

4 小结

康复医学需要不断深入的研究,提供更多科学有效的治疗方法来更好地解决患者功能障碍的问题,提高患者生存质量。镜像视觉反馈疗法有其科学的基础理论依据,应用器械价格低廉、训练方法简单易操作、容易被患者接受,并可自主训练,是一种值得深入研究并推广的康复治疗方法。这种治疗方法集视觉、想象、模仿、运动为一体,是它的优势所在,但同时也限制了它的应用范围,该疗法要求患者无明显认知功能障碍和视觉障碍,并且只有一侧肢体受累,未受累侧肢体最好是不患有关节炎等影响活动的疾病或能引起严重疼痛的疾病。这就对患者的脑部受损部位和程度,发病之前的健康状况,甚至年龄都有了一定的限制。医务人员掌握了该疗法适应的患者人群,就能做到“对症下药”。为了保证治疗效果,在每次进行MVF治疗前,都应确保患者精神状态良好,无其他不适感。此外,患者在某种程度上也是该疗法的实施者,尤其是在家庭或其他没有治疗师监督的环境下实施的治疗,需要患者自行控制。所以,有必要及时询问患者的感受,听取他们的意见,共同商议和调整实施方案,使其更加合理有效。治疗过程中,不同治疗师的引导方式以及患者的理解力水平都有差异,目前还没有关于怎样的口令更有利于患者的积极参与方面的研究。随着研究的不断深入,该疗法的最佳实施方案会越来越清晰。作为一种极具潜力和创新性的康复手段,镜像视觉反馈疗法一定会为康复医学带来更多启发。

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· 综述 ·

全身振动治疗对膝骨性关节炎作用效果的研究进展

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骨性关节炎(osteoarthritis, OA)是老年常见的关节疾病之一^[1]。在1990至2010年间,因为OA导致的残疾问题增长了64%, OA已经成为现阶段世界上排名第十一的致残性原因^[2]。研究报道,膝关节是最易发生关节炎症的关节之一,并且膝骨性关节炎(knee osteoarthritis, KOA)的发病率呈现逐年上升的趋势^[3]。KOA是以膝关节软骨退变伴软骨下骨增生,骨赘形成,继发引起滑膜、关节囊和软组织的损伤及炎症反应的疾病,多见于中老年人^[4]。患者临床上多表现为膝关节疼痛、僵硬、活动范围减少、日常活动功能障碍等问题^[5]。与KOA相关的重要解剖结构有关节软骨、软骨下骨及其周围的软组织(关节囊,韧带,肌腱及肌肉)。病理特点在骨性结构上表现为关节软骨的变形破坏,软骨下骨的硬化或囊性变,在软组织上表现为关节囊挛缩、滑膜增生增厚、韧带松

弛、肌肉萎缩无力等。并且还伴随痛觉异常和膝关节本体感觉功能的减退以及关节功能活动障碍。美国风湿病学会在最近公布的指南中推荐了非药物治疗、药物治疗、手术及联合止痛疗法^[6]。这些治疗方式虽然能在一定程度上缓解疼痛、矫正畸形、恢复关节功能和改善KOA患者生存质量,但均无法从根本上改变OA的疾病进程。因此,对于KOA的治疗管理有待进一步的探索和研究。

1 全身振动治疗概述

全身振动治疗(Whole Body Vibration Therapy, WB-VT)是非药物治疗中的物理因子疗法之一。它是通过装置平台将机械振动直接或间接的施加于治疗对象,这些机械性的振动刺激具有较稳定的发放频率(Hz),产生加速度(G)并

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持续一定的时间(s)而对作用对象产生效应^[7]。1987年,Nazarov 与 Spivak^[8]首次将振动刺激结合阻力训练应用于体操运动员,结果发现机械振动能显著增加肌力和躯体伸展性。随着研究深入,更多的证据表明全身振动能刺激神经肌肉活性和兴奋性,调节骨的合成和分解代谢,因此被逐渐运用于神经肌肉^[9-10]和骨关节疾病^[11-12]。近年来,WBV用于膝骨性关节炎的治疗探索开始逐渐展开。基于与膝关节炎发生发展密切相关的解剖结构,本文旨在综述全身振动治疗在骨性结构,软组织,感觉神经和关节功能活动能力方面(functional ability)对膝骨性关节炎作用影响的研究进展。

2 WBVT对关节的骨性结构的影响

因为生理年龄因素,OA患者骨中有机物与无机盐的比例进行性降低,导致骨的柔韧性降低。同时供应关节的血流量减少,关节软骨因营养减少而变薄、基质减少、纤维化,而关节软骨的软化、退变和破坏是OA特征性的病理学改变^[13],在病理过程中,往往也涉及软骨下骨的修复和重建^[14]。

2.1 对关节软骨的影响

有研究显示动态的周期性的机械刺激能够抑制软骨基质的分解,适宜刺激有助于基质的合成^[15]。刘杰等^[16]选取并培养幼兔的关节软骨细胞,采用加速度1.4G,频率分别为200、300、400、800、1600Hz的正弦波对其施加机械振动刺激。结果发现不同频率的机械振动对软骨细胞的代谢影响相异。200Hz和300Hz的振动能加快细胞的代谢活性,促进关节软骨细胞的DNA和蛋白聚糖的合成,其中300Hz的振动效果更为显著。400Hz及以上的振动频率却产生了抑制细胞代谢,阻滞软骨增殖的影响。因此,适宜频率的机械振动能有效促进关节软骨细胞的增殖和代谢情况,振动刺激下的软骨细胞,蛋白多糖合成亢进,软骨细胞的凝集和软骨结节的形成加快,起到对关节软骨的修复作用。Liphardt等^[17]纳入了8个年轻男子作为研究对象,探索了振动疗法对于维持关节软骨厚度和血清软骨寡聚基质蛋白(concentrations of cartilage oligometric matrix protein,COMP)的代谢影响。实验分为控制组和训练组,两组均经过了14天的卧床制动,其中,训练组在每天上午和中午的2次5min共10min的治疗时间内采取屈膝站立位进行振动干预。对象站于振动平台上,接受振动频率为20Hz,振幅为3mm的振动治疗。其余同控制组。14天过后,控制组的软骨厚度出现了一致性的减低,平均下降8%,而训练组在软骨承重部位表现出了厚度的增加,平均增长了21.9%。至于血清COMP,两组均出现了浓度的降低,但是控制组的降低程度要显著于训练组。长时间的制动或是卧床会导致骨骼密度降低,关节软骨的厚度减少^[18],而振动作为一种机械刺激的形式,能够有效提供外界应力,从而防止软骨发生降解破坏,维持关节软骨的厚

度,并对血清COMP的代谢合成也起到一定的积极作用。

2.2 对软骨下骨的影响

在OA的发生和发展阶段,由于骨代谢失衡,异常的骨吸收和骨形成往往同时存在。软骨下骨的结构和功能改变在OA的发生和发展中起着重要作用,可能是OA的始发因素^[19-20]。在OA发生早期,软骨下骨板厚度和骨量降低,后期厚度和骨量增加,软骨下骨发生硬化和囊性变。近年来学者对振动在骨的合成代谢和修复的影响作用方面探索颇多^[21-23]。Wang等^[24]探究了采用全身振动疗法对OA早期软骨下骨结构和功能重塑的影响。实验选取新西兰兔进行KOA造模(前交叉韧带切断术,ACLT),术后两个月对振动组进行干预,频率40Hz,振幅为2—4mm,40min/d,一周五次,连续四周。结果发现:在显微CT成像上,振动组中软骨下骨的骨小梁排列相比仅实施ACLT的控制组而言较为有序,结构排列少见不齐散乱。ABA专用骨骼分析软件显示振动组的股骨髁和胫骨平台的骨密度(体积骨密度vBMD,组织骨密度tBMD)、弹性模量(EM)、反应力(RF)和平均Von Miss应力(VMF)以及骨小梁数量(Tb.N)和厚度(Tb.Th)都显著高于控制组,骨小梁分离度(Tb.Sp)显著低于控制组。因此,作者认为WBVT能够改善膝骨性关节炎早期阶段软骨下骨的力学性能,阻止进展性KOA软骨下骨力学性能降低和微结构改变,对软骨下骨结构和功能的重塑有着积极的影响。Chen等^[25]采用加速度为0.3G,振动频率为45—55Hz的WBV联合阿仑膦酸钠(Alendronate,ALE)对去势大鼠的骨代谢影响进行了研究。结局测量包括骨钙蛋白(osteocalcin,OC)和I型胶原蛋白(C-terminal cross-linked telopeptides of type I collagen,CTX)的表达情况以及使用显微CT扫描骨形态得出相关骨结构参数。结果显示,卵巢切除术后8周,单纯WBV干预组较之去势非治疗组在OC表达水平上显著增长13.4%。术后12周,显微CT成像也表现了骨各项参数:标准骨量(BV/TV)、结缔组织密度(Conn.D)、Tb.N和Tb.Th的显著增长,说明了WBV有助于改善骨形成和重建骨小梁结构。更有甚者,WBV联合ALE治疗组较之单纯ALE治疗组在OC和CTX表达情况和骨结构参数上的改善更为出色,说明WBV与ALE在骨形成和骨重建中有着良好的累加效应。

3 WBVT对膝关节软组织的影响

膝关节周围的软组织包括膝关节囊和滑膜,周围韧带,屈伸肌群及肌腱。对于退行性KOA,患者膝关节滑膜发生增生增厚和炎细胞浸润^[26],关节囊挛缩,韧带变得松弛,下肢肌力下降,周围软组织的一系列问题导致膝关节稳定性下降,软骨受力不均,应力分布不再分散而出现集中现象,进入关节失稳—退行加重—关节失稳的恶性循环。

3.1 对关节囊及周围韧带的影响

Klyszcz^[27]等对下肢慢性静脉功能不全的患者使用18—35Hz的纵向机械刺激干预10天,研究表明机械振动疗法可以加速皮质修复,增加关节囊延展性,提高韧带及肌腱张力,改善静脉功能不全造成的下肢活动障碍问题。机械振动刺激能够改善关节囊及肌腱的生理延展^[28],对于KOA、WBV能起到收紧韧带和增加膝关节稳定性的作用,同时改善软骨上的应力分布情况,缓解肿胀并减轻炎症反应。

3.2 对关节周围肌肉的影响

膝关节周围肌肉特别是股四头肌和腘绳肌在肢体运动中是关节的动力稳定器,起到维持姿势稳定,缓冲外界震荡压力的作用^[29]。下肢肌力的变化对膝骨性关节炎的病程发展有着重大影响。提高肌力可以阻滞关节失稳的恶性循环,缓解KOA的临床症状^[30]。WBV能引起神经肌肉强直性振动反射(tonic vibration reflex, TVR),使肌肉产生不自主持续性收缩,募集更多的运动单位,从而达到训练肌肉提高最大肌力的效应^[31]。Tsuji等^[32]设计了单盲对照研究探索WBV对膝关节疼痛患者肌力和功能活动的影响。WBVT参数为:30Hz,振幅2.5mm,每周3次共8周。结果表明WBV有提高下肢肌力的作用。针对KOA,田忠森等^[33]使用WBV治疗仪ZD-10对患有KOA的对象干预3周,每周5天,10min/d。结果发现,WBVT能显著提高患者下肢肌力;对照组下肢肌力下降率为77.78%,而治疗组下肢肌力上升率为78.8%,下降率仅为19.7%,由此,作者认为WBVT能够显著提高下肢肌力。Trans等^[34]采用频率为25—30Hz的带有稳定平台的WBV对女性KOA患者进行干预,为期8周,每周2次,每次从30s递增至70s,采用等速测力法对腘绳肌和股四头肌的最大自主收缩肌力进行测定,结果发现屈伸肌的等速峰值扭矩提高,WBV能提高KOA患者的膝关节周围肌肉力量。

4 WBVT对KOA患者感觉功能的影响

感觉运动系统是下肢功能活动进行的重要前提,疼痛会对肌肉的感觉功能及运动功能能力产生不利影响^[35]。因此,膝骨性关节炎患者会因疼痛诱导性反射抑制引起下肢肌力的下降^[36]。KOA患者下肢肌力下降,肌肉萎缩会引起肌梭内本体感受器的数目减少并导致感觉敏感性的改变^[37]。因此,KOA中疼痛和关节本体感觉的改变对患者临床症状、下肢功能性活动和生存质量的影响至关重要。

4.1 对痛觉的影响

疼痛是KOA患者临床上最常见和最突出的症状。缓解疼痛,改善关节功能进而提高患者生存质量是OA治疗的主要目标^[38]。Rittweger等^[39]认为WBVT能够通过影响外周伤害感受器和中枢的痛觉敏感性来缓解疼痛。Simao等^[40]联合WBV和深蹲训练,探究了对老年KOA患者膝关节疼痛和功能活动的影响。实验干预12周,WBVT频率为35—40Hz,振

幅4mm,加速度为2—2.61G,结局测量使用西安大略和麦克马斯特大学骨性关节炎指数(Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index, WOMAC), WOMAC问卷分别对疼痛、关节僵硬和功能活动障碍进行评分^[41]。该研究显示,WBVT干预组相比空白对照组在WOMAC的疼痛评分上有显著改善($P<0.05$),说明WBV能减轻KOA患者的主观关节疼痛感,缓解临床症状。Salmon JR等^[42]采用频率为35Hz,振幅为4—6mm的WBV对KOA患者进行干预,共计10min。使用视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分工具对WBVT干预前后进行功能活动的疼痛变化情况进行分析,发现经过WBVT干预5min之后,患者在进行台阶测试(step test)之后的疼痛评分比未干预之前降低了28%。Park等^[43]将KOA患者分为实验组和对照组(仅进行家庭锻炼),对实验组进行为期8周,每周3次,每次20min的干预,WBV频率为12—14Hz,振幅为2.5—5mm,家庭训练治疗与对照组相同。采用数字疼痛评定量表(numerical rating scale, NRS)对疼痛进行评估,结果显示实验组的疼痛评分较对照组的有显著降低,影响效果从WBV干预开始直到干预结束,研究证实了WBVT的镇痛效果。

4.2 对本体感觉的影响

WBV借助振动平台,将机械振动由足底传导至膝关节感受器甚至至全身。在振动过程中,骨骼肌,肌腱韧带感受张力压力变化刺激,并将由此产生的神经冲动传入中枢,人体感受姿势运动在空间中的变化情况,下传神经支配信号,对全身肌肉特别是下肢肌肉进行紧张度的调节和控制以维持姿势和身体平衡。KOA患者的关节本体感觉均存在不同程度的缺陷^[44]。有研究表明,WBV能够改变躯干的本体感觉^[45]。对于OA,Trans等^[34]对WBV干预过后的KOA患者进行了被动活动的感觉阈值检测(threshold for detection of passive movement, TDPM),它是测定患者感知下肢关节被动活动能力的指标,结果显示带有平衡板的WBVT能显著提高患者的本体感觉功能,而带有稳定平台的WBVT比空白对照组在TDPM的评分上也更为出色。

5 WBVT对膝关节功能活动的影响

提高KOA患者下肢功能活动是OA康复治疗中的主要目标。研究表明下肢的功能性活动能力与KOA的发生发展密切相关^[46]。

近年来,很多研究探索了WBVT用于改善KOA患者的下肢功能活动能力。Avelar NCP等^[47]设计了一个随机对照的临床研究来探究全身振动疗法联合深蹲训练对老年KOA患者功能活动的影响:纳入的患者分为深蹲训练组和联合振动训练组。振动频率为35—40Hz,垂直振幅为4mm,加速度从2.78G递增至3.26G,一周干预3次并持续12周。结局测

量采用四个测试来评价WBVT对下肢功能表现的影响:Berg平衡量表(BBS)、计时起立行走测试(timed get up and go test, TGUG)、椅上起立测试(chair stand test, CST)和6min步行测试(6-minute walk test)。结果表明WBVT联合深蹲训练能有效改善KOA患者的所有功能测试情况,而单纯的深蹲训练仅对患者的BBS评分有影响。Salmon等^[42]发现KOA患者在使用WBVT干预过的5min后进行台阶测试(ST),测试成绩较无干预组有显著的提高,在TGUG和20m步行测试(20m Walk Test)中也有不同程度的改善。Simao等^[40]的研究也同样证实,WBVT对KOA患者的平衡功能(Berg balance scale, BBS)、步行能力(6min步行测试)和步行速度(gait speed,GS)均有显著的积极影响。Park YG等^[43]的研究表明了WBVT能够改善患者的动态平衡功能。Tsuji T等^[32]同样采用了TGUG和膝关节功能自我评定量表对KOA患者的功能改善情况进行评估,研究表明WBVT能显著提高TGUG和量表评分,显示了WBV对膝关节功能改善影响。

6 展望

对于KOA,WBVT是一种新兴、省时、安全度较高的物理因子治疗手段。使用WBVT干预的患者均表现出了较高的依从性和执行度,少有不能坚持及无故中断者。基于与膝关节炎相关的解剖结构的病理改变,已有不少文献显示了WBVT对KOA患者关节的骨性结构,软组织 and 感觉功能的影响,从而对膝关节及下肢的功能性活动能力也有显著改善。然而,对WBV治疗KOA的作用机制和机制还不明确。目前还缺乏相应的治疗指南;再者,相关文献对WBVT用于膝骨性关节炎治疗的参数还尚无较统一的标准,振动方式、频率、振幅、加速度、干预强度和时间等治疗参数的综合因素对KOA的治疗影响还未有定论,大多数研究中采用的是随意组合的频率振幅和加速度,具有探索性,振动施加的间隔时间、方式、类型等都缺少精确的和具体的控制。今后的研究除了需要探索WBVT作用机制的基础性研究,还需要大量的高质量随机对照的临床研究来验证。

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