

悬吊推拿运动技术对颈源性失眠患者睡眠及椎-基底动脉血流动力学的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨悬吊推拿运动技术治疗颈源性失眠的临床疗效及其对椎-基底动脉血流动力学的影响。**方法:**选取2021年1月—2022年1月于山东中医药大学第二附属医院收治的56例颈源性失眠患者,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,各28例。对照组选用传统推拿治疗,观察组选用悬吊推拿运动技术治疗,以上治疗均30 min/次,1次/d,5 d/周,共治疗4周。依据治疗前后的匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)评分差值制定疗效判定标准以评估临床疗效,并于治疗前后进行PSQI、Northwick Park 颈痛量表(NPQ)评分比较,检测左侧椎动脉(LVA)、右侧椎动脉(RVA)、基底动脉(BA)的平均血流速度(V_m)及收缩期峰值(V_s)变化,记录治疗期间不良反应发生情况。**结果:**治疗前2组PSQI总分及单项评分、NPQ评分,LVA、RVA及BA的V_m、V_s值相比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后观察组的总有效率为82.14%,明显高于对照组的50.00%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);2组PSQI总分及单项评分、NPQ评分均明显降低,且观察组治疗后上述评分均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$);治疗后,观察组PSQI各因子评分均降低($P<0.05$),对照组睡眠质量、睡眠障碍、日间功能障碍评分均降低($P<0.05$),且观察组睡眠质量、入睡时间、睡眠时间低于对照组($P<0.05$);2组治疗后LVA、RVA及BA的V_m均上升,且观察组治疗后上述指标均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$);2组治疗后LVA、RVA及BA的V_s均上升,且观察组治疗后的上述指标均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。2组在治疗期间均无明显不良反应。**结论:**悬吊推拿运动技术可有效改善颈源性失眠患者的睡眠质量,缓解失眠症状和颈部疼痛,调节患者椎-基底动脉血流动力学,值得临床推广应用。

关键词 颈源性失眠;悬吊推拿运动技术;椎-基底动脉血流动力学

颈源性失眠是临床常见的因颈椎病所致椎动脉压迫或交感神经刺激引起的一种睡眠障碍,常常出现疼痛、麻木、头晕、继发入睡困难和睡眠质量差等症状和体征,对患者的身心健康及生活质量造成严重影响^[1]。流行病学显示颈椎病后颈源性失眠的发病率约为40%~56%,且呈逐年上升趋势,发病

人群也趋于高学历化和年轻化,逐渐引起人们关注^[2-3]。现代医学对颈源性失眠多采用镇静、催眠类药物,但对颈椎病引起的长期疼痛、僵硬等症效果不佳,且长期使用药物也存在不可避免的毒副作用^[4]。本研究选用悬吊推拿运动技术治疗颈源性失眠,发现能有效改善患者的睡眠状况,结合治疗前

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后椎-基底动脉血流动力参数的变化提示该技术能有效缓解颈椎因素对椎动脉的压迫,改善椎-基底动脉供血,从而缓解失眠症状。现报道如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 病例选择标准

1.1.1 诊断标准

1.1.1.1 颈椎病诊断标准 参照中华医学会2007年发布的《临床诊疗指南:疼痛学分册》^[5]:①颈部疼痛不适、活动受限,颈椎两侧肌肉有明显压痛,可伴有心悸、耳鸣、恶心等;②颈部X线、CT或MRI相关检查提示颈椎曲度改变或骨质增生,或椎间盘病变、韧带钙化或骨化等。

1.1.1.2 失眠诊断标准 参照《CCMD-3中国精神障碍分类与诊断标准》^[6]:①主要表现为失眠,包括入睡困难,睡后眠浅易醒,醒后难以入睡,或梦多早醒,白天疲倦易困等不适感;②失眠引发的焦虑、烦躁或精神活动效率下降,引起显著的痛苦或社会功能受损;③至少每周发生3次,并至少持续1个月。

1.1.1.3 中医辨证分型 参照第7版《中医内科学》^[7]中的“不寐”。

1.1.2 纳入标准 ①符合上述诊断标准;②既往睡眠良好,失眠症继发于颈椎病之后;③年龄18~

60岁,性别不限;④匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI)量表评分>7分;⑤自愿签署知情同意书,配合治疗者。

1.1.3 排除标准 ①符合脊髓型颈椎病或颈椎椎管狭窄及其他颈部疾病者;②有精神性疾病以及严重心脑血管疾病不能配合者;③心理、药物、生活行为、精神疾病或全身性疾病等其他因素引起的失眠患者;④哺乳期或孕期女性患者;⑤未服用抗抑郁药物、安眠药物或停药至少2个月者。

1.2 一般资料

结合课题组前期试验结果,取双侧检验 $\alpha=0.05$, $\beta=0.10$,以PSQI量表评分差值作为评价指标,参照《循证中医药临床研究方法》中样本含量估算公式: $n=2[(u_{\alpha}+u_{\beta})^2\sigma^2]/\delta^2$,考虑10%的脱落率,计算出样本量为56例。选取2021年1月—2022年1月于山东中医药大学第二附属医院康复科收治的56例颈源性失眠患者,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,各28例,2组性别、年龄、病程及职业特点等资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。见表1。本研究已通过山东中医药大学第二附属医院伦理委员会审批通过(审批号:2021-009-01)。

表1 2组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

组别	例数	性别		年龄/($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	病程/($\bar{x}\pm s$,月)	职业特点	
		男	女			脑力劳动	体力劳动
对照组	28	13	15	45.61 $\pm$ 6.32	33.61 $\pm$ 12.13	15	13
观察组	28	14	14	46.11 $\pm$ 6.21	32.96 $\pm$ 12.08	13	15
χ^2/t 值		0.072		-0.298	0.199	0.286	
P 值		0.789		0.766	0.843	0.593	

2 方 法

2.1 治疗方法

2.1.1 对照组 参考“十三五”规划教材《推拿学》^[8]中“项痹”“不寐”的推拿手法,具体操作如下:①患者取仰卧位或坐位:医者触诊患者颈肩部的压痛点,施以点按、拨、揉手法约5 min,以揉法、拿法及搓法放松颈部和肩部,反复数次。继而指推印堂至神庭穴,再推揉至太阳穴,接着运百会穴,反复点按、指揉安眠、内关、神门穴。②患者取俯卧位:医者在患者脊柱两侧施以揉法放松,并根据患者辨证分型配合点按心俞、厥阴俞、脾俞、胃俞、肾俞等。每次治疗30 min,每日1次,每周5 d,共持续4周。

2.1.2 观察组 采用悬吊推拿运动技术治疗,以理筋为先、柔性正骨、科学运动治疗为原则。①选择合适悬吊体位:患者仰卧位,上身非弹力宽带悬吊患者枕部及双上肢处,于膝关节处放置一滚筒以放松腰部肌肉,通过调整升降床高度使患者处于放松的体位。②评估弱链接肌肉:医者嘱咐患者在正常呼吸过程中同时进行头颈部的左右旋转及侧屈,若出现因疼痛或关节受限而发生动作不对称或动作无法完成,则表明该动作肌群即为患者的弱链接肌群^[9]。③推拿治疗:在悬吊体位下,用手指或手掌鱼际以虚则补之、实则泻之为原则沿弱链接所属经络走行用点按法对风池、肩井、大椎及督脉穴位行

推拿治疗。频率10次/min,按推50次,操作5 min。于阿是穴或肌肉的起止点处做深入、较重的弹拨,每处操作约0.5 min,弹拨频率为20次/min,以患者耐受为度。④悬吊运动训练:训练将静态与动态运动、闭链与开链运动相结合,根据患者功能循序渐进地增加负荷和持续的时间。并针对弱链接测试结果对患者的颈部核心稳定肌群进行有针对性的姿势训练,患者于悬吊体位,开启震动器,频率约为30 Hz,患者颈部肌群的肌缩可以通过有节律性的颤动得到激活^[10]。嘱患者分别行颈左右侧屈、前屈、后屈和旋转至最大范围,并维持5 s;每个动作5次为1组,共5组,组间间隔30 s。待患者功能改善后,可在适当减少悬吊绳辅助的情况下令患者做主动开链运动,每组休息15~30 s。每次治疗30 min,每日1次,每周5 d,共持续4周。

2.2 评定方法

2.2.1 疗效判定标准 参考《中药新药临床研究指导原则》^[11]结合治疗后评分减分率进行疗效判定。

①显著有效:PSQI减分率 $\geq 75\%$;②显效: $75\% > \text{减分率} \geq 50\%$;③有效: $50\% > \text{减分率} \geq 25\%$;④无效:减分率 $< 25\%$ 。

PSQI减分率=(治疗前总分-治疗后总分)/治疗前总分 $\times 100\%$

2.2.2 观察指标 于2组治疗前后由2名医师采用单盲法进行下列评估。

2.2.2.1 PSQI量表评分 采用PSQI量表评分分别从入睡时间、睡眠质量、睡眠效率等7个方面评估受测者的睡眠质量情况,总分值范围为0~18分, > 7 分提示存在睡眠障碍,分数越低提示患者疾病改善情况越好^[12]。研究表明,PSQI量表评分判断患者的灵敏度和特异度分别为98.3%(Kappa=0.89, $P <$

0.01),具有较高的信度和效度^[13]。

2.2.2.2 Northwick Park 颈痛量表 采用Northwick Park 颈痛量表(Northwick Park Neck Pain Questionnaire,NPQ)分别从颈痛程度、颈痛对睡眠的影响、日常生活等方面评价患者的总体颈痛情况,颈痛程度与得分正相关^[14]。

2.2.2.3 椎-基底动脉血流动力学 采用JYQ-TCD-2000超声经颅多普勒血流分析仪检测左侧椎动脉(left vertebral artery,LVA)、右侧椎动脉(right vertebral artery,RVA)及基底动脉(basilar artery,BA)的平均血流速度(mean flow velocity,Vm)及收缩期峰值(peak systolic velocity,Vs)。

2.2.2.4 不良反应 进行一般体格检查(呼吸、心率、血压、脉搏)及实验室检查(血、尿常规、肝肾功能及心电图检查),记录治疗期间不良反应发生情况。

2.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 27.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以频数(n)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料若符合正态分布以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,组内比较采用配对样本 t 检验。若不符合正态分布,组内比较采用Wilcoxon秩和检验,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验;等级资料采用秩和检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

3 治疗结果

3.1 2组疗效比较

治疗后观察组的总有效率为82.14%,明显高于对照组的50.00%,差异有统计学意义($Z = 3.033$, $P < 0.05$),见表2。

表2 2组疗效比较($n, \%$)

Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy ($n, \%$)

组别	例数	显著有效	显效	有效	无效	总有效
对照组	28	2(7.14)	4(14.29)	8(28.57)	14(50.00)	14(50.00)
观察组	28	4(14.29)	14(50.00)	5(17.86)	5(17.86)	23(82.14)

3.2 2组治疗前后PSQI总分及单项评分比较

治疗前2组PSQI总分及单项评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后2组PSQI总分及单项

评分均降低,且观察组PSQI总分及单项评分低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表3和表4。

表3 2组治疗前后PSQI总分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of PSQI scores between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前后评分差值	t 值	P 值
对照组	28	13.64 $\pm$ 3.34	9.32 $\pm$ 3.43	4.32 $\pm$ 4.64	4.925	< 0.05
观察组	28	13.54 $\pm$ 3.50	6.68 $\pm$ 2.76	6.86 $\pm$ 4.49	8.073	< 0.05
t/Z 值		-0.117	-3.223	-2.059		
P 值		0.907	0.002	0.040		

表4 2组治疗前后PSQI各因子评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

分

Table 4 Comparison of PSQI scores by factors between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)									Scores
组别	例数	时间	睡眠质量	入睡时间	睡眠时间	睡眠效率	睡眠障碍	日间功能障碍	
对照组	28	治疗前	2.11±0.74	2.36±0.80	2.21±0.77	1.82±0.86	2.19±0.72	1.75±0.75	
		治疗后	1.82±0.61 ¹⁾	2.11±0.79	2.04±0.74	1.46±0.74	1.77±0.63 ¹⁾	1.27±0.63 ¹⁾	
观察组	28	治疗前	2.18±0.82	2.39±0.69	2.29±0.81	1.86±0.97	2.00±0.67	1.86±0.97	
		治疗后	1.29±0.81 ¹⁾²⁾	1.64±0.87 ¹⁾²⁾	1.64±0.62 ¹⁾²⁾	1.32±0.55 ¹⁾	1.79±0.63 ¹⁾	1.21±0.61 ¹⁾	

注:与治疗前比较,1) $P<0.05$;与对照组比较,2) $P<0.05$ 。Note: Compared with that before treatment, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, 2) $P<0.05$.

3.3 2组治疗前后NPQ评分比较

NPQ评分低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<$

治疗前2组NPQ评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后2组NPQ评分均降低,且观察组

0.05)。见表5。

表5 2组NPQ评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

分

Table 5 Comparison of NPQ scores between two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)							Scores
组别	例数	NPQ评分			t 值	P 值	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前后评分差值			
对照组	28	28.46±3.35	16.43±3.08	12.04±5.12	12.446	<0.05	
观察组	28	28.54±3.28	13.21±2.32	15.32±3.41	23.770	<0.05	
t 值		0.081	-4.410	2.827			
P 值		0.936	<0.001	0.007			

3.4 治疗前后LVA、RVA和BA的Vm比较

观察组治疗后的上述指标均高于对照组,差异均有

治疗后2组LVA、RVA及BA的Vm均上升,且

统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表6。表6 2组治疗前后LVA、RVA和BA的Vm比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

cm/s

Table 6 Comparison of Vm of LVA, RVA and BA between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)											cm/s
组别	例数	LVA			RVA			BA			
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前后评分差值	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前后评分差值	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前后评分差值	
对照组	28	21.68±3.65	30.43±4.06	-8.75±5.41	21.86±3.56	31.75±4.38	-9.89±4.92	23.11±4.18	30.50±3.88	-7.39±5.55	
观察组	28	21.36±3.43	35.25±4.12	-13.89±4.98	22.21±3.74	35.71±4.78	-13.50±5.99	22.71±4.22	34.86±3.85	-12.14±6.41	
t/Z 值		-0.339	4.414	-3.467	0.371	3.235	-1.951	-0.350	4.224	-2.965	
P 值		0.736	<0.05	0.001	0.712	0.002	0.051	0.727	<0.05	0.005	

3.5 2组治疗前后LVA、RVA和BA的Vs比较

察组治疗后的上述指标均高于对照组,差异均有统

治疗后2组LVA、RVA和BA的Vs均上升,且观

计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表7。表7 2组治疗前后LVA、RVA和BA的Vs比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

cm/s

Table 7 Comparison of Vs of LVA, RVA and BA between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)											cm/s
组别	例数	LVA			RVA			BA			
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前后评分差值	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前后评分差值	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前后评分差值	
对照组	28	37.14±6.42	43.82±6.79	-6.68±8.83	38.21±7.45	43.32±6.31	-5.11±10.43	40.43±6.95	46.21±6.47	-5.79±10.56	
观察组	28	37.75±6.56	49.86±6.81	-12.11±9.45	38.32±7.63	49.86±6.56	-11.54±10.02	40.54±7.22	56.75±6.67	-16.21±10.57	
t/Z 值		0.350	3.321	-2.050	0.053	3.799	-2.352	0.057	6.001	-3.692	
P 值		0.728	0.002	0.040	0.098	<0.001	0.022	0.955	<0.001	0.001	

3.6 不良反应

2组在治疗期间均无明显不良反应,一般体格检查(呼吸、心率、血压、脉搏)及实验室检查(血常规、尿常规、肝肾功能及心电图检查)均未见异常。

4 讨论

近10年来颈源性失眠的研究正处于快速发展期,但对现阶段其发病原因、发病机制仍未有统一论。目前研究表明,颈源性失眠多因颈椎病出现后,对椎动脉和交感神经的刺激和压迫导致血管痉挛、血管腔狭窄及椎-基底动脉供血不足,从而导致中枢系统的觉醒-睡眠功能出现障碍,引起失眠^[15]。中医学没有与其对应的特定病名,将其归为“不寐”“不得卧”等范畴,认为此疾病是因头颈部经脉不通,气血不能上荣清窍,或因颈项部受湿邪风寒侵入或劳损跌仆造成颈部经脉闭阻,气血运行不畅,阴阳失调所致^[16-17]。故本研究认为,颈源性失眠的治疗关键是缓解颈项部肌肉的收缩与痉挛,调整椎体及颈部软组织结构的不良状态,消除由颈椎因素改变对周围神经和椎动脉的压迫和刺激,改善椎-基底动脉的供血状况,从而改善睡眠。

悬吊推拿运动技术是在中医学理论经络学说、现代生物力学筋膜学说和神经发育学理论基础上,借助悬吊训练系统,将中医推拿手法和悬吊运动训练结合形成的一种中西医结合康复技术。在悬吊状态下颈部的重力因素影响减小,盔甲负性抵抗解除。同时给予推拿手法对颈部循行的经络、筋经进行干预,其机械作用力可最大限度地渗透到经络、经筋,达到舒经活血、通络止痛的目的。推拿放松后在悬吊状态下加以运动训练,可有效募集激活躯体的核心肌肉,并使松弛肌肉的收缩能力提高,改善颈部肌肉活化,从而促进紧张肌肉的放松和软组织的血液循环,由此增强肌肉耐力^[18],同时能够加强有稳定颈椎功能的主动亚系及神经控制亚系,有效改善颈椎生物力学的失衡状态,提高颈椎结构的稳定性^[19],使患者的本体感觉及其对运动控制的能力增强^[20],减轻因颈椎生物力学的失衡状态对椎动脉的压迫,改善椎-基底动脉供血情况。

4.1 悬吊推拿运动技术改善失眠状态

本研究结果显示,与治疗前相比,2组PSQI总分及单项评分、NPQ评分均明显降低,这提示2组治疗后失眠状态均有明显改善。与对照组比较,观察组治疗后PSQI总分及单项评分、NPQ评分明显更低,

这提示悬吊推拿运动技术能在相同康复时间内加快患者失眠障碍的恢复。这可能与以下机制有关:

①患者处于悬吊状态下,重力影响因素基本消除,在此基础上给予推拿弹拨,其机械作用力可最大限度地深入组织,提高疏经通络、行气止痛的效果,从而缓解睡眠障碍。②通过悬吊运动训练能够改善患者颈部生物力学的失衡状态,减轻对椎-基底动脉的压迫,改善患者的睡眠状态。

4.2 悬吊推拿运动技术改善椎-基底动脉供血

悬吊推拿运动技术作用于颈部经络诸穴,可起到通络止痛、调节气血的作用。本研究选穴为循行经过颈部的风池、肩井、大椎等足少阳胆经及督脉穴位。风池穴作为手足少阳与阳维脉的交会穴位,浅层分布有枕神经、枕动脉,深层分布有椎动脉,弹拨可调理头部气血,调节动脉系统肾上腺素与胆碱能神经纤维,调节脑血管的收缩和舒张,从而使椎-基底动脉血流速度增加。肩井为胆经、三焦经、阳维脉三经之交会穴,可舒筋活络、祛风止痛,弹拨肩井可缓解枕下肌群肌肉痉挛、粘连,促进局部炎症物质吸收,帮助恢复颈椎生物力学平衡,纠正颈部椎体及软组织的不良状态,缓解椎动脉血流受阻的情况,改善椎-基底动脉供血,恢复头颈肩部气血的正常运行。大椎为“三阳督脉之会”,弹拨大椎穴可温经通络、散瘀止痛。督脉为阳脉之海,总督一身之阳气,弹拨能够调节脏腑功能,改善气血运行,通经活络止痛,同时还具有调节神经系统与经络系统的生理功能的作用。

经颅多普勒超声是检测椎-基底动脉血供情况的重要手段之一,研究显示多数颈源性失眠患者会伴随椎-基底动脉血流速度减慢^[21]。本研究结果显示,2组治疗后LVA、RVA、BA的Vm、Vs指标水平均有所上升,但观察组的上述指标水平更优,提示采用悬吊推拿运动技术更有利于增加血流量,改善微循环,从而促进疾病康复。

综上所述,采用悬吊推拿运动技术治疗颈源性失眠患者效果显著,治疗安全性较高,且可改善患者的椎-基底动脉血流动力学,对治疗颈源性失眠具有积极的意义,值得临床推广和使用。但由于床位周转率与转诊率高,且电话随访的可信性及应答率低,所以并未对患者进行随访,无法评估长期疗效。今后还需要进一步进行大样本、多中心的临床试验,以验证结果的重复性及远期疗效,为悬吊推拿运动技术干预颈源性失眠提供更多循证。

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Effect of Suspension Massage Exercise Technique on Cervicogenic Insomnia and Vertebrobasilar Artery Hemodynamics

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of suspension massage exercise technique for cervicogenic insomnia and its effect on vertebrobasilar artery hemodynamics. **Methods:** A total of fifty-six patients with cervicogenic insomnia admitted to the Second Affiliated Hospital of Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine from January 2021 to January 2022 were selected and randomly divided into 28 cases each in observation group and control group using the random number table method. The control group was treated with traditional massage therapy, and the observation group was treated with suspension massage exercise technique, and all the above treatments were 30 min/session, 1 time/day, 5 day/week, for a total of 4 weeks. The clinical efficacy was evaluated by the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) scores before and after treatment, and the PSQI and Northwick Park Neck Pain Questionnaire (NPQ) scores were compared before and after treatment. Left vertebral artery (LVA), right vertebral artery (RVA) and basilar artery (BA), and the change of mean blood velocity (Vm) and peak systolic velocity (Vs), and the occurrence of adverse effects during treatment were recorded. **Results:** Before treatment, there were no statistically significant differences in PSQI scores, NPQ scores, Vm and Vs values of LVA, RVA and BA between the two groups ($P>0.05$). After treatment, total effective rate of the observation group was 82.14%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (50.00%), and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). After treatment, PSQI and NPQ scores were significantly lower in both groups, and the above scores in the observation group were lower than those in the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.01$); after treatment, the scores of each factor of PSQI of the observation group were reduced ($P<0.05$), and the scores of sleepiness of the control group were reduced ($P<0.05$). and the scores of sleep quality, sleep disorder, and daytime dysfunction in the control group decreased ($P<0.05$), and the sleep quality, sleep onset, and sleep duration in the observation group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$); The Vm values of LVA, RVA and BA increased in both groups after treatment, and the above indexes in the observation group were higher than those in the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There were no significant adverse reactions during the treatment period in either group. **Conclusion:** Suspension massage exercise technique can effectively improve the sleep quality of patients with cervicogenic insomnia, relieve insomnia symptoms and neck pain, and regulate the hemodynamics of patients' vertebrobasilar artery, which is worthy of clinical promotion and application.

KEY WORDS cervicogenic insomnia; suspension massage exercise technique; vertebrobasilar artery hemodynamics

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Analysis of Gait and Foot Pressure in Patients with Bilateral Knee Osteoarthritis of Different Severity

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the gait characteristics of patients with bilateral knee osteoarthritis (KOA) of different severity and to investigate the differences in the peak pressure points in different subdivisions of foot to provide a basis for the clinical diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of KOA. **Methods:** A total of 64 patients with bilateral KOA admitted to the Department of Bone and Joint Surgery, Department of Rheumatology and Immunology, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, and Department of Spine and Trauma Surgery of the First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University from August 2020 to February 2021 were selected, based on the K-L classification criteria of imaging, and 50 cases who met the criteria were divided into mild group and moderate-severe group, of which 26 cases with grades I and II were enrolled in the mild group, and 24 cases with grades III and IV were enrolled in the moderate-severe group. The gait spatiotemporal parameters and peak plantar pressure points of the two groups were detected using the gait and balance function training assessment system and intelligent rehabilitation shoes, respectively. The gait spatiotemporal parameters included stride time, stride duration, stride length, single support phase time, double support phase time, stance phase time, swing phase time, single support phase percentage, double support phase percentage, stride speed, stride frequency, stride width and stride direction angle. The peak plantar pressure points included the toe area, metatarsal area, medial area, lateral area, medial heel area and lateral heel area. **Results:** Among the spatiotemporal parameters of gait measured in both groups, stride length, stride speed, stride frequency, single support phase time, single support phase percentage, and swing phase time in the moderate-severe group were smaller than those in the mild group ($P<0.05$), while stride time, stride width, double support phase time, and double support phase percentage in the moderate-severe group were larger than those in the mild group ($P<0.05$). In the peak pressure points, the peak metatarsal 2 pressure point in the moderate-severe group was smaller than that in the mild group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The gait and plantar pressure characteristics of patients with different severity of KOA differed. As the severity of KOA increased, the patient's gait is characterized by slower walking speed, reduced stride length, longer standing time, shorter single-foot stance time, and outward shift of foot pressure. Gait assessment of patients with KOA can be used clinically to quickly determine the severity of disease and to analyze the biomechanical changes in patients, providing a theoretical basis for rehabilitation treatment.

KEY WORDS knee osteoarthritis; gait analysis; plantar pressure; biomechanics; rehabilitation assessment

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