50.9% to 69.9% of people have experienced LBP at some time in their lives [1]. In a large Internet research project conducted in Japan, 83.4% of 65,496 Japanese people claimed that they had experienced LBP, and 24.6% of them took sick leave because of LBP at some point in their lives [2]. LBP also affects a huge number of industrial workers, and results in reduced quality of life (QOL), absence due to sickness/illness, loss of workers' productivity, and finally high health care costs. In terms of medical and social economics, LBP's influence on working generations is a very heavy burden on many industrialized countries. In 2007, Matsui et al. reported that the lifetime prevalence of LBP among Japanese was 60.5% (63.7% in men, 47.6% in women), and the point LBP was 29.9% (30.6% in men, 26.9% in women) in 3,760 various physical workers whose mean age was 41.6 years (range, 19-66) [3]. In the United Kingdom alone, the upper estimated economic loss associated with LBP is over £12.3 billion annually [4]. LBP is also the most common reason for filing worker's compensation claims, and the second highest

cause of sick leave in the USA [5]. There are a few reports about economic loss due to LBP in Japanese workers. Shinohara et al. demonstrated that 5,556 victims had suffered from accidental LBP as an occupational illness in 1994, and estimated that a patient treated for non-specific LBP needed approximately 530,000 yen for worker's compensation, and their averaged sick leave and recuperation duration were 2.7 \pm 0.5 and 1.2 \pm 0.4 months [6]. Furthermore, Japanese annual medical costs of work-related LBP were estimated at 82.14 billion yen in 2011, and it accounted for 9.8% of the entire medical cost of LBP in Japan [7]. LBP of working populations is a big burden in Japan as well as in other industrialized countries.

Not only orthopedic doctors, but also general physicians need to have comprehensive approaches in treating patients with LBP, especially when treating LBP of working generation to improve workers' productivity, their QOL, and reducing secondary medical costs. The etiology of LBP is being uncovered, but has not been fully disclosed. Although it still remains unclear which risk factors are causative or not, many studies imply possible risk factors associated with development of LBP. Understanding the risk factors of LBP and implementing effective prevention strategies are very important. There are some modifiable associated factors with LBP that can be reduced by effective intervention. If the modifiable associated factors are

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disclosed in the working population, primary care and educational programs could be recommended. Limitation or less exposure to the modifiable associated factors with LBP may also lead to improvement of workers' productivity, QOL and many other benefits. Finally, reducing medical costs for workers' care systems are highly expected. A few studies written on the associated factors with LBP of Japanese workers have been published in English, but they are not primarily focused on the modifiable associated factors in detail [3,8]. The relationship between specific beliefs and specific cognitive processes in LBP is not well known. In terms of diagnosing LBP, understanding onset timing, the developmental course, and symptomatic duration are very important, but they are subjectively reported based on patients' memories. Therefore, diagnostic uncertainty and recall bias in past cases of LBP are very controversial. Serbric and Pincus have found evidence of a relationship between diagnostic uncertainty and recall bias for negative health-related stimuli in patients with chronic LBP, whose symptomatic duration were at least 3 months [9]. In the current survey, a prevalence of present LBP was investigated to avoid the participants' uncertain recollection of pain in the past. The purpose of the current cross-sectional research is to identify a prevalence of LBP for the present week (Pw-LBP) and to analyze modifiable factors associated with Pw-LBP among employees of a medical equipment factory in Japan.

Material and Methods

This survey was approved by the Ethics Committee of Akita Rosai Hospital according to the 1964 Helsinki Declaration. The approval number was 32. A medical equipment factory in Odate, Akita Prefecture, Japan cooperated with the current survey. The factory is one of the biggest medical equipment companies in Japan, and has the largest number of stably employed workers.

Birthday	
Gender (Male, Female)	
Body height (cm) and weight (kg)	
What type of job do you perform in this medical factory?	
Do you smoke?	Yes/No
If 'yes,' how many cigarettes do you smoke per day?	
Do you drink?	Never
Do you drink:	Hardly Ever
	Often
	Everyday
If you answered 'often' or "every day," how many go* do you drink	per day?
Do you regularly exercise?	Yes/No
If 'yes,' what kind of exercise do you do?	•
Do you have lower back pain for the present week?	Yes/No
*A gou (unit f sake) 180 ml: Containing 20 grams of alcohol	

Table 1: Contents of self -administration questionnaire.

The total number of the employees in the medical equipment factory was 1,489. A cross sectional study about modifiable risk factors

and a prevalence of LBP was carried out. A questionnaire was delivered, and was collected from 1,452 out of 1,489 employees in November 2015 (Collection rate: 97.5%). Forty-eight individuals who did not complete the full items of the questionnaire were excluded. Therefore, 1,404 employees were enrolled as participants. Age, gender, body height and weight, work demands, smoking status, alcohol intake, regular exercise rates, and mental condition were ascertained in the questionnaire (Table 1).

The participants whose BMI was 25 or more were considered obese. The types of work demands were defined according to the physical work demands proposed by Matsui et al. (Table 2) [3].

Work Demands	Contents
Sedentary work	Sitting all day long
Light wort	Sitting work with some light manual work
	Standing work all day long without carrying heavy items
Moderate work	Standing work all day long with some carrying heavy items
Heavy work	Carrying a heavy item all day long
	Driving a truck or a forklift, loading and unloading goods
	Carrying items with body trunk twisting
	Body trunk bending often during work

Table 2: Physical job demands of participants according to Matsui et al. [3].

The participants who drank 'often' and 'everyday' were considered as habitual alcohol drinkers. The mental component summary scoring system from Medical Outcome Study Short-Form 36-Health Survey Version 2° (MCS/SF-36v2) was used for evaluation of the participants' mental conditions [10]. The participants with MCS/SF-36v2 35 or less were regarded as depressive [11,12]. Associations between Pw-LBP and these items were statistically evaluated. A license to use MCS/SF-36v2 in Japanese language was obtained from iHope International Company.

Statistical Analysis

The significant difference between participants with and without Pw-LBP was analyzed by the Mann-Whitney U test for ordinal data, and by the chi-square test for nominal data. Each possible risk factor associated with Pw-LBP was evaluated by a multiple logistic regression analysis. All analysis was performed by the Statistical Package for the Bioscience (SPBS-ware Version 9.6).

Results

The prevalence of Pw-LBP in the whole participants was 27.6% (388/1404). There was no significant difference in the prevalence of Pw-LBP among each decade of the participants (Table 3). Participants' characteristics were summarized in Table 4. The mean age, body weight, and BMI were significantly higher in the participants with Pw-LBP than without Pw-LBP (P=0.029, 0.004, 0.012). MCS/SF-36v2 was significantly lower in the participants with Pw-LBP than without Pw-LBP (p<0.001).

Age (number of participants)	No. of Pw-LBP (%)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P- value
18 - 19 (41)	8 (19.5)	0.76 (0.34 - 1.63)	0.631
20 - 29 (430)	104 (24.2)	reference	-
30 - 39 (260)	73 (28.1)	1.22 (0.86 - 1.73)	0.257
40 - 49 (283)	86 (30.4)	1.37 (0.98 - 1.91)	0.067
50 - 59 (380)	115 (30.3)	1.36 (1.00 - 1.86)	0.052
60 (10)	2 (20.0)	0.78 (0.16 - 3.75)	0.76
*Pw-LBP: lower back pain for	the present week		

Table 3: The prevalence of Pw-LBP in each decade of participants.

It was impossible to clearly distinguish participants between light and moderate work demands. No participants were engaged in heavy work demands. The percentages of participants engaged in light and/or moderate work demands and sedentary ones were divided into 75.8% (1064/1404) and 24.2% (340/1404), respectively. In light and/or moderate work demands, the percentage of the participants with Pw-LBP was significantly higher than that without Pw-LBP (P=0.037). The percentage of cigarette smokers was 36.3% (510/1404), and the mean number of cigarettes was 11.9 ± 6.4 per day. Among habitual smokers, the percentage of the participants with Pw-LBP was significantly higher than that without Pw-LBP (P=0.034). The percentage of the participants drinking alcohol was 52.8% (741/1404), and the mean dose of the alcohol intake was 23.4 ± 37.4 g a day. In alcohol intake, the percentage of the participants with Pw-LBP was significantly higher than that without Pw-LBP (P=0.015).

388) 7 ± 12.5 3 (78.4) 3.5 ± 8.2 1 ± 13.2 1 ± 3.7	(n=1016) 38.1 ± 12.6 774 (76.2) 167.6 ± 8.8 63.9 ± 12.7 22.8 ± 6.1	0.029** 0.389 0.071 0.004** 0.012**
3 (78.4) 3.5 ± 8.2 1 ± 13.2	774 (76.2) 167.6 ± 8.8 63.9 ± 12.7	0.389 0.071 0.004**
3.5 ± 8.2 1 ± 13.2	167.6 ± 8.8 63.9 ± 12.7	0.071
1 ± 13.2	63.9 ± 12.7	0.004**
1 ± 3.7	22.8 ± 6.1	0.012**
		I
3 ± 9.3	46.1 ± 9.8	<0.001**
9 (79.6)	755 (74.3)	0.037**
3 (40.7)	352 (34.6)	0.034**
6 (58.2)	515 (50.7)	0.015**
(19.6)	227 (22.3)	0.262
esent week		
	3 (40.7) 6 (58.2) (19.6)	3 (40.7) 352 (34.6) 6 (58.2) 515 (50.7) (19.6) 227 (22.3)

Table 4: Characteristics of the participants.

The percentage of participants engaged regular exercise was 21.6% (303/1404). In regular exercise, the percentage of the participants with

Pw-LBP was not significantly higher than that without Pw-LBP (P=0.262). Alcohol intake only had a significant association with Pw-LBP (OR: 1.290, 95% CI 1.015-1.640, P=0.037) (Table 5).

Variables	Coefficie nt (β)	SE	Wald χ2	P Value	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Intercept	-1.35289	0.1492	-	-	-	-
Sedentary Work 0/Others 1	0.239941	0.1475	2.646	0.104	1.271	0.952 - 1.697
BMI<25 0/≥ 25 1	0.12566	0.1341	0.878	0.349	1.134	0.872 - 1.475
Regular Exercise No 0/Yes 1	-0.196781	0.1497	1.729	0.189	0.821	0.613 - 1.101
Smoking No 0/Yes 1	0.175761	0.1261	1944	0.163	1.192	0.931 - 1.526
Alcohol No 0/Yes 1	0.25471	0.1223	4.335	0.037	1.29	1.015 - 1.640
MCS/SF-36v2 ≤ 35 0/>35 1	0.036125 7	0.0463	0.608	0.435	1.037	0.947 - 1.135
Statistically significant finding indicated in bold						
*Pw-LBP: lower back pain for the present week						

Table 5: ORs and 95% CIs for Pw-LBP* in relation to modifiable factors.

Discussion

The definition of LBP is also very inaccurate and vague because the behavioral and educational backgrounds of the participants vary to some extent. As a type of LBP, Takahashi et al. defined LBP as a pain within the past month that was felt anywhere from the L2-3 interspace through the gluteal area, and lasted longer than 24 hours within the Japanese population [8]. The definition is certainly suitable for Japanese subjects but might not be for populations in other countries because of cultural and ethnical differences. Diagnostic uncertainty and recall bias for negative health-related stimuli in chronic LBP patient are also very controversial [9]. Therefore, to avoid the participants' uncertain recollection of LBP in the past, a prevalence of present LBP was investigated in the current survey. Totally, the current result has shown that a prevalence of Pw-LBP in the 1,404 Japanese employees, whose mean age of 38.8 ± 12.8 years, was 27.6%. LBP is reported to develop by a disturbance of the various organs, including the intervertebral disc, facet joints, ligamentous tissue, nerve roots, vertebral bones, paravertebral muscles of the lumbar spine, the posterior horn of the spinal cord, and the brain (hypothalamus, periaqueductal gray and rostral ventromedial medulla) [13,14]. It is impossible to mention the origin of Pw-LBP, because the origin of Pw-LBP could not be neurologically and psychologically evaluated in the current survey. Our data also has a possibility to include both acute and chronic LBP. These are the weak points of the current survey. There are a huge number of reports analyzing predictors of LBP, especially, some authors have mentioned that modifiable associated factors, which are very closely related to lifestyle and employed status of workers, play an important role for LBP development. Restriction or less exposure to the modifiable associated factors with LBP may lead to improvement of workers' productivity, QOL and many other benefits.

Cigarette smoking was normally considered as one of the modifiable risk factors in the literatures. In 2005, Mustard et al. also demonstrated that LBP was associated with heavy smoking (≥ 10 cigarette/day, OR 1.85, 95% CI 1.10-3.10) in young adults in Ontario, Canada [15]. In 2010, Shiri et al. performed a meta-analysis about the association between smoking and LBP. They concluded that both current and former smokers have a higher prevalence and incidence of LBP than those that have never smoked although the association was fairly modest, and the association between current smokers and the incidence of LBP is stronger in adolescents than in adults [16]. Recently, a report mentioning an association between smoking, nicotine dependence and addiction to opioids in patients with chronic non-malignant pain was published. The µ opioid receptor may play a key role of the development of chronic LBP [17]. On the contrary, cigarette smoking had no association with the prevalence of Pw-LBP although the percentage of the participants with Pw-LBP (40.7%) was significantly higher than that without Pw-LBP (34.6%) in the current survey (P=0.034). It implies that cigarette smoking (mean dose: 11.9 \pm 6.4 cigarettes a day) has no influence on the prevalence of Pw-LBP in Japanese employees. Wai et al. have also reported through a systematic review that there is no evidence as to the efficacy of quitting smoking [18]. It still remains unclear whether smoking is a causative risk factor for LBP.

To our knowledge, there are a few articles about the association between alcohol intake and LBP. In 2014, Nakamura et al. reported that alcohol consumption had an association with chronic musculocutaneous pain including LBP, and the OR is 1.32 (95% CI 1.03 - 1.69. p=0.031) among 11,507 Japanese participants [19]. In 2013, Ferreira et al. performed a systematic review of 26 articles that investigated alcohol intake and its association with LBP. Their review demonstrated that the pooled OR of the cross-sectional studies for the association between alcohol consumption and LBP was 1.3 (95% CI 1.1 to 1.5). They concluded that this association was mild and not consistent across studies; furthermore, the relationship between alcohol consumption and LBP is important only in people with alcohol dependence and complex/chronic LBP. Unfortunately, they do not mention specific alcohol intake doses [20]. The result of the current survey is similar to the analysis of Ferreira et al. in that alcohol intake with a mean dose of 23.4 ± 37.4 g a day has a mild association with Pw-LBP, but no detailed information of alcohol consumption dependence was obtained among the participants. The mechanism of alcohol intake to Pw-LBP is still unknown. The psychosocial factors due to dissatisfaction of working situation, a dead-end job and/or boredom are associated with chronic musculocutaneous pain, and there is a possibility that the psychosocial factors play crucial roles in alcohol consumption of working generations as well [19]. Contrarily, in 2016, Hestbaek el al. reported by a longitudinal study that there was a minor negative association between alcohol intake and persistent LBP among young twin adults (the OR: 0.74; 95% CI 0.58-0.94) [21]. Further studies by a highly qualified methodology are necessary to disclose whether alcohol intake is a causative risk factor for LBP or vice

In 2002, Guo et al. reported that the number of hours spent on repeated activities at work was associated with the presence of LBP, and that male carpenters, female nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had the highest prevalence of LBP. They have also proposed that measures should be taken to reduce repeated motions as well as bending, twisting, and reaching in the work place to decrease LBP [22]. Hartvigsen et al. also have concluded that physical workload might be more important than genetic factors in LBP [23]. In the current survey, the percentage of participants with Pw-LBP (79.6%) was significantly higher than that without Pw-LBP (74.3%) in the light and/or moderate work demands (p=0.037), but the light and/or moderate work demands did not have an association with Pw-LBP due to sedentary conditions. It is speculated that the light and/or moderate work demands did not require heavy lifting, trunk twisting, or bending body of the participants in the medical equipment factory.

In the current survey, the BMI were significantly higher in the participants with Pw-LBP than without Pw-LBP (p=0.012), but the average BMI of the participants was $22.5 \pm 5.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$, and there were no obese participants whose BMI was over 30. The total participants were relatively healthy in terms of BMI. This fact may explain the reason that no obese associations with LBP were found in the current survey. In 2009, Alkherayf et al. reported an association between obesity (BMI ≥ 30) and chronic LBP in 73,507 Canadians aged 20 to 59 years [24]. Hestbaek el al. reported no association between overweight and LBP in young monozygotic twins (22 years old and below) [21]. Regular exercise did not have a positive association with Pw-LBP in the current survey, and the result is limited due to the lack of detailed information about regular exercise. Wai et al. have summarized there is moderate evidence that physical activity combined with general aerobic and strengthening exercise or aqua fitness is more effective than non-active controls in disability due to chronic LBP. Additionally, there is limited evidence that physical activity combined with home aerobics is more effective than non-active controls for improvement in the worst LBP cases [18]. In a study conducted among young Finnish adults (age: 24-39), it was also concluded that both obesity and low levels of physical activity are independent risk factors of radiating LBP, and the authors recommended moderate levels of physical activity for the prevention of LBP [25].

Depression is a common co-morbidity for patients with LBP. However, depressive symptoms are not easily detected and often missed. Undiagnosed depressed patients do not gain proper reference and treatment that may reduce their total illness burden. The delayed diagnosis of depression results in increased medical costs, less productivity and an unsatisfied QOL of employed workers. It is very difficult for orthopaedic doctors, not for psychiatrist, to distinguish intrinsic depression from depressive mood in patients with LBP. Meanwhile, MCS/SF-36v2 is an easier and more valid predictor to detect subclinical depressive disorders rather than anxiety disorders in working populations with LBP [11]. A MCS/SF-36v2 35 or less, which is a cutoff point of depressive symptoms, was used because it has a sensitivity of 80% a specificity of 90%, a ROC area of 0.8751, and it correctly identified 87% of the samples [12]. In the current survey, MCS/SF-36v2 was significantly lower in the participants with Pw-LBP than those without Pw-LBP (p<0.001). But no associations were found between depressive mood (MCS/SF-36v2 35 or less) and Pw-LBP. In 2016, Pinheiro et al. carried out a systematic review, and reported that 11 of 17 articles demonstrated symptoms of depression at baseline that were related to worsening LBP outcomes, and the OR ranged 10.4 to 2.47 [26]. The current result is not completely against the report of Pinheiro et al. It is unclear whether the participants with MCS/SF-36v2 35 or less have intrinsic depression or not. The further investigation is very crucial to detect whether the depressive mood, including intrinsic depression is causative or vice versa to a prevalence of LBP.

Conclusion and Major Limitations

- The overall prevalence of Pw-LBP was 27.6%. Alcohol intake is only associated with Pw-LBP in Japanese employees.
- The participants subjectively reported their Pw-LBP. The causes, duration, and the severity of Pw-LBP could not be analyzed. Therefore, it still remains unknown whether a causal relationship between alcohol intake and LBP is present or not.

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Editorial

What is Deficiency or Inadequency of 25-Hydroxyvitamin D? - How does it Harm Healthy Individuals Physically and Mentally?

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Keywords

25-Hydroxyvitamin D; Employed Worker; Latitude 40° North Area; Health Status; Depression

Abbreviations

25[OH]D: 25-hydroxyvitamin D; PTH: Parathyroid Hormone; NIH: National Institute of Health; SF-36Ver 2*: Medical Outcome Study Short-Form 36-Health SurveyVersion 2; GH: General Health; MC: Mental Component; VDR: Vitamin D Nuclear Receptor

A Letter to Dr. Mark R

Vitamin D or cholecalciferol is a collective structurally related to metabolites obtained from dietary foods, supplements and sunlight. The importance of vitamin D is well recognized in the skeleton. It regulates calcium and phosphorus level in the blood by promoting their absorption from the intestine, and also stimulates bone formation and mineralization. The article titled "Vitamin D and Cartilage: Does Vitamin D Influence Cartilage Integrity?" by Dr. Marks R is very timely and insightful [1]. Detailed mechanism between the articular cartilage of the joint and vitamin D was discussed in his article. As I'm actually engaged in a lot of operations for degenerative disorders of the joint and the spine as an orthopedic surgeon, the potential links, proposed by Dr. Marks R, between the impact of vitamin D insufficiency and osteoarthritis sounds very intriguing [1].

The potential links are following.

- Articular cartilage dysfunction
- Bone dysfunction
- Cardiovascular comorbidities
- Depression
- Falls + fractures

- Inflammation
- Neurological problems
- Muscle dysfunction
- Obesity
- Poor health status
- Sensory dysfunction

Need for the further research of vitamin D function in the human body is mentioned in his discussion. I also guess that there are lots of unknown aspects of vitamin D in the human body. Especially, relationship with falls, muscle dysfunction, neurological impairment, depression, poor health status, the incidence of colo-rectal and breast cancer, the exacerbation of asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and so forth should be disclosed in the near future. Now a days, these are being hot topics of researches in the whole world for the last decade.

25[OH]D is a stable form of vitamin D metabolized in the liver. Therefore, serum 25[OH]D concentrations currently becomes a hot interest in light of the bone and muscle metabolism as an indicator of vitamin D in human body. In the field of orthopedics, the threshold of insufficient serum 25[OH]D concentrations is determined by PTH reflection point of the relationship between serum PTH and 25(OH)D concentrations, and clinically identified as one of the risk factors which related to osteopenia and/or sarcopenia. Osteopenia and/or sarcopenia secondarily lead to hip and spinal vertebral fracture caused even by minor falls, and they finally result in disused syndrome or mortality in the elderly generations [2]. Vitamin D may play a key role to prevent from falls directly or indirectly in the elderly generations although the mechanism is still controversial [3]. In 2008, Suzuki et al. proposed that the serum 25[OH]D concentrations below 20ng/mL was a threshold of falls in the Japanese elderly generations (≧65yrs). As a positive study which supports vitamin D is associated with prevention from falls, in vitro, our colleagues, Miyakoshi and Sasaki have demonstrated that a vitamin D analog, alfacalcidol had an effect of strengthening muscle tonus in the rats [4].

The proportion of elderly people has been increasing in our globe. Out of all the advanced countries, Japan, in terms of the aging society phenomenon, is at the center of this problem. As of 2014, the rate of people over 65 years and 75 years is 25.7% and 12.5%, respectively in Japan. Moreover, the rate of people over 65 years is rapidly increasing and estimated to rise to 33.4% by 2034. This is unsurprising data, and one we must confront. Undoubtedly, the current situation of Japan is bound to develop in other countries in the near future [5].

In the western developed countries, especially in the United States,

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	Table 1: Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] cor	ncentrations and health proposed by NIH [7]
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nmol/L	ng/mL	Health status
<30	<12	Associated with vitamin D deficiency, leading to rickets in infants and children and osteomalacia in adults
30 to <50	12 to <20	Generally considered inadequate for bone and overall health in healthy individuals
≥50	≥20	Generally considered adequate for bone and overall health in healthy individuals
>125	>50	Emerging evidence links potential adverse effects to such high levels, particularly >150 nmol/L (>60 ng/mL)

influence of 25[OH]D deficiency, insufficiency and Inadequency on the individual health is very concerned. What is deficiency, insufficiency and Inadequency of vitamin D?NIH, World Health Organization, Institute of Medicine, Centre for Disease Control and other organizations has suggested risks caused by lack of 25[OH]D. In particular, NIH has clearly proposed a guideline for the serum 25[OH]D concentrations (Table 1) [7]. On contrary to the United States there is no objective proposal of the normal or healthy range of the serum 25[OH]D concentrations from the medical associations in Japan. Dawson-Hughes B et al. have reported that 90% of Japanese and Korean population have serum 25[OH]D concentrations below 30ng/mL of which level is defined as a threshold off alls [6]. The guideline proposed by NIH is really available for Asian including Japanese? There may exist an ethnic difference of serum 25[OH]D concentrations in the healthy individuals.

Survey of Serum 25[OH]D Concentrations in Healthy Employed Workers at Latitude 40°Northin Japan

From November 2015 1^{st} to August 31^{st} , 2016 in Odate, Japan. In our institute, the serum concentrations of 25[OH]D were investigated in the healthy employees, who mainly worked indoors. Geographically, Odate is located at approximately latitude 40° north. Odate annually has the shortest time of solar exposure in Japan. Three hundred and ten participants (Men 195, Women 63) were randomly scrutinized from the 1452 employed workers. Their mean age was 39.9 ± 19.9 (mean \pm standard deviation). Serum $25[OH]D_2$ and $25[OH]D_3$ were sampled in the all participants. The associations between serum concentration of 25[OH]D and health status including depressive mood, backache and so forth are being analyzed. The significance of difference was analysed by the Mann-Whitney U test (P<0.05= significant).

A Preliminary Result

Serum concentrations of $25[OH]D_2$ was below the limitation of detecting (<4ng/mL). The mean value of the serum $25[OH]D_3$ concentrations was 15.1 ± 6.9 ng/ml (Men; 15.0 ± 6.8 ng/ml, Women; 13.5 ± 6.4 ng/ml). There was no significant difference in the mean value of the serum $25[OH]D_3$ concentrations between men and women (p<0.121). In the winter season, the mean value of the serum $25[OH]D_3$ concentrations (13.6 ± 6.9 ng/ml, n=155, from November $1^{\rm st}$ to March $30^{\rm th}$) was significantly lower than that in the summer season (16.2 ± 6.1 ng/ml, n=103, from April $1^{\rm st}$ to August $31^{\rm st}$) (p<0.01) (Figure 1). Forty% (103/258) and 79% (204/258) of the participants have demonstrated the serum $25[OH]D_3$ concentrations under 12ng/ml and 20ng/ml, respectively (Table 2). The participants with the serum of $25[OH]D_3$ concentrations under 10ng/ml have shown a significantly lower GH (45.4 ± 8.8) and MC (42.7 ± 10.3) adjusted

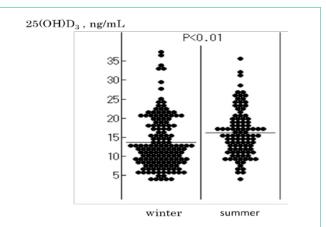


Figure 1: In the winter season (November 1^{st} to March 30^{th}), the mean value of the serum $25(OH)D_3$ (13.6±6.9ng/mL, n=155) was significantly lower than that in the summer season (April 1^{st} to August 31^{st}) (16.2±6.1ng/mL, n=103) (p<0.01).

Table 2: Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D3] concentrations in healthy employed workers at latitude 40°north in Japan.

25(OH)D (ng/mL)	Numbers (%)
< 12	103 (40)
12~20	101 (39)
> 20	54 (21)
> 50	0 (0)

national score in comparison to the mean value of GH (48.6±9.4) and MC (45.5±9.5) adjusted national score in the participants with the serum $25[OH]D_3$ concentrations of 10ng/ml or more (P<0.05). The mean value of the serum $25[OH]D_3$ concentrations was slightly decreased in the participants with backache (13.4±5.3 ng/ml, n=64) than that without backache (15.0±7.0 ng/ml, n=194) (P=0.051).

Personal Commentary

The mean value of the serum $25[OH]D_3$ concentrations of the participants that is 14.6 ± 6.7 ng/ml (Men; 15.0 ± 6.8 ng/ml, Women; 13.5 ± 6.4 ng/ml), is defined as being 'inadequent' for bone and overall health in healthy individuals according to NIH proposal [7]. This is surprising data, and what does it suggest?. All of the participants, who are being regularly engaged in the proper works, should be considered 'sick or unhealthy' and be recommended to take the supplementation or medication of vitamin D?. Is Serum 25[OH]D concentrations originally lower in healthy individuals of Japan?. It seems like very controversial, and needs a further discussion and consensus based on epidemiological and scientific researches.

Depression is a condition characterized by depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in nearly all activities most of every Okuyama K Austin Publishing Group

day for a period lasting at least 2 weeks. Poor health status and depression are common co-morbidity for patients with backache. Depressed patients without the diagnosis do not gain proper reference and treatment which may reduce their total illness burden. In the current preliminary result, no significant difference in the mean value of the serum 25[OH]D₃ concentrations between the participants with and without backache was shown (P=0.051). But the participants with serum 25[OH]D₃ concentrations under 10ng/ ml have had a significantly lower GH (45.4±8.8) and MC (42.7±10.3) adjusted national score than the mean value of GH (48.6±9.4) and MC (45.5±9.5) adjusted national score in the participants with the serum 25[OH]D₃ concentrations of 10ng/ml or more (P<0.05). In our ongoing research, SF-36 Ver. 2° has been used for evaluation of the health status of the participants. The GH and MC score from SF-36 Ver. 2° is an easy and valid predictor to detect general health status and depression [8]. Whether vitamin D deficiency or insufficiency is a causal or circumstantial risk factor for poor health status anddepression? Vitamin D likely has important functions in the human brain as a neuro-steroid, it still remains unclear whether these functions may be related to the occurrence of major depression. Recent studies have identified VDR in nearly all tissues, including both neuronal and glial cells in the central nervous system as well as the peripheral musculosketetal system [1,9]. Understanding of the function of vitamin D in the brain, is less known concerning how vitamin D may relate to the emotional mood. The current preliminary result has shown a possibility that vitamin D may be associated with depressive mood in the employed workers, but it is very controversial. A further longitudinal research is being carried out in our institute. Objective and persuading results are expected.

Ethics

This survey was approved by the Ethics Committee of Akita Rosai Hospital. The approval number was 32. A license to use Japanese language version's SF-36 Ver. 2* was obtained from iHope International Company.

Conflict of Interest

This survey was financially supported as a dissemination project related to the occupational injuries and illness by Japanese Labour, Health and Welfare Organization in 2015-2016.

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Habitual Smoking in the Young Employees, Alcohol Intake, Depressive Mood have Associations with Present LBP

- A Survey of Employed Workers in a Medical Equipment Factory of Japan

Global Spine Congress 2017, May 3-6 2017 - Milano, Italy

Koichiro Okuyama MD, phD Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Akita Rosai Hospital Odate, Japan





(Background)

Understanding of the associated modifidable factors with LBP and implementing effective prevention strategies are very crutial.

If the modifiable associated factors which develop prevalence and disability due to LBP is uncovered in the working generations, primary care, educational program and so forth could be recommended.

(Purpose)

The purpose of the current cross-sectional survey is to identify a prevalence of present LBP and to analyse modifiable associated factors with LBP.



Study Population

1,489 workers (male; 1,120 female 369)

A questionarre Collection

1,452 workers (97.5 %)

Excluded 48 workers with incomplete fullfilling of the items

1,404 workers: enrolled as participants

A cross-sectional survey



Contents of self-administration questionnaire

• Birthday		
• Gender (Male, Female)		
Body height (cm) & weight (kg)		
• What type of job do you perform in this medical factory?		
Do you smoke?		
Yes/ No		
If 'yes,' how many cigarettes do you smoke per day?		
• Do you drink?		
Never		
Hardly ever		
Often		
Everyday		
If you answered 'often' or "everyday,' how many Go* do you drink per day?		
Do you regularly exercise?		
Yes/ No		
If 'yes,' what kind of exercise do you do?		
Do you have lower back pain for the present week?		
Yes/ No		

*A Go (unit of <u>Sake</u>): containing alcohol 20 grams

✓ The mental component summary scoring system from Medical Outcome Study Short-Form 36-Health Survey Version 2 ®

(MCS/SF-36v2)



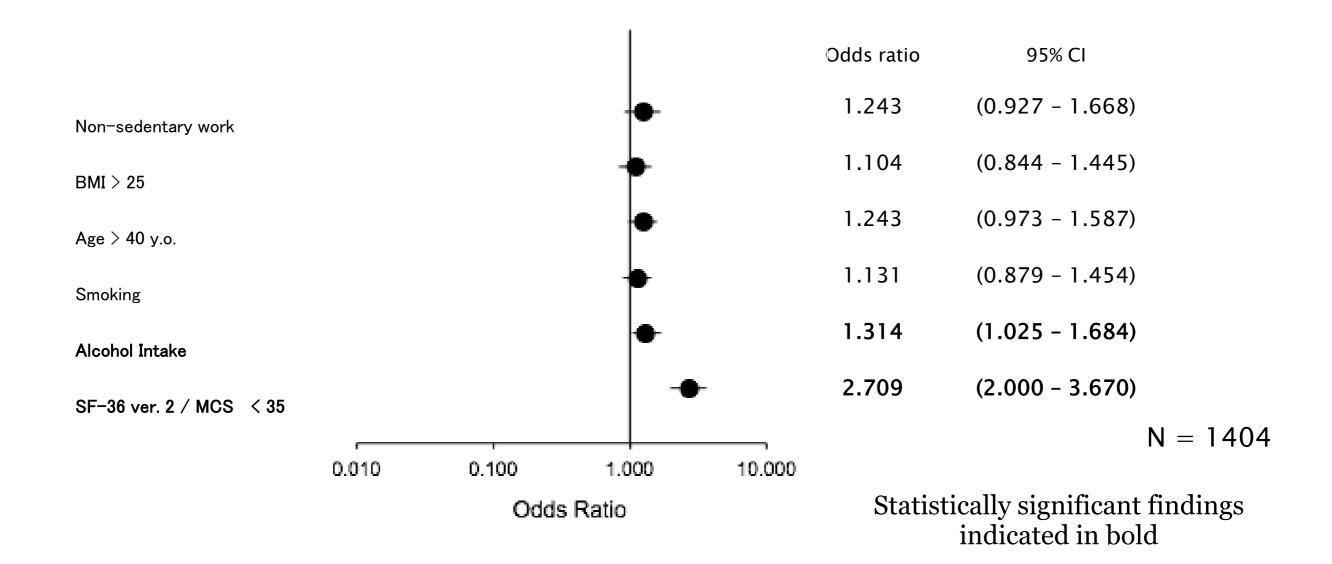
The prevalence of Pw-LBP in the whole participants 27.6% (388/1404)

The prevalence of Pw-LBP in each decade of participants

Age (number of participants)	N. of Pw-LBP (%)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P-value
18 – 19 (41)	8 (19.5)	0.76 (0.34 – 1.63)	0.631
20 – 29 (430)	104 (24.2)	reference	
30 – 39 (260)	73 (28.1)	1.22 (0.86 – 1.73)	0.257
40 – 49 (283)	86 (30.4)	1.37 (0.98 – 1.91)	0.067
50 – 59 (380)	115 (30.3)	<u> 1.36 (1.00 – 1.86)</u>	0.052
60 (10)	2 (20.0)	0.78 (0.16 – 3.75)	0.760



Odds ratio with 95% confidential intervals for Pw-LBP



[✓] Odds ratio **2.073** (95%CI **1.47** to **2.925**), Chi-squared 16.862 p-value In <u>Participants under 38 years</u>; smoking ratio :34%

Smoking vs. L.B.P.

✓ Odds ratio **2.073** (95%CI **1.47** to **2.925**), Chi-squared 16.862 p-value Under 38 years smoking ratio : 34%

Cigarettes/D: 11.9 ± 6.4

A higher prevalence and incidence in smoker, especially in adolecesents than in adults.



The association between **smoking** and low back pain: a meta-analysis. Shiri R et al. Am J Med 123: e7-35, 2010

No evidence uncovered as to the efficacy!

Evidence-informed management of chronic LBP with physical activity, **smoking cessation**, and weight loss.

Wai EK et al. Spine J 8: 195-202, 2008



Alcohol vs. L.B.P.

Odds ratio **1.314** (95%CI 1.025 to 1.684)



Percentage of drinkers 53%(747/1404) alcohol/Day **23.4±37.4** g

Alcohol consumption appears to be associated with complex and chronic LBP only in people with alcohol consumption dependence

Pooled Effect 1.3 (1.1-1.5)

Is alcohol intake associated with LBP?

Ferreira PH et al. Man Ther 18: 183-90, 2013



Depression vs. L.B.P.

- ✓ Pinheiro et al. (2016)
- Eleven of 17 articles demonstrated symptoms of depression at baseline that were related to worsening LBP outcomes.
- the OR ranged 10.4 to 2.47.

- ✓ The current survey
- The OR of Pw-LBP was 2.709 (95%CI 2.000-3.670) in the participants with MCS/SF-36v2 less than **35**.





Conclusions

- ✓ The overall prevalence of Pw-LBP was 27.6% in the current survey.
- ✓ Limitation of smoking in the young employees(<38yrs), alcohol intake and improvement of depressive mood has a possibility to decrease LBP of indoors employees.

C.O.I.

This survey was financially supported as a dissemination project related to the occupational injuries and illness by Japanese Labor, Health and Welfare.

Ethics

This survey was approved by the Ethics Committee of Akita Rosai Hospital according to the 1964 Helsinki Declaration. The approval number was 32.



大館市での健常者(屋内勤労者)の ビタミンD濃度に関する疫学調査報告

ーロコモ・フレイル・サルコペニア予防の観点から一

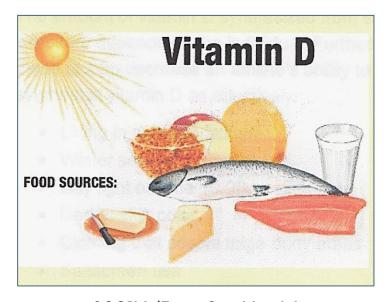
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木戸 忠人 * 関 展寿 * 加茂啓志 * 佐藤 千恵 * 東海林 諒 *
千葉 光穂 *
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秋田労災病院整形外科* ニプロ大館工場医務室** 秋田労災病院疾病研究室 ***



Vitamin Dとの関連性のある病態

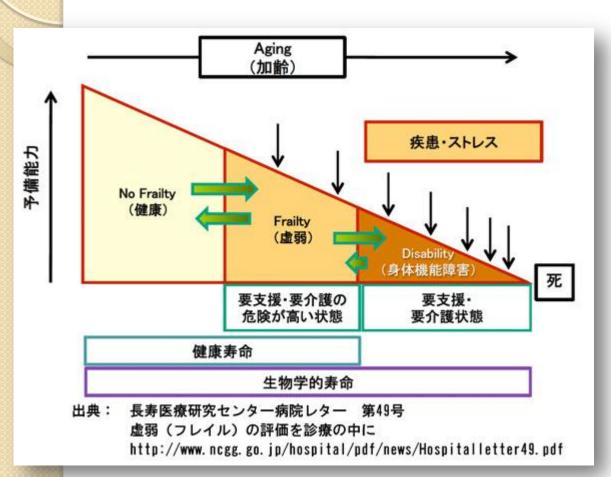
- 骨•軟骨障害
- 心血管疾患
- うつ
- 転倒•骨折
- 炎症性疾患
- 神経筋疾患
- 肥満など

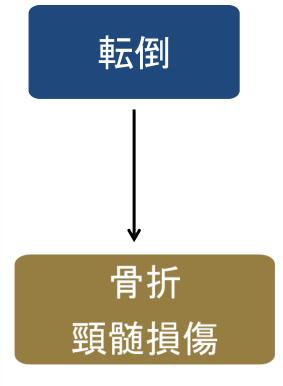


600IU/Day for Health
NIH Recommendation



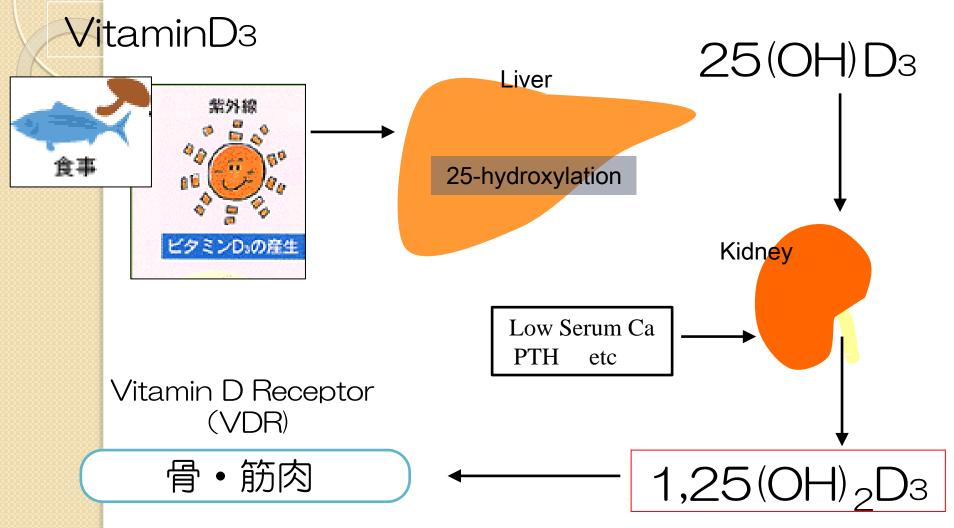
Frail(フレイル)と転倒の関連性





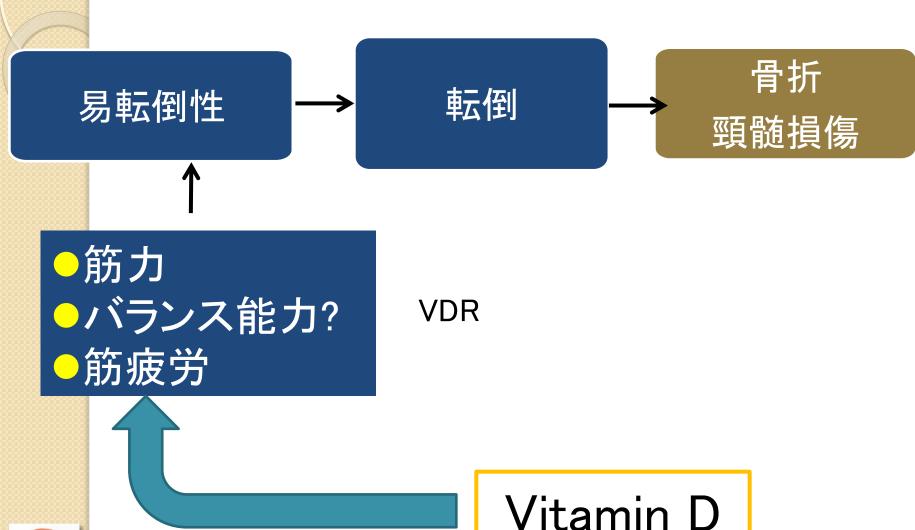


VitaminDの代謝経路





Vitamin Dの転倒予防効果





目的

非高齢での血清25(OH)ビタミンD濃度と転倒(Falls) 及び関連運動機能との関係を検討

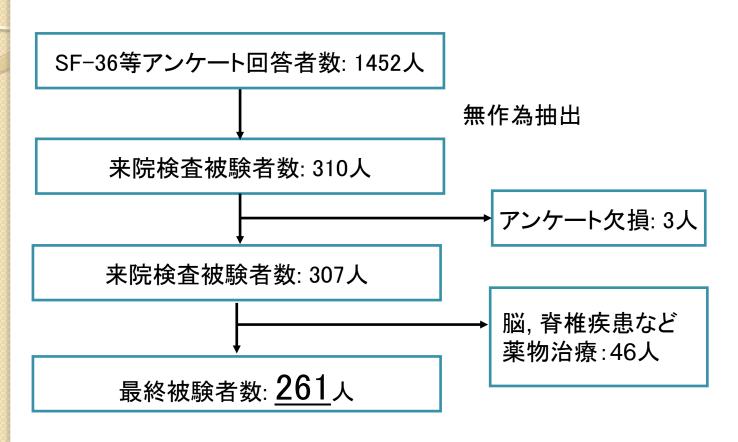
対象

平成27-29年度労災疾病臨床研究補助事業 勤労者の腰痛症と転倒予防のデータベース作成 (HACHICO trial)からのデータ



医療機器製造会社の工場 勤労者へのアンケート調査

計1489名のうち集計可能であった1452名



平均年齡 38.8±12.8 男性181,女性80



検討項目

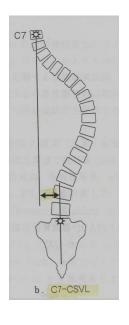
- BMI
- SMI(Skeletal Mass Index)

上肢 non-fat tissue(kg) + 下肢 non-fat tissue(kg)

Body Height(m2)

脊椎alignment (mm)
 C7 plumb line-Center Sacral Vertical Line
 C7-CSVL

Sagittal Vertical Axis SVA





- QOLs (SF-36[®])
- 転倒の有無との関係を検討 (過去1年間)



●重心動揺

X(横), Y(前後)方向軌跡長



- ●握力
- ●背筋力
- Functional Reach Test









血清25(OH) D濃度 LcMSMS

NIH の提言 血清25(OH)ビタミンD濃度

12 to <20 ng/mL

≧20 ng/mL

> 50 ng/ml

<12 ng/ml (30nmol/L)

Deficiency 欠乏

(30 to <50nmol/L)

Inadequent 不足

 $(\geq 50 \text{nmol/L})$

Adequente 充足

(>125nmol/L)

Potential adverse effect

AKITA ROSAI HOSPITAL

Participants Characteristics

	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. =99)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
Age yr. mean±SD	37.0 ± 12.5*	39.7 ± 13.1	42.0 ± 13.4*
median (IQR)	37.0 (25 - 49)	38.0 (26 - 52)	39.5 (32 ~ 54)
BMI mean±SD	22.4 ± 4.4	23.1 ± 3.3	22.3 ± 3.0
Male sex no. (%)	60 (63.8)	75 (75.8)	46 (67.7)
LBP-this week - no. (%)	25 (26.6)	26 (26.3)	12 (17.7)
LBP-until now no. (%)	43 (45.7)	53 (53.5)	34 (50.0)
Fall no. (%)	5 (5.3)	I (I.0)	3 (4.4)
Smoking no. (%)	31 (33.0)	30 (30.3)	17 (25.0)

OHVD3 ng/mL	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. = 98)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
OHVD3 ng/mL	8.6 ± 2.3	15.6 ± 2.4	24.7 ± 4.8
Ca	9.4 ± 0.3	9.4 ± 0.4	9.4 ± 0.4
Р	3.0 ± 0.5	3.1 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.5
Alb	4.5 ± 0.3	3.1 ± 0.6	4.4 ± 0.3
HgAIC	5.5 ± 0.3	5.6 ± 0.4	5.6 ± 0.3

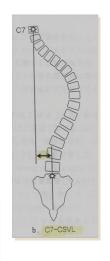


One way ANOVA Chi-squared Test

脊椎変形とSMI(筋肉量)

OHVD3 ng/mL	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. =99)	20 = (no. = 67)</th
CSVL mm	8.931 ± 7.512	7.623 ± 5.522	9.081 ± 6.682
SVA mm			
mean ± SD	-3.712 ± 23.279	-2.044 ± 25.758	0.391 ± 25.169
median (IQR)	-4.5 (-18.2 ~ 9.4)	-3.7 (-20.3 ~ 13.3)	-1 (-17.3 ~ 14.7)
SMI kg/m2	7.308 ± 1.293	7.566 ± 1.184	7.432 ± 1.146

OHVD3 ng/mL	< 12 (no. = 93)	12 = 20 (no. = 98)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
重心動揺 mm			
軌跡長開眼	677.8 ± 181.4	660.7 ± 168.3	637.0 ± 171.5
軌跡長閉眼	960.3 ± 304.4	893.2 ± 302.9	908.7 ± 281.3
X方向軌跡長開眼	472.8 ± 143.2	455.0 ± 127.6	445.5 ± 137.3
X方向軌跡長閉眼	626.0 ± 207.4	587.9 ± 223.7	610.0 ± 214.2
Y方向軌跡長開眼	391.7 ± 102.4	383.0 ± 103.9	368.I ± 98.9
Y方向軌跡長閉眼	591.6 ± 211.4	545.9 ± 189.4	549.8 ± 174.1







転倒関連運動機能

OHVD3 ng/mL	< 12 (no. = 93)	12 = 20 (no. = 99)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
握力右. kg			
一回目	33.0 ± 9.9	34.3 ± 8.7	33.4 ± 10.3
二回目	32.6 ± 9.6	34.6 ± 8.5	32.8 ± 10.1
三回目	32.3 ± 9.2	34.3 ± 8.5	32.8 ± 10.1
握力左 .kg			
一回目	31.5 ± 9.3	33.3 ± 8.2	32.9 ± 9.4
二回目	30.8 ± 8.9	32.5 ± 8.6	32.3 ± 10.3
三回目	30.3 ± 8.8	32.2 ± 8.3	32.0 ± 9.1
背筋力. kg			
一回目	342.4 ± 134.1	356.3 ± 142.5	313.8 ± 146.9
二回目	364.0 ± 144.5	380.9 ± 149.3	373.0 ± 156.9
三回目	381.1 ± 149.8	393.0 ± 116.0	389.6 ± 164.1
Functional Reach Test. cm			
一回目	41.0 ± 6.8	41.0 ± 6.9	40.7 ± 7.2
二回目	41.2 ± 6.6	41.5 ± 6.8	40.9 ± 7.3
三回目	41.9 ± 6.4	42.2 ± 7.1	41.4 ± 7.7
Time Up Go. sec			
一回目	6.2 ± 1.1	5.9 ± 0.9	6.0 ±1.0
二回目	6.0 ± 1.0	5.8 ± 0.9	5.8 ± 1.0
三回目	5.8 ± 1.0	5.7 ± 0.9	5.7 ± 1.0



QOLs (SF 36-V2)

	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. = 99)	20 = (no. = 67)</th
PCS (身体的側面)	51.8 ± 10.9	51.5 ± 9.4	52.2 ± 9.0
MCS(精神的側面)	43.9 ± 11.8	45.2 ± 8.6	44.2 ± 11.4
RCS(社会的側面)	49.1 ± 12.0	51.2 ± 11.1	49.7 ± 11.2



25(OH) D3血中濃度

大館市(日本?)では ビタミンD非充足者が多い

日照時間:極めて少ない

Unhealthy Diet

Cosmetics (化粧品)

人種差?

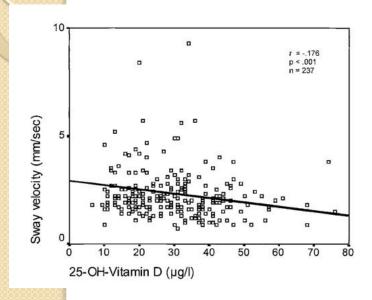
2013年 米国老年病学会 高齢者の転倒予防 血清25(OH)D濃度 30ng/mL必要

J Am Geriatr Soc 62: 147-152. 2014

- 厚生労働省の日本人の基準 2015 最小必要血中濃度 50 nmol/L(20 ng/mL)
- **25(OH)D**

AKITA ROSAI ROSPITAL アフリカ系米国人とヒスパニックでは白人と比べ低かった (17.9±15.8ng/mL, 17.2±8.4ng/mL, 21.7±10.0ng/mL)

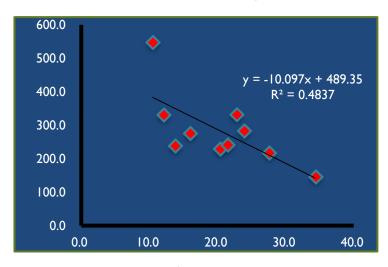
血中25(OH)D3濃度と重心動揺との関係



血中25(OH)D濃度が低下する動揺の速度が増す(閉経後女性)

Pfeifer M, et al. Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes .2001

Y(前後)方向軌跡長(r=-.731, P=.0139)



25(OH)ビタミンD濃度 ng/mL

● 当院の骨粗鬆症患者

2016 日本整形外科学会 佐々木ら



VitaminDは(高齢者の)転倒を22%抑制

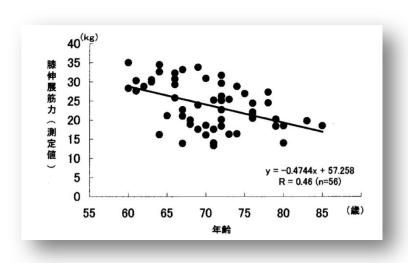
Primary Analysis					
Source	Odds Ratio (95% CI)			ontrol	
Pfeifer et al, ¹¹ 2000	0.47 (0.20-1.10)				
Bischoff et al, 12 2003	0.68 (0.30-1.54)			-	
Gallagher et al, 17 2001	0.53 (0.32-0.88)				
Dukas et al, ¹⁸ 2004	0.69 (0.41-1.16)				
Graafmans et al, ¹⁹ 1996	0.91 (0.59-1.40)				
Pooled (Uncorrected)	0.69 (0.53-0.88)		-		
		0.1	0.5 1.0 Odds Ra	5.0 itio	10.0



(Bischoff-Ferrari HA et al, JAMA. 2004 Apr 28;291(16):1999-2006)

筋肉量の大きい非高齢者 (38.8±12.8, 25-54歳) 転倒, 転倒関連運動機能と血中VitaminD濃度に 関連性がなかった。

● 筋力は年齢とともに低下



理学療法科学. 2003:.18 35-40

● VDRも年齢とともに減少

J Bone Miner Res. 2004 Feb;19(2):265-9.

Vitamin D receptor expression in human muscle tissue decreases with age. Bischoff-Ferrari HA



Vitamin D Supplementationは必要か?

不可思議

Vitamin D and asthma : a case to answer

The role of vitamin D in human health is an enigma. Associations have been reported between low serum concentrations of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25[OH]D) and a wide range of disorders and diseases, including (but not limited to) cancer, cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, pregnancy-related outcomes, skeletal disorders, respiratory disease, multiple sclerosis, mental health disorders, and inflammation, as well as mortality. If causal, these associations would suggest that vitamin D deficiency of disease and mortality, particularly in populations in which vitamin D deficiency is prevalent, and that supplementation with vitamin D could have widespread therapeutic benefits.

The Lancet 2017 OCT

有用性あるかも

 Effect of monthly high-dose vitamin D supplementation on falls and non-vertebral fractures: secondary and post-hoc outcomes from the randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled ViDA tria

High-dose bolus vitamin D supplementation of 100000 IU colecalciferol monthly over 2·5-4·2 years did not prevent falls or fractures in this healthy, ambulatory, adult population. Further research is needed to ascertain the effects of daily vitamin D dosing, with or without calcium.

The Lancet 2017 June



予防効果なし

What is ongoing in Odate?

- VitD欠乏群(25(OH)D₃<12ng/ml) ✓ N=94(<mark>36</mark>%) 8.60±2.3ng/mL
- Vit不足群(12≦25(OH)D₃<20ng/ml)。 N=99(38%) 15.6±2.4ng/mL
- VitD充足群 (25(OH)D₃≧20ng/ml) N=68(26%) 24.7±4.8ng/mL

日本人の基準値が不明点が多いが.....

Fraility (フレイル) 転倒と骨折のhigh Risk

???

???

Well-Being (健やか人生)



Take Home Messages

- 大館市で非高齢の屋内勤労者(25-54歳)の血清25(OH)ビタミンD濃度 を測定した.
- ビタミンD欠乏または不足な人が約76%であった. 年齢の高い人でビタミンD高値(p<0.05)を示した.
- 筋肉量の減少していない非高齢者(38.8±12.8歳)では転倒、転倒関連 運動機能と血中VitaminD濃度に有意な関連はなかったが、今後は極め て長期間のLongitudinal Study が必要と思われる.
- フレイル予防の観点から血清25(OH)ビタミンD濃度を 検討することも大切である.



非高齢では血中25ビタミンD濃度は 転倒と転倒関連運動機能に関連しない

第43回日本リハビリテーション医学会東北地方会 2018 3/3 仙台市

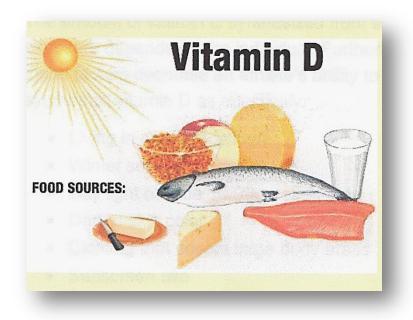
秋田労災病院整形外科 奥山幸一郎 千葉 光穂

秋田大学整形外科 宮腰 尚久 島田 洋一

COI : 平成27-29年度厚生労働省労災疾病臨床研究補助事業

Vitamin Dとの関連性のある病態

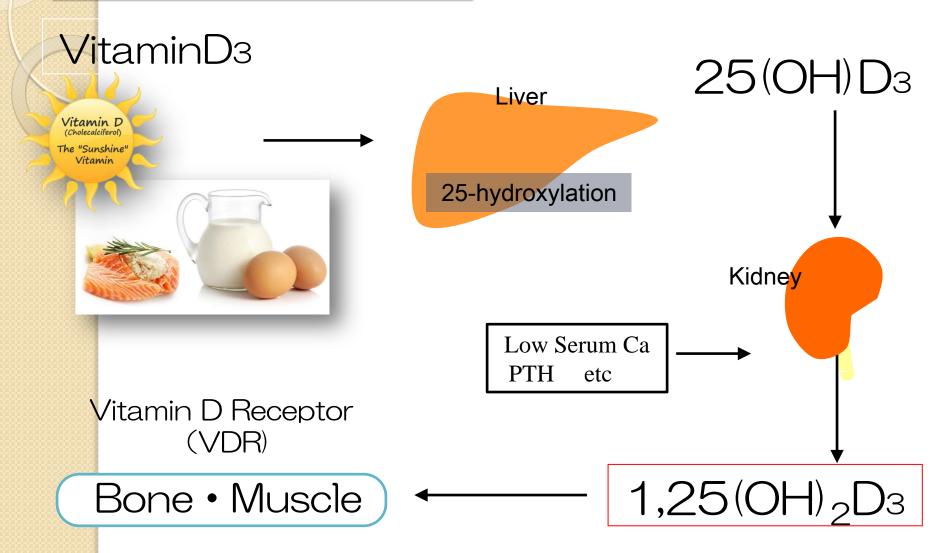
- 骨-軟骨障害
- 心血管疾患
- うつ
- 転倒•骨折
- 炎症性疾患
- 神経筋疾患
- 肥満 DMなど



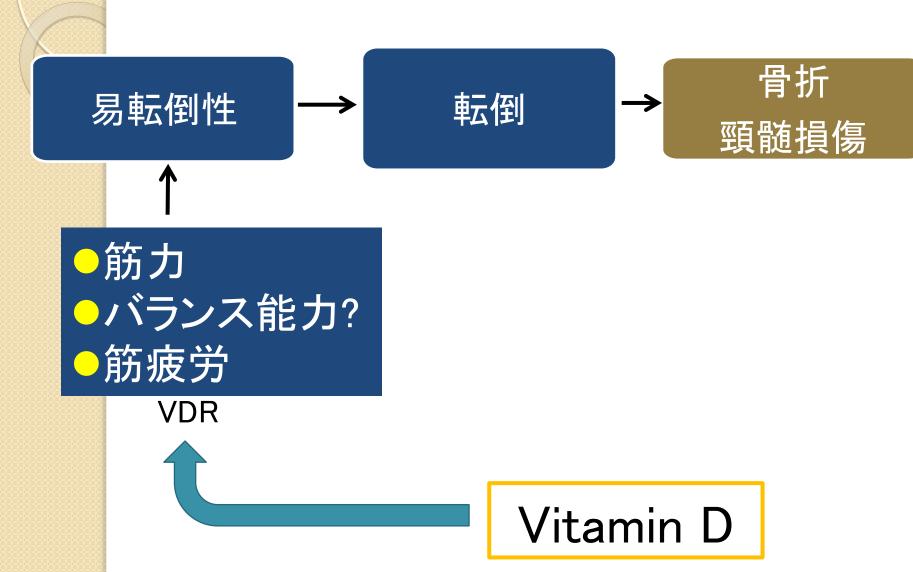
600IU/Day for Health
NIH Recommendation

Marks R. Vitamin D and Cartilage: Does Vitamin D Influence Cartilage Integrity?. Austin J Musculoskelet Disord. 2016; 3(2): 1034.

VitaminDの代謝経路



Vitamin Dの転倒予防効果



目的

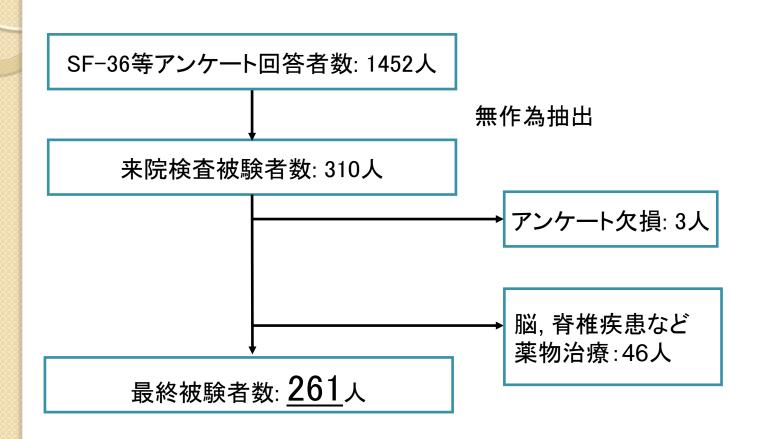
非高齢での血清25(OH)ビタミンD濃度と転倒(Falls) 及び関連運動機能との関係を検討

対象

平成27-29年度労災疾病臨床研究補助事業 勤労者の腰痛症と転倒予防のデータベース作成 (HACHICO trial)からのデータ

医療機器製造会社の工場 勤労者へのアンケート調査

計1489名のうち集計可能であった1452名



平均年齡 38.8±12.8 男性181,女性80

- BMI
- SMI(Skeletal Mass Index)

上肢 non-fat tissue(kg) + 下肢 non-fat tissue(kg)

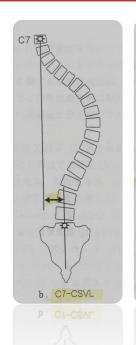
Body Height(m2)

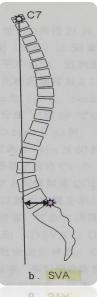
脊椎alignment (mm)
 C7 plumb line-Center Sacral Vertical Line
 C7-CSVL
 Sagittal Vertical Axis

QOLs (SF-36[®])

SVA

● 転倒の有無(過去1年間)





●重心動揺

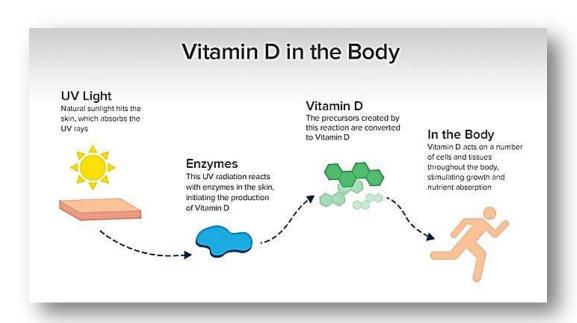
X(横), Y(前後)方向軌跡長



日本平衡神経科学会 安静立位、開閉眼各60秒間の計測

- ●握力
- ●背筋力
- Functional Reach Test
- Time Up Go Test

血清25(OH) D濃度 LcMSMS



NIH の提言

血清25(OH)ビタミンD濃度

<12 ng/ml

(30 nmol/L)

欠乏群

12 to <20 ng/mL

(30 to <50nmol/L)

不十分群

≧20 ng/mL

 $(\geq 50 \text{nmol/L})$

充足群

Participants Characteristics

One way ANOVA Chi-squared Test

* P<0.05

CONTRACTOR			
	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. =99)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
Age yr. mean±SD	37.0 ± 12.5*	39.7 ± 13.1	42.0 ± 13.4*
median (IQR)	37.0 (25 - 49)	38.0 (26 - 52)	39.5 (32 ~ 54)
BMI mean±SD	22.4 ± 4.4	23.1 ± 3.3	22.3 ± 3.0
Male sex no. (%)	60 (63.8)	75 (75.8)	46 (67.7)
LBP-this week - no. (%)	25 (26.6)	26 (26.3)	12 (17.7)
LBP-until now no. (%)	43 (45.7)	53 (53.5)	34 (50.0)
Fall (%)	5 (5.3)	I (I.0)	3 (4.4)
Smoking no. (%)	31 (33.0)	30 (30.3)	17 (25.0)

36	.a	D	UL
			OH

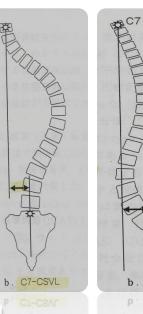
OHVD3 ng/mL	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. = 99)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
OHVD3 ng/mL	8.6 ± 2.3	15.6 ± 2.4	24.7 ± 4.8
Ca	9.4 ± 0.3	9.4 ± 0.4	9.4 ± 0.4
P	3.0 ± 0.5	3.1 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.5
Alb	4.5 ± 0.3	3.1 ± 0.6	4.4 ± 0.3
HgAIC	5.5 ± 0.3	5.6 ± 0.4	5.6 ± 0.3

SF-36

ร		< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. = 99)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
	PCS (身体的側面)	51.8 ± 10.9	51.5 ± 9.4	52.2 ± 9.0
	MCS(精神的側面)	43.9 ± 11.8	45.2 ± 8.6	44.2 ± 11.4
	RCS(社会的側面)	49.1 ± 12.0	51.2 ± 11.1	49.7 ± 11.2

Spinal Parametres &SMI,

OHVD3 ng/mL	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. =99)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
CSVL mm	8.931 ± 7.512	7.623 ± 5.522	9.081 ± 6.682
SVA mm			
mean ± SD	-3.712 ± 23.279	-2.044 ± 25.758	0.391 ± 25.169
median (IQR)	-4.5 (-18.2 ~ 9.4)	-3.7 (-20.3 ~ 13.3)	-1 (-17.3 ~ 14.7)
SMI kg/m2	7.308 ± 1.293	7.566 ± 1.184	7.432 ± 1.146





OHVD3 ng/mL	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. = 99)	20 = (no. = 68)</th
重心動揺 mm			
軌跡長開眼	677.8 ± 181.4	660.7 ± 168.3	637.0 ± 171.5
軌跡長閉眼	960.3 ± 304.4	893.2 ± 302.9	908.7 ± 281.3
X方向軌跡長開眼	472.8 ± 143.2	455.0 ± 127.6	445.5 ± 137.3
X方向軌跡長閉眼	626.0 ± 207.4	587.9 ± 223.7	610.0 ± 214.2
Y方向軌跡長開眼	391.7 ± 102.4	383.0 ± 103.9	368.I ± 98.9
Y方向軌跡長閉眼	591.6 ± 211.4	545.9 ± 189.4	549.8 ± 174.1

転倒関連運動機能

Section 1					
OHVD3 ng/mL	< 12 (no. = 94)	12 = 20 (no. = 99)	20 = (no. = 68)</th		
握力右. kg					
一回目	33.0 ± 9.9	34.3 ± 8.7	33.4 ± 10.3		
二回目	32.6 ± 9.6	34.6 ± 8.5	32.8 ± 10.1		
三回目	32.3 ± 9.2	34.3 ± 8.5	32.8 ± 10.1		
握力左 .kg					
一回目	31.5 ± 9.3	33.3 ± 8.2	32.9 ± 9.4		
二回目	30.8 ± 8.9	32.5 ± 8.6	32.3 ± 10.3		
三回目	30.3 ± 8.8	32.2 ± 8.3	32.0 ± 9.1		
背筋力. kg					
一回目	342.4 ± 134.1	356.3 ± 142.5	313.8 ± 146.9		
二回目	364.0 ± 144.5	380.9 ± 149.3	373.0 ± 156.9		
三回目	381.1 ± 149.8	393.0 ± 116.0	389.6 ± 164.1		
Functional Reach Test. cm					
一回目	41.0 ± 6.8	41.0 ± 6.9	40.7 ± 7.2		
二回目	41.2 ± 6.6	41.5 ± 6.8	40.9 ± 7.3		
三回目	41.9 ± 6.4	42.2 ± 7.1	41.4 ± 7.7		
Time Up Go. sec					
一回目	6.2 ± 1.1	5.9 ± 0.9	6.0 ±1.0		
二回目	6.0 ± 1.0	5.8 ± 0.9	5.8 ± 1.0		
三回目	5.8 ± 1.0	5.7 ± 0.9	5.7 ± 1.0		

Discussion



25 (OH) D3血中濃度

```
VitD欠乏群 (25 (OH) D<sub>3</sub><12ng/ml)
N=94 (36%) 8.60±2.3ng/mL
```

大館市(日本?)では ビタミンD非充足者が74% _{日照時間}:極めて少ない

Diet Cosmetics (化粧品) 人種差

2013年 米国老年病学会 高齢者の転倒予防 血清25(0H)D濃度 30ng/mL必要

J Am Geriatr Soc 62: 147-152. 2014

厚生労働省の日本人の基準 2015 最小必要血中濃度 20 ng/mL (50 nmol/L)

アフリカ系米国人とヒスパニックでは白人と比べ低かった (17.9±15.8ng/mL, 17.2±8.4ng/mL, 21.7±10.0ng/m)

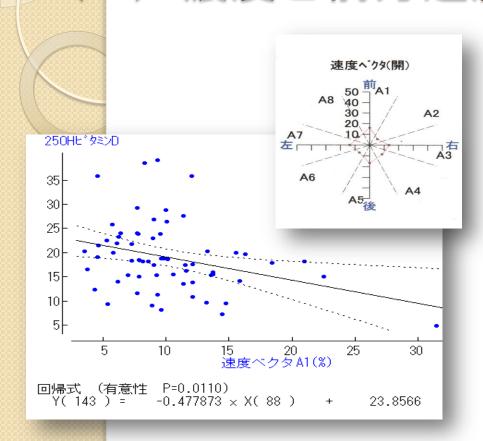
JAMA Neurol. 2015 Nov: 72(11):1295-303

血中25(OH)D3濃度と重心動揺(開眼)との関係

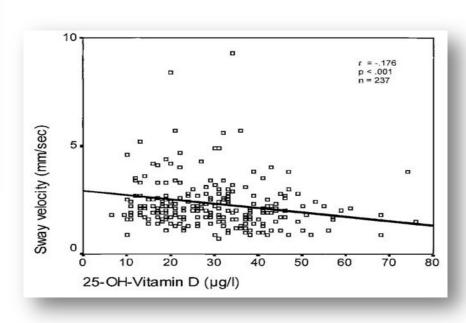
63~85歳(72.2±4.8歳) 63名(男性18名、女性45名) 2017 大館市 Well-being 第39回東北骨代謝骨粗鬆症研究会

	25 (0H) D < 20 (n=39)	25 (0H) D≧20 (n=24)	p値 (p<0.05)
総軌跡長(mm)	736. 2±228. 8	720.3±184.0	0. 7745
X方向軌跡長(mm)	493.9±163.2	516.0±140.1	0. 5843
Y方向軌跡長(mm)	441.7±160.1	399.6±113.3	0. 2647
単位軌跡長(mm/s)	12.3±3.81	12.0±3.07	0. 7719
外周面積(mm²)	283.5 ± 155.9	265.7 ± 129.3	0. 6412
後方向動揺速度最大値(mm/s)	36.1±16.0	31.9±10.2	0. 2084
速度ベクトルA1(%)	11. 4±5. 36	8. 20±2. 92	0. 0055
速度ベクトルA4(%)	11.2 ± 2.94	9.46 ± 3.16	0. 0316

25 (OH) D濃度と前方速度ベクトル



63~85歳 (72.2±4.8歳) 63名 (男性18名、女性45名) 2017 大館市 Well-being 第39回東北骨代謝骨粗鬆症研究会



血中25(OH)D濃度が低下する 動揺の速度が増す(閉経後女性)

Pfeifer M, et al. Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes . 2001

筋量と筋力がある(脊柱変形もない)非高齢者

(38.8±12.8, 25-54歳)

血中VitaminD濃度が低下しても転倒に関連性がなかった。

Strength loss with aging in literature.

Study	Leg lean muscle mass loss	Strength loss	Comments
Goodpaster et al.	Approximately I%/year	2.6-4.1%/year	Ethnic and sexspecific differences
Frontera et al.	1.3%/year	1.7–2.5%/year	Longitudinal study over 12 years, starting age was in mean 65 life-years
von Haehling et al.	I–2%/year after 50 th Life-year	1.5% between ages 50 and 60 and by 3% thereafter	
Zatsiorsky et al.		1.5%/year between 50 th and 70 th lifeyear, 3%/year thereafter	
Doherty		20–40% between 20 th and 80 th lifeyear	
Marcell et al.		3.6–5%/year	Longitudinal study over approximately 5 years, starting age was 58.6±7.3 years
Proctor et al.	35–40% between 20 and 80 years of age		

Muscles Ligaments Tendons J. 2013 Oct-Dec; 3(4): 346–350.

Strength and muscle mass loss with aging process. Age and strength loss $\underline{\mathsf{Karsten}\;\mathsf{Keller}}$

✓ VDRも年齢とともに減少

J Bone Miner Res. 2004 Feb;19(2):265-9.

Vitamin D receptor expression in human muscle tissue decreases with age.

Bischoff-Ferrari HA

What is ongoing in Odate?

Fraility 転倒と骨折:A high Risk

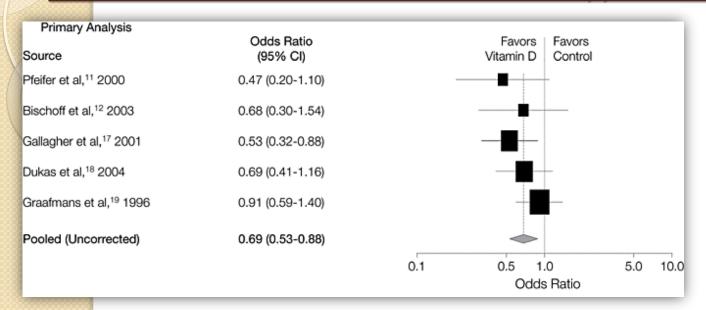
- VitD欠乏群(25(OH)D₃<12ng/ml) N=94(36%) 8.60±2.3ng/mL
- Vit不足群(12≦25(OH)D₃<20ng/ml) N=99(38%) 15.6±2.4ng/mL
- VitD充足群 (25(OH)D₃≧20ng/ml) N=68 (26%) 24.7±4.8ng/mL

日本人の基準値が不明点が多い

When Fraility Starts?

Well-Being (健やか人生)

Vitamin D Reduces A risk of fall down Approx. 22% in the elderly



N.N.T. 15(95%CI 8-53) Mean Age 60yrs

Bischoff-Ferrari HA et al, JAMA. 2004 Apr 28;291(16):1999-2006

Vitamin D has no efficacy to reduces a risk of fall and fracture

High-dose bolus vitamin D supplementation of 100000 IU colecalciferol monthly over 2·5-4·2 years did not prevent falls or fractures in this healthy, ambulatory, adult population. Further research is needed to ascertain the effects of daily vitamin D dosing, with or without calcium.

Effect of monthly high-dose vitamin D supplementation on falls and non-vertebral fractures: secondary and post-hoc outcomes from the randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled ViDA tria

The Lancet 2017 June

Take Home Messages





- 大館市で非高齢の屋内勤労者(25-54歳)の血清25(OH)ビタミンD濃度を測定した。
- ビタミンD欠乏または不足な人が約76%であった。年齢の高い人でビタミンD 高値(p<0.05)を示した。
- 筋肉量の減少していない非高齢者(38.8±12.8歳)では転倒、転倒関連運動機能と血中VitaminD濃度に有意な関連はなかった。今後は極めて長期間のlongitudinal Study が必要と思われる。

地域在住高齢者における血中25(OH)D濃度と BIA法による体組成分析、重心動揺の 関連性の検討

独立行政法人労働者健康安全機構 秋田労災病院 中央検査部、同整形外科¹、労災疾病研究室² 北海道中央労災病院中央検査部³ 豊口 恵理、奥山 幸一郎^{1,2}、長岐 ゆい、 岩谷 幸栄、河村 義雄³

利益相反の有無 : 無

※この演題に関連し、開示すべきCOI関係にある企業などはありません

はじめに

- ・労災疾病臨床研究補助金事業の一環として、 当院検査部では勤労者におけるビタミンD濃度の 解析を進めてきた。
- ・高齢者が身体的・精神的・社会的に 健やかに過ごせるような地域モデル創出事業 「すこやか人生(well-being)」を 秋田県大館市との共催で開始した。
- ・ビタミンD濃度と高齢者のふらつきや転倒の 関連についてはエビデンスの確立が求められる。

目的

地域在住高齢者における血中25(0H)D濃度と 体組成分析および重心動揺の関連性を検討する。

対象

【測定期間】 2017年1月16日~4月20日

【対象】

秋田県大館市在住

63~85歳 (72.2±4.8歳)

63名 (男性18名、女性45名)

比較的活動性の高いボランティア参加者

ボランティア募集方法

【ボランティア募集方法】 市の広報掲載 院内ポスター掲示 病院ホームページで周知



定員を超える応募となり、 応募者全員を対象とした。 ※65歳未満の応募もあった。

すこやが人生 ボランティア募集



11//-11/30 秋田労災病院 52-3131 大館市福祉健康課 42-9055

方法

【血中25(OH)D濃度】 CLIA法(化学発光免疫測定法) 【体組成分析】 生体電気インピーダンス法 (Bioelectrical impedance analysis: BIA法) インボディ・ジャパン社 InBody720® 【重心動摇】 ユニメック社 UM-BAR II® 【統計】 SPBS® Ver9.67

体組成分析パラメーター

【体成分分析】 細胞内外水分量、タンパク質量、ミネラル量 【肥満評価・骨格筋・脂肪】 体重、BMI、骨格筋量、体脂肪量、体脂肪率など 【筋肉バランス】 右腕、左腕、体幹、右脚、左脚の筋肉量 【体脂肪量バランス】 右腕、左腕、体幹、右脚、左脚の体脂肪量 【研究項目】 骨塩量など

重心動揺パラメーター

【軌跡長・面積】

総軌跡長、X方向軌跡長、Y方向軌跡長、

単位軌跡長、単位面積軌跡長、外周面積、

矩形面積、実効値面積、最大振幅、

動揺平均中心変位、ロンベルグ率

【パワーベクトル分析】

パワースペクトル、位置ベクトル、速度ベクトル

日本平衡神経科学会推奨の標準的方法で安静立位、開閉眼各60秒間の計測を実施

「ビタミンD不足・欠乏の判定指針」

(厚生労働省難治性疾患克服研究事業ホルモン受容機構異常に関する 調査研究班、日本骨代謝学会、日本内分泌学会より)

ビタミンD欠乏: 20ng/mL未満

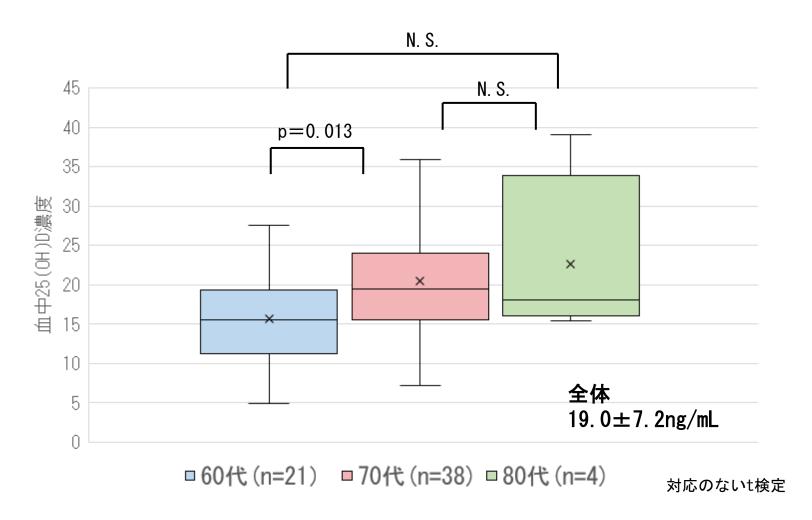
ビタミンD不足: 20ng/mL以上30ng/mL未満

ビタミンD充足:30ng/mL以上



20ng/mL未満を「欠乏群(39名)」 20ng/mL以上を「非欠乏群(24名)」 として各パラメータの比較検討を行った

結果: 年代別血中25(0H)D濃度(ng/mL)



結果:25(0H)D濃度と体組成分析

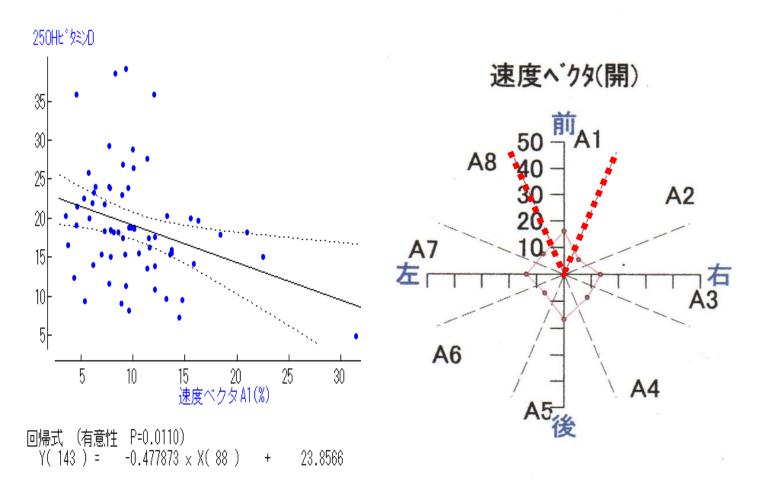
	25 (OH) D < 20 (n=39)	25 (0H) D≥20 (n=24)	p値 (赤字p<0.05)
年齢(歳)	72.2±5.40	72.3±3.67	0. 9126
女性 人数(%)	33 (85. 0)	12 (50. 0)	0. 0077
BMI (kg/m^2)	22. 3 ± 3 . 11	22.3 ± 3.22	0. 9845
体脂肪量(kg)	15.5±5.60	14.0±5.84	0. 2946
体脂肪率(%)	29.3 ± 7.81	24.9 ± 7.99	0. 0391
骨格筋量(kg)	19.4±2.98	22. 1 ± 4.39	0.0088
骨格筋指数(kg/m²)	8. 23±0. 82	8.91 ± 1.04	0. 0055
骨塩量(kg)	2.08 ± 0.24	2.24 ± 0.34	0. 0308
タンパク質量(kg)	7.08±0.99	7.98 ± 1.45	0. 0088

結果: 25(OH)D濃度と重心動揺(開眼)

	25 (OH) D < 20 (n=39)	25 (0H) D≥20 (n=24)	p 値 (赤字p<0. 05)
総軌跡長(mm)	736. 2±228. 8	720. 3 ± 184.0	0. 7745
X方向軌跡長(mm)	493.9 ± 163.2	516.0 ± 140.1	0. 5843
Y方向軌跡長(mm)	441.7±160.1	399.6±113.3	0. 2647
単位軌跡長(mm/s)	12.3±3.81	12.0 \pm 3.07	0. 7719
外周面積(mm²)	283.5±155.9	265.7 ± 129.3	0. 6412
前後方向動揺速度最大値 (mm/s)	36.1 ± 16.0	31.9 ± 10.2	0. 2084
速度ベクトルA1(%)	11.4±5.36	8.20 ± 2.92	0. 0055
速度ベクトルA4(%)	11.2±2.94	9.46±3.16	0. 0316

対応のないt検定

結果: 25(0H)D濃度と速度ベクトルA1



Spearmanの相関分析

秋田労災病院 中央検査部

立位姿勢保持に関連する抗重力筋は骨格筋からなる 抗重力筋と前後動揺性は相関する

Takeuchi Y, et al. Japan Society of Physiological Anthropology Vol. 19, No. 1 2014, 2: 1-6



25 (OH) D低下に伴い骨塩量、骨格筋量減少



高齢者では

抗重力筋減少による姿勢保持機能低下

25(OH)D濃度の低下した高齢者で 骨密度低下と平衡機能低下を認めた

Nakamura K, et al. Archives of Osteoporosis.

25(0H)D濃度が低下すると動揺の速度が増加

Pfeifer M, et al. Exp Clin Endcrinol Diabetes, 2001.

欠乏群で重心動揺の前方への速度ベクトル増大



欠乏群でより前方にふらつきやすい 傾向にあると示唆された

ふらつきの改善や転倒予防に対する ビタミンDの効果については 一致した見解が得られていない

Bischoff HA, et al. ArchPhys Med Rehabil, 1999, 80(1): 54-58.

Porthouse J, et al. BMJ. 2005, 330(7498): 1003-1009.



ビタミンD低下と高齢者のふらつきとの 因果関係を明らかにするには 介入試験が必要と思われる

結語

- ・高齢者のビタミンD低下と 骨格筋量や骨塩量低下に関連を認めた。
- 高齢者のビタミンD低下と 前方へのふらつきが関連していた。
- ・ 高齢者におけるビタミンD充足が転倒・骨折を 予防する因子となる可能性が示唆された。

本発表スライドには、 論文未公表の自験例データを 含んでおります。

この結果を持って、 一般化する内容ではないことを ご了解ください。

勤労者の筋量減少が

筋力と運動機能に与える影響に動 ~高齢化率全国1位!健康的な高齢期を迎えるために~



広江¹⁾、本館奈津子⁴⁾、奥山幸一郎³⁾、大島 康浩²⁾、金野 悦¹⁾、和田 竜平¹⁾、畠山幸也¹⁾

雄樹1)、桝谷 真士1)、若狭 仁1)、灘岡 裕1)、奈良 奈津美1)、安保 泰宏1)

労災病院 中央リハビリテーション部、²)東北労災病院 中央リハビリテーション部、

3)秋田労災病院 整形外科、4)秋田労災病院 労災疾病臨床研究室

筆頭発表者のCOI開示 特記事項なし

高齢化社会を迎え、サルコペニアによる身体機能低下が大きな問題となっている。特に当院の所在地である秋田県は人口に占める65歳以上 の割合(高齢化率)は34.6%で最も高いという現状にある。高齢者を対象とした筋量と機能に関する研究は増えているが、若い世代の調査研究は まだ少ない。本研究では、青壮年勤労者を対象に筋量と筋力・運動機能の関係を明らかにすることを目的とし、将来に向けての課題や必要な取 り組みは何かを検討した。

本研究の結果、筋量では男女ともに約半数がサルコペニア・プレサルコペニアに相当する低筋量値を示したが、青壮年期においては筋量の減 少が筋力及び運動機能に与える影響は小さいことが判明した。高齢化率が上昇している現代、運動習慣等により将来的にサルコペニアになる時 期を遅らせることや、生活習慣病や各種疾患への罹患防止を図り健康的な高齢者を増やしていく必要がある。

対象と方法

【対象】

当院では「労災疾病臨床研究補 助金事業」として、平成27年11月か ら市内の青壮年勤労者の血液デー タ、筋量、脊椎アライメント、運動機 能等のデータベース (HACHICO

平成27年11月~平成28年9月末 までに評価した244名(男性179名、 女性65名)を対象とした。

【評価項目】

- ●握力
- ●体幹筋力:ストレインゲージにより背筋の等尺性筋力を計 測(図1)
- ●下肢筋力:徒手筋力計測器により股関節屈筋、膝関節伸 筋の等尺性筋力を計測(図2)
- ●Functional Reach Test(以下FRT)
- ●10m歩行速度
- ●Timed Up and Go(以下TUG)
- ●筋量: DXA法で得られた四肢の除脂肪除骨重量を身長の2
- 乗で除した値(Skeltal Muscle Index以下SMI)を用いた。





(図 1)

(図





対象と筋肉量

Trial)を作成している。

対象者は勤労者である男性179名、女性65名。

	至怀	男性	女性
年齢(歳)	40.6 ± 12.7	38.4 ± 12.3	46.7 ± 12.1
BMI	22.6±3.8	22.7 ± 3.8	22.1 ± 3.7
SMI(kg/m²)	7.5±1.2	8.0 ± 0.9	6.2 ± 0.9

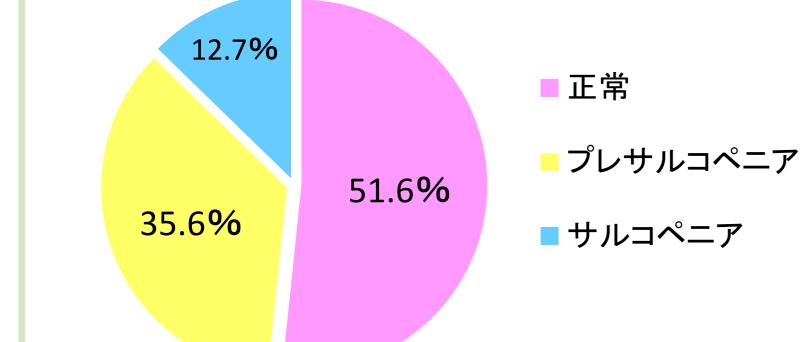
対象をSanadaらが提示する日本人のカットオフ値を基準に、筋量により サルコペニア相当の筋量を示すもの(以下サルコペニア群)、サルコペニア 予備軍相当の筋量を示すもの(以下プレサルコペニア群)、正常群の3群間 で比較検討を行った。

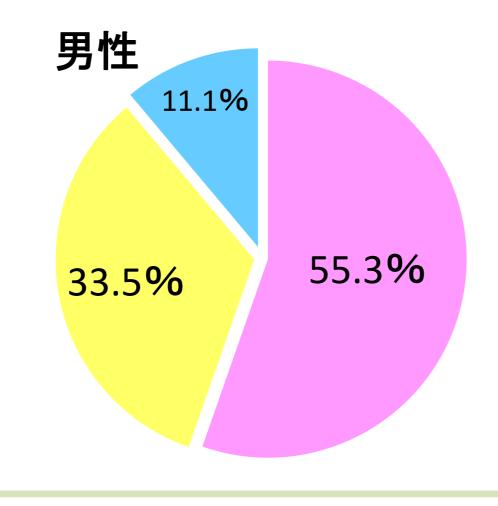
統計手法は等分散で一元配置分散分析を行い、有意差のあったものに 対してScheffeの多重比較を行った。有意水準は5%未満とした。

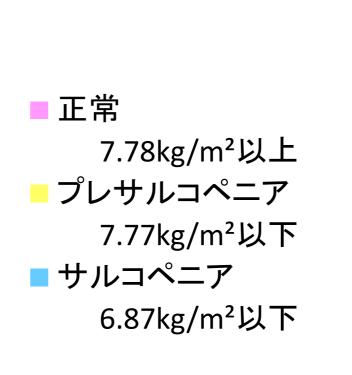
【筋量】

全体

サルコペニア・プレサルコペニア群を合わせた低筋量者が男性で44.6%、女性では58.4%存在した。







明らかではない。

必要あり。

A•B P<0.05

B • C P < 0.01

NS

NS

NS

NS

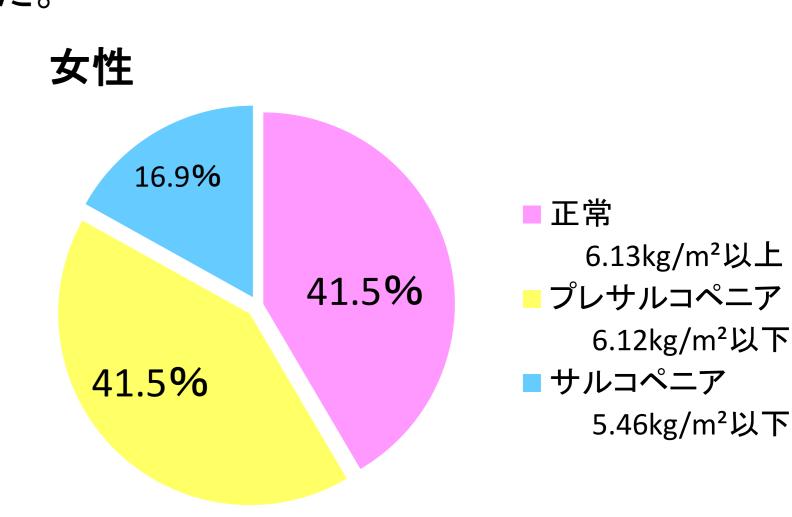
 3.6 ± 0.7

 5.3 ± 1.3

 5.4 ± 0.6

 6.0 ± 1.0

42.2±5.8



結果② 筋量と年齢・BMI

【年齡】

男性:有意差は認められなかった。

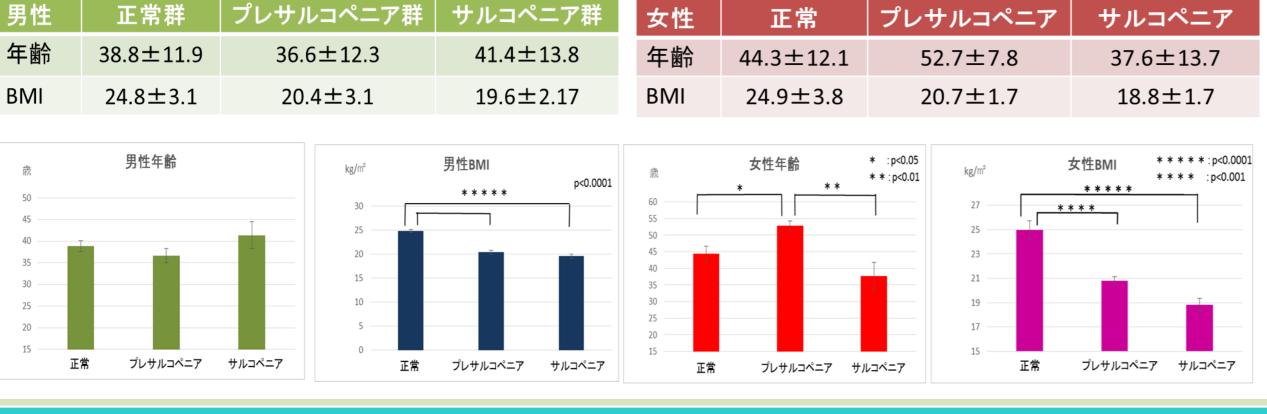
女性:正常群とプレサルコペニア群、プレサルコペニア群とサルコペニ ア群の間で有意差が認められ、サルコペニア群が30代と最も年

齢が若いという結果となった。

[BMI]

男性:正常群とプレサルコペニア群、正常群とサルコペニア群で有意差 が認められた。

女性:正常群とプレサルコペニア群、正常群とサルコペニア群で有意差 が認められた。



考察

筋量では男性で半数近く、女性では半数以上がサルコペニア・プレサ ルコペニアに相当する低筋量値を示していた。便利な生活になり座りが ちになった事や車が必須な土地柄であり歩く機会が少なくなっている現 状が、若年者の筋量減少に影響しているのではと考える。筋量の減少 により運動時だけでなく日常生活においても疲れやすくなり、運動量がさ らに減少する、という悪循環が生まれる。結果、若年世代での筋量減少 は早期のサルコペニアを招く危険性が高いと予想される。

BMIでは男女とも数値が高いほど筋量も多い傾向にあった。女性では 最も若い世代(30代)がBMI・筋量ともに低値を示していた。全国的にこ こ10年間でやせ型の割合が増加しており、5人に1人がやせ型であると いう報告がされている。現代の流れからすると、座りがちな生活に加え、 食生活や過度なダイエット等が若い世代、特に女性の体重・筋量減少に 影響しているのではないかと考えられる。

筋量と筋力は男女とも握力と有意な関係を示したが、その他の筋力や 運動機能との関連は低いと思われた。つまり、一部に筋力の低下が見 られていたが、高齢者とは異なり若い世代では筋力は維持できており、 筋量の減少が筋力や運動機能に与える影響は少ない事が判明した。し かし、上述してきたように早期からの筋量減少はサルコペニアに移行す る時期を早めたり、高齢期の要介護状態を増加させる要因になると考え た。また、将来的に様々な疾患を招きやすく、若年期では維持された筋 力や機能が今後加齢に伴い容易に低下することも予想される。サルコ ペニアには有酸素運動やレジスタンストレーニングが効果があるとされ ており、中年期での運動習慣がサルコペニアに関連するともいわれてい る。このことから、若い時期からの運動習慣が重要になってくると思われ る。特に少子高齢化が進んでおり、独居生活の高齢者が多い秋田県に おいてはサルコペニアを予防し、高齢者の健康寿命を延ばしていくこと が重要である!と考える。

結果③ 筋量と筋力

【握力】

股屈曲筋力(N/m²)

10m歩行速度(秒)

背筋力(N/m²)

TUG(秒)

FRT(cm)

 3.8 ± 1.0

 6.8 ± 2.1

 4.7 ± 0.7

 5.5 ± 0.9

 40.5 ± 6.4

男性:3群間において有意差が認められた。

女性:正常群とプレサルコペニア群において有意差が認められた。 【膝伸展筋力•背筋力】

男女ともに3群間での有意差は認められなかった。



筋量と運動機能

 4.5 ± 1.0

 6.8 ± 1.8

 4.8 ± 0.6

 5.4 ± 0.8

 42.7 ± 7.3

【TUG•FRT•10m歩行速度】



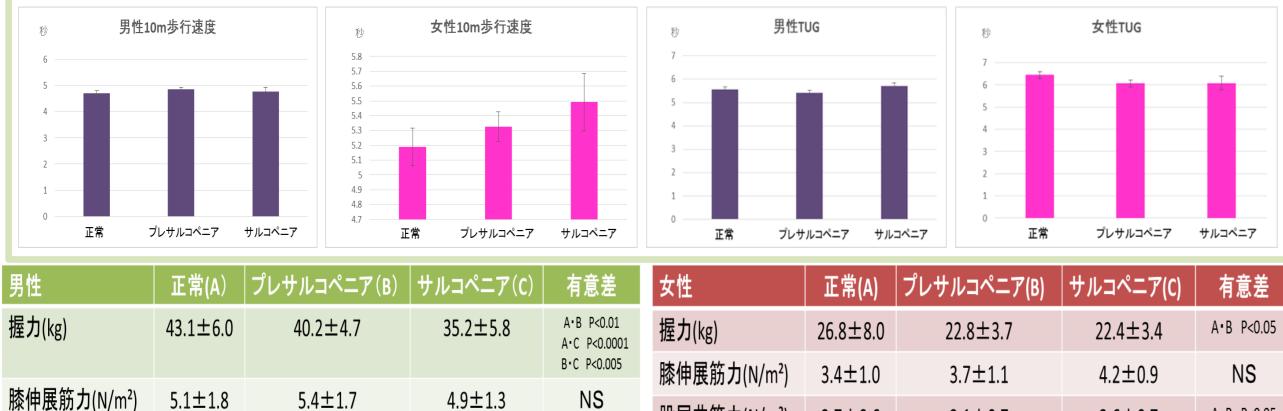
 4.0 ± 0.8

 5.6 ± 1.7

 4.7 ± 0.6

 5.7 ± 0.6

 40.6 ± 7.3



A•B P<0.0001

NS

NS

股屈曲筋力(N/m²)

背筋力(N/m²)

TUG(秒)

FRT(cm)

10m歩行速度(秒)

 2.7 ± 0.6

 5.0 ± 1.4

 5.1 ± 0.6

 6.4 ± 0.8

 39.0 ± 5.8

 3.1 ± 0.7

 4.9 ± 1.6

 5.3 ± 0.5

 6.0 ± 0.7

 40.4 ± 6.1

- は至らなかった。
- 運動習慣や食生活との関連を検討しておらず、将来の予測や提言に

対象数(特に女性)が十分でなく、今後対象数を増やして検討していく

限界と課題

・横断研究であり、筋量の経時的変化や筋力・運動機能との因果関係が

- 青壮年勤労者244名の筋量と筋力、運動機能との関連を比較検討し

- た。 - 青壮年期からサルコペニア・プレサルコペニアに相当する低筋量値を
- 示すものがいた。 青壮年期においては筋量が減少していても、筋力や運動機能に与える
- 影響は少ない。 ・早期からの筋量減少は、早い時期でのサルコペニア発症やADL低下を 招く危険性がある。高齢者の健康寿命を延ばすには要介護状態を引

き起こすサルコペニアの予防が重要である。

演題番号

勤労世代における筋量と関連する因子

一筋力・身体機能との関連性一



安保 泰宏1)、奥山幸一郎2)、大島 康浩3)、川瀬 真史1)、金野 税1)、本館奈津子4)

1)秋田労災病院 中央リハビリテーション部2)秋田労災病院 整形外科3)東北労災病院 中央リハビリテーション部 4) 秋田労災病院 労災疾病臨床研究室



筆頭発表者のCOI開示 特記事項なし

【諸語】

近年、高齢化が急速に進行し、サルコペニアに関する研究が増えている。サルコペニアは加齢に伴う骨格筋量の低下および筋力、身体機能の 低下を特徴とする症候群であり、早期からの生活習慣改善が必要となる。サルコペニア診断で必須項目とされるのが骨格筋量の低下であり、筋 量測定は主にDXA法、BIA法が用いられる。しかし、機器や特殊技術が必要になるため筋量を簡便に測定することが難しい。本研究では青壮年 勤労者を対象に筋量と筋力・身体機能との関連性を明らかにすることで、簡易的に筋量評価が可能であるか検証を行った。

【対象と方法】

【対象】

当院では「労災疾病臨床研究補助金事業」として、平成27年11月から市内の青壮年勤労者の血液データ、筋量、脊椎アライメント、運動機能等 のデータベース(HACHICO Trial)を作成している。平成27年11月~平成28年11月までに評価した19歳から60歳までの285名(男性194名、女性91 名)を対象とした(表1)。

【評価項目】 ①体幹筋力:ストレインゲージにより背筋の等尺性筋力を計測(図1)②下肢筋力:徒手筋力計測器により股関節屈筋、膝関節伸筋の等尺性筋 力を計測(図2,3) ③筋量: DXA法で得られた四肢の除脂肪除骨重量を身長の2乗で除した値(Skeltal Muscle Index以下SMI) ④Functional Reach Test(以下FRT) ⑤10m歩行速度 ⑥Timed Up and Go(以下TUG) ⑦握力

【方法】 SMIと各測定値の関係を把握するためピアソンの相関係数,スピアマンの順位相関係数を算出した。相関係数が高い項目を独立変数としてス テップワイズ法により標準偏回帰係数ならびに決定係数を算出し、SMIに及ぼす影響の強さを検証した。

男性(n=194)	女性(n=91)
39.2 ± 12.8	41.3 ± 13.6
23.5 ± 3.5	22.0 ± 3.9
8.0 ± 1.0	6.3 ± 0.9
40.9 ± 6.1	24.2 ± 4.1
6.4 ± 1.9	5.1 ± 1.4
4.3 ± 1.1	3.3 ± 0.8
5.4 ± 1.9	4.1 ± 1.2
43.8 ± 7.0	39.8 ± 5.7
5.5 ± 0.9	6.1 ± 0.9
6.8 ± 0.9	7.0 ± 0.7
	39.2 ± 12.8 23.5 ± 3.5 8.0 ± 1.0 40.9 ± 6.1 6.4 ± 1.9 4.3 ± 1.1 5.4 ± 1.9 43.8 ± 7.0 5.5 ± 0.9







(図 3)

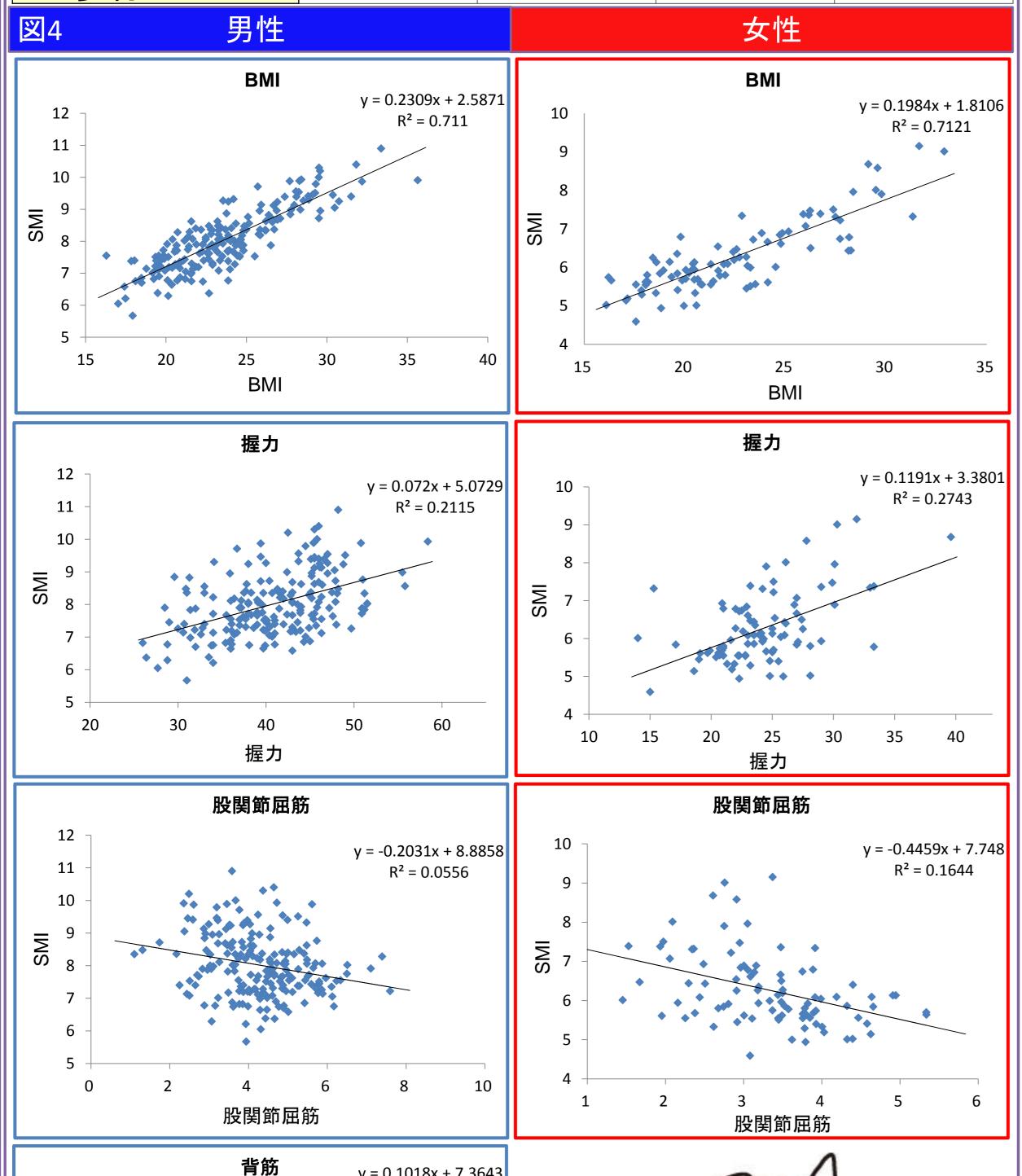
表1 全対象と身体的特性

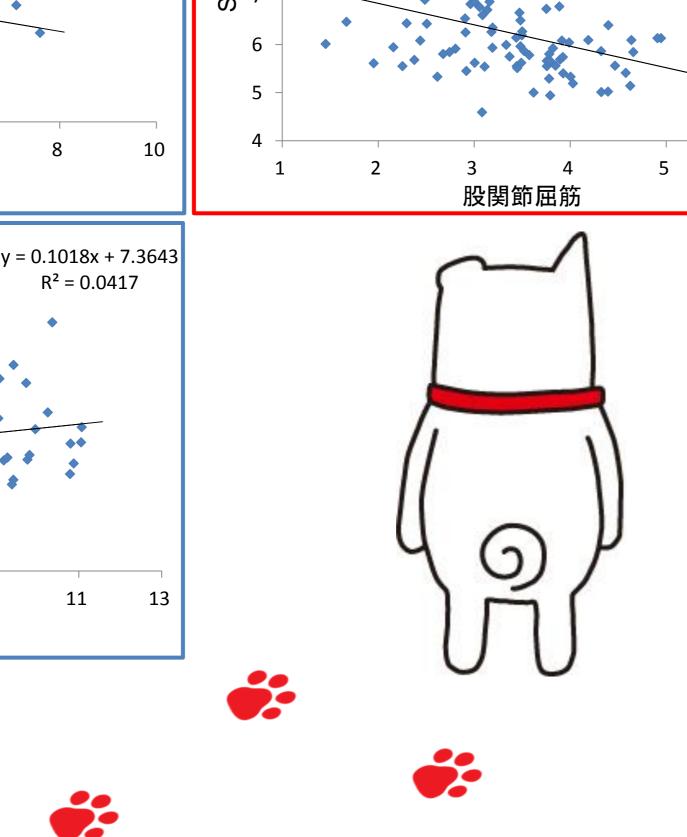
【結果-1】SMIとの相関関係(表2、図4)

男性はBMI(r=0.837)、握力(r=0.460)、股関節屈筋力(r=-0.236) 背筋力(r=0.204)で有意な相関関係が確認された。

女性はBMI(r=0.844)、握力(r=0.462)、股関節屈筋力(r=-0.405) で有意な相関関係が確認された。

= 0	男'	生	女性			
表2	r値	p値	r値	p値		
検診時年齢	-0.010	0.8918	0.022	0.8337		
BMI	0.837	0.0001	0.844	0.0001		
握力	0.460	0.0001	0.462	0.0001		
背筋力	0.204	0.0043	0.118	0.2643		
股関節屈筋	-0.236	0.0009	-0.405	0.0001		
膝関節伸筋	0.059	0.4178	-0.103	0.3305		
FRT	-0.011	0.8747	0.134	0.2041		
TUG	0.001	0.9884	0.050	0.6385		
10m歩行	-0.051	0.4801	0.014	0.8949		
157 a H 164						





背筋

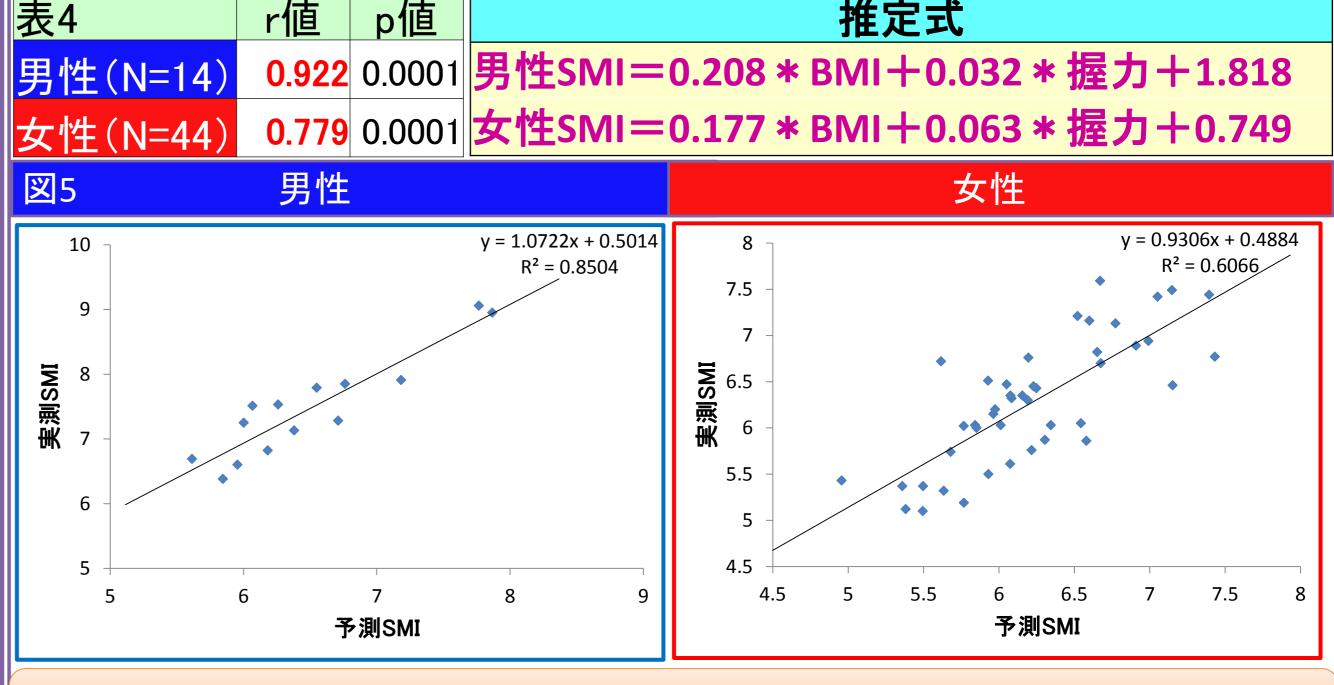
【結果-2】重回帰分析(表3)

SMIを従属変数とした重回帰分析において男女ともにBMI(男性:β=0.769 女性:β=0.753)、握力(男性:β=0.203 女性:β=0.280)が影響因子として抽 出された(男性: R²=0.737 p<0.0001 女性: R²=0.782 p<0.0001)

男性						女'	生					
表3	b値	β値	t値	p値	R値	R²値	b値	β値	t値	p値	R値	R²値
ВМІ	0.208	0.769	19.543	0.0001	0.050	0.707	0.177	0.753	14.318	0.0001	0.004	0.700
握力	0.032	0.203	5.163	0.0001	U.859	U./3/			5.317			U./8Z

【結果-3】SMI推定式の妥当性(表4、図5)

BMIと握力を用いた重回帰分析によるSMI推定式を今回とは別の対象 群(男性14名、年齢72.1±4.5 女性44名、年齢72.2±5.0)で推定精度の 妥当性を検討した結果、推定SMIとDXAで求めたSMIとの相関係数は男性 が0.92、女性が0.77と高い結果が得られた(表4、図5)。



【考察】

SMIは男女ともにBMIと握力で高い相関を示すものの、筋力や運動機能 との関連は低い結果であった。Sanadaらの先行研究によるとSMIの決定 因子は男性でBMI、腹囲、年齢、女性はBMI、握力、腹囲が選択されてお り、青壮年勤労者を対象とした今回の調査でも類似した結果が示された。 これを基に他の高齢者群で推定SMIの算出を行った結果、高い精度を示 し、疑似的にSMIを推定できると思われる。だが、この推定式では骨量や 体脂肪量など個体差による誤差を生じる可能性があり、対象によっては サルコペニア診断の際に正常群と隠れサルコペニアを正確に判別するこ とは難しい。しかし、簡易的な筋量評価としての有用性は高く、サルコペニ ア診断における判断材料の1つとして活用できるのではないかと考えられ

【限界と課題】

- •横断研究であり、筋量の経時的変化や筋力•運動機能との因果関係が 明らかではない。
- •健常者のみを対象としており運動習慣や強度、疾病状況などとの関連に ついての検証が必要である。
- ▶対象数(特に女性)が十分でなく、今後対象数を増やして検討していく必 要がある。

【結語】

- •青壮年勤労者285名の運動機能、筋力を評価し四肢筋量との関連を検 |討した。
- 男女ともにSMIとBMI、握力で有意な相関関係を示した。
- ・結果から得られたSMI推定式の精度は他の対象群でも高い結果であっ
- •BMIと握力の変数を用いることで精度よくSMIを推定できる可能性がある。

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演題番号

地域在住高齢者における運動量と座業時間 に筋力と運動機能が及ぼす影響

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筆頭発表者のCOI開示 特記事項なし

H 的

高齢社会において、フレイルやサルコペニアの状態の高齢者は健常高齢者に比べ、要介護状態になりやすく、長い座業時間は健康状態に悪影響を及ぼすこ とが報告され、予防のため筋力や運動機能の維持は健康寿命を延ばすためにも重要であるといわれている。今回、データベース研究の機会を得たので、地 域在住高齢者を対象として、身体活動における運動量と座業時間が、筋力と運動機能への影響を明らかにすることを目的として検証した。

対象と方法

【対象】

●筋

平成29年1月より当院で実施している労災疾病研究事業「すこやかウェルビーイング」へ参加した63名のうち、測定値の欠損と質問に漏れのあった

ものを除外した、平成29年4月末までに評価した58名(男性17名、女性44名)を分析対象とした。(表1) 【評価項目】

●面 国際標準化身体活動質問表(短縮版)IPAQでの運動量と歩行時間および座業時間を調査

握力はデジタル握力計グリップ-D(武井機器)を使用して計測

力: 膝関節伸展筋力は徒手筋力計測器(アニマ社ミュータスF-1)を使用し等尺性筋力を計測(図1) 体幹筋力はストレインゲージによる等尺性筋力を計測(秋田大学開発)

●運動 機能: Functional Reach test(FRT) 、10m通常歩行、Timed Up and Go test(TUG)、片脚立ち 【方法】

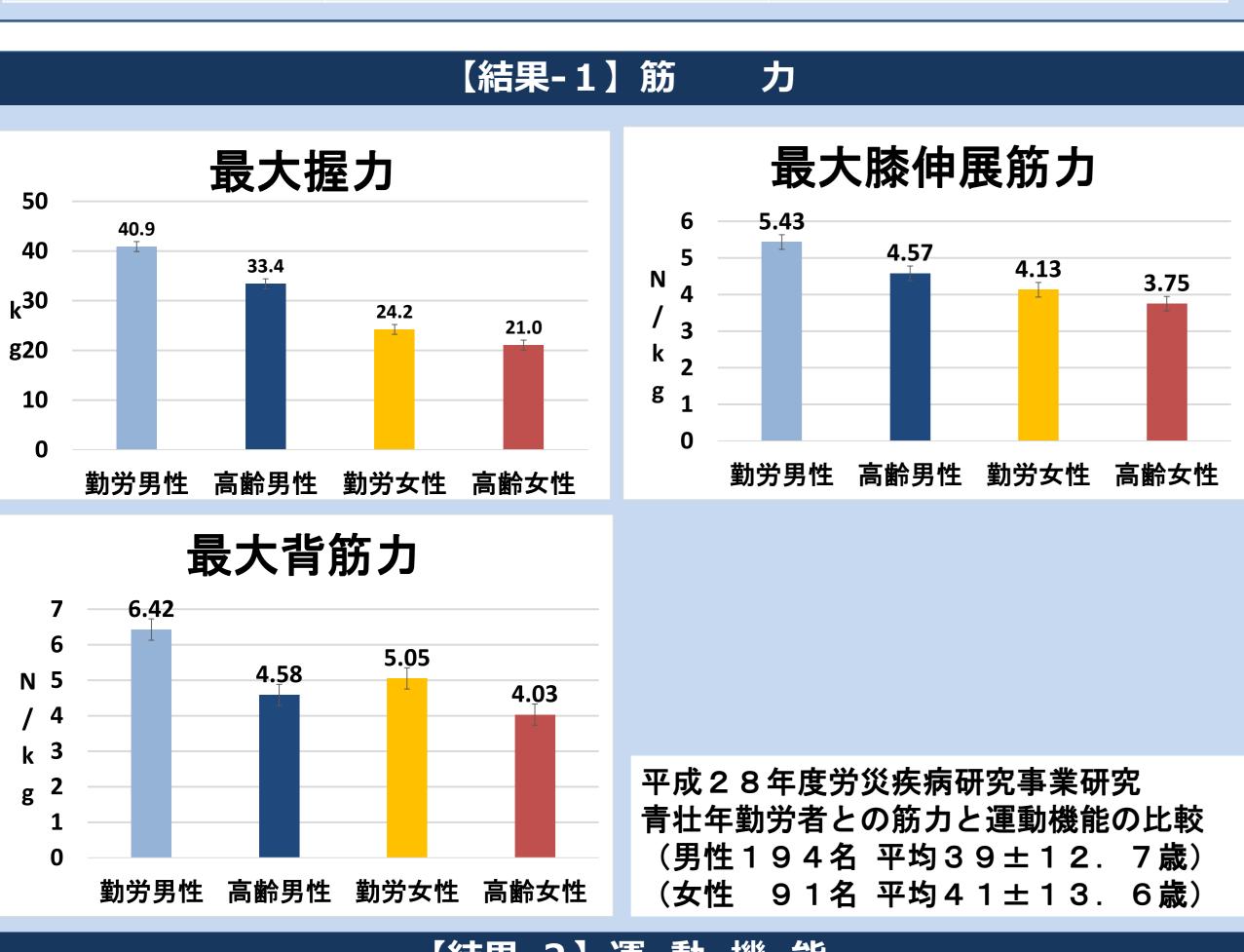


膝伸展筋筋力測定

図2 背筋筋力測定

2群の関連性の比較には、ピアソンの相関係数とスピアマンの相関係数を男女別に求め、有意水準は5%未満とした。また、相関のあったものについて 年齢とBMIを調整因子として重回帰分析を行い、関連要因を求めた。

	対象者の基本的情報	(表1)
	高齢男性(17名)	高齢女性(41名)
年齢(歳)	72.5±4.5	72. 2±5. 1
身長(cm)	162.6±4.7	151.0±5.1
体重 (kg)	60.3±10.2	52.8±7.7
BMI (kg/m²)	22.8±3.3	22.9±3.1

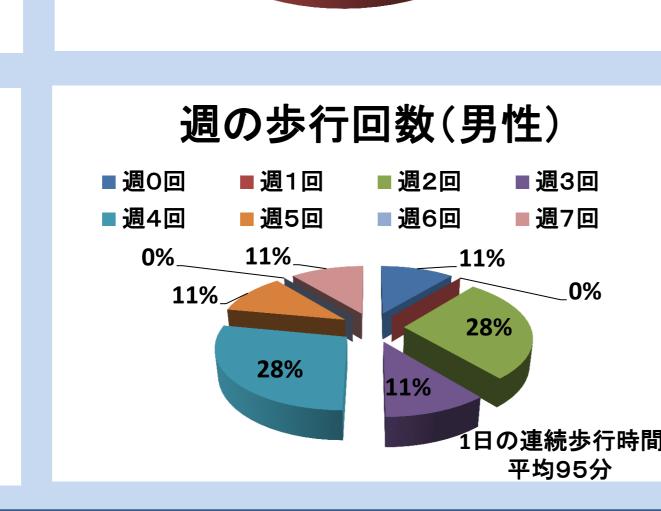


【結果-2】運動機能 Timed Up & Go Test **Functional Reach Test** 50 43.8 39.9 39.8 6.3 6.0 37.5 40 30 秒 4 m 20 10 勤労男性 高齢男性 勤労女性 高齢女性 勤労男性 高齢男性 勤労女性 高齢女性 高齢者片脚立ち時間 10m通常歩行 60 6.7 6.4 5.6 **~** 40 **%** 20 秒 4 120秒以下 120秒以上 60秒以下 勤労男性 高齢男性 勤労女性 高齢女性

【結果-3】運動と歩行の状況

■男性 ■女性

運動の程度(男性) ■強度 ■中等度 ■なし 11%_ 56%



- ~- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	,	· — ·	· — ·—	· -	
■週6回 ■週7回	■ 週4回	■週5回	■週6回	■週7回	
7% 0%	0% 11%	11%	11	% 0%	
25% 1日の連続歩行時間 平均60.7分		28%	11%	3% 1の連続歩行時 平均95分	間

	高齢男	見性 二十二	高的	岭女性
検査項目	相関係数	P値	相関係数	P値
握力	-0. 316	0. 2172	0. 112	0. 4847
膝伸展筋力	0. 248	0. 3365	0. 310	0. 0482
背筋力	0. 002	0. 9933	0. 152	0. 3434
片脚立ち	-0. 006	0. 8008	0. 142	0. 3765
TUG	0. 445	0. 0735	-0.424	0. 0107
FRT	- 0. 471	0. 0565	0. 086	0. 5914
10m通常歩行	0. 451	0. 0693	-0.424	0. 0058

【結果-5】高齢男女における1日の運動量と筋力・運動機能の相関

【結果-6】高齢男女における1日の座業時間と筋力・運動機能の相関

	高齢	男性	高齢女性	
検査項目	相関係数	P値	相関係数	P値
握力	-0. 341	0. 1805	0, 093	0. 5651
膝伸展筋力	-0. 276	0. 2844	- 0. 172	0. 2836
背筋力	0. 235	0. 3646	0. 381	0. 0540
片脚立ち	0. 067	0. 7980	0. 061	0. 7091
TUG	-0. 313	0. 2218	- 0. 175	0. 2746
FRT	0. 153	0. 5588	-0. 029	0. 8580
10m通常歩行	-0. 470	0. 0567	0. 054	0. 7367

【結果-7】高齢女性で相関のあった3項目と1日運動量の関連要因

	重回帰分析	調整因子(年齢とBMI)	
目的変数	1日運動量(説明変数)		
日的复数	β	P値	
10m通常歩行	- 0. 40	0. 003	
膝伸展筋力	0. 26	0. 07	
Timed Up & Go Test	-0. 32	0. 02	

【考察】

今回の調査では、高齢男女とも座業時間が筋力及び運動機能への関連を 見い出せなかった。これは、座業時間が長くても、筋力・運動機能に影 響がないと考えられるが、座って過ごす時間の延長は歩行速度の低下を 認めるとする報告があり、今後さらに検討する必要あると考える。ま た、1日の運動量は、高齢女性において10m通常歩行とTUGに関連が あり、歩行スピードとバランス機能に影響することが考えられ、高齢女 性に限るが、運動量の増大は歩行スピード低下とバランス能力低下の予 防の可能性が示唆された。そして、健康寿命を阻害するサルコペニアと フレイルの症状の一つに歩行スピードの低下があげられ、その予防のた めにも、1日の運動量の延長は重要であると思われる。

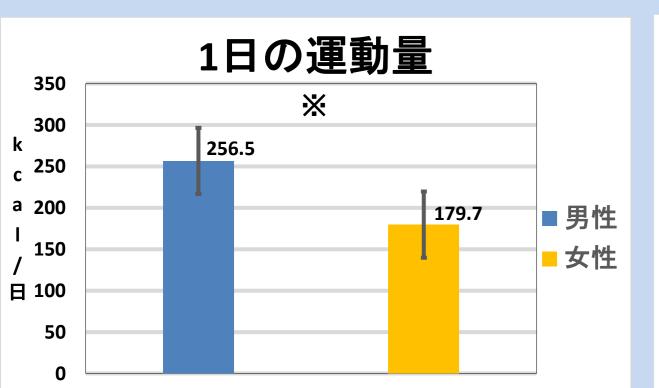
【限界と課題】

- 本研究は横断研究であり、高齢男女の運動量と座業時間が筋力と運動 機能との因果関係、経時的変化については明らかでない。
- 対象数が十分ではなく、今後対象者数を増やして検討していく必要が ある。
- 現在も縦断的にデータ集積を継続しており検討を進める必要がある。

【結語】

- ・地域在住高齢者を対象として、運動量と座業時間が筋力・運動機能に影 響あるか検証した。
- 座業時間は、筋力・運動機能とも関連が見られなかった。
- ・地域在宅高齢女性において、1日運動量は10m通常歩行・ Timed Up&Go Testに関連が認められた。
- ・地域在住高齢女性において、1日運動量の増大はフレイル・サルコペニ アの予防に有効である可能性が示唆された。

【結果-4】高齢男女の1日の運動量と座業時間



運動の程度(女性)

■強度 ■中等度 ■なし

週の歩行回数(女性)

■週3回

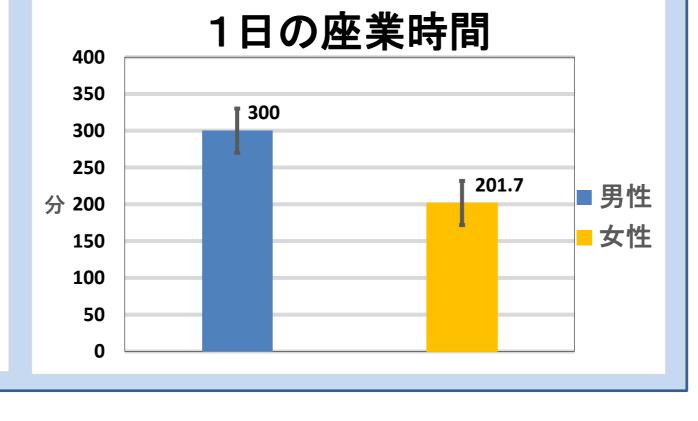
54%

■週1回

■週5回

■週0回

■週4回



倫理的配慮

本研究は秋田労災病院倫理委員会の承認を受けて実施した。 参加者には研究の趣旨を口頭と文書で説明し、同意を得た。



勤労者におけるビタミンD濃度の 測定法比較

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長岐 ゆい 豊口 恵理 岩谷 幸栄 奥山 幸一郎1 河村 義雄2 廣川 誠3

はじめに

25ヒドロキシビタミンD : 25(OH)D total

[主な対象] ビタミンD欠乏性くる病・骨軟化症

[保険点数] 400点

[測定方法] CLIA法(化学発光免疫測定法)

CLEIA法(化学発光酵素免疫測定法)

25(OH)D測定値の標準化に必要な基準測定法 →LC-MS/MS法(液体クロマトグラフィータンデム質量分析法)

目的

• 25(OH)D濃度について、凍結保存の影響を 確認する。

• 25(OH)D濃度について、測定方法間差の 有無を検討する。

対象

平成27年度労災疾病臨床研究事業費補助金研究「中高年層勤労者の腰痛症と転倒予防のためのデータベース作成(HACHICO trial)」で解析を行った306名から、無作為に抽出した100名(男性50名、女性50名)を対象とした。

方法

平成27年11月1日から平成28年11月1日の期間に採血を行い、25(OH) D_2 、 D_3 濃度をLC-MS/MS法にて測定した。

また、測定後の血清検体を-30℃で凍結保存したあと、25(OH)D濃度をLC-MS/MS法とCLIA法で測定した。

測定方法について

	CLIA法 (平成28年保険収載)	LC-MS/MS法
測定原理	化学発光免疫測定法	液体クロマトグラフィー タンデム質量分析法
試薬キット		自家調整 (キットは特になし)
測定範囲	4.0-150 ng/mL	4.0-∞ ng/mL
結果	25(OH)D	25(OH)D ₂ , 25(OH)D ₃

結果:同時再現性

• CLIA法

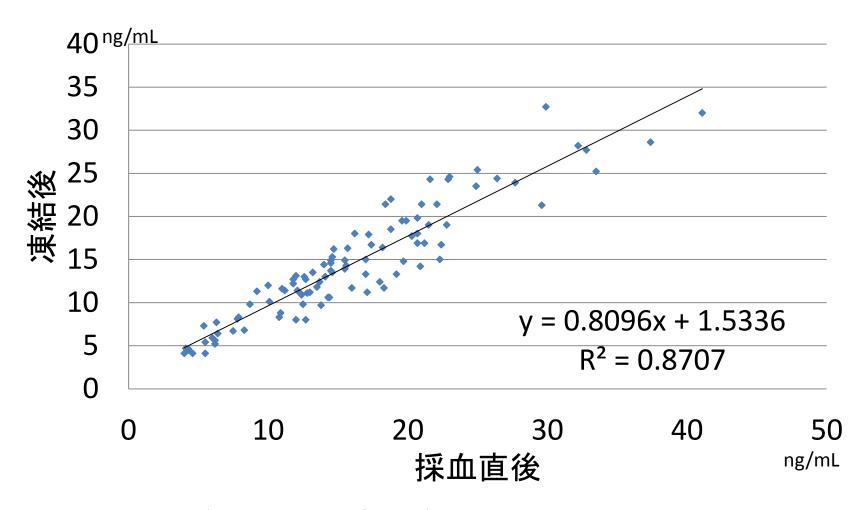
25(OH)D:CV 1.7-2.7% (3濃度、n=20)

• LC-MS/MS法

25(OH)D₂: CV 7.5-9.5% (2濃度、n=10)

25(OH)D₃: CV 5.3-8.6% (3濃度、n=10)

採血直後と凍結後の25(OH)D₃濃度の 比較(LC-MS/MS法)



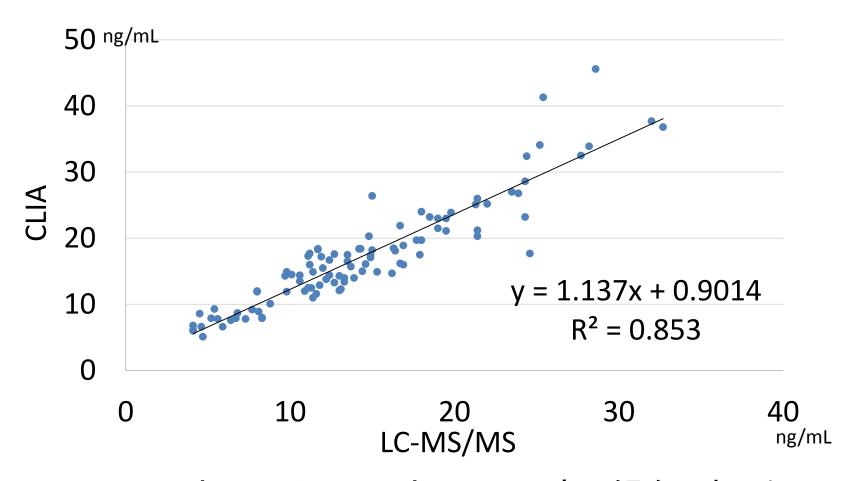
採血直後に比べて凍結後で7.7%低い傾向となった。

採血直後と凍結後の25(OH)D₃濃度 (LC-MS/MS法)

	採血直後	凍結後
25(OH)D ₂ (ng/mL)	<4.0	<4.0
25(OH)D ₃ mean±SD median[IQR] range	16.0±7.58 14.6 [11.5-20.7] 4.0-41.1	14.4±6.51 13.3 [10.4-18.0] 4.1-32.7

25(OH)D₃濃度は凍結保存で有意な差が認められた。(p<0.0001) 対応のあるt検定

凍結後検体によるLC-MS/MS法と CLIA法の25(OH)D₃濃度の比較



LC-MS/MS法に比べてCLIA法は22.7%高い傾向にあった。

凍結後検体によるLC-MS/MS法と CLIA法の25(OH)D₃濃度の比較

	LC-MS/MS	CLIA						
25(OH)D ₃ (ng/mL)								
mean±SD	14.4 ± 6.51	17.3 ± 8.01						
median[IQR]	13.3 [10.4-18.0]	16.1 [12.1-20.7]						
range	4.1-32.7 5.1-45.6							

25(OH)D₃濃度は両方法間で有意な差が認められた。(p<0.0001) Wilcoxon符号付順位検定

ビタミンD欠乏判定基準による一致率

「ビタミンD不足・欠乏の判定指針」より

		LC-MS/MS法			
25(OH)D濃度		<20	≥20,<30	≧30	計
CLIA法	<20	72	1	0	73
	≥20,<30	10	9	0	19
	≧30	0	6	2	8
	計	82	16	2	100 (人)

ビタミンD欠乏(20ng/mL未満)の一致率 … 87.8% ビタミンD不足(20ng/mL以上30ng/mL未満)の一致率 … 56.3% ビタミンD充足(30ng/mL以上)の一致率 … 100%

ビタミンD欠乏・不足・充足の判定は、測定方法も考慮する必要がある。

測定法間差、施設間差をなくすために25(OH)Dの標準化が重要と考える。

まとめ

 25(OH)D濃度は凍結保存期間により低下する 傾向が認められた。(LC-MS/MS法)

• 25(OH)D濃度は測定法間差が認められた。