

Effect of Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment vs Sham Treatment on Activity Limitations in Patients With Nonspecific Subacute and Chronic Low Back Pain

A Randomized Clinical Trial

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IMPORTANCE Osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) is frequently offered to people with nonspecific low back pain (LBP) but never compared with sham OMT for reducing LBP-specific activity limitations.

OBJECTIVE To compare the efficacy of standard OMT vs sham OMT for reducing LBP-specific activity limitations at 3 months in persons with nonspecific subacute or chronic LBP.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS This prospective, parallel-group, single-blind, single-center, sham-controlled randomized clinical trial recruited participants with nonspecific subacute or chronic LBP from a tertiary care center in France starting February 17, 2014, with follow-up completed on October 23, 2017. Participants were randomly allocated to interventions in a 1:1 ratio. Data were analyzed from March 22, 2018, to December 5, 2018.

INTERVENTIONS Six sessions (1 every 2 weeks) of standard OMT or sham OMT delivered by nonphysician, nonphysiotherapist osteopathic practitioners.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES The primary end point was mean reduction in LBP-specific activity limitations at 3 months as measured by the self-administered Quebec Back Pain Disability Index (score range, 0-100). Secondary outcomes were mean reduction in LBP-specific activity limitations; mean changes in pain and health-related quality of life; number and duration of sick leaves, as well as number of LBP episodes at 12 months; and consumption of analgesics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs at 3 and 12 months. Adverse events were self-reported at 3, 6, and 12 months.

RESULTS Overall, 200 participants were randomly allocated to standard OMT and 200 to sham OMT, with 197 analyzed in each group; the median (range) age at inclusion was 49.8 (40.7-55.8) years, 235 of 394 (59.6%) participants were women, and 359 of 393 (91.3%) were currently working. The mean (SD) duration of the current LBP episode was 7.5 (14.2) months. Overall, 164 (83.2%) patients in the standard OMT group and 159 (80.7%) patients in the sham OMT group had the primary outcome data available at 3 months. The mean (SD) Quebec Back Pain Disability Index scores for the standard OMT group were 31.5 (14.1) at baseline and 25.3 (15.3) at 3 months, and in the sham OMT group were 27.2 (14.8) at baseline and 26.1 (15.1) at 3 months. The mean reduction in LBP-specific activity limitations at 3 months was -4.7 (95% CI, -6.6 to -2.8) and -1.3 (95% CI, -3.3 to 0.6) for the standard OMT and sham OMT groups, respectively (mean difference, -3.4; 95% CI, -6.0 to -0.7; $P = .01$). At 12 months, the mean difference in mean reduction in LBP-specific activity limitations was -4.3 (95% CI, -7.6 to -1.0; $P = .01$), and at 3 and 12 months, the mean difference in mean reduction in pain was -1.0 (95% CI, -5.5 to 3.5; $P = .66$) and -2.0 (95% CI, -7.2 to 3.3; $P = .47$), respectively. There were no statistically significant differences in other secondary outcomes. Four and 8 serious adverse events were self-reported in the standard OMT and sham OMT groups, respectively, though none was considered related to OMT.

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE In this randomized clinical trial of patients with nonspecific subacute or chronic LBP, standard OMT had a small effect on LBP-specific activity limitations vs sham OMT. However, the clinical relevance of this effect is questionable.

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Nonspecific low back pain (LBP) is the major cause of years lived with disability in the world.¹ Low back pain is usually treated according to symptom duration, presence of concomitant radicular pain, and consistent anatomical abnormalities,² as well as patient phenotype.³ The prognosis of acute LBP is good,⁴ but in 5% to 15% of cases, LBP becomes chronic.⁵ Current therapeutic strategies are stratified according to risk of persistent disability in the long term.⁶ They include pharmacological and nonpharmacological treatments, such as manual therapy, exercise therapy, education, self-management, cognitive behavioral therapy, or multidisciplinary rehabilitation.⁷

Osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) is a manual therapy that belongs to the category of complementary and alternative medicines practiced outside of the United States. In France, osteopathic practice is shared between different professionals, including nonmedical and non-health professionals. Nonphysician, nonphysiotherapist osteopathic practitioners represent about 60% of osteopathic practitioners, according to French usage.⁸ Contrary to biomedical approaches in manual therapies applying lumbar spinal manipulative treatments for LBP,^{9,10} osteopathic treatment for LBP offers spinal manipulative treatments and nonspinal manipulative treatments applied to both symptomatic and distant nonsymptomatic regions.¹¹ Recent bodies of evidence suggest effects of manual therapies related to improvement of body perception may reduce anxiety, avoidance, and defensive musculoskeletal responses.¹²

In acute LBP, manipulative treatment modestly reduces pain and activity limitations up to 6 weeks.¹³ Whether these effects are explained by manipulative treatment as a stand-alone intervention or as part of a bundle of therapies is unclear.¹³ In subacute and chronic LBP,^{10,14,15} findings are inconsistent, and comparisons of standard manipulative treatment with sham manipulative treatment are lacking.^{9,10} Focusing specifically on OMT, Franke and colleagues¹¹ and the American Osteopathic Association¹⁶ call for larger randomized clinical trials (RCTs). In the present study, we aimed to compare the efficacy of standard OMT with sham OMT for reducing LBP-specific activity limitations at 3 months in nonspecific subacute or chronic LBP.

Methods

Design Overview

We conducted a prospective, parallel-group, randomized, single-blind, single-center, sham-controlled trial. Recruitment started on February 17, 2014, and follow-up was completed on October 23, 2017. Patient written and verbal informed consent was obtained from all participants by the investigator during a face-to-face inclusion visit. The study was approved by the Comité de Protection des Personnes Île-de-France III and followed Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) reporting guidelines. The full original and final protocols are provided in [Supplement 1](#). Substantial changes made to the methods after the trial commencement are detailed in [eAppendix 1](#) in [Supplement 2](#). We did not switch

Key Points

Question What is the effectiveness of osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) compared with sham OMT in reducing low back pain (LBP)-specific activity limitations in people with nonspecific subacute and chronic LBP?

Findings In this randomized clinical trial that included 400 participants, standard OMT had a small effect on LBP-specific activity limitations vs sham OMT at 3 months. However, this effect was likely not clinically meaningful.

Meaning These results raise the issue of the usefulness of OMT in people with nonspecific subacute and chronic LBP.

outcomes after trial completion. Amendments made to the trial registry after trial completion were only aimed at providing a more accurate definition of outcomes. All were completed blind to the data.

Blinding

Investigators and osteopathic practitioners were not blinded, but data analysts and participants were blinded. Blinding is challenging to achieve in nonpharmacological trials but is important because unblinding of participants could have an effect on patient-reported outcomes of musculoskeletal conditions.¹⁷ To maintain the blinding of participants, we implemented 3 measures¹⁸: (1) we designed a sham control that consisted of light touch, an a priori inert procedure used to reduce therapeutic aspect of the touch by the osteopathic practitioner while maintaining a similar manual contact time in both groups; despite some limitations,¹⁹ light touch has been proposed to simulate OMT without simulating physiotherapy or massage²⁰; (2) osteopathic practitioners were not allowed to have contact with participants outside of the sessions; and (3) study announcements and information delivered remained neutral and refrained from using the word *osteopathy*, rather referring to *manual therapy* for both interventions.

To ascertain that the osteopathic practitioners' speech was consistent in both groups, OMT sessions were audio recorded. Two sociologists (including S.A.) qualitatively assessed 60 randomly selected audio records (30 from each group). They used 23 items to assess the duration of the sessions, the respect of the recommendations for verbal behavior, the content of the speech, and the verbal attitude. Scores calculated from 20 out of 23 items are summarized in 6 domains: instrumental exchanges, listening quality, personal exchanges, quality of dialogue, reassurance, and relational proximity ([eAppendix 2](#) in [Supplement 2](#)). To ensure no imbalance in the credibility of the interventions and expectancies of the participants, the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire^{21,22} was self-administered at 3 months.

Setting and Participants

The study was conducted in the physical medicine and rehabilitation department of a tertiary care center in France. Participants were recruited among inpatients and outpatients of the department. A campaign targeting employees with chronic LBP in the Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, a French

public health institution that employs approximately 100 000 people in 39 hospitals, was also conducted. People who were interested in participating in the study were invited to call a management center, which screened for eligibility, then scheduled the baseline face-to-face visit with the investigator, a board-certified specialist in physical medicine and rehabilitation and/or rheumatology. Inclusion criteria were patients who were male or female sex, had nonspecific subacute or chronic LBP (ie, duration of LBP ≥ 6 weeks), were aged 18 to 65 years, who could speak and understand French, who gave informed consent to participate in the study, and who were affiliated with or beneficiary of social insurance. Exclusion criteria were specific LBP caused by inflammatory, tumoral, infectious disease, or a back traumatism in the past 3 months; history of back surgery and/or vertebral fracture in the previous 6 months; presence of a motor impairment related to the reason for consultation; pregnancy; inability to understand the process of the study; and patients who were students or practitioners in manipulative treatments or who were already included in another clinical study. Patients who had concomitant radicular syndromes (eg, sciatica) or who had previous experience with manipulative therapy were not excluded.

Randomization and Interventions

Randomization was centralized, and participants were randomly allocated in a 1:1 ratio. An independent statistician provided a computer-generated randomization list with permuted blocks of variable sizes (2, 4, and 6). The sequence was concealed by use of a computer interface implemented in the electronic case report form. At baseline, the investigator collected baseline characteristics and randomly allocated participants to 1 of the 2 groups. A clinical research technician scheduled appointments for OMT sessions.

The first OMT session was scheduled approximately within 2 weeks after randomization. The experimental group received 6 sessions of standard OMT, and the control group 6 sessions of sham OMT, each session at 2-week intervals. For both experimental and control groups, each session lasted 45 minutes and consisted of 3 periods: (1) interview focusing on pain location, (2) full osteopathic examination, and (3) intervention consisting of standard or sham OMT. Briefly, in both groups, practitioners assessed 7 anatomical regions for dysfunction (lumbar spine, root of mesentery, diaphragm, and atlantooccipital, sacroiliac, temporomandibular, and talocrural joints) and applied sham OMT to all areas or standard OMT to those that were considered dysfunctional. All health care providers were board-certified nonphysician, nonphysiotherapist osteopathic practitioners (Répertoire National de la Certification Professionnelle, niveau 1). They all received a 2-day training according to international standards to deliver both standard and sham OMT.²³ Full descriptions of osteopathic practitioner training and interventions are provided in eAppendices 3 and 4 in Supplement 2.^{24,25} In both groups, pharmacological interventions, nonpharmacological interventions, and spinal surgery were allowed. Cointerventions were self-reported at 3, 6, and 12 months by use of a standardized checklist (eAppendix 5 in Supplement 2).

Outcomes and Follow-up

Self-administered questionnaires assessing primary and secondary outcomes were collected during face-to-face follow-up visits. If the participant could not attend the visits, questionnaires were collected by mail or over telephone by a clinical research technician. All primary and secondary efficacy outcomes were prespecified in the full protocol and are reported in the present article.

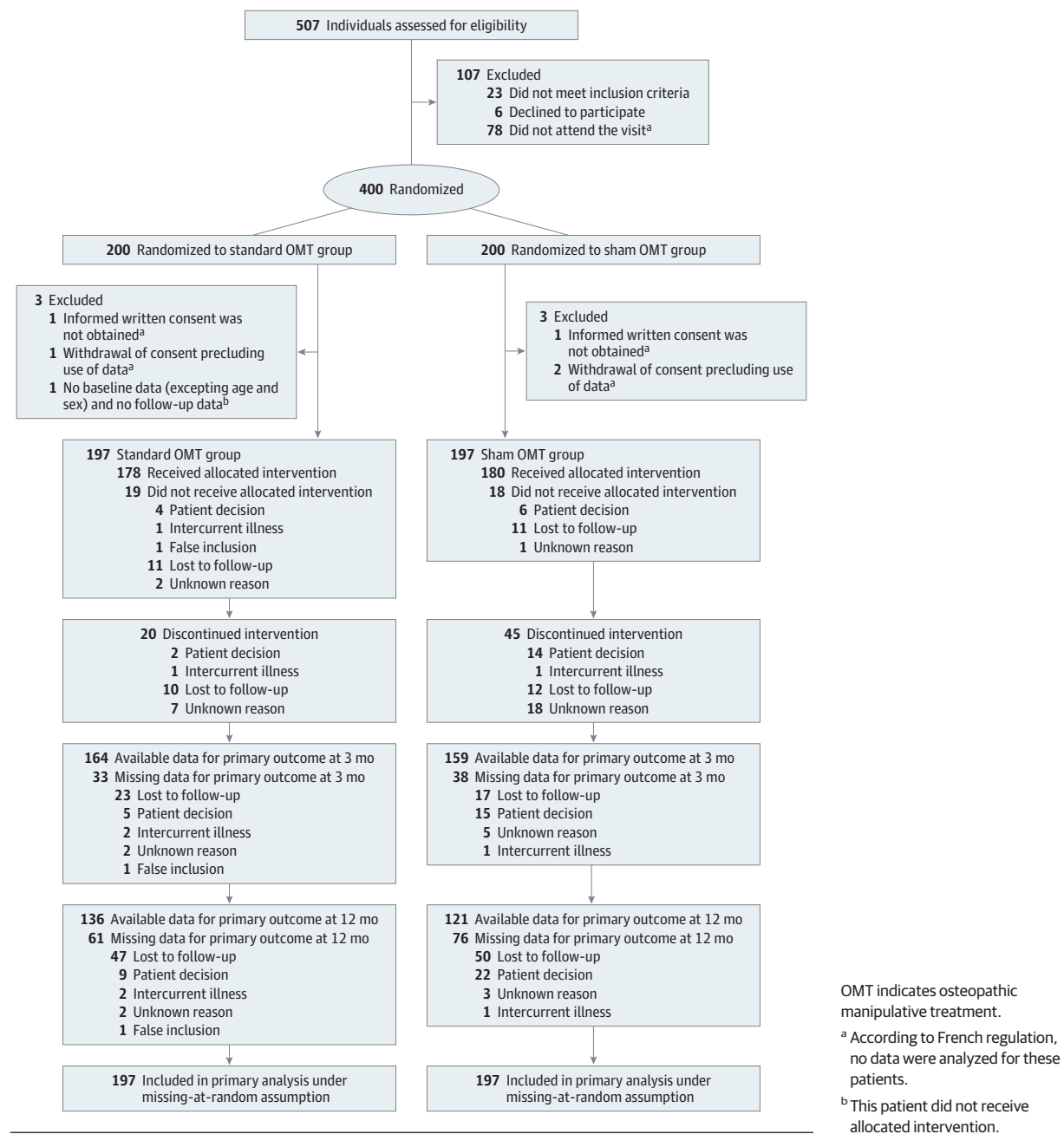
The primary efficacy outcome was the mean reduction from baseline in LBP-specific activity limitations at 3 months after randomization, assessed via the self-administered Quebec Back Pain Disability Index (QBPD), with scores ranging from 0 (no limitations) to 100 (maximum limitations).²⁶⁻²⁸ Secondary efficacy outcomes were mean reduction from baseline in LBP-specific activity limitations at 12 months, assessed via the self-administered QBPD; mean reduction from baseline in pain in the previous 48 hours, assessed via a self-administered 11-class numeric rating scale, with scores ranging from 0 (no pain) to 100 (maximum pain) in 10-point increments at 3 and 12 months; mean improvement from baseline in health-related quality of life (HRQOL), assessed via the self-administered Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 12, the physical component summary ranging in score from 9.95 (worse HRQOL) to 70.02 (best HRQOL), and mental component summary ranging in score from 5.89 (worse HRQOL) to 71.97 (best HRQOL), both at 3 and 12 months; self-reported number and duration (days) of sick leaves at 12 months; self-reported number of LBP episodes at 12 months; and self-reported consumption of analgesics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs since last contact at 3 and 12 months.

Safety outcomes were recorded at 3, 6, and 12 months by using an open-ended question (“Did you have any adverse events?”). Serious adverse events were reviewed by 2 independent blinded investigators (C.D. and M.B.). Events were classified into 6 categories: (1) hospitalization for usual care of LBP, (2) hospitalization for another condition, (3) hospitalization related to the intervention received, (4) usual care (without hospitalization) of LBP, (5) usual care (without hospitalization) of another condition, and (6) usual care (without hospitalization) related to the intervention received.

Statistical Analysis

The original and final versions of the statistical analysis plan are available in Supplement 3. With an α risk of .05, a power ($1 - \beta$) of .90, and a predicted mean difference in mean (SD) change of QBPD score at 3 months of 7 (20) points, which corresponds to an effect size of 0.35, we needed 173 patients in each group. Estimating that 10% of patients would be lost to follow-up, we sought to include 200 patients in each group. Categorical variables are described with frequencies and percentages. Quantitative variables are described with mean (SD) or median (first and third quartiles). To compare between-group differences in mean change from baseline for quantitative outcomes, we used a constrained longitudinal data analysis.²⁹⁻³¹ This mixed model is a constrained full-likelihood approach, whereby both the baseline and postbaseline values are modeled as dependent variables (the constrained longitudinal data analysis model assumes that both

Figure 1. CONSORT Diagram



the baseline and postbaseline measurements are jointly multivariate normally distributed because the baseline value is treated as part of the response vector). The true baseline means are constrained to be the same for the 2 treatment groups. The constrained longitudinal data analysis model can include all randomized participants with at least 1 baseline or postbaseline value. Such methods based on maximum likelihood are consistent under the missing-at-random assumption (ie, the probability of dropout is related to some observable characteristics or quantity such as treatment arm assignment). Hence, this analysis provides an adjustment for the observed baseline difference in estimating the treatment. A random effect

at the participant level was included in these models. Results are expressed as differences in mean change from baseline with 95% CIs at 3 and 12 months postrandomization.

As a post hoc sensitivity analysis requested by peer reviewers to improve results interpretation, we report the responder rate for the minimal important change, defined as an absolute change of at least 20 points in QBPDI score according to Ostelo and colleagues.³² We also report a cumulative proportion of responders analysis graph in patients with available QBPDI data at 3 months.³³ Percentage of responders over a range of possible cutoffs points of the QBPDI score change are displayed in this graph. Number needed to treat was also

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics and Sessions of Patients With Nonspecific Subacute and Chronic Low Back Pain (LBP) Receiving Standard and Sham Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment (OMT)^a

Characteristic	No./total reported (%)	
	Standard group (n = 197)	Sham group (n = 197)
Age, mean (SD), y	48.3 (11.9)	47.5 (10.6)
Female	116/197 (58.9)	119/197 (60.4)
Completed higher education	132/196 (67.3)	128/197 (65.0)
Currently working	175/196 (89.3)	184/197 (93.4)
Chronic LBP duration, mean (SD), y	14.2 (10.8)	14.2 (10.6)
Total reported	195	196
Current LBP episode duration, mean (SD), mo	6.5 (10.3)	8.5 (17.2)
Total reported	194	196
LBP pain intensity on NRS (range, 1-100), mean (SD) ^b	42.0 (21.1)	41.4 (21.5)
Total reported	193	194
Radicular pain intensity on NRS (range, 1-100), mean (SD) ^b	19.2 (21.7)	15.5 (21.6)
Total reported	193	194
QBPD score (range, 1-100), mean (SD) ^c	31.5 (14.1)	27.2 (14.8)
Total reported	197	196
MOS SF-12 score, mean (SD) ^d		
Physical component summary (range, 9.95-70.02)	40.2 (8.2)	41.9 (7.8)
Total reported	195	194
Mental component summary (range, 5.89-71.97)	42.9 (10.9)	42.7 (10.7)
Total reported	195	194
Main anatomical finding		
Lumbar spinal stenosis	4/196 (2.0)	3/196 (1.5)
Active discopathy	10/196 (5.1)	8/196 (4.1)
Disk herniation	10/196 (5.1)	8/196 (4.1)
Scheuermann disease	2/196 (1.0)	5/196 (2.6)
Degenerative disk disease	86/196 (43.9)	62/196 (31.6)
Facet joint osteoarthritis	16/196 (8.2)	13/196 (6.6)
Spondylolisthesis	5/196 (2.6)	1/196 (0.5)
Lumbar scoliosis	9/196 (4.6)	21/196 (10.7)
Undetermined	53/196 (27.0)	73/196 (37.2)
Other	1/196 (0.5)	2/196 (1.0)
Previous treatments		
Analgesics	173/188 (92.0)	172/193 (89.1)
Nonopioids	167/188 (88.8)	170/193 (88.1)
Weak opioids ^e	124/188 (66.0)	113/193 (58.5)
Strong opioids ^e	21/188 (11.2)	17/193 (8.8)
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	160/188 (85.1)	157/193 (81.3)
Muscle relaxants	119/188 (63.3)	106/193 (54.9)
Anxiolytics	25/188 (13.3)	20/193 (10.4)
Antidepressants	19/188 (10.1)	21/193 (10.9)
Antiepileptics	15/188 (8.0)	8/193 (4.1)
Spinal corticosteroid injections	55/188 (29.3)	38/193 (19.7)
Lumbar brace	125/188 (66.5)	119/193 (61.7)
Outpatient physiotherapy	146/188 (77.7)	140/193 (72.5)
Multidisciplinary rehabilitation	15/188 (8.0)	22/193 (11.4)
Alternative medicine	100/188 (53.2)	104/193 (53.9)

(continued)

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics and Sessions of Patients With Nonspecific Subacute and Chronic Low Back Pain (LBP) Receiving Standard and Sham Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment (OMT)^a (continued)

Characteristic	No./total reported (%)	
	Standard group (n = 197)	Sham group (n = 197)
OMT sessions (range, 0-6)		
No. of OMT sessions, mean (SD)	5.2 (1.9)	4.7 (2.1)
Participants who completed 6 OMT sessions	157/197 (79.7)	134/197 (68.0)
Time elapsed between randomization and first OMT session, mean (SD), mo		
Total reported	177	178
Time elapsed between randomization and last OMT session, mean (SD), mo		
Total reported	177	178

Abbreviations: MOS SF-12, Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 12; NRS, numerical rating scale; QBPD, Quebec Back Pain Disability Index.

^a 178 patients in the standard OMT group and 180 in the sham OMT group received the intervention. Percentages may not sum to 100 owing to rounding.

^b Higher scores indicate greater pain.

^c Higher scores indicate more limitations.

^d Higher scores indicate better health.

^e Weak opioids include codeine, dihydrocodeine, and tramadol. Strong opioids include morphine, diamorphine, fentanyl, buprenorphine, oxycodone, and hydromorphone.

computed for a change of at least 20 points in QBPD score.^{34,35} A Poisson model was used to estimate between-group differences for consumption of analgesics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs at 3 and 12 months postrandomization. Results are expressed as absolute risk difference, relative risk, and 95% CI (the delta method was used for computing the 95% CI for absolute risk difference). Negative binomial regression with an offset term (duration of follow-up) was used to estimate between-group differences for sick leave duration, number of sick leaves, and number of LBP episodes at 3 and 12 months post-randomization. Results are expressed as absolute mean difference and ratio of means and 95% CIs. Safety outcomes were described in each group. All statistical tests were 2-sided, and $P < .05$ was considered statistically significant. Data were analyzed by using SAS, version 9.3 (SAS Institute Inc), with the procedures MIXED (constrained longitudinal data analysis model) and GENMOD (negative binomial regression). The Poisson model was performed with the glm function of R, version 4.1.1 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing).

Results

Overall, 507 people were screened, and 400 participants were randomly assigned to receive standard OMT (n = 200) or sham OMT (n = 200). After randomization, 5 randomized patients (2 in the standard OMT group and 3 in the sham OMT group) were excluded from all analysis; no informed consent was obtained for 2 patients, and 3 patients withdrew their consent with no possibility to use their data. According to the French Public Health Code applicable to research involving humans, data of these 5 patients were erased. A sixth randomized patient (in the standard OMT group) was excluded owing to no baseline data (excepting age and sex) and no follow-up data. Overall, 197 participants in the standard OMT group and 197 in the sham OMT group were considered (Figure 1). In total, 37 of the 394 (9.3%) randomly assigned participants did not receive the allocated intervention (Figure 1). The median (range) age at inclusion was

49.8 (40.7-55.8) years, 235 of 394 (59.6%) participants were women, 260 of 393 (66.2%) completed higher education, and 359 of 393 (91.3%) were currently working. The mean (SD) duration of the current LBP episode was 7.5 (14.2) months, pain score was 41.7 (21.3), and QBPD score was 29.3 (14.6). Overall, 157 of 197 (79.7%) participants received the 6 sessions in the standard OMT group and 134 of 197 (68.0%) in the sham OMT group (Table 1). A total of 20 trained osteopathic practitioners participated in the standard OMT and sham OMT sessions. Lumbar spine, root of mesentery, diaphragm, and atlantooccipital, sacroiliac, temporomandibular, and talocrural joints were treated in 94.0%, 88.6%, 86.3%, 81.0%, 60.9%, 52.9%, and 51.3% of the standard OMT sessions, respectively (eTable in Supplement 2).

Primary Outcome

Overall, 164 of 197 (83.2%) patients in the standard OMT group and 159 of 197 (80.7%) patients in the sham OMT group had primary outcome data available at 3 months. Nevertheless, all 394 participants had at least 1 measurement (baseline or postrandomization) that could be used for computing treatment effect differences. The mean (SD) QBPD scores for the standard OMT group were 31.5 (14.1) at baseline and 25.3 (15.3) at 3 months, and in the sham OMT group were 27.2 (14.8) at baseline and 26.1 (15.1) at 3 months. At 3 months under the missing-data-at-random assumption, the mean reduction in LBP-specific activity limitations assessed via the QBPD in the standard OMT and sham OMT groups was -4.7 (95% CI, -6.6 to -2.8) and -1.3 (95% CI, -3.3 to 0.6), respectively (mean difference in favor of standard OMT, -3.4 [95% CI, -6.0 to -0.7]; $P = .01$; Table 2). The cumulative proportion of responders analysis graph for patients with available QBPD at 3 months is displayed in Figure 2 (post hoc sensitivity analysis). For an absolute change of at least 20 points in QBPD score (ie, the minimal important change), the responder rate was 10.4% in the standard OMT group and 7.6% in the sham OMT group (absolute risk difference, 2.8 [95% CI, -3.8 to 9.3]).

Table 2. Primary and Secondary Outcomes Among Standard and Sham Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment (OMT) Groups^a

Measurement	No. (95% CI)		Absolute difference, No. (95% CI) ^b	Relative risk or ratio of means, No. (95% CI)	P value
	Standard OMT group (n = 197)	Sham OMT group (n = 197)			
3 mo after randomization					
Mean change in QBPDl score (range, 0-100) ^c	-4.7 (-6.6 to -2.8)	-1.3 (-3.3 to 0.6)	-3.4 (-6.0 to -0.7)	NA	.01
Total reported	164	159	NA	NA	NA
At least 20 points improvement in QBPDl score, No./total (%) ^d	17/164 (10.4)	12/158 (7.6)	2.8 (-3.8 to 9.3)	1.4 (0.7 to 2.9)	.41
Mean change in LBP intensity on NRS (range, 0-100) ^e	-8.1 (-11.5 to -4.7)	-7.1 (-10.5 to -3.7)	-1.0 (-5.5 to 3.5)	NA	.66
Total reported	165	159	NA	NA	NA
Mean change in PCS of MOS SF-12 score (range, 9.95-70.02) ^f	4.1 (3.0 to 5.3)	3.6 (2.4 to 4.8)	0.5 (-1.0 to 2.1)	NA	.51
Total reported	160	157	NA	NA	NA
Mean change in MCS of MOS SF-12 score (range, 5.89-71.97) ^f	1.7 (0.3 to 3.1)	1.2 (-0.2 to 2.6)	0.5 (-1.4 to 2.4)	NA	.60
Total reported	160	157	NA	NA	NA
Analgesic use, No./total (%)	49/162 (30.3)	39/154 (25.3)	4.9 (-6.7 to 16.5)	1.2 (0.8 to 1.8)	.41
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug use, No./total (%)	29/169 (18.0)	31/158 (19.6)	-1.6 (-11.1 to 7.9)	0.9 (0.6 to 1.5)	.74
12 mo after randomization					
Mean change in QBPDl score (range, 0-100) ^c	-5.6 (-7.9 to -3.3)	-1.3 (-3.7 to 1.2)	-4.3 (-7.6 to -1.0)	NA	.01
Total reported	136	121	NA	NA	NA
Mean change in LBP intensity on NRS (range, 0-100) ^e	-8.3 (-12.1 to -4.5)	-6.3 (-10.3 to -2.3)	-2.0 (-7.2 to 3.3)	NA	.47
Total reported	135	122	NA	NA	NA
Mean change in PCS of MOS SF-12 score (range, 9.95-70.02) ^f	4.2 (2.7 to 5.6)	2.5 (1.0 to 3.9)	1.7 (-0.3 to 3.6)	NA	.09
Total reported	129	119	NA	NA	NA
Mean change in MCS of MOS SF-12 score (range, 5.89-71.97) ^f	1.4 (-0.2 to 3.1)	2.5 (0.8 to 4.2)	-1.1 (-3.3 to 1.2)	NA	.35
Total reported	129	119	NA	NA	NA
Analgesic use, No./total (%)	43/129 (33.3)	35/117 (29.9)	3.4 (-10.6 to 17.5)	1.1 (0.7 to 1.8)	.63
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug use, No./total (%)	21/135 (15.6)	25/120 (20.8)	-5.3 (-15.8 to 5.3)	0.7 (0.4 to 1.3)	.32
Sick leave duration, mean (SD), d	5.6 (19.3)	4.4 (16.5)	1.0 (-3.2 to 5.3)	1.4 (0.4 to 4.6)	.58
Total reported	136	130	NA	NA	NA
No. of sick leaves, mean (SD)	0.3 (0.7)	0.2 (0.5)	0.0 (-0.2 to 0.2)	1.4 (0.7 to 2.5)	.32
Total reported	136	132	NA	NA	NA
No. of LBP episodes, mean (SD)	11.8 (17.5)	14.8 (19.9)	-3.0 (-7.7 to 1.8)	0.8 (0.6 to 1.0)	.08
Total reported	120	108	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: LBP, low back pain; MCS, mental component summary; MOS SF-12, Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 12; NA, not applicable; NRS, numerical rating scale; PCS, physical component summary; QBPDl, Quebec Back Pain Disability Index.

^a All results are from model estimates, excepting mean (SD) and No./total (%).

^b Standard OMT group minus sham OMT group.

^c Higher scores indicate more limitations.

^d Post hoc sensitivity analysis.

^e Higher scores indicate greater pain.

^f Higher scores indicate better health.

Secondary Outcomes

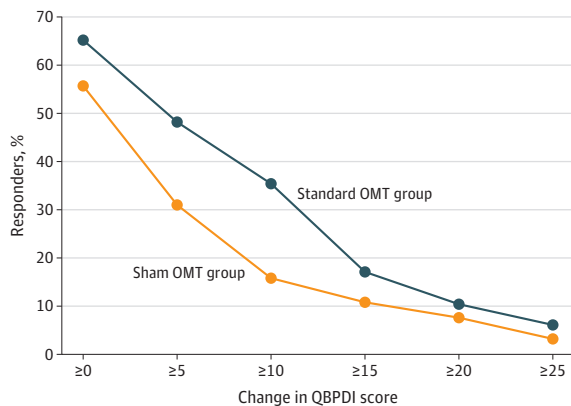
At 12 months, the mean reduction in LBP-specific activity limitations in the standard OMT and sham OMT groups was -5.6 (95% CI, -7.9 to -3.3 [n = 136]) and -1.3 (95% CI, -3.7 to 1.2 [n = 121]), respectively (mean difference in favor of standard OMT, -4.3 [95% CI, -7.6 to -1.0]; $P = .01$). At 3 and 12 months, the mean difference in reduction in pain was -1.0 (95% CI, -5.5 to 3.5; $P = .66$) and -2.0 (95% CI, -7.2 to 3.3; $P = .47$), respectively. The standard OMT and sham OMT groups did not differ in mean improvement in HRQOL at 3 and 12 months, self-reported number and duration of sick leaves at 12 months, self-reported number of LBP epi-

sodes at 12 months, or self-reported consumption of analgesics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs since last contact at 3 and 12 months (Table 2).

Safety

At 12 months, 99 of 197 (50.3%) participants in the standard OMT group and 93 of 197 (47.2%) participants in the sham OMT group reported at least 1 adverse event. Twelve serious adverse events were reported in both groups: 4 in the standard OMT group (2 participants were hospitalized for another condition, and 2 received usual care for another condition) and 8

Figure 2. Cumulative Percentage of Responders' Analysis With Change in Quebec Back Pain Disability Index (QBPD) Score at 3 Months



At 3 months, data were available for 164 participants in the standard osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) group and 159 in the sham OMT group.

in the sham OMT group (5 participants were hospitalized for another condition, 1 received usual care for LBP, and 2 received usual care for another condition). No serious adverse events were considered related to the interventions. Full details and absolute frequencies of minor and serious adverse events are reported in eAppendices 6 and 7 in Supplement 2, respectively.

Credibility of the Interventions and Consistency of the Speech Content and Verbal Attitude

Scores for all 6 items of the Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire were numerically higher in the standard OMT group than the sham OMT group (eAppendix 8 in Supplement 2). Of the 60 sessions randomly analyzed, the mean (SD) duration of sessions was 32.7 (6.0) minutes for the standard OMT group and 29.6 (3.5) minutes for the sham OMT group. Speech content and verbal attitude of osteopathic practitioners slightly differed for 4 of the 6 domains assessed (ie, instrumental exchanges, listening quality, reassurance, and relational proximity) (Figure 3). One osteopathic practitioner in each group mentioned their osteopathic training.

Discussion

As compared with sham OMT, standard OMT had a small effect on LBP-specific activity limitations at 3 and 12 months in patients with nonspecific subacute or chronic LBP. The clinical relevance of this effect is questionable. No evidence of difference was found between groups in pain, HRQOL, work absenteeism, or consumption of analgesics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. No serious adverse event was considered related to OMT.

In the present study, LBP-specific activity limitations decreased in both groups, with a difference favoring standard OMT. The present population had low levels of LBP-specific activity limitations at baseline, which may in part explain

the small magnitude of the effects we observed. In a meta-analysis of 2 RCTs^{36,37} (1078 total participants) comparing the efficacy of manipulative treatment with other interventions for chronic LBP, manipulative treatment had a small positive effect on activity limitations at 3 months (standardized mean difference, -0.22 [95% CI -0.36 to -0.07]).¹⁰ As previously noted, comparisons with sham manipulative treatment were lacking,¹⁰ and comparators tested were “best care”³⁷ or “no intervention.”³⁶ Recently, in a cohort of 162 young adults with chronic LBP, Thomas and colleagues³⁸ found no evidence of difference between manipulative treatment, mobilization, and placebo (sham cold laser) in reducing pain and disability in the short term.

In a systematic review, Rubinstein and colleagues⁹ compared the efficacy of manipulative treatment to sham manipulative treatment on LBP-specific activity limitations and did not find evidence of differences at 3^{36,39,40} and 12 months (3 RCTs with 573 total participants and 1 RCT with 63 total participants). Evidence was considered low to very low quality. When merging the present results with these findings, we found similar standardized mean difference values at 3 months (-0.11 [95% CI, -0.24 to 0.02]) and 12 months (-0.11 [95% CI, -0.33 to 0.11]) (4 RCTs with 896 total participants and 2 RCTs with 320 total participants).

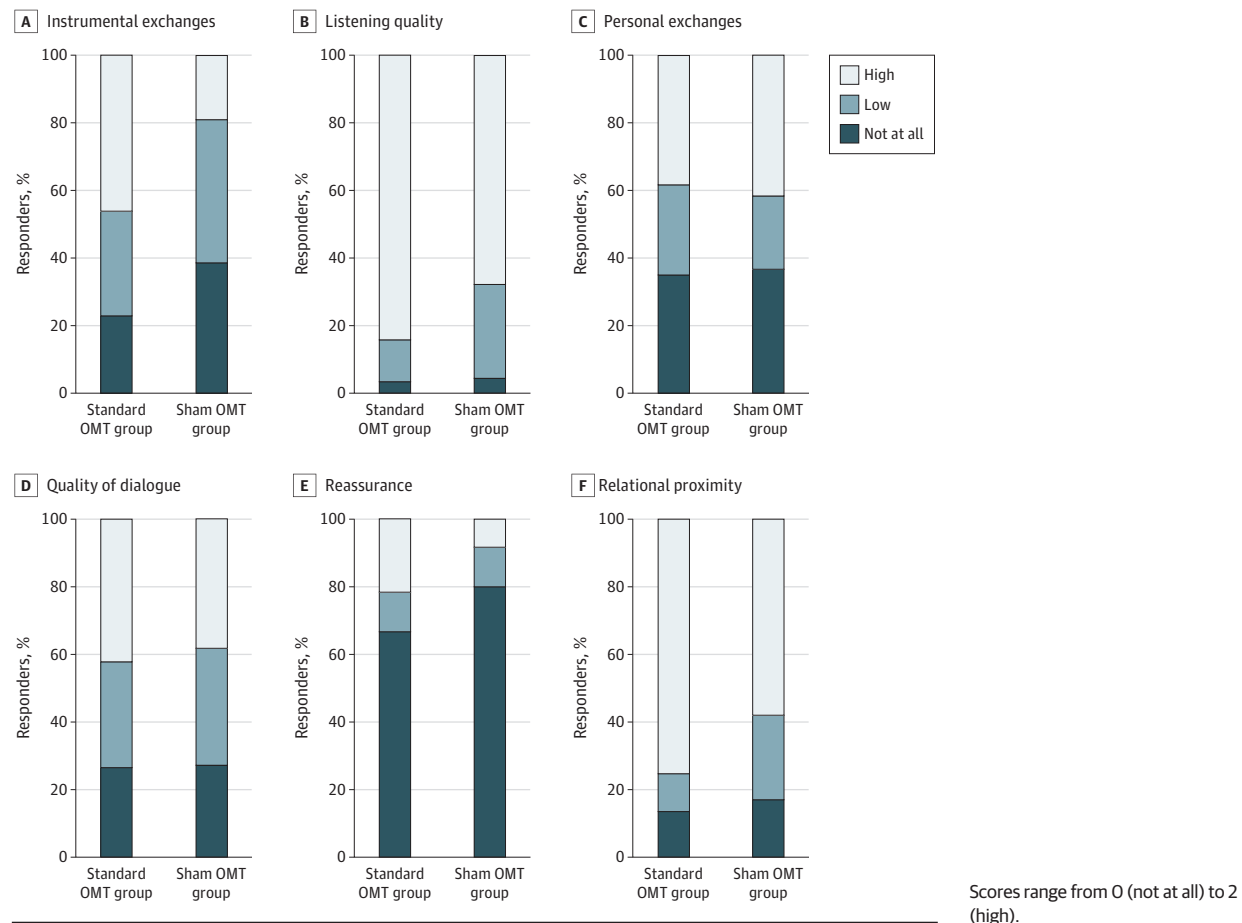
Nonspecific OMT effects related to practitioner-participant relationship, differences in health care providers' bedside manners, and treatment credibility could have contributed to the differences we observed. Indeed, Credibility/Expectancy Questionnaire scores were numerically higher in the standard OMT group than the sham OMT group, as previously reported.⁴¹ They could indicate higher credibility of standard OMT vs sham OMT or higher expectations of participants. However, whether participants' expectations reflected failure of blinding, accurate assumptions about the efficacy of the interventions, or both is difficult to determine.⁴² Contextual factors could also have explained the differences we observed. Menke⁴³ found that 81% and 66% of the variance in acute and chronic LBP, respectively, was because of manipulative treatment. The difference in the attention paid by the osteopathic practitioner when performing treatment could also play a role.^{44,45}

We did not observe evidence of positive effects of standard OMT on pain at 3 and 12 months. One explanation could be the low level of initial pain. Evidence from 11 RCTs¹⁰ (1894 total participants) indicated that manipulative treatment had a small effect on pain at 1 month. Consistent with the present findings, evidence from 10 RCTs (1587 total participants) and 7 RCTs (1728 total participants) showed that this effect was not maintained at 3 months (mean difference, -2.54 [95% CI, -6.13 to 1.06]) or 12 months (mean difference, -0.89 [95% CI, -2.92 to 1.14]), respectively.¹⁰ Finally, data for HRQOL and work status are sparse. In the present study, we did not observe evidence of positive effects of standard OMT on these outcomes.

Limitations

This study has limitations. We focused on standard OMT only. Some discrepancies with previous studies may be explained by the heterogeneity of manipulative treatments.¹⁰ The pre-

Figure 3. Summary of Speech Content and Verbal Attitude of Osteopathic Practitioners According to Standard or Sham Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment (OMT)



sent study population was recruited from a single center. Only nonphysician, nonphysiotherapist osteopathic practitioners were involved. Moreover, the validity of estimates of treatment effects from constrained longitudinal data analysis depends on missing-at-random data assumption; that is, the expected outcomes in patients with missing outcome data are assumed to be the same as observed outcomes among similar patients with nonmissing outcome data. This is a strong assumption that cannot be verified and is likely to be overoptimistic. The large loss to follow-up may have affected outcomes at 3 and 12 months. However, the missing-at-random assumption in this study could be reasonable. In fact, there was some evidence in this study that the probability of missingness for the primary outcome was related to higher baseline score values, which supports the

missing-at-random assumption. Finally, measuring adverse events with an open question may have failed to fully capture adverse events because some patients may not have known what the term means.

Conclusions

In summary, in nonspecific subacute or chronic LBP, standard OMT vs sham OMT had a small effect on LBP-specific activity limitations. However, this effect was likely not clinically meaningful. For pain and absenteeism to work, no differences were observed. These results raise the issue of the usefulness of OMT in people with nonspecific subacute and chronic LBP.

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Author Contributions: Dr Nguyen and Profs Boutron and Rannou had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

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Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: All authors.

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Supervision: Nguyen, Boutron, Zegarra-Parodi, Fabre, G. Krief, Rannou.

Other—assessment of the osteopaths' speech content and verbal attitude during the sessions with patients: Alami.

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Prof Boutron reported receiving grants from the French Ministry of Health during the conduct of the study. Mr Zegarra-Parodi reported practicing as a registered osteopath in France and providing undergraduate and postgraduate courses in osteopathy. Dr Alami worked for Interlis and was hired by Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris to provide an assessment of the speech of the osteopathic practitioners. Mr Fabre reported practicing as a registered osteopath in France. Mr G. Krief reported practicing as a registered osteopath in Switzerland and providing postgraduate courses in osteopathy at the HES-SO-Fribourg. Prof Rannou reported receiving academic grants from Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris during the conduct of the study as well as grants from H2O2O and Programme Hospitalier de Recherche Clinique outside the submitted work. No other disclosures were reported.

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