

tween the two groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). After treatment, the scores of the two groups were improved ( $p < 0.01$ ). ( $P < 0.05$ ), suggesting that catgut implantation at acupoint has a better effect on improving shoulder-hand combination

**Conclusion:** Catgut implantation at acupoint has more significant therapeutic effect than the ordinary acupuncture on shoulder-hand syndrome after cerebral apoplexy.

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### **CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON FUYANGHUOXUEMOXIBUSTION IN TREATING SHOULDER - HAND SYNDROME AFTER STROKE**

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**Abstract** This study was to investigate the effect of Fuyangmoxibustion combined with rehabilitation training on shoulder hand syndrome after stroke. Sixty patients with shoulder stroke after stroke were randomly divided into experimental group and control group. The experimental group was treated with Fuyangmoxibustion combined with rehabilitation training. The control group was treated with rehabilitation training for 4 weeks, 6 times a week for 1 hour. The curative effect of ipsilateral shoulder pain and upper limb motor function was observed before and after treatment, and the curative effect was evaluated at the same time. The results showed that the visual analogue scale (VAS) and the Fugl-Meyer assessment (FMA) were improved in different degrees before treatment, and the improvement of the three indexes in the experimental group was more than that in the control group significantly. Therefore, it can be seen in the shoulder stroke syndrome rehabilitation treatment at the same time, Fuyangmoxibustion combined rehabilitation training can significantly improve the degree of shoulder pain and upper limb motor function.

**Key words:** Fuyangmoxibustion ; Rehabilitation ; Stroke complications ; Shoulder hand syndrome

Shoulder syndrome (Shoulder-hand Syndrome, SHS) is one of the common complications of stroke patients, the incidence rate of 12.5 to 70% [1], clinical manifestations of shoulder pain and activity disorders, edema, skin temperature, Autonomic dysfunction, etc., seriously affect the quality of life of patients, resulting in great pain after stroke patients. So finding the right treatment is particularly critical. We think in the traditional treatment (rehabilitation training) on the basis of adding Fuyangmoxibustion therapy treatment of the disease should be more effective than the use of rehabilitation training therapy effect is obvious, so the design of this experiment to demonstrate.

#### Objective

To comparison FuyangMoxibustion Combined with Rehabilitation Training and Single Rehabilitation Training for the Treatment of Shoulder Syndrome after Stroke.

#### Materials and methods

60 patients were randomly divided into two groups, each group of 30 people, the control group using a single rehabilitation training, 6 days a week, a total of 4 weeks, the treatment group in the control group Treatment on the basis of adding Fuyangmoxibustion therapy, this method is as follows: the aconite, ginger and other traditional Chinese medicine made into a film, first in the back waist center tiled, covered Du and bladder by. Then add a dry towel on the wet towel. Along the back of the waist Du Fu, foot sun bladder through the shop moxa, and along the back waist dry towel spray Fuyang

wine, spray 95% ethanol. Ignition (before telling the patient to feel more hot to remind), burning about 20s. Feel hot after 3s to fight. After the fire cover the towel covered in the affected area, from top to bottom according to Du, foot sun bladder, repeat the above process 6 times. And then the towel, Fuyang film removed, take the time to sweat dry. In the back waist smear Fuyang wine, after the cover plastic wrap, about 1h removed. Every other day, 4 weeks for a course of treatment. During the course of the experiment, the indexes were evaluated for the evaluation of upper limb motor function, the degree of pain evaluation and the curative effect. The data were finally analyzed by SPSS19.0 software

## Results and discussion

In the 30 patients in each group, the total effective rate was 83.33% in the treatment group and 60% in the control group. The curative effect of the treatment group was better than that of the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Pain rating: After treatment, the two groups before and after treatment VAS score comparison, the two groups of treatment programs can significantly improve the patient's pain ( $P < 0.01$ ). After treatment, the VAS scores of the two groups were compared between the two groups. The curative effect of the treatment group was better than that of the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Upper limb motor function evaluation: After treatment two groups before and after the score were compared, the two treatment methods can significantly improve the limb motor function in patients ( $P < 0.05$ ).

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## THE STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE ON COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION AND OLIGODENDROCYTES AFTER CHRONIC CEREBRAL HYPOPERFUSION IN RATS WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND REHABILITATION THERAPY

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Summary : Purpose : To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture combined with rehabilitation on cognitive function of chronic cerebral hypoperfusion and the influence of oligodendrocytes in rats. Methods : 30 Wistar rats were randomly divided into sham operation group(Sha), model group(Mod), rehabilitation treatment group(Reh), acupuncture treatment group(Acu) and acupuncture-rehabilitation treatment group(A+R) .Except for sham operation group, other groups were used permanent bilateral common carotid arteries ligation method to make model; After 4 weeks of we used Morris water maze to test their cognitive function ; and immunohistochemistry method detect the expression of the oligodendrocytes (OLGs) in rats. Result : Compared with the other groups, the escape latency of Acu 、 Reh and A+R was shortened; The Olig2 oligodendrocyte number in Sha were increased but in the Mod were decreased ; In the Acu and Reh, the positive Olig2 cells number are slightly increased, there was a significant difference compared with the Mod ( $P < 0.05$ ). The A+R's Olig2 positive oligodendrocyte number increased significantly, which is significantly different from the Acu or Reh ( $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: Acupuncture-rehabilitation method can improve the cognitive function of chronic cerebral hypoperfusion in rats.

Keywords : acupuncture-rehabilitation method 、 chronic cerebral hypoperfusion、 cognitive function、 oligodendrocytes

Chronic hypoperfusional cognitive dysfunction is a long-term, chronic cerebral blood flow supply shortage caused by cerebral metabolic disorders, leading to a clinical manifestation of cerebral functional decline. Oligodendrocytes participate in myelination, playing an important role in the maintenance of myelinated nerve fibers ,nerve impulses saltatory conduction, neuronal signaling and cognitive function[1]. Therefore, this experiment will discuss the role of acupuncture and rehabilitation therapy in the treatment of chronic hypoperfusion of cognitive dysfunction in rats with cognitive impairment and OLGs levels in brain tissue .

## 1 Materials and methods

1.1 Experimental animals Healthy male Wistar 30 rats; Feeding them at the same conditions .One weeks later, sdeleted the achievement level rats randomly divided into sham operation group and operation group. By permanent bilateral carotid artery ligation [2], eparated the two sides carotid artery and the surrounding tissue carefully, with ligature permanent ligation of vascularized proximal and distal, and surgical scissors Cut the middle part.

1.2 Interventions Sha: Routine feeding, without any intervention. Mod: Routine feeding, without any intervention. Reh: Using the treadmill training. Acu: Given the rats acupuncture treatment. A+R: Treated with acupuncture combined with treadmill training .

1.3 Index check and observe The ability of learning and memory by Morris water maze test in rats [3]. Anesthetized rats with chloral hydrate. Using immunohistochemistry methods to observe The averaged expression of OLGs positive