

## 研究業績 英文表記

和文	
表題	要介護高齢者を対象とした足指圧迫力増強を目的とした介入が身体機能に及ぼす影響: 二重盲検ランダム化比較試験
著者名	釜崎大志郎 <sup>1,2</sup> , 大田尾浩 <sup>1</sup> , 八谷瑞紀 <sup>1</sup> , 丸田道雄 <sup>2,3</sup> , 下木原俊 <sup>2,3,4</sup> , 前田慶明 <sup>5</sup> , 小宮諒 <sup>6</sup> , 落石広平 <sup>7</sup> , 熊丸弘展 <sup>7</sup> , 田平隆行 <sup>8</sup>
所属	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 西九州大学リハビリテーション学部</li> <li>2. 鹿児島大学医学部客員研究員</li> <li>3. 長崎大学大学院医歯薬学総合研究科 作業療法学専攻</li> <li>4. 札幌医科大学 健康科学部 作業療法学科</li> <li>5. 早稲田大学スポーツ学術院</li> <li>6. 新潟医療福祉大学運動機能医科学研究所</li> <li>7. 伊藤医院通所リハビリテーション</li> <li>8. 鹿児島大学大学院保健学研究科</li> </ol>
英文	
Title	Effects of an Intervention for Improving Toe Pressure Strength on the Physical Function of Older Adults Requiring Long-Term Care: A Double-Blind Randomized Controlled Trial
Author	Kamasaki Taishiro <sup>1,2</sup> , Otao Hiroshi <sup>1</sup> , Hachiya Mizuki <sup>1</sup> , Maruta Michio <sup>2,3</sup> , Shimokihara Suguru <sup>2,3,4</sup> , Maeda Noriaki <sup>5</sup> , Komiya Makoto <sup>6</sup> , Ochishi Kohei <sup>7</sup> , Kumamaru Hironobu <sup>7</sup> , Tabira Takayuki <sup>8</sup>
Affiliation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Department of Rehabilitation Sciences, Faculty of Rehabilitation Sciences, Nishikyushu University</li> <li>2 Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima University</li> <li>3 Department of Occupational Therapy, Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences</li> <li>4 School of Health Sciences, Department of Occupational Therapy, Sapporo Medical University</li> <li>5 Faculty of Sport Sciences, Waseda University</li> <li>6 Institute for Human Movement and Medical Sciences, Niigata University of Health and Welfare</li> <li>7 Medical Corporation Ito Clinic Day-Care Rehabilitation</li> <li>8 Graduate School of Health Sciences, Kagoshima University</li> </ol>
Abstract	This study aimed to examine the effects of interventions on toe pressure strength in the standing position among community-dwelling older adults participating in a day program. A significant interaction was observed between toe pressure strength in the standing position and maximum walking speed. The post hoc tests showed no significant differences in any of the variables at baseline between the groups. Conversely, significant differences only in toe pressure strength in the standing position and maximum walking speed was observed between the groups after 12 weeks. Toe pressure strength training improved toe pressure strength in the standing position and maximum walking speed. This has been the first study to clarify the effects of toe pressure strength training, with our results highlighting its importance in the community-dwelling older adults.
keyword	maximum walking speed, randomized controlled trial, older adults, toe pressure strength in the standing position, toe pressure strength training

※本データの英文表記は実際の論文上の表記とは異なります。