(西曆) 2020 年度 博士前期課程学位論文要旨

学位論文題名(注:学位論文題名が英語の場合は和訳をつけること

Effects of thoracic spine mobilization on the lumbar spine rotation angle during trunk rotation

胸椎モビライゼーションが体幹回旋時の腰椎回旋角度に与える影響

学位の種類: 修士(理学療法 学)

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注: 1 ページあたり 1,000 字程度 (英語の場合 300 ワード程度) で、本様式 $1\sim2$ ページ (A4版) 程度とする。

Abstract

Background: Limitation in the movement of the thoracic spine can cause excessive lumbar rotation and back pain; however, it is unclear whether increasing thoracic rotation reduces excessive lumbar rotation.

Objectives: To examine the effect of thoracic spine mobilization on the rotation angle of the lumbar spine during trunk rotation.

Design: Cohort study.

Methods: Twenty healthy volunteers participated in this study. Through physical exam, we identified and then mobilized three restricted vertebrae in the thoracic spine using a facet joint traction mobilization technique. Rotational movements of both the thoracic and lumbar spine were assessed pre- and post-intervention. Measurement items included: (1) lumbar

rotational angle measured using via magnetic resonance imaging taken in the lateral position with 45° of trunk rotation; and (2) thoracolumbar rotation range of motion in the sitting position.

In post-hoc analysis, paired t-tests or Wilcoxon tests were used to examine the mean differences in these measurements and statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 26.0.

Results: The thoracic rotation range significantly increased after intervention (pre-intervention: $50.0 \pm 15.7^{\circ}$; post-intervention: $54.6 \pm 17.4^{\circ}$), and the rotational angle of the lumbar spine significantly decreased after intervention (pre-intervention: $7.07 \pm 1.65^{\circ}$; post-intervention: $5.90 \pm 1.87^{\circ}$).

Conclusions: Our study demonstrated that increasing thoracic spine rotation using joint mobilization can reduce excessive lumbar rotation.