# Motor control exercise versus standard care for cervical radiculopathy

### **Review information**

### **Authors**

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Citation example: [Empty name]. Motor control exercise versus standard care for cervical radiculopathy. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

#### **Contact person**

## [Empty name]

#### **Dates**

Assessed as Up-to-date:

Date of Search: Next Stage Expected:

Protocol First Published: Not specified Review First Published: Not specified Last Citation Issue: Not specified

### What's new

	Date / Event	Description
Ī	History	
	Date / Event	Description

## **Abstract**

**Background** 

**Objectives** 

**Search methods** 

**Selection criteria** 

Data collection and analysis

Main results

**Authors' conclusions** 

## Plain language summary

## [Summary title]

[Summary text]

# **Background**

**Description of the condition** 

**Description of the intervention** 

How the intervention might work

Why it is important to do this review

## **Objectives**

## **Methods**

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Types of participants

Types of interventions

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

Secondary outcomes

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

Searching other resources

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Data extraction and management

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Measures of treatment effect

Unit of analysis issues

Dealing with missing data

Assessment of heterogeneity

Assessment of reporting biases

Data synthesis

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Sensitivity analysis

### Results

**Description of studies** 

Results of the search

Included studies

**Excluded studies** 

Risk of bias in included studies

Allocation (selection bias)

Blinding (performance bias and detection bias)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)

Other potential sources of bias

**Effects of interventions** 

## **Discussion**

Summary of main results

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

Quality of the evidence

Potential biases in the review process

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

### **Authors' conclusions**

Implications for practice

Implications for research

# **Acknowledgements**

## **Contributions of authors**

## **Declarations of interest**

# Differences between protocol and review

## **Published notes**

## **Characteristics of studies**

**Characteristics of included studies** 

Kuijper 2009

Methods	Study design: Randomized controlled trial Study grouping: Parallel group Open Label: Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics physiotherapy • age: 46.7 (10.9) • male sex: 34 (49) • number participants: 70 • duration arm pain: 2.8 (1.4) • duration neck pain: 3.0 (2.1)
	collar • age: 47.0 (9.1) • male sex: 38 (55) • number participants: 69 • duration arm pain: 2.8 (1.4)

	duration neck pain: 3.3 (2.3)
	wait and see  • age: 47.7 (10.6)  • male sex: 32 (48)  • number participants: 66  • duration arm pain: 3.0 (1.5)  • duration neck pain: 3.2 (2.0)
	Included criteria: Age 18-75 years, symptoms for less than one month, arm pain on a visual analogue scale of 40mmor more, and radiation of arm pain distal to the elbow, plus at least one of provocation of arm pain by neck movements, sensory changes in one or more adjacent dermatomes diminished deep tendon reflexes in the affected arm, or muscle weakness in one or more adjacent myotomes.  Excluded criteria: Clinical signs of spinal cord compression, previoustreatment with physiotherapy or a cervical collar, and insufficient understanding of the Dutch or Englishlanguage.
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics
	<ul> <li>physiotherapy</li> <li>dose: Physiotherapy with a focus on mobilising and stabilising of the cervical spine was given twice a week for six weeks. The standardised sessions were "hands off" and consisted of graded activity exercises tostrengthen the superficial and deep neck muscles. Patients were advised to do home exercise everyday and to record the duration of the home exercises in their diary.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>dose: Semi-hard collar. Patients were advised to wear the collar during the day for three weeks and to take as much rest as possible. Over the next three weeks the patients were weaned from the collar, and after six weeks they were advised to take it off completely</li> </ul>
	wait and see  • dose: Advised to continue their daily activities as much as possible
Outcomes	Continuous:      arm pain     neck pain     neck disablity index
	Dichotomous:  • surgery  • drop outs  • sick leave %
Identification	Sponsorship source: The salary for the research nurse was paid by the Non-profitFoundation, dr Eduard Hoelen Stichting, Wassenaar, Netherlands.  Country: Nederlands
	Setting: Neurology outpatient clinics in three Dutch Hospitals Comments: Authors name: Barbara Kuijper Institution: Maasstad Hospital, Department of Neurology Email: kuijperb@maasstadziekenhuis.nl Address: P O Box 9119, 3078 AC, Rotterdam, Netherlands
Notes	Identification: Per KjæR Kuijper 2009 Participants:
	Study design:
	Baseline characteristics:
	Intervention characteristics:
	Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes:
	Dichotomous outcomes:
	Adverse outcomes:

# Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement	
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: For each of the three participating hospitals, randomisationwas based on a computer generated sequencethat was kept in a separate box with sealed envelopes. The boxes had been prepared by an employee from the Department of Biostatistics who was not otherwise involved in the study. No other stratification or blocking procedure was used.	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The boxes had been prepared by an employee from the Department of Biostatistics who was not otherwise involved in the study."  Comment: All envelopes were sequentially numbered. After thepatient had given informed consent, the investigatoropened the envelope with the next consecutive numberand informed the patient about the treatment allocated.	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Comment: Patients and investigators were not blinded to the type of treatment.	
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "At entry and at three weeks, six weeks, and six months after randomisation, the patients filled out all the outcome scales in the presence of, but without interference from, the research nurse who also acted as data manager."  Comment: it is not stated the the nurse was not involved in the treatment arms	

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)		Quote: "We imputed missing values on the basis of the last observation carried for- ward technique."  Comment: There is a relative low drop out but it cannot be determined in the early outcomes
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Reporting according to the published protocol on primary outcomes
Other bias	Unclear risk	Comment: conserns about adherence to treatment protocols which may weaken the results

# Ragonese 2009

Methods	Study design: Randomized controlled trial
	Study grouping: Parallel group
	Open Label: Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics
	manual therapy  • sex: ?
	exercises
	• sex. ?
	manual therapy+exercises • sex: ?
	<b>Included criteria:</b> 4 positive fundings: Spurling, positive distraction, upperlimb test for median nerve, ipsilateral rotation less than 60 degrees
	<b>Excluded criteria:</b> medical condition hindering routine practice as Rheumat. Arthritis, cervical/thoracal surgery etc.
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics
	<ul> <li>manual therapy</li> <li>dose: 3 sessions per week for 3 weeksCervical lateral glides (Maitland grade 3-4 oscillatory) performed for approximately 30 to 45 seconds at each segment of the cervical spine. Thoracic postero-anterior oscillatory mobilisation on hypomobile segments 30-45 sec. neural dynamic technique for the median nerve, "sliding" as described by Butler in positions described by Magee</li> </ul>
	exercises • dose: 3 sessions per week for 3 weeksStrengthening of deep cervical flexors, lower and middle trapezius and serratus anterior
	manual therapy+exercises  • dose: 3 times in 3 weekscervical lat. glides 30 - 45 sec.Posterior-anterior thoracic mobilisation 30-45 secnervemobilisation ULNT 1andprogressiv training of deep cervical flexorslower, middle trapez.serratus anteriro
Outcomes	Continuous:
	pain     neck disability index
Identification	Sponsorship source: Not declare
	Country: US Setting: Outpatient Physiotherapy Department
	Comments: payment model at hospital not mentioned
	Authors name: John Ragonese
	Institution: Outpatient Rehabilitation Department at Loyola Medical Center  Email: not available
	Address: Chicago, IL
Notes	Identification:
	Participants: Study design:
	Baseline characteristics:
	Intervention characteristics:
	Pretreatment:
	Continuous outcomes:
	Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:
	Auverse outcomes.

# Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Sequence generation not described. Block randomization refers to the size of groups, not real block randomization.randomised by opening opaque envelopes
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Generation of sequence not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Comment: Not possible to blind patient and clinician in this type of studies
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Comment: After 3 weeks evaluated by therapist blinded to treatment allocation
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Comment: No report of how missing data were delt with if any, no reports of drop outs, attrition or exclusion
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Standard outcomes of pain and disability reported suggesting no selective outcome reporting

Other bias	High risk	Comment: There are no analyses of baseline statisticsthere is no power calculation, amount of participants very low
Footnotes		
<b>Characteristics of exclude</b>	d studies	
Diab 2012		
Reason for exclusion	Wrong patien	t population
Fritz 2014		
Reason for exclusion	Wrong patien	t population
Hoving 2002		
Reason for exclusion	Wrong patien	t population
Langevin 2014		
Reason for exclusion	Wrong interve	ention
Peolsson 2013		

# Persson 1997

Reason for exclusion

Reason for exclusion	Wrong patient population
The state of the s	Thong parion population

#### Persson 1997a

Reason for exclusion	Wrong patient population	
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#### Walker 2008

Reason for exclusion	Wrong patient population

#### Wani 2013a

Reason for exclusion	Wrong patient population
I -	

#### **Footnotes**

## Characteristics of studies awaiting classification

Wrong outcomes

Footnotes

## **Characteristics of ongoing studies**

Footnotes

# **Summary of findings tables**

## **Additional tables**

## References to studies

## **Included studies**

#### Kuijper 2009

Kuijper,B.; Tans,J. T.; Beelen,A.; Nollet,F.; de Visser,M.. Cervical collar or physiotherapy versus wait and see policy for recent onset cervical radiculopathy: randomised trial.. BMJ 2009;339(Journal Article):b3883. [DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.b3883]

#### Ragonese 2009

Ragonese, J.. A randomized trial comparing manual physical therapy to therapeutic exercises, to a combination of therapies, for the treatment of cervical radiculopathy. Orthopaedic Physical Therapy Practice 2009;21(3):71-76. [DOI:]

## **Excluded studies**

## Diab 2012

Diab,A. A.; Moustafa,I. M.. The efficacy of forward head correction on nerve root function and pain in cervical spondylotic radiculopathy: a randomized trial.. Clinical rehabilitation 2012;26(4):351-361. [DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0269215511419536]

#### Fritz 2014

Fritz,J. M.; Thackeray,A.; Brennan,G. P.; Childs,J. D.. Exercise only, exercise with mechanical traction, or exercise with over-door traction for patients with cervical radiculopathy, with or without consideration of status on a previously described subgrouping rule: a randomized clinical trial. Journal of Orthopaedic & Sports Physical Therapy 2014;44(2):45-57. [DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2519/jospt.2014.5065]

## Hoving 2002

Hoving, J. L.; Koes, B. W.; de Vet, H. C.; van der Windt, D. A.; Assendelft, W. J.; van Mameren, H.; Deville, W. L.; Pool, J. J.; Scholten, R. J.; Bouter, L. M.. Manual therapy, physical therapy, or continued care by a general practitioner for patients with neck pain. A randomized, controlled trial. Annals of Internal Medicine 2002;136(10):713-722. [DOI:]

## Langevin 2014

Langevin, P.; Desmeules, F.; Lamothe, M.; Robitaille, S.; Roy, J. S.. Comparison of 2 Manual Therapy and Exercise Protocols for Cervical Radiculopathy: A Randomized Clinical Trial Evaluating Short-term Effects. The Journal of orthopaedic and sports physical therapy 2014; (Journal Article):1-38. [DOI: 10.2519/jospt.2015.5211 [doi]]

## Peolsson 2013

Peolsson,A.; Soderlund,A.; Engquist,M.; Lind,B.; Lofgren,H.; Vavruch,L.; Holtz,A.; Winstrom-Christersson,A.; Isaksson,I.; Oberg,B.. Physical function outcome in cervical radiculopathy patients after physiotherapy alone compared with anterior surgery followed by physiotherapy: a prospective randomized study with a 2-year follow-up.. Spine 2013;38(4):300-307. [DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/BRS.0b013e31826d2cbb]

#### Persson 1997

Persson, L. C.; Moritz, U.; Brandt, L.; Carlsson, C. A.. Cervical radiculopathy: pain, muscle weakness and sensory loss in patients with cervical radiculopathy treated with surgery, physiotherapy or cervical collar. A prospective, controlled study. European spine journal 1997;6(4):256-66. [DOI:]

#### Persson 1997a

Persson, L. C.; Carlsson, C. A.; Carlsson, J. Y.. Long-lasting cervical radicular pain managed with surgery, physiotherapy, or a cervical collar. A prospective, randomized study. Spine 1997;22(7):751-8. [DOI:]

#### Walker 2008

Walker,M. J.; Boyles,R. E.; Young,B. A.; Strunce,J. B.; Garber,M. B.; Whitman,J. M.; Deyle,G.; Wainner,R. S.. The effectiveness of manual physical therapy and exercise for mechanical neck pain: a randomized clinical trial.. Spine 2008;33(22):2371-2378. [DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/BRS.0b013e318183391e]

#### Wani 2013a

Wani,Surendra; Raka,Neha; Jethwa,Juhi; Mohammed,Rafi. Comparative efficacy of cervical retraction exercises (McKenzie) with and without using pressure biofeedback in cervical spondylosis. International Journal of Therapy & Rehabilitation 2013;20(10):501-508. [DOI:

### Studies awaiting classification

**Ongoing studies** 

### Other references

#### **Additional references**

Other published versions of this review

### Classification pending references

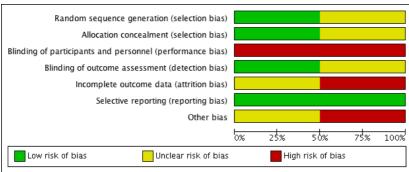
## Data and analyses

## 3 physiotherapy vs manual therapy/wait and see

Outcome or Subgroup	Studies	<b>Participants</b>	Statistical Method	Effect Estimate
3.7 Pain (numeric rating scale/pain/neck pain) SMD	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.72 [-1.43, -0.00]
3.8 Neck disability (Northwick Park Questionnaire/NDI)	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.49 [-1.43, 0.44]

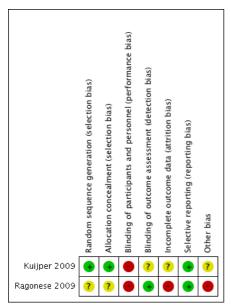
# **Figures**

## Figure 1



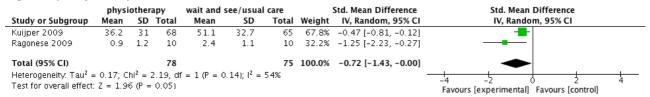
Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

Figure 2



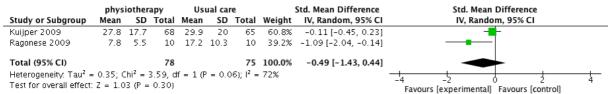
Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

#### Figure 3 (Analysis 3.7)



Forest plot of comparison: 3 physiotherapy vs manual therapy/wait and see, outcome: 3.7 Pain (numeric rating scale/pain/neck pain) SMD.

### Figure 4 (Analysis 3.8)



Forest plot of comparison: 3 physiotherapy vs manual therapy/wait and see, outcome: 3.8 Neck disability (Northwick Park Questionnaire/NDI).

## Sources of support

## **Internal sources**

• No sources of support provided

#### **External sources**

• No sources of support provided

## **Feedback**

## **Appendices**