

ECR 2000/ 2001

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Régitre des
essais comparatifs randomisés
en acupuncture
publiés en 2000-2001

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présentation

Le registre liste les essais comparatifs randomisés en acupuncture publiés en 2000 et 2001.

Il est réalisé à partir de la base de données ACUDOC2 du centre de documentation du GERA.

Au 1er mars 2001 le registre comporte 144 références d'ECR sur un total de 5.908 références indexées sur cette période soit 2,5% des publications.

Pour comparaison 778 ECR ont été identifiés depuis 1973 pour 89.706 références indexés dans ACUDOC (0,8%).

L'importante progression du nombre d'essais comparatifs randomisés est liée :

- Bien sûr à une évolution de la méthodologie des essais cliniques qui se manifeste en acupuncture comme dans l'ensemble de la médecine.
- Mais aussi par une meilleure détection des ECR chinois dans notre base de données grâce au travail de Jean-Luc Gerlier et Florence Phan-Choffrut.

Une grande majorité des ECR du registre 2000-2001 est chinoise.

Notre centre de documentation reçoit directement l'ensemble des revues chinoises, ce qui permet une indexation rapide des ECR chinois. Les ECR occidentaux sont publiés principalement dans des revues non-spécialisées en acupuncture, et ils ne peuvent être détectés qu'avec du retard dans les grandes bases de données bio-médicales.

Mais il est logique de constater la part essentielle de la Chine dans la recherche en acupuncture.

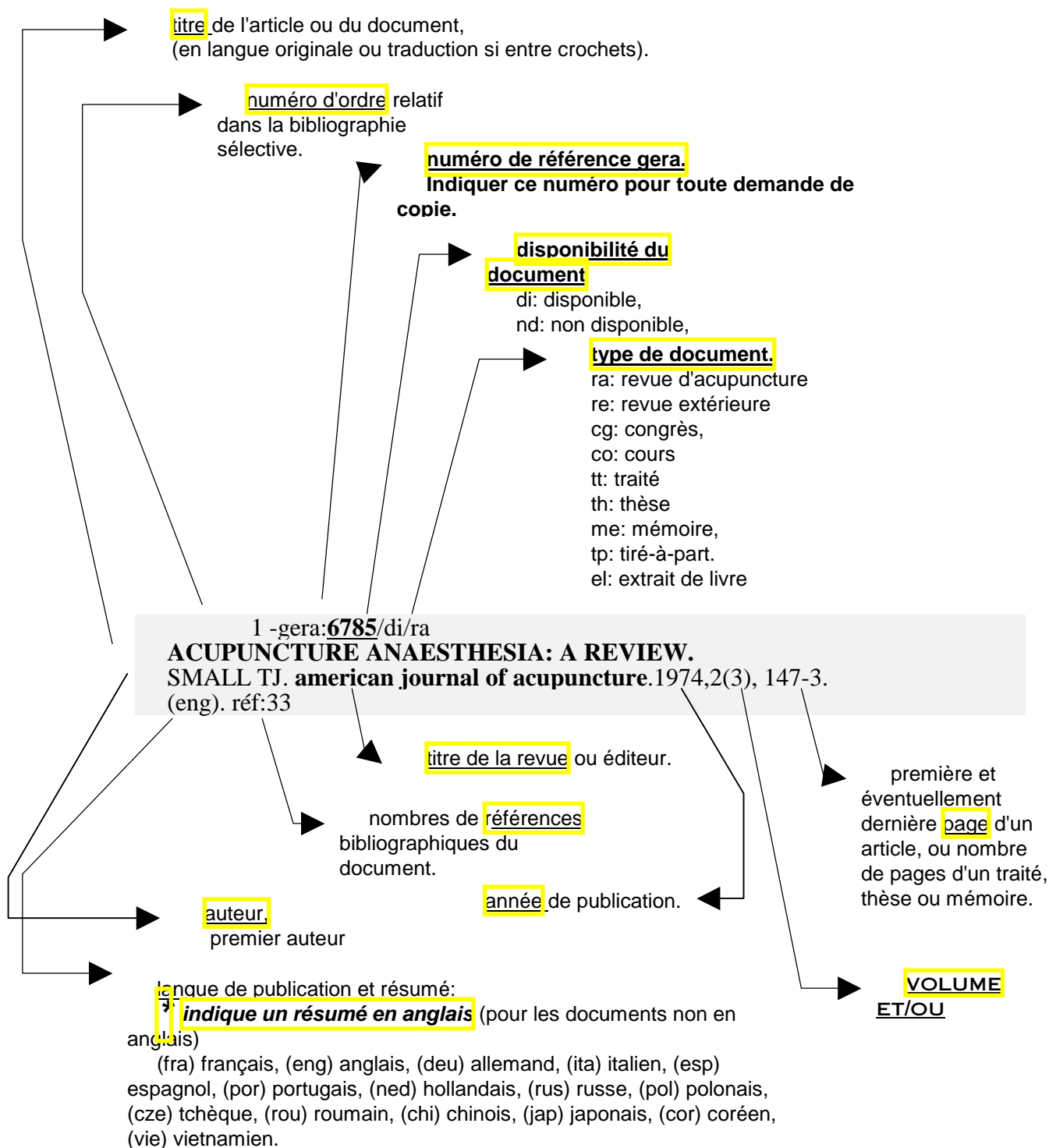
On peut poser le problème de la qualité méthodologique des ECR chinois.

Mais on constate là aussi une amélioration constante. De plus en plus on observe dès le niveau du résumé une mise aux normes des règles internationales actuelles.

A terme, la recherche clinique chinoise sera incontournable pour toute synthèse ou méta-analyse en acupuncture.

Johan Nguyen.

référence type



Les résumés correspondent soit à la reproduction du résumé ou présentation de l'auteur, soit à un résumé assuré par le GERA ou ses correspondants :

1- gera: 79277/di/ra

DIE BEDEUTUNG DER AKUPUNKTUR IN DER PLAZENTARPERIODE. BADER W ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.* 2000,43(4),264-8 (deu*).

Objective: To establish what value acupuncture has for reducing postpartal haemorrhage and the duration of placental detachment. Method: This three-pronged randomized prospective study was carried out on 180 patients. The duration of the third stage of labour (placental period), the direct extent of blood loss, and the indirect extent of blood loss were established using determination of Hb values. The patients were randomized into two verum groups and one control group without specific therapy. In the verum groups, group I received prophylactic acupuncture of the periumbilical point Huang-shu (Kidney 16) directly postpartum; group 2 was given 3 IU of oxytocin directly postpartum. The procedure for establishing placental detachment was standardised. The criteria for primary exclusion were complicated deliveries with oxytocin stimulation during the first stage of labour, multiple pregnancy, and obesity greater than 100 kg, myomas of the uterus and coagulopathies. Criteria for secondary exclusion were forceps delivery or vacuum extraction. Unusually severe haemorrhage of unclear origin and delivery of placenta later than 30 minutes follow delivery. We tested the duration of placental detachment as well as that of postpartal haemorrhage using two different methods. Results: A total of 160 patients could be included in the study. Secondary criteria led to the exclusion of 20 patients. There were no differences with regard to the criteria of exclusion within the three groups. No significant differences could be established in the duration of postpartal placental detachment and postpartal haemorrhage. Owing to the randomisation, the overall duration of delivery revealed a significant difference in the acupuncture group: here, it was increased by nearly one hour compared with the other groups. Specifically, the duration of the final stage of labour was increased in the acupuncture group, a finding of statistical significance. Both differences should have entailed greater duration of placental detachment as well as of postpartal haemorrhage; that this was not the case in the acupuncture group must be interpreted as a clearly prophylactic effect of the acupuncture treatment. [11,10 /ecr-]

2- gera: 87296/di/re

LACK OF EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE UPON SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DELAYED ONSET MUSCLE SORENESS. BARLAS P ET AL. *clin physiol.* 2000,20(6),449-56 (eng). ref:15

The effect of acupuncture upon experimentally induced delayed onset muscle soreness (DOMS) was assessed in a placebo-controlled study under blinded conditions. Volunteers (n = 48; 24 M & 24 F) were randomly allocated to one of four groups: control (20 min rest), placebo (minimal needling at non-acupuncture points), treatment group 1 (acupuncture at classic acupuncture points) and treatment group 2 (acupuncture at 'tender' points). DOMS was induced in the elbow flexors of the non-dominant arm using a standardized eccentric exercise regime. Measurements of elbow range of movement (flexion, extension, relaxed angle), and pain as well as visual analogue scores (VAS), tenderness (using a pressure algometer) were employed as indices of treatment efficacy. Measurements of elbow range of movement and tenderness were made prior to DOMS induction on the first day, and repeated pre- and post-treatment on subsequent days; pain was assessed using visual analogue scales post-induction

and post-treatment on the first day, and pre- and post-treatment thereafter. For all conditions, subjects rested supine for a period of 20 min, during which treatment was delivered according to group allocation. Repeated measures and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) demonstrated no significant interactive (AB) effects, except for visual analogue scores ($P = 0.0483$); one factor ANOVA on the second day of the experiment (pre-treatment) indicated significant differences between the control and all other groups. However, such differences were not found on any other day of the experiment. It is concluded that acupuncture has little effect upon the cardinal signs and symptoms of DOMS, at least under the conditions of the current experiment. [23,10 /ecr-]

3- gera: 72539/di/ra

BEHANDLUNG AKUTER KOPFSCHMERZEN DURCH EIN-PUNKT-AKUPUNKTUR. BOLLIG G ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.* 2000,43(3),172-4 (deu).

[One-point-acupuncture for the treatment of acute headache - first results]. In a randomised, controlled study 190 patients with migraine and tension-type headache were included for an investigation whether short temporal muscle acupuncture stimulation (group 1) results in more pain-reduction if compared to non-specific needle-stimulation (group 2) and non-specific needle-stimulation plus intravenous application of 500mg Aspisol (ASS) (group 3). 67 patients with acute headache ($VAS > 4/10$) were randomised and treated in the three groups according to the study protocol. Comparing the three treatment strategies all of them were effective, but the verum-acupuncture-group (group 1; acupoint Extra 2 [Taiyang = EX-KH 5]) seems to respond better than the ASS-group (group 3) and better than the placebo-group (group 2). A simple triggerpoint-linked acupuncture seems to fulfil the expectations for nonmedical as well as clinical additive acute headache management. Additionally, this study may serve as a basic study to prove a specific property of joint Taiyang. [14,02 /ecr-tai yang-]

4- gera: 73550/di/ra

TENDER POINT INJECTION OF CORTICOSTEROID IN THE TREATMENT OF BACKACHE. BOURNE IHJ. *acupuncture in medecine.* 2000,18(1),32-40 (eng). ref:7

The cost of back pain in terms of morbidity and fall in income to patients, and loss of manpower to industry is remarkably high: it has been estimated that half the population has or has had backache. Thus a simple and efficacious treatment has been much sought after. A series of 115 patients with chronic backache seen in general practice over a period of 10 years was reviewed. They had all been treated with injection of corticosteroid in lignocaine to tender spots on the back. The men showed a progressive incidence of backache to their fifties, with reducing incidence in retirement, while the women had an even spread through all ages from puberty. The proportion responding to treatment was similar for all age groups and was unrelated to length of history. A good response to injection was reported by 54% of patients overall, but this was reduced to 41% if prolapsed disc had been diagnosed on x-ray. A second series of 57 patients with backache was investigated on a single-blind, randomised controlled basis. Three groups were compared: lignocaine injection only, lignocaine with triamcinolone acetonide, and lignocaine with methylprednisolone acetate. There was no statistical difference between the two forms of corticosteroid, but there was a significantly greater benefit ($p=0.001$)

from corticosteroid injection to tender spots in the back than from lignocaine injection alone. [18,14 /ecr-corticoide-5,15-]



5- gera: 87898/di/ra

LASER ACUPUNCTURE FOR ADOLESCENT SMOKERS-A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND-CONTROLLED TRIAL. CAI YIMING ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2000,28(3-4),443-49 (eng). ref:10

A double blind, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of laser acupuncture treatment in adolescent smokers. Three hundred and thirty adolescent smokers at the Smoking Cessation Clinic of Child Guidance Institute of Health, Singapore were randomly assigned in equal numbers to laser acupuncture treatment and sham acupuncture (control) groups. The proportions of patients with complete smoking cessation after completing treatment for four weeks were 21.9% in the treatment group and 21.4% in the control group. At three months post-treatment, the rates for complete cessation were 24.8% and 26.2%, respectively. Thus there was no significant difference in the rates of smoking cessation in the treatment and control groups. [20,03 /5,14-ecr-]

6- gera: 86831/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TREATMENT OF PSEUDOBULBAR PALSY BY NAPE-ACUPUNCTURE]. CAO WEI-BIN ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(6),14 (chi*). ref:8

Purpose In order to study the nape-acupuncture therapy for treatment of pseudobulbar palsy according to the acupoint property of "nearby-action". Methods: The patients were divided into control group, including 30 cases and treated by drugs against cerebrovascular diseased and treatment group, 100 cases and by nape-acupuncture combined with the above drugs. Results: The result showed that the total effective rate was 97 per cent in the treatment group and 56.7 per cent in the control group, suggesting a significant difference ($\chi^2=43.14$, $P<0.005$) between the two groups, and it also existed between them in comparison of swallowing and linguistic functions elevated over three degrees after the treatment. Conclusion It was indicated that the curative effect of the nape-acupuncture for pseudobulbar palsy was good and it was better for patients younger or with shorter disease course or lesser complication. [16,05 /ecr-]



7- gera: 75555/di/re

MANUAL ACUPUNCTURE REDUCES HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM. A PLACEBO-CONTROLLED, RANDOMIZED, SINGLE-BLIND, CROSSOVER STUDY. CARLSSON CP ET AL. **j pain symptom manage.** 2000,20(4),273-9 (eng).

Hyperemesis gravidarum, severe vomiting, develops in about 1-2% of all pregnancies. Acupuncture on the point PC6 above the wrist on the palmar side has been found to prevent some types of nausea and vomiting. The purpose of the present study was to see if acupuncture, in addition to standard treatment, could hasten the improvement of hyperemesis gravidarum. Thirty-three women with hyperemesis were evaluated in a randomized, single-blind, crossover comparison of two methods of acupuncture, active (deep) PC6 acupuncture or placebo (superficial) acupuncture. The women estimated their degree of nausea on a visual analogue scale (VAS). The daily number of emesis episodes were documented.

Crossover analyses showed that there was a significantly faster reduction of nausea VAS and more women who stopped vomiting after active acupuncture than after placebo acupuncture. This study suggests that active PC6 acupuncture, in combination with standard treatment, could make women with hyperemesis gravidarum better faster than placebo acupuncture. [11,10 /ecr-]

8- gera: 71718/di/ra

THE DEPTH OF NEEDLE INSERTION AS A VARIABLE OF STIMULATION INTENSITY.TWO RANDOMISED CONTROLLED AND BLIND CLINICAL STUDIES (abstract). CECCHERELLI F ET AL. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 2000,43(1),43 (eng).

[18,14 /ecr-profondeur-cta-]

9- gera: 79250/di/ra

[INVESTIGATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON FUNCTIONAL DYPEPSIA]. CHEN GUANGE ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(6),345 (chi). ref:0

[10,03 /ecr-]

10- gera: 77690/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCIOMA BY RADIO AND CHEMOTHERAPY WITH SUPPLEMENTARY MOXIBUSTION ON SHENQUE POINT]. CHEN KAI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000,20(10),733 (chi*).

Objective: to evaluate the effect of supplementary moxibustion in treating III, IV a stage nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) with radio-and chemotherapy. Methods: fifty-six cases of NPC were randomly divided into two groups, 28 in each group. They were treated with radiotherapy in routine or chemotherapy adopting AD protocol. Salt-separated moxibustion on Shenque (Ren 8) point was given to the treated group from beginning of radio- and chemotherapy for 30 times as one therapeutic course. Results: the remission rate in the two groups after radio- and chemotherapy was not different significantly. The toxic and side-effect occurrence was less in the treated group than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The 5-year local control rates of NPC and cervical lymphnode were 85.7% and 85.0% in the treated group, which were higher than those in the control group (78.6% and 78.9%). the 5-year survival rate in the two groups were 50.0% and 35.7% respectively. After radio- and chemotherapy, the blood content of malonyldialdehyde (MDA), middle molecular substance and sulfhydryl reduced the SOD activity ascended in the treated group, the difference was significant as compared with those in the control group ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). Conclusion: the supplementary moxibustion on Shenque point could obviously reduce the toxic side-effect of advanced NPC patients treated with radio- and chemotherapy. [16,05 /radiotherapie-ecr-chimiotherapie-5,09-8vc-]

11- gera: 71148/di/ra

[THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH PRICKING BLOOD THERAPY ON ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. CHEN XINGHUA. **hebei journal of tcm.** 2000,22(2),139 (chi*).

Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of scalp acupuncture combined with pricking blood therapy on ischemic cerebrovascular diseases. Methods: Sixty - two patients with the ischemic cerebrovascular diseases were randomly divided into two groups. The scalp acupuncture was applied once a day undergoing three 15 - time therapeutic courses with 7 - day interval between three courses in group I (n = 31); the scalp acupuncture was combined with pricking blood therapy at the points of Quze and Weizhong once a week in 6 - week period. Results: The recovery and obvious effect rate (90.32 %) in group II was significantly than that (67.74%) in group I (P<0.01); the blood viscosity, index of red blood cells aggregation, platelet aggregative rate. and plasma concentrations of fibrinogen. cholesterol and triglyceride decreased markedly after the therapy in group II (P<0.01 or 0.05), additionally reduced more in group II compared with those in group I (P <0. 01 or 0. 05). Conclusions: The scalp acupuncture combined with pricking blood therapy has definitive therapeutic effect on ischemic cerebrovascular [14,07 diseases./ecr-]

12- gera: 76962/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CONTENTS OF PLASMA ENDHOTELIN AND ANGIOTENSION II IN THE PATIENT OF HYPERTENSION]. CHEN YUEFENG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(11),691 (chi*).

Seventy patients of hypertension II stage were randomly assigned to acupuncture group and control group, 35 cases in each group. After treatment of two weeks, the effective rate in the acupuncture group and the control group was 65. 7% and 85. 7% respectively, P >0. 05; The contents of plasma endothelin (ET) were increased, P<0.01 and the angiotensin (A- II) levels did not significantly change, P >0.05 in the two groups. It is suggested that one of mechanisms of acupuncture decreasing blood pressure is regulating secretary function, antagonising the increasing blood pressure reaction of ET and accelerating proliferating of endotheli ocytosis. [7,05 /ecr-]

13- gera: 71711/di/ra

A RANDOMISED TRIAL COMPARING ACUPUNCTURE, MASSAGE AND SELF-CARE FOR CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN (abstract). CHERKIN D ET AL. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 2000,43(1),40 (eng).

[18,14 /cta-ecr-]



14- gera: 71663/di/re

ACUPRESSURE FOR NAUSEA: RESULTS OF A PILOT STUDY. DIBBLE SL ET AL. **oncol nurs forum.** 2000,27(1),41-7 (eng).

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES: To compare differences in nausea experience and intensity in women undergoing chemotherapy for breast cancer between those receiving usual care plus acupressure training and treatment and those receiving only usual care. DESIGN: Single-cycle, randomized clinical trial. SETTING: Outpatient oncology clinic in a major teaching medical center and a private outpatient oncology practice. SAMPLE: Seventeen women participated in the study. The typical participant was 49.5 years old (SD = 6.0), Caucasian (59%), not married/partnered (76%), on disability (53%), born a U.S. citizen (76%), and heterosexual (88%); lived alone (59%); had at least graduated from high school (100%); and had an annual personal income of 50,000 or greater (65%).

METHODS: The intervention included finger acupressure bilaterally at P6 and ST36, acupressure points located on the forearm and by the knee. Baseline and poststudy questionnaires plus a daily log were used to collect data. **MAIN RESEARCH VARIABLES:** Nausea experience measured by the Rhodes inventory of Nausea, Vomiting, and Retching and nausea intensity. **FINDINGS:** Significant differences existed between the two groups in regard to nausea experience ($p < 0.01$) and nausea intensity ($p < 0.04$) during the first 10 days of the chemotherapy cycle, with the acupressure group reporting less intensity and experience of nausea. **CONCLUSIONS:** Finger acupressure may decrease nausea among women undergoing chemotherapy for breast cancer. **IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING PRACTICE:** This study must be replicated prior to advising patients about the efficacy of acupressure for the treatment of nausea. [10,03 /23,04-acupression-ecr-chimiotherapie-cta-]



15- gera: 71661/di/re

AKUPUNKTUR BEI LEICHTEN BIS MITTELSCHWEREN DEPRESSIVEN EPISODEN UND ANGSTSTORUNGEN. EICH H ET AL. fortschr neurol psychiatr. 2000,68(3),137-44 (deu*). ref:1

[Acupuncture in patients with minor depressive episodes and generalized anxiety. Results of an experimental study]. In a placebo-controlled, randomized, modified double-blind study we investigated the effects of body needle acupuncture ($n = 10$) in 43 patients with minor depression (ICD 10 F32.0, F32.1) and 13 patients with generalized anxiety disorders (ICD10 F41.1). The severity of the disease was assessed by the Clinical Global Impression Scale (CGI). Treatment response was defined as a significant improvement in CGI. An intent-to-treat analysis was performed to compare treatment responses between verum- and placebo acupuncture. After completing an total of 10 acupuncture sessions the verum acupuncture group ($n = 28$) showed a significantly larger clinical improvement compared to the placebo group (Mann-Whitney test, $p < 0.05$). There were significantly more responders in the verum-compared to the placebo group (60.7% vs. 21.4%; chi-square test, $p < 0.01$). In contrast, no differences in the response rates were evident just after 5 acupuncture sessions. A multivariate analysis with the independent factor acupuncture (verum vs. placebo) and the results of the results of the additional rating scales (total score of HAMA, HAMD, Bf-S, BL) as dependent variables (ANOVA, 1:54 D.F.) revealed a clear trend towards lower HAMA scores in the verum group after completing 10 acupunctures ($F_{3,29}, p = 0.075$). This corresponds well to the high response rate of 85.7% in patients with generalized anxiety disorders, in whom verum acupuncture was applied. Our results indicate that needle acupuncture (Du.20, Ex.6, He.7, Pe.6, Bl.62) leads to a significant clinical improvement as well as to a remarkable reduction in anxiety symptoms in patients with minor depression or with generalized anxiety disorders. The total sum of acupuncture sessions and the specific location of acupuncture needle insertions might be important factors for bringing about therapeutic success. [14,14 /ecr-seance-cta-]

16- gera: 79240/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 38 CASES OF SENILE POSTURAL VERTIGO TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE AT YUNTING AREA]. FAN JUNMING ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,20(5),273 (chi). ref:26

[16,03 /ecr-23,07-]

17- gera: 79249/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPOINT INJECTION ON GASTROINTESTINAL RESPONSE AFTER CHEMOTHERAPY]. FEN JIPING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(6),343 (chi).

[23,04 /10,01-ecr-chimiotherapie-]

18- gera: 77152/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF ZHANG MEDICINE'S HERB-THREAD POINT MOXIBUSTION PLUS WESTERN DRUG ON FLAT WART]. FENG QIAO. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(5),17 (chi*).

Objective To observe the curative effect of flat wart by Zhang medicine's herb-thread point moxibustion plus western drug on flat wart. Method One hundred and thirty-seven patients were divided into 4 groups. Group A (n=43) was treated by Zhang medicine's herb-thread point moxibustion plus polyinosinic polycytidylic acid and levamisole. Group B (n=30) was treated by polyinosinic polycytidylic acid and levamisole. Group C (n=30) was treated by Zhang medicine's herb-thread point moxibustion. Group D (n = 34) was treated by CO2 laser in stead of drug. Total effective rate, recovery time and relapse rate was observed. Result The total effective rate of group A was better than that of other 3 groups, compared with other 3 groups, there was very significant difference ($P < 0.01$); the cured time of group A was better than that of other 3 groups, there was significant difference among 4 groups ($P < 0.05$); The relapse rate of group A was lower than that of other 3 groups, compared with other 3 groups, there was significant difference among 4 groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion In clinical effective rate, the treatment of flat wart by Zhang medicine's herb-thread point moxibustion co-ordinated with polyinosinic polycytidylic acid and levamisole was better than only by polyinosinic polycytidylic acid, levamisole or Zhang medicine's herb-thread point moxibustion, and can lower relapse rate. [8,01 /ecr-]

19- gera: 71712/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE MASSAGE VS SWIDISH EXERCISES IN LOW BACK PAIN SUFFERERS - A RANDOMISED CLINICAL TRIAL IN A 2X2 FACTORIAL DESIGN (abstract). FRANKE A ET AL. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 2000,43(1),41 (eng).

[18,14 /ecr-cta-]

20- gera: 79232/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 75 CASES OF THE ARTHRALGIA SYNDROME TREATED BY DIRECT CURRENT IONTOPHORESIS OF APISIN INJECTIO]. GUAN ZUNHUI ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(5),275 (chi).

[18,03 /ecr-]

21- gera: 79430/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION OF POSTPARTUM RETENTION OF URINE TREATED BY YS-I ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE APPARATUS CONTROLLED WITH COMPUTER]. GUO NENGLI ET AL. **journal of external therapy of tcm.** 2000,9(6),24 (eng).

[22,04 /ecr-]

22- gera: 76250/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE POINT INJECTION AND MOTOR THERAPY TO TREAT KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS]. HE CHENGQI ET AL. acupuncture research. 2000,25(3),230 (chi*).

Objectives: To research on the clinical effect of the point injection and motor therapy to treat knee osteoarthritis (KOA) by means of contrast patient's trail so as to seek a new effective therapy, because of no better therapy yet in our country. Subjects and Methods: 50 patients with KOA (26 men and 24 women, aged 41-76 years, mean 59.6 ± 6.2) were divided randomly into trail group 30 cases and control group 20 cases. The former was treated with *Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix* point injection (*salviae Miltiorrhizae radix* injection 4ml, injected in Yang Lingquan and Dubi of the affected leg, one time every other day * 4 weeks) and motor therapy (the leg muscle power training without joint movement: 10min/ a time/ a day * 4 weeks; the same leg stress training: 10min/ a time/ a day * 4 weeks), but the latter was done with Ultrashortwve therapy (wave type: continuous wave 100mA, treating dose: micro heat, 20min/ a time/ a day * 4 weeks). Then, the clinical symptoms and function activities of being before and after treatment were assessed and managed with statistics. Results: The active and pressed pain of the knee joint in the two group were relieved significantly ($P < 0.001$), but the function improvement of the former surpassed the latter markedly ($P < 0.001$). Conclusion: Point injection and motor therapy can not only relieve the pain caused by KOA, but also improve the function activity significantly, and is a new effective therapy for KOA. [18,18 /5,15-35e-34vb-ecr-]

23- gera: 88195/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON POINT INJECTION AND MOTOR THERAPY FOR COMBINED TREATMENT OF DEGENERATIVE NECK OSTEOARTHRITIS]. HE CHENGQI ET AL. acupuncture research. 2000,25(4),286 (chi*).

Objective: To research the clinical effect of point injection and motor therapy for treatment of degenerative neck osteoarthritis (NOA) by means of randomized controlled trial so as to seek a new effective therapy. Subjects and Methods: 60 patients with NOA were randomly divided into trial group (30 cases) and control groups (30 cases). The former group was treated with point injection plus motor therapy, and the latter was treated with motor therapy plus ultrashortwave therapy (continuous wave, micro heat, 20 min every time, twice a day and 4 weeks all together). Then, the clinical symptoms and functional activity before and after treatment were assessed and dealt with Student's t-Test. Results: After treatment, the pain of the neck in the two groups was relieved significantly ($P < 0.001$), but the joint functional improvement of the former group was superior to that of the later group markedly ($P < 0.01$). Except blood platelet(plt), indexes of the hemorheology in trial group were improved markedly ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Point injection and motor therapy can not only relieve the pain caused by NOA, but also improve the functional activity and the hemorheology significantly. [18,12 /ecr-5,15-]

24- gera: 88199/di/ra

[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA BY SELECTING ACUPOINTS ACCORDING TO SYNDROME

DIFFERENTIATION]. HE JINZHU ET AL. acupuncture research. 2000,25(4),300 (chi*).

In this paper, 68 cases of prostatic hyperplasia were randomly divided into treatment group(36 cases) and control group(32 cases). Patients of the treatment group were treated with combined scalp-points including bilateral Motor Sensory Area of Foot (MS 8) and bilateral Genital Area (MS 4), and body acupoints as Guanyuan (RN 4), Zhongji (RN 3), Qihai (RN 6), etc. Patients of the control group were administered with "Qianlie Kang" (Drug for Curing prostatic hyperplasia and acidi glutamici compositae. Results showed that the curative effect of the treatment group was obviously better than that of control group($P < 0.01$). [22,07 /ecr-prostate-cranio-]

25- gera: 78169/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON MOIST RALES IN CHILDREN' S PNEUMONIA TREATED BY HELIUM NEON LASER AND ULTRASHORT WAVE]. HUANG SHAO CAN. journal of practical tcm. 2000,16(4),28 (chi*).

Objective: To probe into the curative effect of helium neon laser and ultrashort wave on removing moist rates in children's pneumonia. Methods 80 patients (observed group) treated by irradiating acupoints with helinn1 neon laser were compared with another 80 patients (control group) by ultrashort wave. Results the average time of moist rule disappearance was 4.21 and 2.56 days respectively in the two groups. There were significant differences between them ($P < 0.01$). The cured rates of the two groups were 78.8% and 70.0%. No significant differences hand been found between them ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion The disease course in the control group is shorter than that in the observed one, but the curative effect to the chonical patients in the observed group is better than that in the control one. [17,07 /5,14-ecr-23,11-]

26- gera: 71710/di/ra

RANDOMISED, PLACEBO, CONTROLLED, MULTICENTRE TRIAL OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC NECK PAIN (abstract). IRNICH D ET AL. deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur. 2000,43(1),40 (eng).

Objectives: To evaluate the clinical effectiveness of acupuncture for the treatment of chronic neck pain. Methods: 177 patients aged 18-85 years with neck pain lasting longer than 1 month participated in this prospective, randomised, placebo - controlled, multicentre trial at 3 universitarian out-patient departments in Germany. The participants were randomised to acupuncture, massage or sham laser acupuncture and were treated five times. Primary outcome measure was motion pain (visual analogue scale, VAS); secondary outcome measures were range of motion (ROM, 3-D ultrasound realtime motion analyser), pressure pain thres- hold (pressure algometre), assessment of 1 change of spontaneous pain. motion pain and global complaints (seven-point scasle), quality of life (MOS SF 36) and a credibility assessment of therapies (VAS). Assessments were performed before, during, 1 week after and 3 months after treatment. Results: One week after treatment the acupuncture group showed significantly greater improvement in motion pain ($p = 0.0052$) and ROM (score, $p = 0.0001$) compared to massage, but not compared to sham laser ($p = 0.098$, $p = 0.151$). In the subgroup with pain duration > 5 years ($n = 75$) the acupuncture group was superior in motion pain compared to massage ($p = 0.0141$) and sham laser ($p = 0.0313$). In the subgroup of

patients with myofascial pain syndrome (n = 129) acupuncture was superior to massage (p = 0.0012) and the p value was 0.0605 compared to sham laser. The acupuncture group showed the best results in nearly all secondary outcome measures. Credibility assessment showed no differences before treatment. No serious adverse events were seen. Conclusions: The results suggest that acupuncture is effective in the treatment of patients with chronic neck pain. [18,12 /cta-ecr-]

27- gera: 77150/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON METABOLISM OF LPO AND SOD IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS]. JIANG JIE ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(5),11 (chi*). ref:0

Objective The influence of acupuncture on the metabolism of oxygen free radicals in treating cervical spondylosis in patients was investigated. Methods Sixty-three patients with cervical spondylosis were randomly divided into acupuncture group (n=33) and massage group (n=30), and treated respectively by acupuncture, and massage and traction to observe the curative effects and the changes of SOD and LPO in the blood. Results Acupuncture has better effects in treating cervical spondylosis; the clinical effects varied with the improvement of oxygen free radicals. Conclusion Improving the free radicals is one of the possible mechanisms of acupuncture in the treatment of cervical spondylosis. [18,12 /comparaison-ecr-massage-]

28- gera: 73005/di/ra

NEEDLING PARAVERTEBRAL POINTS IN TREATMENT OF POST-STROKE THALAMIC PAIN. JIANG ZHEN-YA ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000,11(1),7 (eng).

A comparison of effects from puncturing at Huatuo Jiaji points and medication of the Western drug, kemacipin, in treating post-stroke thalamic pain was carried out. It was observed that the puncturing group gained a totally effective rate of 90%, and the medication group (the control) gained 86.7%, giving no significant differences between both groups (P > 0.05), and that the electro-needling at Huatuo Jiaji points is more indicated for cases of spontaneous post apoplectic thalamic pain. [6,01 /htjj-ecr-14,07-cta-]

29- gera: 74027/di/ra

MIGRAINE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE. JIANG ZHEN-YA ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000,11(3),265 (eng).

Migraine is an angioneurotic headache with periodicity. TCM holds that the obstruction causes pain. Either the invasion of exogenous pathogenic factors, or the Liver Yang hyperactivity, or the phlegm-damp accumulation, or the Qi stagnation and blood stasis can disturb the brain, causing the disorders of Qi circulation, thus headache. Since it is usually on one side, it is also known as a one-sided headache. We treated the migraine due to the Liver Qi stagnation with acupuncture through the method of regulating Qi and calming the mind and got a good result. This is a report of our findings. [14,02 /d\$-ecr-]

30- gera: 71707/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF ACTIVE CROHN'S DISEASE-A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED STUDY (abstract). JOOS S ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.* 2000,43(1),39 (eng).
[10,06 /ecr-eta-]

31- gera: 86811/di/ra

IMMUNOMODULATORY EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF ALLERGIC ASTHMA: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY. JOOS S ET AL. *journal of alternative and complementary medicine.* 2000,6(6),519-25 (eng).

Objective: According to Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) acupuncture is a suitable treatment for complex chronic diseases such as bronchial asthma. In a randomized, controlled study we investigated immunologic effects of Chinese acupuncture on patients with allergic asthma. Patients and Methods: The effects of acupuncture treatment given according to the principles of TCM (TCM group, n = 20) were compared with those of acupuncture treatment using points not specific for asthma (control group, n = 18). All patients were treated 12 times for 30 minutes over a time period of 4 weeks. Patients' general well being and several peripheral blood parameters (eosinophil, Lymphocyte subpopulations, cytokines, in vitro Lymphocyte proliferation) were determined before and after acupuncture treatment. Results: In the TCM group, significantly more patients indicated an improvement in general well being (79% in the TCM group versus 47% in the control group; p = 0.049) after acupuncture treatment. The following changes were found in the TCM group: within the lymphocyte subpopulations the CD3+ cells (P = 0.005) and CD4+ cells (p = 0.014) increased significantly. There were also significant changes in cytokine concentrations: interleukin (IL)-6 (P = 0.026) and IL-10 (P = 0.001) decreased whereas IL-8 (P = 0.050) rose significantly. Additionally, the in vitro Lymphocyte proliferation rate increased significantly (P = 0.035) while the number of eosinophils decreased from 4.4% to 3.3% after acupuncture (P > 0.05). The control group, however, showed no significant changes apart from an increase in the CD4+ cells (P = 0.012). Conclusion: The results imply that asthma patients benefit from acupuncture treatment given in addition to conventional therapy. Furthermore, acupuncture performed in accordance with the principles of TCM showed significant immune-modulating effects. [17,04 /ecr-]



32- gera: 75549/di/re

PRESSURE PAIN THRESHOLD AND NEEDLE ACUPUNCTURE IN CHRONIC TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE - A DOUBLE-BLIND PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY. KARST M ET AL. *pain.* 2000,88(2),199-203 (eng). ref:27

In order to examine the role of muscular mechanisms in chronic tension-type headache a study with needle acupuncture was performed. Needle acupuncture could be of therapeutic value because it has shown some positive effects in myofascial pain syndromes. We performed a double-blind, placebo-controlled study with 39 patients (mean age 49.0 years, SD=14.8) fulfilling the International Headache Society criteria for chronic tension-type headaches. Participants were randomly assigned to verum or placebo condition. Six weeks after end of treatment no significant differences between placebo and verum could be observed with respect to visual analogue scale and frequency of headache attacks. Nevertheless, pressure pain thresholds significantly increased for the verum group.

The findings of our study support the hypothesis that peripheral mechanisms - such as increased muscle tenderness - only play a minor role in the pathogenesis of chronic tension-type headache. [14,02 /ecr-]

33- gera: 87311/di/re

PRESSURE PAIN THRESHOLD AND NEEDLE ACUPUNCTURE IN CHRONIC TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE - A DOUBLE-BLIND PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY. KARST M ET AL. **pain.** 2000,88(2),199-203 (eng).

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34- gera: 74052/di/ra

[EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ZUSANLI (ST36) POINT FOR HYPERTENSION IN ACUPUNCTURE-CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIALS USING THE ENVELOP METHOD]. KAWASE YOSHIYUKI ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 2000,52(2),185 (jap*). ref:38

With the aim of investigating the effect of drop in blood pressure of the Zusanli (ST36), a multi-center randomized controlled trial was conducted with the envelope method. Patients showing the high blood pressure condition were divided into 2 of the group treated with use of the Zusanli point and the group with non-use of Zusanli point. Changes in blood pressure were then measured. The present results show no significant difference was seen between the 2 groups thus did not find the Zusanli point to be effective. [7,05 /ecr-36e-]

35- gera: 74120/di/ra

AKUPUNKTUR ZUR PLAZENTALOSUNG. KOETTINITZ F ET AL. **akupunktur. theorie und praxis.** 2000,28(3),161-2 (deu).

[11,10 /ecr-]

36- gera: 89523/di/ra

EFFETTO DELL'ELETTROAGOPUNTURA SUL POTENZIALE UDITIVO P300 IN PAZIENTI AFFETTI DA MONGOLISMO. LAI XINSHENG ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2000,82(4),42-4 (ita). ref:10

[14,01 /pe-ecr-16,02-23,11-]

37- gera: 79357/di/ra

[CLINICAL RANDOM CONTROL STUDY ON ACUPOINT-INJECTION OF SHE XIANG FOR TREATMENT OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA]. LI

CHANGDU ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(12),709 (chi*).

Ninety cases of early mild vascular dementia were randomly divided into A, B, C groups, 30 cases each group. The A group received acupoint-injection of 2 ml She Xiang Injectio; the B group, intramuscular injection of 2 ml She Xiang Injectio, and the C group, intramuscular injection of 2 ml saline. Treatment was given once a day, 6 weeks constituting one therapeutic course. Many neuropsychological scales were used for detection before and after treatment and comprehensive valuation of the general therapeutic effect and indexes of the therapeutic effect were made. Results indicated that the total improving rate for acupoint injection of She Xiang Injectio into Neiguan (PC6), Fengchi (GB20), Shenshu (BL23), and intramuscular injection was 83.3 % and 60.0 %, respectively. Comparisons between group A and B, A and C, B and C showed statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The acupoint-injection of She Xiang Injectio is of a definite short-term therapeutic effect superior to that of intramuscular injection. [14,14 /ecr-]

38- gera: 79360/di/ra

[COMPARATIVE OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE-CUPPING THERAPY AND TRACTION THERAPY ON PROLAPSE OF LUMBAR INTERVERTEBRAL DISC]. LI JIANPING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(12),717 (chi).

[18,14 /5,08-ecr-]

39- gera: 72805/di/ra

(EFFECT OF ACUPOINT-INJECTION ON GLUCOMETABOLISM IN PATIENTS OF TYPE II DIABETES). LI LONGXUAN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(8),494 (chi*).

60 Patients of type II diabetes were randomly divided into 4 groups: A group (You Jiang Tang group), B group (intramuscular injection of Huangqi plus You Jiang Tang), C group (injection of saline into Sanyinjiao point plus You Jinag Tang), and D group (injection of Huangqi into Sanyinjiao point plus You Jiang Tang). Results indicated that there were significant differences ($P < 0.05$ and 0.01) in FPG, P2hBG, HbA1C in all the groups between pre-treatment and post treatment, the therapeutic effect being the best in the D group. It is showed that injection of Huangqi into Sanyinjiao point has a definite therapeutic effect on diabetes and it can be used as an important adjuvant way for treatment of diabetes. [9,03 /6rte-ecr-]

40- gera: 79291/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF GLUCOSE METABOLISM IN II TYPE DIABETES BY ACUPOINTS INJECTION]. LI LONGXUAN ET AL. **new journal of tcm.** 2000,32(5),21 (chi).

[9,03 /5,15-ecr-]

41- gera: 72223/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON POSTHERPETIC NEURALGIA OF HIV CARRIERS TREATED WITH ARRANGED ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE. LI MIN. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(1),51 (eng).

60 cases of postherpetic neuralgia were treated with arranged electro-acupuncture and 30 cases with medicine as control. All cases were HIV carriers. The 6-point

behavioural rating scale (BRS6) was used to observe the effect before and after treatment. The results indicate arranged electroacupuncture can cure or reduce the severe pain of postherpetic neuralgia of HIV carriers and the effect was better than medicine. [13,08 /ecr-]

42- gera: 72807/di/ra

OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ENCLOSING NEEDLING UNDER CT ORIENTATION FOR TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL STROKE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON PLASMA NO. LI YANHUI ET AL. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(2),3-6 (eng).

In the present paper, 61 cases of ischemic cerebral apoplexy were randomly divided into enclosing needling group (n= 31) and scalp-acupuncture group (n= 30). After 30 sessions of treatment, there was a significant difference between the two groups in the therapeutic effect ($P < 0.05$), indicating enclosing needling being superior to scalp-acupuncture. Both enclosing needling and scalp-acupuncture could lower plasma NO content while the former was more apparent in lowering plasma NO level. [14,07 /comparaison-ecr-cranio-]

43- gera: 73231/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION AT DIFFERENT INTERVALS ON PERIPHERAL FACIAL PARALYSIS]. LI YINGSHI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(9),527 (eng*). ref:6

90 cases of facial paralysis were randomly grouped according to sequence of first visit and were treated with same acupuncture and moxibustion methods, and clinical therapeutic effects of acupuncture and moxibustion at different intervals on facial paralysis were observed. Results showed that therapeutic effect of acupuncture and moxibustion at different intervals did not have significant difference ($P > 0.05$). It is suggested that frequency of acupuncture and moxibustion for treatment of facial paralysis can be properly reduced, that is, the routine treatment, once daily can be changed. [16,08 /ecr-]

44- gera: 70649/di/ra

TREATMENT OF 86 CASES OF FACIAL SPASM BY ACUPUNCTURE AND PRESSURE ON OTOPOINTS. LI YUANCONG ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2000,20(1),33-5 (eng).

The combined method of acupuncture with pressure on otopoints (the combination group) was used to treat 86 patients with facial spasm; and simple acupuncture and simple pressure on otopoints were respectively applied in the other two groups of patients as controls. The total effective rates of the combination group, the acupuncture group and the pressure on otopoints group were 95.4%, 92.1% and 62.5% respectively; and the cure rates were 38.4%, 15.8% and 5% respectively. The differences in results of the three groups show statistically marked significance, indicating that the therapeutic effectiveness of the combined method of acupuncture with pressure on otopoints is better than the other two therapeutic methods. [14,12 /5,10-comparaison-ecr-]

45- gera: 74633/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY MAGNETIC-FIELD ELECTRIC PLUS POINT

STIMULATION]. LIAN HAN-JIAN ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,19(1),18 (chi*). ref:3

Purpose To observe the curative effect of magnetic-field electric pulse plus point stimulation on apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods 62 patients were randomly divided into a group receiving magnetic-field electric pulse phi point stimulation (treatment group) and a group receiving routine electropuncture (control group). Clinical comparative observation was carried out. Results: The total improvement rate was 93. 55% in treatment group and 70. 9% in control group. P was less than 0.05 when the two groups were compared. Conclusion: The curative effect of magnetic field electric pulse plus point stimulation on apoplectic hemiplegia is superior to that of routine electropuncture. [14,07 /ecr-5,13-]



46- gera: 72336/di/ra

COMPARISON OF PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT VERSUS ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR MIGRAINE WITHOUT AURA. ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-MEDICAL PARAMETERS. LIGUORI A ET AL. journal of traditional chinese medicine. 2000,20(3),231-0 (eng).

This study was carried out in 120 patients affected by migraine without aura, treated in 4 public health centers and randomly divided into acupuncture group (AG) and conventional therapy group (CDTG). The evaluation of clinical results was made 6 and 12 months after the beginning of treatment and was worked out as well according to socio-medical parameters. Acupuncture was applied to the following points: Touwei (ST 8), Xuanlu (GB 5), Fengchi (GB 20), Dazhui (GV 14), Lieque (LU 7), treated with the reducing method. In AG, the figure scoring the entity and frequency of migraine attacks drops from 9,823 before treatment to 1,990 6 months after and 1,590 12 months after; while in CDTG, it drops from 8,405 before treatment to 3,927 6 months after and 3,084 12 months after. In AG, the total absence from work amounted to 1,120 working days/year, with a total cost (private + social costs) of 186,677,000 Italian liras. In CDTG, the absence from work amounted to 1,404 working days/year, with a total cost of 266,614,000 Italian liras. If we consider that in Italy the patients affected by migraine without aura are around 800,000, and that acupuncture therapy is able to save 1,332,000 Italian liras on the total average cost supported for every single patient, the application of acupuncture in the treatment of migraine without aura would allow a saving of the health expenses in Italy of over 1,000 billion liras. [14,02 /ecr-economie-]

47- gera: 71164/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF BULBAR-PALSY-A REPORT OF 54 CASES. LIU LAILI. journal of tcm. 2000,20(1),30-2 (eng).

[14,07 /ecr-]

48- gera: 76248/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT ON CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS]. LIU SHIMIN ET AL. acupuncture research. 2000,25(3),225 (chi*).

To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture and moxibustion on cervical spondylosis and to analyze the curative effects on different cervical spondylosis using different methods of acupuncture and moxibustion, 94 cases were classified according with corresponding diagnostic standard and were randomly divided into 2 groups: therapeutic group (acupuncture and moxibustion) and control group

(western medicine). as the result, the curative effect of therapeutic group was significantly better than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). The study showed that acupuncture and moxibustion was one of the effective therapies to treat cervical spondylosis. Adopting different principles and therapies which suitable to different types may lead to the best curative effect. [18,12 /ecr-]

49- gera: 73017/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE LUMBAR SPRAIN : A CONTROLLED STUDY IN 238 PATIENTS. LONG WEN-JUN. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000,11(1),61 (eng).

Acute lumbar sprain, one of the acute traumatic ailments commonly seen in the young adults, though it may be observed in the aged. It is characterised by a sudden and excruciating pain in the lower back. For this condition, there are numerous kinds of treatment which vary greatly in their effectiveness. If not properly managed, the lumbar muscles may retain the imbalance in physiologic processes, resulting in chronic low back pain. From 1981 through 1987, a total of 238 patients were randomized into a treatment group (112 patients) and a control group (126 patients) in order to assess the validity of this treatment. The author wishes to present her experiences as follows. [18,14 /comparaison-6 ig-ecr-]

50- gera: 78270/di/ra

EAR ACUPUNCTURE OF EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS: ANALYSIS OF 362 CASES. LONG WEN-JUN ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000,11(4),335-8 (eng).

Epidemic parotitis is an acute non-pus infectious disease due to the invasion of virus through the respiratory tract, which is predisposed during childhood and pre school children, however, it sometimes occurs in adults. At present there is still no specific treatment for this disease. To further prove the ear-needling effects, the authors embarked on a long clinical observation, and showed that, ear-needling is a method more indicated. The following is a report. [19,03 /ecr-5,10-]

51- gera: 73998/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF BLOOD-LETTING THERAPY PLUS BLOOD ACTIVATING RECIPE ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LU QING ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(4),10 (chi).

Purpose : To observe the influence of bloodletting therapy plus blood-activating recipe on cerebral blood flow in-patients with cerebral infarction. Methods : 60 cases of cerebral infarction were randomly divided into control group and treatment group, with 30 in each. The curative effect and the difference in cerebral blood flow between pre-treatment and post treatment were observed in the two groups. Results : There was a significant difference in curative effect between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). There was a significant difference in blood flow between pre-treatment and post-treatment all in vertebral. basilar and middle cerebral arteries ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Bloodletting therapy plus blood-activating recipe can improve cerebral blood flow in-patients with cerebral infarction. [14,07 /ecr-5,08-]

52- gera: 79362/di/ra

[ANALYSIS OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 108 CASES OF INSOMNIA TREATED WITH EAR-POINT TAPING AND PRESSING OF

MAGNETIC BEADS AND VACCARIA SEEDS]. LU WEN. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,20(12),722 (chi).

[14,13 /acupression-5,10-ecr-]

53- gera: 72158/di/ra

EINFLUSS DER AKUPUNKTUR AUF DIE LEISTUNGSFAHIGKEIT DER QUADRIZEPSMUSKULATUR. LUDWIG M. deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur. 2000,43(2),104-7 (deu*).

(Influence of Acupuncture on the Performance the Quadriceps Muscles). A group of 42 sportsmen was examined in an isometric strength test on an isokinetic system linked up with EMG. 14 persons received actual acupuncture. After tonifying stimulation of two acupuncture points (St 32 -Futu- and St 36 -Zusanli-) the M. quadriceps femoris showed highly significant increase in the EMG-amplitudes (on average 29 %) and maximum strength values (10 %) in the retest. A second group received placebo acupuncture. A control group received no treatment. Both groups showed no improvement in the retest. Acupuncture effects a better excitability in tonifying muscle function and enables the quadriceps muscles to produce higher performance. [23,10 /32e-36e-ecr-]

54- gera: 72217/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON PUNCTURING EIGHT- LIAO POINTS (BL31-34) WITH STUCK NEEDLE METHOD IN TREATING FUNCTIONAL IMPOTENCE. LUN XIN ET AL. word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2000,10(1),25 (eng). ref:8

[22,07 /comparison-impuissance-deqi-baliao-ecr-puncture-]

55- gera: 74030/di/ra

EAR-NEEDLING TO TREAT REFRACTORY ITCHING SKIN DISEASES. LUN XIN ET AL. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 2000,11(3),277 (eng).

Refractory itch is a skin disease often seen in clinics. Recently ear-needling was used to treat this disease and satisfactory effects were obtained. [8,08 /5,10-ecr-]

56- gera: 79406/di/ra

TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF INTRACTABLE CUTANEOUS PRURITUS TREATED BY AURICULAR ACUPUNCTURE. LUN XIN ET AL. journal of tcm. 2000,20(4),287-8 (eng).

[8,01 /ecr-]

57- gera: 74024/di/ra

TREATMENT OF FACIAL MUSCLE SPASME WITH LIVER-SOOTHING AND KIDNEY-TONIFYING APPROCH. LUO YAN-NING ET AL. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 2000,11(3),253 (eng).

Satisfactory results were obtained in acupuncture treatment of 32 cases of facial muscle spasms in comparison with 31 cases treated with carbamazepine. [14,12 /ecr-]



58- gera: 88182/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPOINT INJECTION ANALGESIA FOR ARTIFICIAL ABORTION. MA MINYU ET AL. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2000,10(4),36 (eng).

In the present study, the effect of acupoint injection analgesia for artificial abortion was observed. 40 patients were divided at random into 2 groups: Acupoint injection group (n=20) and control group (n=20). In the former group, bilateral Zusanli (ST 36) and Sanyinjiao (SP 6) were selected. 1-1.5 ml diluted analgesic solution was injected into each acupoint respectively about 5 -10 minutes before operation. The blood pressure (BP) and heart rate (HR) of the patients were all monitored before and during operation. Results showed that the effective rates of analgesia for uterus aspiration and dilation of the uterine cervix were 90 percent and 85 percent respectively. Patients' BP and HR during operation were all stable as compared with those before operation ($P>0.05$). It indicates that this method has a better effect in relieving abdominalgia and preventing nausea and vomiting during artificial abortion. It can be developed and used in clinic. [11,09 /ecr-36e-6rte-5,15-]



59- gera: 76223/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 42 CASES OF ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION. MAN WEI ET AL. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2000,10(3),21-23 (eng).

We made clinical observations on the therapeutic effect of acupuncture on acute upper respiratory tract infection and compared with the effect of paracetamol and Antondine. The result showed that acupuncture therapy could allay fever more rapidly than drugs, so long as the differentiation of syndromes is correct and the acupoint is selected properly. [17,07 /5,07-td-11gi-13v-ecr-5,08-fievre-14vg-]

60- gera: 71708/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE VERSUS SUMATRIPTAN FOR EARLY TREATMENT OF ACUTE MIGRAINE ATTACKS - A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL (abstract). MELCHART D ET AL. deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur. 2000,43(1),39 (eng).

[14,02 /cta-ecr-]

61- gera: 71720/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE VERSUS MIDAZOLAM FOR GASTROSCOPY-A COMPREHENSIVE COHORT STUDY (abstract). MELCHART D ET AL. deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur. 2000,43(1),44 (eng).

[10,16 /cta-ecr-]

62- gera: 76961/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON INTELLIGENCE AND P 300 IN PATIENT OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA]. MO FEIZHI ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,20(11),687 (chi*). ref:0

Sixty patients of vascular dementia (VD) were randomly divided into two groups, the electroacupuncture group (30 cases) and the medicine group (dihydroergotoxine, DHET, 30 cases). Changes in Scores of HDS R (Hasegawa dementia scale), FAQ (Functional activity questionnaire), ADL (Ability of daily living scale) nerve dysfunction scores, main symptoms and P300 were observed before and after treatment. The course was 42 days. The results showed that the effective rate was 60.0% in the electroacupuncture group and 23.3 % in the medicine group ($P<0.01$). All the above indices were improved in the electroacupuncture group, better than that in the medicine group ($P<0.05\sim 0.01$). It

suggests that electroacupuncture therapy can promote VD patients in intelligence, functional activity, ability of daily life and quality of life. [14,14 /ecr-]

63- gera: 88198/di/ra

[A CLINICAL STUDY ON ANALGESIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MEDICINE ON POSTOPERATIVE PAIN OF RESECTION OF NUCLEUS PULPOSUS OF LUMBAR INTERVERTEBRAL DISC]. MO XIAORONG ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2000,25(4),296 (chi*).

The analgesic effect of 3 kinds of therapies, electroacupuncture (EA), EA combined with half-dose of dolantin (EAHDD) and full-dose of dolantin (FDD) on postoperative pain was observed and compared in 30 cases of protrusion of lumbar intervertebral disc after surgical operation. It was found that postoperative pain did not appear in 9 of the 10 cases and slight pain occurred in the rest one case on the same day after the operation in EA group. The excellent or good analgesic rate of EA group was higher than that of either EAHDD group or FDD group ($P < 0.01$), and the excellent and good analgesic rate of the EAHDD group was higher than that of FDD group on the first day after the operation ($P < 0.05$). Excellent analgesic effect was obtained in all the three groups on the 3rd day after the operation. Compared with the effect of dolantin, the analgesic effect of EA initiated later, but remained longer. In order to strengthen the strong point and offset the weakness, the combination of the two therapies with a reduced dose of anaesthetics is advisable. Therefore, we advocate that EA should be applied earlier after operation to prevent pain occurrence. If pain still appears after EA, a half-dose of dolantin may be used to achieve the best analgesic effect. [18,14 /21,04-ecr-]

64- gera: 86833/di/ra

[APPLICATION OF EAR ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY TO REHABILITATION FROM OPIUMS DRUGS ABSTINENCE SYNDROME]. NIU WEN-MIN ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(6),18 (chi*).

Objective To probe a non-drug therapy in the treatment of opium's drugs abstinence syndrome. Methods Experiment group was treated by electrotherapy combined with pressing-seed method for stimulating ear point group, control group was treated by methadone maintenance therapy. Results The short-term curative effect of electrotherapy combined with pressing-seed method for stimulating ear point on opium's drugs abstinence syndrome was equivalent to that of methadone maintenance therapy, but the recurrence rate is significantly lower than that in the later. Conclusion : In the rehabilitation from opium's drugs abstinence syndrome, ear acupuncture therapy was simple, easy, cheap, convenient. Effective and reliable as compared with methadone maintenance therapy. [20,03 /ecr-acupression-5,10-5,12-]

65- gera: 86832/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH FENTAZIN IN TREATING MENTAL SYMPTOM OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE]. OU YANG-QI ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(6),16 (chi*).

Purpose: Observation of the effect on AD treated by electric acupuncture and Fentazin. Methods The patients were randomized to two groups treatment group,

containing 16, by electric acupuncture and Fentazin' control group, containing 14, by Fentazin only. Results: The effects were almost the same in two groups. Conclusion The effect in treatment group appeared in a shorter time and is longer lasting ($P < 0.05$). Meanwhile, it reduced the dosage of Fentazin ($P < 0.01$), so did the side effect. [14,14 /ecr-memoire-]

66- gera: 86829/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY]. QIAN WEI-HUA ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(6),9 (chi*).

Purpose: To investigate the mechanism of acupuncture treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy. Methods Acupuncture therapy was used to treat diabetic peripheral neuropathy, and compared with oral calcium antagonist and vitamin for random control observation. Electromyography was performed for analysis at the same time. Results Acupuncture treatment alleviated symptoms such as extremity numbness, pain and paresthesia in varying degrees in diabetic patients with peripheral neuropathy. The results of electromyography showed a marked improvement in motory and sensory conduction velocities. Statistical analysis showed that there were significant differences between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion : It is indicated that acupuncture therapy is markedly superior to oral calcium antagonist and vitamin therapy in clinical effect on diabetic peripheral neuropathy, and electromyographic recovery. [14,09 /9,03-emg-ecr-]

67- gera: 79168/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED SMALL DOSE EXTRADURAL ANESTHESIA DURING CHOLECYSTECTOMY]. QIN BIGUANG ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2000,25(2),130 (chi*).

75 cases of cholecystectomy were divided into A group (acupuncture combined small dose extradural anesthesia), B group (stimulating acupoints with electrodes combined small dose extradural anesthesia) and C group (simple small dose extradural anesthesia, control group). The results showed that in A and B groups the amounts of the first usage of 1.5 % lidocaine for extradural anesthesia was reduced 38.17 % and 29.27 % respectively compared with that of C group. The anaesthetic effect up to I grade in A, B, C groups occupied 68.00 %, 56.00 % and 12.00 % separately. The effects of A, B groups were better than that of C group, $P < 0.005$; This indicated that acupuncture (including the acupoints stimulation with electrodes) combined extradural anesthesia may decrease the amounts of extradural use of anaesthetics, improve the anaesthetic effects and meet the elementary demands for abdominal operations. The anesthesia was complete with little interference on the body's physiological function and made it one choice in clinic. It should be noticed to the influence of respiratory rates, SPO₂, HR and BP after the intravenous injection of meperidine to keep the operation smooth. [10,16 /5,12-comparaison-ecr-]



68- gera: 74781/di/re

THE BENEFIT FROM WHOLE BODY ACUPUNCTURE IN MAJOR DEPRESSION. ROSCHKE J ET AL. **journal of affective disorders.** 2000,57(1-3),73-81 (eng).

Background: In a single-blind placebo-controlled study design we investigated the efficacy of acupuncture additionally applied to drug treatment in major depression. Methods: We randomly included 70 inpatients with a major depressive episode in

three different treatment groups: verum acupuncture, placebo acupuncture and a control group. All three groups were pharmacologically treated with the antidepressant mianserin. The verum group received acupuncture at specific points considered effective in the treatment of depression. The placebo group was treated with acupuncture at non-specific locations and the control group received pharmacological treatment plus clinical management. Acupuncture was applied three times a week over a period of 4 weeks. Psychopathology was rated by judges blind to verum/placebo conditions twice a week over 8 weeks. Results: Patients who experienced acupuncture improved slightly more than patients treated with mianserin alone. Conclusions: Additionally applied acupuncture improved the course of depression more than pharmacological treatment with mianserin alone. However, we could not detect any differences between placebo and verum acupuncture. [14,14 /cta-ecr-]

69- gera: 78601/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 35 CASES OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME TREATED WITH TONIFYING THE KIDNEY PLUS ACUPUNCTURE]. SANG HAILI. *journal of tcm.* 2000,41(7),412 (chi*). ref:22

Tonifying the kidney plus acupuncture method was used for treatment of 35 cases of polycystic ovary syndrome (treatment group). Bu Shen Huo Xue Capsules No. I II , III and IV were respectively administrated according to different syndrome types such as kidney deficiency accompanied with blood stasis and stagnation of phlegm and retention of heat in liver and gallbladder, and different time of menstrual cycle. Acupuncture treatment for promoting ovulation was carried out on the 12th day of menstruation. Results indicated that the cured rate was 48. 6% and 33. 3%. the total effective rate was 91. 4% and 80. 0% the ovulation rate was 82. 9% and 80. 0% the pregnancy rate was 42. 9% and 26. 7% recovering-normal rate of menstrual cycle was 94. 3% and 80. 8% in the treatment group and the Clomiphene control group respectively. The treatment group in the clinical therapeutic effect, the pregnancy rate, recovering-normal rate of menstruation was significantly superior to those of the control group ($P < 0. 05$ [11,02 or $P < 0. 01$])./vide+rn-d\$-ecr-]

70- gera: 71713/di/ra

TCM THERAPY WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND HERBAL MEDICINE IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ALLERGIC RHINITIS : A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL (abstract). SEUFERT J ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.* 2000,43(1),41 (eng).

[16,04 /ecr-cta-]



71- gera: 73006/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF PREMATURE OVARIAN FAILURE / OBSERVATION OF 76 CASES. SHA GUI-E ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 2000,11(1),11 (eng). ref:0

Premature ovarian failure refers to amenorrhea occurring in a woman under 40 years of age, mostly due to a low level of estrogens and high gonadotropins (Gn), from which disorders of vegetative nerve, dysfunction of regenerative and sexual functions, atrophy of regenerative organs and loss of the secondary sex signs are present. In TCM, it pertains to the catalogue of amenorrhea or irregular menstruation, commonly seen in clinics and is mostly due to deficiency of Liver

and Kidney-Yin. This disease was far from being effectively cured, so from 1990 onwards, the authors, on the basis of identification of syndromes, applied acupuncture treatment to the cases, and obtained more satisfactory results. They set out to compare the effects obtained from the acupuncture group and the control group medicated with Western medicines. [11,03 /ecr-vid+yin+f+rn-]

72- gera: 86827/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPOINT APPLICATION ON BLOOD LIPID IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE II DIABETES]. SHAO MING ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(6),5 (chi*).

Purpose To observe the regulative effect of acupoint application on abnormal lipid metabolism in type II diabetes. Methods Thirty patients with type II diabetes were treated by acupoint application and routine hypoglycaemic agents. Meanwhile, another 30 patients with type II diabetes were treated by routine hypoglycaemic agents only. A difference in the blood lipid level between pre-treatment and post-treatment was observed in the two groups. Results Differences in cholesterol, triglyceride low-density lipoprotein and high-density lipoprotein between pre-treatment and post-treatment in treatment group were significantly different from those in control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Acupoint application has a good lowering effects on high blood lipid and can effectively alleviate the disorder of lipid metabolism in diabetes. [9,07 /9,03-ecr-]

73- gera: 79245/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF CERVICAL HEADACHE WITH ACUPUNCTURE AT EIGHT POINTS OF THE NECK AND OCCIPUT]. SHE RUIPING. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(6),332 (chi*).

180 cases of cervical headache were treated with acupuncture at eight points of the neck and occiput and 169 cases treated by oral administration of analgesic were used as control. Results showed that the cured rate was 56.7% and the total effective rate was 91.1% at the end of the first therapeutic course in the treatment group, which were significantly superior to those of the control group ($P < 0.001$); The cured rate was increased by 20% at the end of the second course in the treatment group, and it did not change in the control group. It is suggested that the therapeutic effect for osseous pathological change and non-osseous change in the treatment group are similar ($P > 0.05$). [14,02 /ecr-]

74- gera: 71715/di/ra

INTERACTION OF PATIENTS' EXPECTATION ON ACUPUNCTURE AS AN ANTIEMETIC ADJUNCT TREATMENT. ABSTRACT. SHEN J ET AL. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 2000,43(1),42 (eng).

Background and Objectives: Most patients receiving myeloablative chemotherapy experience severe nausea and vomiting despite aggressive antiemetic pharmacotherapy. Prior studies suggested that acupuncture might be a useful adjunct in reducing chemotherapy-induced side effects. We assessed whether patients' expectation can affect symptomatic outcome in the use of acupuncture in myeloablative chemotherapy. Methods: Women receiving myeloablative chemotherapy for advanced breast cancer were randomly assigned to 3-treatment group's (1). Specific low-frequency electro-acupuncture "de Qi" at P-6 and ST-36 for 20 minutes daily for 5 days; (2) "non-specific acupuncture" at control points near LU-7 and GB-34 with mock electro-stimulation on the same schedule; (3) no

adjunct acupuncture. All subjects received identical four-day chemotherapy and aggressive antiemetic pharmacotherapy. The patient's expectation of treatment effect was measured at baseline prior to the start of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy-induced symptoms were self-recorded daily using a previously validated symptom diary. Results: Patients' expectations were comparable at baseline across treatment groups. For all patients, bivariate analysis of nausea by pre-treatment expectation did not reveal significant correlation. A significant effect in nausea symptom was found across treatment groups; further testing found heterogeneity and confirmed an interaction effect between expectation and treatment. Conclusions: We found that patient's -pre-treatment expectation did not strongly impact symptom outcome as a main effect; rather, expectation exerts its influence through an interaction with the adjunct antiemetic acupuncture treatment. [10,03 /cta-chimiotherapie-e-cr-]



75- gera: 77145/di/re

ELECTROACUPUNCTURE FOR CONTROL OF MYELOABLATIVE CHEMOTHERAPY-INDUCED EMESIS. A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL. SHEN J ET AL. *jama*. 2000,284(21),2755-61 (eng). ref:0

Context: High-dose chemotherapy poses considerable challenges to emesis management. Although prior studies suggest that acupuncture may reduce nausea and emesis, it is unclear whether such benefit comes from the nonspecific effects of attention and clinician-patient interaction. Objective: To compare the effectiveness of electroacupuncture vs minimal needling and mock electrical stimulation or antiemetic medications alone in controlling emesis among patients undergoing a highly emetogenic chemotherapy regimen. Disgn: Three-arm, parallel-group, randomized controlled trial conducted from March 1996 to December 1997, with a 5-day study period and a 9-day follow-up. Setting: Oncology center at a university medical center. Patients: One hundred four women (mean age, 46 years) with high-risk breast cancer. Interventions: Patients were randomly assigned to receive low-frequency electroacupuncture at classic antiemetic acupuncture points once daily for 5 days (n = 37); minimal needling at control points with mock electrostimulation on the same schedule (n = 33); or no adjunct needling (n = 34). All patients received concurrent triple antiemetic pharmacotherapy and high-dose chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide, cisplatin, and carmustine). Main Outcome Measures: Total number of emesis episodes occurring during the 5-day study period and the proportion of emesis-free days, compared among the 3 groups. Results: The number of emesis episodes occurring during the 5 days was lower for patients receiving electroacupuncture compared with those receiving minimal needling or pharmacotherapy alone (median number of episodes, 5, 10 and 15, respectively; P<0.01). The electroacupuncture group had fewer episodes of emesis than the minimal needling group (P<0.01), whereas the minimal needling group had fewer episodes of emesis than the antiemetic pharmacotherapy alone group (P = 0.1). The differences among groups were not significant during the 9-day follow-up period (P = 18). Conclusions: In this study of patients with breast cancer receiving high-dose chemotherapy, adjunct electroacupuncture was more effective in controlling emesis than minimal needling or antiemetic pharmacotherapy alone, although the observed effect had limited duration. [10,03 /ecr-chimiotherapie-]

76- gera: 72804/di/ra

(EFFECTS OF PRESSING MANIPULATION OF AURICULAR POINTS (PMAP) ON POSTOPERATIVE WOUND PAIN AND ITS ACTION TO PLASMA 5-HT LEVEL). SHEN TONGYI ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000,6(4),231-3 (chi*). ref:30

Objective: To assess the effects of PMAP with Liu xingzi on postoperative wound pain and explore its analgesic mechanism. Methods : Sixty patients with postoperative wound pain were randomized to divide into two groups. Thirty patients were treated by PMAP to relieve wound pain (as control group) . The efficacy and postoperative complications in both groups were observed and compared. Plasma 5-HT levels in both groups were determined respectively before treatment and at 6th and 12th hour after treatment by fluorescence technique. Results: 1. Though the effect of the treatment group was slightly better than that of the control, there was no significant difference between two groups ($P > 0.05$) .2.The incident of the postoperative complications (eg. pulmonary infection, retention of urine) in the treatment group was significantly lower than that in the control ($P < 0.01$) .3 . Plasma 5-HT levels at 6th and 24th hour after treatment in the treatment group increased significantly compared to the control ($P < 0.01$) .4. Plasma 5-HT level at 6th hour after treatment was significantly higher than that before treatment ($P < 0.01$) . Plasma 5-HT level at 24th hour after treatment was significantly higher than that at 6th hour after treatment ($P < 0.01$) . Conclusion: 1. PMAP has definite effect comparable to morphine in relieving postoperative wound pain and can reduce the incident of postoperative complications.2. The increase of the plasma S-HT level may be an important analgesic mechanism of PMAP. [21,04 /5,10-acupression-ecr-5ht-]

77- gera: 78514/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CHRONIC NONBACTERIAL PROSTATITIS BY ACUPUNCTURE]. SHEN WEI DONG. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2000,34(5),32 (chi*).

To observe the therapeutic effect of chronic non-bacterial prostatitis treated by acupuncture, 30 cases in treatment group were treated by acupuncture at Guanuyan, Cilio. Yinlingquan, Zusanli, Xuchai and medicate cake moxibustion on Guanyuan, while another 30 cases in control-group were treated by Gereton. The effect in the two groups were compared. Twenty days made up one course of treatment. Results showed that, treatment group had better effects than control group in improving the clinical symptoms and signs and reducing the white blood cell in success postaticus [22,07 /ecr-prostate-]



78- gera: 72812/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE ANALGESIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF HEGU-POINT DURING HYSTEROTOKOTOMY. SHI SUYUN ET AL. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(2),58 (eng).

Essai contrôlé randomisé acupuncture + anesthésie locale versus anesthésie locale seule. [11,11 /ecr-4gi-]



79- gera: 74785/di/re

DOES ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT AFFECT SPERM DENSITY IN MALES WITH VERY LOW SPERM COUNT? A PILOT STUDY. SITERMAN S ET AL. **andrologia.** 2000,32(1),31-9 (eng). ref:0

Classic therapies are usually ineffective in the treatment of patients with very poor sperm density. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of acupuncture on these males. Semen samples of 20 patients with a history of azoospermia were examined by light microscope (LM) and scanning electron microscope (SEM), with which a microsearch for spermatozoa was carried out. These examinations were performed before and 1 month after acupuncture treatment and revealed that the study group originally contained three severely oligoteratoasthenozoospermic (OTA), two pseudoazoospermic and 15 azoospermic patients. The control group was comprised of 20 untreated males who underwent two semen examinations within a period of 2-4 months and had initial andrological profiles similar to those of the experimental group. No changes in any of the parameters examined were observed in the control group. There was a marked but not significant improvement in the sperm counts of severely OTA males following acupuncture treatment (average = $0.7 \pm 1.1 \times 10^6$ spermatozoa per ejaculate before treatment vs. $4.3 \pm 3.2 \times 10^6$ spermatozoa per ejaculate after treatment). A definite increase in sperm count was detected in the ejaculates of 10 (67%) of the 15 azoospermic patients. Seven of these males exhibited post-treatment spermatozoa that were detected even by LM. The sperm production of these seven males increased significantly, from 0 to an average of $1.5 \pm 2.4 \times 10^6$ spermatozoa per ejaculate ($Z = -2.8$, $P < 0.01$). Males with genital tract inflammation exhibited the most remarkable improvement in sperm density (on average from $0.3 \pm 0.6 \times 10^6$ spermatozoa per ejaculate to $3.3 \pm 3.2 \times 10^6$ spermatozoa per ejaculate; $Z = -2.4$, $P < 0.02$). Two pregnancies were achieved by the IVF-ICSI procedure. It is concluded that acupuncture may be a useful, nontraumatic treatment for males with very poor sperm density, especially those with a history of genital tract inflammation. [22,07 /ecr-]



80- gera: 75561/di/re

ACUPUNCTURE IN INTRACTABLE EPILEPSY: LACK OF EFFECT ON HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE. STAVEM K ET AL. **seizure.** 2000,9(6),422-6 (eng). ref:32

The objective of this study was to assess the effect on health-related quality of life of acupuncture and sham acupuncture as adjunctive treatment in intractable epilepsy. We performed a randomized controlled trial with two parallel treatment arms at The National Center for Epilepsy in Norway, a comprehensive epilepsy center. Thirty-four patients with long-standing drug resistant epilepsy completed the study. The intervention consisted of 20 acupuncture treatments (bilateral needling of three acupoints plus one or two individually chosen points) or sham acupuncture (bilateral needling with smaller needles of three points outside the traditional meridians) over 8 weeks. The main outcome measures were changes in mean health-related quality of life scores for the two groups after 8 weeks, using the 89-item Quality of Life in Epilepsy (QOLIE-89) questionnaire. We found no difference between the acupuncture and sham acupuncture groups in score changes in any dimension of the QOLIE-89 questionnaire, despite testing a large number of dimensions. We also found no change in QOLIE-89 scores between baseline and 8 weeks in either groups. In conclusion, we could not demonstrate a significant effect of traditional acupuncture or sham acupuncture on the health-related quality of life of patients with intractable epilepsy. [14,05 /ecr-]

81- gera: 71722/di/ra

EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE AM BEISPIEL DER AKUPUNKTUR ZUR THERAPIE VON SCHULTERSCHMERZEN. STREITBERGER K. deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur. 2000,43(1),4-9 (deu*).

[Acupuncture in the therapy of shoulder pain as an example of evidence-based medicine]. Evidence-based medicine is a challenge for complementary medicine. Standardization is a problem for therapies which are based on individual treatment. Therefore many clinical trials on complementary medicine are not standardised. Acupuncture for treatment of shoulder pain is very well accepted, but even this is not based on clear evidence. In a review of the relevant literature only three controlled clinical trials concerning acupuncture for treatment of shoulder pain could be found, and two of them showed no benefit. However, these studies revealed methodological shortcomings. In contrast to these trials we present a study with special regard to methodological scrutiny. In this randomised controlled clinical trial 52 athletes with rotator cuff tendinitis were presented. 25 patients were treated with conventional acupuncture needles (verum group) and 27 patients with newly developed placebo needles without penetration of the skin (placebo group). After 8 acupuncture sessions according to the rules of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the treatment was assessed by experienced orthopaedists not informed of the randomisation. The two side t-test showed a significant difference between the groups in the improvement ($p = 0,014$) of the Constant-Murley-score (assessment of shoulder function). Acupuncture in the treatment of rotator cuff tendinitis was more effective than placebo needling without penetration of the skin. This study showed that needling is an important part of the acupuncture effect in the treatment of chronic shoulder pain in athletes. [18,10 /ecr-cta-]



82- gera: 73982/di/ra

OBSERVACION DE LOS EFECTOS TERAPEUTICOS SOBRE 32 CASOS DE LATIDO PREMATURO DE CORAZON TRATADOS PRINCIPALMENTE CON ACUPUNTURA EN TAIYUAN (P9). SUI KANGMIN ET AL. enerqi. 2000,9,21-3 (esp). ref:20

[7,04 /9p-ecr-]

83- gera: 72809/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON APOPLEXY TREATED BY TRANSVERSE ACUPUNCTURE OF ANTERIOR OBLIQUE LINE OF VERTEX-TEMPORAL. SUI MINGHE ET AL. word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2000,10(2),11-4 (eng). ref:2

72 cases of apoplexy were randomly divided into two groups: group A (40 cases) and group B (32 cases). In group A, we used transverse acupuncture of anterior-oblique line of vertex-temporal plus acupuncture of commonly-used body acupoints for apoplexy. After 30 times of treatments, the results were as follows: In group A, basic recovery rate was 20%, marked improvement rate was 50%. In group B, basic recovery rate was 9.4%, marked improvement rate was 25%. The total therapeutic effect in group A was better than that in group B. This indicated: Transverse acupuncture of anterior-oblique line of vertex-temporal has definite therapeutic effect for apoplexy and has better therapeutic effect than acupuncture along the line. [14,07 /comparaison-ecr-cranio-]

84- gera: 72803/di/ra

[THE TREATMENT OF CERVICAL SPONDYLOPATHY MAINLY BY SMALL NEEDLE SCALPEL THERAPY]. TANG GUOXIANG ET AL.

journal of traditional chinese orthopedics and traumatology. 2000,12(6),14 (chi*). ref:3

In order to observe the therapeutic effects of small scalpel therapy (SST) and cervical-vertebral traction (CVT) on cervical spondylopaty. 126 patients with confimedly diagnosed cervical spondylopaty were selected and randomly divided into the treated group (n=96 cases) and the control group (n=30 cases), which were treated by SST and CVT, respectively. Both groups took traditional Chinese drugs as the auxiliary means besides. The results showed that 86 cases (89.6 %) were cured and the total effective rate reached 96.9 % in the treated group; while 17 cases (56.7 %) were cured and the total effective rate reached 83.3 % in the control. The cured and total effective rates of the treated group had a significant advantage over those of the control group ($P < 0.05$), suggesting that SST had advantage over CVT in the treatment of cervical spondylopaty. [18,12 /ecr-5,08-aiguille-]

85- gera: 72182/di/ra

EIGHTY CASES OF INJURY OF THE SUPERIOR CLUNEAL NERVE TREATED BY ELECTROACUPUNCTURE. TAO YUZHEN. **journal de mtc.** 2000,20(2),132-3 (eng).

Essai contrôlé randomisé acupuncture versus electroacupuncture. [18,17 /ecr-comparaison-5,12-]

86- gera: 72845/di/ra

AURICULAR-PLASTER THERAPY PLUS ACUPUNCTURE AT ZUSANLI FOR POSTOPERATIVE RECOVERY OF INTESTINAL FUNCTION. WAN QIAN. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2000,20(2),134 (eng). ref:0

In order to relieve the abdominal distension and other discomforts due to gastrointestinal dysfunction after abdominal operations, the patients were treated by auricular-plaster therapy plus acupuncture at Susanna (ST 36). 12 (92.4%) of the 13 cases in the treatment group showed recovery of normal peristalsis within 72 hours after operations, while that in 13 cases of the control group was 46.1%, indicating that auricular-plaster therapy plus acupuncture at Zusanli (ST 36) may promote postoperative recovery of the intestinal function. [21,04 /ecr-36e-acupression-cta-5,10-]



87- gera: 88174/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF RETINAL VEIN OBSTRUCTION. WANG FUCHUN ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(4),8 (eng).

[15,04 /ecr-]

88- gera: 72811/di/ra

OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF POINT-INJECTION OF PATIENT'S OWN VENOUS BLOOD FOR TREATMENT OF CHLOASMA. WANG JING ET AL. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(2),56-7 (eng).

Essai contrôlé randomisé acupuncture versus acupuncture avec injection au 36E et 13V. [8,14 /5,15-ecr-36e-13v-comparaison-]

89- gera: 88909/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BRAIN STEM EVOKED POTENTIAL IN PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE]. WANG LINGLING ET AL. *journal of nanjing university tcm.* 2000,16(4),229 (chi*). ref:0

OBJECTIVE: To observe effects of acupuncture on the three indices-latent period of V wave, III-V peak interval and I-V peak interval of the brain stem evoked potential in patients with Parkinson's disease. **METHOD:** The cases were randomly divided into a treatment group and a control group. Then, the three indices of brain stem evoked potential and the integrals in Webster quantity table were studied in all cases before and after acupuncture. **RESULT:** In the treatment group, the latent period of V wave, III-V peak interval and IV peak interval were shortened obviously, which corresponded with the decrease in Webster quantity table. **CONCLUSION** Acupuncture may increase the intracerebral dopamine content, enhance the excitability of intracerebral dopamine neurons, and thus achieve its clinical effects. From the aspect of syndrome differentiation of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the result, to some extent, reflected the effects of calming the endogenous mind (and tranquillising the wind) by acupuncture in the treatment group. [14,05 /pe-ecr-]

90- gera: 75580/di/ra

[PREOPERATIVE HANS STIMULATION AND ITS EFFECT ON POSTOPERATIVE PAIN IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING CESAREAN SECTION]. WANG QIONG ET AL. *chinese journal of pain medicine.* 2000,6(1),9 (chi*).

Aim: To observe the effects of pre-operative HANS on the dose of the patient controlled epidural-analgesia (PCEA) and aversive side effects of PCEA, 40 ASA I patients undergoing Caesarean section were randomly divided into two groups: HANS group (20 cases) was given HANS preoperatively and PCEA postoperatively; control group (20 cases) was given PCEA only. For HANS stimulation, 2 /100Hz wave was used for 30 minutes. The VAS score was recorded in eight time points (opening peritoneum; detaching peritoneum between uterus and bladder; fetal delivery; clearing cavity of uterus; exploring adnexa; 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after the operation), the doses of analgesics and complications were also observed. **Results:** FLI%, NS group had significantly less VAS scores than the control group. The dose of analgesics used in HANS's group was not significantly less than the control group. The incidence of nausea and vomiting was significantly less in HANS's group. **Conclusion:** preoperative use of HANS reduces pain during and after operation, and reduces the incidence of nausea and vomiting. [21,04 /ecr-5,12-]

91- gera: 79604/di/re

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PAIN MANAGEMENT IN PATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER LUMBAR DISC PROTRUSION SURGERY-A RANDOMIZED CONTROL STUDY. WANG RR ET AL. *american journal of chinese medicine.* 2000,28(1),25-33 (eng).

Management of acute and chronic low back and leg pain often includes the use of acupuncture. The effectiveness of this form of therapy is dependent upon compliance, which in turn is dependent on availability, response, treatment of proper acupoints, and the placebo effect. We hypothesised that classical acupuncture would be more effective than placebo acupuncture. One hundred and thirty-two patients with acute and chronic low back and leg pain were examined before and after surgery for lumbar disc protrusion. Diagnosis was based on CT

and MRT findings. Patients received acupuncture drugfree throughout the study period. The visual analogue scale was used to assess pain intensity before and after (i.e. 30min. 60min. 2h and 6h) acupuncture. Classical acupuncture resulted in a significant reduction in pain that become increasingly stronger during the 6h-study period. Placebo acupuncture lead to same early pain relief that did not reach statistic significant and then declined there after. [18,14 /ecr-]



92- gera: 72750/di/ra

ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE OF PARAVERTEBRAL POINTS IN TREATING CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS. WANG SHENG-XU ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000,11(2),91-5 (eng). ref:34 [18,12 /ecr-5,12-]

93- gera: 72817/di/ra

[REGULATIVE ACTION ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA IN PATIENTS OF CARDIAC SURGERY]. WANG XIANGRUI ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(5),261 (chi*).

Twenty-eight cases of repair of auricular sepal defect were randomly divided into acupuncture anaesthesia group (group I, n = 6), acupuncture plus general anaesthesia group (group II, n = 10) and general anaesthesia group (group III, n = 9), and activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD) , malondialdehyde (MDA) and isoenzyme of creatine phosphate kinase (CK-MB) before flow-change, at stopping flow-change of heart and lung and one hour after stopping flow-change of heart and lung and the mean artery pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) in operation were determined. Results indicated that SOD in the group I and II increased significantly one hour after stopping flow-change and in the group II decreased significantly and MDA increased as compared with those before flow-change; CKMB in the 3 groups all increased significantly one hour after stopping flow-change as compared with those before flow-change, with the amplitudes of increase in the grownup III being significant higher than those in the group I and II . It is concluded that acupuncture increases capability of clearing oxygen free radical in the organism, relieving injury of myocardium due to ischemia. [6,02 /ecr-]



94- gera: 86309/di/re

A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED STUDY COMPARING ACUPUNCTURE WITH PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR LOW-BACK AND PELVIC PAIN IN PREGNANCY. WEDENBERG K ET AL. **acta obstet gynecol scand.** 2000,79(5),331-5 (eng).

BACKGROUND: The aim of this study was to describe the effects of acupuncture in the treatment of low-back and pelvic pain during pregnancy and compare it with physiotherapy. **METHODS:** Sixty pregnant women were allotted to acupuncture or physiotherapy. The women estimated the severity of their pain using a visual analog scale (VAS) from 0 to 10 and disability in performing twelve common daily activities using a disability-rating index (DRI) from 0 to 10. **RESULTS:** In the acupuncture group all 30 women completed the study (two exclusions), in the physiotherapy group only 18. Before treatment the two study groups were rather similar with respect to pain and disability. After treatment the mean morning VAS had declined from 3.4 to 0.9 ($p < 0.01$) in the acupuncture group and from 3.7 to 2.3 (NS) in the physiotherapy group. The corresponding evening values had

declined from 7.4 to 1.7 ($p < 0.01$) and 6.6 to 4.5 ($p < 0.01$), respectively. The mean VAS values were lower after acupuncture than after physiotherapy both in the morning ($p = 0.02$) and in the evening ($p < 0.01$). After treatment also the mean DRI values had decreased significantly in the acupuncture group for 11 of 12 activities and the values were significantly lower for all activities than in the physiotherapy group where no significant changes had taken place. Overall satisfaction was good in both groups. There were no serious adverse events in any of the patients. **CONCLUSIONS:** Acupuncture relieved pain and diminished disability in low-back pain during pregnancy better than physiotherapy. [11,10 /ecr-cta-18,14-]

95- gera: 72183/di/ra

VASCULAR HEADACH TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE. WEN MU-SHENG. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000,11(2),101-6 (eng).

Essai contrôlé randomisé acupuncture versus phytothérapie traditionnelle. [14,02 /ecr-]

96- gera: 77543/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE FOR TENSION-TYPE HEADACH: A SUBJECT-BLIND MULTICENTER RCT (abstract). WHITE AR ET AL. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 2000,43(1),45 (eng). ref:0

[14,02 /cta-ecr-]

97- gera: 87288/di/re

ACUPUNCTURE FOR EPISODIC TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE: A MULTICENTRE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL. WHITE AR ET AL. **cephalalgia.** 2000,20(7),632-7 (eng). ref:0

A multicentre, randomized clinical trial was undertaken to test the hypothesis that acupuncture is more efficacious than sham control procedure in the prevention of episodic tension-type headache. Fifty subjects were randomized to receive a course of treatment with either brief acupuncture or a sham procedure. Subjects were followed up for 3 months. Changes in headache were assessed by daily diary, the primary outcome measure being the number of days with headache. No significant differences were found between the changes in the two groups for any measure at any time point. Results also show that patient blinding was successful. In conclusion, this study does not provide evidence that this form of acupuncture is effective in the prevention of episodic tension-type headache. [14,02 /ecr-]

98- gera: 77147/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS WITH COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE AND HERBS]. WU XIAO-HONG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(5),5 (chi*). ref:21

Purpose To observe the clinical curative effect of combined acupuncture and herbs on cerebral arteriosclerosis. Methods Acupuncture was used with the cooperation of Chinese herbs to treat 40 patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis, which were compared with 2 groups of patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 30 cases each, treated only with Western drugs and Chinese herbs respectively. A comparison was made of the clinical curative effects, the degrees of symptomatic alleviation, blood-lipid contents, hemorrheologic indices; SOD levels and LOP levels. Results Changes in the in dices were significantly better in acupuncture and herb group

than in simple Western drug or Chinese herb group. Conclusion The combination of acupuncture and herbs has an obvious advantage. [14,07 /ecr-]

99- gera: 77151/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF VERTEBROARTERIAL CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. WU XU-RONG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(5),13 (chi*).

Objective The curative effects of vertebroarterial cervical spondylosis treated by hydroacupuncture were observed. Methods Forty patients with vertebroarterial cervical spondylosis were treated by hydro-acupuncture (hydroacupuncture group) and another 40 patients were treated by acupuncture (acupuncture group); and their clinical effects and the results of colour ultrasonic examination on vertebral arteries were compared. Results and Conclusion The curative effects were obviously better in hydroacupuncture group than in acupuncture group ($P < 0.05$); after treatment, the volume of blood circulation was greatly larger in hydroacupuncture group than in acupuncture group ($P < 0.01$); and the blood velocity and inside diameter of blood vessels were improved remarkably in hydroacupuncture group ($P < 0.05$). [18,12 /ecr-5,15-]

100- gera: 73480/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH SCALP-POINT PENETRATION NEEDLING AND ITS EFFECT ON PLASMA β -ENDORPHIN CONTENT]. WU XUPING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(7),429 (chi*).

100 cases of acute cerebral infarction were selected and divided into two groups at random, scalp point penetration needling group (treatment group) and drug group (control group), 50 cases in each group In the treatment group, Baihui (GV 20) through Qinding (GV 21) and Shuaigu through Xuanli (GB6) were administered; In the control group intravenous drip of injection of ligustrazine and Piracetam was given Results: indicated that the treatment group in the markedly effective rate and improvement of hemiplegia and aphasia was superior to that of the control group ($P < 0.01$) respectively; plasma β -endorphin content showed a tendency to decrease in the two groups, the decrease of the treatment group being more obvious, near to the normal level. It is indicated that scalp-point penetration needling has a marked therapeutic effect for cerebral infarction and the mechanisms are possibly carried out through its regulation on β -endorphin content and repairing the focal tissue of brain, so as to reach therapeutic purpose. [14,07 /endorphine-cranio-ecr-]



101- gera: 72185/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE PLUS EAR-POINTS PRESS IN PREVENTING VOMITING INDUCED BY CHEMOTHERAPY WITH CISPLATIN. XIA YUE-SHAN ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000,11(2),145-8 (eng).

The effects on anti-vomiting by using acupuncture plus ear-point pressing was observed in 84 cases by random self-contrast controls. All cases were subjected to a combined platinum chemotherapy with diamminedichloroplatinum (DDP) 50 mg daily for 3 days. The first round of chemotherapy was applied with acupuncture treatment of medication of metoclopramide, and vice versa in the second round. The results showed that in acupuncture plus ear-point press group (acupuncture group), the effective rate on anti-vomiting was 88.1%, being markedly higher than

35.7% in the metoclopramide medication group (medication group) $P < 0.01$. The effective rate was also found higher in the medication group for late onset of vomiting. It was suggested that acupuncture could relieve vomiting caused by platinum chemotherapy, and with no adverse effects, indicating that it was useful in preventing vomiting caused by chemotherapy in patients with cancer. [10,03 /23,04-ecr-chimiotherapie-5,10-acupression-]

102- gera: 88908/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF CHRONIC EXHAUSTION SYNDROME BY POINT INJECTION OF ASTRAGALUS INJECTIO]. XIONG FANGLI ET AL. *guangxi journal of tcm*. 2000,23(6),30 (chi). ref:0
[4,07 /5,15-ecr-]

103- gera: 75581/di/ra

[COMBINATION OF HANS AND DIAZEPAM FOR LABOR ANALGESIA, A BASIC AND CLINICAL STUDY]. XU CAI-PING ET AL. *chinese journal of pain medicine*. 2000,6(1),12 (chi*).

Aim: to explore the effectiveness of combination of Han's acupoint nerve stimulator (HANS) and diazepam for labour analgesia. Methods: 70 normal labour women were randomly divided into the observation group and control group. The former adopted both HANS and diazepam, and the latter group used diazepam only. Observation started when the uteri orifice open to 3 cm. Result: Compared with the control group, the HANS group showed a better analgesic effect ($P < 0.05$), a lower blood level of cortisol ($P < 0.05$) and a higher blood level of P-endorphin ($P < 0.05$). The labour process in control. group is longer and the natural labour rate is lower. Also, they're helping labour and operation rate was higher and the newborn Apgar score was lower with certain degree of anoxia. The haemorrhage volume after labour was similar in the 2 groups. Conclusion: The combination of Han's Acupoint Nerve Stimulator and diazepam is a safe and effective method for labour analgesia. It is significantly more effective than diazepam alone. [11,09 /ecr-]

104- gera: 72801/di/ra

[THE TREATMENT OF GOUTY ARTHRALGIA BY "LE-ER GAO " EXTERNALLY APPLIED ON ACUPOINTS AND PLANTAGINIS TEA: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION]. YAN JIANLI ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese orthopedics and traumatology*. 2000,12(6),10 (chi*).

In order to observe the therapeutic effect of "LE-ER GAO " (LEG a self-developed compound TCD ointment) externally applied on acupoints on gouty arthralgia, 90 cases were divided into the treated group (n=60 cases) and the control group (n=30 cases), which were treated by LEG and "TIANHE GUTONG GAO", respectively. The therapeutic-effect evaluation after two treatment courses showed that the effective rate of the treated group reached 95 %, while that of the control reached 46.7 %. LEG had a shortened effect-taking time for analgesia, an obviously-abated pain severity and an advantage over the control in the analgesic effect ($P < 0.05$), suggesting that LEG is a good externally-applied ointment for gout. During the treatment, no abnormality of the functions of the heart, liver and kidneys was found in both groups. [18,05 /5,15-ecr-]

105- gera: 78268/di/ra



GINGER MOXIBUSTION FOR CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS-HEART SYNDROME: CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 159 CASES. YAN SHAO-MIN. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 2000,11(4),329-31 (eng).

The cervical spondylosis-heart syndrome refers to the cervical spondylosis complicated by cardiac symptoms and ECG changes. This condition is more frequently seen in males over 30 years old who have had a history of trauma or who are with long-term improper posture in working or sleeping. From 1985 to 1995, the author treated 159 cases of cervical spondylosis-heart syndrome and obtained rather satisfactory therapeutic effects. [18,12 /7,01-ecr-]

106- gera: 79244/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF THE SECOND METACARPAL BONE LATERAL THERAPY ON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TRACTION OF VISCERA UNDER PERIDURAL BLOCKAGE AND POSTOPERATIVE RECOVERY OF GASTROINTESTINAL FUNCTION]. YANG BOWEI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,20(6),329 (chi*).

36 cases who were performed gynaecologic class B operation under ASA 1~ II grade peridural anesthesia and did not have diseases of the stomach, intestine, liver and gallbladder, were randomly divided into 3 groups. They were treated with different methods for prevention and treatment of traction response of viscera under peridural blockage, and the effect of different methods on postoperative recovery of gastrointestinal function was investigated. The results indicated that the second metacarpal bone lateral therapy combined with medicine-injection can effectively prevent traction response of viscera in conscious patients, and it was effective in prevention and treatment of postoperative nausea, and vomiting induced by intravertebral anesthesia of morphine, and shortening the time of exsufflation from the intestine; It could reduce dosage of sedative and analgesic, with high crafty and beneficial to recovery. [21,04 /ecr-mano-]

107- gera: 77180/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT OF 42 CASES OF MIGRAINE TREATED BY POINTS INJECTION]. YANG GUIPIN. *yunnan journal of tcm and materia medica*. 2000,21(5),42 (chi*).

The author divided 87 out-patients of migraine into treating group and control group by random. 42 cases of treating group were treated by point's injection and 45 cases of control group by traditional treatment of routine drugs. The curative effects of treating group was better than the control group ($P < 0.01$). [14,02 /5,15-ecr-]

108- gera: 72321/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON 109 CASE OF VOCAL NODULES TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND CHINESE DRUGS. YANG SHURONG. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2000,20(3),202 (eng).

The treatment of vocal nodules with the combined use of needling on Kalyin Yihao Xue Kai Yin Point No. 1 for Voice-Regaining) and medicinal spray and tea made according to Xie Qiang's empirical prescription, obtained a total effective rate of 93.6%, obviously superior to that of the group treated with western medicine and the group simply treated by Chinese drugs ($P < 0.01$). This suggests that the combined use of acupuncture and Chinese drugs in the treatment of vocal nodules has better therapeutic effect and requires shorter course of treatment. [16,05 /ecr-]

109- gera: 73230/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 70 CASES OF VERTEBROARTERIAL TYPE CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. YANG YI ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(9),525 (chi*).

140 cases of vertebral type cervical spondylosis were randomly divided into acupuncture group, which were treated with acupuncture and medicine. Results indicated that there was very significant difference in the cured and markedly effective rate ($P < 0.01$) and there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in the total effective rate between the two groups; follow-up in the 10th and 18th months showed that the recurrent rate in the acupuncture group was significantly lower than that in the medicine group ($P < 0.05$). It is suggested that both of the short-term and long-term therapeutic effects were superior to that of the medicine group respectively. [18,12 /ecr-]

110- gera: 77149/di/ra

[CLINICAL COMPARISON OF ACUPUNCTURE AND ACUPOINT APPLICATION FOR TREATMENT OF ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION]. YIN ZHI-FANG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(5),9 (chi*).

Purpose To investigate the effects of acupuncture and acupoint application on essential hypertension. Methods Eighty-seven cases were randomly divided into two groups, acupuncture group and acupoint application group. Results. The clinical symptoms improved or disappeared in the two groups after treatment. There were significant differences in blood pressure and blood lipid between pre-treatment and post-treatment in the two groups. A hemodynamic examination showed that in acupuncture group, peripheral vascular resistance was decreased by an average of $0.04 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{S/ml}$ ($1 \sim < 0.01$). While cardiac output and arterial compliance did not change markedly. In acupoint application group stroke volume was increased by an average of 11.12 ml/time ($P < 0.01$), cardiac output was increased by an average of 0.70 L/min ($P < 0.05$) and peripheral vascular resistance was decreased by an average of $0.06 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{S/ml}$ ($P < 0.01$). Arterial compliance was increased by 5.80 ml/kPa ; although there was no significant difference, it had a marked tendency to increase. Conclusion It is suggested that both acupuncture and acupoint application have a good effect on essential hypertension and they produce a reducing effect on blood pressure chiefly through lowering peripheral arteriolar resistance. But the possibility that acupoint application produces it by increasing the compliance of large and middle arteries can not be excluded, and so it has a more lasting reductive effect on blood pressure. [7,05 /comparaison-ecr-]

111- gera: 86830/di/ra

[ANALYSIS OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL INDICES IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEUROPATHY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. YU JING-FANG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(6),12 (chi*).

Purpose To observe the effects of acupuncture treatment on hemorheology and electromyogram in-patients with diabetic neuropathy. Methods Hemorheological and electrophysiological indices were used as physicochemical ones to make a comparative analysis between pre-treatment and post treatment in 89 cases of diabetic neuropathy. Seventy-eight diabetics with peripheral neuropathy and 11

diabetics with vegetative neuropathy were randomly divided into acupuncture group and medication group. Results and Conclusions There were significant differences in physicochemical indices between pre treatment and post treatment ($P < 0.01$) in acupuncture group of peripheral neuropathy; there were significant differences in hemorheological indices between pre treatment and post treatment ($P < 0.01$) in acupuncture group of vegetative neuropathy; there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in medication group. [14,09 /ecr-9,03-]

112- gera: 73007/di/ra

CORRELATION BETWEEN ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE EFFECT AND AMOUNT AND LOCATION OF CALCULI. YU PENG ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000,11(1),15 (eng).

37 cases of urinary calculi were randomly divided into one group of electro-acupuncture and one of medication. B mode sonography was used for dynamic observation of the therapeutic effects of electro-acupuncture with respect to size and location of the calculi. Small calculi in one kidney appeared to be the best indication. [22,03 /5,12-ecr-htjj-cta-]

113- gera: 87647/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH IN ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE ATTACK OF VASCULAR HEADACHE]. YU WEN ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(2),15 (chi*).

Purpose: To investigate the possible mechanism of the action of acupuncture on vascular headache. Method: 31 patients with acute attack of vascular headache were randomly divided into the treatment group of 17 cases and the control group of 14 cases. The treatment group received acupuncture and the control group took Imigran. Results: Half an hour after treatment, effectiveness occurred in 11 cases of the treatment group (82.35%) and in 5 cases of the control group (35.71%). Statistical analysis showed $P < 0.01$. Two hours after treatment there was no significant difference in curative effect as the treatment group was compared with the control group ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: Acupuncture treatment has an exact effect on acute attack of vascular headache. It can be used as a means of sifting out organic chancres. [14,02 /ecr-]



114- gera: 72808/di/ra

STUDY ON THE SOMESTHETIC EVOKED POTENTIAL IN ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CERVICAL SPONDYLOPATHY. YUAN QING. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(2),7-0 (eng).

In order to study the significance of somesthetic evoked potentials (SEP) in diagnosis of cervical spondylopathy (CS) and judgement of its therapeutic effect, a total of 60 cases of CS patients were randomly divided into electro-acupuncture (EA) group (n= 30) and control (traction) group (n =30). Amplitudes of N9 N11, N13, N20 and intervals of N9- N13, N13 - N20 and N9 - N20 of SEP were used as indexes. After 3 courses of treatment, the clinical therapeutic effect of EA group was significantly superior to that of control group ($P < 0.01$); the amplitudes of the aforementioned components of SEP in both groups increased apparently while the inter-peak latency shortened in different degrees. In EA group, the increased values of various components of SEP amplitude, except for N9, were all larger than those of control group ($P < 0.05$ for N11, $P < 0.01$ for N13 and N20); the values of shortened latency of different components, except for N13 - N20, were

all larger than those of control group ($P < 0.01$ for N9- N13 and N9 - N20). It suggests that SEP possess a certain significance in diagnosis and evaluation of CS and can be used as one of the objective indexes for evaluation of the therapeutic effect. [18,12 /ecr-5,12-pe-]

115- gera: 79383/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN DIFFERENT SITES TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH CHINESE MEDICINE]. YUAN SONG-LING ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2000,34(10),26-8 (chi*). ref:3

84 patients with cerebral infarction include 40 cases with cortical artery infarction and 44 cases with deep artery infarction, and they were respectively divided into treatment group (by acupuncture and chinese medicine) and control group (just by chinese medicine) at random. 10 days made up one course of treatment and the curative effect was compared after 3 month treatment. Result showed the clinical symptoms improved more greatly in treatment group than in control group ($P < 0.05$), and acupuncture accompanied by chinese medicine was better effective against the cerebral infarction in cortical artery than in deep artery infarction ($P < 0.05$). [14,07 /ecr-]

116- gera: 71709/di/ra

PRENATAL TREATMENT WITH ACUPUNCTURE AFFECTS PROSTAGLANDIN SERUM LEVEL IN THE FIRST STAGE OF LABOR (abstract). ZEILER H ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur*. 2000,43(1),40 (eng).

Objective: To evaluate the so far controversially discussed influence of prenatal acupuncture (AP) on the duration of labour and the serum levels of prostaglandin E (PGE) at the end of the first stage of labour. Methods: Fifty-seven women with AP treatment (group A) and vaginal delivery of a singleton at full term was included in our study. The control group (group B) consisted of 63 women. The following parameters were assessed: duration of the first stage of labour, defined as the time interval between 3 cm of cervical dilatation and complete dilatation, duration of the second stage of labour. The use of analgesics (pethidin) during labour, administration of epidural anesthesia and intravenous application of oxytocin during the first and second stages of labour, the serum levels of PGE, in group A and B. Results: Median duration of the first stage of labour was significantly shortened after AP, 196 minutes vs. 321 minutes ($p < 0.0001$). Median duration of the second stage of labour was 57 minutes in both cohorts. Controls received significantly more often oxytocin during the first stage of labour compared with the study group (85% and 15%, respectively, $p = 0.01$) and during the second stage (72% and 28%, respectively, $p = 0.03$). The use of epidural anesthesia and analgesics was equal in both groups. The median serum levels of PGE in group A and in group B were 31.4 (0.07-438) and 6.3 (0.14-32) ($p = 0.04$). Median duration of the first stage of labour was 226 minutes in group A (range 85-667) and 348 minutes in group B (range 67-1065) ($p < 0.01$). Conclusions: Shortened first stage of labour in AP-treated women was associated with significantly elevated serum levels of PGE2. [11,10 /cta-ecr-]

117- gera: 72816/di/ra



[TREATMENT OF 121 HEROIN ADDICTS WITH HAN'S ACUPOINT NERVE SIMULATOR]. ZHANG BENGUO ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000,20(8),593 (chi*).

To observe the Han's Acupoint Nerve Stimulator (HANS) for the treatment of heroin addicts. Methods: One hundred and eighty-one cases of heroin addiction with obvious withdrawal syndrome were selected. Among them, 121 cases were randomly assigned to be treated with HANS, and the other 60 cases were taken as the control group. In the HANS group, patients were treated with HANS from the second day of their admission in the treatment center (when the withdrawal symptoms were obvious), they were given 4 treatments (30 min each) a day at the first 3 days, twice a day for 3 more days, and once a day 7 days later. The total treatment lasted 15 days. The acupoints selected were Hegu (LI 4) and Laogong (PC 8) on one hand, Neiguan (PC 6) and Waiguan (SJ 5) on the other hand, and Zusanli (ST 36), Sanyinjiao (SP 6) on both legs. The frequency was 2/100 Hz, the intensities of the stimulation 's were 12 -16 mA on arms and 16 - 26 mA on legs. All the manipulations in the control group were the same as in the HANS group, except that electrodes were placed at the acupoints without any electrical stimulation. Results: There was no significant difference ($P < 0.05$) on the 8 indices (heart rate, body weight, sleeping time, chilling, pain, anxiety, catarrh and craving) observed between the 2 groups before treatment. After the HANS treatment, all the 8 indices improved significantly as compared with those observed before treatment ($P < 0.01$), while in the control group only a moderate improvement was observed. Conclusion: HANS is obviously effective in relieving the withdrawal syndrome in heroin addicts. [20,03 /5,12-ecr-]

118- gera: 77755/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 121 HEROIN ADDICTS WITH HAN' S ACUPOINT NERVE STIMULATOR]. ZHANG BENGUO ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000,20(8),593 (chi*).

Objective: To observe the Han's Acupoint Nerve Stimulator (HANS) for the treatment of heroin addicts. Methods: One hundred and eighty-one cases of heroin addiction with obvious withdrawal syndrome were selected. Among them, 121 cases were randomly assigned to be treated with HANS, and the other 60 cases were taken as the control group. In the HANS group, patients were treated with HANS from the second day of their admission in the treatment center (when the withdrawal symptoms were obvious), they were given 4 treatments (30 min each) a day at the first 3 days, twice a day for 3 more days, and once a day 7 days later. The total treatment lasted 15 days. The acupoints selected were Hegu (LI 4) and Laogong (PC 8) on one hand, Neiguan (PC 6) and Waiguan (SJ 5) on the other hand, and Zusanli (ST 36), Sanyinjiao (SP 6) on both legs. The frequency was 2/100 Hz; the intensities of the stimulation's were 12-16 mA on arms and 16-26 mA on legs. All the manipulations in the control group were the same as in the HANS group, except those electrodes were placed at the acupoints without any electrical stimulation. Results: There was no significant difference ($P < 0.05$) on the 8 indices (heart rate, body weight, sleeping time, chilling, pain, anxiety, catarrh and craving) observed between the 2 groups before treatment. After the HANS treatment, all the 8 indices improved significantly as compared with those observed before treatment ($P < 0.01$), while in the control group only a moderate improvement was observed. Conclusion: HANS is obviously effective in relieving the withdrawal syndrome in heroin addicts. [20,03 /5,12-ecr-]

119- gera: 88932/di/ra

[THE APPLICATION OF FOOT REFLEXOLOGY IN RELIEVING LABOR PAINS]. ZHANG CHANGLONG. *china reflexology*. 2000,1,9 (chi*).

The authors treated 108 cases of normal primipara with foot reflexology (as treatment group) to alleviate the pains during delivery. A control group of 105 cases of normal primipara treated with intravenous drip of 500ml of 10% glucose plus 3.0 g Vitamin C injection, was set to compare the therapeutic effect. Result: The effective rate of the treatment group was 94.4% - And the average birth process of the treatment group was 2.48 ± 1.48 hours, which was shorter than that of control group (3.32 ± 1.19 hours). The results indicated the feasibility of foot-reflexology being used as analgesia in the process of delivery. [11,10 /ecr-podo-]

120- gera: 87649/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF VERTIGO BY PINELLIA DECOCTION FOR PURGING STOMACH-FIRE PLUS ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG DAO-WU ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,19(2),20 (chi*).

Objective To observe the clinical effect on vertigo of pinellie decoction for purging stomach-fire plus acu-moxibustion Method: Experiment group was treated by pinellia decoction for purging stomach-fire plus acu-moxibustion on Zusanli (S 36), Fenglong (S 40), Neiguan (P 7), Taichong (Liv 3) were selected as key points. Control group was treated by routine western medicine. Result All 317 cases were randomly grouped. The results of the observation showed that the cure rate (41.8%) and the total effective rate (96.9%) in the experiment group were significantly superior to the cure rate (25.8%) and the total effective rate (84.9%) in the control group. Statistical processing showed that there were significant differences between the: two groups ($P < 0.01$). The clinical effect on the type of accumulation of phlegm in the middle-warmer in treatment group was not only significantly superior to that on the same type in the control group ($P < 0.001$), but significantly different from that on the other types in the ($P < 0.005$). Conclusion: It is proved that the effect on vertigo of pinellie decoction for purging stomach fire plus acu-moxibustion is superior to that of routine western medicine. I2speci.dly the effort (n) the type of accumulation of phlegm in the middle-warmer is better. [16,03 /ecr-]

121- gera: 79442/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ANTIBIOTIC-ASSOCIATED DIARRHEA WITH ACUPUNCTURE, A REPORT OF 30 CASES]. ZHANG JIN. *shanxi journal of tcm*. 2000,16(6),34 (eng*).

30 cases of antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD) were treated with acupuncture by invigorating the kidney and spleen and promoting diuresis to stop diarrhea. According to deficiency of spleen-yang and kidney yang caused by cold-witness evil. 30 cases only treated only with Miyaira were set up as the control group. Result In the treatment group 24 cases cured (80.0%), 6 cases get better (16.66%), 1 cases ineffective (3.34%). The total effective rate was 96.66%; in the control group, it was respectively 15(50.0%), 10(33.33%), 5(16.67%) and 83.33%. The difference between the recovery cured rate in the two groups was significant ($X^2=5.93, P < 0.05$). [10,07 /ecr-]

122- gera: 72184/di/ra

BACK-FRONT MATCHING IN TREATING CHD. ZHANG LAN-JIE. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 2000,11(2),135-7 (eng).

Essai contrôlé randomisé acupuncture versus traitement médical (nifepine+isosorbide dinitrate). dans les coronaropathies. [7,03 /ecr-]

123- gera: 87646/di/ra

[POINT-INJECTION THERAPY FOR LABOR PAINS]. ZHANG LI-JIANG ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,19(2),10 (chi*). ref:0

Purpose: To investigate the relieving effect of point-injection therapy on labour pains. Method Eight-eight parturient were randomly divided into 4 groups control group, saline group, lidocaine group and dolantin group. The latter 3 groups were experimental ones, to each case of which the injection of the drug into bilateral points Hegu was given for 1 time. Results: When the uterine orifice wits entirely open, blood cortisol concentration increased more and more in order of dolantin saline lidocaine and control groups. There wits a significant difference ($P < 0.05$). Neonatal umbilical vein blood PCO₂ value also rose in order with a significant difference ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Point-injection therapy can produce a better relieving effect on labour pains. [11,10 /ecr-]

124- gera: 79257/di/ra

[58 CASES OF ACUTE LUMBAR INTERVERTEBRAL DISK PROLAPSE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH BONESETTING THERAPY]. ZHANG SHAOXING ET AL. journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college. 2000,19(2),31 (chi*).

Objective: the aim of this paper was to probe into the curative effect of acupuncture combined with bonesetting therapy on acute lumbar intervertebral disk prolapse (ALIDP). Method: Patients with Al IDP were divided into two groups randomly by single blind method, 58 cases in treatment group, another 50 in control group. The treatment of acupuncture combined with bonesetting therapy is applied for the former group. Bonesetting, pull combined with dexamethasone and mannitol which were given by infusion are applied for the latter group, their curative effect is observed. Result: The curative effect of treatment group is remarkable, there was significant difference between two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The acupuncture combined with bonesetting therapy is practical and effective method for ALIDP. [18,14 /ecr-]

125- gera: 73515/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AT NEIGUAN (PC 6) AND SHENMEN (HT 7) POINTS ON PLATELET ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE]. ZHANG ZHAOHUI ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,20(2),119 (chi*).

In order to probe into the therapeutic effect and the mechanism of acupuncture and moxibustion for treatment of coronary heart disease, 60 cases that accorded with diagnostic criteria of coronary heart disease established by WHOM were randomly assigned to two groups. The treatment group received acupuncture at Neiguan (PC 6) and Shenmen (HT7) acupoints and the control group received intravenous drip of polarised liquid. The treatment for the two groups was given once a day and 14 days constituted one therapeutic course. GMP-140, plat and

EKG were detected before treatment and after one course respectively. Results showed that GMP-140 after treatment was significantly lower than that before treatment in the treatment group ($P < 0.01$), indicating that acupuncture at Neiguan (PC 6) and Shenmen (HT 7) points can inhibit activity of platelet, prevent thrombosis and improve coronary artery blood flow. [7,03 /ecr-5,09-6mc-7c-]

126- gera: 79420/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF CHRONOACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF PROLAPSE OF LUMBAR INTERVERTEBRAL DISC]. ZHAO TIAN-PING ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm.* 2000,27(8),369 (eng*).

[18,14 /ecr-]

127- gera: 74629/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF THE TREATMENT OF DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY BY COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICAMENT]. ZHEN HUI-TIAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2000,19(1),8 (chi*).

Purpose To observe the clinical effect of combined acupuncture and medicament with "tonifying the kidney to remove obstruction in meridians" on diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN). Methods: 104 DPN patients were randomly paired by the stratified sampling method and divided into acupuncture-medicament group and control group, 52 cases for each. Results: After 2 months' treatment, the markedly effective rate was 51.9% and the total effective rate 88.5% in the acupuncture medicament group. Both were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Combined acupuncture and medicament with "tonifying the kidney to remove obstruction in meridians" has a good clinical effect on DPN. [14,09 /9,03-ecr-]

128- gera: 77280/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND HERBS ON VASCULAR DEMENTIA]. ZHENG LIANG ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2000,19(3),8 (chi*).

Purpose: To observe the curative effect of acupuncture and herbs on vascular dementia (VD). Methods: Acupuncture was combined with Chinese herbs to treat 30 cases of vascular dementia. The effect was compared with that of nimodipine. The score was counted according to Hasegawa dementia assessment table before and after treatment. The clinical effect and a change in plasma nitrogen monoxide (NO) were observed in the two groups after treatment. Results: The intelligence and the curative effect significantly improved in both groups after treatment ($P < 0.01$). Plasma NO content significantly dropped in acupuncture and herb group after treatment ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: It is suggested that the curative effect of combined acupuncture and Chinese herbs on VD is better than that in Western drug group. The former has a reducing effect on plasma NO in VD patients. [14,14 /ecr-]

129- gera: 86835/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ACNE BY ACUPUNCTURE AND CHINESE HERBS]. ZHENG LONG-YE. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2000,19(6),22 (chi*).

Objective To observe the curative effect of acupuncture and Chinese herbs on acne. Methods Seventy-nine cases of acne were treated by acupuncture and

Chinese herbs. Sixty-five cases were treated by acupuncture only. Inhere were altogether 144 cases. Results: The observation showed that the chore rate in treatment group was 89. 87%, compared with control group, there was obvious difference. Conclusion: Although there was no obvious difference in the total effective rate between the two groups, the cure rate in the acupuncture and Chinese herbs group was significantly higher than that in acupuncture group. [8,03 /ecr-]

130- gera: 78515/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF TENNIS ELBOW BY BLOCKADE AND TRIPLE PUNCTURE WITH MOXIBUSTION]. ZHOU KING. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2000,34(6),36 (chi*).

.44 cases with tennis elbow were treated by local blockage and triple puncture with moxibustion (treatment group), additional 30 cases were treated by simple local blockage (blockage group) and another 30 case were treated by simple acupuncture (acupuncture group); their effects were compared. Result showed that the effective rates of the three groups were respectively 98%, 60% and 80%. [18,09 /5,09-ecr-]

131- gera: 74632/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF APOLPECTION HEMIPLEGIA BY ALTERNATE RESUSCITATING AND SCALP ACUPUNCTURES]. ZHU HONG-YING. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,19(1),16 (chi*).

Purpose: To observe the curative effect of resuscitating and scalp acupuncture's on apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods: 300 patients with hemiplegia due to ischemic or haemorrhage apoplexy were treated by alternate resuscitating and scalp acupuncture. The curative effect was compared with that of traditional body acupuncture on another 200 patients. Results: The cure rate was 57% and the effective rate was 97. 33%. There was a significant difference ($P < 0. 005$) when they were compared with those in control group. Conclusion: It is indicated that the effect in treatment group is superior to that in control group. [14,07 /ecr-cranio-]



132- gera: 79404/di/ra

TWENTY ONE CASES OF VERTEBRAL-ARTERY-TYPE CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION. ZHUANG LIXING. *journal of tcm*. 2000,20(4),280-1 (eng).

[18,12 /ecr-]

133- gera: 72815/di/ra

[CINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF CERVICAL VERTIGO WITH COMPRESSIVE MOXIBUSTION ON BAIHUI]. ZHUANG LIXING ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2000,25(2),124 (chi*).

In order to study the clinical effect and mechanism of compressive moxibustion on Baihui (Du 20) in treating cervical vertigo, 40 cases were randomized into two groups: treatment group treated with compressive moxibustion on Baihui (Du 20) plus acupuncture on jiaji Extra15) neck, control group treated with acupuncture on Jiaji (Extra 15) alone, and transcranial doppler (TCD) was used to detect the blood flow of VA-BA of the patients before and after the treatment. Clinical observation showed that the markedly effective rate of treatment group (85. 7 %)

was higher than that of the control group (57.8 %, $P < 0.01$). And after the treatment, there were significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in systolic peak flow velocity (Vs), end diastolic flow velocity (Vd) and mean flow velocity (Vm) of VA and BA between the two groups. It indicated that the therapy could expand VA-BA, improve the hypercoagulable status of blood, improve the blood supply of cerebral vessels, and thus relieve the symptoms of cervical vertigo patients. [16,03 /20vg-ecr-5,09-]

134- gera: 79399/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE-A REPORT OF 29 CASES. ZHUANG XIAOLAN ET AL. *journal of tcm.* 2000,20(4),265-7 (eng).

[14,06 /ecr-]

135- gera: 88147/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 120 CASES OF SCAPULOHUMERAL PERIARTHRITIS TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. HE JING. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2001,21(1),21 (chi*). ref:3

Purpose: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture on scapulohumeral periarthritis. Methods: Acupuncture of acupoints combined with movement of shoulder joint during manipulation of the needle was used to treat scapulohumeral periarthritis and acupuncture method of traditional local acupoint selection along channels was adopted as control, and their therapeutic effects were compared. Results: The effective rate was 98.696 and 95.7% in two groups respectively with no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$) but there was a very significant difference in the clinical cured rate between the two groups. Conclusion: The acupuncture-combined movement of shoulder joint during manipulation of the needle has a good therapeutic effect on scapulohumeral periarthritis. [18,10 /ecr-]

136- gera: 88143/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON HEART RATE VARIABILITY OF SECONDARY BRAIN-HEART SYNDROME OF APOPLEXY]. HOU QING. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2001,21(1),13 (chi*).

Purpose: To observe curative effect of Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method for treatment of secondary brain-heart syndrome of stroke. Methods Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method was adopted for treatment of 40 cases of secondary brain-heart syndrome of stroke, and Western drug was used for treatment of 40 cases as control, and changes of heart rate variability were observed. Results After treatment the heart rate variability in both the groups had an improvement, but the improvement of SDNN, y MSSD, PNNSO in the acupuncture group were superior to that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method has a better effect on heart rate variability of secondary brain-heart syndrome of stroke. [14,07 /7,04-ecr-]

137- gera: 88142/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 360 CASES OF SIMPLE BRONCHIAL ASTHMA TREATED WITH MEDICATED CATGUT EMBEDDING THERAPY]. LI YUE ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2001,21(1),11 (chi*).

Purpose: To observe the effect of medicated catgut embedding therapy on simple bronchial asthma. Methods: 360 cases of simple bronchial asthma were treated with medicated catgut embedding therapy (treatment group) and another 150 cases were treated with catgut embedding therapy (control group), and their therapeutic effects were compared. Results: The short-term clinical control rate was 71.1% in the treatment group and 69.3% in the control group, with no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$); the long-term cure rate was 65.6% in the treatment group and 56.0% in the control group, the therapeutic effect in the treatment group being superior to that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Medicated catgut embedding therapy has a definite long-term therapeutic effect on simple bronchial asthma. [17,04 /5,08-ecr-]

138- gera: 88141/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF PEPTIC ULCER WITH ACUPOINT APPLICATION OF DAI ZHEN GAO]. LIANG FANRONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(1),7 (chi*).

Purpose: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupoint application of Dai Zhen GAO on peptic ulcer. Methods: 93 cases of peptic ulcer were randomly divided into acupoint application group (group A, 33 cases), acupuncture and moxibustion group (group B, 30 cases) and Western medicine group (group C, 30 cases), and their therapeutic effects were compared. Results: After treatment for one month, the total effective rate for clinical manifestations in the three groups was 87.88%, 86.67% and 63.33%, and the total effective rate for gastric endoscopy was 84.85%, 86.66% and 63.33% respectively, with no statistically significant difference among the three groups ($P > 0.05$). The ulcer areas were significantly reduced in the groups A and B ($P < 0.01$) and HP disappeared ($P < 0.05$) and serum IgG and IgM contents significantly elevated ($P < 0.05$) in the groups A and B. Conclusion: Dai Zhen Gao has the same effect as that of acupuncture and moxibustion, inhibiting secretion of gastric acid and promoting healing of peptic ulcer. [10,05 /ecr-5,15-]

139- gera: 88140/di/ra

[COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AND CHINESE MEDICAL HERBS FOR TREATMENT OF TRAUMA PARAPLEGIA]. LIU JIE ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(1),3 (chi*).

Purpose: To compare clinical curative effects of acupuncture and Chinese medical herbs on trauma paraplegia. Methods: Acupuncture and moxibustion were applied to the Governor Vessel, nerve trunk back-Shu, front-Mu or Jiaji points and some routine points, and their therapeutic effects were compared with that of routine Chinese medical herbs. Results: Acupuncture has a better curative effect on trauma paraplegia including complete and incomplete trauma paraplegia, which is better than that of routine Chinese medical herbs; Simple acupuncture has a good result on incomplete trauma paraplegia, but introduction of routine Chinese medical herbs has no obvious effect; acupuncture plus Chinese herbs has synergism for treatment of incomplete trauma paraplegia and the effect is superior to that of acupuncture or Chinese herbs. Conclusion: Acupuncture combined with Chinese herbs is an affective therapy for incomplete trauma paraplegia. [14,08 /comparaison-ecr-]

140- gera: 88897/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT FOR LASTING OUT-DERIVED COUGH MAINLY BY WAY OF TOXIN-RELIEVING AND RAISING THE BLOCKADE OF MERIDIANS].- MA GUI-XIANG. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2001,28(1),20 (chi*).

Objective: To observe effects of the treatment for lasting out-derived cough mainly by way of toxin-relieving and raising the blockade of meridians. Methods: 246 cases are randomly divided into two groups. 216 cases in the therapeutic group and 30 cases in the control group. Being treated mainly by way of toxin-relieving and raising the blockade of meridians with Chinese traditional drugs for the therapeutic group and antibiotics, anti- virus medicines for the control group time needed for the symptom of cough to be controlled and effects of both groups are observed. Results: The total effective rate of the therapeutic group is 95.37 per cent and the control group 56.67 per cent. Compared with the control group it takes far less time for the symptom of cough either begin to be controlled or to be completely controlled ($P < 0.01$). This method has obvious cure effect for lasting out-derived cough. Conclusions: It has obvious cure effects to treat lasting out derived cough by way of toxin-relieving and raising the blockade of meridians. No serious side effect has been observed from clinical observation. [17,02 /ecr-]

141- gera: 88150/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF AURICULAR FOR INDUCED LABOR OF THIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY]. SHI SHUXN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(1),27 (chi*).

Purpose: To observe the therapeutic effect of auricular acupuncture for induced labour of third trimester of pregnancy. Methods: 400 primiparae of monocyosis who needed induced labour in third trimester of pregnancy, were randomly divided into auricular acupuncture treatment group and control group, 200 cases in each group, in the treatment group, Neifenmi (MA-IC3) and Zigong (MA) points on the left side were selected, and Shexiang Plaster was used for fixation of the auricular needle, the pregnant women was asked to press the needle once for 5 minutes every 20 minutes, and it was removed 24 hours after delivery. The control group did not receive special treatment except routine treatment in obstetrical department. Results: In the auricular acupuncture group, ostium of uterus dilated more rapidly, with shorter delivery course, less haemorrhage of postpartum and less asphyxia neonatorum. Conclusion: Auricular acupuncture has a definite therapeutic effect for induced labour of third trimester of pregnancy. [11,10 /acupression-ecr-5,10-]

142- gera: 88151/di/ra

[STUDY ON TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL ACUPOINT STIMULATION FOR PAINLESS LABOR]. WANG BINGJIE ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(1),29 (chi*).

Purpose: To approach to efficacy of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for labour pain of parturient. Methods: 120 parturients were randomly divided into TENS, oxytocin and control groups, and labour pain, pain tendency, cervical opening time, effective uterine contraction rate and blood cortisol content were compared in the three groups. Results: The TENS group in relief of pain, quickening of birth process and increase of blood cortisol content was superior to those in other two groups. Conclusion: TENS is a non-invasive, convenient and effective painless labour method with no side effect. [11,10 /5,12-ecr-]

143- gera: 88149/di/ra

[CLINICALLY CONTROL STUDY OF AURICULAR POINT PRESSING AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION OF ANISODAMINE IN CT SCANNING OF THE UPPER ABDOMEN]. WIN XUEJIN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(1),25 (chi*).

Purpose To compare effects of auricular point pressing and intramuscular injection of anisodamine in CT scanning of the upper abdomen. Methods 221 cases of CT scanning of the upper abdomen were randomly divided into auricular point pressing group and intramuscular injection of anisodamine. Dilation extent and tension of duodenum, and changes of heart rate, pupil, light reaction, vision and urination time before and after scanning were determined. Results: The excellent filling rate of contrast medium in the gastric antrum, and the jejunum from the duodenum to the level part of the duodenum and the end part of pancreas in the two groups were similar, but the side-effects such as the change of pupil and the acceleration of heart rate, ect. in the auricular point pressing group was significant smaller than that of intramuscular injection of anisodamine. Conclusion Auricular points pressing for CT of the upper abdomen is superior to intramuscular injection of anisodamine. [10,01 /ecr-]

144- gera: 88889/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBERVATION ON CURING NIDDM WITH SECONDORY OHA INACTIVATION BY USING ACUPUNCTURE TOGETHER WITH BERBERINE AND YEAST]. XUE RII-JUN. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2001,28(1),40 (chi*).

80 patient who have got NIDDM with secondary OHA inactivation were treated by using acupuncture and together with Berberine and Yeast. To compare the curative effect with group A (40 cases) and group B (80 cases). The result is respectively as follows $P < 0.01, P > 0.05$. It shows that the curative effect is very remarkable by using acupuncture together with Berberine and Yeast to cure NIDDM with secondary OHA inactivation. It's also a very good supplemental treatment and can be the alternative of insulin in certain extent.ecr-]

145- gera: 88148/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION COMBINED WITH ACUPOINT-INJECTION ON PROLAPSE OF LUMBAR INTERVERTEBRAL DISC]. YIN SHUYING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(1),23 (chi*).

Purpose To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture and moxibustion combined with acupoint-injection on prolapse of lumbar intervertebral disc. Methods: Acupuncture plus moxibustion combined with acupoint-injection of Danggui injection was used for treatment of 46 cases of prolapse of lumbar intervertebral disc, and electroacupuncture combined with acupoint-injection of Danggui injection was used for treatment of control group, and the clinical therapeutic effect was compared in the two groups. Results: The total effective rate was 97.8 % in the treatment group and 91. 1% in the control group, with statistically significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The therapeutic effect in the treatment group is superior to that in the control group. [18,14 /5,12-5,15-comparaison-ecr-]

146- gera: 88146/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF PRIMARY FIBROMYALGIA SYNDROME]. ZHANG YOUGUI. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2001,21(1),19 (chi*).

Purpose: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture treatment on primary fibromyalgia syndrome. Methods: 64 cases of primary fibromyalgia syndrome were randomly divided into acupuncture treatment group and amitriptyline treatment group, and their therapeutic effects were compared. Results: At the end of therapeutic course there was no significant difference in both the markedly relieving rate and the total relieving rate between the two groups, but 6 months after the end of therapeutic course both the markedly relieving rate and total relieving rate in the acupuncture group were higher than those in the amitriptyline ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The long-term therapeutic effect in the acupuncture group is superior to those in the amitriptyline group. [18,03 /fibromyalgie-ecr-]

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février 2001

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Le groupe de travail vise :

- à répondre à la demande d'évaluation de l'acupuncture.
- à assurer un suivi des recherches cliniques et expérimentales en acupuncture.
- A développer une réflexion critique sur la méthodologie de l'évaluation de l'acupuncture.

Il regroupe des experts acupuncteurs dans le domaine de l'évaluation.

Il assure des formations dans le domaine spécifique de l'évaluation en acupuncture.

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