

· 临床研究 ·

颈椎扳法引导颈椎运动节段后伸纠正异常颈椎矢状位参数的临床观察

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【摘要】 目的: 观察颈椎扳法治疗青年人颈型颈椎病的影像学变化及疗效。方法: 将 2018 年 1 月至 2019 年 9 月就诊的 65 例(脱落 5 例, 最终符合方案 60 例)颈型颈椎病患者按照数字表法随机分为治疗组和对照组。治疗组 30 例, 男 14 例, 女 16 例, 年龄 20~44(29.83±6.99)岁, 行颈椎扳法治疗(每周 1 次, 共 4 次)。对照组 30 例, 男 12 例, 女 18 例, 年龄 18~43(31.77±5.93)岁, 行坐位牵引治疗(每周 1 次, 共 4 次)。分别记录治疗前, 治疗后 1 个月两组患者 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁ 倾斜角(T₁ slope, T₁S)的变化, 比较两组患者治疗前和治疗后 1、3 个月的疼痛数字评分(numerical rating scale, NRS)。结果: 60 例均获得随访, 时间(3.2±0.3)个月。治疗前两组患者的 NRS、C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁S 差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。治疗后 1 个月治疗组 NRS、C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁S 分别为(1.67±0.76)分、(16.55±6.01)°、(10.95±4.04)mm、(18.95±4.19)°, 对照组分别为(1.40±0.86)分、(10.23±5.94)°、(6.11±4.17)mm、(13.34±4.25)°; 治疗组患者的 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁S 优于对照组(P<0.05); NRS 两组间比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。治疗组 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁S 较治疗前差异有统计学意义(P<0.05), 对照组较治疗前差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。术后 3 个月治疗组 NRS 为(1.60±0.62)分, 对照组为(4.17±0.70)分, 治疗组优于对照组(P<0.05); 治疗组评分小于治疗前(P<0.05), 对照组较治疗前差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。结论: 颈椎扳法、颈椎坐位牵引可以缓解颈型颈椎病患者的疼痛症状, 但颈椎扳法效果更加持久; 颈椎扳法可以纠正异常的颈椎矢状位参数。

【关键词】 颈椎扳法; 颈椎病; 矢状位参数

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Clinical observation on correction of abnormal cervical sagittal parameters by cervical pulling method guided by cervical motion segment extension PEI Shuai, JIANG Hong, YU Peng-fei, LIU Jin-tao, LI Yu-wei, XU Bo, MA Zhi-jia, ZHU Yu, and SHEN Xiao-feng. Department of Orthopaedics, Suzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Affiliated to Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Suzhou 215000, Jiangsu, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the radiological change and curative effect of cervical spondylosis treated with cervical vertebra pulling therapy in young people. **Methods:** A total of 65 patients (shedding in 5 patients and final inclusion in 60 patients) with cervical spondylosis who were treated from January 2018 to September 2019 were randomly divided into treatment group and control group according to the digital table method. There were 30 patients in treatment group, including 14 males and 18 females, aged from 20 to 44 years old with an average of (29.83±6.99) years, who were treated with cervical vertebra pulling therapy (once a week, 4 times in total). The control group consisted of 30 cases, 12 males and 18 females, aged from 18 to 43 years old with an average of (31.77±5.93) years, who received sitting traction therapy (once a week, 4 times in total). The changes of C₂-C₇ Cobb angle, arc-chord distance and T₁ slope (T₁S) in two groups were observed before treatment and 1 month after treatment, for intra-group and inter-group comparison; and the changes of numerical rating scale (NRS) in two groups were observed before treatment and 1, 3 months after treatment, for intra-group and inter-group comparison. **Results:** Sixty patients were followed up for (3.2±0.3) months. There were no significant differences in NRS, C₂-C₇ Cobb angle, arc-chord distance and T₁S between two groups before treatment (P>0.05). One month after treatment, the NRS, C₂-C₇ Cobb angle, arc-chord distance and T₁S were (1.67±0.76) scores, (16.55±6.01)°, (10.95±4.04)mm, (18.95±4.19)° in treatment group and (1.40±0.86) scores, (10.23±5.94)°, (6.11±4.17)mm, (13.34±4.25)° in control group respectively. C₂-C₇ Cobb angle, arc-chord distance and T₁S in treatment group were better than those in control group (P<0.05); there was no significant difference in NRS between two groups (P>0.05). Compared with before treatment, there were statistically significant differences in C₂-C₇ Cobb angle, arc-chord distance and T₁S in treatment group (P<0.05), but no statistically significant differences in control group (P>

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0.05)。Three months after operation, NRS of treatment group was (1.60±0.62) scores and that of control group was (4.17±0.70) scores. The treatment group was better than the control group ($P<0.05$). The scores of treatment group after treatment were lower than those before treatment ($P<0.05$), and there was no significant difference in control group before and after treatment ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Cervical vertebra pulling method and cervical vertebra sitting traction can relieve the pain symptoms of patients with cervical spondylosis, but the effect of cervical vertebra pulling method is more durable; cervical vertebra pulling method can correct abnormal cervical sagittal parameters.

KEYWORDS Cervical manipulation; Cervical spondylosis; Sagittal parameters

颈型颈椎病又称局限性颈椎病,有头、颈、肩、臂的疼痛及相应的压痛点,X线片上常有生理曲线的改变。颈椎矢状位参数异常与颈椎间盘退变、脊髓型颈椎病的发生发展直接相关^[1-2],针对异常颈椎矢状位参数目前缺乏有效的干预措施。牵引是治疗颈椎病的重要手段,目前虽缺乏足够的循证医学证据证实牵引的良好效果,但牵引仍被推荐为治疗颈痛的I级治疗方案^[3]。牵引可以拉大椎间孔间隙,缓解神经根的压迫,减轻椎间盘的压力^[4],具有良好的临床效果。相关文献报道了手法联合牵引可以恢复颈椎生理曲度^[5],因此,笔者将牵引作为对照组纳入治疗方案中。颈椎扳法是中医骨伤科的传统治疗手段,已有大量研究证实其在治疗颈型颈椎病方面的有效性^[6]。手法治疗颈椎病的报道虽多,但针对于颈椎矢状位参数的观察研究较少。笔者在使用颈椎扳法治疗青年人颈椎颈椎病时,发现部分患者的矢状位参数由异常向正常转变。现将采用颈椎扳法治疗颈型颈椎病30例患者的临床效果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

病例均来自于2018年1月至2019年9月就诊的65例颈型颈椎病患者。颈型颈椎病诊断标准参照2018年《中华外科杂志》编辑部组织的专家共识^[7]。

1.1.1 纳入标准 符合颈型颈椎病诊断标准;患者知情同意,并按时复诊;年龄14~44岁;无神经或脊髓受压症状及体征;无头颈部外伤史;观察期间不接受其他物理及药物治疗,治疗前2周没有接受过其他治疗;有良好的依从性,可定期门诊或病房复诊。

1.1.2 排除标准 脊柱或头部肿瘤、结核等占位性疾病的患者;心脑血管病变、神经系统病变、严重骨质疏松,及精神疾病的患者;妊娠期妇女;无法耐受旋转手法及牵引的患者。

1.2 临床资料

按数字表法将65例患者随机分为治疗组(行颈椎扳法治疗)及对照组(坐位牵引治疗)。研究过程中,有5例脱落,最终符合方案者60例(治疗组30例,对照组30例)。两组患者的性别,年龄,病程,疼痛数字评分^[8](numerical rating scale, NRS)临床基线资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组颈椎病患者治疗前一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general data of patients with cervical spondylosis between two groups before treatment

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁)	病程 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 月)	NRS 评分 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)
		男	女			
治疗组	30	14	16	29.83±6.99	7.37±4.54	4.67±0.76
对照组	30	12	18	31.77±5.93	8.70±5.09	4.33±0.84
检验值		$\chi^2=0.271$		$t=-1.255$	$t=-1.071$	$t=1.609$
P 值		0.602		0.214	0.289	0.113

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 治疗组 患者自然仰卧,沿棘突及关节突纵线触诊,根据临床资料确定操作节段。先以左手为发力手,右手为辅助手。术者以左手第2掌指关节桡侧缘紧贴责任椎体椎板,右手辅助轻托右侧额面部。术者双手相互配合,右手带动患者头部顺时针旋转,左手施以向前方的闪动力,往往可听及关节弹响声。并以弹响声为正骨成功的标志。再以右手为发力手,左手为辅助手,行对侧正骨。治疗时长约1 min,7 d 治疗1次,4次为1个疗程。治疗4周后进行影像学及疗效评估。典型病例影像学资料见图1-2。

1.3.2 对照组 采用颌枕布带坐位牵引,牵引角度0°,牵引重量为6~8 kg,牵引持续时间15 min,每周1次,4次为1个疗程。牵引4周后进行影像学及疗效评估。

1.4 观察项目与方法

1.4.1 NRS 评分^[8] 用0~10分代表不同程度的疼痛,询问患者疼痛的程度,作出标记,或者让患者自己画出一个最能代表自身疼痛程度的数字。0分为无痛,1~3分为轻度疼痛(疼痛不影响睡眠),4~6分为中度疼痛,7~9分为重度疼痛(不能入睡或者睡眠中痛醒),10分为剧痛。分别对治疗前和治疗后1、3个月进行评估。

1.4.2 颈椎矢状位参数 通过C₂-C₇ Cobb角,弧弦距,T₁倾斜角(T₁ slope, T₁S)3种参数^[9-11]作为描述矢状位参数的指标,颈椎矢状位参数的影像学测量见图3。分别在治疗前、治疗后1个月进行影像学评估。影像学数据由2名影像科专科医生在Image J软件上进行测量,测量结果取平均值。

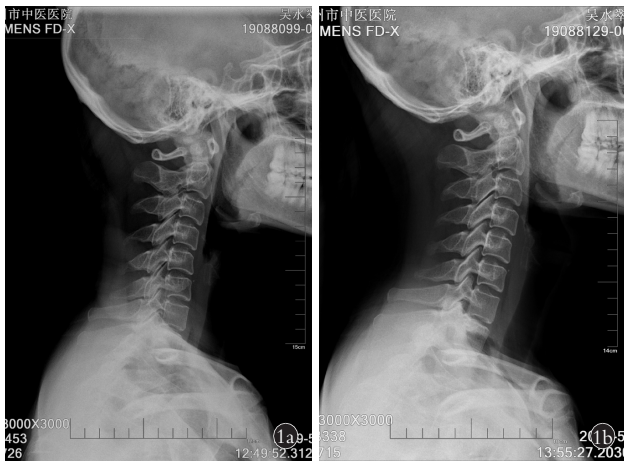


图 1 女性患者,女,21 岁,颈痛半年,加重 2 周,行颈椎扳法治疗 1a. 治疗前颈椎侧位 X 线片 1b. 治疗 1 个月后颈椎侧位 X 线片显示颈椎矢状位参数变化

Fig.1 A 21-year-old female patient with neck pain for 6 months aggravating 2 weeks was treated with cervical vertebra pulling therapy 1a. Lateral X-ray film of cervical vertebra before treatment 1b. One month after treatment, lateral X-ray film of cervical vertebra showed the changes of cervical sagittal parameters



图 2 男性患者,33 岁,颈痛 3 个月,行颈椎扳法治疗 2a. 治疗前颈椎侧位 X 线片 2b. 治疗后 2 h 颈椎侧位 X 示颈椎矢状位参数变化

Fig.2 A 33-year-old male patient with neck pain for 3 months was treated with cervical vertebra pulling therapy 2a. Lateral X-ray film of cervical vertebra before treatment 2b. Two hours after treatment, lateral X-ray of cervical vertebra showed the changes of cervical sagittal parameters

1.5 统计学处理

运用 SPSS 26.0 对数据进行统计学分析,定量资料采取均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,根据数据方差齐性,组内比较运用配对样本 *t* 检验,组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验;定性资料采用频数及构成率表示,比较运用卡方检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组患者治疗前后 NRS 比较见表 2。治疗前和

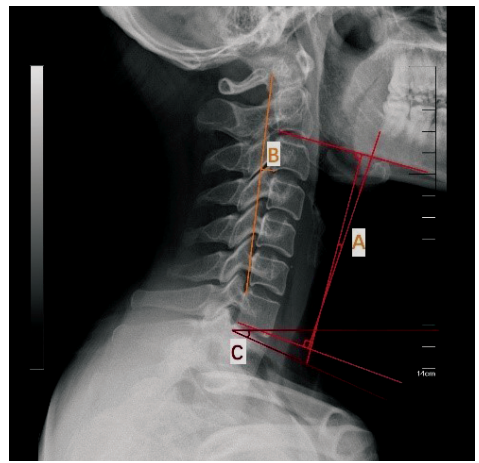


图 3 颈椎矢状位参数的影像学测量 ∠A 为 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角,黄线 B 为弧弦距,∠C 为 T₁ 倾斜角

Fig.3 Imaging measurement of cervical sagittal parameters ∠A is C₂-C₇ Cobb angle, B line is arc-chord distance, ∠C is T₁ slope

治疗 1 个月两组患者 NRS 比较,差异均无统计学意义;治疗 3 个月组间差异有统计学意义。治疗 1 个月两组患者 NRS 较治疗前均有明显改善($P < 0.05$);治疗 3 个月治疗组 NRS 较治疗前差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),对照组较治疗前差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表 2 两组颈椎病患者治疗前后 NRS 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab.2 Comparison of NRS between two groups with cervical spondylosis before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	例数	治疗前	治疗 1 个月	治疗 3 个月
治疗组	30	4.67±0.76	1.67±0.76*	1.60±0.62*
对照组	30	4.33±0.84	1.40±0.86*	4.17±0.70**
<i>t</i> 值		1.609	1.278	-15.031
<i>P</i> 值		0.113	0.206	0.000

注:与治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$,** $P > 0.05$

Note: Compared with pre-treatment, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P > 0.05$

两组治疗前后颈椎矢状位参数变化见表 3。治疗前 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁S 组间差异无统计学意义,治疗 1 个月组间差异有统计学意义。治疗组治疗前后 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁S 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。对照组治疗前后 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁S 比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

在治疗期间,手法治疗组有 1 例患者出现了一过性眩晕的情况,不良反应发生率 3%,眩晕时间不超过 5 min,平卧休息后眩晕感消失,后期再行手法治疗时未发作。对照组有 2 例患者出现疼痛加重的情况,不良反应率 6%,减少重量后痛感减轻。两组均

表 3 两组颈椎病患者治疗前后颈椎矢状位参数变化($\bar{x}\pm s$)Tab.3 Comparison of cervical sagittal parameters between two groups with cervical spondylosis before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	Cobb 角(°)		弧弦距(mm)		T ₁ S(°)	
		治疗前	治疗 1 个月	治疗前	治疗 1 个月	治疗前	治疗 1 个月
治疗组	30	8.25±9.30	16.55±6.01*	5.89±4.81	10.95±4.04*	13.04±4.27	18.95±4.19*
对照组	30	9.01±8.43	10.23±5.94 [#]	5.86±4.76	6.11±4.17 [#]	13.09±4.30	13.34±4.25 [#]
<i>t</i> 值		-0.332	4.091	0.023	4.560	-0.044	5.151
<i>P</i> 值		0.741	0.000	0.982	0.000	0.965	0.000

注:与治疗前比较,**P*<0.05,[#]*P*>0.05Note:Compared with pre-treatment,**P*<0.05,[#]*P*>0.05

未发生严重不良反应。

3 讨论

3.1 颈椎矢状位参数异常的影响

颈椎矢状位参数异常是颈椎生物力学失衡的表现,国内外已有深入的研究:Wang 等^[11]对 34 例颈椎间盘退变伴矢状位参数异常的患者及 32 例志愿者进行比较,发现参数异常患者的颈后肌肉张力较大,肌肉功能较差。Ramos 等^[12]在狗的尸体上进行屈伸活动试验,通过动态 MRI 测量发现,颈椎椎管直径随颈椎伸直明显减小,随颈椎屈曲明显增大。脊柱是一个整体,节段相互影响,颈椎亦是如此。一些学者使用动态 MRI 研究了 1 361 例具有颈痛症状的患者,表明颈椎矢状位参数异常会影响颈椎运动单元的各个方面^[13]。

不同的参数有其不同的意义。C₂-C₇ Cobb 角会影响颈椎的活动度^[14]。T₁S 过小会造成退变性脊髓型颈椎病的进展^[2]。弧弦距、C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、T₁S 过小会影响颈椎病患者的生活质量,并容易产生颈痛^[15]。值得一提的是:颈椎间盘退变与颈椎矢状位参数异常相关,颈椎 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、T₁S 与椎间盘退变有关,T₁斜率<25°与颈椎间盘退变的高度相关,是颈椎病的一个危险因素^[16];C₂-C₇ Cobb 角数值为正时,颈椎间盘更容易发生退变。椎间盘退变是引起颈痛的主要原因^[17],颈椎扳法缓解颈痛的机制是否与减少颈椎间盘应力集中有关,仍需进一步验证。

3.2 颈椎扳法纠正异常颈椎矢状位参数的可能机制

结合 C₂-C₇ Cobb 角、弧弦距、T₁S 的正常数值^[18],治疗组患者经颈椎扳法治疗后,颈椎矢状位参数由非正常值向正常值转变。原因可能如下:本次研究所纳入的患者为青年颈型颈椎病患者,大部分颈椎曲度变直或反弓,而颈椎矢状参数的正常值是以前凸型颈椎曲度来定义的。颈椎扳法发力时,主动发力手的发力方向为向前,发力位置在椎体的后方,可以引导颈椎运动节段后伸,继而引起颈椎小关节上下关

节突的相对滑动,从而使异常的颈椎曲度向前凸型变化,最终使得颈椎矢状位参数向正常值转变。而牵引作用力自颈椎上部至下部递减^[19],作用在责任节段的力量不足以引起小关节滑动;另一方面,颈椎小关节面方向为前上方^[18],牵引引起的小关节轴向间隙增宽可能无法引起小关节前后滑动。

正骨手法可改善颈椎周围软组织机能,松解关节粘连,改善颈痛患者的疼痛症状^[20]。本文提到的颈椎扳法,也称为旋顶手法,其适应于颈椎曲度变直或反弓的颈型颈椎病患者。操作要求低振幅、快速度,忌暴力操作。颈椎扳法较普通的坐位颈椎牵引而言,其更符合颈椎力线,可以纠正颈椎小关节紊乱,改变颈椎矢状位参数,从而控制因骨性异常偏位引起的炎症,促进血液循环及炎症因子的吸收^[21]。这解释了颈椎扳法可以改善疼痛、改变颈椎矢状位参数的原因。笔者将分型方法^[22]应用在治疗组患者后,发现有 10 例患者由非前凸型曲度恢复成前凸型曲度。这些恢复至正常曲度的患者,其 NRS 有了显著的降低。手法虽可恢复颈椎曲度^[23],但其机制不明。使用颈椎扳法时,根据患者颈椎侧位片,将发力手定位于后凸角度最大节段的下位椎体后方,发力方向为前方。为何这样的发力方式可以恢复颈椎曲度,笔者认为手法成功恢复颈椎曲度的原理在于引起了颈椎小关节的相对滑动。但本研究样本量较小,需后期进行大样本研究。

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