

# Physiological measurements and products-related

## interventions during exercise and heat stress in humans

<b>Keywords</b> Sweating Skin blood flow thermoregulation Heat stroke Cardiovascula
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It is well recognized that exercise and heat stress potentially induce hyperthermia and would cause heat-related illness. Sweating and cutaneous vasodilation are primary heat loss pathways in humans and thus understanding these functions is required for preventing heat-related illness. We have been investigated human physiology especially thermoregulation during exercise/heat stress in humans in vivo.

### Details

Typically we measure core and skin temperatures, local sweat rate, sweat rate per a gland, numbers of activated sweat glands, ion reabsorption in sweat glands, skin and forearm blood flows, oxygen uptake, heart rate, blood





pressure, and collecting blood samples (and other variables).

#### O Unique technique(s)

- We perform iontophoresis and intradermal microdialysis which are invasive and non-invasive drug delivery techniques into the skin. By using these methods, we have been reported mechanisms of sweating during exercise and heat stress in humans in vivo (see the refs).
- We also evaluate integrative physiological functions in humans

#### O Potential applications and future directions

• Elucidating in vivo physiological mechanisms in human, evaluating products such as foods and clothing,

#### References

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enhancing human performance during sports and works, elucidating sweating mechanisms, and developing new devices.

#### Potential collaboration

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• Companies associated with skin care, food, drinks, and any kind of products, as well as working places in the heat (e.g., factory).

