

RANDOMIZED TRIAL

Does Maintained Spinal Manipulation Therapy for Chronic Nonspecific Low Back Pain Result in Better Long-Term Outcome?

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Study Design. A prospective single blinded placebo controlled study was conducted.

Objective. To assess the effectiveness of spinal manipulation therapy (SMT) for the management of chronic nonspecific low back pain (LBP) and to determine the effectiveness of maintenance SMT in long-term reduction of pain and disability levels associated with chronic low back conditions after an initial phase of treatments.

Summary of Background Data. SMT is a common treatment option for LBP. Numerous clinical trials have attempted to evaluate its effectiveness for different subgroups of acute and chronic LBP but the efficacy of maintenance SMT in chronic nonspecific LBP has not been studied.

Methods. Sixty patients, with chronic, nonspecific LBP lasting at least 6 months, were randomized to receive either (1) 12 treatments of sham SMT over a 1-month period, (2) 12 treatments, consisting of SMT over a 1-month period, but no treatments for the subsequent 9 months, or (3) 12 treatments over a 1-month period, along with “maintenance spinal manipulation” every 2 weeks for the following 9 months. To determine any difference among therapies, we measured pain and disability scores, generic health status, and back-specific patient satisfaction at baseline and at 1-, 4-, 7-, and 10-month intervals.

Results. Patients in second and third groups experienced significantly lower pain and disability scores than first group at the end of 1-month period ($P = 0.0027$ and 0.0029 , respectively). However, only the third group that was given spinal manipulations (SM) during the follow-up period showed more improvement in pain and disability scores at the 10-month evaluation. In the

nonmaintained SMT group, however, the mean pain and disability scores returned back near to their pretreatment level.

Conclusion. SMT is effective for the treatment of chronic nonspecific LBP. To obtain long-term benefit, this study suggests maintenance SM after the initial intensive manipulative therapy.

Key words: chronic nonspecific low back pain, effectiveness of maintenance of spinal manipulation, long-term benefit of manipulative therapy, maintained spinal manipulation. **Spine 2011;36:1427–1437**

Low back pain (LBP) is one of the most common musculoskeletal ailment worldwide. It affects up to 80% of the adult population at some point during their lives.¹ A simple and practical classification, divided LBP into three main categories, the so-called “diagnostic triage”²: specific spinal pathology, nerve root pain/radicular pain and nonspecific LBP. Chronic LBP is defined as LBP persisting for at least 12 weeks.³ “Nonspecific” chronic LBP is the LBP that is not attributable to a recognizable, known specific pathology (such as infection, tumor, osteoporosis, fracture, structural deformity, inflammatory disorder, for example, ankylosing spondylitis, radicular syndrome, or cauda equine syndrome). Nonspecific LBP represents about 85% of LBP patients seen in primary care.⁴ About 10% will go on to develop chronic, disabling LBP.⁵ It is this group of LBP that uses the majority of health care and socioeconomic costs.^{6,7}

Many reviews evaluated the role of spinal manipulation (SM) as a treatment of LBP. The majority of these reviews concluded that SM is an efficacious treatment for nonspecific LBP.^{8–13} However, most reviews restricted their positive conclusions to patients with acute nonspecific LBP. Some studies suggest that patients with chronic nonspecific LBP are likely to respond to SM.¹⁴ A recent high quality review of literature stated that Cochrane review found SM moderately superior to sham manipulation for chronic LBP.¹⁵ However, research evidence,¹⁶ recognizes that not all patients with LBP should be expected to respond to a manipulation intervention. Thus, the debate whether or not SM constitutes an efficacious treatment continues.¹⁷

Most of the studies concerned about the therapeutic effects of SM investigated these effects only for short term. One possible way to reduce the long-term (<6 months) effects of

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LBP is maintenance care (or preventive care).¹⁸ In a previous study, manipulated patients with chronic nonspecific LBP had improved within 2 weeks and after this time, new cases of improvement occurred for every visit, and at the 12th visit, approximately 75% of the patients had improved.¹⁹ Another study found that the thrust manipulation-treated group of patients showed the best outcome compared with the no manipulation and nonthrust manipulation patients with improved pain and 66% reduction in Oswestry scores over a period of 4 sessions and by the end of 12 sessions further improvement was obtained.²⁰ This raises the question if, the more the sessions offered the greater the improvement achieved, so it is hypothesized that if spinal manipulation therapy (SMT) can be maintained for longer periods, it will be more beneficial in maintaining the desirable outcomes obtained after short-term treatment. However, studies investigating the role of maintained manipulation in reducing pain and disability associated with chronic nonspecific LBP are lacking. To the best of our knowledge, no one had searched this concept except one study of Descarreaux *et al*²¹ who reported the positive effects of continued manipulation treatment in maintaining functional capacities and reducing the number and intensity of pain episodes after an acute phase of treatment.

The goal of this study was to assess the effectiveness of SMT for the management of chronic nonspecific LBP and to determine the effectiveness of maintenance SMT in long-term reduction of pain and disability levels associated with chronic low back conditions after an initial phase of treatments.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

Eligible subjects were patients aging between 20 and 60 years with chronic nonspecific LBP (that lasted for at least 6 months). A total of 154 patients were examined, 61 patients were excluded whereas 93 patients were eligible and enrolled in this study. Patients with “red flags” for a serious spinal condition (*e.g.*, tumor, compression fracture, infection), signs consistent with nerve root compression (*i.e.*, positive straight leg raise $>45^\circ$, or diminished reflexes, sensation, or lower extremity strength), structural deformity, spondylololthesis, spinal stenosis, ankylosing spondylitis, osteoporosis, prior surgery to the lumbar spine or buttock, obvious psychiatric disorders, referred pain to the back, widespread pain (*e.g.*, fibromyalgia), obese patients, current pregnancy, patients older than 60 years or younger than 20 years, and patients who had previous experience with SMT were excluded.

All patients were recruited from the Outpatient Clinics of Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department in Mansoura University Hospital, which is one of the major university hospitals, treating large number of patients with different causes of LBP in a specialized outpatient clinic dedicated for back pain. The physicians conducting the trial are MD certified, well-trained, have been in practice for more than 10 years with good experience in managing LBP, and they are staff members of Rheumatology & Rehabilitation Department, Mansoura University.

All patients underwent a standardized baseline evaluation before treatment consisted of detailed history taking and physical examination. Subjects were asked to identify the mode and date of onset of their LBP. Also, patients were asked for present symptoms suggestive of specific spinal disease, prior back therapy (including manipulation or surgery), or prolonged use of corticosteroids. All patients underwent local musculoskeletal examination as well as full neurologic examination. Blood sample was withdrawn from every patient and sent to the laboratory for complete blood count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, and C-reactive protein analysis. Lateral and anteroposterior radiograph films followed by magnetic resonance imaging of the lumbar spine were also taken in an attempt to rule out the specific diseases of the lumbar spine.

Group Classification and Procedures

After the baseline evaluation, the eligible patients were assigned randomly to one of three groups matched for age and sex. The study was initially designed to include three groups; the first (control) group comprises more patients than the other two groups as we presumed that patients who may not complete the trial will mostly belong to this group. It was planned to randomize 40%, 30%, and 30% of patients to the first, second, and third groups, respectively. Patients allocation is shown in Figure 1.

Randomization was performed using sequential-sealed envelopes prepared before enrollment of the patients. Patients were randomized twice, first for the treating clinician and second for the treatment group. Then, first envelope was opened, and only the treating fellow subsequently opened the sealed second envelope and recorded the allocation of patients as they entered the trial. Patients who were manipulated by one physician were assessed throughout all the trial follow-up intervals by the other physician who was completely blind to group assignment of patients being assessed. Patients were not allowed to talk about the type of care they received.

After randomization patients started the first phase treatment (1-month period). During this phase, all participants are informed about back instructions and received 12 sessions of manipulation (or sham manipulation) followed by back exercise in form of pelvic tilt range of motion (ROM) exercise.

The first group (age range: 21–53 years) received 12 treatments consisting of sham SM using minimal force over a 1-month period (control group), but no treatments for the subsequent 9 months. The second group (age range: 23–48 years), received 12 treatments consisting of standardized SM three times weekly over a 1-month period, but no treatments for the subsequent 9 months (nonmaintained SMT group). The third group (age range: 20–50 years), also received same intensive treatment of SM as second group over a 1-month period “initial intensive SMT,” along with “maintenance SMT” every 2 weeks for the next 9 months (maintained SMT group).

Clinical Interventions

Subjects in second and third groups received the same manipulation technique. SM is defined as a high velocity thrust to a joint beyond its restricted range of movement.²²

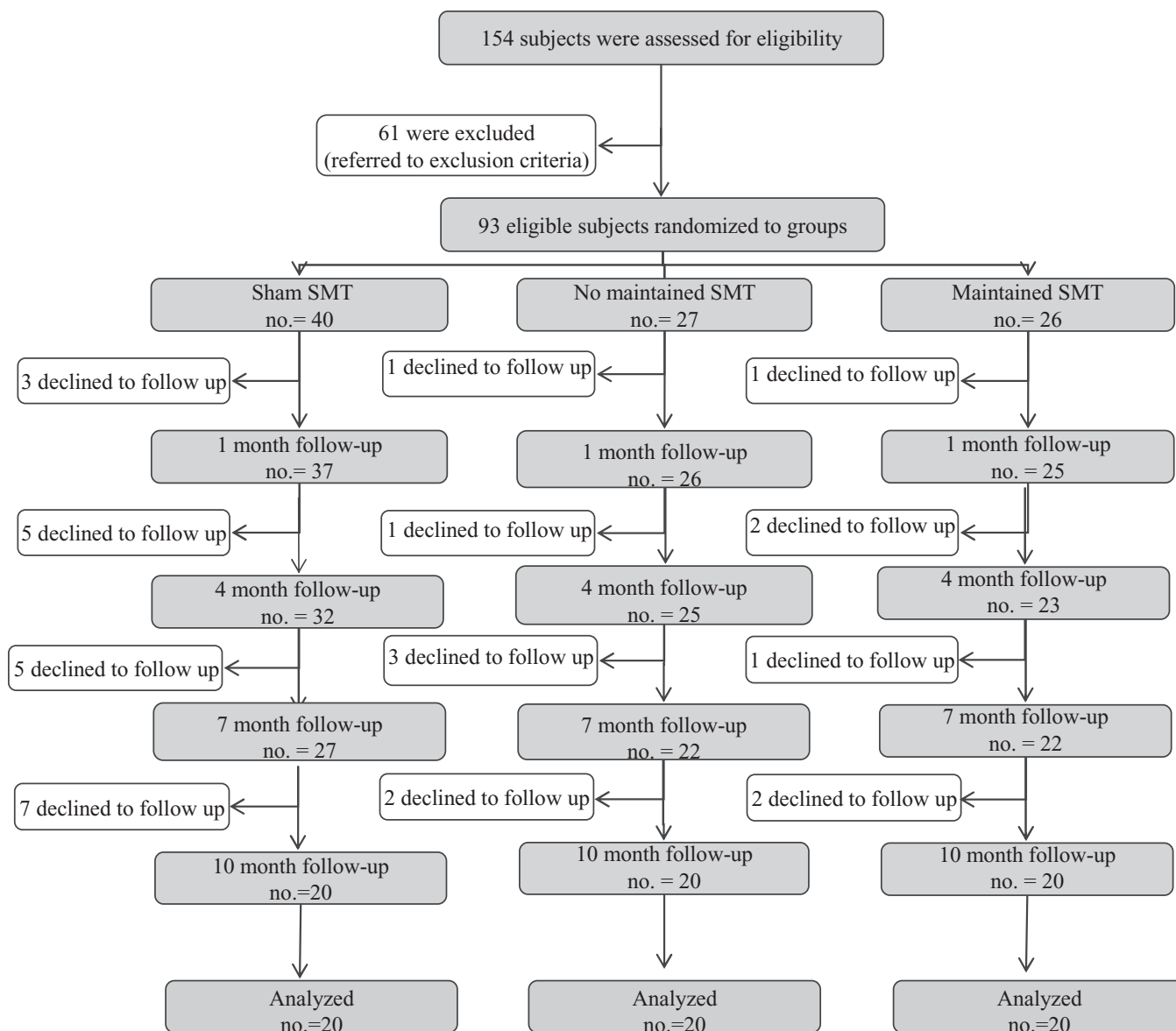


Figure 1. Flow diagram of participants through the trial.

The manipulation technique is performed with the patient supine. The side to be manipulated first will be the more symptomatic side on the basis of the patient's complaint followed by manipulation of the opposite side. If the patient cannot specify a more symptomatic side, the therapist may select either side for manipulation. The therapist stands on the side opposite of that to be manipulated. The patient is passively moved into side-bending toward the side to be manipulated (the patient will lie with the more painful side up). The patient interlocks the fingers behind his or her head. The therapist passively rotates the patient, and then delivers a quick thrust to the anterior superior iliac spine in a posterior and inferior direction. If a pop sound occurred, the therapist will proceed to instruct the patient in the ROM exercises. If no pop is produced, the patient will be repositioned and the manipulation will be

attempted again (a maximum of two attempts per side was permitted). If no pop sound is produced after the second attempt, proceed to instruct the patient in the pelvic tilt ROM exercises.²³

Sham manipulation included SM techniques, which consisted of manually applied forces of diminished magnitude, aimed purposely to avoid treatable areas of the spine and to provide minimal likelihood of therapeutic effect.²⁴

Patients in all treatment groups will be instructed in a pelvic tilt ROM exercise after manipulation (or sham manipulation). Subjects are asked to lie on their back and bend the hips and knees so that their feet are flat on the surface. Subjects then attempt to flatten their back on the table by slightly "drawing in" their stomach and rotating the hips backward. The motion is to be performed in a pain-free range. Subjects will be instructed to perform

10 repetitions after each manipulation and 10 repetitions 3 times daily on the days they did not attend the session. Pelvic tilt aimed to increase the flexibility of the lower back and pelvis.

Outcome Measures

The primary endpoint was the patient's self-evaluation of their disability status by use of the Oswestry disability questionnaire after maintained SMT for 10-month period (Table 1).

Outcome measures included:

(1) *Subjective Patient-Based Assessments*: They are increasingly being used to evaluate the outcome of LBP.²⁵ Patients completed the following questionnaires at baseline, and at 1-, 4-, 7-, and 10-month periods:

(a) *Disease-specific*: The Oswestry disability questionnaire was used as a LBP-specific functional assessment.²⁶ It has been shown to be a valid indicator of disability in patients with LBP. The questionnaire consists of 10 items addressing different aspects of functional capacities. Each item is scored from 0 to 5, with higher values representing greater disability. The total score is multiplied by 2 and expressed as a percentage.

(b) *Pain levels were assessed on a visual analog scale (VAS)*: The VAS consisted of a continuous 100-mm scale. Patients were told that one end of the VAS (0) referred to no pain and the other end (100) referred to the worst pain, and they were asked to mark the level of their pain. VAS is a valid tool to indicate the current intensity of pain.²⁷

(c) *Generic instruments*: 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) was used. This is a 36-item general health questionnaire that measures eight dimensions: general health perception, physical function, physical role, bodily pain, social functioning, mental health, emotional role, and vitality. The SF-36 is a valid and reliable instrument widely used to measure generic health status, particularly for monitoring clinical outcomes after medical interventions.²⁸

(d) *Patient's global assessment of outcomes*: Assessed by asking the patients to compare their current back-related health status with their baseline status, with the following choices: (i) much better; (ii) somewhat better; (iii) mostly the same; (iv) somewhat worse; and (v) much worse. This five level instrument has a score range 1 to 5 (best to worse).

(2) *Objective Measure*: Mobility tests are widely used as an objective measure in patients with LBP. The participants underwent two mobility tests: the modified Schober test²⁹ and the lateral bending measurement.

Partial blindness of the participants was established, we planned at the study design not to tell the enrolled patients to which treatment group they were randomly assigned, but as the maintained SMT group could be easily discriminated especially in the second phase of the trial, we tried to minimize the risk of bias and overcome this difficulty, by blinding participants to the study hypothesis. Partial information given to our participants consisted of not informing them about the existence of a placebo, participants were aware that different procedures were being compared but not that one treatment was a control. Thus, participants could reasonably expect an improvement

regardless of treatment received. To overcome the difficulties in maintaining blinding of participants in the phase of maintenance, participants in the maintained SMT, and control arms did not attend treatment and assessment concurrently and both are not informed about the purpose of the study.

The local ethical committee had approved this work. An informed consent was taken from each patient before enrollment in the study.

Data Analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS for windows version 17.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL). Continuous data (age and duration of LBP) obtained at baseline were expressed as mean \pm SD and compared between each two groups using Student *t* test. Sex (categorical data) was expressed in number and percent and compared using the χ^2 test. The outcome measures were obtained for five different time intervals (baseline, after the first month, and each 3 months in the follow-up periods). The outcome measures between each two groups at the end of the first phase were compared using Student *t* test. During second phase, we compared the outcome measures among the groups at the end of 4th, 7th, and 10th months. Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Cases with missing values pose an important challenge in this study. Five patients (of the 93 patients who underwent the baseline evaluation) withdraw during the first phase before the start of the sessions. The remainder 88 patients were evaluated at baseline, entered the subsequent sessions and had completed the phase-1 treatment and then reevaluated at the end of phase 1. Of these 88 patients, 80 patients were evaluated at the 4th month, 71 patients at 7th month, and 60 patients at the 10th month. Simply discarding these cases, by the method of listwise deletion, could render our analysis inaccurate. Multiple imputation is a statistical technique for handling and analyzing incomplete data sets, that is, data sets for which some entries are missing. The purpose of multiple imputation is to generate possible values for missing values, thus creating several "complete" sets of data. Application of the technique requires three steps: imputation, analysis, and pooling.

In our study, the variables containing the missing data are operated to generate five complete data sets other than the original dataset (imputation step). The five complete data sets are computed and analyzed (analysis step). The results of the analyses are provided and a "pooled" output that estimates what the results would have been if the original dataset had no missing values (pooling step). These pooled results are generally more accurate than those provided by single imputation methods. The pooled data were analyzed using standard procedures (mean, standard error of mean, and the Student *t* test).

RESULTS

Comparison Among the Three Groups

Despite the three groups of patients were similar at baseline evaluation (Tables 1 and 2), patients in the second and third groups experienced significantly lower pain and disability

TABLE 1. Subjective and Objective Outcome Measures at Baseline

	Control Group (n = 37)		Nonmaintained SMT Group (n = 26)		Maintained SMT Group (n = 25)		Student t Test
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	P
Oswestry Disability Score (%)	38.1081	2.44206	38.6923	3.05023	39.6000	2.62805	>0.05*
							>0.05†
							>0.05‡
VAS (mm)	41.2162	2.64267	41.8077	3.30734	42.8000	2.83255	>0.05*
							>0.05†
							>0.05‡
SF-36	27.4700	1.29712	27.7511	1.61868	28.2500	1.38972	>0.05*
							>0.05†
							>0.05‡
Modified Schober test (cm)	19.0946	0.33098	18.5192	0.42015	18.6600	0.36254	>0.05*
							>0.05†
							>0.05‡
Right lateral bending test	14.9189	0.55936	14.9615	0.99920	14.9600	0.84159	>0.05*
							>0.05†
							>0.05‡
Left lateral bending test	14.8649	0.54547	14.8846	0.98031	14.8800	0.81715	>0.05*
							>0.05†
							>0.05‡

Subjective and objective outcome measures at baseline (88 patients).

*Comparison of nonmaintained SMT versus control.

†Comparison of maintained SMT versus control.

‡Comparison of nonmaintained versus maintained SMT.

VAS indicates visual analog scale; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Health Survey.

scores compared with the control group after the first phase of treatments, that is, after 1-month period. By the end of second phase of treatment (after 10-month period), patients with maintained SMT had significantly lower pain and disability scores compared with the patients of the nonmaintained SMT group.

Change of VAS Pain Score During the 10-Month Period

The initial phase of treatment yielded a reduction of 12.35 and 13.36 mm in the second and third groups, respectively, whereas it is reduced only by 8.03 mm in the control group on the pain scale (Table 3). At the 4- and 7-month evaluation the

TABLE 2. Demographic and Baseline Characteristics for all Subjects

	Control Group		Nonmaintained SMT Group		Maintained SMT Group		P
No.	37		26		25		
Female (n, %)	9	(24.324%)	7	(26.923%)	6	(24.000%)	
Male (n, %)	28	(75.676%)	19	(73.077%)	19	(76.000%)	
Age (yrs) (mean ± SD)	42.3784	±9.66480	40.2692	±11.67067	41.6000	±11.03404	>0.05
LBP duration (mo) (mean ± SD)	18.8123	±4.772	18.3842	±4.657	18.4426	±4.797	>0.05

LBP indicates low back pain.

TABLE 3. Subjective and Objective Outcome Measures at the End of 1-Month (Phase 1)

	Control Group (n = 37)		Nonmaintained SMT Group (n = 26)		Maintained SMT Group (n = 25)		Student <i>t</i> Test
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	<i>P</i>
Oswestry Disability Score (%)	32.5405	2.06013	24.0769	1.81780	24.6400	1.57362	0.005*
							0.007†
							>0.05‡
VAS (mm)	33.1892	1.19360	29.4615	1.16385	29.4400	1.13149	0.035*
							0.034†
							>0.05‡
SF-36	27.0533	1.29712	31.6400	1.61868	32.1389	1.38972	0.030*
							0.011†
							>0.05‡
Modified Schober test (cm)	18.8946	0.33098	20.1192	0.42015	20.0600	0.33828	0.024*
							0.020†
							>0.05‡
Right lateral bending test	15.3243	0.42457	17.1538	0.84797	17.1600	0.71805	0.040*
							0.022†
							>0.05‡
Left lateral bending test	15.2973	0.42068	17.0769	0.83006	17.0800	0.69503	0.042*
							0.023†
							>0.05‡

Subjective and objective outcome measures at the end of 1 mo (phase 1), n = 88.

*Comparison of nonmaintained SMT versus control.

†Comparison of maintained SMT versus control.

‡Comparison of nonmaintained versus maintained SMT.

VAS indicates visual analog scale; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Health Survey.

mean pain score gradually elevated back toward the pretreatment level in the nonmaintained SMT group. However, pain score in the maintained SMT group continued improving (Tables 4 and 5). By the end of the study, pain score yielded a reduction of 19.26 mm in the maintained SMT group whereas it is returned near to the pretreatment level in the group of patients who discontinued their therapy interventions (Table 6 and Figure 2).

Change of Oswestry Disability Score

A greater difference, however, was seen in disability scores over the duration of the study. By the end of first phase, SMT significantly reduced the disability score in nonmaintained SMT group and maintained SMT when compared with the control group ($P = 0.005$ and 0.007 , respectively). Analysis of the data after the 10-month period showed that while the disability score of the patients in the nonmaintained SMT group returned back nearly to their pretreatment level, the

score was significantly lower in patients who received maintenance SMT compared with the nonmaintained SMT group ($P < 0.001$). In the maintained SMT group, the disability score is reduced by an average of 18.98 points lower than baseline level (Table 6 and Figure 3). At the 4- and 7-month evaluation, the mean disability score gradually elevated back toward the pretreatment level in the nonmaintained SMT group. However, disability score in the maintained SMT group continue improving.

Change of SF-36 Score

SF-36 questionnaire showed significantly better outcome after 1-month period for both the second and third groups compared with the control group (Table 3), this continued to improve during the second phase only for the maintained SMT group whereas the nonmaintained SMT group showed progressively reducing SF-36 score (Tables 4 and 5). By the end of the second phase, there was significant difference in

TABLE 4. Subjective and Objective Outcome Measures at 4 Months

	Control Group (n = 37)		Nonmaintained SMT Group (n = 26)		Maintained SMT Group (n = 25)		Student <i>t</i> Test
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	<i>P</i>
Oswestry Disability Score (%)	33.4644	2.13469	29.8324	2.10918	23.1108	1.62002	>0.05*
							<0.001‡
							0.012‡
VAS (mm)	35.1689	1.25372	35.1643	1.28373	25.8885	1.22550	<0.05*
							>0.001‡
							<0.001‡
SF-36	26.3802	1.30585	29.1619	1.62112	32.8408	1.39791	>0.05*
							<0.001‡
							>0.05‡
Modified Schober test (cm)	18.6148	0.33717	19.5284	0.42294	20.9310	0.33333	>0.05*
							<0.001‡
							<0.001‡
Right lateral bending test	14.8579	0.39146	15.5288	0.81653	17.8423	0.63290	>0.05*
							<0.001‡
							0.026‡
Left lateral bending test	14.8312	0.38560	15.4522	0.79539	17.7614	0.60743	>0.05*
							<0.001‡
							0.022‡

Subjective and objective outcome measures at the 4 mo (n = 88).

*Comparison of nonmaintained SMT versus control.

‡Comparison of maintained SMT versus control.

#Comparison of nonmaintained versus maintained SMT.

VAS indicates visual analog scale; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Health Survey.

the score between the maintained and nonmaintained groups (Table 6).

Change of Spinal Mobility

Measurement of spine flexion and lateral bending yielded increase in their ROM in the maintained SMT group in the first phase and continued to increase in the second phase, whereas in the nonmaintained SMT group the spinal movement increased in the first phase only and decreased to near the pre-treatment level by the end of the second phase.

Patient's Global Assessment of Outcomes

The patient's global assessment of outcomes was obtained at the end of phase 2 (at the 10-month evaluation) from the 60 patients who had completed the treatment program. Patient's global assessment scale is significantly better in the maintained SMT compared with nonmaintained SMT and control groups ($P = 0.015$). On the one hand, in the maintained SMT, 13 (65%) patients reported better outcome (scores 1 and 2)

at the end of the treatment program compared with only 7 (35%) and 6 (30%) patients reporting better outcome in the nonmaintained SMT and control groups, respectively. On the other hand, only three (15%) patients in the maintained SMT reported worse outcome (scores 4 and 5) compared to six (30%) and nine (45%) patients in the nonmaintained SMT group and control groups, respectively.

Interestingly, the most common adverse effects reported in this study were local discomfort and tiredness but no serious complications were noted. Most adverse effects were transient and began with 24 hours after treatment and were of mild to moderate severity.

DISCUSSION

This study confirms previous reports showing that SM is an effective modality in chronic nonspecific LBP especially for short-term effects.³⁰⁻³⁷ As the disability and pain scores in our study are significantly reduced in the short-term evaluation—but not in long-term—when compared with the sham manipulation.

TABLE 5. Subjective and Objective Outcome Measures at 7 Months

	Control Group (n = 37)		Nonmaintained SMT Group (n = 26)		Maintained SMT Group (n = 25)		Student t Test
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	P
Oswestry Disability Score (%)	35.3168	2.10799	32.1789	2.12704	22.3803	1.63521	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							<0.001‡
VAS (mm)	36.8055	1.39585	35.5350	2.13020	25.3841	1.65549	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							<0.001‡
SF-36	26.1131	1.31485	27.7840	1.62549	33.0529	1.40780	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							0.015‡
Modified Schober test (cm)	18.1829	0.34980	19.0844	0.42393	22.2474	0.34705	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							<0.001‡
Right lateral bending test	14.9529	0.38108	14.8101	0.64194	18.2434	0.62209	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							<0.001‡
Left lateral bending test	14.9267	0.37375	14.7333	0.61026	18.1602	0.59828	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							0.026‡

Subjective and objective outcome measures at the 7 months (n = 88).

*Comparison of nonmaintained SMT versus control.

†Comparison of maintained SMT versus control.

‡Comparison of nonmaintained versus maintained SMT.

VAS indicates visual analog scale; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Health Survey.

The current study also evaluated the effects of maintained SMT in maintaining levels of pain and functional capacity gained after an initial phase of treatment. VAS pain and Oswestry Disability Score remained at the better posttreatment levels only for the group with maintained SMT whereas VAS of pain and Oswestry Disability Score returned to their pretreatment levels for the nonmaintained SMT group.

We designed this trial to deliver SMT in three sessions weekly, then bimonthly in the second phase. One query that had to be investigated is the frequency of the sessions and the intervals between sessions. The observations from previous literature can make us suppose that the unsatisfactory finding during follow-up may be attributed to widely separated manipulation sessions as the trials in which increased numbers of SMT sessions were applied, obtained better outcome in short-term, and continued for sometime after stoppage of treatment, than the trials used less numbers of sessions. For

example, on the one hand, studies that applied 12¹⁸ or 10 sessions³⁸ during 6-week therapy period found that SMT resulted in greater short-term pain relief and disability reduction. On the other hand, studies in which lesser number of sessions over longer treatment period were offered, achieved either mild to slightly moderate benefit on short-term only³⁹ (eight sessions over 12 weeks) or no benefits over sham treatment (seven sessions over 5 months).²⁵ However, further researches are needed to find out the optimum frequency and number of the sessions offered to obtain and maintain the best desirable effects.

Only sham-controlled studies in which the control intervention mimicked SM can tell us whether the clinical outcomes of SM are due to specific or nonspecific (e.g., placebo) effects.¹⁷ So, we enrolled in our study sham SMT in comparison to thrust manipulation and our finding of effectiveness of manipulation *versus* a sham procedure, agreed with other

TABLE 6. Subjective and Objective Outcome Measures at the End of 10 Months (Phase 2)

	Control Group (n = 37)		Nonmaintained SMT Group (n = 26)		Maintained SMT Group (n = 25)		Student <i>t</i> Test
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	<i>P</i>
Oswestry Disability Score (%)	37.4374	2.20409	34.9058	2.35602	20.6190	1.53187	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							<0.001‡
VAS (mm)	38.2902	2.12343	38.5255	2.45016	23.5449	1.58603	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							<0.001‡
SF-36	25.9079	1.26852	27.6489	1.61689	33.7029	1.41008	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							0.005‡
Modified Schober test (cm)	17.8692	0.36173	18.2185	0.42228	22.6772	0.37220	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							<0.001‡
Right lateral bending test	14.9504	0.40572	15.1252	0.66773	18.6839	0.58599	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							<0.001‡
Left lateral bending test	14.9265	0.40079	15.0489	0.63928	18.6014	0.56350	>0.05*
							<0.001†
							0.026‡

Subjective and objective outcome measures at the end of 10 month (phase 2), n = 88.

*Comparison of nonmaintained SMT versus control.

†Comparison of maintained SMT versus control.

‡Comparison of nonmaintained versus maintained SMT.

VAS indicates visual analog scale; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Health Survey.

studies showing that SMT had more short-term pain and disability reduction than sham SMT.^{34,40}

An important issue to be discussed is the state of blindness in the current trial. Partial blindness of the participants was established, by blinding participants to the study hypothesis. Blinding participants to the study hypothesis was proposed either with the use of a sham procedure or when participants and/or health care providers could not be blinded to the treatment they received.⁴¹ Wood⁴² showed that lack of blinding yielded exaggerated treatment effect estimates for subjective outcomes but had no effect on objective outcomes. We included in our trial the main domains of patient-based outcomes recommended for evaluating the treatment of spinal disorders⁴³ and, additionally, we assessed spinal mobility as an objective outcome to support the patient-based assessments.

The disability score difference (>14 points) observed after 10 months in current study between the maintained SMT group and nonmaintained SMT group is statistically significant and clinically important. Fritz and Irrgang⁴⁴ showed that a six-point difference in the Oswestry Questionnaire was the minimal clinically important difference. This six-point difference is the amount of change that distinguishes between patients who have improved and those who remained stable.

The postulated modes of action of SMT include disruption of articular or periarticular adhesions, improve of trunk mobility,⁴⁵ relaxation of hypertonic muscle by sudden stretching, release of entrapped synovial folds or plica, attenuation of α -motor neuron activity, enhancement of proprioceptive behavior, and release of β endorphins, thus increase pain threshold.⁴⁶ These mechanisms are expected to sustain during maintenance of SMT.

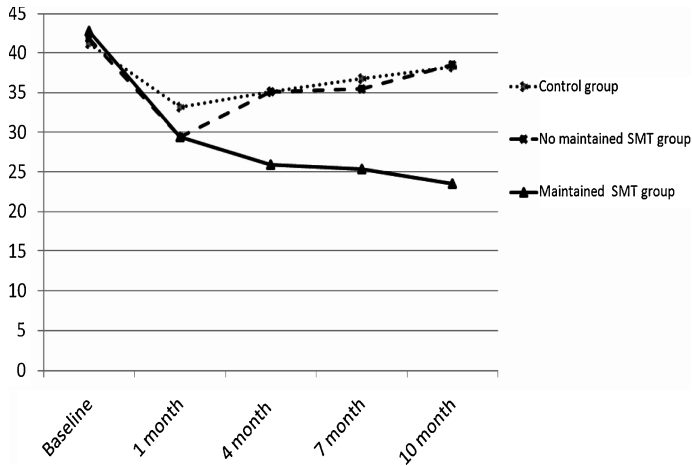


Figure 2. Pain score (VAS) over the 10-month period.

The major limitation of the current study is the missing data from patients who declined to follow-up at different intervals of the study. The method for handling missing data by “listwise deletion” will generally be biased because this method deletes cases that are missing any of the variables involved in the analysis. Moreover, as deletion of incomplete cases discards some of the observed data, complete-case analysis is generally inefficient as well, that is, it produces inferences that are less precise than those produced by methods that use all of the observed data. We tried to deal with this situation by using special statistical technique, “multiple imputation” that is applied for handling and analyzing incomplete data sets, that is, data sets for which some entries are missing. Imputation is a more appropriate approach to handling nonresponse on items for several reasons. First, imputation adjusts for observed differences between item nonrespondents and item respondents; such an adjustment is generally not made by complete-case analysis. Second, imputation results in a completed data set, so that the data can be analyzed using standard software packages without discarding any observed values.⁴⁷ Experience has repeatedly shown that multiple imputation tends to be quite reasonable method for replacing missing values. It has been shown that by using proper method to create imputations, the resulting inferences will be statistically valid and properly reflect the uncertainty because of missing values. For proper imputation the application of the technique requires three steps: imputation, analysis, and pooling.⁴⁸ The SPSS version 17 program used in this study fulfill these three requirements. The technique application is mentioned in details under the statistical analysis section.

We delivered maintained therapy to patients in this study for 10 months, which proved efficacy in terms of reducing pain and disability, but whether this gained effect will last and for how long is an issue that should be investigated and discussed in further longitudinal studies with attempts made to prolong the intervals gradually between sessions with more prolonged follow-up after treatment. However, as patients did benefit from the maintenance treatments, we believe that periodic patient visits permit proper evaluation, detection,

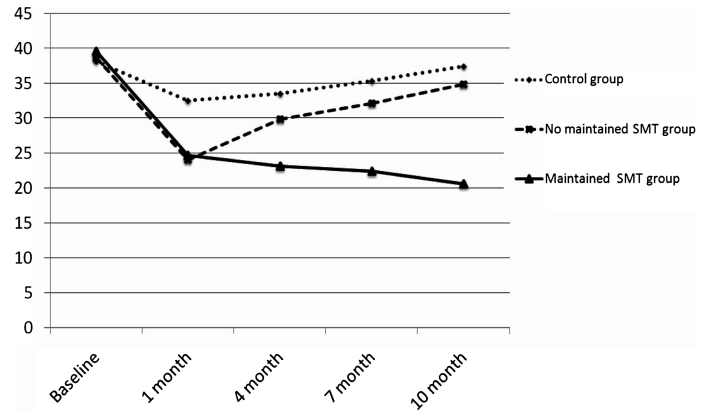


Figure 3. Oswestry Disability Score (%) over the 10-month period.

and early treatment of any emerging problem, thus preventing future episodes of LBP.

Future researches must focus on for how long SMT should be maintained and when to stop it without relapse of pain and how often frequency rate of sessions is helpful. Larger further studies may be carried out to put answers and deduct this debate.

CONCLUSION

SMT is effective for the treatment of chronic nonspecific LBP. To obtain long-term benefit, this study suggests maintenance SM after the initial intensive manipulative.

➤ Key Points

- This study demonstrated that SMT is an effective modality in chronic nonspecific LBP for short-term effects.
- Application of SMT yielded better results when compared with the sham manipulation.
- We suggest that maintained SM is beneficial to patients of chronic nonspecific LBP particularly those who gain improvement after initial intensive manipulation to maintain the improved posttreatment pain and disability levels.

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