

颈椎力学评价指标在非手术疗法治疗神经根型 颈椎病疗效评价中的应用

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摘要 **目的:**探讨颈椎力学评价指标在非手术疗法治疗神经根型颈椎病疗效评价中的应用价值。**方法:**2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 6 月,采用手法等非手术疗法治疗神经根型颈椎病患者 46 例。男 26 例、女 20 例,年龄 (48.91 ± 9.77) 岁,体质指数 $(24.57 \pm 2.99) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$,病程 (2.32 ± 1.97) 月。病变节段,单节段 11 例、2 节段 16 例、3 节段 10 例、4 节段 7 例、5 节段 2 例。分别在治疗前和治疗结束后,采用颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability index, NDI)评分量表对患者颈椎功能进行临床评价;采用 DAVID 脊柱智能康复系统测定患者颈椎关节活动度、颈椎关节活动协调性、颈部肌群最大等长肌力矩和颈部肌群协调性,对患者颈椎进行力学评价。计算 NDI 及颈椎力学评价各项指标治疗前后的差值(治疗后-治疗前),分析临床评价指标变化与颈椎力学评价指标变化之间的相关性。**结果:**①临床评价与颈椎力学评价结果。46 例患者均顺利完成治疗。治疗结束后,患者颈椎 NDI 较治疗前降低 $[(34.32 \pm 13.11)\%, (18.21 \pm 10.65)\%, t = -11.041, P = 0.000]$;颈椎前屈、后伸、左右侧屈、左右旋 6 个方向的关节活动度均较治疗前增加 $[(39.67^\circ \pm 14.04^\circ), (48.11^\circ \pm 10.76^\circ), t = 4.362, P = 0.000; (46.76^\circ \pm 12.71^\circ), (57.48^\circ \pm 11.22^\circ), t = 5.523, P = 0.000; (33.13^\circ \pm 10.58^\circ), (40.00^\circ \pm 11.68^\circ), t = 4.428, P = 0.000; (35.70^\circ \pm 8.32^\circ), (42.80^\circ \pm 39.55^\circ), t = 4.356, P = 0.000; (51.17^\circ \pm 12.93^\circ), (56.54^\circ \pm 11.11^\circ), t = 3.304, P = 0.002; (51.28^\circ \pm 11.25^\circ), (55.63^\circ \pm 10.95^\circ), t = 2.715, P = 0.009]$;颈椎关节屈伸活动协调性较治疗前改善,但侧屈和旋转活动协调性与治疗前相比,差异无统计学意义 $[(1.37 \pm 0.87), (0.85 \pm 0.20), t = -3.775, P = 0.000; (1.15 \pm 0.36), (1.10 \pm 0.17), t = -1.074, P = 0.291; (1.05 \pm 0.33), (0.99 \pm 0.14), t = -1.202, P = 0.211]$;颈部肌群后伸、前屈及左右侧屈最大等长肌力矩均较治疗前增加 $[(1.00 \pm 0.00) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, (1.00 \pm 1.00) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, Z = -2.312, P = 0.021; (2.00 \pm 6.25) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, (5.00 \pm 11.00) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, Z = -3.545, P = 0.000; (1.00 \pm 1.25) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, (2.00 \pm 5.00) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, Z = -3.903, P = 0.000; (1.00 \pm 2.00) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, (2.00 \pm 5.00) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, Z = -2.465, P = 0.014]$;颈部肌群屈伸力量协调性较治疗前改善,而侧屈力量协调性与治疗前相比,差异无统计学意义 $[(2.00 \pm 5.00), (3.50 \pm 5.00), Z = -2.043, P = 0.041; (1.00 \pm 0.62), (1.00 \pm 0.04), Z = -1.725, P = 0.085]$ 。②临床评价指标变化与颈椎力学评价指标变化的相关性分析结果。治疗前后患者 NDI 的差值与治疗前后颈部肌群前屈、后伸最大等长肌力矩的差值呈负相关 $(r = -0.455, P = 0.002; r = -0.334, P = 0.024)$,即颈部肌群前屈、后伸最大等长肌力矩增加越多,NDI 降低越多;与治疗前后颈部肌群屈伸力量协调性的差值呈正相关 $(r = 0.344, P = 0.020)$,即颈部肌群屈伸力量协调性改善越多,NDI 降低越多;与其他颈椎力学评价指标治疗前后的差值均无相关性。**结论:**在非手术疗法治疗神经根型颈椎病的疗效评价中应用颈椎力学评价指标,有利于疗效评价的客观化和精确化。

关键词 颈椎病;非手术疗法;疗效评价;生物力学

Application of cervical mechanical evaluation indexes to curative effect evaluation of nonoperative therapy in the treatment of cervical spondylotic radiculopathy

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ABSTRACT **Objective:** To explore the applied value of cervical mechanical evaluation indexes in curative effect evaluation of nonoperative therapy in the treatment of cervical spondylotic radiculopathy. **Methods:** Forty-six patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy received nonoperative treatment from October 2016 to June 2017. The patients consisted of 26 males and 20 females. Their ages were 48.91 ± 9.77 years, and body mass indexes (BMI) were 24.57 ± 2.99 , and disease courses were 2.32 ± 1.97 months. The pathological changes located at single segment (11), two segments (16), three segments (10), four segments (7) and five segments (2) respectively. The clinical evaluation of cervical vertebra function of patients was conducted by using neck disability index (NDI) scoring scale before treatment and after the end of the treatment respectively. Meanwhile, the mechanical evaluation indexes, including joint range of motion (ROM) of cervical vertebrae, coordination of cervical joint motion, maximal isometric torque of cervical muscle group and coordination of cervical muscle group, were measured by using DAVID intelligent spine rehabilitation system. The differences of NDI and cervical mechanical evaluation indexes between pretreatment and posttreatment were calculated, and the correlation between the change of clinical

evaluation indexes and the change of cervical mechanical evaluation indexes were analyzed. **Results:** The treatment were finished successfully in all patients. The NDI of cervical vertebrae decreased ($34.32 \pm 13.11\%$ vs $18.21 \pm 10.65\%$, $t = -11.041$, $P = 0.000$), while the joint ROM of cervical vertebrae in 6 kinds of states of motion, including anteflexion, backward extension, left - right lateral flexion and left - right rotation increased (39.67 ± 14.04 vs 48.11 ± 10.76 degrees, $t = 4.362$, $P = 0.000$; 46.76 ± 12.71 vs 57.48 ± 11.22 degrees, $t = 5.523$, $P = 0.000$; 33.13 ± 10.58 vs 40.00 ± 11.68 degrees, $t = 4.428$, $P = 0.000$; 35.70 ± 8.32 vs 42.80 ± 39.55 degrees, $t = 4.356$, $P = 0.000$; 51.17 ± 12.93 vs 56.54 ± 11.11 degrees, $t = 3.304$, $P = 0.002$; 51.28 ± 11.25 vs 55.63 ± 10.95 degrees, $t = 2.715$, $P = 0.009$) after the end of the treatment. The flexion - extension coordination of cervical vertebrae was improved after the end of the treatment, while there was no statistical difference in the coordination of cervical lateral flexion and rotation between pre - treatment and posttreatment (1.37 ± 0.87 vs 0.85 ± 0.20 , $t = -3.775$, $P = 0.000$; 1.15 ± 0.36 vs 1.10 ± 0.17 , $t = -1.074$, $P = 0.291$; 1.05 ± 0.33 vs 0.99 ± 0.14 , $t = -1.202$, $P = 0.211$). The maximal isometric torque of cervical muscle group increased after the end of the treatment in the states of backward extension, anteflexion and left - right lateral flexion (1.00 ± 0.00 vs 1.00 ± 1.00 N/m, $Z = -2.312$, $P = 0.021$; 2.00 ± 6.25 vs 5.00 ± 11.00 N/m, $Z = -3.545$, $P = 0.000$; 1.00 ± 1.25 vs 2.00 ± 5.00 N/m, $Z = -3.903$, $P = 0.000$; 1.00 ± 2.00 vs 2.00 ± 5.00 N/m, $Z = -2.465$, $P = 0.014$). The flexion - extension coordination of cervical muscle group was improved after the end of the treatment, while there was no statistical difference in the coordination of lateral flexion of cervical muscle group between pre - treatment and posttreatment (2.00 ± 5.00 vs 3.50 ± 5.00 , $Z = -2.043$, $P = 0.041$; 1.00 ± 0.62 vs 1.00 ± 0.04 , $Z = -1.725$, $P = 0.085$). The analytic results of correlation between changes of clinical evaluation indexes and changes of cervical mechanical evaluation indexes showed that the differences of NDI between pretreatment and posttreatment were negatively correlated with the differences of maximal isometric torque of cervical muscle group between pretreatment and posttreatment in states of anteflexion and backward extension ($r = -0.455$, $P = 0.002$; $r = -0.334$, $P = 0.024$), in other words, the more the maximal isometric torque of cervical muscle group in states of anteflexion and backward extension increased, the more the NDI decreased. The differences of NDI between pretreatment and posttreatment were positively correlated with the differences of flexion - extension coordination of cervical muscle group between pretreatment and posttreatment ($r = 0.344$, $P = 0.020$), in other words, the more the flexion - extension coordination of cervical muscle group was improved, the more the NDI decreased. The differences of NDI between pretreatment and posttreatment had no correlations with the differences of other cervical mechanical evaluation indexes between pretreatment and posttreatment. **Conclusion:** It is helpful to objective and accurate curative effect evaluation of nonoperative treatment of cervical spondylotic radiculopathy to apply cervical mechanical evaluation indexes.

Keywords cervical spondylosis; nonoperative therapy; curative effect evaluation; biomechanics

神经根型颈椎病 (cervical spondylotic radiculopathy, CSR) 是指由于颈椎间盘、椎间关节退行性改变累及相应节段颈神经根而出现的根性压迫或刺激症状和体征^[1], 占颈椎病的 50% ~ 70%^[2]。非手术疗法是治疗 CSR 的主要方法, 可取得良好的疗效^[3]。但临床对非手术疗法治疗 CSR 的疗效评价多是根据患者的临床症状或体征改善情况进行的, 缺乏客观量化的评价指标。随着生物力学的发展, 脊柱力学评价越来越受到临床医生的重视。2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 6 月, 笔者采用非手术方法治疗神经根型颈椎病患者 46 例, 将颈椎力学评价指标应用于临床疗效的评价, 并对临床评价指标变化与颈椎力学评价指标变化的相关性进行了分析, 现报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 在中国人民解放军空军总医院住院治疗的 CSR 患者 46 例, 男 26 例、女 20 例; 年龄 (48.91 ± 9.77) 岁, 体质量指数 (24.57 ± 2.99) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, 病程

(2.32 ± 1.97) 个月。病变节段: 单节段 11 例, 2 节段 16 例, 3 节段 10 例, 4 节段 7 例, 5 节段 2 例。本研究方案经中国人民解放军空军总医院医学伦理委员会审查批准。

1.2 诊断标准 参照《神经根型颈椎病诊疗规范化的专家共识》中的诊断标准^[1]。

1.3 纳入标准 ①符合上述诊断标准; ②年龄 30 ~ 65 岁; ③对本研究知情同意, 并签署知情同意书。

1.4 排除标准 ①合并颈肩部肌筋膜炎或肩周炎者; ②合并颈部皮肤感染或其他皮肤疾病者; ③有颈部手术史者; ④合并严重的心脑血管疾病或肝肾功能障碍者; ⑤妊娠或哺乳期妇女; ⑥有精神疾病病史者; ⑦预计依从性差者。

2 方法

2.1 治疗方法 ①患者端坐, 颈部向旋转受限的一侧主动旋转至最大限度。术者一侧前臂掌面紧贴患者下颌, 掌心抱住患者枕部, 向上牵提并向受限侧旋转患者头部, 同时另一手拇指向前轻轻顶推高隆的棘突。每

周 2 次,共治疗 6 次。②伸筋草 30 g、冬瓜皮 30 g、透骨草 30 g、木瓜 10 g、花椒 9 g、五加皮 15 g、红花 9 g 等封装在布袋内,蒸锅蒸 15 min 后,放至温热,敷在颈部^[4]。每日 2 次,共敷 20 d。③蔡丁美酮胶囊 0.5 g,口服,每日 2 次,共服 7 d。甘露醇注射液 250 mL,静脉滴注,每日 1 次,共用 5 d。④采用 DAVID 脊柱智能康复系统(图 1)颈椎后伸/侧屈测试训练器进行颈部肌群等长收缩锻炼。每周锻炼 3 次,共锻炼 3 周。



图 1 DAVID 脊柱智能康复系统

2.2 疗效评价方法 分别在治疗前和治疗结束后,采用颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability index, NDI)评分量表^[5]对患者颈椎功能进行临床评价;采用 DAVID 脊柱智能康复系统测定患者颈椎关节活动度、颈椎关节活动协调性、颈部肌群最大等长肌力矩和颈部肌群力量协调性,对患者颈椎进行力学评价。计算 NDI 及颈椎力学评价各项指标治疗前后的差值(治疗后-治疗前),分析临床评价指标变化与颈椎力学评价指标变化之间的相关性。

2.2.1 颈椎关节活动度测定 根据受试者身高调节机器坐垫至合适高度后让受试者坐稳,嘱患者依次将额部、枕部、左右侧颞部靠在上方的枕垫上,缓慢前屈、后伸、左侧屈、右侧屈、左旋、右旋颈部,并在感到有任何不适时停止。

2.2.2 颈椎关节活动协调性测定 颈椎关节活动协调性计算方法:屈伸活动协调性=(前屈活动度-后

伸活动度)/后伸活动度;侧屈活动协调性=(左侧屈活动度-右侧屈活动度)/右侧屈活动度;旋转运动协调性=(左旋活动度-右旋活动度)/右旋活动度。由系统直接得出测定结果,所得数值为绝对值,数值越接近于 0,协调性越好。

2.2.3 颈部肌群最大等长肌力矩测定 将机器上方的枕垫固定,嘱患者依次将额部、枕部及左右侧颞部靠在枕垫上,并缓慢用力前屈、后伸、左侧屈、右侧屈颈部与固定的枕垫进行对抗。每个方向测试 3 s。

2.2.4 颈部肌群力量协调性测定 颈部肌群力量协调性计算方法:屈伸力量协调性=(前屈最大等长肌力矩-后伸最大等长肌力矩)/后伸最大等长肌力矩;侧屈力量协调性=(左侧屈最大等长肌力矩-右侧屈最大等长肌力矩)/右侧屈最大等长肌力矩。由系统直接得出测定结果,所得数值为绝对值,数值越接近于 0,协调性越好。

2.3 数据统计方法 采用 SPSS20.0 统计软件处理数据。治疗前后 NDI、颈椎关节活动度、颈椎关节活动协调性的比较,采用配对资料 *t* 检验;治疗前后颈部肌群最大等长肌力矩、颈部肌群力量协调性的比较,采用秩和检验;治疗前后 NDI 差值与治疗前后颈椎力学评价指标差值的相关性分析,采用 Spearman 相关分析。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

3 结果

3.1 临床评价与颈椎力学评价结果 46 例患者均顺利完成治疗。治疗结束后,患者颈椎 NDI 较治疗前降低[(34.32±13.11)%, (18.21±10.65)%, $t=-11.041$, $P=0.000$];颈椎前屈、后伸、左右侧屈、左右侧旋 6 个方向的关节活动度均较治疗前增加(表 1);颈椎关节屈伸活动协调性较治疗前改善,而侧屈和旋转活动协调性与治疗前相比,差异无统计学意义(表 2);颈部肌群后伸、前屈及左右侧屈最大等长肌力矩均较治疗前增加(表 3);颈部肌群屈伸力量协调性较治疗前改善,而侧屈力量协调性与治疗前相比,差异无统计学意义(表 4)。

表 1 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后颈椎关节活动度比较

测定时间	样本量(例)	颈椎关节活动度($\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$)					
		前屈	后伸	左侧屈	右侧屈	左旋	右旋
治疗前	46	39.67±14.04	46.76±12.71	33.13±10.58	35.70±8.32	51.17±12.93	51.28±11.25
治疗结束后	46	48.11±10.76	57.48±11.22	40.00±11.68	42.80±39.55	56.54±11.11	55.63±10.95
<i>t</i> 值		4.362	5.523	4.428	4.356	3.304	2.715
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.009

表 2 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后颈椎关节活动协调性比较

测定时间	样本量(例)	颈椎关节活动协调性($\bar{x} \pm s$)		
		屈伸	侧屈	旋转
治疗前	46	1.37 ± 0.87	1.15 ± 0.36	1.05 ± 0.33
治疗结束后	46	0.85 ± 0.20	1.10 ± 0.17	0.99 ± 0.14
t 值		-3.775	-1.074	-1.202
P 值		0.000	0.291	0.211

表 3 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后颈部肌群最大等长肌力矩比较

测定时间	样本量(例)	颈部肌群最大等长肌力矩($M \pm Q, N \cdot m^{-1}$)			
		前屈	后伸	左侧屈	右侧屈
治疗前	46	1.00 ± 0.00	2.00 ± 6.25	1.00 ± 1.25	1.00 ± 2.00
治疗结束后	46	1.00 ± 1.00	5.00 ± 11.00	2.00 ± 5.00	2.00 ± 5.00
Z 值		-2.312	-3.545	-3.903	-2.465
P 值		0.021	0.000	0.000	0.014

表 4 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后

颈部肌群力量协调性比较

测定时间	样本量(例)	颈部肌群力量协调性($M \pm Q$)	
		屈伸	侧屈
治疗前	46	2.00 ± 5.00	1.00 ± 0.62
治疗结束后	46	3.50 ± 5.00	1.00 ± 0.04
Z 值		-2.043	-1.725
P 值		0.041	0.085

3.2 临床评价指标变化与颈椎力学评价指标变化的相关性分析结果 治疗前后 NDI 的差值与治疗前后颈部肌群前屈、后伸最大等长肌力矩的差值呈负相关,即颈部肌群前屈、后伸最大等长肌力矩增加越多,NDI 降低越多(图 2、图 3);与治疗前后颈部肌群屈伸力量协调性的差值呈正相关,即颈部肌群屈伸力量协调性改善越多,NDI 降低越多(图 4);与其他颈椎力学评价指标治疗前后的差值均无相关性。见表 5、表 6。

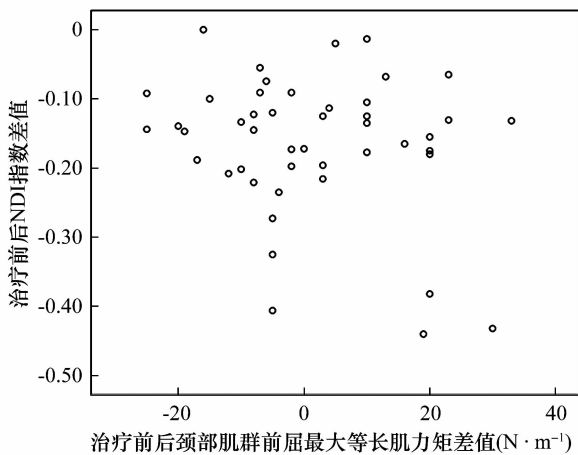


图 2 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后 NDI 变化与颈部肌群前屈最大等长肌力矩变化相关性分析散点图

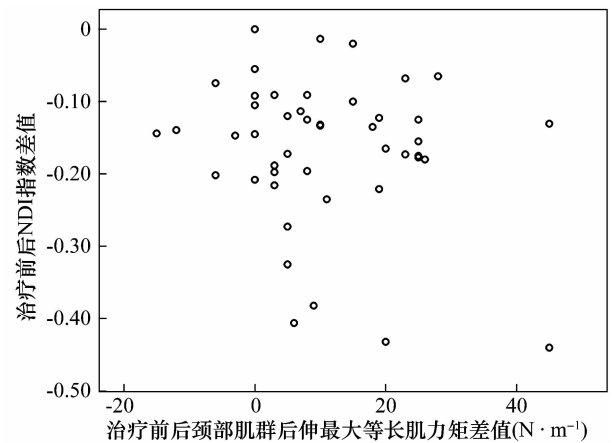


图 3 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后 NDI 变化与颈部肌群后伸最大等长肌力矩变化相关性分析散点图

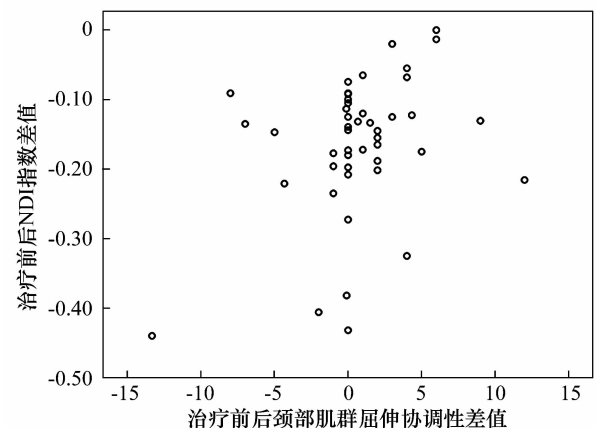


图 4 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后 NDI 变化与颈部肌群屈伸力量协调性变化相关性分析散点图

4 讨论

从神经根型颈椎病的发病机理来看,患者的临床症状和体征既是颈椎内外平衡破坏、失代偿的结果,也是加剧脊柱平衡紊乱和失代偿的原因^[6]。任何纠正脊柱平衡失衡的措施(如手法、功能锻炼)都可以通过消除刺激、恢复力学结构稳定等达到恢复脊柱内外

表 5 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后 NDI 变化与颈椎活动度变化及颈椎关节活动协调性变化的相关性分析结果

NDI 差值与颈椎活动度差值的相关性						NDI 差值与颈椎关节活动协调性差值的相关性		
前屈	后伸	左侧屈	右侧屈	左旋	右旋	屈伸	侧屈	旋转
$r = -0.021$	$r = -0.177$	$r = -0.133$	$r = -0.172$	$r = -0.078$	$r = -0.070$	$r = 0.274$	$r = 0.013$	$r = 0.300$
$P = 0.906$	$P = 0.248$	$P = 0.407$	$P = 0.273$	$P = 0.806$	$P = 0.798$	$P = 0.075$	$P = 0.925$	$P = 0.887$

表 6 46 例神经根型颈椎病患者治疗前后 NDI 变化与颈部肌群最大等长肌力矩变化及颈部肌群力量协调性变化的相关性分析结果

NDI 差值与颈部肌群最大等长肌力矩差值的相关性				NDI 差值与颈部肌群力量协调性差值的相关性	
前屈	后伸	左侧屈	右侧屈	屈伸	侧屈
$r = -0.455$	$r = -0.334$	$r = -0.212$	$r = -0.246$	$r = 0.344$	$r = 0.117$
$P = 0.002$	$P = 0.024$	$P = 0.165$	$P = 0.112$	$P = 0.020$	$P = 0.453$

平衡的目的^[7-8]。损伤导致的受累关节局部活动受限,不仅会削弱颈背部肌肉的力量还会影响肌群力量的协调性。因此,颈椎活动的对称性和肌群力量的协调性,可以作为以力学失衡为主要矛盾的神经根型颈椎患者的临床评价指标^[9]。运动协调性也可作为关节疼痛的评价方法^[10-11]。

慢性腰背痛的患者经过一段时间的功能锻炼后腰椎前屈和后伸关节活动度会较锻炼前明显改善^[12]。Mannion 等^[10]发现接受物理治疗后的颈椎功能障碍患者,颈椎功能改善与颈椎屈曲活动度的改善呈正相关。但 Ferreira 等^[13]认为脊柱僵硬程度的改善与功能改善程度并不相关。Johannsen 等^[11]认为颈椎背伸肌的肌力改善与颈椎功能的改善存在显著相关性,但也有研究^[14-15]认为肌肉力量的改善与脊柱功能改善无相关性。这些研究的结果互相矛盾,与本研究的结果也不尽相同,这可能与研究的干预手段、测量指标、评价方法和研究对象等不同有关。

本研究结果表明,在非手术疗法治疗神经根型颈椎病的疗效评价中应用颈椎力学评价指标,有利于疗效评价的客观化和精确化,有利于进一步制定精确、个性化的治疗方案。

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