

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2023.20.014

# 针灸联合手法推拿对腰椎间盘突出症的应用效果及血浆 $\beta$ - 内啡肽及腰椎功能的影响 \*

刘建梁 王苗 景福权 赵平 周钰

(新疆医科大学第一附属医院针灸推拿科 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830054)

**摘要 目的:**探讨针灸联合手法推拿对腰椎间盘突出症的应用效果及血浆  $\beta$ - 内啡肽( $\beta$ -EP)及腰椎功能的影响。**方法:**选取我院2020年1月到2022年12月收治的102例腰椎间盘突出症患者作为研究对象,随机分为A(n=35)、B(n=35)、C(n=32)三组。A组患者采取针灸治疗,B组患者采取手法推拿治疗,C组患者采取针灸联合手法推拿治疗,对比三组患者临床疗效,治疗前与治疗1个月后的血清炎症因子及血浆  $\beta$ - 内啡肽表达水平,疼痛水平以及腰椎功能情况。**结果:**C组治疗总有效率明显高于A组和B组( $P<0.05$ ),但A组与B组对比无明显差异( $P>0.05$ );三组患者治疗前肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、基质金属蛋白酶-3(MMP-3)、白细胞介素-1 $\beta$ (IL-1 $\beta$ )、 $\beta$ -EP对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后三组患者TNF- $\alpha$ 、MMP-3、IL-1 $\beta$ 水平均降低,且C组低于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ ), $\beta$ -EP水平升高,且C组高于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ );三组患者治疗前简式疼痛量表(MPQ)与视觉模拟疼痛量表(VAS)评分对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后三组患者VAS、MPQ评分均降低,且C组低于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ );三组患者治疗前脊柱功能指数量表(SFI)评分、Osweatry 功能障碍指数(ODI)对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后三组患者SFI评分均升高,且C组高于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ ),ODI指数均降低,且C组低于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**针灸联合手法推拿比单一针灸与推拿更能够提升腰椎间盘突出症的治疗效果,且可降低炎症因子,提升  $\beta$ - 内啡肽,减轻疼痛程度,进一步提升腰椎功能,值得临床应用推广。

**关键词:**针灸;手法推拿;腰椎间盘突出症;血浆  $\beta$ - 内啡肽;腰椎功能

中图分类号:R681.53;R243 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2023)20-3869-05

## The Effect of Acupuncture Combined with Manipulation on Lumbar Disc Herniation and the Effects of Plasma $\beta$ -endorphin and Lumbar Function

LIU Jian-liang, WANG Miao, JING Fu-quan, ZHAO Ping, ZHOU Yu

(Department of Acupuncture and Massage, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi, Xinjiang, 830054, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the effect of acupuncture and moxibustion combined with manual massage on lumbar disc herniation and plasma  $\beta$ - Endorphin ( $\beta$ - EP) and lumbar function. **Methods:** 102 patients with lumbar disc herniation admitted to our hospital from January 2020 to December 2022 were selected as the study subjects, and all patients were randomly divided into three groups: A (n=35), B (n=35), and C (n=32) using the random number table method. Group A patients were treated with acupuncture and moxibustion, Group B patients were treated with manual massage, and Group C patients were treated with acupuncture and moxibustion combined with manual massage. Compare the clinical efficacy of the three groups of patients, serum inflammatory factors and plasma before and Post-treatment for 1 month  $\beta$ - Endorphin expression level, pain level and lumbar function. **Results:** The total effective rate of group C was higher than that of group A and group B ( $P<0.05$ ), but there was no difference between group A and group B ( $P>0.05$ ); There was no difference in Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), matrix metalloproteinase-3 (MMP-3), interleukin-1  $\beta$  (IL-1  $\beta$ ) and  $\beta$  -EP ( $P>0.05$ ), TNF- $\alpha$ , MMP-3 and IL-1 $\beta$  were lower than group A and B ( $P<0.05$ ), and  $\beta$ -EP was increased, and group C was higher than group A and B ( $P<0.05$ ); There was no difference in the scores of MPQ and VAS Pretherapy among the three groups ( $P>0.05$ ). Post-treatment, the VAS and MPQ scores of the three groups were lower, and the scores of Group C were lower than those of Group A and Group B ( $P<0.05$ ); There was no difference in the scores of spinal function index (SFI) and Osweatry dysfunction index (ODI) among the three groups pretherapy ( $P>0.05$ ). Post-treatment, the SFI scores of the three groups were increased, and group C was higher than group A and group B ( $P<0.05$ ). The ODI index was lower, and group C was lower than group A and group B ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Acupuncture and acupuncture combined with massage can improve the treatment effect of lumbar disc herniation, reduce the expression level of inflammatory factors in the body, improve the expression level of  $\beta$ -endorphins, reduce the pain degree of patients, and further improve the function of lumbar spine, which is worthy of clinical application and promotion.

**Key words:** Acupuncture and moxibustion; Manual massage; Lumbar disc herniation; Plasma  $\beta$ - Endorphin; Lumbar function

\* 基金项目:新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金项目(2021D01C349)

作者简介:刘建梁(1981-),男,在读博士,副主任医师,研究方向:针灸治疗脊柱及四肢相关疾病,E-mail:liangjio1989@163.com

(收稿日期:2023-03-06 接受日期:2023-03-30)

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R681.53; R243 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2023)20-3869-05

## 前言

腰椎间盘突出症(Lumbar disc herniation, LDH)的主要原因是长时间腰肌劳损、风寒侵入以及负重过度等<sup>[1]</sup>。这主要是因为,随着年龄增长人体的椎间盘纤维和髓核水分减低,减低纤维环弹性,减低髓核张力,从而减少椎间盘厚度。椎间盘待发生退行性性变之后,周围的韧带也会出现松弛度下降的情况,减低腰椎稳定性,随着患者病变时间增加,可导致椎间盘间隙增大,会由于承压不均匀导致出现一侧椎间盘突出<sup>[2]</sup>。患有此病的患者主要表现为腰部活动障碍和腰痛等,进而降低患者腰椎功能。该疾病的常用治疗方法为开放性手术与中医外治,但是手术治疗创伤相对较大,而且手术范围适应范围较小,因此更多的患者会选择中医外治等保守治疗方案<sup>[3]</sup>。手法推拿、牵引、针灸以及内服外敷药物均为腰椎间盘突出症常用的保守治疗方案<sup>[4]</sup>。其中针灸与推拿治疗腰椎间盘突出症具有起效快、痛苦小

等优势,逐渐被医患双方广泛认可。以往研究发现<sup>[5,6]</sup>,虽然针灸与推拿能够改善患者疼痛程度,但两者联合是否能够进一步改善患者腰椎功能尚无确切定论。因此为了提升腰椎间盘突出症的治疗效果,本研究探讨针灸联合手法推拿对腰椎间盘突出症的应用效果及血浆β-内啡肽(β-Endorphin, β-EP)及腰椎功能的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取我院2020年1月到2022年12月收治的102例腰椎间盘突出症患者作为研究对象,应用随机数字表法,将所有患者随机分为A(n=35)、B(n=35)、C(n=32)三组。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。三组患者一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),如表1所示。

表 1 一般资料

Table 1 General information

Groups	n	Gender (male/female)	Average age (years)	BIM(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Course of disease (year)	Disc herniation segment (n)		
						L4-5-S1	L5-S1	L4-5
Group A	35	18/17	38.22±7.55	22.46±1.61	3.48±1.21	5	23	7
Group B	35	20/15	38.53±8.61	22.55±1.74	3.54±1.09	7	24	4
Group C	32	17/15	38.89±6.79	22.37±1.65	3.51±1.12	6	23	3
$\chi^2/t$	-	0.003	0.416	0.938	0.368		0.630	
P	-	0.958	0.679	0.349	0.713		0.729	

### 1.2 纳排标准

纳入标准:确诊为腰椎间盘突出症<sup>[7]</sup>;年龄为18~45岁;临床资料完整;知情并同意。

排除标准:以往有腰椎间盘手术史者;合并椎体滑脱或节段型不稳定者;不能配合研究与随访者;重度肥胖患者;游离型腰椎间盘突出症。

### 1.3 方法

A组:采取针灸治疗,具体方法为:选取穴位为腰俞穴、环跳穴、秩边穴以及患椎邻近下一节段椎体之间对应的夹脊穴。患者采取俯卧位,常规皮肤消毒之后,对腰俞穴应用100 mm×0.32 mm的毫针进行横刺,将针尖透向命门穴。对环跳穴采取75 mm×0.32 mm的毫针,直刺2.0~2.5寸,将针感放射直到足外侧。若患者出现L5-S1椎体病变,需对秩边穴进行直刺进针约2.0~2.5寸,针感放射到脚大趾。针对夹脊穴直刺进针约为1.0~1.5寸,直到针感可见放射位置。各个穴位得气之后留针约20 min,治疗结束<sup>[8]</sup>。

B组:采取手法推拿治疗,具体方法为:采取俯卧位,使用拇指确定患者压痛点最强的椎体位置,并在患者椎棘突位置,应用拇指采取较轻力度1~2级手法来按压。若患者出现椎旁疼痛需采取健侧卧位,曲髋关节和膝关节,将左手是指放到患者

的患椎向轮上下两棘突之间,采取右手将患侧足踝抓握,保持患侧腿部呈被动屈伸状态,用左手来寻找患椎的屈伸活动中间位置,让患者保持中间体位,使用左手向上拉伸健侧手臂,将患者上半身旋转后,使腰椎随之产生旋转,将左臂穿过患者患侧肘部之后压在患者胸肋处,固定患者上升,应用拇指按住患椎上方第一个棘突上侧部分,应用右手中指扶着患者的患椎棘突下缘之后,将前臂放置在患者骨盆位置实施加压,应用3~4级手法在关节活动正常范围之内左右进行活动2 min后治疗结束。

C组:对患者进行针灸留针过程中,采用手法推拿治疗,治疗方法与A、B两组相同。三组患者均每3 d进行1次,共治疗9次。

### 1.4 观察指标与疗效判定标准

1.4.1 观察指标 (1)炎性因子及血浆β-内啡肽水平:分别在治疗前与治疗1个月后抽取三组患者空腹静脉血3 mL,离心后,取上层清液,应用酶联免疫吸附实验法检测血清中TNF-α、MMP-3、IL-1β表达水平。同时抽取空腹静脉血2 mL,加入肝素20 UI进行抗凝处理,进行低温离心处理,取血浆放置到零下20℃冰箱中待检,应用放射免疫分析法检测β-EP表达水平。

(2)疼痛水平:应用简式疼痛量表(McGillpain question-

naire, MPQ)与视觉模拟疼痛量表(VAS)评价患者的疼痛程度,其中MPQ评分包括感情与感觉两方面,分别采取4级评分法,满分为8分,分数与疼痛感呈正比<sup>[9]</sup>。VAS评分满分为10分,患者主观以自身疼痛感从0-10分选取一个数值,呈正比<sup>[10]</sup>。

(3)腰椎功能:应用Osweatry功能障碍指数(Osweatry dysfunction index,ODI)评价患者下肢功能障碍情况,分数越高,代表下肢功能障碍越严重<sup>[11]</sup>。应用脊柱功能指数量表(Spinal function index scale,SFI)对患者脊柱功能进行评估,其中包括25条项目,满分为100分,分数越高代表脊柱功能越好<sup>[12]</sup>。

**1.4.2 疗效判定标准** 应用MacNab疗效评价标准评价患者治疗效果,患者疼痛感消失,能够正常生活和工作为显效;主要症状明显减轻,疼痛缓解,对正常生活和工作影响较小为有效;

仍然存在神经根症状或症状加重为无效。总有效率=显效率+有效率<sup>[13]</sup>。

### 1.5 统计学方法

SPSS 23.0分析,计数资料以(n%)表示,进行 $\chi^2$ 检验;计量资料用( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,采用F检验;以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床疗效对比

C组治疗总有效率高于A组和B组(P<0.05),但A组与B组对比无明显差异(P>0.05),如表2所示。

表2 临床疗效对比(n,%)

Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy (n,%)

Groups	n	Significant effect	Valid	Invalid	Total efficiency
Group A	35	9(25.71%)	15(42.86%)	11(31.43%)	24(68.57%)
Group B	35	11(31.43%)	12(34.29%)	12(34.29%)	23(65.71%)
Group C	32	13(40.63%)	16(45.71%)	3(9.37%)	29(90.63%)*#
$\chi^2$	-	-	-	-	18.170
P	-	-	-	-	0.001

Note: compared with the Group A, \*P=18.152; compared with Group B, #P<0.05, the same below.

### 2.2 炎性因子及血浆β-内啡肽水平对比

三组患者治疗前TNF-α、MMP-3、IL-1β、β-EP对比无明显差异(P>0.05),治疗后均降低,且C组低于A组与B组(P<

0.05),β-EP水平升高,且C组高于A组与B组(P<0.05),如表3所示。

表3 炎性因子及血浆β-内啡肽水平对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Inflammatory factors and plasma β- Endorphin levels ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

groups	n	TNF-α(μg/L)		MMP-3(ng/mL)		IL-1β(pg/mL)		β-EP(ng/L)	
		Pretherapy	Post-treat-ment	Pretherapy	Post-treat-ment	Pretherapy	Post-treat-ment	Pretherapy	Post-treat-ment
Group A	35	4.28±1.23	2.67±0.68 <sup>a</sup>	36.36±5.52	25.32±4.11 <sup>a</sup>	6.62±1.14	3.32±1.08 <sup>a</sup>	165.32±38.11	211.12±62.64 <sup>a</sup>
Group B	35	4.31±1.12	2.72±0.54 <sup>a</sup>	36.62±6.37	25.72±5.26 <sup>a</sup>	6.61±1.17	3.62±1.11 <sup>a</sup>	164.26±42.99	213.62±57.94 <sup>a</sup>
Group C	32	4.32±1.36	2.36±0.44*#	36.58±5.15	23.54±3.49*#	6.59±1.24	2.26±0.31*#	163.94±36.49	244.59±71.24*#
F	-	0.146	2.568	0.195	2.215	0.724	2.959	0.175	6.556
P	-	0.884	0.012	0.846	0.029	0.471	0.004	0.861	0.001

Note: Represents between the same groups compared to Pretherapy, \*P<0.05, the same below.

### 2.3 疼痛情况对比

三组患者治疗前VAS、MPQ评分对比无明显差异(P>0.05),治疗后均降低,且C组低于A组与B组(P<0.05),如表4所示。

### 2.4 腰椎功能对比

三组患者治疗前SFI评分、ODI指数对比无明显差异(P>0.05),治疗后三组患者SFI评分均升高,且C组高于A组与B组(P<0.05),ODI指数均降低,且C组低于A组与B组(P<

0.05),如表5所示。

## 3 讨论

腰椎间盘突出症以中青年为主要发生群体,一般发病年龄在25~55岁,且男性发病率高于女性群体<sup>[14]</sup>。腰椎间盘突出症会造成患者完全或部分丧失劳动能力,所以不仅会造成生理的痛苦,也为患者家庭带来很大负担。中医学认为腰椎间盘突出症属于“痹症”、“腰腿痛”、“腰痛”范畴,多由积劳过力、跌打

表 4 疼痛情况对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 分)  
Table 4 Comparison of pain ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , points)

Groups	n	VAS		MPQ	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Group A	35	6.57±1.36	4.68±1.63 <sup>a</sup>	7.34±1.83	5.63±1.31 <sup>a</sup>
Group B	35	6.67±1.02	4.75±1.23 <sup>a</sup>	7.25±1.95	5.60±1.86 <sup>a</sup>
Group C	32	6.52±1.95	3.35±1.10a*#	7.95±1.02	3.50±1.14a*#
F	-	0.373	2.063	0.747	6.457
P	-	0.711	0.003	0.459	0.001

表 5 腰椎功能对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 分)  
Table 5 Comparison of lumbar function ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , points)

Groups	n	SFI		ODI	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Group A	35	53.68±12.62	62.30±9.28 <sup>a</sup>	15.80±6.41	11.60±3.72 <sup>a</sup>
Group B	35	53.73±11.64	62.58±12.67 <sup>a</sup>	15.68±5.69	11.68±4.27 <sup>a</sup>
Group C	32	53.27±13.75	71.20±16.05*#	15.40±5.05	8.90±2.69*#
F	-	0.601	2.764	1.611	2.661
P	-	0.549	0.007	0.113	0.009

损伤导致气血运行补偿或血不归经,致使血与壅塞,静脉不通,形成腰椎间盘突出症<sup>[15]</sup>。所以,治疗此病需以化瘀除弊,疏经络为主。针灸与手法推拿通过对穴位和鸡肉吃鸡,促进痉挛传导,进一步改善局部循环<sup>[16]</sup>。

本研究结果表明,C组治疗总有效率高于A组和B组( $P<0.05$ ),但A组与B组对比无差异( $P>0.05$ )。提示采取针灸联合手法推拿治疗能够提升腰椎间盘突出症的治疗效果,与Deng R等<sup>[17]</sup>、郑皓云等<sup>[18]</sup>研究相符。Deng R等研究显示,采取针灸联合常规治疗能够改善腰椎间盘突出症患者的疼痛程度。这主要是因为,针灸对穴位产生的刺激能够进一步促进局部组织的新陈代谢,进而消除神经根炎性病变和水肿,缩小髓核,缓解疼痛,缓解髓核对硬膜囊和神经根所产生的压迫作用<sup>[19]</sup>。郑皓云等研究发现,采取手法推拿能够进一步提升腰椎间盘突出症的治疗效果。这主要是因为,采取特色的手法推拿方式能够通过外力作用对患者腰部肌肉和神经发挥松懈和活动作用,并通过被动活动促进腰椎血液循环,增强血供,进而改善患椎软组织的恢复能力<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究中通过针灸和手法推拿的联合应用两者相辅相成,进一步提升腰椎间盘突出症的临床疗效;三组患者治疗前TNF- $\alpha$ 、MMP-3、IL-1 $\beta$ 、 $\beta$ -EP对比无明显差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后均降低,且C组低于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ ), $\beta$ -EP水平升高,且C组高于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ )。当前临水上针对腰椎间盘突出症所导致腰腿疼痛的机理,主要有椎间盘自身免疫学说、化学性神经根炎学说以及机械压迫学说组成。多数学者认为神经根炎症也是导致患者腰痛的主要原因,因此治疗的关键在于如何消除患者神经根炎症水平<sup>[21,22]</sup>。据研究发现<sup>[23]</sup>,TNF- $\alpha$ 、MMP-3、IL-1 $\beta$ 水平与腰椎间盘突出症患者疼痛程度、炎症反应具有明显相关性,能够评价患者病情的严重程度。另外, $\beta$ -EP属于清冽阿片激动剂,多分布在肾上腺、垂体、

丘脑以及其他外周组织之中。 $\beta$ -EP属于对疼痛通路进行调节的一种异质性递质,能够抑制感觉传导的P物质释放,若 $\beta$ -EP分泌不足可造成患者出现痛觉过敏状态。而C组患者TNF- $\alpha$ 、MMP-3、IL-1 $\beta$ 低于A组和B组, $\beta$ -EP高于A组和B组,也证明了采取针灸联合手法推拿治疗能够改善患者炎症水平,减轻其疼痛程度;三组患者治疗前VAS、MPQ评分对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后均降低,且C组低于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ )。提示采取针灸联合手法推拿能够进一步减轻患者疼痛程度,与刘婷等<sup>[24]</sup>研究相似。刘婷等研究显示,针刺腰俞穴、环跳穴等穴位能够减轻腰椎间盘突出症患者的疼痛程度。这主要是因为,针灸腰俞穴之后能够缓解下肢痿痹,进而减轻要不疼痛程度<sup>[25]</sup>。而环跳穴作为足少阳胆经穴,可在改善下肢功能的基础上,加强下肢的气血运行,减轻疼痛程度。秩边穴水域足太阳膀胱颈常用的腧穴,能够消除水肿,化湿利水,进而改善要不疼痛情况。另外,对于腰椎间盘突出症患者对患椎水肿过程中应用手法推拿,能够通过对周围组织和患椎的松懈作用,进一步缓解患侧疼痛程度<sup>[26]</sup>。还能够通过手法推拿的外力作用,让患椎的上下相邻的两椎体间隙出现短暂增大,让突出的椎间盘承受压力减轻,促进其回纳,从根本上缓解患者的疼痛程度,进一步预防突出的椎间盘由于长期压迫而产生的坏死情况<sup>[27]</sup>;三组患者治疗前SFI评分、ODI指数对比无明显差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后三组患者SFI评分均升高,且C组高于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ ),ODI指数均降低,且C组低于A组与B组( $P<0.05$ )。提示,针灸联合手法推拿能够进一步改善患者腰椎功能,与倪璐等<sup>[28]</sup>研究具有一定差异。倪璐等研究发现,针灸联合手法推拿虽然能够改善患者腰椎功能,但是主要将联合治疗与常规推拿对比,并无分别对不同治疗方案进行细致的分析与对比。而本研究发现,针灸联合手法推拿更能够提升患者腰椎功能。这主要是因为,

通过有效的手法推拿能够增加椎间隙，改善神经根压迫，促进血液循环，进而改善患者突出物对神经根和脊髓所产生的压迫，改善患者腰椎活动情况<sup>[29]</sup>。而通过针灸科通经络、调阴阳、消炎止痛、改善痉挛、调节神经，从而产生益气活血、温阳通络的作用，进一步减轻患者疼痛感，改善患者腰椎功能<sup>[30]</sup>。

综上所述，针灸联合手法推拿比单一针灸与推拿更能够提升腰椎间盘突出症的治疗效果，同时降低机体炎症因子，提升β-内啡肽，减轻疼痛，进一步提升腰椎功能，值得临床应用推广。

### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Stevens S, Agten A, Timmermans A, et al. Unilateral changes of the multifidus in persons with lumbar disc herniation: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Spine J, 2020, 20(10): 1573-1585
- [2] Gadjradj PS, Harhangi BS, Amelink J, et al. Percutaneous Transforaminal Endoscopic Discectomy Versus Open Microdiscectomy for Lumbar Disc Herniation: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis[J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2021, 46(8): 538-549
- [3] Arts MP, Kuršumović A, Miller LE, et al. Comparison of treatments for lumbar disc herniation: Systematic review with network meta-analysis[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2019, 98(7): e14410
- [4] Mo Z, Li D, Zhang R, et al. Comparisons of the Effectiveness and Safety of Tuina, Acupuncture, Traction, and Chinese Herbs for Lumbar Disc Herniation: A Systematic Review and Network Meta-Analysis [J]. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med, 2019, 18(5): 6821310
- [5] Chen J, Luo Z, Liu M, et al. Thunder-fire moxibustion for lumbar disc herniation: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2022, 101(49): e32270
- [6] Miao Z, Tong Z, Ye J, et al. Tuina for lumbar disc herniation: A protocol for systematic review and meta analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2021, 100(1): e24203
- [7] 蒋鸣福. 腰椎间盘突出症防治指南[M]. 人民卫生出版社, 2000: 5-7
- [8] Zhang W, Liu H, Le X, et al. Acupuncture for postoperative pain of lumbar disc herniation: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2022, 101(49): e32016
- [9] Chen X, Sandhu HS, Vargas Castillo J, et al. The association between pain scores and disc height change following discectomy surgery in lumbar disc herniation patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Eur Spine J, 2021, 30(11): 3265-3277
- [10] 吕晨, 邹建玲, 沈淑华, 等. 视觉模拟量表和语言评价量表用于术后疼痛评估的比较[J]. 全科医学临床与教育, 2004, 2(4): 214-219
- [11] 陈千吉, 陈红, 张英, 等. 基于中国腰痛患者 Oswestry 功能障碍指数测量性能证据的 COSMIN 系统评价 [J]. 中国康复医学杂志, 2022, 37(1): 79-83
- [12] 伍少玲, 马超, 伍时玲, 等. 颈椎功能障碍指数量表的效度与信度研究[J]. 中国康复医学杂志, 2008, 23(7): 625-628
- [13] Basic Research and Transformation Society, Professional Committee of Spine and Spinal Cord, Chinese Association of Rehabilitation Medicine. [Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of lumbar disc herniation[J]. Chin J Surg, 2022, 60(5): 401-408
- [14] Lu HB, Wang LS, Li MQ, et al. The association between changes in multifidus muscle morphology and back pain scores following discectomy surgery for lumbar disc herniation: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Eur Spine J, 2022, 31(7): 1784-1794
- [15] Singh V, Malik M, Kaur J, et al. A systematic review and meta-analysis on the efficacy of physiotherapy intervention in management of lumbar prolapsed intervertebral disc [J]. Int J Health Sci (Qassim), 2021, 15(2): 49-57
- [16] Kim H, Kim KW, Chung WS. Integrative traditional Chinese medicine for lumbar disc herniation after surgery: A protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2021, 100(40): e27519
- [17] Deng R, Huang Z, Li X, et al. The effectiveness and safety of acupuncture in the treatment of lumbar disc herniation: Protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(12): e18930
- [18] 郑皓云, 祝永刚, 柳根哲, 等. 中医微调手法推拿对腰椎间盘突出症患者腰部核心稳定肌群功能的影响 [J]. 湖南中医药大学学报, 2022, 42(7): 1180-1184
- [19] Wang M, Zheng B, Wu C, et al. The efficacy and safety of fire needle for the treatment of lumbar disc herniation: A protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(50): e23751
- [20] Davis HL, Alabed S, Chico TJA. Effect of sports massage on performance and recovery: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. BMJ Open Sport Exerc Med, 2020, 6(1): e000614
- [21] Wang Y, Dai G, Jiang L, et al. The incidence of regression after the non-surgical treatment of symptomatic lumbar disc herniation: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. BMC Musculoskelet Disord, 2020, 21(1): 530
- [22] Djuric N, Lafeber GCM, Vleggeert-Lankamp CLA. The contradictory effect of macrophage-related cytokine expression in lumbar disc herniations: a systematic review [J]. Eur Spine J, 2020, 29 (7): 1649-1659
- [23] Guan Y, Wang S, Wang J, et al. Gene polymorphisms and expression levels of interleukin-6 and interleukin-10 in lumbar disc disease: a meta-analysis and immunohistochemical study[J]. J Orthop Surg Res, 2020, 15(1): 54
- [24] 刘婷, 付娟, 张莎. 通络益肾方联合针灸治疗腰椎间盘突出症对清除自由基能力分析[J]. 中华中医药学刊, 2021, 39(9): 66-69
- [25] Wang Y, Zhang H, Xia L, et al. Effectiveness and safety of moxibustion in treatment of lumbar disc herniation: a systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. J Tradit Chin Med, 2019, 39(5): 599-608
- [26] Kang Z, Xing H, Lin Q, et al. Effectiveness of therapeutic massage for improving motor symptoms in Parkinson's disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Front Neurol, 2022, 13(5): 915232
- [27] Lavazza C, Galli M, Abenavoli A, et al. Sham treatment effects in manual therapy trials on back pain patients: a systematic review and pairwise meta-analysis[J]. BMJ Open, 2021, 11(5): e045106
- [28] 倪璐, 蒋涛, 张闻东. 针灸推拿联合络藤合剂治疗腰椎间盘突出症急性期的临床观察[J]. 中国中医急症, 2021, 30(11): 1990-1992
- [29] 黄金星, 兰燕, 谭天林, 等. 推拿手法治疗腰椎间盘突出症椎间孔镜术后残余疼痛临床研究[J]. 四川中医, 2022, 40(5): 196-199
- [30] Yoon JY, Park YC, Kim SJ, et al. Thread-embedding acupuncture for lumbar herniated intervertebral disc: Protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2019, 98(45): e17847