



准教授 / 博士 (工学)

浦井 龍法

Tatsunori Urai

学歴

新潟医療福祉大学 医療技術学部 理学療法学科、福井大学大学院 教育学研究科 教科教育専攻、福井工業大学大学院 工学研究科 社会システム学専攻

経歴

フジ虎ノ門整形外科病院 リハビリテーション部、宮崎整形外科医院 リハビリテーション科、福井大学 非常勤講師

相談・講演・共同研究に応じられるテーマ

スポーツ傷害を中心とした運動器疾患のリハビリテーション、子どもの運動器障害や体力・運動能力の評価

メールアドレス

t-urai@fukui-ut.ac.jp



主な研究と特徴

「子どもの運動器機能不全の有無と基本的動作及び体力に関する研究」

子どもの運動器機能不全は、将来的なロコモティブシンドロームへの進展に繋がることが懸念されている。子どもの運動器が健全な状態であることは、子どもの体力・運動能力を高めるために欠かせない要素であるが、運動器機能不全と体力との関係については明らかにされていない。

まず我々は、運動器機能不全が基本的動作に与える影響について動作テスト (Functional Movement Screen) を用いて調べた。その結果、運動器機能不全児童は、非運動器機能不全児童に比べて基本的動作能力が低く、運動の効率性が低いことが示唆された。次に、運動器機能不全が体力テストにより評価された体力に及ぼす影響について調べた。その結果、運動器機能不全群と非運動器機能不全群の各体力テストスコアと合計得点の平均値差は、上体起こし、反復横跳び、20mシャトルラン、立ち幅跳び、合計得点において運動器機能不全群が非運動器機能不全群より有意に低かった (F=5.71-9.88, p<0.05)。以上から、運動器機能不全と体力低下には関連が認められ、運動器機能不全が児童の体力向上を妨げる要因の一つになることが示唆された (図1)。

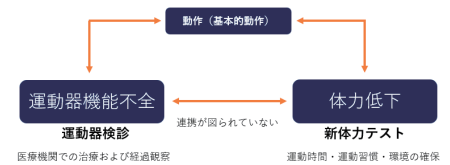


図1. 運動器機能不全と動作及び体力との関係

今後の展望

運動器健診と体力テストは、学校教育現場において各種教育活動を実施する上で必要な基礎資料として扱われているが、双方の関係性については明らかにされていない。今後は、双方に影響を及ぼす各種データを収集することで因果関係を明らかにしたい。さらには、運動器や体力が青年期及び高齢期の身体状態に与える影響についても検証していきたい。



Doctor of Engineering / Associate Professor

Tatsunori Urai

Education

Department of Physical Therapy, Faculty of Medical Technology, Niigata University of Health and Welfare, Graduate School of Education, University of Fukui, Graduate School of Engineering Fukui University of Technology (Doctoral Course)

Professional Background

Rehabilitation department Fujitoranomon Orthopedics Hospital, Rehabilitation department Miyazaki Orthopedics Clinic, University of Fukui (Part-time lecturer)

Consultations, Lectures, and Collaborative Research Themes

Rehabilitation for musculoskeletal disorders, mainly sports injuries, Evaluate the locomotive organ dysfunction, physical fitness, athletic ability in childhood

e-mail address

t-urai@fukui-ut.ac.jp



Main research themes and their characteristics

Influence of locomotive organ dysfunction on fundamental movement and physical fitness in childhood

There is concern that locomotive organ dysfunction in Childhood may lead to the development of locomotive syndrome in the future. A healthy musculoskeletal system in children is an essential element for improving their physical fitness and athletic ability, but the relationship between locomotive organ dysfunction and physical fitness has not been clarified. In our study, the influence of locomotive organ dysfunction on the basis of medical examination of locomotive organs on fundamental movements evaluated using FMS during childhood. It was judged that a higher risk of developing orthopedic disorder because of poor fundamental movement ability and kinetic inefficiency than those without locomotive organ dysfunction. Next, This study investigated the effect of locomotive organ dysfunction on physical fitness in third- to sixth-grade school students. The effect was evaluated through musculoskeletal examination, and physical fitness was measured through a physical fitness test. The difference between the physical fitness test scores and average total scores of the locomotive and nonlocomotive groups showed a significant primary effect of the locomotive factors in the upper body lifts, repeated side jumps, 20 m shuttle run, and standing long jumps. (F = 5.71-9.88, p < 0.05). These results, indicate that the physical fitness in children who tested positive for locomotive organ dysfunction was significantly lower than that in children without locomotive disorders (Fig.1).

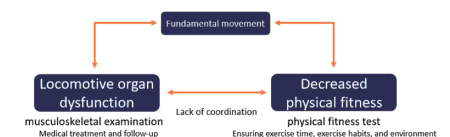


Fig.1 The relationship between locomotive organ dysfunction, movement, and physical fitness

Future prospects

Although the medical examination of locomotive organs and physical fitness tests are treated as basic information necessary for carrying out various educational activities in school education settings, the relationship between the two has not been made clear. In the future, we would like to clarify the causal relationship by collecting various data that may affect both. Furthermore, we would like to examine the influence of musculoskeletal system and physical strength on the physical condition of adolescents and elderly people.