

综述

高强度间歇训练改善认知功能及其机制研究进展

胡静芸^{1, #}, 蔡明^{2, #}, 商庆慧¹, 李照润¹, 娄淑杰^{1, *}¹上海体育学院运动人体科学学院, 上海 200438; ²上海健康医学院康复学院, 上海 201318

摘要: 高强度间歇训练(high-intensity interval training, HIIT)已被证明是一种省时、高效的运动策略。与传统的中、低强度有氧运动相比, 它可以提供类似甚至更好的健康效益。近年来一些研究表明, HIIT可作为一种有前途的运动康复疗法来改善肥胖、糖尿病、中风、痴呆等疾病引起的认知功能受损。因此, 本文综述了HIIT通过促进脑源性神经营养因子分泌、改善氧化应激和增强线粒体适应能力、增加脑乳酸水平及利用率等机制改善认知功能的研究进展, 为其预防和/或改善疾病引起的认知功能受损及推广应用提供参考和理论依据。

关键词: 高强度间歇训练; 认知功能; 作用机制

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Research advances on high-intensity interval training and cognitive function

HU Jing-Yun^{1, #}, CAI Ming^{2, #}, SHANG Qing-Hui¹, LI Zhao-Run¹, LOU Shu-Jie^{1, *}¹School of Kinesiology, Shanghai University of Sport, Shanghai 200438, China; ²School of Rehabilitation, Shanghai University of Medicine & Health Sciences, Shanghai 201318, China

Abstract: High-intensity interval training (HIIT) has proven to be a time-saving and efficient exercise strategy. Compared with traditional aerobic exercise, it can provide similar or even better health benefits. In recent years, a number of studies have suggested that HIIT could be used as a potential exercise rehabilitation therapy to improve cognitive impairment caused by obesity, diabetes, stroke, dementia and other diseases. HIIT may be superior to regular aerobic exercise. This article reviews the recent research progress on HIIT with a focus on its beneficial effect on brain cognitive function and the underlying mechanisms. HIIT may become an effective exercise for the prevention and/or improvement of brain cognitive disorder.

Key words: high-intensity interval training; cognitive function; mechanisms

高强度间歇训练 (high-intensity interval training, HIIT) 是一种由短时间 (30 s~4 min) 高强度运动 [$\geq 85\%$ 最大心率 (HR_{max}), 工作负荷接近或超过最大有氧能力] 搭配短暂 (30~40 s) 休息或低强度运动 ($40\% \sim 60\% HR_{max}$)、重复多次的运动方式, 即短期高强度训练和短期休息/低强度恢复交替进行的运动^[1-3]。尽管 HIIT 的运动时间相对较短, 但它可在运动期间使受

试者的心率达到 $85\% \sim 100\% HR_{max}$, 以最大限度地提高运动效率, 加强运动对机体的有益效应^[1]。近年来研究显示, HIIT 不仅有益于提高身体机能, 还能对肥胖、糖尿病、中风患者和健康老年人的大脑产生较强的保护作用^[2, 4-8], 其主要机制涉及促进脑源性神经营养因子 (brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) 分泌、改善氧化应激和增强线粒体适应能力、

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[#]These authors contributed equally to this review.

^{*}Corresponding author. Tel: +86-21-65507388; E-mail: shujielou319@163.com

增加脑乳酸水平及利用率。尽管目前对 HIIT 改善大脑认知功能的这三种潜在机制的研究还不深入,且其如何高效、省时地改善大脑功能这一问题仍然不清楚,但 HIIT 有益于脑功能这一新发现,提示其具有重要的应用价值和广阔的应用前景。

1 HIIT 的概述

HIIT 最早在 1912 年被荷兰的长跑运动员 Hannes Kolehmainen 采用,用以提高运动成绩。Reindell 和 Roskamm 在 1959 年提出了 HIIT 的概念^[9],即重复多次进行短期高强度和休息/低强度恢复交替的运动^[1-3]。Astrand 等在 1960 年首次发表 HIIT 的实验研究,发现 HIIT 能让运动员保持或接近较长时间最大摄氧量(maximal oxygen uptake, VO_{2max}),这有利于耐力的提高^[10]。而在进入 21 世纪后,HIIT 因其具有较高的娱乐性、灵活性,成为健身领域的热衷项目之一。与此同时,由于与常规运动相比,HIIT 在较短的时间内就可提高受试者的身体素质,产生更好的生理效应,因此也受到了诸多慢性病患者人群的关注,并在糖尿病、中风等疾病的临床治疗中得到应用。

HIIT 的核心要素是运动强度,最大特点是短时间、高强度、高耗能。与常规有氧运动相比,HIIT 能在训练后的数小时内快速提高运动后的热量和氧气消耗,即出现“运动后过量氧耗(excess post-exercise oxygen consumption, EPOC)”,加快机体新陈代谢。因此,尽管它大大缩短了锻炼的时间,却能诱导出与长时间有氧运动相似甚至更好的生理适应,具有快速提高肌肉质量和力量、加速血液循环、调控血糖^[11-13]、提高胰岛素敏感性^[13, 14]、降低心脑血管疾病风险的诸多作用^[1, 15-19],非常适合工作忙碌且缺少锻炼时间的人群使用^[1, 12, 18, 19]。

除了能在短时间内对机体产生更好的运动效益外,HIIT 还具有娱乐性^[20, 21],使健身者能乐于其中,养成坚持运动的习惯^[20-23]。HIIT 的运动项目类型多种多样,如骑行、跑步、游泳、跳舞等,具有很大的灵活度,人们可根据不同的需求和目的进行选择^[24, 25]。更有吸引力的是,它可以通过调节运动强度、时间等环节让肥胖、糖尿病、中风等患者根据自身状态进行运动康复训练。但是,鉴于 HIIT 运动项目的独特性,这种训练方式对健身人群所产生的运动效益是由多种因素决定的,例如,运动强度、持续时间、间隔的数量、运动间歇的持续时间及活

动模式等,这些都会影响运动效果^[1]。

2 HIIT 对脑及认知功能的积极影响

2.1 改善脑血管功能

Boyne 等研究显示,25 min 的 HIIT (3 min 热身,12 组 4~4.5 min 最大速度的行走+30~60 s 休息,2 min 整理活动)能促进中风患者血液中 BDNF 水平的提高,并调节其大脑皮质的神经活动,改善患者的认知功能^[26]。而在啮齿动物中风模型上,Pin-Barre 等研究显示,与 2 周常规有氧运动相比,HIIT (4 组 4 min 80%~95% 最大跑速+3 min 休息)能更好地减轻中风大鼠脑部炎症,调节脑内 p75 神经营养受体(pan-neurotrophin receptor p75, $p75^{NTR}$)的水平,以提高脑的神经可塑性^[27]。Luo 等研究显示,给中风大鼠进行为期 4 周 HIIT (4 组 4 min 23.2~30.5 m/min 跑速+3 min 18.1~25.1 m/min 跑速)后,能促进其海马缺血区域内 BDNF 的表达,并增加海马 CA1、CA3、DG 区神经元和尼氏体阳性细胞的数量,加速中风大鼠认知功能的恢复^[28]。Rezaei 等研究也表明,6 周 HIIT (5 min 热身,7~8 组 2 min 70%~110% 最大跑速+2 min 40% 最大跑速,5 min 整理活动)比常规有氧运动更能促进中风大鼠皮层、海马内 p70 核糖体蛋白 S6 激酶(p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase, p70S6K)蛋白表达,促进脑的突触可塑性^[29]。Rezaei 等进一步研究显示,在中风前给大鼠进行 8 周的 HIIT (5 min 热身,7 组 2 min 70%~110% VO_{2max} 的跑台运动+2 min 40% VO_{2max} 的跑台运动,5 min 整理活动)比中等强度有氧运动更能减少大鼠中风后的脑梗死体积,提高其皮质中 VEGF-A 和纹状体内 VEGF-R2 的蛋白表达,促进脑微血管发生^[30]。以上研究表明,HIIT 能减轻脑部炎症、增强脑的神经可塑性以及促进脑微血管发生,而这有利于患者中风后认知功能的恢复。此外,在脑血管疾病发生后,HIIT 干预可能会比常规有氧运动产生更好的认知恢复效果。但是目前临床上还没有直接的证据证明 HIIT 对脑血管的改善作用比其他形式的运动效果要好,尤其是对患有慢性病的老年人,因此还需要结合实际情况进行临床研究验证。

2.2 提高青年人的认知功能

Rai 等研究显示,青年人脑血流在 HIIT (4 组 30 s 全力冲刺骑行+4 min 40% 最大负荷量的骑行)期间发生明显变化,在高强度前 1 min 的恢复期和前 10 s 高强度阶段脑血流会增加,在后 20 s 高强度

阶段脑血流会有所减少^[31]。Labrecque 等研究结果与之类似,他们发现 HIIT (3 min 热身, 1 组 30 s 全力冲刺骑行 +3 min 休息) 能促进青年人脑血流在高强度前 10 s 阶段增加,在高强度末期恢复到基值^[32]。这可能是因为 HIIT 有自动调节脑血流的能力,即维持脑血流在运动期间恒定,这能防止大脑血脑屏障受损和减少脑血管疾病发生的风险,并对认知功能提高产生正面效益^[33]。但上述研究存在一定的局限性,一是样本量较小,两个实验的受试者分别只有 4 位、10 位,HIIT 有利于维持脑血流稳定这一研究结论需要进一步扩大样本量去验证;二是受试者均为青年人,HIIT 是否适用于老年人或慢性病患者脑血流的改善,有待研究;三是这两个 HIIT 方案只采用骑行的方式,而其他形式的 HIIT 方案是否也有此效果,有待研究。今后还需要比较 HIIT 与有氧运动等不同运动方式对不同人群脑血流的影响,这有利于明确不同运动影响脑功能的机制,并针对不同人群制定最优运动方案。Robinson 等通过¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖正电子发射断层扫描(¹⁸F-fluoroethyl-2-deoxy-D-glucose positron emission tomography, ¹⁸F-FDG PET) 对比了 12 周常规有氧运动和 HIIT (4 组 4 min 90% VO_{2max} 的跑步 +3 min 休息) 对青年人运动后脑葡萄糖摄取的影响。结果显示,相较常规有氧运动,HIIT 更能促进受试者顶叶和颞叶脑区内葡萄糖的摄取,并增强这些脑区代谢活动,从而有利于提高认知功能^[2]。这提示 HIIT 能促进青年人脑血流功能的增强以及脑部的能量代谢,进而有利于认知功能的提高。

2.3 改善超重、肥胖、糖尿病患者的认知功能

肥胖、糖尿病会降低突触可塑性相关蛋白的合成和表达,但运动有促进突触可塑性相关蛋白表达的效果,进而起到改善认知功能的作用^[34-36]。Drigny 等研究显示,4 个月 HIIT [20~60 组 15~30 s 80% 最大有氧功率 (maximal aerobic power, MAP)+15~30 s 被动恢复运动] 能改善肥胖患者的短期记忆和非文字记忆、注意力和处理速度,提高患者的认知功能^[37]。Dominguez-Sanchez 等研究显示,41 min 的 HIIT (5 min 热身, 4 组 4 min 85%~95% VO_{2max} 的跑步 + 4 min 75%~85% VO_{2max} 的跑步, 4 min 整理活动) 即可提高久坐的超重人群血浆中 BDNF 的水平^[38]。这样的效果同样也适用于肥胖患者^[39]。此外, Tonoli 等研究显示,22 min 的 HIIT (2 min 热身, 10 组 1 min 90% 最大负荷量的骑行 +1 min 低强度骑行)

能显著提高 1 型糖尿病患者血清中 BDNF 的水平^[40]。Zebrowska 等研究显示,40 min 的 HIIT (4 组 5 min 120% 乳酸阈的跑步 +5 min 休息) 比常规有氧运动更有效地提高 1 型糖尿病患者血清中 BDNF 的水平^[12]。Rooijackers 等则研究显示,仅 18 min 的 HIIT (4 min 50 W 骑行热身, 3 组 30 s 全力冲刺骑行 +4 min 50 W 骑行) 就能提高糖尿病患者的认知功能^[41]。以上研究提示 HIIT 能刺激超重、肥胖、糖尿病患者分泌 BDNF, 这可能是 HIIT 改善这类人群认知功能的重要原因之一。

2.4 改善老年人和阿尔茨海默症(Alzheimer disease, AD)患者的认知功能

Perissiou 等研究显示,HIIT 训练有利于增强老年人的心肺功能^[42],而心肺功能的健康程度与运动训练后大脑的可塑性呈正相关^[2, 43]。Coetsee 等研究显示,16 周的 HIIT (4 组 4 min 90%~95% HR_{max} 的行走 +3 min 70% HR_{max} 的行走) 能促进老年人对氧合血红蛋白 (oxyhemoglobin, HbO₂) 的摄取,提高脑对 O₂ 的利用率,以维持大脑皮层活动的需要^[44]。Robinson 等研究显示,HIIT 能够促进老年人脑内葡萄糖代谢和增加线粒体的适应性,进而提高大脑能量代谢,这有利于改善老年人的认知功能^[2]。Hoffmann 等研究显示,12 周 HIIT (3 组 10 min 70%~80% HR_{max} 骑行或跑步 +2~5 min 休息) 能改善轻度 AD 患者抑郁的精神症状,并可能对认知功能产生正向效益^[45]。Li 等研究表明,12 周 HIIT (5 min 热身, 9 组 1.5 min 85% 最大速度的跑台运动 +2 min 45% 最大速度的跑台运动) 能通过调控线粒体动力学相关蛋白的表达改善线粒体功能,从而改善认知功能^[46]。以上研究表明,HIIT 改善老年人和 AD 患者认知功能的机制可能是通过调节脑内的线粒体功能及能量代谢。

3 HIIT促进认知的神经生物学机制

目前很多研究表明,HIIT 使大脑产生有益的生理适应性调节,以达到提高和/或改善认知功能的目的^[2, 4-8]。其涉及的神经生物学机制可能与刺激 BDNF 分泌、改善氧化应激和线粒体功能、增加脑乳酸水平和利用率有关。

3.1 促进BDNF分泌

研究表明,肥胖、糖尿病、中风患者的认知功能受损与 BDNF 水平的下降关系密切^[12, 26, 39, 40],而 HIIT 能够促进这类人群分泌 BDNF^[6, 16, 31, 39, 47],并

改善受损的认知功能^[48, 49]。此外, 研究表明, 与常规有氧运动相比, 4周和6周的HIIT可更显著地促进脑内BDNF、胶质细胞源性神经营养因子 (glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor, GDNF) 的表达^[50-52]。这表明在相同训练周期内, HIIT能更高效地刺激大脑分泌神经营养素^[12, 31, 40, 50, 53], 特别是BDNF的产生^[26, 40, 54], 从而促进大脑的健康。BDNF在学习记忆和能量代谢调节的相关脑区最为丰富, 如海马和下丘脑, 在脑突触可塑性的调控中也发挥了重要作用^[55]。突触部位BDNF信号的增强会促进突触的长时程增强 (long-term potentiation, LTP), 促进学习与记忆的形成^[56], 进而有利于认知功能。然而, 目前一些研究虽然比较了相同训练周期的常规有氧运动和HIIT对BDNF分泌水平的影响, 表明HIIT能更有效地刺激BDNF等神经营养因子的产生, 但是其中的原因和机制却并不清楚。在后续的研究中, 应探究HIIT刺激BDNF基因表达和生物合成的具体途径和上游靶点, 并检验HIIT的持续效应。

3.2 改善氧化应激和增强线粒体功能

一些研究证据表明运动能促进线粒体适应性增强^[57, 58], 改善大脑氧化应激环境, 从而起到提高线粒体功能的作用^[55, 59-61]。例如, 运动能促进啮齿动物脑内的线粒体发生^[62, 63]、调节线粒体分裂蛋白的表达^[59]、提高抗氧化能力和提高线粒体活性^[61, 64]等。因此, HIIT的神经保护作用也应与改善脑内氧化应激环境、促进线粒体功能是密不可分的。

Rai等通过磁共振波谱分析发现, HIIT能在运动1h后提高青年人脑内谷胱甘肽 (glutathione, GSH) 的水平^[31]。Melo等研究显示, HIIT (10组1min 28 m/min 跑台运动+2min 10 m/min 跑台运动) 可减少大鼠海马内丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA) 的含量, 并增强海马内抗氧化酶超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD)、总抗氧化能力 (total antioxidant capacity, TAC) 的水平^[65]。Freitas等研究显示, 6周HIIT (10~15组1min 85%~100% VO_{2max} 跑台运动+2min 10 m/min 跑台运动) 除了能减少大鼠海马内氧化物的产生和堆积, 提高抗氧化酶的活性外, 还能降低海马内炎症因子的水平, 并促进BDNF的表达^[66]。Feter等研究显示, 6周HIIT (21组3min 25 m/min 跑台运动+1min 16 m/min 跑台运动) 则能提高小鼠海马内SOD活性, 减少皮层和海马内活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 生成, 但会增加海马和皮层内MDA的含量^[67]。而

Vieira等研究显示, 6周HIIT (12组25s负重游泳运动+35s休息) 虽然会在运动即刻增加大鼠皮层、海马和纹状体脑区内MDA含量, 但可在运动后8h降至安静水平, 且HIIT能显著提高上述脑区SOD、GSH过氧化物酶、过氧化氢酶 (catalase, CAT) 的活性^[68]。Li等研究表明, 12周HIIT能显著降低AD小鼠海马内线粒体分裂蛋白中动力蛋白相关蛋白1 (dynamin-related protein 1, DRP1)、线粒体分裂蛋白1 (mitochondrial fission protein 1, FIS1) 表达, 提高线粒体融合蛋白中线粒体融合蛋白1 (mitochondrial fusion protein 1, MFN1)、线粒体融合蛋白2 (mitochondrial fusion protein 2, MFN2)、视神经萎缩蛋白 (optic atrophy 1, OPA1) 的表达, 且能通过调控海马内的线粒体动力学, 减少ROS、MDA和 H_2O_2 的生成, 提高SOD、CAT的活性, 改善海马内氧化应激并维持线粒体的正常形态结构、功能, 从而提高AD小鼠的学习和记忆能力^[46]。综上所述, HIIT能通过改善脑内氧化还原环境, 调控线粒体功能, 从而改善大脑能量代谢, 提高认知功能。但值得注意的是, 目前的研究中缺少比较HIIT与其他运动方式对脑内线粒体机制影响的异同。例如, 不同强度的运动刺激可能会影响脑内线粒体质量控制对线粒体数量、形态、大小及功能的调控^[64, 69, 70]。另外, 运动产生的代谢物 (乳酸、酮体、鸢尾素等) 水平不同也会影响脑内线粒体氧化还原环境、线粒体活性和线粒体生物合成途径^[53, 71-75]。因此, 探究不同运动方式对线粒体功能的影响及其机制是很有意义的。首先, 这能更高效地制定运动处方, 从而有针对性地提高/改善不同人群的脑内线粒体功能, 改善大脑的能量供应。其次, 运动促进脑功能虽然已被人们接受, 但是其中的神经生物学机制还不清楚, 且不同模式的运动对脑功能的影响效果也可能是不同的。比较不同运动方式在影响脑线粒体功能方面的异同, 有利于明确运动对认知功能影响的线粒体机制。

3.3 增加脑乳酸水平和利用率

乳酸最近被证明对LTP和学习记忆至关重要。它在脑内既可作为能源底物, 为大脑的能量代谢提供支持^[76, 77], 也可作为信号分子^[78], 或通过其特异性受体^[79, 80], 或通过改变脑内氧化还原环境, 促进突触可塑性相关信号的激活, 进而提高认知能力^[81, 82]。

有研究表明, HIIT能显著提高血乳酸水平^[83], 且在运动训练15~20min后乳酸水平达到峰值, 浓

度在 10~15 mmol/L 左右^[84, 85]。HIIT 后乳酸的水平与运动后恢复期间 BDNF 水平^[39, 86]、执行功能成正相关^[87, 88]，HIIT 产生的血乳酸、脑乳酸水平越高，对认知功能的改善作用就越好^[7, 22, 89]。El Hayek 等研究表明，运动对认知能力的提高作用是通过乳酸来调节的，乳酸可以通过改善脑内的氧化还原环境，促进沉默信息调节因子 (silent information regulator 1, SIRT1) 表达，进而调控 BDNF 和即早基因的表达^[71]。由此可见，乳酸很可能是调控脑内一些突触可塑性相关基因和蛋白表达的上游“信号分子”。Morland 等研究显示，7 周 HIIT (10 min 热身, 10 组 4 min 最大跑速 +2 min 休息) 可通过乳酸及其受体 G 蛋白耦联受体 81 (G-protein coupled receptor 81, GPR81) 介导的蛋白激酶 B (protein kinase B, Akt) 和细胞外调节蛋白激酶 1/2 (extracellular regulated protein kinases 1/2, ERK1/2) 信号通路，上调小鼠海马内血管内皮生长因子 A (vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGFA) 表达，从而提高海马内 VEGF 水平和促进脑微血管发生，对认知功能产生有益的作用^[84]。因此，乳酸很可能在 HIIT 改善中风患者的认知功能中发挥不可替代的作用，其主要通过激活其下游 SIRT1-BDNF、GPR81-ERK1/2-VEGF 信号通路，促进脑内神经营养因子分泌和刺激脑微血管发生以改善大脑的能量代谢障碍，从而提高认知功能。

乳酸在 HIIT 预防糖尿病患者认知损害方面也发挥了作用。反复的低血糖发作是增加糖尿病患者痴呆风险的重要原因^[90]。Shima 等研究显示，糖尿病患者和低血糖期间的脑乳酸水平会降低^[91]；而 Wiegers 等通过质子磁共振波谱发现，HIIT 可提高糖尿病患者的脑乳酸水平至 0.8 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ ，并且能改善糖尿病患者的认知功能^[92]。而 Rooijackers 等研究表明，一次性的 HIIT (4 min 50 W 骑行, 3 组 30 s 全力冲刺骑行 +4 min 50 W 骑行) 可通过产生乳酸迅速调节糖尿病患者的低血糖，并改善缺血导致的认知功能障碍^[41]。因此，HIIT 能逆转认知损害的关键可能在于提高了乳酸转运能力和增加脑内乳酸的氧化，为低血糖状态下的大脑提供能量，维持脑代谢活动，预防低血糖引起的认知障碍。运动期间产生的高浓度血乳酸可通过单羧酸转运蛋白 1 (monocarboxylate transporter 1, MCT1)、4 (MCT4) 进入到脑内，增加脑内乳酸水平^[85, 93–95]。另一方面，运动时脑内的糖酵解水平较高，糖原分解并经过一系列反应生成乳酸，促使脑乳酸水平升高^[93]。增加

的脑乳酸可代替葡萄糖作为脑能量代谢的能源物质，它通过乳酸脱氢酶的作用转化成丙酮酸，之后在丙酮酸脱氢酶的作用下氧化脱羧成乙酰辅酶 A 进入三羧酸循环，生成 ATP 为大脑供能^[76]。而在乳酸转化成丙酮酸的过程中，会生成还原型辅酶 I (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NADH)，这会影 响脑内氧化环境^[82, 96]，激活 SIRT1 及其介导的线粒体发生信号通路^[71]，促进脑线粒体的发生，提高线粒体功能。因此，HIIT 能通过产生高水平的乳酸，改善糖尿病患者脑内的能量代谢状态，从而有利于认知功能的改善。综上所述，HIIT 产生的乳酸在脑内既能作为信号分子激活 SIRT1、GPR81 信号提高线粒体功能、促进血管生成并增强突触可塑性相关基因和蛋白的表达，又能作为能源底物为神经元活动提供能量，提高认知功能 (图 1)。由此可推测，外源性补充一定浓度的乳酸也许能代替运动干预，对大脑认知功能的改善起到较好的效果。这可能对无法进行运动的人来说，具有重要的意义。

4 HIIT改善认知功能的优势和局限性

运动对认知功能产生的效益需要长时间的积累，但缺乏时间、不能坚持是很多人不能通过常规有氧运动获益的最大障碍。而 HIIT 能在较短的时间内产生较好的运动效果，达到高效“健脑”的目的^[6]。目前一些研究表明，仅 20~30 min 的 HIIT 就能提高正常成年人和肥胖患者血液中 BDNF 水平^[39, 97]，提示 HIIT 在较短时间内就可对认知功能的提高产生正面影响。Andrews 等研究显示，与常规有氧运动相比，20 min 的 HIIT [2 min 热身, 4 组 2 min 90% 心率储备 (heart rate reserve, HRR) 骑行 + 3 min 50% HRR 骑行, 2 min 整理活动] 即可迅速提高成年人血中 BDNF 的水平^[97]。Rodriguez 等研究表明，30 min 的 HIIT (5 min 热身, 4 组 4 min 80%~90% $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ 跑步 +3 min 50%~60% $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ 恢复跑) 比常规有氧运动更能提高正常成年人和肥胖患者血中 BDNF 的水平，增强脑的突触可塑性，有利于受试者认知功能的提高^[39]。Stavrinos 等研究显示，23 min 的 HIIT (4 组 3 min 90% HRR 骑行 +2 min 50% HRR 骑行, 3 min 整理活动) 能促进青年人脑内 γ -氨基丁酸 (γ -aminobutyric acid, GABA) 的活性，促进记忆的巩固^[98]。Zimmer 等研究显示，25 min 的 HIIT (2 min 热身, 5 组 3 min 85%~90% HR_{max} 的骑行 +1.5 min 50%~60% HR_{max} 的骑行, 2 min 整理

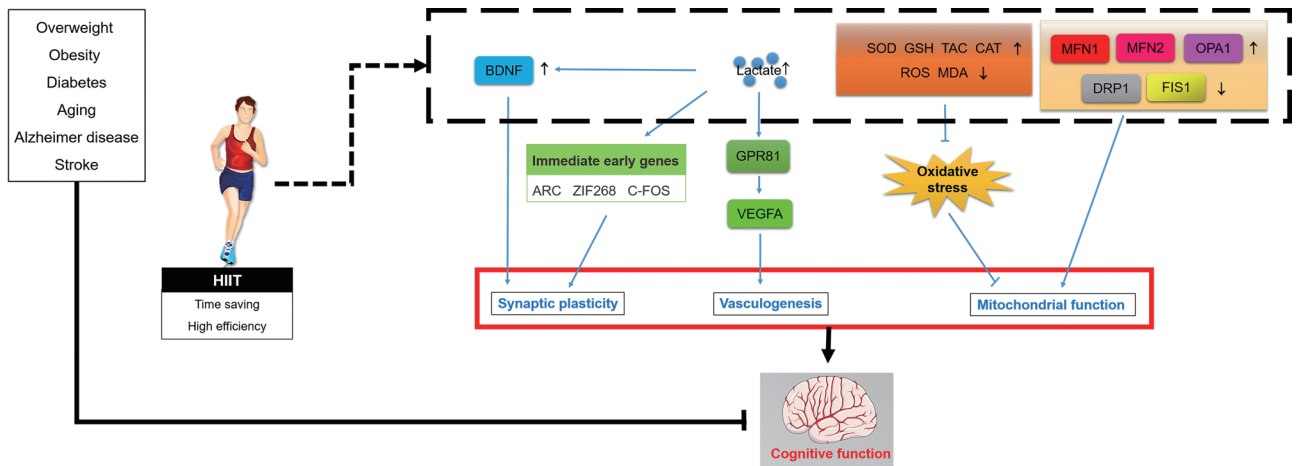


图 1. HIIT提高认知功能的可能机制

Fig. 1. The possible mechanisms of HIIT improving the cognitive function. The black suppression arrow indicates that the diseases of overweight, obesity, diabetes, aging, Alzheimer disease, and stroke will impair the cognitive function. The black dashed suppression arrow indicates the possible mechanisms of HIIT improving the brain cognition by increasing BDNF level, promoting lactate production, ameliorating oxidative stress and regulating mitochondrial dynamics (MFN1, MFN2, and OPA1 promote mitochondrial fusion, while DRP1 and FIS1 accelerate mitochondrial fission). Thus, HIIT can improve synaptic plasticity, vasculogenesis, and mitochondrial function, respectively. These changes caused by HIIT will be beneficial to cognitive function. BDNF, brain-derived neurotrophic factor; SOD, superoxide dismutase; GSH, glutathione; TAC, total antioxidant capacity; ROS, reactive oxygen species; MDA, malondialdehyde; MFN1, mitochondrial fusion protein 1; MFN2, mitochondrial fusion protein 2; OPA1, optic atrophy 1; DRP1, dynamin-related protein 1; FIS1, mitochondrial fission protein 1; ARC, activity-regulated cytoskeletal-associated protein; ZIF268, early growth response 1; C-FOS, proto-oncogene c-Fos; GPR81, G-protein coupled receptor 81; VEGFA, vascular endothelial growth factor A.

活动)能提高多发性硬化患者的非文字记忆能力,且HIIT提高皮质执行功能的效果要优于常规有氧运动^[99],这种对认知功能的影响能延续到运动后的恢复阶段^[87, 99]。以上研究提示,HIIT能高效、省时地提高大脑的认知功能。

此外,HIIT提高认知功能的优势还体现在运动的可持续性上,提示HIIT能对认知功能产生持久的运动效益。例如,Locke等研究表明,超重患者能坚持将近半年的HIIT(3 min热身,4~10组1 min 90% HR_{max}大强度运动+1 min休息,2 min整理活动)^[100]。Hoffmann等研究表明,轻度AD患者能坚持将近3个月的HIIT(3组10 min 70%~80% HR_{max}骑行+2~5 min休息),且没有对患者的日常生活产生不良影响^[45]。上述研究表明长时间采用HIIT是安全、可行的,可能是因为HIIT可以让人享受到运动的乐趣并能坚持下去^[20-22],而这也有利于运动效果的巩固和持续。事实上,成功完成一项艰巨任务的积极反馈会增加受试者的胜任感和快乐感^[101]。但是,并不是所有的HIIT都能给人带来愉悦感和乐趣。例如Oliveira等研究显示,与使用30 s或1 min高强度间歇的运动方案相比,使用2 min的

高强度间歇方案可能使中青年受试者产生疲惫感,而不利于运动的坚持^[102]。Saaniyoki等研究显示,与连续6天的常规有氧运动相比,HIIT(4~6组30 s全力骑行+4 min恢复运动)会使中年受试者产生强烈的痛苦、紧张等负面情绪^[103],这可能是长时间、不能维持的大强度运动带来的外周及中枢疲劳而导致的^[41],从而降低了运动的愉悦感、满足感^[102, 103]。因此,在设计HIIT处方时,要考虑到运动强度、受试者的身体素质和精神状态等因素。此外,不同人群在选择HIIT时还要考虑到其安全性。例如对于运动员来说,过多的HIIT无疑会增加训练负荷,很可能会引起运动疲劳、甚至导致运动损伤。而对于健身者来说,可能会在追求HIIT带来的生理极限刺激时,使运动强度超过身体所能承受的负荷而发生意外。对于一些刚开始尝试运动健身或者患有慢性疾病(高血压、肥胖、糖尿病等)的人群来说,可能在一开始身体状态并不能接受HIIT的强烈刺激,而且在没有专业人士监督、指导的情况下,可能会因身体状态不佳或是动作不规范而造成运动损伤,甚至可能会对引起一些急性不良反应,对生命造成威胁。因此,各类人群应在医生或相关专业人

士的建议和指导下, 制定适宜强度和方式的 HIIT 方案, 在保证安全、可行的前提下, 循序渐进地进行 HIIT 训练, 从而享受到 HIIT 的诸多健康效益。

5 结论与展望

HIIT 是一种相对较新的训练方式, 当与常规有氧训练的运动量或能量消耗相当时, HIIT 可作为其有效的替代方式, 可以给受试者提供类似或更好的生理益处, 尤其是提高脑的认知功能。

HIIT 的大运动量和短运动时间, 使其在量 - 效关系上具有高度的经济性。未来应进一步观察其长期锻炼效应, 以及在特殊人群中的安全应用, 并对其发挥良好的健康效益的潜在机制开展更加全面深入的研究。在 HIIT 对认知功能影响的研究中, 将需要更多不同类型人群在该运动处方中认知能力的变化作为实验依据, 以及动物模型上的神经生物学机制的研究, 以优化、精准化 HIIT 的运动处方, 并在未来预防和治疗认知障碍中形成一个完整的理论体系, 为运动促进脑健康运动处方的制定提供更科学可行的方案, 以此促进 HIIT 的临床应用。

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