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# A Study of Spinal Rotational Manipulation for Low Back Pain

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#### 復健醫學會雜誌

# 脊椎旋轉式徒手操作治療下背痛研究

### 周崇頌 林麗敏 徐道昌\*

20位下背痛患者和16位非下背痛對照組,由兩位檢試者測試各自所得柔軟度且評估下列三條件,1. 不同檢試者間測試所得數據一致性程度。2.下背痛患者與非下背痛患者間可有意義差别存在。3.春柱 旋轉式陡手操作成功病例是否有意義差别存在。結果顯示腰椎前彎程度,主動、被動抬腿伸直測試角 度及大腿後肌鬆緊角度,符合上列三條件,其中以主動、被動抬腿伸直測試所得角度最具有意義差別, 可供下背痛患者操行徒手操作治療療程之指標。

Key words: low back pain, manipulation, straight leg raising test.

#### 前言:

國外許多論作針對下背痛患者採行徒手育椎操作治療,嘗試多種方法評估療效。一般論作對下背痛患者評估改善程度常流於主觀上病人自覺疼痛改善情況報告。[1,2,3,4,5,6][5,6]Evans[2] 研究採測試脊椎前彎改善程度,即腰椎柔軟度情況供評估標準,Roberts [7] 採脊髓造影評估陡手操作療效評估依據,Wolf[8] 以 肌 電 圖 評 估 以 Tichauer[9] 以 Thermography 評估,但評估上仍有許多缺陷。

下背痛患者最常見因疼痛而導致限制抬腿伸直測試角度大小,當抬腿伸直測試小於30 視爲嚴重腰間板突出症[10],倘經徒手操作推拿後,大多可減輕此測試限制,許多作者認爲痙彎肌肉群放鬆緣故,但爭論甚多並未有完全一致性結論[3.11,12]。

柔軟度測試有賴患者合作配合,(1.)是否 盡最大能力合作測試肌力及活動範圍度,(2.) 患者自覺對痛忍受度及疼痛閥認定標準,如 被動活動範圍大小,(3.)檢試者本身對細微動 作感受靈敏度。上述諸因素常干擾評估標準 的客觀性,但本研究對脊椎旋轉式操作治療採下列準客觀評估準則,(1.)區別下背痛患者是否有一規則可遵循,(2.)不同檢試者間可信度,(3.)對脊椎徒手操作可預估性如何,(4.)可否評估脊椎徒手操作效用。

#### 材料與方法

台中榮總復健醫學科收集對照組 16 位, 20 位下背痛患者,背痛超過一星期,年齡在 18 到到 43 歲。下背痛患者没有明顯下肢周 邊神經病變,神經根病變或其他主要骨骼肌 肉系統異常現象,以 MIE 量角器測試下列各 數據。

- (1.)腰椎前彎曲度數以 Schober's 方法,即位第 一薦椎突往上延伸 10 公分,採測試直立與 儘量前彎曲活動度兩者之差爲 ant.flexion。
- (2.)取中腋下線肋骨最低邊緣為基準點,測試 左右兩側側彎曲度數平均值為side flexion。
- (3)股後肌鬆緊度以Fish 方法 [13,14] ,即對側 小腿直立且平置腳板於測試檯,當抬腿伸 直測試達對側骨盤腸骨前上脊開始擺動時

瞬間度數為 hamstring tightness。

- 4. 主動抬腿伸直測試達痛感處爲active SLR。
- 5. 被動抬腿伸直測試達痛感處為 passive SLR。
- 6. 腳板自然放鬆與垂直於測檯間之角度,為 腳板外旋度數foot eversion
- 7. 左右兩側差異性,以兩側比較差之絕對值, 比較兩側柔軟性差別,何側侵犯較嚴重。

以上數據測試分別由一位醫師及物理治療師檢試,並不固定何者先行測試,且互相不知先測者數據避免主觀因素。脊椎旋轉式徒手操作採 Cyriax[15] 手法,可重覆操作次數2到3次,患者自覺操作前後下背痛改善程度,改善且滿意則列爲成功病例。所有數據分別依柔軟性,左右不對稱性,分析其結果。

#### 結果:

檢試者能確知所測試腰椎活動度的柔軟性及兩側差異性,皆能以數據化,方法簡單且可信度大。腰椎前彎曲測試於兩檢試者間可信度最大(R > 0.8),(如表一),且可供區別下背痛患者(P < 0.05),但於徒手操作後即測試就不比主動或被動抬腿伸直測試於結果上,四。主動或被動抬腿伸直測試於結果上,在罹患下背痛患者有顯著及有意義區別,如表三,但於徒手操作治療後不論於11位成功病例亦或全部20位患者皆有統計學差別存在,如表三、四。

股後肌群鬆緊度測易受檢試者個人感受性不同,有所差別 (R < 0.5),(如表一),但20位徒手操作治療後 11 位成功病例中,其股後肌群鬆緊度卻有差別 (P < 0.05)(如表三)。腳板外旋角度大小,似乎與梨狀肌本身痙攣程度有關 [16],但本結果未能有特定性結論,有待對梨狀肌症侯群與下背痛關係進一步研究。

兩側不對稱性,即左側柔軟性比較右側, 在本研究中意義不大,且徒手操作前後亦未 有意義改善,如表二、三,主要原因爲所採 取病例中,未有明顯神經根病變成一側性傳 導神經痛,此即病因上未達顯著椎間板突出 症,此點與 Cyriax 所提論點硬膜本身活動度 情況有關 [17],即硬膜活動度受干擾時式 時影響兩側性抬腿伸直測試,採旋轉式徒手 操作可緊縮後縱韌帶,同時向心力施予使椎 間板活動回縮,可改善兩側性抬腿伸直測試。

表1 Reliability of the objective Measures

	DOCTOR	ASSIST	r
ANTERIOR FLEXION(CM)	45.4± 7.3	43.7± 7.2	.853
LATERAL FLEXION	39.5± 7.1	40.6± 9.0	.632
HAMSTRING TIGHTNESS	45.4±10.2	45.8± 9.1	.424
PASSIVE SLR	72.9±10.0	74.1± 9.2	.785
ACTIVE SLR	82.0± 8.1	85.3± 9.3	.808
FOOT EVERSION	40.8± 9.2	$36.8 \pm 10.1$	.565

表 2 Objective Measures Pre-Vs Post-Treatment

	PRE-(20)	POST-	<b>P</b> ·
TEST OF FLEXIBILITY			
ANTERIOR FLEXION(CM)	38.6±10.3	43.5±8.6	0.005
LATERAL FLEXION `	33.0± 7.3	33.1±7.3	0.890
HAMSTRING TIGHTNESS	37.2± 7.3	37.9±4.9	0.454
PASSIVE SLR	58.7± 8.87	61.9±7.3	0.005
ACTIVE SLR	64.9±10.7	69.7±9.4	0.000
FOOT EVERSION	41.0± 9.0	43.9±7.3	0.021
TESTS OF ASYMMETRY			
SIDE FLEXION	6.2± 0.2	5.2±0.1	0.978
HAMSTRING TIGHTNESS	$6.7 \pm 0.3$	$4.3 \pm 1.0$	0.578
PASSIVE SLR	$6.4 \pm 3.0$	7.3±3.5	0.731
ACTIVE SLR	5.8± 5.3	6.0±4.3	0.527
FOOT EVERSION	7.7± 2.2	7.8±3.6	

表 3 Objective Measures Pre-Vs Post-Treatment

	PRE-(11)	POST-	P
TESTS OF FLEXIBITY			
ANTERIOR FLEXION(CM)	37.8±8.8	42.7±7.8	0.012
LATERAL FLEXION	32.8±8.1	33.4±7.6	0.637
HAMSTRING TIGHTNESS	35.6±5.8	37.5±4.9	0.028
PASSIVE SLR	57.3±7.6	62.6±7.1	0.002
ACTIVE SLR	64.9±8.2	$71.1 \pm 6.2$	0.000
FOOT EVERSION	42.3±8.8	44.1 ± 8.4	0.218
TESTS OF ASYMMETRY			
LATERAL FLEXION	$6.0 \pm 1.6$	$4.1 \pm 0.6$	0.361
HAMSTRING TIGHTNESS	$3.8 \pm 2.3$	3.7±1.5	0.417
PASSIVE SLR	5.7±5.6	$8.4 \pm 4.8$	0.663
ACTIVE SLR	7.8±3.5	6.8±4.6	0.162
FOOT EVERSION	7.2±1.5	$6.4 \pm 2.1$	0.761

表 4 OBJECTIVE MEASURES

	WITHOUT LBP WITH LBP		P
TESTS OF FLEXIBILITY			
NO. OF SUBJECT	16	20	
AGE	$23.5 \pm 10.2$	32.6± 9.2	0.010
ANTERIOR FLEXION(CM)	44.5± 7.0	$38.0 \pm 10.3$	0.037
LATERAL FLEXION	40.0 <b>±</b> 7.3	33.0± 7.3	0.000
HAMSTRING TIGHTNSS	45.6 <b>±</b> 8.2	37.2± 7.3	0.000
PASSIVE SLR	73.5± 9.0	58.8± 8.9	0.000
ACTIVE SLR	83.6± 8.3	$64.9 \pm 10.7$	0.000
FOOST EVERSION	38.8± 8.6	64.1± 9.0	0.293
TESTS OF ASYMMETRY			
SIDE BENDING	$6.0\pm\ 3.0$	6.9± 0.4	0.238
HAMSTRING TIGHTNESS	5.1± 0.7	7.5± 0.5	0.922
PASSIVE SLR	$4.2 \pm 0.2$	5.7± 0.5	0.669
VOLUNTARY SLR	5.6± 0.5	8.2± 0.5	0.665
FOOT EVERSION	7.5± 2.4	12.1 <b>±</b> 5.2	0.405

#### 結論:

脊椎徒手操作治療效應,本研究顯示操作後立即療效,即疼痛馬上改善外尚包括柔軟度改進,即腰椎前彎活動度,主動和被動抬腿伸直測試及大腿後肌群鬆緊度改善,指腿伸直測試及大腿後肌群鬆緊度改善上盤,所對型傷及肌筋膜發炎與脊椎痛,無論負健計劃施行指標。建議下背傷害及運動傷害等,可於合宜評估後採行徒手操作

治療時,以測試柔軟度為依據,最佳評估方 法為主動和被動抬腿伸直測試,亦即抬腿伸 直測試達疼痛角度變化情況,不但可供區別 不同原因下背痛患者,且可供推拿操作治療 前後改善程度了解。除股後肌群鬆緊度感受 靈敏度,須不斷練習外,此等測試在不同檢 試者相互間關係十分密切,在治療時供徒手 操作治療者立即評估指標。

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#### 復健醫學會雜誌

## A Study of Spinal Rotational Manipulation for Low Back Pain

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Twenty low back pain patients and sixteen not suffering from low back pain were taken several flexility and asymmetry tests by two different examiners. Several possible quasi-objective measures of low back pain were investigateed, eleven subjective reported relief of pain immediately following rotational manipulations of lumbar spine as described by Cyriax.

The objective tests of pre-and post-manipulation were analyzied, hamstring tightness test was not particular high due to the sensivity of different examiner, but active or passive straight leg raising can be strongly recommended for assement of spinal manipulation.