

· 临床研究 ·

腰腹联合手法对退行性腰椎滑脱症患者疼痛和腰椎功能的影响

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摘要: **目的** 分析腰腹联合手法对退行性腰椎滑脱症患者疼痛和腰椎功能的临床疗效。**方法** 选取2018年8月至2020年10月河南省洛阳正骨医院收治入组的100例L₄I度退行性腰椎滑脱症住院患者作为研究对象,按照随机数字表法将其随机分为观察组和对照组,每组50例。观察组采用腰腹联合手法配合中医熏洗和腰椎三屈位牵引,对照组采用屈髋屈膝顿压手法配合中医熏洗和腰椎三屈位牵引。手法治疗每2天1次,14d为1疗程,共治疗2个疗程。分别于治疗前、治疗后对两组患者的临床疗效、腰椎疼痛指标VAS评分及腰椎功能指标JOA评分进行评估。**结果** 观察组痊愈10例,显效18例,有效20例,无效2例,总有效率96.00%,对照组痊愈3例,显效15例,有效25例,无效7例,总有效率为86.00%,观察组疗效优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);治疗后两组患者的VAS评分、JOA评分均明显优于治疗前,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);且观察组优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 腰腹联合手法治疗退行性腰椎滑脱症患者总有效率高,患者疼痛明显减轻,腰椎功能显著改善,临床疗效确切。

关键词: 腰腹联合手法; 退行性腰椎滑脱症; 腰椎功能; 疼痛

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Effect of lumbar and abdominal manipulation on pain and lumbar function in patients with degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis

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Abstract: **Objective** To analyze the clinical effect of lumbar and abdominal manipulation on pain and lumbar function in patients with degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis(DLS). **Methods** A total of 100 patients with L₄I degree DLS admitted to Luoyang Orthopedic-Traumatological Hospital of Henan Province from August 2018 to October 2020 were selected as the research objects. According to the random number table method, they were randomly divided into observation group and control group($n = 50$, each). The observation group was treated with lumbar and abdominal manipulation combined with traditional Chinese medicine(TCM) fumigation and lumbar three-flexion traction, while the control group was treated with hip flexion and knee flexion compression combined with TCM fumigation and lumbar three-flexion traction. Manipulation treatment was performed once every 2 days,14 days as a course of treatment, a total of 2 courses of the treatment. Then, all the patients were respectively assessed with VAS score, JOA score and clinical efficacy, before and after the treatment. **Results** In the observation group, 10 cases were cured, 18 cases were significantly effective, 20 cases were effective, and 2 cases were ineffective, with a total effective rate of 96.00%; in the control group, 3 cases were cured, 15 cases were significantly effective, 25 cases were effective, and 7 cases were

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ineffective, with a total effective rate of 86.00%. The total effective rate in the observation group was significantly better than that in control group ($P < 0.05$). The VAS score and JOA score of two groups after treatment were significantly better than those before treatment, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). The VAS score and JOA score in observation group was better than those in control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Lumbar and abdominal manipulation in the treatment of DLS patients with total effective rate is higher, the pain of patients is significantly reduced, lumbar function is significantly improved, and clinical efficacy is definite.

Keywords: Lumbar and abdominal manipulation; Degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis; Lumbar function; Pain

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退行性腰椎滑脱症 (degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis, DLS), 又称“假性腰椎滑脱症”, 是指因腰椎退行性改变而形成相应节段的上位椎体相对于下位椎体而发生向前或向后的横向滑移(椎弓根保持完整且无峡部裂), 从而表现出下腰痛、单侧或双侧下肢的放射痛及间歇性跛行等一系列临床症状^[1]。国内外研究指出, 仅有 10%~15% 的 DLS 患者需要手术治疗^[2-3]。中医正骨手法具有“简、便、效、廉”的优势, 不仅能够有效缓解疼痛、改善肢体功能, 还可改善腰椎结构形态、重建脊柱内外平衡, 临床疗效确切。但各正骨门派、形式繁纷的手法治疗大多作用于腰椎局部, 整体辨证论治往往被忽视。其实 DLS 的病因病机与腹部经络、肌群密切相关。在临床实践中, 治疗 DLS 单纯从腰部施术疗效欠佳时, 再配合腹部治疗, 往往疗效更佳。为比较腰腹联合手法与传统屈髋屈膝顿压法的疗效差异, 笔者按照随机分组、平行对照原则设计本研究方案, 现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取 2018 年 8 月至 2020 年 10 月河南省洛阳正骨医院收治入组的 100 例 L₄ I 度 DLS 住院患者作为研究对象, 按照随机数字表法将其随机分为观察组和对照组。其中观察组 50 例, 男 16 例, 女 34 例, 年龄(56.4±2.6)岁, 病程(32.4±5.6)月; 对照组 50 例, 男 11 例, 女 39 例, 年龄(58.6±2.3)岁, 病程(32.3±6.1)月。两组患者的性别、年龄和病程比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准(KY2022-003-02)

1.2 诊断标准 (1) DLS 的诊断标准^[4]: ①腰痛伴臀部疼痛或/和下肢疼痛、麻木。②X 线示腰椎退行性改变(牵拉性骨刺、椎间隙狭窄、小关节增生), 无峡部不连表现。③腰椎前后平行滑移大于 2 mm。具备①、②和③即可诊断。(2) 滑脱程度: 采用 Meyerding 提出的滑移分度^[5]: ① I 度, 将下位椎体的上缘分为 4 等份, 上位椎体向前或向后滑动不超过椎体中部矢状径 1/4 者。② II 度, 上位椎体向前或向后

滑动超过椎体中部矢状径 1/4, 但不超过 2/4 者。

③ III 度, 上位椎体向前或向后滑动超过椎体中部矢状径 2/4, 但不超过 3/4 者。④ IV 度, 上位椎体向前或向后滑动超过椎体中部矢状径 3/4 以上者。

(3) 中医诊断标准: 参照《中医病症诊断疗效标准》^[6]: 腰部酸痛, 下肢无力, 遇劳加重, 卧则减轻, 舌质淡或紫暗, 苔黄腻或白腻, 脉弦紧或沉细。当属中医“腰痛”、“骨错缝”范畴, 为肝肾亏虚证型。

1.3 纳入、排除和脱落标准 (1) 纳入标准: ①符合以上诊断标准, 腰部滑脱分度为 I 度, 且无峡部断裂; ②年龄 45~65 岁; ③3 个月内未接受过手法、关节腔内注射、小针刀治疗; ④自愿参加临床试验, 并签署知情同意书。(2) 排除标准: ①先天性腰椎滑脱或外伤性腰椎滑脱; ②退行性腰椎滑脱伴峡部裂; ③伴随骨质疏松、恶性肿瘤、自身免疫疾病; ④合并严重的心血管、肝、肾及造血系统等疾病; ⑤孕妇及哺乳期妇女; ⑥神经官能症、精神障碍者。(3) 脱落标准: ①在试验过程中因各种原因不能完成治疗; ②信息不全, 在试验过程中失联。

1.4 方法

1.4.1 对照组 采用屈髋屈膝顿压手法配合中药熏洗和腰椎三屈位牵引。中药熏药采用河南省洛阳正骨医院内部协定方软伤外洗方^[7]对患者腰骶部进行中药熏洗, 药方组成: 千年健 20 g, 海桐皮 20 g, 苏木 10 g, 红花 10 g, 花椒 10 g, 香加皮 20 g, 伸筋草 30 g, 醋莪术 20 g, 透骨草 30 g, 艾叶 10 g, 桃仁 10 g, 醋三棱 20 g, 白芷 15 g, 威灵仙 20 g。每日 2 次, 30 min/次, 连续治疗 28 d。腰椎三屈位牵引^[8]: 患者取仰卧位, 屈腰、屈髋、屈膝, 牵引带上一端系缚于胸部, 另一端固定于床头, 牵引带下一端系缚于双侧髂前上棘处, 另一端通过滑轮系牵引锤固定悬挂于床尾, 牵引带固定松紧适度, 牵引重量约为患者体重的 1/10~1/6。牵引重量可依据患者耐受而酌情调整, 2 次/d, 40 min/次, 14 d 为 1 疗程, 共治疗 2 个疗程。根据《推拿学》制定屈髋屈膝顿压法^[9], 患者取仰卧位, 腰部放松, 双下肢屈膝屈髋, 术者双手压其膝部向胸前

靠拢,反复顿压4次,力量以患者能忍受为度。1次/2d,治疗14次。

1.4.2 观察组 采用腰腹联合手法配合中药熏洗和腰椎三屈位牵引治疗,中药熏洗和腰椎三屈位牵引治疗同对照组,腰腹联合手法如下。(1)腹部手法:①患者取仰卧位,腰部垫枕约3~5cm;以逆时针、顺时针方向各摩腹约3min。②点按腹部中脘、气海、关元、天枢、滑肉门、气穴等,每穴位约1min。③腹部掌按腹直肌、腰大肌约5min。注意:须随患者呼吸按提两侧腹直肌、腰大肌,逐渐重按,并小幅度推按腰大肌。④腹部直摩,沿身体纵轴方向作直行摩动,轻柔手法摩腹收功。(2)腰部手法:①患者取俯卧位,抬高患肢,术者立其患侧,松解患者腰骶部肌肉;②患者取端坐位,术者立于患者身后,以腰椎定点旋转复位法^[10]纠正椎体旋转;③患者屈腰90°,腹部垫枕,术者立于患者身后,双手叠加置于腰椎滑脱节段,垂直用力向下弹压,纠正滑脱的椎体。正骨手法应柔和有力,切忌蛮力、暴力。手法操作1次/2d,1个疗程共14d。

1.5 观察指标

1.5.1 临床疼痛指标 采用疼痛视觉评分量表(visual analogue scale, VAS):0分,无痛;1~3分,轻度疼痛;4~6分,中度疼痛;7~10分,重度疼痛。数值越大,疼痛越剧烈。

1.5.2 腰椎功能障碍指标 采用日本骨科学会下腰痛疾患JOA评分^[11],满分29分,主要涵盖4方面,其中主观症状9分,临床症状-6~0分,日常活动受限度14分,膀胱功能-6~0分。JOA评分越低,症状越重。

1.5.3 疗效评价标准 采用日本矫形外科学会下腰痛JOA评价方法^[12]。痊愈:症状体征消失或基本消失,疗效指数 $\geq 75\%$;显效:症状体征明显改善,50% \leq 疗效指数 $< 74\%$;有效:症状体征均有好转,25% \leq 疗效指数 $< 49\%$;无效:症状体征无明显改善,疗效指数 $< 25\%$ 。疗效指数=(治疗后积分-治疗前积分) \div (满分29分-治疗前积分) $\times 100\%$ 。

1.6 统计学方法 采用SPSS 21.0软件进行数据统计学处理与分析。对样本资料进行正态性检验和方差齐性检验,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用成组 t 检验,组内比较采用配对 t 检验;计数资料以例(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;等级资料的比较采用秩和检验。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$,双侧检验。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效对比 观察组总有效率为96.00%(48/50),对照组总有效率为86.00%(43/50)。两组临床疗效比较差异有统计学意义($Z = 2.535$, $P = 0.011$)。见表1。

2.2 两组治疗前后VAS评分、JOA评分对比 两组治疗前VAS、JOA评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),治疗后VAS评分均较治疗前下降,JOA评分均较治疗前上升,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗后观察组VAS评分低于对照组,JOA评分高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

表1 两组临床疗效比较(例)

Tab. 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups (case)

组别	例数	痊愈	显效	有效	无效
观察组	50	10	18	20	2
对照组	50	3	15	25	7
Z值			2.535		
P值			0.011		

表2 两组治疗前后VAS评分、JOA评分比较($n = 50$,分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab. 2 Comparison of VAS score and JOA score between two groups before and after treatment ($n = 50$, point, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	时间	VAS评分	JOA评分
对照组	治疗前	6.30 \pm 0.65	9.60 \pm 1.23
	治疗后	3.06 \pm 0.55	20.04 \pm 1.28
t值		22.880	49.200
P值		<0.001	<0.001
观察组	治疗前	6.52 \pm 0.65	9.60 \pm 1.25
	治疗后	1.88 \pm 0.48 ^a	21.76 \pm 1.72 ^a
t值		42.271	46.615
P值		<0.001	<0.001

注:同时间点与对照组对比,^a $P < 0.05$ 。

3 讨论

中医学认为,DLS当属“下腰痛”、“痹症”、“筋出槽,骨错缝”等慢性筋骨病的范畴^[13]。其病因分为内因和外因两个方面,内因为先天不足及随年龄增长耗伤机体气血,肝肾亏虚;外因为机体感受风寒湿邪和慢性劳损导致气血阻滞、筋滞骨错。两者互相影响,最终导致“筋不束骨”,筋骨失衡。整体观认为,腰椎平衡的维系不仅与腰背局部的气血经络、经筋肌肉及骨架结构受损有关,也与腹部的经脉、肌群的失衡有着密切的关系。

现代医学认为,DLS为腰椎椎间盘退变、关节突关节紊乱、周围韧带松弛及相应节段椎体结构失稳所致。滑脱节段上,DLS多发于L₄、L₅,与其解剖结构

与受力情况密切相关^[14];滑脱方向上,以前滑脱最为常见,与椎体所受力学剪切力有关;滑脱程度上,以轻度滑脱为主,且以 I 度滑脱最为多见;发病年龄上,常见 50 岁以上中老年人,且女性发病率远高于男性,与女性独特的生理有关^[15]。腰椎的稳定性由内源性静力平衡系统及外源性动力系统平衡共同维护,DLS 的防治也离不开脊柱前后腰腹部的相关肌群的施治。临床实践中,DLS 的发生往往不是单一的,常伴随腰椎间盘突出症、腰椎椎管狭窄症等腰椎常见疾病,其防治更需周全而睿智的策略^[16-18]。

腰腹联合诊疗思维不仅符合中医整体观念,也遵循现代解剖学及生物力学规律,还有经络学、经筋学的理论支撑^[19],该理论指导下的腰腹联合手法在临床实践中得到了佐证,是防治 DLS 的有效选择。在本研究中,软伤外洗一号方作为河南省洛阳正骨医院研制的内部协定方,具有补益肝肾、活血化瘀、舒筋活络的功效^[20],中药熏洗发挥药力与热力的协同作用直达病灶,以奏疏通腰背部气血经络、舒筋解痉之效;三屈位牵引,集牵引时间、重量与角度为一体,有以下 3 个主要作用:(1) 不仅可以缓解腰背部肌群的紧张,也可以增加腹部肌群的张力;(2) 以助拉开相应节段的椎间隙、扩大椎间孔,有效解除对神经根的刺激;(3) 仰卧位三屈位牵引,向上成角,腰椎后间隙大于前间隙,借助前后肌群的回弹力及腰椎间隙的负压作用,可很大程度上减小腰椎复位的阻力^[21]。腰腹联合手法不仅松解腰背部肌群,还可有效增加腹部肌群的张力;坐位定点旋转复位手法可准确作用于责任椎以纠正旋转的椎体,屈腰 90°腹部垫枕垂直弹压法可使向前滑脱的椎体产生向后的力,使向后滑脱的椎体产生向前的力以精准纠正滑脱的椎体,最终纠正腰椎结构以重建脊柱新的平衡。

本研究结果表明,传统屈髋屈腰顿压法和腰腹联合手法均可明显缓解 DLS 患者腰部疼痛、改善腰椎功能、提高临床疗效,但后者更具优势。究其原因可能是腰腹联合手法为中医整体观念,又符合现代生物力学规律。不足之处是,本研究纳入样本量少、指标循证级别较低,客观化的脊柱骨盆参数、腰椎滑脱分度及大样本、多中心的随机对照研究是今后努力的方向。

利益冲突 无

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