

요통 및 좌골신경통 환자의 치료결과 : 수면장애 및 피로감과 자각적 통증 및 장애정도의 관계

이경석 · 윤석만 · 도재원 · 배학근 · 윤일규

= Abstract =

Outcome of Low-Back Pain and Sciatica : Relationship among Self-reported Pain Intensity, Disability, Sleep Disturbance and Fatigue

Kyeong-Seok Lee, M.D., Seok-Mann Yoon, M.D., Jae-Won Doh, M.D.,
Hack-Gun Bae, M.D., Il-Gyu Yun, M.D.

Department of Neurosurgery, Soonchunhyang University Chonan Hospital, Chonan, Korea

Objective : Psychological factors may have a major influence on the outcome of treatment for back pain. We investigated the relationship between the outcome and some psychological factors, such as self - reported pain intensity, disability, sleep disturbance and fatigue.

Method : The study was conducted as a survey using a questionnaire and telephone interviews. The survey included consecutive 294 patients who visited the neurosurgical out - patient department complaining of low back pain and contacted by telephone on average seven months after the first visit. Pain intensity was measured by visual analog scale, and disability was assessed by Waddell's chronic disability index.

Results : The outcome of treatment for back pain was recovered in 36.7%, improved in 30.6%, almost same in 28.6%, and aggravated in 4.1%. Overall rate of improvement was 67.3%. The rate of improvement was related to the duration, patterns and intensity of the symptom, and Waddell index. It was not influenced by the doctors, special studies, and methods of treatment. When the duration was more than 6 months, there were the symptoms of both back and legs, and the self - reported Waddell index was 1 - 3, the rate of improvement was relatively low. Although the intensity of the pain and disability was closely related to the degree of sleep disturbance, fatigue, appetite, or indigestion, the outcome of treatment for back pain was not always bad in patients with high psychological stress. Actually the outcome of the patients who complained severe pain and disability was better than the outcome of the others.

Conclusion : The outcome of the back pain can be predicted by the duration, patterns and intensity of the symptom, and Waddell index. The multidisciplinary treatment will be necessary for the patients whose expected outcome is not good to reduce not only the physical symptoms but also the psychological stress.

KEY WORDS : Low back pain · Sleep disturbance · Fatigue · Pain intensity · Disability · Outcome · Spine.

서 론

가 ,

9)17)

10) 가

대상 및 방법

1997 11 1998 3 5
 368
 1998 7 8 2
 294 (79.9%)
 7 22
 (46.0 , 4 15 10 12)

13) 2
 가 , A가 84 (28.63%), B가 192
 (65.3%) , 18 (6.1%) 가
 (recovered), (improved), (remained),
 (aggravated)

[] , []

1 , 1 6
 6
 [] []
 [], [], []

)/() × 100
 (visual analog scale : VAS) Waddell
 ddel (Waddell Index : WI)³⁰⁾

chi - square
 p < 0.05

결 과

1. 치료결과
 7
 108 (36.7%), 90 (30.6%), 84
 (28.6%), 가 12 (4.1%)
 67.3% (Fig. 1).

A(71.4%)
 가 B(67.2%) , []

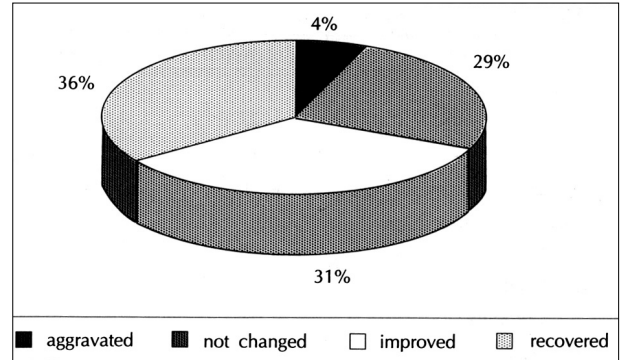


Fig. 1. Outcome of the back and/or leg pain.

(75.3%)가 (69.1%)
 (Table 1), 가
 (p > 0.2).
 79.2% 가 ,
 가 69.4%,
 가 62.5%
 (p > 0.4).

가 , 78.3%
 73.7%
 45.8% 가 (Ta-
 ble 1), (p < 0.005).

(p < 0.05).

2. 수면장애, 피로감, 입맛과 소화장애
 가 , 가
 (Table
 2), (p > 0.4).

3. 자각적 통증과 장애의 정도
 VAS 6

(Table 3),
 가 (p > 0.1).
 WI 가 4 6 7
 0 1 3
 (p < 0.001).

고 찰

Table 1. Outcome of the back and/or leg pain

Variables	Recovered	Improved	Remained	Aggravated	Total(%)
Doctor					
A	27	33	20	4	84(28.6)
B	75	54	56	7	192(65.3)
O	6	3	8	1	18(6.1)
Diagnostic procedures					
No	43	24	25	5	97(35.8)
Simple	36	34	20	3	93(34.3)
Complex	24	27	27	3	81(29.9)
Treatment					
Non	16	9	12	3	40(14.7)
AA	15	27	19	3	64(23.4)
AI	59	44	37	5	145(53.1)
Op.	14	5	4	1	24(8.8)
Region					
Back only	43	27	21	4	95(32.3)
Legs only	6	12	2	3	23(7.8)
Back and legs	45	43	38	2	128(43.5)
Others	14	8	23	3	48(16.3)
Duration					
within 1 month	55	27	26	6	114(38.8)
1 - 6 months	21	26	12	2	61(20.7)
over 6 months	30	33	43	4	110(37.4)
Not answered	3	4	2	0	9(3.1)

AA=drugs containing sedatives or hypnotics ; AI=antiinflammatory analgesics ;

Table 2. Outcome of the pain and psychological factors

Variables	Recovered	Improved	Remained	Aggravated	Total(%)
Sleep Disturbance					
Yes	34	25	27	6	92(32.1)
No	73	59	57	6	195(67.9)
Fatigue					
Yes	87	69	65	11	232(79.5)
No	21	20	18	1	60(20.5)
Appetite					
Good	71	40	43	7	161(56.3)
Fair	30	29	31	2	92(32.2)
Poor	6	13	11	3	33(11.5)
Indigestion					
No	61	27	36	5	129(44.8)
Mild	42	33	36	3	114(39.6)
Severe	5	26	12	2	45(15.6)

28.6%, 36.7%, 30.6%, 32%가, 90%가 3
 가 4.1%, 67.3%, ,
 . 75 90% 3 가 3 21%, 12
 , 6 7 25% , 가
 10% 20) Croft 6) ,
 59%가 . Van den Hoogen 27)

Table 3. Outcome of the pain and self-reported pain intensity and disability

Variables	Recovered	Improved	Remained	Aggravated	Total(%)
Pain intensity (by VAS)					
0 - 3	13	4	9	0	26(9.7)
3 - 6	27	22	29	3	81(30.1)
over 6	62	56	37	7	162(60.2)
Waddell Index					
0	19	18	18	0	55(18.7)
1 - 3	21	18	40	0	79(26.9)
4 - 6	54	36	21	8	119(40.5)
7 - 9	13	18	6	4	41(13.9)

VAS=visual analog scale

가 35%가 3 가 가 .

, 10% 1 가 Von Korff 가

28) 가 1 . Von Korff 28) 가

2/3 1/3 가 15), 가

1 8)11),

14) 69% . VAS 6

가 22)28), WI 가 4 6 7

가 23) WI가 0 1 3

가 가

13)18)19), 16 40%가 dix 1) (baseline) Ben -

7). 1

가 가 (watchful waiting) 2 65 70%가 가 Berquist - Ull -

, 12 87%가 29). man 2)

가 1 99%

가 4). 가 26),

가 5)25), 12)16), 가

24) . 15),

가

- 12) Heliövaara M : *Risk factors for low back pain and sciatica. Ann Med* 21 : 257-264, 1989
- 13) Lee KS, Bae WK : *Diagnosis and Treatment of Back Pain. Seoul, Korea Medical Publishing Company, 1998, pp169-196*
- 14) Lee KS, Doh JW, Bae HG, et al : *Clinical features and outcome of low back pain in out-patient department. J Korean Neurosurg Soc* 25 : 1209-1216, 1996
- 15) Lee KS, Doh JW, Bae HG, Yun IG : *Self-reported pain intensity and disability to sleep disturbance and fatigue in patients with low-back pain. J Kor Neurosurg Soc* 28(4) : 470-474, 1999
- 16) Magni G : *Chronic low back pain and depression ; An epidemiologic survey. Acta Psychiatr Scand* 70 : 614-617, 1984
- 17) Mannion AF, Dolan P, Adams MA : *Psychological questionnaires : Do "abnormal " scores precede or follow first-time low back pain? Spine* 21 : 2603-2611, 1996
- 18) McCulloh J, Transfeldt E : *Backache, ed 3. Baltimore : Williams & Wilkins, 1997, pp664-688*
- 19) Mignucci LA, Bell GR : *Differential diagnosis of sciatica, in Herkowitz HN, Garfin SR, Balderston RA, Eismont FJ, Bell GR, Wiesel SW(eds) ; The Spine. 4th Ed, Saunders, Philadelphia, 1999, pp89-107*
- 20) Nachemson AL : *Newest knowledge of low back pain. A critical look. Clin Orthop* 279 : 8-20, 1992
- 21) Polatin PB, Kinney RK, Gatchel RJ, et al : *Psychiatric illness and chronic low back pain. Spine* 18 : 66-71, 1993
- 22) Rainville J, Sobel JB, Hartigan C, et al : *The effect of compensation involvement on the reporting of pain and disability by patients referred for rehabilitation of chronic low back pain. Spine* 22 : 2016-2024, 1997
- 23) Sander RA, Meyers JE : *The relationship of disability to compensation status in railroad workers. Spine* 11 : 141-143, 1986
- 24) Selim AJ, Ren XS, Fincke G, et al : *The importance of radiating leg pain in assessing health outcomes among patients with low back pain. Results from the Veterans Health Study. Spine* 23 : 470-474, 1998
- 25) Smedley J, Inskip H, Cooper C, et al : *Natural history of low back pain. a longitudinal study in nurses. Spine* 23 : 2422-2426, 1998
- 26) Turner JA, LeReshe L, Korff MV, et al : *Back pain in primary care. Spine* 23 : 463-469, 1998
- 27) Van den Hoogen HJ, Koes BW, Devill W, et al : *The prognosis of low back pain in general practice. Spine* 22 : 1515-1521, 1997
- 28) Von Korff M, Deyo RA, Cherkin D, et al : *Back pain in primary care. Spine* 18 : 855-862, 1993
- 29) Vroomen PC, de Krom MC, Wilink JT, et al : *Lack of effectiveness of bed rest for sciatica. N Engl J Med* 340 : 418-423, 1999
- 30) Waddell G, Main CJ : *Assessment of severity in low-back disorders. Spine* 9 : 204-208, 1984