

論文要旨

十文字学園女子大学大学院人間生活学研究科食物栄養学専攻

(学位申請者氏名) 19DA001 原 純也

(論文題目) 糖尿病とサルコペニアとの関連性の検討

【背景と目的】高齢者では骨格筋量の減少と筋力低下が同時に起こるサルコペニアになる者が増えることが知られている。糖尿病患者では骨格筋量の減少や筋力低下が生じて、サルコペニアになっている者の割合が多いという報告もあるが、本邦での研究は数少なく、実際にそうであるかは未解明である。また逆に骨格筋量の減少や筋力低下がある者の方が糖尿病になりやすいかどうかについても未解明である。

そこで本研究では糖尿病患者と糖尿病を有さない者を比較・検討し、サルコペニアの指標である骨格筋量、握力、5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間が両群間で差があるか、サルコペニア、プレサルコペニア、ダイナペニアである者の割合が両群間で差があるかを検討した。さらに骨格筋量、握力、5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間などの因子のうちどのような異常があると糖尿病に罹患しやすいかも検討した。

【方法】本研究に同意を得られた糖尿病外来通院中の2型糖尿病患者(以下、DM群)86名(年齢 65.0 ± 13.3 歳)と、健診を受診した非糖尿病群(C群)73名(年齢 54.8 ± 10.0 歳)を対象とした。サルコペニア判定基準である骨格筋指数(SMI)、握力、5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間の測定を行い、糖尿病群とコントロール群でこれらの指標に違いがあるかどうかを検討した。また糖尿病の有無を目的変数とし、SMI、握力/上肢筋肉量、5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間、サルコペニア、プレサルコペニア、ダイナペニアなどの因子を説明変数とした二項ロジスティック回帰分析を行い、どのような因子があると2型糖尿病の有病率が高いかも検討した。

【結果】SMIが低下していた者の割合と握力が低下していた者の割合は2群間に差がなかったが、5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間が延長していた者の割合は、DM群がC群に比べて多かった(DM群;26.2%、C群;1.4%、 $p < 0.001$)。サルコペニアとプレサルコペニアであった者の割合は2群間に差がなかったが、ダイナペニアであった者の割合はDM群がC群に比べて多かった(DM群;23.5%、C群;4.2%、 $p < 0.001$)。握力は両群に差がなかったが、握力/上肢筋肉量はDM群がC群より有意に低値をとった(DM群; 6.16 ± 1.23 、C群; 7.33 ± 1.39 kg/kg、 $p < 0.001$)。5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間はDM群がC群より有意に高値をとった(DM群; 10.8 ± 3.8 、C群; 8.1 ± 2.0 秒/kg、 $p < 0.001$)。

糖尿病の有無を目的変数とした二項ロジスティック回帰分析の結果では、握力/上肢筋肉量がオッズ比0.535(95%CI、0.320-0.892、 $p = 0.017$)、5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間がオッズ比1.388(95%CI、1.082-1.780、 $p = 0.010$)であった。

【結論】2型糖尿病患者では上肢筋肉量当りの握力が低下していたので、筋肉量に対する相対的な筋力が糖尿病のない者より低下していると考えられた。また糖尿病患者では5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間が延長していたので、下肢筋力も低下していると考えられた。さらに、上肢筋肉量当りの握力の低下と、下肢筋力の低下があると2型糖尿病になりやすい可能性があることが示唆された。

キーワード: 糖尿病、サルコペニア、プレサルコペニア、ダイナペニア、握力、5回椅子立ち上がりテスト時間、相対的筋力

Abstracts

Department of Food and Nutrition, Graduate School of Human Life Studies, Jumonji Gakuen University

(Name of applicant for degree) 19DA001 Junya Hara

(Title of Dissertation) Study of the relationship between diabetes and sarcopenia

Backgrounds and Introduction: It is known that more elderly people suffer from sarcopenia, which is a simultaneous loss of skeletal muscle mass and muscle weakness. It has been reported that diabetic patients have a higher percentage of sarcopenia due to skeletal muscle mass loss and muscle weakness, but there are only a few studies in Japan, and it is still unclear whether this is actually the case. Conversely, it is also not clear whether those with skeletal muscle mass loss or muscle weakness are more prone to diabetes or not.

In this study, we compared diabetic patients and non-diabetic subjects to determine whether there were differences in skeletal muscle mass, grip strength, and five times chair stand time, which are indicators of sarcopenia, and whether there were differences in the proportion of subjects with sarcopenia, pre-sarcopenia, and dynapenia between the two groups. They also examined which abnormalities in factors such as skeletal muscle mass, grip strength, and five times chair stand time predispose to diabetes.

Methods: Eighty-six type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) patients (age: 65.0 ± 13.3 years) attending diabetes outpatient clinics, and 73 non-diabetic (C) persons (age: 54.8 ± 10.0 years) undergoing medical checkups who gave consent for this study were included in the study. Skeletal muscle index (SMI), grip strength, and five times chair stand time, which are criteria for determining sarcopenia, were measured to determine whether there were differences in these indices between the DM group and the C group. We also conducted a binomial logistic regression analysis with the presence/absence of diabetes as the objective variable, and factors such as SMI, grip strength/upper limb muscle mass, five times chair stand time, sarcopenia, pre-sarcopenia, and dynapenia as explanatory variables.

Results: The percentage of those with decreased SMI and grip strength did not differ between the two groups, but the percentage of those with prolonged five times chair stand time was greater in the DM group than in the C group (DM group; 26.2%, C group; 1.4%, $p < 0.001$). The percentage of those who had sarcopenia and pre-sarcopenia did not differ between the two groups, but the percentage of those who had dynapenia was higher in the DM group than in the C group (DM group; 23.5%, C group; 4.2%, $p < 0.001$). There was no difference in grip strength between the two groups, but grip strength/upper limb muscle mass was significantly lower in the DM group than in the C group (DM group; 6.16 ± 1.23 , C group; 7.33 ± 1.39 kg/kg, $p < 0.001$). Five times chair stand time was

significantly higher in the DM group than in the C group (DM group; 10.8 ± 3.8 , C group; 8.1 ± 2.0 sec/kg, $p < 0.001$).

The results of binomial logistic regression analysis with the presence or absence of diabetes as the objective variable showed that grip strength/upper limb muscle mass had an odds ratio of 0.535 (95% CI, 0.320-0.892, $p = 0.017$) and five times chair stand time had an odds ratio of 1.388 (95% CI, 1.082-1.780, $p = 0.010$).

Conclusions: The grip strength per upper limb muscle mass was lower in type 2 diabetic patients, suggesting that their relative muscle strength to muscle mass was lower than that of non-diabetic subjects. In addition, five times chair stand time was prolonged in diabetic patients, suggesting that their lower limb muscle strength was also decreased. Furthermore, it was suggested that a decrease in grip strength per upper limb muscle mass and a decrease in lower limb muscle strength may predispose to type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Sarcopenia, Presarcopenia, Dynapenia, Grip strength, Five times chair stand time, Relative muscle strength