

Comparison of two methods for measuring the lumbar curve [Comparación entre dos métodos utilizados para medir la curva lumbar]

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The altered posture, such as hiperlordosis, increase in kyphosis, and scoliosis in cifolordosis column complications occur at the muscular, skeletal and articulate. Because of this, is that in recent times to increase the number of benefits for kinesics pathologies of the lumbar spine, and here the importance of a clinical test that has the confidence necessary to determine lumbar curvature. The objective of the study seeks to determine whether there are differences in outcomes between the two methods used to measure the lumbar curve, the test of the arrows sagitales and the angle of the lumbar spine using x-rays in patients greater than or equal to 21 years, as assessed the service kinesiology of Centro Médico Megasalud of Viña del Mar, between the months of March and August 2008. The procedure used was by means of physical examination, which uses a plumb line that runs from C7 through inter gluteal line in the sagittal plane was measured at the lumbar curvature of L3 and compared with the measurement of the angle curvature of the lumbar measured by radiographic position in bipedal in a side view in 32 adults, measures of kinesiology at the service of the Medical Center Megasalud of Viña del Mar, Chile. The result obtained by means of physical examination between the test of the arrows sagitales versus the angle of the lumbar lordosis measured by X-rays, reached a record of correlation between the two diagnostic tests greater than or equal to

95%. In conclusion we can say that the test of the arrows sagitales is a valid tool for the investigation of lumbar pathologies, like radiography, with a marked difference in cost between the two.

Angle of the lumbar spine

Lumbar curve

Test of the arrows sagitales