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Application of electroacupuncture for Improving Gait Performance of Stroke Patient

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電針炙治療慢性腦中風之初步報告

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痙攀性足內翻是腦中風患者步態障礙常見的原因,其對病人安全及日常活動功能影響甚鉅。由於中風病人發病後大於六個月者經復健治療仍常見足內翻,本研究嘗試使用穴位電針療法來改善病人步態,並探討各種因素如足部痙攀性、關節活動度、步行速率、跨步時間、跨步長度、步幅寬度等之改變。本研究篩選22位病人,計14位完成爲期四週之治療計劃,其中男性9人,女性5人,年齡由38歲至71歲,患病期間由6個月至28個月。病人每天(次)給予25分鐘電針刺激,位置爲陽陵泉及腓骨肌肌腹中點,一星期治療5天,開始治療前、治療兩週、治療四週及治療結束後一個月分別作評估:以Modified Ashworth Scale測定小腿後肌痙性程度,Cybex EDI 320 electronic inclinometer評估踩關節之主動活動角度,blue carbon paper method 簡要測定病人之步幅寬度,並以定距離(30公尺)行走來計算病人步行速率及步式周期時間。

結果顯示:治療期間病人足部痙攣度有減低現象,治療停止後則多恢復至先前狀態;關節活動度、步行速率、跨步時間、步幅寬度、跨步長度等在療程結束時亦有顯著之進步,於追蹤評估時仍具有一定之療效。以上結果顯示:電針灸療法可做爲發病後六個月以上腦中風病人復健之有效輔助療法。

關鍵詞:腦中風,痙攣性内翻足,電針灸

前言

據衛生署統計,國內腦中風死亡率自1961年 以後快速增加,至1983年達到尖峰[1];隨著高血 壓預防工作之推展,診斷技術、治療方法的進步 及民眾就醫觀念的改變,死亡率有下降趨向,腦 中風後遺症患者之數目隨著增加。腦中風病人由 於脊髓上抑制 (supraspinal inhibiton)能力的降 低,在癱瘓期(flaccid stage)過去之後,下肢之 生理性伸肌 (physiological extensor) 如股四頭 肌、腓腸三頭肌(triceps surae)可見到痙性 (spasticity)之增高,而生理性屈肌(physiological flexor)如大腿後肌、脛前肌、腓骨肌的肌肉 力量明顯的降低。如果運動機能恢復不完全,患 側下肢常會出現痙性足內翻 (spastic equinovarus foot) [2,3],不僅妨礙復健工作的進行,亦影響 病人日常操作機能及生活獨立性。對於這類病人, 下肢復健的目標在降低其痙性及改善其步態[4],

本研究即嘗試使用電針灸來達到這個目的。

材料與方法

篩選自民國七十八年四月至七十九年九月間 因腦中風於本院住院之市民並符合下列條件者:1. 中風爲第一次發生且患病期間六個月以上。2.患 側下肢運動功能爲 Brunnstrom stage 第三到第五 級,有痙攣性內翻足、關節被動運動角度正常, 且無明顯本體感覺(proprioception)或知覺障礙。 3.病人無嚴重之內科疾患(如控制不佳之高血壓、 糖尿病或心臟病)。

我們選用 MX4102 型穴位電療器,採低、中頻率交互刺激(包括 4HZ 及 30 ~ 40HZ,時間比為2秒比2秒),波寬(pulse width) 0.15ms,每天(次)治療 25分鐘,每個星期五天,持續治療四個星期。治療時病人採坐姿,膝關節彎曲 70°,雙極電刺激位置爲陽陵泉和腓骨肌肌腹中點,定

彰化基督教醫院復健科 馬偕紀念醫院復健科* 位及下針由醫師操作,針具爲用後丟棄式30號一寸半毫針。30HZ刺激時,要求患者配合燈號及機器所發出的聲音集中注意力,作出足外翻的動作,以藉由感覺回饋作用(sensory feedback)增强大腦對患肢之控制(cortical control);4HZ時放鬆足部不做任何動作,如此低、中頻率交互刺激以減低神經適應現象(accommodation)。强度以患足外翻肌內可見最小强直收縮(minimal tetanic contraction)之電量爲準,若治療後有肌內痠痛持續至隔天者,考慮肌內疲乏的可能性,讓病人休息一天並調低刺激强度。治療期間病人停止使用鎭靜劑或肌內鬆弛劑。

評估總計四次:開始治療前、治療兩個星期、 治療四個星期(治療結束時),及治療後一個月 分別作追蹤檢查。 惠側小腿後肌之痙性以 Modified Ashworth Scale 評估[5]。爲了統計方便,將 Modified Ashworth Scale 原分級 0、1、1+、2、 3、4等六級修改爲0、1、2、3、4、5等級 (表二)。另以Cybex EDI 320 electronic inclinometer 測量患者踝關節主動活動度;以blue carbon paper method 讓病人踩腳印,測量前進時 雙腳間的距離,即步幅寬度(stride width);此 外,讓病人定距離行走三十公尺,並由所花費的 時間和跨步的數目,簡要推算平均之跨步長度 (stride length)、跨步時間(gait cycle duration) 及步行速率 (velocity)。統計使用 SPSS/PC 之統計軟體,對有關變數作 paired t-test, 並計算其間相關性 (correlation)。

共篩選27人,有22人接受治療計劃,其中8人放棄治療(6人因時間、人力無法配合,1人因治療後患側下肢痠痛,1人因內科疾患住院),總計14人完成爲期四個星期的治療及追蹤檢查。14個患者中,男性9人,女性5人,年齡分佈爲38歲到71歲,患病期間由6個月到28個月。病人的個人資料如表一。

治療前,比較本研究患者和正常人躁關節的 主動活動度及步行能力(表二),可發現踝關節 各個活動度均較正常人低;步行時,跨步時間延 長、跨步長度較短、速率較慢,由步幅寬度的明 顯增加亦可知患者步行時之平衡不佳。Modified Ashworth Scale 測量 14 位完成治療計劃患者小腿

Table 1. Characteristics of patients studied

Age(years)	mean±sd	56.9±9.8	
Sex	no male female	10 4	
TFL(months)	mean±sd	14.1±7.5	
Diagnosis	infarction hemorrhage	10 4	
Affected side	Rt Lt	9 5	
Dominant hand	Rt Lt	14 0	

TFL=time from onset of lesion.

結 果

Table 2. Comparison of parameters between normal individuals and patients

Parameters	Normal individuals	Patients	P value
Ankle ROM (degrees)			
dorsiflexion	20	10.2 ± 3.4	<0.001
plantar flexion	50	20.1 ± 7.2	<0.001
eversion	15	-1.9 ± 4.3	<0.001
inversion	30	16.1 ± 6.9	<0.001
Gait parameters			
gait cycle time (sec/cycle)	1.03 ± 0.10	1.375 ± 0.143	<0.001
velocity (m/min)	77.0 ± 1.5	33.32 ± 6.87	<0.001
stride length (cm)	132 ± 8	75.43 ± 14.19	<0.001
stride width (cm)	8.0 ± 3.5	18.68 ± 2.48	<0.001

P value=significance of difference between normal individuals and patients.

Table 3. Modified Ashworth Scale for grading spasticity

Grade	Increase in muscle tone	Resistance of PROM		
0	No	No		
1	Slight	Minimal, at the end of ROM		
1+ (2)	Slight	Catch, the remainder minimal		
2 (3)	Moderate	Most of the ROM, easily moved		
3 (4)	Considerable	Movement difficult		
4 (5)	Considerable	Rigid in flexion or extension		

Table 4. Spasticity at time of assessment

Assessment	lst	2nd	3rd	4th
Case No.	151	2110	OI U	4011
1	3	2	1	2
2	4	2	2	3
3	2	1	1	2
4	2	1	1	2
5	3	1	2	2
6	2	1	1	2
7	3	1	1	3
8	2	2	1	2
9	3	2	1	3
10	3	2	2	3
11	2	1	2	2
12	2	1	1	2
13	2	1	2	2
14	3	2	1	3

time of 1st assessment: before therapy time of 2nd assessment: 2 weeks after

therapy

time of 3rd assessment: at the end of

therapy

time of 4th assessment: one month after end of therapy.

後肌痙性分級顯示:Grade II有7個人,測病人 踝部被動活動時有明顯阻力(catch),放鬆(release)後阻力就很小;Grade III有6個人,被動 活動時足踝一直有阻力存在,尚容易扳動;Grade IV有1個人,足踝阻力大不容易扳動,但沒有攀 縮(contracture)的現象(表三)。

在治療期間,痙性方面: 14個病人均有降低 現象。治療後一個月的追蹤檢查,只有3個病人 (個案1、2、5)較第一次評估時有減低的現象 (表四)。各次評估時,患者足踝主動活動度及 步態之改變平均值及 P 值如表五,顯示: (1)治療 結束時,除足內翻及跨步步幅外,其餘變數均很 有意義的改善(P値<0.001)。(2)療程愈長,改 善程度愈明顯。(3)追蹤檢查時除足內翻外,其餘 變數均有意義的改善(P値<0.05);若與療程剛 結束時比較,治療效果有不同程度之降低。

年齡、性別、患病期間、診斷、痙性與改善程度之相關性如表六、七。在治療結束時,年齡與足部背屈、步行速率、跨步長度的增加成有意義負相關,痙性與跨步時間的增加成有意義正相關。追蹤評估時,僅年齡與足部外翻、步行速率成有意義負相關,與跨步時間增加成有意義正相關。

計

陽陵泉(GB34)位於腓骨小頭前下方,腓骨長肌、伸趾長肌起端(origin),正當腓總神經分支處。因此刺激本穴位,對脛前肌及腓骨肌具有激活(facilitation)作用,此外,腓骨肌肌腹之電針刺激可加强足部外翻的動作。陽陵泉的作用,或以"筋會陽陵"的觀念來治療運動系統疾病,或取其局部治療膝部疼痛,或循經絡走向治療頭痛、下肢麻木、脅肋痛。較有意義的是:古人對於腦中風之治療,上取曲池、下取陽陵,(〈百症賦〉:半身不遂,陽陵遠達於曲池[6]。)二穴分別位於上肢的伸肌(橈側伸腕長肌)及下肢的屈肌(腓骨長肌、伸趾長肌),這與不刺激上肢之屈肌及下肢伸肌等痙性拮抗肌(spastic antagonist)[7,8]之復健理念是相契合的。

發病後六個月以上之腦中風病人以穴位電針 治療,年齡愈低改善程度、療效持久性愈高,可 能是年輕患者腦部塑性(brain plasticity)較高、

Table 5. Parameters changed at time of assessment

	Mean SD	P value		Mean SD	P value
AD2-1	3.3571±2.620	.001**	G2-1	-0.0536 ± 0.042	.001**
AD3-1	4.7143±4.393	.001**	G3-1	-0.1036 ± 0.081	.001**
AD4-1	2.2857 ± 2.268	.002*	G4-1	-0.0429 ± 0.048	. 005*
AD4-3	-2.4286 ± 2.563	.004*	G4-3	0.0607 ± 0.053	.001**
AP2-1	6.9286±3.452	.001**	V2-1	2.3071 ± 2.999	.013*
AP3-1	12.4286 ± 4.686	.001**	V3-1	4.9429 ± 3.507	.001**
AP4-1	6.5714 ± 2.472	.001**	V4-1	1.8714 ± 2.381	.011*
AP4-3	-5.8571 ± 4.204	.001**	V4-3	-3.0714 ± 1.776	.001**
AI2-1	4.5000±4.256	.002*	L2-1	2.0714 ± 4.665	. 121
AI3-1	8.0714 ± 8.180	.003*	L3-1	5.0000 ± 5.421	.004*
AI4-1	2.0000 ± 5.084	.165	L4-1	1.7143 ± 2.644	.031*
A14-3	-6.0714 ± 5.106	.001**	L4-3	-3.2857 ± 3.286	.002*
AE2-1	2.8571 ± 2.656	.001**	W2-1	-1.4286 ± 1.656	.007*
AE3-1	5.0000 ± 2.961	.001**	W3-1	-1.9429 ± 1.646	.001**
AE4-1	1.5000 ± 2.534	.004*	W4 - 1	-1.0714 ± 1.287	.008*
AE4-3	-3.5000 ± 2.175	.001**	W4 - 3	0.8714 ± 1.128	.013*

*=P<0.05 **=p<0.01

unit of parameters: 參考 Table 2 unit of assessment: 參考 Table 4

AD=ankle dorsiflexion G=gait cycle duration

AP=ankle plantar flexion V=velocity
AI=ankle inversion L=stride length
AE=ankle eversion W=stride width

2-1=Difference between 2nd and first assessment 3-1=Difference between 3rd and first assessment 4-1=Difference between 4th and first assessment 4-3=Difference between 4th and first assessment.

Table 6. The Correlation of age, TFL, sex, diagnosis, spasticity versus improvement of ankle ROM and gait pattern at end of therpy

correlat.	. AD	AP	AI	AE	G	V	L	W
Age	6190*	0010	2952	4019	.4307	7709**	6470*	. 2058
TFL	2644	0106	.0536	3631	.5551	5501	2116	. 5293
Sex	.1912	1038	.1595	.2612	3865	.2420	0856	. 0013
Dia.	2614	.0770	0747	.0449	0070	0958	4535	. 0185
S3	.0510	.0283	.2334	2612	.6268*	5388	1712	. 3867

**=-.001

AD-ankle dorsiflexion G-gait cycle duration

AP=ankle plantar flexion V=velocity
AI=ankle inversion L=stride length
AE=ankle eversion W=stride width

TFL=time from onset of lesion

S3=grade of spasticity at end of therapy (the 3rd assessment).

Table 7. The Correlation of age, TFL, sex, diagnosis, spasticity versus improvement of ankle ROM and gait pattern at follow-up

correlat.	AD	AP	AI	AE	G	V	L	W
Age	5410	3783	2757	6565*	.7409*	7405*	5931	.3080
TFL	1417	.0118	.1289	2464	.4764	4551	3193	.3839
Sex	0292	.1341	.2130	.4578	2135	.1977	.0836	.2954
Dia.	3432	3072	2875	.0262	.0937	1738	3841	.1718
S3	3021	1788	0913	.1526	.3387	3480	3260	.2713

number of cases=14

1-tailed significance: *=-.05 **=-.001

AD=ankle dorsiflexion

G=gait cycle duration

AP=ankle plantar flexion

V=velocity

Al=ankle inversion

L=stride length

AE=ankle eversion

W=stride width

TFL=time from onset of lesion

S4=grade of spasticity at time of follow-up (the 4th assessment).

體能佳少合併其它疾病的關係。治療結束時痙性 與跨步時間的增加成有意義正相關,可知痙性愈 低跨步時間愈短,步行速率隨之增加;追蹤評估 時患者小腿後肌痙性多恢復至原先狀態,此時足 踝活動度及步行能力便有不同程度之降低,顯示 痙性對腦中風患者下肢功能的影響頗巨。

本研究患者踝關節各個活動度均獲得改善, 與 1988年 Vodovnik 之研究報告結果相同,他對腦 中風病人患側腓神經植入功能性電刺激器達六個 月之後,發現被刺激肌肉之位相性反射活動 (phasic reflex activity)增加,被動活動阻力及 張力反射活動(tonic reflex activity)於被刺激 肌肉及其拮抗肌則同時降低,因而兩肌肉群之控 制能力獲得改善[9]。

推論本研究患者步行能力的改善有三個機轉:一、拮抗肌(小腿後肌)痙性的下降。Walker(1982)認爲皮下神經電刺激可做爲降低痙性的有效方法。在他的研究中,以電針刺激腕部神經(包括正中、橈神經)可有效抑制足踝陣攣(clonus),因而推測 α 運動神經元激活度的減低除經節段階層(segmental level)降低肌梭興奮性、提高 Renshaw細胞返回抑制(recurrent inhibition)亦經由節段上階層(suprasegmental level)以r輸出纖維來調節 α 運動神經元激活度[10]。1987年 Yaksh 報告脊髓管內注射 opioid agonist 可有效解除脊髓傷害者痙性,因脊髓 opiod接受器(即 mu, delta & kappa)除作用於感覺

系統,與自主神經系統及運動系統功能也有很大關聯 [11];因此針灸治療所產生的內源性物質(endogenous substance)可能也扮演重要的角色。二、主動肌(agonist)肌力的增强。腓骨肌之電刺激可增加其肌力,陽陵泉電刺激亦同時增加脛前肌力;Merletti et al.以電刺激中風患者腓總神經,每天20分鐘,5星期後患者足踝背屈力矩(torque)即明顯增加 [12]。三、心理效用。針灸有調節自律神經系統(autonomic homeostasis)的作用,減輕失眠、憂鬱症,提高自信心及治療動機(motivation) [13,14],使患者自行做復健運動及步行訓練之意願增加,由此心理機轉而達到改善關節活動度及步行能力之效果。

研究設計若以表面電極取代穴位電針刺激, 是否具相同的療效須有對照組才能證實,不過應 用表面電極要達到肌肉收縮之電量較大,皮膚刺 激性較高,內源性物質的產生及心理效用亦不及 穴位電針刺激。

結論:電針灸療法可改善發病後六個月以上 腦中風病人之步行能力,即使在追蹤檢查時仍具 有一定之療效,因此可做爲這類病人復健之有效 輔助療法。至於腦中風病人在肢體痙性尚未明顯 出現以前,除復健運動治療,早期給予電針療法 能否加强療效或維持長期效果,有待進一步研究。

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Application of Electroacupuncture for Improving Gait Performance of Stroke Patient

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Spastic equinovarus foot, a major cause of gait disturbance in stroke patients, impairs patients' safety and interferes with the activities of daily living. Even after rehabilitation training, equinovarus foot is not uncommon in stroke patients with disease duration more than 6 months, we use electroacupuncture to improve gait performance.

This report is a discussion of the changes and correlation among various factors that may influence gait performance, such as ankle spasticity, range of motion of ankle, walking velocity, gait cycle duration, stride length and stride width.

24 patients began, but only 14 patients completed the 4-week therapeutic schedule (9 males and 5 females, 38 to 71 years old, time after onset 6 to 28 months). Electric stimulation was performed over GB34 and midperoneal muscle of affected limb for 25 minutes, 5 times per week. We assessed the pa-

tients before therapy, 2 weeks after therapy, at the end of therapy and one month after the end of therapy respectively. Modified Ashworth scale was used for evaluating ankle spasticity, Cybex EDI 320 electronic inclinometer for range of motion of ankle, blue carbon paper method for stride length, and 30 meters walking for walking velocity and gait cycle duration.

The results revealed that ankle spasticity significantly decreased during period of therapy, but most patients returned to initial state at follow-up; range of motion of ankle, walking velocity, gait cycle duration, stride width and stride length were also significantly improved at the end of therapy but with varying degree of improvement loss at follow-up. In summary, electroacupuncture could act as a valuably assistive tool of rehabilitation in stroke patient with disease duration more than 6 months.