

核心稳定性训练联合全方位密集型运动训练应用于痉挛型脑瘫儿童的研究

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收稿日期:2022-08-18;接受日期:2022-11-30

基金项目:2018年河北省政府资助专科能力建设和专科带头人培养项目

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1329.2023.01008

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



摘要 **目的:**探讨核心稳定性训练联合全方位密集型运动训练应用于痉挛型脑瘫儿童的康复疗效。**方法:**采用分层随机法将2018年9月—2020年8月河北省儿童医院就诊144例痉挛型脑瘫患儿按照1:1:1实验原则分为核心稳定组、密集运动组、联合组,每组48例,分别给予核心稳定性训练、全方位密集型运动训练、核心稳定性训练+全方位密集型运动训练,3组均连续干预6个月。统计比较3组临床疗效及干预前、干预3个月、6个月步行参数(步长、步宽、步速)、躯干控制能力、粗大运动评定量表(GMF6)评分、改良Ashworth痉挛量表(MAS)评分和功能独立性评定量表(WeeFIM)评分。**结果:**联合组的总有效率分别高于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组步长分别高于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$),且密集运动组步长高于核心稳定组($P<0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组步宽分别低于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$),且密集运动组步宽低于核心稳定组($P<0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组前后方向平均运动速度、左右方向平均运动速度、运动长度及WeeFIM评分均分别高于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$),且核心稳定组高于密集运动组($P<0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组粗大运动D区、E区评分分别高于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组MAS评分分别低于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$),且密集运动组MAS评分低于核心稳定组($P<0.05$);3组不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**全方位密集型运动训练联合核心稳定性训练可应用于痉挛型脑瘫患儿,能进一步提高患儿步行功能、躯干控制能力及运动功能,缓解痉挛状态。

关键词 痉挛型脑瘫;核心稳定性训练;全方位密集型运动训练;步行参数;躯干控制能力;痉挛程度;功能独立性

脑瘫是以姿势异常、运动障碍为临床表现的病理特征,多因脑损伤和发育缺陷所致^[1-2]。痉挛型脑瘫为临床常见脑瘫类型,占全部脑瘫疾病患儿总数的60%以上,若未及时予以有效干预,随着肌张力增高,对四肢、躯干活动功能造成严重困扰^[3-4]。核心稳定性训练兼顾表层运动肌、深层稳定肌的力量训练,以强化深层肌力、增加核心区稳定性为目

标^[5]。全方位密集型运动训练为新型脑瘫训练类型,主要为相关感知神经输入介导运动模式及姿势控制,并要求达到密集运动量,全方位迎合锻炼需求,以获得良好康复效果^[6]。本研究尝试将二者联合应用于痉挛型脑瘫儿童中,从康复疗效、步行参数、躯干控制能力、痉挛程度等方面入手,探讨其临床应用价值。具体分析如下。

引用格式:王静,岳玲,王泽熙,等.核心稳定性训练联合全方位密集型运动训练应用于痉挛型脑瘫儿童的研究[J].康复学报,2023,33(1):57-64.

WANG J, YUE L, WANG Z X, et al. Rehabilitation efficacy of core stability training combined with all-round intensive exercise training on children with spastic cerebral palsy [J]. Rehabil Med, 2023, 33(1): 57-64.

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1329.2023.01008

1 临床资料

1.1 病例选择标准

1.1.1 纳入标准 ①符合《中国脑性瘫痪康复指南(2015):第一部分》中痉挛型脑瘫相关诊断^[7];②年龄2~5岁;经头颅彩超、CT和MRI等影像学检查提示脑损伤或发育异常;③监护人签署知情同意书;④患儿均具备步行功能。

1.1.2 排除标准 ①严重癫痫、精神类疾病,哭闹严重或智力水平严重低下无法配合训练者;②急性进行性或遗传性疾病导致姿势异常;③曾接受肉毒素注射、肌肉松解及矫形手术者;④伴严重先天性心肺疾病者;⑤合并进行性肌萎缩症患者;⑥干预

前1个月内服用降低肌张力药物者;⑦依从性较差。

1.2 一般资料

采用分层随机法将2018年9月—2020年8月河北省儿童医院144例痉挛型脑瘫患儿按照1:1:1实验原则分为核心稳定组、密集运动组、联合组,每组48例。3组患儿年龄、身高、体质量、性别、肢体受累部位、粗大运动功能分级系统(Gross Motor Function Classification System, GMFCS)均衡可比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。本研究经河北省儿童医院伦理委员会审核批准(审批号:CK-2018002),无脱落病例。

表1 3组一般资料比较[($\bar{x}\pm s$)/n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of general information in three groups [($\bar{x}\pm s$)/n(%)]

组别	例数	年龄/岁	身高/cm	体质量/kg	性别		肢体受累部位			GMFCS		
					男	女	双瘫	偏瘫	四肢瘫	Ⅱ级	Ⅲ级	Ⅳ级
核心稳定组	48	3.48±0.65	88.79±9.26	18.49±2.15	26 (54.17)	22 (45.83)	18 (37.50)	10 (20.83)	20 (41.67)	22 (45.83)	16 (33.33)	10 (20.83)
密集运动组	48	3.59±0.58	89.29±8.96	18.65±2.06	20 (41.67)	28 (58.33)	16 (33.33)	13 (27.08)	19 (39.58)	24 (50.00)	15 (31.25)	9 (18.75)
联合组	48	3.62±0.61	87.61±9.62	18.73±2.21	22 (45.83)	26 (54.17)	15 (31.25)	9 (18.75)	24 (50.00)	20 (41.67)	19 (39.58)	9 (18.75)
$F/\chi^2/u$ 值		0.692	0.414	0.165	1.167		0.705			0.337		
P 值		0.502	0.662	0.855	0.761		0.872			0.953		

2 方法

2.1 治疗方法

2.1.1 核心稳定组 进行核心稳定性训练,①徒手训练:俯卧式(手撑、肘撑)训练等长转体等。②器械训练:借助滚筒、平衡板、弹跳床等进行仰卧训练(上肢带动躯干、躯干旋转伴屈伸上肢)、俯卧训练(肘支撑、屈膝肘支撑)。③瑞士球训练:第1步,患儿坐于球上,双手扶骨盆两侧,患儿保持躯干直稳,前后或左右瑞士球,进行腰部功能训练;第2步,患儿屈膝屈腿双足放于球上,臀部与球保持距离,双手平放两侧,以躯干力量将臀部抬高,伸展髋关节,维持球稳定,确保膝关节伸直与躯干呈直线。时间30 min,1次/d,每周5次。

2.1.2 密集运动组 给予全方位密集型运动训练,包含动态矫正衣和动态运动器材2个方面,根据患儿需求,以下方法选择3项进行训练:①儿童仰卧,双臂于胸前交叉环抱,于双膝关节下方放置硬性悬吊带,进行抬臀、伸髋、伸膝运动。②于网格上悬挂弹力绳(4根),患儿立于平衡板上左右摆动,弹力绳

辅助下寻找重心并保持平衡。③俯卧位,于脚踝处放置悬吊带,患儿以上肢支撑身体,使肩、臀及脚踝处于同一平面。④于悬吊带中放置踏板,患儿上肢握住悬吊绳,下肢一侧踩踏板,另一侧向上蹬,双下肢交替进行。⑤于硬性悬吊带上放置多功能平行棒,患儿站立双手分别握住平行棒两端,康复治疗师站立于患儿前方,缓慢推拉平行棒,帮助其完成躯干旋转及重心转移。⑥使用全方位密集型运动系统的跟踪轨道,训练患儿行走及姿势转换。30 min/次,5次/周。

2.1.3 联合组 予以全方位密集型运动训练联合核心稳定性训练具体方法同上。

3组均干预6个月。

2.2 观察指标

分别于干预前、干预3个月、6个月评估患儿步行参数(步长、步宽、步速)、躯干控制能力、粗大运动评定量表(Gross Motor Function Measure, GMFM)、改良 Ashworth 痉挛量表(modified Ashworth scale, MAS)、功能独立性评定量表(Wee-Functional Inde-

pendence Measure, WeeFIM)。

2.2.1 步行参数 采用足印分析法测量,自制长6 m、宽1 m步道(由下至上依次为:塑料布、薄棉垫、墨汁、白纸),步道两端(0.5 m)画横线为起始、结束点。患儿目视前方,自然步行,至少6个足印;专业人员测量与分析足印。步速:5 m距离平均步行速度;步宽:足印纵轴线(上1/3处、中点、下1/3处)各测1次,计算均值;步长:左侧、右侧各取3个,计算均值。

2.2.2 躯干控制能力 采用TecnoBody公司提供平衡训练仪(PK254P型)测试坐姿稳定性,患儿坐于平衡板上,放松身体,平视前方标记物,避免患儿前方视野内移动的物体干扰,测试30 s,结束后取测试平均运动速度(前后方向、左右方向)及运动长度。

2.2.3 粗大运动 以GMFM进行评估,E区为走、跑、跳功能区(24个项目),D区为站立功能区(13个项目),0分代表无动作,1分代表动作完成<10%,2分为10%≤动作完成≤90%,3分代表动作完成>90%,得分与粗大运动能力呈正相关^[8]。

2.2.4 痉挛程度 以MAS进行评价,0、I、I⁺、II、III、IV级分别量化为0、1、2、3、4、5分进行积分比较^[9]。

2.2.5 WeeFIM评分 根据患儿完成项目质量进行

评分,126分为完全独立,108~125分为基本独立,90~107分为有条件的独立或极轻度依赖,72~89分为轻度依赖,54~71分为中度依赖,36~53分为重度依赖,19~35分为极重度依赖,18分为完全依赖^[10]。

2.3 疗效判定标准

① 显效:症状和体征基本消失,GMFM评分提高>70%;② 有效:症状和体征较干预前减轻,50%≤GMFM评分提高≤70%;③ 无效:症状和体征未改善或病情恶化,GMFM评分改善幅度<50%。显效、有效计入总有效率^[11]。

2.4 统计学方法

以SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布者采用($\bar{x}\pm s$)描述,多组间以单因素方差进行分析,组间两两比较以不同时间点、组间交互作用下指标比较采用 χ^2 检验。疗效等级属等级资料,采用非参数秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

3 治疗结果

3.1 3组疗效比较

见表2。

表2 3组疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of therapeutic effects in three groups [n(%)]

组别	例数	无效	有效	显效	总有效
核心稳定组	48	21(43.75)	17(35.42)	10(20.83)	27(56.25) ¹⁾
密集运动组	48	20(41.67)	15(31.25)	13(27.08)	28(58.33) ¹⁾
联合组	48	9(18.75)	21(43.75)	18(37.50)	39(81.25)
Z/ χ^2 值			6.701		8.149
P值			0.032		0.017

注:与联合组比较,1) $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with the combined group, 1) $P<0.05$.

3.2 3组步行参数比较

干预前3组步长、步宽、步速比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组步长分别高于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$),且密集运动组步长高于核心稳定组($P<0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组步宽分别低于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$),且密集运动组步宽低于核心稳定组($P<0.05$);干预3、6个月3组步速比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表3。

3.3 3组躯干控制能力比较

干预前3组平均运动速度(前后方向、左右方向)、运动长度比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);

干预3、6个月联合组平均运动速度(前后方向、左右方向)、运动长度均分别高于核心稳定组和密集运动组,且核心稳定组高于密集运动组($P<0.05$)。见表4。

3.4 3组粗大运动比较

干预前3组D区、E区评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组粗大运动D区、E区评分均分别高于核心稳定组和密集运动组($P<0.05$);核心稳定组粗大运动D区、E区评分与密集运动组比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表5。

表3 3组步行参数比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of walking parameters in three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	步长/cm					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	14.08±4.15	15.57±2.62 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	17.09±2.60 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	15.356/	8.765/	10.339/
密集运动组	48	14.38±3.79	16.63±2.88 ¹⁾²⁾	18.15±2.21 ¹⁾²⁾	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
联合组	48	14.62±4.08	17.99±2.78 ¹⁾	19.36±2.15 ¹⁾			
组别	例数	步宽/cm					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	14.98±1.12	14.50±0.79 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	13.87±0.74 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	21.448/	11.268/	17.357/
密集运动组	48	15.09±1.10	14.11±0.75 ¹⁾²⁾	13.42±0.68 ¹⁾²⁾	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
联合组	48	15.12±1.06	13.70±0.85 ¹⁾	13.01±0.71 ¹⁾			
组别	例数	步速/(m/s)					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	0.52±0.08	0.55±0.09	0.57±0.15			
密集运动组	48	0.54±0.08	0.56±0.10	0.58±0.16	0.783/0.459	0.872/0.384	0.629/0.638
联合组	48	0.53±0.10	0.58±0.13	0.60±0.18			

注:与干预前比较,1) $P<0.05$;与联合组比较,2) $P<0.05$;与密集运动组比较,3) $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared to pre-intervention, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the combined group, 2) $P<0.05$; compared to the intensive exercise group, 3) $P<0.05$.

表4 3组躯干控制能力比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of trunk control ability in three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	前后方向平均运动速度/(mm/s)					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	1.91±0.51	2.86±0.89 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	4.85±1.26 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	25.932/	19.846/	15.477/
密集运动组	48	1.85±0.55	2.40±0.86 ¹⁾²⁾	4.19±0.98 ¹⁾²⁾	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
联合组	48	1.89±0.49	3.39±0.92 ¹⁾	5.62±1.15 ¹⁾			
组别	例数	左右方向平均运动速度/(mm/s)					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	1.82±0.49	2.78±0.72 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	3.77±1.15 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	26.778/	13.923/	17.057/
密集运动组	48	1.83±0.53	2.41±0.69 ¹⁾²⁾	3.05±1.06 ¹⁾²⁾	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
联合组	48	1.79±0.51	3.06±0.65 ¹⁾	4.48±1.02 ¹⁾			
组别	例数	运动长度/mm					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	73.59±9.10	94.30±16.26 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	125.12±17.36 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	23.486/	16.025/	17.111/
密集运动组	48	72.12±9.26	86.02±13.68 ¹⁾²⁾	110.86±17.03 ¹⁾²⁾	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
联合组	48	75.68±8.55	100.68±15.55 ¹⁾	132.65±18.32 ¹⁾			

注:与干预前比较,1) $P<0.05$;与联合组比较,2) $P<0.05$;与密集运动组比较,3) $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared to pre-intervention, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the combined group, 2) $P<0.05$; compared with the intensive exercise group, 3) $P<0.05$.

表5 3组粗大运动比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 5 Comparison of gross motor activity in three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

分
Scores

组别	例数	D区					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	17.86±3.31	21.98±3.15 ¹⁾²⁾	24.89±3.61 ¹⁾²⁾	19.116/ <0.001	14.303/ <0.001	12.119/ <0.001
密集运动组	48	18.30±3.09	22.16±3.48 ¹⁾²⁾	25.66±3.47 ¹⁾²⁾			
联合组	48	18.15±3.12	25.22±3.65 ¹⁾	28.78±3.29 ¹⁾			

组别	例数	E区					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	30.77±3.89	39.62±6.28 ¹⁾²⁾	43.89±7.10 ¹⁾²⁾	8.439/ <0.001	7.551/ <0.001	6.889/ <0.001
密集运动组	48	32.01±3.77	41.06±6.37 ¹⁾²⁾	44.20±6.68 ¹⁾²⁾			
联合组	48	31.15±4.06	43.65±6.12 ¹⁾	48.15±7.79 ¹⁾			

注:与干预前比较,1) $P<0.05$;与联合组比较,2) $P<0.05$ 。Note: Compared to pre-intervention, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the combined group, 2) $P<0.05$.

3.5 3组MAS、WeeFIM评分比较

干预前3组MAS和WeeFIM评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);干预3、6个月联合组MAS评分分别低于核心稳定组和密集运动组,WeeFIM评

分分别高于核心稳定组和密集运动组,且核心稳定组MAS、WeeFIM评分均高于密集运动组($P<0.05$)。见表6。

表6 3组MAS和WeeFIM评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 6 Comparison of MAS and WeeFIM scores in three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

分
Scores

组别	例数	MAS					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	2.97±1.02	2.61±0.58 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	2.29±0.51 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	23.774/ <0.001	18.392/ <0.001	15.336/ <0.001
密集运动组	48	2.95±1.04	2.37±0.55 ¹⁾²⁾	1.87±0.59 ¹⁾²⁾			
联合组	48	3.04±0.98	2.08±0.62 ¹⁾	1.52±0.62 ¹⁾			

组别	例数	WeeFIM					
		干预前	干预3个月	干预6个月	$F_{(时间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间)}/P$ 值	$F_{(组间\times时间)}/P$ 值
核心稳定组	48	50.16±5.03	59.12±6.22 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	64.18±7.84 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	19.255/ <0.001	13.757/ <0.001	16.252/ <0.001
密集运动组	48	50.98±5.79	55.38±6.60 ¹⁾²⁾	59.50±8.91 ¹⁾²⁾			
联合组	48	52.79±5.68	63.15±6.12 ¹⁾	68.82±7.03 ¹⁾			

注:与干预前比较,1) $P<0.05$;与联合组比较,2) $P<0.05$;与密集运动组比较,3) $P<0.05$ 。Note: Compared to pre-intervention, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the combined group, 2) $P<0.05$; compared with the intensive exercise group, 3) $P<0.05$.

3.6 不良反应

核心稳定组治疗过程中无不良反应发生;密集运动组发生1例恶心,可能与运动激烈有关,休息后恢复,发生率为2.08%;联合组1例出现恶心呕吐情况,发生率为2.08%,3组经确切概率法检验,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

4 讨论

4.1 核心稳定性训练运用于痉挛性脑瘫患儿的优势

脑瘫的发病率为1%~5%,主要表现为运动障

碍和姿势异常,而运动障碍和姿势异常在脑瘫患儿四肢中表现最为充分、直观,因此常规康复训练多以肢体肌张力训练纠正异常姿势,而核心肌群训练却未引起重视^[12-13]。既往研究显示,若机体核心稳定性不强,可导致无法有效地输出力量至四肢,进而影响儿童功能独立性^[14]。本研究将核心稳定性训练应用于痉挛型脑瘫儿童,数据显示,48例痉挛型脑瘫患儿经核心稳定性训练干预3、6个月后平均运动速度(前后方向、左右方向)、运动长度及WeeFIM评分均得到显著改善,说明核心稳定性训练有助于增强躯干控制能力,促进患儿独立自理。通过指导

患儿开展不借助任何器械的单人练习,以及借助各种辅助器械的悬吊训练和瑞士球训练等,为其训练提供一个不稳定支持面,促使深层稳定肌、躯干表层运动肌全面参与平衡与协调的调节中,强调机体不稳定情况下诱发运动神经,进而提高核心肌群力量及稳定性,确保躯干处于稳定状态的基础上,提高四肢肌肉发力协调性,以达到力量产生、传递、控制最佳化,进而增强患儿躯干控制能力及独立生活能力^[15]。刘启雄等^[16]研究也指出,核心稳定训练用于早期痉挛型脑瘫患儿康复训练能提高其躯干控制能力,本研究结果与其一致。

4.2 全方位密集型运动运用于痉挛性脑瘫患儿训练的优势

全方位运动训练适用于脑瘫、运动功能失调、肌力不足或运动发育迟缓等神经肌肉障碍患儿^[17]。以主动干预早期激发神经网络,有助于建立运动控制功能区,解决中枢神经异常造成的力量支配异常及异常姿势产生。本研究结果显示,全方位密集型运动训练干预3、6个月后步长均增加、步宽均减小,MAS评分显著降低,说明此系统在短期内能有效提高患儿步行能力,改善肢体痉挛。分析原因如下:① 躯体感觉主要来自肌腱、肌肉及关节等处的信号接受器,全方位密集运动训练是本体感觉输入的运动治疗工具。治疗矫正原则为促进主动肌肉骨骼系统稳定,桶状包裹核心部位,促发患儿局部肌肉及肌群活化与拮抗,增强各肌群间协调性,改善肢体运动协调性和平衡性^[18]。② 脑瘫患儿运动、姿势、肌张力感觉信号异常输入,而持续性异常信号传递能导致异常姿势及运动模式愈发显著^[19]。全方位密集运动训练开展的正常姿势维持、转换等训练方式,可使患儿体验正常运动感觉及姿势,有助于患儿缓解肢体痉挛状态,帮助患儿重建步行等正常运动模式。

4.3 核心稳定性训练联合全方位密集型运动训练康复效果

核心稳定训练是脑瘫患儿治疗的难题,但训练过程中存在患儿训练要求不理解、配合度不高及能力不足等现象,难以达到理想目标。全方位密集运动训练以全方位动态训练器材,参照生理训练原则,整合训练方法和诱发技巧,根据患儿情况制定的密集运动训练计划^[20]。为提高痉挛型脑瘫儿童康复治疗效果,本研究尝试将二者联合应用于CP患儿,发现与单一训练模式相比,联合训练可提高患儿康复疗效,有利于其粗大运动功能、步行功能、躯

干控制能力提升,减轻肌痉挛,提高脑瘫患儿功能独立性。可能与核心稳定性训练联合全方位密集型运动训练具有协同增效作用有关,无论患儿配合程度如何,均可根据患儿情况选择设定的仪器结合运动游戏,多方位、多靶点,从多个机制改善患儿运动障碍,使治疗效果明显提高。

全方位运动训练在短期内能有效提高痉挛型脑瘫患儿步行能力,改善肢体痉挛,而核心稳定性训练有助于增强痉挛型脑瘫患儿躯干控制能力,促进患儿独立自理,联合应用可发挥协同作用,进一步提高患儿步行功能、躯干控制能力及运动功能,缓解痉挛状态。但本研究受单中心研究影响,例数有限,未探讨对不同类型的应用效果,有待多中心研究设计进一步研究。

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Rehabilitation Efficacy of Core Stability Training Combined with All-Round Intensive Exercise Training on Children with Spastic Cerebral Palsy

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the rehabilitation effect of core stability training combined with all-round intensive exercise training on children with spastic cerebral palsy. **Methods:** A total of 144 children with spastic cerebral palsy treated in Children's Hospital of Hebei Province from September 2018 to August 2020 were divided into core stability group, intensive exercise group and combined group according to the experimental principle of 1:1:1 by stratified random method, with 48 cases in each group, and were provided with core stability training, all-round intensive exercise training, and core stability training + all-round intensive exercise training, respectively. The interventions for all three groups lasted for 6 months. The clinical efficacy of the three groups was statistically compared, as well as walking parameters (step length, width and speed), trunk control ability, Gross Motor Function Measure (GMFM), modified Ashworth scale (MAS) and Wee-Functional Independence Measure (WeeFIM) scores before intervention, and after 3 and 6 months of intervention. **Results:** The total effective rate of rehabilitation intervention in the combined group was higher than that in the core stability group and the intensive exercise group ($P<0.05$), respectively. After 3 and 6 months of intervention, the step length of the combined group was higher than that of the core stability group and the intensive exercise group ($P<0.05$), and the step length of the intensive exercise training group was higher than that of the core stability group ($P<0.05$). The step width of the combined group after 3 and 6 months of intervention was lower than that of the core stability group and the intensive exercise group ($P<0.05$), and the step width of the intensive exercise group was lower than that of the core stability group ($P<0.05$). After 3 and 6 months of intervention, the average movement speed in the front and rear directions, the average movement speed in the left and right directions, the movement length and the WeeFIM score in the combined group were higher than those in the core stability group and the intensive exercise group respectively ($P<0.05$), and those of the core stability group was higher than those in the intensive exercise group ($P<0.05$). The scores of D and E areas of gross exercise in the combined group after 3 and 6 months of intervention were higher than those in the core stability group and the intensive exercise group ($P<0.05$). After 3 months and 6 months of intervention, MAS scores of the combined group were lower than those of the core stability group and the intensive exercise group ($P<0.05$), respectively, and those of the intensive exercise group was lower than those of the core stability group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions among the three groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** All-round intensive exercise training combined with core stability training can be applied to children with spastic cerebral palsy, and further improve their walking function, trunk control ability and motor function, and relieve their spastic conditions.

KEY WORDS spastic cerebral palsy; core stability training; all-round intensive exercise training; walking parameters; trunk control; degree of spasticity; functional independence
DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1329.2023.01008

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Effect of Mirror Therapy Combined with Music Therapy on Upper Limb Motor Functions in Hemiplegic Patients after Stroke

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of mirror therapy combined with music therapy on the recovery of upper limb motor functions in hemiplegic patients after stroke. **Methods:** A total of eighty-one stroke patients with upper limb dysfunction were randomly divided into conventional rehabilitation group, mirror therapy group and combined treatment group, with 27 cases in each group. The conventional rehabilitation group received routine physical therapy, drug therapy and nursing care. The mirror therapy group received mirror therapy (MT) on the basis of conventional rehabilitation, and the combined treatment group received music therapy combined with MT additionally. Each group received treatment for 30 min, once a day, and 5 days per week for four weeks. Before and four weeks after treatment, patients' Fugl-Meyer assessment upper extremity (FMA-UE), modified Barthel index (MBI) and modified Ashworth scale (MAS) of the upper limb were assessed, and motor evoked potential (MEP) cortical latency in affected brain areas were measured by transcranial magnetic stimulation among the three groups and analyzed statistically. **Results:** There were no significant differences in FMA-UE scores, MBI scores, MAS grade and MEP cortical latency in the three groups before treatment ($P>0.05$). After 4 weeks of treatment, the FMA-UE scores, MBI scores, MAS grade and MEP cortical latency of the three groups all improved compared with those before treatment ($P<0.05$). The FMA-UE scores, MBI scores, MEP cortical latency for the combined treatment group were (35.09±4.11), (51.67±7.31) and (20.89±1.68) ms, which were better than those of the conventional rehabilitation group and the mirror therapy group ($P<0.05$), respectively; FMA-UE scores, MBI scores, and MEP cortical latency in the mirror therapy group were better than those in the conventional rehabilitation group ($P<0.05$). MAS grade of the upper limb in the combined treatment group was lower than those in the conventional rehabilitation group and the mirror therapy group ($P<0.05$), respectively. However, there was no significant difference in MAS grade between the mirror therapy group and the conventional rehabilitation group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Mirror therapy combined with music therapy is effective for the recovery of the upper limb functions and the activities of daily living, alleviating the upper limb spasticity and improving the excitability of the motor cortex of the affected brain area.

KEY WORDS stroke; mirror therapy; music therapy; motor evoked potential; upper limb function
DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1329.2023.01007