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温针灸联合腰部核心肌力训练对腰椎间盘突出症患者康复效果、生活质量以及血清炎性因子的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨腰部核心肌力训练联合温针灸对腰椎间盘突出症(LDH)患者康复效果、生活质量以及血清炎性因子的影响。**方法:**选取我院于2017年3月~2019年3月期间收治的LDH患者117例,按照随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=58)、研究组(n=59),对照组患者予以常规康复训练,研究组则在对照组的基础上给予温针灸联合腰部核心肌力训练治疗,比较两组患者疗效、康复效果、生活质量以及血清炎性因子变化情况。**结果:**治疗4周后,研究组临床总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组治疗4周后血清白介素-1(IL-1)、白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组治疗4周后视觉疼痛模拟评分(VAS)、FairbankJC评分均降低,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);日本骨科协会评估治疗分数(JOA)评分升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组治疗4周后躯体角色(RP)、情感角色(RE)、躯体功能(PF)、社会功能(SF)、总体健康(GH)、躯体疼痛(BP)、活力(VT)以及心理健康(MH)等维度评分均升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**温针灸联合腰部核心肌力训练治疗LDH患者,可提高康复效果及生活质量,同时还可减轻炎性因子水平,疗效显著。

关键词:温针灸;腰部核心肌力训练;腰椎间盘突出症;康复效果;生活质量;炎性因子

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Effect of Warm Acupuncture Combined with Lumbar Core Muscle Strength Training on Rehabilitation Effect, Quality of Life and Serum Inflammatory Factors in Patients with Lumbar Disc Herniation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of warm acupuncture combined with lumbar core muscle strength training on rehabilitation, quality of life and serum inflammatory factors in patients with lumbar disc herniation (LDH). **Methods:** 117 patients with LDH who were admitted to our hospital from March 2017 to March 2019 were selected, they were divided into control group (n=58) and study group (n=59) according to the method of random number table. Patients in the control group were given routine rehabilitation training, while those in the study group were given warm needle moxibustion combined with waist core muscle strength training on the basis of the control group. The curative effect, rehabilitation effect and quality of life of the two groups were compared and the changes of serum inflammatory factors. **Results:** After 4 weeks of treatment, the total clinical effective rate of the study group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The serum levels of interleukin-1 (IL-1), interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) in the two groups decreased after 4 weeks of treatment, and the level in the study group was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 weeks after treatment, Visual pain simulation score (VAS), fairbankjc score of the two groups decreased, and the study group was lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). Japanese Orthopaedic Association assessment of treatment scores (JOA) increased, and the study group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 weeks after treatment, the scores of physical role(RP), emotional role(RE), physical function (PF), social function (SF), overall health (GH), physical pain (BP), vitality (VT) and mental health (MH) in the two groups were all increased, and the scores in the study group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Warm acupuncture combined with waist core muscle strength training can improve the rehabilitation effect and quality of life of LDH patients, but also reduce the level of inflammatory factors, the effect is significant.

Key words: Warm acupuncture; Lumbar core muscle strength training; Lumbar disc herniation; Rehabilitation effect; Quality of life; Inflammatory factors

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前言

腰椎间盘突出症(Lumbar disc herniation, LDH)是生活中的常见病及多发病,好发于重体力劳动及长期坐位者,且男性明显多于女性^[1-3]。LDH的临床症状主要表现为间歇性跛行、骨神经痛和麻木等,严重影响患者生活质量^[4,5]。现临床针对LDH的治疗尚无特异性方法,主要分为保守治疗和手术治疗^[6]。近年来有临床实践证实手术治疗创伤大,效果一般,故不少患者倾向于保守治疗^[7]。保守治疗主要包括药物合理使用、理疗、健康教育等,一直未能达到理想预期^[8]。腰部核心肌力训练通过训练患者腰部肌肉,从而增强腰部的肌肉力量,促进突出的腰间盘回缩,达到改善临床症状的目的^[9]。近年来中医治疗LDH取得了较大的进展,温针灸作为中医治疗的一种方式,借助药物温热的刺激经络,发挥温通气血、扶正祛邪的作用^[10]。本研究通过对我院收治的部分LDH患者给予腰部核心肌力训练联合温针灸治疗,疗效明确,现整理如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 基线资料

选取我院于2017年3月~2019年3月期间收治的LDH患者117例,纳入标准:(1)诊断标准参考《腰椎间盘突出症(第3版)》中的相关标准^[11],且经X线片检查确诊;(2)病程3个月以上者;(3)同意保守治疗者,且签署同意书。排除标准:(1)腰椎先天性畸形或发育性椎管狭窄者;(2)非单纯LDH者,合并有腰椎结核、腰椎肿瘤等其他疾病者;(3)妊娠期、哺乳期妇女及精神病患者;(4)未按规定治疗,无法判定其疗效者;(5)合并心肝肾等重要脏器功能不全者。按照随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=58)和研究组(n=59),其中对照组男39例,女19例,年龄35~68岁,平均(49.82±7.36)岁,病程3~16月,平均(9.67±1.25)月;病变部位:L₄~L₅18例,L₅~S₁21例,L₄~L₅和L₅~S₁同时病变19例。研究组男42例,女17例,年龄33~65岁,平均(50.63±7.65)岁,病程3~15月,平均(9.57±1.22)月;病变部位:L₄~L₅20例,L₅~S₁23例,L₄~L₅和L₅~S₁同时病变16例。两组一般资料对比无差异(P>0.05),组间具有可比性。此次研究已通过我院伦理学委员会批准进行。

1.2 方法

对照组给予常规的康复治疗方法如药物合理使用、理疗、健康教育等,研究组则在此基础上给予腰部核心肌力训练治疗+温针灸,腰部核心肌力训练:(1)单桥运动:仰卧,将一只腿放在巴氏球上,然后将另一只腿缓慢抬起,15s左右放下,转换另一只腿重复此动作,10次/d。(2)双桥运动:患者仰卧,双腿并拢后屈曲,抬起臀部,使身体呈现桥板型,保持15s后放下臀部,10次/d。(3)俯卧撑:双手支撑在床面上,做俯卧撑,使骨盆贴近床面,维持30s,10次/d。(4)仰卧抬腿:取仰卧位,双膝和双髋屈曲,保持45°,双膝触胸,维持60s,10次/d。温针灸治疗方法如下:患者仰卧,穴位:督脉经穴、华佗夹脊穴,穴位经常规消毒处理,采用不锈钢毫针(1.5寸以上)直刺督脉经穴,得气后以50~100次/min的频率进行1~2mm幅度的提插针。采用不锈钢毫针(1.5寸以上)斜刺华佗夹脊穴,得气后采用100~150次/min的频率行高频捻转补法行针。配穴后溪、太溪、肾俞、阿

是穴、秩边、委中、悬钟得气后施提插捻转1分钟。留针时,在腰部华佗夹脊穴施以温针灸。距皮肤2~3cm,取艾条(约2cm长)套在针柄之上,从其下端点燃施灸,燃尽后将灰烬去除,留针30min为1壮,每次1壮。两组患者均治疗4周。

1.3 观察指标

(1)记录两组患者治疗4周后的临床疗效。具体如下:痊愈:坐骨神经痛、腰腿痛等临床症状消失,恢复正常生活、工作;显效:坐骨神经痛、腰腿痛等临床症状基本消失,基本恢复正常生活、工作;有效:坐骨神经痛、腰腿痛等临床症状有所改善,正常生活、工作仍有部分受限;无效:坐骨神经痛、腰腿痛等临床症状未见明显改善甚至加重^[12]。总有效率=痊愈率+显效率+有效率。(2)于治疗前、治疗4周后采用视觉疼痛模拟评分(Visual pain simulation score, VAS)^[13]、日本骨科协会评估治疗分数(Japanese Orthopaedic Association assessment of treatment scores, JOA)^[14]、FairbankJC腰痛病情计分表^[15]评价LDH患者康复效果。其中JOA评分包括日常活动受限度、主观症状、临床体征、膀胱功能,总分29分,分数越高功能障碍越低。VAS量表分数0~10分,10分表示难以忍受的痛,0分表示无痛,分数越高,疼痛感越强烈。Fairbank腰痛病情计分表包括生活质量症状项目与体征,总分100分,分数越高表明症状越严重。(3)于治疗前、治疗4周后采用健康调查简表(SF-36)^[16]评价患者生活质量, SF-36包括躯体角色(Role physical, RP)、情感角色(Emotional role, RE)、躯体功能(Physical function, PF)、社会功能(Social function, SF)、总体健康(General health, GH)、躯体疼痛(Bodily pain, BP)、活力(Vitality, VT)以及心理健康(Mental health, MH)。每个维度评分范围为100分,分值越高,生活质量越高。(4)采集治疗前、治疗4周后的5mL清晨空腹静脉血,经离心半径14cm,3900r/min离心12min取上清液待测。选用上海酶联生物科技有限公司试剂盒,经酶联免疫吸附试验检测白介素-1(Interleukin-1, IL-1)、白介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(Tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)水平,严格遵守实验操作进行。

1.4 统计学方法

研究数据录入SPSS23.0软件处理,计量资料均符合正态分布,采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验,计数资料以率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,检验标准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 疗效比较

治疗4周后,研究组临床总有效率89.83%(53/59),高于对照组70.69%(41/58)(P<0.05),详见表1。

2.2 炎症因子水平比较

两组治疗前血清IL-1、IL-6、TNF-α水平比较无差异(P>0.05);两组治疗4周后血清IL-1、IL-6、TNF-α水平均下降,且研究组低于对照组(P<0.05);详见表2。

2.3 两组VAS、JOA、FairbankJC评分比较

两组治疗前VAS、JOA、FairbankJC评分比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);两组治疗4周后VAS、FairbankJC评分均降低,且研究组低于对照组(P<0.05);JOA评分升高,且研究组高于对照组(P<0.05);详见表3。

表 1 临床疗效比较 例(%)
Table 1 Comparison of clinical effects n(%)

Groups	Recovery	Markedly effective	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=58)	9(15.52)	15(25.86)	17(29.31)	17(29.31)	41(70.69)
Study group(n=59)	14(23.73)	21(35.59)	18(30.51)	6(10.17)	53(89.83)
χ^2					6.783
<i>P</i>					0.009

表 2 炎症因子水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of inflammatory factors($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-1(ng/L)		IL-6(pg/mL)		TNF- α (pg/mL)	
	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment
Control group(n=58)	81.57 $\pm$ 8.22	58.41 $\pm$ 9.18 ^a	19.24 $\pm$ 1.16	12.67 $\pm$ 1.24 ^a	17.18 $\pm$ 2.14	12.26 $\pm$ 1.33 ^a
Study group(n=59)	82.08 $\pm$ 10.27	32.15 $\pm$ 7.28 ^a	18.98 $\pm$ 1.22	8.35 $\pm$ 0.87 ^a	16.91 $\pm$ 2.05	8.01 $\pm$ 1.68 ^a
<i>t</i>	0.296	17.159	1.181	21.845	0.697 1	5.155
<i>P</i>	0.768	0.000	0.240	0.000	0.487	0.000

Notes: Compared with before treatment, ^a*P*<0.05.表 3 两组 VAS、JOA、FairbankJC 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)
Table 3 Comparison of VAS, JOA, FairbankJC scores between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	VAS		JOA		FairbankJC	
	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment
Control group(n=58)	5.84 $\pm$ 0.99	3.44 $\pm$ 0.82 ^a	13.09 $\pm$ 2.27	18.19 $\pm$ 2.75 ^a	61.28 $\pm$ 7.26	42.57 $\pm$ 6.32 ^a
Study group(n=59)	5.91 $\pm$ 1.01	1.89 $\pm$ 0.76 ^a	13.16 $\pm$ 2.41	23.51 $\pm$ 2.44 ^a	60.93 $\pm$ 6.37	30.13 $\pm$ 5.36 ^a
<i>t</i>	0.376	10.607	0.162	11.073	0.277	11.490
<i>P</i>	0.706	0.000	0.872	0.000	0.782	0.000

Notes: Compared with before treatment, ^a*P*<0.05.

2.4 两组患者生活质量评分比较

两组治疗前 RP、RE、PF、SF、GH、BP、VT、MH 等维度评分比较差异无统计学意义 (*P*>0.05); 两组治疗 4 周后 RP、RE、

PF、SF、GH、BP、VT、MH 等维度评分均升高, 且研究组高于对照组 (*P*<0.05); 详见表 4。

表 4 两组患者生活质量评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)
Table 4 Comparison of quality of life scores between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	Time	RP	RE	PF	SF	GH	BP	VT	MH
Control group (n=58)	Before treatment	50.57 $\pm$ 9.52	59.49 $\pm$ 8.49	53.41 $\pm$ 9.16	54.12 $\pm$ 7.53	51.29 $\pm$ 6.59	54.30 $\pm$ 8.62	56.89 $\pm$ 7.13	53.40 $\pm$ 6.32
	4 weeks after treatment	64.27 $\pm$ 9.26 ^a	68.10 $\pm$ 8.92 ^a	66.57 $\pm$ 7.23 ^a	69.58 $\pm$ 9.65 ^a	64.82 $\pm$ 7.48 ^a	67.28 $\pm$ 8.57 ^a	70.57 $\pm$ 7.12 ^a	69.59 $\pm$ 8.42 ^a
Study group (n=59)	Before treatment	50.64 $\pm$ 4.19	59.66 $\pm$ 7.18	53.66 $\pm$ 7.16	53.67 $\pm$ 8.19	51.36 $\pm$ 7.50	53.94 $\pm$ 8.30	56.61 $\pm$ 9.65	52.86 $\pm$ 6.82
	4 weeks after treatment	72.63 $\pm$ 0.11 ^{ab}	77.59 $\pm$ 7.14 ^{ab}	76.55 $\pm$ 6.15 ^{ab}	80.51 $\pm$ 8.09 ^{ab}	75.06 $\pm$ 7.27 ^{ab}	82.34 $\pm$ 8.92 ^{ab}	84.38 $\pm$ 7.35 ^{ab}	84.26 $\pm$ 6.21 ^{ab}

Notes: Compared with before treatment, ^a*P*<0.05; compared with 4 weeks after treatment, ^b*P*<0.05.

3 讨论

近年来,有研究指出 LDH 的发病率呈逐年升高趋势,且存

在向年轻化发展的趋势,这可能与年轻人需要长期伏案工作有关,加之长期缺乏运动,进而演变为 LDH^[7]。LDH 的主要发病机制为腰椎间盘突出性病变,而腰椎间盘突出性病变主要组织

学特征是局部慢性退行性病变引起的无菌性炎症,炎性递质对神经组织的产生刺激,进而引起一系列疼痛,严重降低了患者的生活质量,因此需要及时进行治疗^[18]。现临床有关LDH的治疗尚无特异性方案,常规的康复训练虽可在一定程度上改善症状,但易复发,疗效不佳。腰部肌肉作为腰椎活动的动力源泉,在维持腰椎平衡、稳定脊柱方面有着重要意义,腰部核心肌肉锻炼是一项增强腰背部肌力的重要措施,可促进腰椎功能尽快恢复^[19,20]。中医将LDH归为“腰痛”范畴,病机为寒、风、热、湿等邪气注入经络,中医治疗原则以除湿止痛、祛风散寒、活血行气为主^[21]。温针灸将针刺与艾灸相结合,在针刺后将艾条置于针柄上施灸,可发挥除湿止痛、祛风散寒之效^[22]。

本次研究结果显示,研究组临床总有效率高于对照组,且VAS、JOA、FairbankJC评分改善情况优于对照组,提示温针灸联合腰部核心肌力训练治疗LDH患者,可显著改善康复效果,进一步提高疗效。腰部核心肌力训练可有效促进腰间盘局部的血液循环,加快致痛物质等相关因子的代谢;同时,腰部核心肌肉锻炼还可提高患者腰部的肌肉力量,促进突出的腰间盘回缩^[23,24]。温针灸的针刺可通过纠正和改善气血运行障碍,调节镇痛和抗痛的平衡,而艾条燃烧的焦油及艾灸热疗效同样也可刺激经穴,激活附近血管的自律运动,促进腰局部血液循环,发挥祛风散寒、活血行气之效^[25,26]。本次研究结果还显示,两组治疗4周后血清IL-1、IL-6、TNF- α 水平均下降,且研究组低于对照组,提示温针灸联合腰部核心肌力训练发挥疗效的机制可能与减低相关炎症因子水平有关,这可能是因为腰部核心肌力训练在促进疼痛部位局部血液循环的同时,还可减轻炎性水肿^[27,28]。同时温针灸的刺激穴位为椎间盘突出末段的督脉经穴及华佗夹脊穴,可疏通患者局部经络,消除疼痛组织的炎性水肿,且艾条性纯阳,本身即具有抗病毒、抗菌及增强免疫的功效,两者联合应用,不仅可通过外部训练促进循环恢复,还可从内部改善了患者组织机能,发挥协同作用。此外,两组生活质量均有所改善,且研究组改善效果更佳,这可能是因为温针灸联合腰部核心肌力训练治疗者的效果更佳,可迅速使患者恢复,尽早投入到工作、生活中,提高生活幸福感,生活质量明显改善^[29,30]。

综上所述,温针灸联合腰部核心肌力训练治疗LDH患者疗效确切,可提高康复效果,改善生活质量及减轻炎症因子水平。

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