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Outcome of Severe Low Back Pain

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復健醫學會雜誌

嚴重下背痛之預後

權啓良 黃美涓

下背痛常會給病人帶來生活上的不便,即使接受過治療,亦不免常有疼痛的復發,使得病人 一再更換治療方式。本研究在探討嚴重下背痛患者,接受物理治療與手術治療結果的比較。

本研究收集因嚴重下背痛而住院治療共62例,其中男性41位,女性21位。平均年龄41.95± 14.92歲。從疼痛開始至接受治療平均是22.5週。病因以椎間盤凸出症最多,佔66.6%。誘發疼痛 因素則以搬重物為最多,佔44.2%。

45位接受物理治療者中,有40位獲得症狀改善,佔88.9%;另有17位接受手術治療,成功者 亦高達94.1%。將兩組加以比較,發現在開始治療的時間、治療後疼痛分數的降低、日常生活活 動分數及住院日的長短均無顯著差異。

本研究也發現,治療有效但日後症狀復發的患者,在物理治療組有20位,佔50%;手術治療 組更高達12位,佔75%。因此如何減低下背痛復發比率則是值得進一步探討的重要課題。

關鍵詞: Low back pain, physical therapy, surgical therapy, recurrent rate

前會

下背痛是醫學上最難根治的症狀之一。在 美國治療下背痛的花費,每年高達180億美元 [1]。除了金錢上的花費,在精神上更受背痛的 折磨,其中又有相當多的患者是反復性的發作。 依據文獻上的記載,下背痛保守治療的復發率, 因追蹤時間不同,由52.1-90%不等[2-7]。在保 守療法無法完全根治下背痛的情況之下,有些 患者則希望藉著手術治療可以達到一勞永逸之 效,不過依報告顯示,手術後仍遭受下背痛的 患者,可高達70%[8]。本研究即在探討嚴重下 背痛病患在物理治療和手術治療結果的比較, 以作為病人將來處理此惱人問題的參考。

材料和方法

本研究對象為民國72年元月至76年12月間, 因嚴重下背痛在本院接受住院治療,曾寄出問 巻共319位,回函64位,再經電話問巻補充方 式追蹤,有效人數共62位。其中男性41位 (66.1%),女性21位(33.9%);年齡自16歲至68 歲,平均為42.0±14.9歲。從疼痛症狀開始發 生至接受治療,平均是22.5±20.6週。

下背劇痛到導致病人必需住院接受治療時, 將其定義爲嚴重下背痛。本篇下背痛的對象包 括急性患者及慢性患者的急性惡化。以治療前 完全無法忍受的疼痛爲10分、完全不痛爲零分、 中等程度爲5分、治療後與治療前的疼痛值差

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稱為降低的疼痛值。日常生活活動分數(表4) 定義為毫無因難者零分、稍有困難者1分、無法 從事此活動者為2分[9]。在本院椎間盤凸出症 的手術適應症有以下四點1)臥床休息二星期後, 仍有無法忍受的疼痛,2)骨盆牽引三個月,治 療無效者,3)肌肉無力,4)出現馬尾症侯群; 脊椎狹窄的手術應適症則有1)間歇性跛行,無 法行走300 公尺,2)肌肉無力。下背痛經外科 手術處理無效,轉至復健科繼續接受物理治療, 這些病人歸為手術併物理治療組;下背痛初發 作以物理治療的患者,則歸為物理治療組。然 後將兩組病人在治療效果、復發率、年齡、開 始治療的時間、治療後疼痛分數的降低、日常 生活活動分數及住院日的長短加以比較,統計 學上的比較是採用 Chi-Square test 及 unpair t-test 作為依據。

表1. Etiology of Severe Low Back Pain

| Etiology | Frequency | Relative Frequency |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| HIVD | 44 | 66.7% |
| Spondylosis | 6 | 9.1% |
| spinal stenosis | 6 | 9.1% |
| Spondylolisthesis | 5 | 7.6% |
| Muscle strain | 4 | 6.1% |
| Compression frac | ture 1 | 1.4% |
| Total | 66 | 100% |

| 表2. | Age | Distribution | of | Severe | Low | Back I | Pain |
|-----|-----|--------------|----|--------|-----|--------|------|
|-----|-----|--------------|----|--------|-----|--------|------|

| Age | No. | Relative Frequency |
|---------|-----|--------------------|
| < 20 | 1 | 1.6% |
| 20 - 29 | 12 | 19.3% |
| 30 - 39 | 14 | 22.6% |
| 40 - 49 | 14 | 22.6% |
| 50 - 59 | 16 | 25.9% |
| ≧ 60 | 5 | 8.0% |
| Total | 62 | 100% |

結 果

下背痛的病因以椎間盤凸出最多,有44位 (66.7%);其次是脊椎關節僵直,有6位(9.1%); 脊椎狹窄有 6位(9.1%);其餘依次為腰椎半脱 位、肌肉扭傷、壓迫性骨折等(表1)。從發生 的年齡層來看,以30歲至59歲最高,佔71.1%; 60歲以上的最少,僅佔8%(表2)。誘發因素 以搬重物為最多,佔44.2%;依次是肌肉扭傷, 佔22.8%;跌倒,佔12.8%;外傷、咳嗽、打噴 嚏則各佔1例。

表3. Precipitating Factors of Severe Low Back Pain Attack

| Precipitating Factors | Frequency | Relative Frequency |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| lifting heavy object | 31 | 44.2% |
| muscle strain | 16 | 22.8% |
| falling down | 9 | 12.8% |
| trauma | 1 | 1.5% |
| cough | 1 | 1.5% |
| sneeazing | 1 | 1.5% |
| others | 11 | 15.7% |
| Total | 70 | 100 % |

表4. Index for Management in Activities of Daily Living(ADL Index): Questions and Scores Giving Rise to the ADL Index

| Question | Score |
|--|--|
| Dressing and undressing stockings Washing at a wash basin Making the bed Carrying a shopping bag Sitting half an hour Walking up stairs Walking out of doors Riding in a car Running on flat country Running in terrain | $\begin{array}{c} 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 - 2 \end{array}$ |

the range of scores = 0 - 20 points

0 =no difficulty 1 =some difficulties

2 = does not manage

在物理治療組的45位病人,經治療後疼痛 症狀有減輕的,佔40位(88.9%);外科治療組 的17位病人中,有16位疼痛症狀有改善,佔 94.1%,以Chi-Square 作分析,統計上無差異 (P>0.05)(表5)。椎間盤凸出引起的下背痛, 是所有病因中最常見,以此病作爲兩組的比較, 發現無論採用物理治療或手術方法皆有效,但 兩者之間在統計學上無差異(P>0.01)(表6)。

| 表5.7 | The Results of Physical Therapy |
|------|------------------------------------|
| | and Surgical Therapy with Physical |
| | Therapy for Severe Low Back Pain |
| | |

| | Improved | Not improved | Total |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
| P.T. Surgery + P | 40 P.T. 16 | 5 1 | 45 17 |
| Total | 56 | 6 | 62 |
| $\overline{x^2} = 0.621$ | p > 0.05 | P.T.= Physical | Therapy |

表6. The Results of Physical Therapy and Surgical Therapy with Physical Therapy for Severe Low Back Pain Resulting from Intervertebral Disc Herniation

| | Improved | Not improved | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| P.T. Surgery + P.T | 25 7. 13 | 3 0 | 28 13 |
| Total | 38 | 3 | 41 |
| $x^2 = 1.563$ | p>0.01 | P.T. = physical | therpy |

在有效的物理治療組,他們的平均年齡 41.0±13.0歲;開始治療的時間是28.4±60.3週; 治療後疼痛分數的降低是6.7±2.8分;日常生 活活動分數是3.8±4.3分;住院日平均是3.9± 1.8週;將其與有效的手術治療組加以比較,發 現並無統計上的差異(表7)。利用物理治療 或手術方法處理椎間盤凸出症引起的下背痛的 有效患者,加以比較發現兩組之間在年齡、開 始治療時間、治療後疼痛分數降低、日常生活 活動分數及住院日,並無統計上的差異(表8)。

| 表7. | The | Comparis | ion of th | e Effectiv | ve Ph | ysical Th | erapy |
|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| | and | Effective | Surgical | Therapy | with | Physical | Therapy |
| | Gro | ups | | | | | |

| | P.T. (No. = 40) | Surgery. + P.T. (No. = 16) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Age (in years) | 41.0±13.0 | 43.9±18.4 | t = 0.643 p > 0.5 | | |
| Duration of symptom (in weeks) | 28.4±60.3 | 27.4±24.0 | t = 0.0915 p > 0.5 | | |
| Decreased pain score (0 - 10) | 6.7±2.8 | 6.3±2.3 | t = 0.516 p > 0.5 | | |
| ADL Index (0 20) | 3.8±4.3 | 4.4 <u>±</u> 4.6 | t = 0.482 p > 0.5 | | |
| Hospitali- zation (in weeks) | 3.9±1.8 | 4.2±2.2 | t = 0.426 p > 0.5 | | |

| 表8. The Comparision of the Effective Physical Therapy |
|---|
| and Effective Surgical Therapy with Physcial Therapy |
| Groups for Intervertebral Disc Herniation |

| | P.T. (No. = 25) | Surgery + P.T. (No. = 13) | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Age (in years) | 40.07±11.04 | 36.64±10.20 | t = 0.9 p > 0.05 |
| Duration of symptoms (in weeks) | 7.00±6.91 | 16.88±31.60 | t = 1.46 p > 0.05 |
| Decreased pain score (0 10) | 6.38±2.50 | 7.28±2.12 | t = 1.06 p > 0.05 |
| ADL Index (0 20) | 4.23±2.59 | 2.88±3.62 | t = 1.28 p > 0.05 |
| Hospitali- zation (in weeks) | 4.61±2.60 | 4.08±2.34 | t = 0.59 p > 0.05 |

經治療後下背痛再復發者,在物理治療組 有20位,佔50%;在手術治療組有12位,高達 75%,但兩組未達統計學上的差異(P>0.05) (表9)。再以引起下背痛最常見的病因椎間盤 凸出症來分析,在物理治療組有14人復發下背 痛,佔56%;手術治療組有9人復發下背痛, 佔69%,但兩者間未達統計學上的差異(P>0.01) (表10)。

| 表9. Recurrent Rate of Physical Therapy and |
|--|
| Surgical Therapy with Physical Therapy |
| in Severe Low Back Pain |

| | Recurrent | Not Recurrent | Total |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| P.T. | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Surgery + P.T | . 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Total | 32 | 24 | 56 |
| $x^2 = 3.494$ | p > | 0.05 | |

表10. Recurrent Rate of Physical Therapy and Surgical Therapy with Physical Therapy in Severe Low Back Pain Resulting from Intervertebral Disc Herniation

| I | Recurrent | Not Recurrent | Total |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Р.Т. | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| Surgery + P.T. | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Total | 23 | 15 | 38 |
| $x^2 = 0.63$ | p > | 0.01 | |

物理治療對不同病因引起的下背痛有療效, 但在統計學上無差異(P>0.1) (表 11)。此外 不同病因間的復發率,亦無差異(P>0.1) (表 12)。下背痛經物理治療後減輕的40位患者中, 產生疼痛復發者這組其平均年齡是40.6±16.6 歲,開始治療的時間是33.6±82.7週、疼痛分 數的降低為6.1±3.2分、日常生活活動分數是 5.4±3.4分、住院日是3.6±2.7週,與無下背痛 復發組加以比較,未達統計上的差異(表13)。

表11. Effects of Physical Therapy in Different Causes of Severe Low Back Pain

| Not Improved | | Total | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------------|
| No. | % | No. | % |
| 3 | 10.8% | 28 | 100% |
| 2 | 33.4% | 6 | 100% |
| 0 | 0% | 5 | 100% |
| 0 | 0% | 4 | 100% |
| 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| 5 | 11.1% | 45 | 100% |
| | 5 | 5 11.1% | 5 11.1% 45 |

表12. Recurrent Rate of Severe Low Back Pain after Physical Therapy in Different Causes

| Causes | Recurrent | | Not Recurrent | | Total | |
|------------------------|-----------|------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| HIVD | 13 | 52% | 12 | 48% | 25 | 100% |
| Spondylosis | 3 | 75% | 1 | 25% | 4 | 100% |
| Spondyloli- sthesis | 1 | 20% | 4 | 80% | 5 | 100% |
| Muscle strain | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 4 | 100% |
| Spinal stenosis | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% |
| Compression fracture | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| Total | 20 | 50% | 20 | 50% | 40 | 100% |

 $x^2 = 4.84$ p > 0.1

一旦產生下背痛的復發,病人求助於物理 治療的有 38.5%,採取再次手術治療的僅有 7.1%,其餘則使用藥物、推拿、針灸,或是中 藥治療(表 14)。

| × * | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Recurrent (No. = 20) | not recurrent (No.= 20) | |
| Age (in years) | 40.6±16.6 | 41.6±12.3 | t=0.21 p>0.5 |
| duration of symptom (in weeks) | 33.6±82.7 | 20.8±31.3 | t=0.63 p>0.5 |
| decreased pain score (0 - 10) | 6.1±3.2 | 7.5±1.9 | t = 1.69 p>0.1 |
| ADL Index (0 - 20) | 5.4±3.4 | 2.7±5.1 | t=1.92 p>0.05 |
| hospitali- zation (in weeks) | 3.6±2.7 | 3.5±2.3 | t=0.122 p>0.5 |

表13. The comparison of recurrent and not recurrent groups in severe low back pain after effective physical therapy

表14. Treament of Recurrent Severe Low back Pain

| Treatment methods | Frequency | Relative frequency |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| P.T. | 22 | 38.5% |
| Herb | 15 | 26.3% |
| Medication | 11 | 19.2% |
| Manipulation | 4 | 7.1% |
| Operation | 4 | 7.1% |
| Acupunture | 1 | 1.8% |
| Total | 57 | 100% |

討 諭

在誘發下背痛的因素中,本報告70次中, 以搬重物引起的最多,有31位(44.2%);若以 62位病人來算,則高達50%。此結果與Biering-Sorensen的報告相似,他的研究亦有52-60%的 患者認爲與工作有關[2]。這種情況常見於挑夫、 送貨員、搬家公司的工作人員。主要這類工作 常造成腰部受力較大,重心平衡較差,因此腰 椎受傷導致的下背痛機會自然增加[12-15]。

椎間盤凸出症是引起下背痛的最常見病因, 本篇經2年至6年的追蹤,發現物理治療25位 (89.2%)病患及手術療法 13位(100%)病患,他 們的下背痛症狀經過治療後都減輕,但兩組的 效果在統計上無差異(P>0.01)。Weber從280位 腰椎椎間盤凸出症病患中,隨機取樣,選出126 人,一半採用保守療法,另外一半採用手術療 法。結果發現在追蹤四年以後,他們之間的治 療效果亦無顯著差異 [16]。這與本篇的結果相 似,表示著追蹤的時間夠長,愈能顯示這兩種 治療效果的相近。另外加以比較他們下背痛的 復發率,物理治療組有14位(56%),手術組9 位(69%),與其他作者的結果亦類似(前者52.1-90%,後者70%[2-8]),並在統計上無差異 (P>0.01)。根據文獻記載,椎間盤凸出症的再次 手術機會是 Rish 18%, Berney 19%, Walker 20%, Dvorak et al 17.2% [8,17-19]。本報告亦有2位 (12%)病人需進行第二次手術來解除他們的下背 痛。本篇再次手術的百分比偏低,可能與病人 人數(17位)太少有關;亦可能是中國人較保守, 對再次手術治療不易接受。

1984年 Spine Up-Date 建議椎間盤凸出症的 開刀適應症有以下6點1)神經根轉移痛 (radicular radiation) , 2)小於45°的陽性小腿 伸直舉高測驗 (positive straight leg raising test), 3) 小於 60°的陽性對側小腿伸直測驗 (positive cross straight leg raising test), 4) 皮膚感覺降低 (dermatomal hypolgesia), 5)肌肉無力 (paresis), 6)深肌腱反射 (deep tendon reflex) 減弱或消失 [20]。並區分為適當 (justifed)的手術適應症,包 括有神經根轉移痛,小於45°的陽性小腿伸直 舉高測驗及/或小於60°的陽性對側小腿伸直 舉高測驗,以及包含出現皮膚感覺降低、肌肉 無力、肌腱反射减弱或消失三症狀中的任二個。 Dvorak et al 利用上述的條件,將其病人分為適 當適應症組及不適當適應症組,長期追蹤結果 顯示適當適應症組的手術成功率並没有更高[8]。 根據文獻記載下背痛真正疼到需接受手術者, 僅佔1%至2%[10]。由此可見無論採用物理治 療或手術方法皆能解除下背痛,此與他們的年 齡、開始治療時間、疼痛分數的降低、日常生 活活動分數及住院日並無統計上的差異。因此 於手術之前需謹慎選擇病人,以免除不必要的 開刀及開刀之後所可能引起的身體創傷與併發 症。

對於已知腰椎保健的患者來説,知道的多 或少,在統計上並無差異,但是與完全没有概 念的患者相比較,卻有明顯的差別[7]。僅具備 有常識,但在日常生活中不去身體力行,是不 足以防範下背痛再次的發生,這是在教育病人 時要特別強調的。一旦不幸復發下背痛,本篇 觀察到仍以採取物理治療的佔多數,但百分比 不是非常高,這是我們在教育病人時有待加強 之處,以免病人失去信心,到處尋求偏方醫治 或四處流醫(doctor shopping)。

下背痛的治療無論採用何種方法,均有相 當高的復發率,目前仍未找出一勞永逸的治療 方式。病患應該對此有充分的認識,瞭解在日 常生活細節上如何避免受傷,並確實去實踐, 也許會有相當的幫助。此外,最近有許多研究 利用 Cybex back system 或 isostation 等器械去評 估及訓練下背痛患者,效果如何則仍有待進一 步研究與分析。

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Outcome of Severe low Back Pain

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Low back pain is a suffering condition which frequently results in limitation of activity of daily living. The frequent recurrence of low back pain makes patient accept different therapeutic tries. The purpose of this study was to compare the effects of physical therapy and surgical therapy for severe low back pain.

Sixty two patients who had been admitted to our departement of rehabilitation for severe low back pain were collected. Among Them, 41 were males, 21 were females. The major cause of low back pain was intervertebral disc herniation, about 66.6%. The most frequent precipitating factor of low back pain was lifting heavy object, about 44.2%.

The different causes and conditions of low back pain will result in many different type of

management. They start to receive therapy in this hospital at 22.5 weeks in average after symptom onset. Forty patients were improved in physical therapy group (88.9%), while 16 cases got initially improvement in surgical group (94.1%). It was no significant difference in age, duration of symptom, pain score, activity of daily living score or hospitalizati on in both groups.

The frequent recurrence of low back pain trementdously bothered patients in both groups. The recurrent rate of low back pain in this study was 50% in physical therapeutic group, and 75% in surgical goup.

How to decrease the recurrent rate of low back pain is still a great challenge for medical personel.

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