

Keywords : PCOS, Letrozole, Endotoxin, Animal model

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TO OBSERVE THE CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPOINT CATGUT EMBEDDING THERAPY OF URINARY INCONTINENCE AFTER STROKE WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE

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Abstract Objective To observe the effect of scalp acupuncture foot motor sensory area combined with acupoint catgut embedding and treated with scalp acupuncture foot circulation influence area on the clinical efficacy of urinary incontinence after stroke. Methods Randomly 60 patients with diagnostic criteria were divided into two groups. Scalp acupuncture foot motor sensory area combined with acupoint catgut embedding therapy 30 cases as treatment group, acupuncture scalp foot motor sensory area of 30 cases as control group, to observe the curative effect, the statistical effect after the end of treatment. Results The scalp acupuncture combined with Catgut Implantation at acupoint foot motor sensory area total effective rate (92.3%) was significantly higher than that of simple acupuncture scalp foot motor sensory area group total effectiveness (73.3%), there was significant difference between two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Acupuncture of foot motor sensory area combined with acupoint catgut embedding therapy clinical curative effect, which is better than the treatment with acupuncture of foot motor sensory area, provides a more reliable clinical evidence for the promotion of acupoint catgut embedding therapy for the disease.

Key words :acupuncture;foot motor sensory area; acupoint catgut embedding therapy; urinary incontinence;

Urinary incontinence is a loss of control under conscious, Urinary incontinence after stroke often shows a strong urine, conscious control of urination and can't stop the urine, urge incontinence, The disease belongs to traditional Chinese medicine "stroke", "urine can not help" category.

Objective In this study, the clinical effect of acupuncture combined with acupoint catgut embedding therapy on urinary incontinence after stroke is achieved, In order to provide a new theoretical basis for the study of clinical disease.

Materials and methods Diagnostic criteria for cerebral vascular disease meeting in Chinese medicine: criteria for evaluation of therapeutic effect of stroke[1]. Treatment group: the acupuncture therapy: The main acupoints Bilateral foot motor sensory area, Fengchi, Hegu, Quchi, Zusanli, taichong. Catgut embedding : Guanyuan, Qihai, Sanyinjiao. Choose the same side of the acupuncture points, alternate use. Embedding operation: Patients take supine position, point skin routine disinfection, 00 ~ 2 chromic catgut (0.8 ~ 1cm) in the No. 9 needle, the point from the local to the flat below the needle thorn, each point is about 15 ~ 20mm, for lifting thrusting twirling after the gas, The use of Ren's "two fast slow" manipulation [2]. The control group: only patients with the treatment group received acupuncture treatment and acupuncture of Guanyuan, Qihai, Sanyinjiao, do not accept the acupoint catgut embedding therapy. Grading of urinary incontinence before and after treatment. Method for grading the degree of urinary incontinence [3]. Clinical Standard: efficacy criteria[4]. Treatment outcome: after 4 courses of treatment, the results were compared in table 1.

Table 1 Effect of two groups [cases (%)]

Group	n	Recovery	Improvement	Invalid	The total efficiency (%)
The treatment group	30	15(50)	13 (43.3)	2 (6.7)	92.3 ^a
Control group	30	10(33.3)	12 (40)	(26.7)	73.3

Note: compared with the control group, a P<0.05

Results and discussion

This clinical study gives a unified modern medical theory and the theory of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of acupuncture combined with catgut foot motor sensory area to improve the curative effect of urinary incontinence after stroke was better than acupuncture head foot motor sensory area, which provides more reliable clinical evidence for research for the promotion of acupoint catgut embedding therapy for the disease.

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CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE EFFECT OF ZHIMITONG IN THE TREATMENT OF CONSTIPATION

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Key words:zhi mi tong to relieve constipation Constipation due to stagnated liver Qi

1.1Materials and methods : 60 cases of patients with constipation to our hospital between July 2012 - July 2013 according to the sequence are divided into control group and treatment group, 30 patients in each group, treatment group, 15 cases were male, 12 female patients, age between 31-55 , duration of 6 months to 3 years, control group, 19 cases were male, 11 female cases, age between 34-57, duration of half a year to 3 years. Two groups in terms of age, gender, disease duration, severity by statistical test are no significant difference.

1.2 Diagnostic criteria

The syndrome of stagnation of liver Qi constipation;

The main symptoms: dry stool, discharge difficult or not, it means difficult to discharge and no defecation, defecation frequency decrease;

Secondary symptoms: abdominal pain and distension, chest fullness, loss of appetite, stuffy or heaviness in the head halo, trapped burnout, depression and anxiety, urine short red, thin and greasy tongue coating or micro yellow, pulse string number;

Where the main symptoms have a disease, and at least two people, which can be diagnosed as liver qi stagnation constipation.

1.3 inclusion criteria

1.3.1Between the ages of 18-70;

1.3.2Informed consent was signed and the informed consent was signed.

1.3.3In accordance with the diagnostic criteria of TCM and Western medicine constipation of qi stagnation can be included in the observation cases

1.4 treatment methods

This trial is a randomized, single blind, positive drug parallel controlled clinical trial.