

Background / Purpose

- LBP can have a significant negative impact on readiness and military operations.
- Among active duty military personnel, LBP has been identified as one of the most frequent reasons for seeking medical care.
- Tai Chi has been demonstrated to be a safe and cost-effective intervention to improve pain and decrease self-reported disability.
- Tai Chi has not been evaluated as an intervention for active duty military members with a diagnosis of chronic LBP.

PICOT Question

In active duty personnel being seen in an outpatient military clinic with lower back pain how does participation in a weekly Tai Chi session compared to current practice affect pain management?

Synthesis Tables



References



Practice change

- Based upon the evidence, a 10-week Tai Chi intervention consisting of participation in a weekly 1 hour Tai Chi class taught by a certified instructor was recommended and implemented.
- Self-reported pain disability scores were collected pre and post intervention using the Pain Disability Index (PDI) and the Quebec Back Pain Disability Scale (QBPDS).
- A decrease in self-reported disability on the PDI or QBPDS would demonstrate clinical significance.



Res

- 14 active duty personnel with a documented history of LBP participated in the initiative.
- Due to challenges associated with the COVID pandemic, only 10 participants completed both the pre and post intervention self-reports.
- The participant's scores on the QBPDS demonstrated a decrease in disability.
- Participant #1 reported a decrease on the PDI and a 9 point decrease on the QBPDS.
- Participant #2 reported a decrease on the PDI and a 10 point decrease on the QBPDS.
- These findings support the use of Tai Chi as an effective, evidence-based intervention for the management of chronic LBP.

Relevance to

- The VA/DOD Clinical Practice Guideline for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Lower Back Pain recommends offering Tai Chi as a non-pharmacologic intervention for lower back pain.
- Active duty personnel with a history of lower back pain are eligible for the initiative.
- The intervention demonstrated clinical significance as participants showed a decrease in disability scores on the QBPDS, and support