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Effects of Wonli Acupuncture Procedure in Patients with LSS: A Clinical, Retrospective Study



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Purpose: Lumbar Spinal Stenosis (LSS) is a disease with increasing prevalence due to prolongation of average life span. Despite various treatment methods, many limitations remain unsolved. We are reporting cases of patients who have been treated with Wonli Acupuncture procedure, a method of treating LSS by directly approaching the intervertebral foramen and interlaminar space with acupuncture needles different from those used in original acupuncture.

Methods: A total of 82 patients with LSS were treated with Wonli Acupuncture, and out of those, 47 patients without exclusion criteria were selected for the following research. We compared the pre-treatment VAS and ODI scores based on 1 year follow-up measurements.

Results: The ODI value dropped by 15.3 ± 24.8 on average (from 35.2 ± 19.9 at the baseline to 19.8 ± 20.6 at the reading) (p<0.01) and the average VAS also dropped by 19.2 ± 37.2 (from 60.7 ± 23.1 at baseline to 41.5 ± 31.9 at the reading) (p<0.01).

Conclusion: Wonli Acupuncture was found to have clinical efficacy for lumbar spinal stenosis.

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Clinical research on intracavity treatment with Cinobufacini injection for malignant effusions and mechanism exploring



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Purpose: This study was conducted to evaluate efficacy and safety of intracavitary treatment with Cinobufacini injection for malignant hemorrhagic effusions, explored the possible mechanism preliminarily.

Methods: After puncture drainage most of pleural or peritoneal effusions, patients underwent slowly intracavitary injection of dilute Cinobufacini through the catheters, 3 times per week(hemorrhagic pleural or peritoneal effusion) or 1 time per day(hematuria) for two weeks.

Results: Efficacy was evaluated by clinical observations, Ultrasound exam, color RBC of effusions, tumour markers, Karnofsky score and Chinese Medial syndrome scale.

we need use it properly not only base on modern pharmacology but also rely on the basic theory of Chinese Medicine. Intracavitary treatment with Cinobufacini injection is a good option for those patient with local syndrome differentiation of malignant Hemorrhagic pleural or peritoneal effusions and hematuria are damp- heat-toxin according to Chinese Medical syndrome differentiation theory.

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Overview of traditional Korean medicine intervention for whiplash disorder



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Purpose: Whiplash associated disorder (WAD) and chronic neck pain after car accidents are multi-component phenomena associated with injury, physical dysfunction, and maladaptive coping behavior that result in very high costs for the individual and for public health organizations. This study aims to help non-Korean researchers make informed decisions and be valuable in providing clinical research treating WAD.

Methods: The following eight electronic Korean medical databases were searched without restriction of language from their respective inceptions up to October 2014: the Korean Studies Information Service System (KISS), DBPIA, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Research Information Service System (RISS), Korea Med, Korean Medical Database (KM base) and Oriental Medicine Advanced Searching Integrated System (OASIS). The search terms used were "Whiplash injury Associated Disorders (WAD)" "clinical" and Korean language terms related to disease and clinical trials. In addition, our own files and relevant KM journals up to October 2014 were searched manually.

Results: 62 trials met our inclusion criteria. The interventions reported in these articles include acupuncture (11 articles), phamarcopuncture (12 articles), herbal medicine (5 articles), chuna therapy (9 articles), cupping (2 articles), and multiple interventions (22 articles).

Conclusion: The evidence for the effectiveness of KM treatment is encouraging for used for patients with WAD. Although the quality of clinical trials published in Korean literature was generally poor, this review is useful for researchers to access studies that were originally published in languages that they would otherwise be unable to read and due to the paucity of evidence on this subject.

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