

· 综述 ·

臀肌激活与运动性损伤[△]

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摘要: 运动性损伤严重影响运动训练成绩、职业健康及带来高额的经济负担。关节功能紊乱、肌无力、躯干核心稳定性的失稳和核心肌群在运动链中的失衡等导致运动损伤的概率较高。臀肌在躯干核心稳定性及腰-臀-膝运动链的研究成为近年来运动损伤防治的热点。臀肌激活练习是一种有效的干预手段, 对于运动表现和损伤预防具有较好的效果。本文就运动损伤危险因素、臀肌与运动损伤和臀肌激活方法等相关文献进行综述, 分析不良臀肌诱发的躯干核心稳定性失稳、腰-臀-膝运动链失衡的机制, 理清臀肌与运动损伤的关系, 为临床、康复医师的决策提供借鉴。

关键词: 运动损伤, 危险因素, 臀肌激活

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Activation of gluteal muscle and sports injuries of lower extremity // ZHANG Jia^{1,2}, LI Chun-bao¹, LIU Yu-jie¹. 1. Department of Orthopedic Medicine, The Fourth Medical Center, General Hospital of CPLA, Beijing 100853, China; 2. Department of Orthopedics, 32144 Unit of CPLA, Weinan 714000, China

Abstract: Sports injury seriously affects sports training performance, occupational health and brings high economic burden. Joint dysfunction, muscle weakness, core instability and core muscle group imbalance in the kinetic chain leads to a higher probability of sports injury. The study on the role of gluteus muscle in the core stability and the waist-hip-knee kinetic chain has become a hot topic in the prevention and treatment of sports injury in recent years. Gluteal muscle activation exercise is an effective intervention for sports performance and injury prevention. In this paper, the risk factors of sports injury, relationship between gluteal muscle and sports injury, and gluteal muscle activation methods were reviewed, in addition, the mechanism of the failure of core stability and the imbalance of the waist-gluteal-knee kinetic chain induced by poor gluteal muscle was analyzed. The relationship between gluteal muscle and sports injury was clarified to provide a reference for the decision-making of clinical and rehabilitation physicians.

Key words: sports injury, risk factors, gluteal muscle activation

体育活动的益处是显而易见的, 同时也带来了运动损伤的风险以及产生负面或消极的影响, 甚至导致职业生涯的终止^[1]。基于相关的时间、经济损失以及对运动员的表现和总体健康的不利影响, 伤害预防应是一个优先事项。髋关节是人体最强健的关节和运动速度的最大能量来源, 臀肌对躯干核心的稳定性、腰-臀-膝复合体的平衡性越来越多受到关注。因此, 识别运动损伤的危险因素, 分析核心稳定性、运动链与运动损伤的关系, 特别是激活臀肌等核心肌群对降低损伤风险, 优化个体化运动处方势在必行^[2]。

1 运动性损伤危险因素

运动损伤通常与训练计划制定、执行不科学, 关节运动功能紊乱, 肌肉、肌腱和韧带无力等有关。危险因素包括内在因素(神经肌肉、生物力学、解剖学、心理学、潜在疾病与药物应用等), 外在因素(运动场地、运动负荷、运动防护和天气气候等), 通过对可改变的因素如神经肌肉激活的分析, 为损伤的基础研究及干预措施的制定提供强有力的证据^[3]。核心稳定性是机体在执行不同任务时, 控制躯干相对于

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骨盆的位置活动以及允许远端和近端节段能量的产生、转移和吸收的能力。Resende等^[4]研究认为核心稳定性的降低通常与躯干和臀部肌肉力量的降低有关。另外,腰-臀-膝运动链的稳定能够实现力和运动的最佳产生、传递和控制,研究表明臀肌性能降低可导致步态期间腰椎的失稳、增加髌骨外侧的负荷(股过度内收和内旋)和踝关节的不稳定,从而引起腰背疼痛^[5]、髌股关节疼痛综合征等^[6-7]和增加膝、踝的损伤风险^[8]。因为臀肌的薄弱造成膝关节、股骨外侧的肌群承担过多的力量^[9]。由此可见,薄弱的臀肌对维持躯干核心稳定性、腰-臀-膝复合体的平衡性至关重要,与运动损伤的关系十分密切,值得高度关注。

2 臀肌与机体损伤

2.1 臀肌与腰部运动损伤

臀肌功能受损与非特异性下腰痛(nonspecific low back pain, NLBP)(腰肌劳损、肌筋膜炎、L₃横突综合征、肌纤维组织炎等)之间的关系已得到很好的证实。研究表明约35%的NLBP患者存在臀腱病变,增强臀中肌力量、治疗臀腱病变可缓解机体疼痛和改善运动功能^[10]。超过50%NLBP患者的臀大肌、臀小肌和梨状肌出现萎缩症状,且通过运动训练肌萎缩明显改善^[11]。另外,臀肌的适当激活有助于髋和躯干之间的协调,有助于下肢和腰骶部之间的力量均衡^[5]。Kendall等^[12]对NLBP患者进行了为期3周的单肢站式髋外展肌强化运动干预,NLBP患者的症状降低了48%。腰椎退行性疾病(腰椎滑脱、椎间盘退变和腰椎管狭窄症)是导致机体致残的一个重要原因,虽然目前对退行性疾病发病机制的干预相对滞后,但可通过针对性的措施缓解疼痛症状和减少运动带来的二次损伤^[13]。近年来,越来越多学者关注臀肌激活在治疗下腰痛(LBP)中的作用,当前的物理治疗临床实践指南建议对有腰痛主诉的个人进行全面检查和系统评估核心稳定性^[14]。

2.2 臀肌与髋关节运动损伤

髋外展肌和外旋肌活动减弱通常被认为是导致下肢骨骼肌肉损伤的原因^[15],这种关系可通过动力链理论来分析,一个关节的运动可能通过连锁反应影响所有其他关节甚至诱发损伤^[5]。研究发现,股骨髋臼撞击综合征(femoroacetabular impingement, FAI)患者髋外展肌、屈肌、内收肌和外旋肌的等长力量明显

降低^[16],髋关节活动度(range of motion, ROM)在被动屈曲、主动内旋、主动外旋和被动外旋方面显著降低^[17],且髋肌力量的薄弱和ROM的受限在康复训练计划中得到了有效的解决。但Diamond等^[18]研究发现FAI患者中只有髋外展肌较弱。这些不一致的结果可能与肌肉力量测试选取的不同位置以及使用不同的评估工具有关。研究表明,髋关节骨性关节炎(osteoarthritis, OA)患者髋部肌肉体积减小,脂肪占比增加,髋部肌肉力量下降^[19]。另外,臀肌萎缩也与髋关节OA的临床严重程度相关^[20]。Mikkelsen等^[21]分析了家庭康复计划(弹力带抗阻训练)对全髋关节置换术(total hip arthroplasty, THA)术后功能恢复的影响,显示抗阻训练后患者步速显著改善,且下肢功能表现与髋关节肌肉力量变化之间存在剂量反应关系。

2.3 臀肌与膝关节运动损伤

臀中肌的中间和后部纤维,在下肢运动链开链中起着髋关节外展和外旋的作用,并在下肢活动期间稳定骨盆,理论上,纤维的离心收缩在闭链活动的减速阶段,控制髋关节的外展和关节旋转活动范围,如在着陆过程中臀中肌的力量变得不足和虚弱,髋关节外展角和外旋角就会加大,胫腓关节的扭矩增加,导致前交叉韧带扭伤^[22]。Khayambashi等^[23]逻辑回归分析,髋关节力量受损会增加未来受伤的风险(外旋:OR=1.23,95%CI:1.08-1.39,外展:OR=1.12,95%CI:1.05-1.20)。加强股四头肌锻炼已成为治疗膝OA的基础^[24]。研究表明OA患者存在明显的髋关节力量缺陷^[25],下肢康复运动可明显改善膝OA患者的疼痛和生理功能^[26],且髋外展肌锻炼比单纯股四头肌锻炼效果更佳^[27,28]。因为髋外展肌的力量在减少膝内收力矩方面起主要作用,可以抵消步态中单肢站立阶段对侧骨盆下降的影响,加强站立肢体膝部内侧的力量^[29]。髌股痛(PFP)传统上以强调股四头肌的力量和协调性为主,而以髋关节为中心的运动训练最近受到越来越多的关注^[30]。Lobo等^[31]对PFP女性患者临床评价分析显示股四头肌和外展肌群存在缺陷,髋内旋肌和踝背屈肌的活动范围减小,动力性外翻和骨盆下垂明显。Nascimento等^[30]分析了强化髋膝关节训练对PFP患者的影响,与无训练/安慰剂组相比,患肢疼痛减轻、活动改善,且联合强化训练效果明显。

2.4 臀肌与足、踝关节运动损伤

慢性踝关节不稳(chronic ankle instability, CAI)其特征是重复性损伤、运动障碍及脚踝不稳定。对

CAI患者进行星移平衡试验分析发现髌关节力量存在缺陷,以髌关节力量为目标的康复训练对CAI患者是必要的并且产生积极的影响^[32]。Powers等^[33]前瞻性地研究了髌外展肌力量在预测竞技男足运动员未来的非接触性踝关节扭伤,髌外展肌力量每降低1个单位,非接触性踝关节外侧扭伤的概率就增加10%(以体重百分比表示)。腓肠肌紧绷引起的踝关节有限背屈是足底筋膜炎的主要致病原因^[34]。Lee等^[35]针对足底筋膜炎并伴有明显高弓足的患者,采用足底筋膜动员、腓肠肌拉伸等干预治疗,局部疼痛减轻,但在长距离步行时足跟及骨盆疼痛加重,经联合髌关节强化训练后,改善下肢运动模式以及核心稳定性从而分担膝、踝关节的压力,足跟和骨盆疼痛明显缓解。髌神经肌肉控制缺陷、踝关节背屈、距下关节活动异常、足底屈肌力量降低、足过度内旋和体重剧增是跟腱病的内在危险因素^[36]。Barwick等^[37]研究发现髌外展肌和外旋肌力量的降低导致股内收、内旋增加和膝外翻角度增大,这些不良的力学因素可改变距下关节内侧的负重线和腓肠肌长度,导致跟腱抽动和应力的增加。

2.5 臀肌与上肢运动损伤

肩关节损伤在上肢损伤中较为常见,如韧带、盂唇撕裂和肩袖损伤等。Wasserberger等^[38]报道了在执行上肢过顶投掷任务时,腰-臀-膝复合体必须在稳定和平衡的前提下,将实现能量的肩-肘-腕-手传递,表现出较好的运动成绩和降低伤害易感性,可将动力链理论应用于肩关节运动损伤的修复和整合。Ellenbecker等^[39]研究发现下肢、躯干和肩胛骨区域在上肢过顶投掷和发球运动中,对运动终期最佳加速起着重要的作用,运动链中任何一个环节的失败都会影响肩肘损伤,推荐和支持传统肩关节运动的改进,强调肩胛骨稳定性和核心肌肉组织的激活以及伴随的肩袖激活。尽管有证据表明核心稳定性与上肢损伤和运动成绩之间的联系是有限的,但许多优秀运动员承诺核心稳定性和平衡性练习是他们训练计划的一重要部分^[40]。因为坚强的核心稳定不仅能使脊柱承受的负荷最小化,还能提高周围关节的强度和耐力,并使能量转移到远端节段^[41]。

由此可见,臀部肌肉力量的缺陷,影响了运动控制的神经调节,增加了运动损伤的风险。强化臀肌锻炼,促进神经肌肉的激活,是一种有效的干预手段,在许多不同的背景下被广泛研究,对于运动表现和损伤预防具有较好的效果。

3 臀肌激活方法

臀大肌(gluteus maximum, GMAX)和臀中肌(gluteus medius, GMED)在运动时被大量征募用于稳定骨盆,有助于纠正与运动损伤相关的生物力学缺陷^[42]。在康复训练中最大限度地增加臀肌的恢复和激活,可以提高躯干核心稳定性,改善下肢运动力学,减少疼痛症状,提高运动性能。

GMAX激活(>60%最大自主等长收缩 maximal voluntary isometric contraction, MVIC)练习包括提升(横向提升、对角提升、跨步提升、杠铃提升、六角杆铃提升),髌推(仰卧髌推、旋转杠铃髌推、美式杠铃髌推、弹力带髌推),下蹲(深蹲、负重深蹲、腰带下蹲、改良式单腿下蹲),弓箭步(传统弓箭步、直线弓箭步)等^[43]。其中提升、髌推运动呈现出较高水平的GMAX激活。另外,运动速度、疲劳程度、运动的机械复杂性(开放或封闭的动力链、负重或非负重)以及关节的稳定性,都可能直接影响GMAX的激活。Andersen等^[44]研究发现,仰卧髌推激活臀大肌比六角杆铃提升更活跃,生物力学分析发现,仰卧髌推中髌伸肌表现出更高的张力,六角杆铃提升过程中,从髌关节到负载物的杠杆臂最长,对髌伸肌造成很大的压力。

GMED的激活包括俯卧四肢运动(屈膝俯卧伸髌、直腿伸髌、屈膝伸髌、直腿伸髌对侧手臂抬高),桥接练习(双侧仰卧桥、单侧仰卧桥、侧卧桥、双肢俯卧桥、俯卧单肢桥加屈膝伸髌、单肢侧桥伴髌外展),特定髌外展/旋转练习(中立位髌关节外展、站立位髌关节屈曲外展、蛤壳运动),站立负重练习(单肢站立、站立膝挤压、站立髌关节屈曲/伸展、稳定的表面上站立髌关节外旋和不稳定的表面上站立髌关节外旋),功能性负重练习(单肢站立下蹲、双肢站立下蹲、墙或瑞士球辅助下蹲、单肢稳定墙蹲、单肢溜冰样深蹲、单肢提举、弹力带前行、弹力带“螃蟹”步行、侧弓箭步、横弓箭步、前跨步、后跨步、侧跨步、前跳和侧跳)。Ebert等^[45]报道,臀中肌的激活取决于所采用的运动类型、位置、复杂性和表面稳定性,俯卧四肢运动产生的是中等负荷运动(22%~38% MVIV),双侧仰卧位或俯卧位桥接为中低负荷运动(15%~31% MVIV),而单侧桥接为中高负荷运动(31%~55% MVIV)。Willcox等^[46]研究表明,当骨盆处于中立位,髌关节屈曲到60°时,臀中肌的激活最大。这些不同运动负荷方式为分级处方的制定提供了科学指导。

综上所述,分析不良臀肌诱发的躯干核心稳定性失稳、腰-臀-膝运动链失衡的机制,了解臀肌与运

动损伤的关系,探讨臀肌激活方法,为临床、康复医师的决策提供理论支撑,有利于加快损伤的恢复、降低运动损伤的发生率和致残率。另外,处方的制定必须基于适当的组织愈合时间框架、患者耐受性和/或渐进性超负荷原则,例如对有明显髋外展肌无力、臀肌病理和/或术后修复的患者,早期应优先考虑改善肌肉耐力、防止身体机能减退。同时还需考虑不同运动负荷方式的影响。下步计划将开展臀肌激活与运动成绩和损伤的相关实验研究,为臀部或髋部核心学说的构建提供验证。

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