

Effects of stretching exercises for posture correction: systematic review.

Efeitos de exercícios de alongamento para correção postural: revisão sistemática.

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Abstract

Introduction: Nowadays, postural problems are widely discussed concerns because they involve quality of life and interfere with the functional aspects of individuals. Thus, muscle stretching exercise is suggested as useful in treating postural deviations. **Objective:** To investigate the effect of muscle stretching on body posture and analyze aspects of prescription and evaluation methods in order to relate the proposed training and results. **Method:** This systematic review was previously registered and accepted in International Registry Of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO, id: CRD42013005280), and described according to the recommendations of the PRISMA. The search data began with the choice of key terms and their synonyms, according to the Descritores em Saúde (DeCS) and MeSH. After, seeking material was performed on the major databases of scientific information (SciELO; PEDro, PubMed and Google Scholar). The studies that met the eligibility criteria underwent an evaluation as to their methodological quality based on the Brazilian - Portuguese version of the PEDro scale. **Results:** It was found seven clinical trials, methodologically scored, following Pedro scale, which showed little evidence about the topic, which contain significant limitations and/or low methodological quality. **Conclusion:** There are few evidence on the effectiveness of the intervention with exercise stretching in correcting postural deviations, making it difficult to reach consensus or conclusions.

Keywords: Stretching Static-Passive; Posture; Spinal Diseases.

Resumo

Introdução: Problemas posturais são preocupações muito discutidas, na atualidade, por envolverem qualidade de vida e interferir nos aspectos funcionais dos indivíduos. Para isso, o exercício físico de alongamento muscular vem sendo sugerido como eficaz no tratamento de desvios posturais. **Objetivo:** Verificar o efeito do alongamento muscular sobre a postura corporal e analisar aspectos da prescrição e os métodos de avaliação com o intuito de relacionar o treinamento proposto e os resultados obtidos. **Método:** Esta revisão sistemática foi, previamente, registrada e aceita no registro internacional de revisões sistemáticas (PROSPERO, ID=CRD42013005280), e descrita segundo as recomendações do PRISMA. A busca de dados iniciou-se com a escolha dos termos-chaves e seus sinônimos, segundo os Descritores de Saúde (DeCS) e o MeSH. Após, foi realizada busca de materiais nas principais bases de dados de informação científica (SciELO; PEDro, PUBMED e Google Acadêmico). Os estudos que atenderam os critérios de elegibilidade passaram por uma avaliação quanto às suas qualidades metodológicas baseados na versão Português-Brasileiro da escala PEDro. **Resultados:** Foram encontrados sete ensaios clínicos, pontuados, metodologicamente, seguindo a escala Pedro, que apresentaram pouca evidência sobre o tema abordado por conter consideráveis limitações e/ou baixa qualidade metodológica. **Conclusão:** Existem poucas evidências sobre a eficácia da intervenção com o exercício físico de alongamento na correção de desvios posturais, dificultando estabelecer consenso ou conclusões.

Palavras-Chaves: Alongamento estático-passivo; Postura; Doenças da Coluna Vertebral.

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INTRODUCTION

The muscle stretching exercises have been recommended as a complementary form of physical activity programs aimed at high yield performance, treatment of musculoskeletal injuries and health promotion.^(1,2) In recent years, studies have pointed to the beneficial effect of muscle stretching in injury prevention,^(3,4) in reduction of delayed-onset muscle soreness,^(5,6) attenuation of postural changes in the spine,^(7,8) or other motor skills.⁽⁹⁾ However, there are still doubts about the appropriate prescribing of these exercises and the real benefits on bipedalism body posture.

Whereas the standing posture is linked directly to several structural changes related to upright bipedal which happen with the development from birth to adulthood, and specifically in the musculoskeletal system⁽¹⁰⁾ as also having the flexibility of these factors,⁽¹¹⁾ seems to be consistent think, hardly there will be an individual with the 'ideal' posture biomechanically. That is, one where the physiological curvature of the spine are adhered in a better load distribution and alignment member⁽¹²⁾ without increasing or decreasing angles existing in the spine⁽¹³⁾ or increasing muscle overload,⁽¹⁴⁾ It also may generate pain.^(14,15)

Factors such as lifestyle and prolonged maintenance of posture determined,⁽¹⁶⁾ anthropometric characteristics, as, large abdominal perimetry,⁽¹⁰⁾ sports practice⁽¹⁷⁾ and advanced age^(10,18) may generate unfavorable biomechanical compensation to health of the individual.⁽¹⁹⁾ This reinforces the fact that changes in postural curvatures interfere, not only in aesthetics but can compromise the quality of life of the person, mainly by causing pain and, therefore, interfere with the performance of activities of daily living.^(15,20,21) The pain related to postural deviations of the column seems to be related, possibly to muscle imbalance in the trunk region, including activation level and muscle fatigue.^(22,23)

Regarding specifically body alignment, flexibility training programs seem to result positively in postural realignment, especially in the vertebral column and pelvic sagittal position, with visible effects immediately following the achievement of stretching exercises.⁽²⁴⁾ In a chronic way, stretching can also contribute significantly.⁽²⁵⁾ However, there are studies that examined the acute effect (after exercise) and chronic liabilities and static stretching in the posture of adults and the results were inconclusive.⁽²⁶⁾

Besides there are few systematic reviews on the specific topic, it is possible that the lack of consensual about the real benefits of stretching exercises on the standing posture,^(7,10) can be explained by the lack of specific exercises for the public it proposes.^(27,28) In addition, there may be inadequate manipulation of the variables of the proposed training, inappropriate choice of method of postural assessment^(28,29) or even lack of in-

formation in studies that enables replicability of physical training proposed.

The aim of this systematic review was to evaluate the effect of muscle stretching on body posture and analyze aspects of training prescription due to verified consistency between the proposed training, evaluation methods and results. The hypothesis is that there is a crafted lack of standardization in postural assessment and prescription of flexibility training.

METHODS

This systematic review⁽³⁰⁾ was previously registered on the basis of PROSPERO (International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews),⁽³¹⁾ under no ID = CRD42013005280. The research followed the recommendations of the PRISMA Statement. (32) The selection of papers was conducted in the databases of SciELO, PEDro, PubMed and Google Scholar data, and the selection and choice of studies made by Physical Education teachers.

Search

Initially, there was a selection of key terms, through the Descritores em Ciências da Saúde⁽³³⁾ - a structured and trilingual vocabulary created by the Biblioteca Regional de Medicina (BIREME) - and MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), which is the thesaurus used for indexing articles for PubMed.

The terms used for the search, in Portuguese, were: Muscle Stretching and its synonyms (Exercício de Estiramento Muscular and Exercício de Alongamento Muscular), and Postura. The terms were separated by "AND" and the synonyms separated by "OR": the Boolean operators "AND" and "OR" were used. In English, the search was conducted as follows: ("Exercises, Muscle Stretching" or "Muscle Stretching Exercise" or "Dynamic Stretching" or "Stretching, Dynamic" or "Isometric Stretching" or "Stretching, Isometric" or "Active Stretching" or "Stretching, Active" or "Static Stretching-Active" or "Active Stretching Static" or "Stretching, Static-Active" or "Static Stretching" or "Stretching, Static" or "Passive Stretching" or "Stretching, Passive" or "Relaxed Stretching" or "Stretching, Relaxed" or "Static-Passive Stretching" or "Static Passive Stretching" or "Stretching, Static-Passive" or "Ballistic Stretching or Stretching, Ballistic" or "Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) Stretching") AND ("posture").

Inclusion criteria

Experimental studies using the stretching exercise in isolation as an independent variable in acute and/or chronic intervention checking the effects on the dependent variable (postural deviations) in almost static position were selected, not including studies that found a dynamic posture, or performed concurrently training of

other physical valences. If the study did not meet these criteria, would be excluded from the search.

Eligibility Criteria

Studies have remained the inclusion filter, passed through a selection, by reading technique "Without going into detail" ("Skimming"), suggested by Lakatos and Marconi⁽³⁴⁾ wherein a read is done title followed by read the summary and parts of the text, trying to find the methodology and the essence of the work. If still remained doubt as to the selection of the article, performed the technique of reading Scanning ("Scanning"), which, according to Kleiman,⁽³⁵⁾ is a brief reading of the entire work in order to select only the papers that meet the selection criteria.

Article analyze

The selected studies underwent an evaluation of their methodological qualities based on the Brazilian-Portuguese version of the PEDro scale,⁽³⁶⁾ which is based on Delphi list.⁽³⁷⁾ The PEDro scale consists of 11 items that make up a total of 10 points, if all items are reached. At the end of all eligibility criteria, seven studies were included, 2 of Master's Theses and 05 scientific articles. Figure 1 shows the process of selection of works for this search:

RESULTS

Seven experimental studies were found, two Masters dissertations and five articles. All with the goal of checking the answers of the stretching exercise on body posture in adults. In Table 1, methodological details of these studies are presented, describing them as the

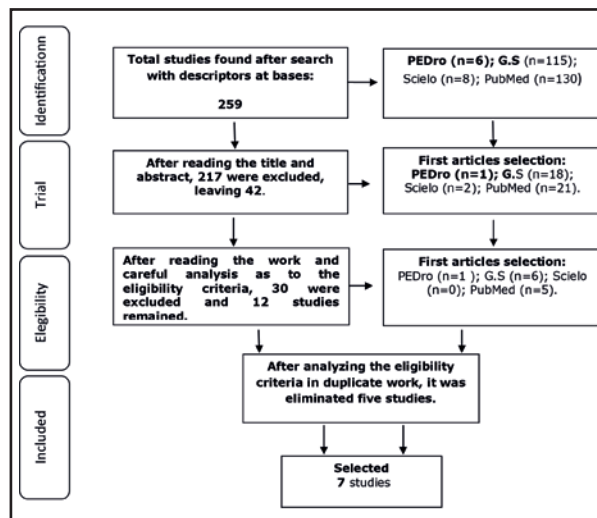


Figure 1. Flowchart of selection of articles. Subtitle: G.A = Google Scholar

Table 1. Main features and results of the studies included in the systematic review.

TS	Author	PEDro	Subjects	Age (years)	Intervention	Outcomes
CA	Marques et al. ⁽⁴²⁾	4	20M	23 a 61	3-11 sessions of stretching shortened muscle chains, during 02 weeks.	At the end, all patients had a more upright posture, leading to the belief that there was a significant stretching of the posterior chain.
CA	Li et al. ⁽⁴⁴⁾	6	39 (W e M), em EG (19) e CG (20)	29.3 ± 3.5	10 times a day, for 3 weeks. Static stretching of the posterior chain, 1 series of 15s tension and 15s rest.	There were no significant changes in lumbar-pelvic posture pre and post-tests to stretching exercises for the posterior chain.
MT	Do Rosário ⁽⁴⁵⁾	5	30W – Located in 3G	21.7 ± 1.7	G1 and G2. 30min sessions, 2x/week for 3 weeks and 48h interval, G1: 2 global elongation of 15min each, G2: 14 Stretching exercises 1min segment liabilities. G3 GC.	G1 was superior in reducing deviations from the anterior iliac spine and posterior-. There was no difference between groups in the scapular alignment variable.
MT	Camargo ⁽²⁶⁾	3	8W e 8M	23.13 ± 2.1	1 session active stretch: standing and hip flexion to 90°, for 12min. 2-2min intervals each being allowed, when the subject thought necessary.	There were no significant changes in spinal curvatures, the angle of the lumbar curvature, lateral trunk tilt and sacral slope.
CA	Hashimoto et al. ⁽⁴³⁾	3	11 subjects	37.1 ± 14.5	20 sessions of 1 hour each with active stretching, 02x/week for 3-4 months.	Significant changes reducing the unevenness of the shoulders, misalignment of the hip, lateral inclination of the trunk and head misalignment (frontal plane).
CA	Lopes-Minarro et al. ⁽²⁴⁾	3	55 subjects	29.2 ± 7.41	1 session 8min static stretching, being 4 years of hip flexion, with three series of 20s and 30s voltage range.	Static stretching of the hamstring muscles was associated with immediate changes in the curvatures of the spine and pelvic position in the sagittal plane.
CA	Muyor et al. ⁽⁴⁶⁾	6	58W. CG (31) EG (33)	44.2± 8.8	12 weeks, 3x/week: stretching hamstrings, 20s voltage.	The stretching caused increased extensibility of the hamstring muscles, generating a line thoracic curve.

Subtitle: TS = Type of study; MT = Master Theses; CA= Cientific Article; W = Woman; M = Man; G= Group; CG = Control group; EG = Experimental group; s = seconds; min = minuts; GPR = Global Postural Reeducation.

characteristics of individuals assessed, type of intervention and main outcomes found.

It might also be noted, in seven studies, the presence of 05 different instruments to assess posture, with Computerized Photogrammetry and Spinal Mouse the only appear in more than one study (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

Classification of articles

The methodology of the selected studies was verified by the methodological PEDro scale,⁽³⁶⁾ which has been widely shown in the areas of rehabilitation,⁽³⁸⁻⁴⁰⁾ and serves to assess the methodological quality of experimental studies. When the score was equal to or greater than 5, considered a high quality study,⁽⁴¹⁾ is less than this, it was considered of low methodological quality.

An important factor found in this study refers to methodological limitations in the studies presented. According to the adopted criteria, most (57.1%) of the analyzed studies^(24,26,42,43) had low methodological quality⁽⁴¹⁾ and less than half (42.9%), studies⁽⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶⁾ showed high methodological quality.

Among the limitations found in the studies, it was noted that only three studies⁽⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶⁾ used a control group, none of them made any kind of blinding, and only one study,⁽²⁴⁾ performed the sample size calculation and statistical power. In this regard, it is emphasized that these strategies would enable explain why the non-significant results of interventions - due to inefficiency to the intervention or the sample size.⁽³⁹⁾ These data end up making interpretation of results, by interfering with the ability to trial of the intervention.

Postural assessment methods

After observation of the instruments used in pos-

tural assessments of the mentioned clinical trials (Table 2), it was noted that photogrammetry was the most used among studies,^(26,43,45) then decreasingly, the Spinal Mouse system^(24, 46) Metrecom⁽⁴⁴⁾ and Schober and Stibor.⁽⁴²⁾

Even the photogrammetry being more present in the studies, it was noted the presence of other 4 instruments, assuming that researchers have been using the instruments according to their expertise or even by infrastructure availability. Another assumption regarding the plurality in the use of these instruments, it is speculated to be related to how complex it is to detect and/or faithfully transcribe the deviations of various segments of the body posture.

The lack of consensus on methods, instruments or even the reliability of these significantly threaten the interpretation and conclusion of the effectiveness of the proposed interventions to alleviate postural deviations.^(28,29) The fact that diversity of instruments used to assess body posture, considering the limited number of studies, it becomes a negative factor for the understanding and comparison of results. Also, sometimes the study reported the instrument used, however, kept dark and/or incomprehensible details of their use.⁽⁴²⁻⁴⁴⁾

In the case of computerized photogrammetry, this is a widely used technique which is the combination of digital photographs analyzed in software that enable the measurement of angles and horizontal and vertical distances.⁽⁴⁷⁾ In Brazil, the technique has been used in clinical trials^(26,43,45) and in cross-sectional studies⁽⁴⁸⁻⁵¹⁾ have recently considered the most used technique in Brazilian studies.⁽⁵²⁾

The popularization of computerized photogrammetry can be explained by the advantages it offers to allow an assessment that requires the evaluated only a few moments.⁽⁵³⁾ This quickly can contribute to improved re-

Table 2. Characteristic of postural assessment methods used in the studies.

n°	Study	IAP	Descrição dos métodos	PCA
1	Marques et al. ⁽⁴²⁾	Schober and Stibor	Checks with tape, the distance between the spinous processes of the vertebral column between two measurement points previously marked by an assessor. ⁽⁶³⁾	Trunk
2	Li et al. ⁽⁴⁴⁾	Metrecom Software	Electronic scanner-dimensional probe that after scanning the images, vectors and angles through analyzes of Cartesian coordinates. ⁽⁴⁴⁾	Trunk
3	Do Rosário ⁽⁴⁵⁾	Computerized photogrammetry	Combination of digital photo software that allows to measure horizontal and vertical angles and measures (47).	Body
4	Camargo ⁽²⁶⁾	X-ray; e computerized photogrammetry	a) X-ray: the gold standard for evaluation of postural deviations of the spine by means of radiography offering a view of all your vertebrae and their curvatures. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ Frontal and sagittal plane. b) See study (n° 3).	Spine
5	Hashimoto et al. ⁽⁴³⁾	computerized photogrammetry	See study n.3	Body
6	Lopes-Minarro et al. ⁽²⁴⁾	SpinalMouse® Sistem	Device for computer assisted measurements spanning angles and angles of the vertebral column movement, evaluated in the sagittal plane. ⁽⁶⁵⁾	Spine
7	Muyor et al. ⁽⁴⁶⁾	SpinalMouse® Sistem	See study n° 6.	Spine

IAP = Instrument used in postural assessment; PCA = Part of body.

liability of the method, which does not happen in predominantly subjective evaluations, which usually take longer and increase the risk of bias⁽⁵⁴⁾ Other advantages are: Validity, reliability measures^(53,55-57) and - why not? - Low cost, which makes it quite affordable method and worked in large and small research groups.

Aspects of interventions and acute effect of stretching posture

From the analyzed studies, 02 verified the acute effect of stretching exercise on spinal curvatures and showed conflicting results. In the first study, Camargo *et al.*⁽²⁶⁾, had a sample of 16 men and women, with mean age of 23.13(\pm 2.1) years, not reporting whether or not the volunteers practiced physical activities before study. The second study, Lopez-Miñarro *et al.*⁽²⁴⁾ evaluated 55 police officers with mean age 29.24(\pm 7.41) years who did not exercise, only physical leisure activities.

In the first study,⁽²⁶⁾ volunteers were exposed to one session of global active stretching of the posterior muscle chain, one 12 min session being held in a static position allowing 01-02 min intervals when evaluated showed physical fatigue. The pre and post-intervention ratings showed no significant changes in spinal curvatures. The second study⁽²⁴⁾ experienced one session hamstring stretch with four exercises with three sets lasting 20 to 30 s rest period between sets. In this case, the authors found immediate changes in spinal curvatures and pelvic sagittal position.

When compared, the studies showed no consensus on the effectiveness of the intervention, and in only one significant changes. When evaluated in terms of methodology,⁽³⁷⁾ both showed score 3, which, according to Sherrington *et al.*,⁽⁴¹⁾ is considered of low methodological quality. Still limitation, the studies showed no control group and this threatens the external validity of these studies.⁽³⁰⁾ According to Jadad *et al.*⁽⁵⁸⁾ it is critical to reducing the risk of bias, can provide secure evidence to serve as proposals new interventions.

Therefore, it is evident the need for new studies on the acute effects of stretching exercise for posture correction, more appropriate methodologies so that they have better understanding about the subject.

Aspects of interventions and chronic effects of stretching posture

On the chronic effects of stretching on body posture, met four studies, and all of them showed significant responses about the effectiveness of the intervention, with the exception of the study by Li *et al.*,⁽⁴⁴⁾ that after the training program, not observed significant changes in the posture of volunteers.

As for the other works, showed significant results in correcting postural deviations.^(42,43,45,46) In the study by Marques,⁽⁴²⁾ the author submitted the 20 volunteers between 3-11 sessions of stretching for more than two

weeks and noted that all the participants at the end of the study, showed a more upright posture. Rosario⁽⁴⁵⁾ allocated 30 women in 03 equal groups, G1: 2 were globally stretching exercises with 15 min each and G2, passive stretching exercises targeting with 1 min each exercise performed. In both groups, each session lasted 30 min, held 2 times weekly for 3 weeks; the third group was the control. The G1 showed significant improvements in postural alignment when compared to other groups.

Hashimoto *et al.*⁽⁴³⁾ evaluated twenty subjects who underwent 20 sessions of active stretching, 1 hour, 2 times weekly for 3-4 months. At the end of the study, subjects showed significant changes in posture to reduce the unevenness of the shoulders and hips, head misalignment with the 7th cervical vertebra in left lateral view, and lateral bending of the trunk and left Q angle in anterior view. Muyor *et al.*⁽⁴⁶⁾ had conducted on 27 women with intervention stretching exercises of the series 20 s duration, at a frequency of 3 times per week for 12 weeks. When compared with the 31 women in the control group, the experimental group had a more rectified thoracic curve.

Of the 05 studies reviewed, 04 found the chronic effects of stretching exercise on posture and detect efficacy in reducing postural deviations. Further, it was observed that in the study there were no significant changes,⁽⁴⁴⁾ a prescription of the exercise atypical recommended in the literature was performed. That's because the volunteers performed the exercises daily, with 15 s of tension for 15 s of rest between them series. And when confronted with indications in the literature, the suggestion that the stretching exercises provide long-term physiological changes are needed 2-4 times per week on alternate days. Moreover, the elongation must be at least 20 to 30 s of stress,^(59,60) especially when the goal is to maintain body posture according to the guidelines of the American College of Sport Medicine.⁽⁶¹⁾

Since the other studies, although they have shown significant improvements in body posture after the intervention, when verified methodologies, 50% had high methodological quality^(45,46) and the other, low quality, due to lack of detail in the description of the method.^(42,43) Its was also found the average PEDro score of the studies using the technique previously used in a systematic review of Coury, Moreira and Dias,⁽⁴⁰⁾ adding the total score and dividing by the number of studies found. From this analysis was obtained an average PEDro score of 4.2 points, assuming a low average be in order when sorted individually, studies should present a PEDro score \geq 5 points to consider studies of high methodological quality.⁽⁴¹⁾

The limitations presented in the 04 studies, 02 of them^(42,43) did not use a control group, which is described by Jadad *et al.*,⁽⁵⁸⁾ as key in reducing bias and methodo-

logical provision of safe evidence for reproducibility studies. Also, was not found in any description of them as the use of techniques of blinding, sample size calculation and statistical power. Beyond these methodological limitations, it was noticed little⁽⁴⁶⁾ or no description^(42,43) of the variables used in the training exercise stretching programs proposed intervention, such as volume intensity, recovery etc. All these limiting aspects found in studies end up generating a substantial reduction in methodological quality,⁽³⁷⁾ providing no evidence safer as the actual effectiveness of the intervention⁽⁵⁸⁾ and decreasing the external validity of these studies.⁽³⁰⁾

However, a systematic review to obtain reliable conclusions will literally depend on the quality of studies which it observed.⁽⁶²⁾ Thus, it is evident that although there is a tendency on the positive effects of exercise in chronic stretching alignment of body posture,^(42,43,45,46)

no need to carry out new studies with better detailed methodological descriptions, and presenting in more detail the exercise program used in interventions.

CONCLUSION

This review showed that for the acute effects of stretching exercise aimed at correcting postural deviations, there is still no consensus in the literature that supports its effectiveness. As for the chronic effects, although noticed a slight trend as to its benefits in postural correction, literature, yet also presents little evidence to support this assumption.

The studies also showed little methodological description, noting that there is still need for further clinical trials with high methodological quality and more detailed descriptions of the proposed exercise stretching programs, contributing to secure evidence for clinical practice.

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