

Bao, T., Seidman, A. D., Piulson, L., Vertosick, E., Chen, X., Vickers, A. J., . . . Mao, J. J., (2018). A phase IIA trial of acupuncture to reduce chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy severity during neoadjuvant or adjuvant weekly paclitaxel chemotherapy in breast cancer patients. *Eur J Cancer*, 101, 12-19. doi:10.1016/j.ejca.2018.06.008

Ding, S. H., & Zuo, J. (2008). [Acupuncture for the treatment of 40 cases of convergenceinsufficient asthenopia with exotropia]. *Zhongguo Zhen Jiu*, 28(5), 345-347.

Christensen, PA et al. Electroacupuncture and postoperative pain. *British Journal of Anaesthesia*, 1989, 62:258–262.

Lao L et al. Evaluation of acupuncture for pain control after oral surgery: a placebo-controlled trial. *Archives of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery*, 1999, 125(5):567–572.

Lao LX et al. Efficacy of Chinese acupuncture on postoperative oral surgery pain. *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology and Endodontics*, 1995, 79(4):423–428.

Clavel F et al. Helping people to stop smoking: a randomized comparison of groups being treated with acupuncture and nicotine gum with a control group. *British Medical Journal*, 1985, 291:1538–1539.

Luo H et al. Clinical research on the therapeutic effect of the electroacupuncture treatment in patients with depression. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, 1998, 52 (Suppl.): S338–S340.

Tian LT et al. [Clinical observation of 100 children of hypophrenia treated mainly with acupuncture.] *Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion*, 1996, 16(6):292–293 [in Chinese].

De Aloysio D, Penacchioni P. Morning sickness control in early pregnancy by eigan point acupressure. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 1992, 80(5): 852–854.

Bayreuther J, Lewith GT, Pickering R. A double-blind cross-over study to evaluate the effectiveness of acupressure at pericardium 6(P6) in the treatment of early morning sickness (EMS). *Complementary Therapies in Medicine*, 1994, 2:70–76.

Sung YF et al. Comparison of the effects of acupuncture and codeine on postoperative dental pain. *Anesthesia and Analgesia*, 1977, 56:473–478.

Sukandar SD et al. [Analgesic effect of acupuncture in acute periodontitis apicalis.] *Cermin Dunia Kedokteran*, 1995, (105):5–10 [in Indonesian]

Posted P. The use of acupuncture in dentistry: a systematic review. *Acupuncture Medicine*, 1998, 16(1):43–48.

Qian XZ. [Achievements in scientific studies on acupuncture-moxibustion and acupuncture-anesthesia in China.] In Zhang XT, ed. [Researches on acupuncture-moxibustion and acupuncture-anesthesia.] Beijing, Science Press, 1986: 1–13 [in Chinese]. *Acupuncture: review and analysis of controlled clinical trials*

Raustia AM et al. Acupuncture compared with stomatognathic treatment for temporomandibular joint dysfunction. *Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry*, 1986, 56(5):616–623.

Wu QF. 100 cases of stiff neck treated by contralateral acupuncture. *International Journal of Clinical Acupuncture*, 1997, 8(4):427–429. (Bao et al., 2018)

How Traditional Chinese Medicine / Acupuncture can Complement Your Practice

A quick, easy reference of material from the presentation

Claudia Sandoval and Tamara Hall

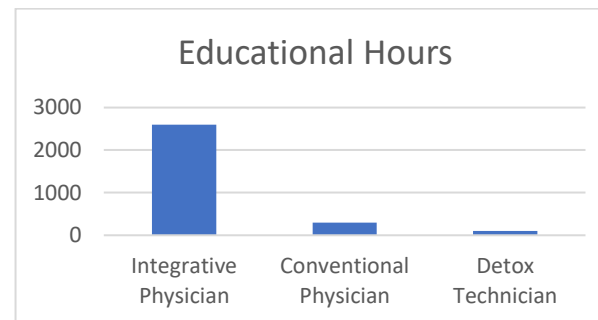
QIP Spring 2019

Abdominal pain
 Acne vulgaris
 Adverse reactions to radiotherapy and chemotherapy
 Alcohol dependence and detoxification
 Allergic rhinitis (including hay fever)
 Bell's palsy
 Biliary colic
 Breathlessness in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 Bronchial asthma
 Cancer pain
 Cardiac neurosis
 Chloasma
 Cholecystitis, chronic, with acute exacerbation
 Cholelithiasis
 Choroidopathy, central serous
 Color blindness
 Coma
 Competition stress syndrome
 Convulsions in infants
 Coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)
 Craniocerebral injury, closed
 Deafness
 Depression including depressive neurosis & depression
 Diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent
 Diarrhea in infants and young children
 Dysentery, acute bacillary
 Dysmenorrhea, primary
 Earache
 Encephalitis, viral, in children, late stage
 Epidemic hemorrhagic fever
 Epigastralgia, acute (in peptic ulcer, acute and chronic)
 Epistaxis, simple
 Eye pain due to subconjunctival injection
 Facial pain (including craniomandibular disorders)
 Facial spasm
 Female infertility
 Female urethral syndrome
 Fibromyalgia
 Gastrointestinal spasm
 Gastrokinetic disturbance
 Gouty arthritis
 Headache
 Hepatitis B virus carrier status
 Herpes zoster (human (alpha) herpesvirus 3)
 Hyperlipaemia
 Hypertension, essential
 Hypo-ovarianism
 Hypophrenia
 Hypotension, primary
 Induction of labor
 Insomnia

Irritable colon syndrome
 Labor pain
 Lactation, deficiency
 Leukopenia
 Low back pain
 Male sexual dysfunction, non-organic
 Malposition of fetus, correction of
 Ménière disease
 Morning sickness
 Nausea and vomiting
 Neck pain
 Neuralgia, post-herpetic
 Neurodermatitis
 Neuropathic bladder in spinal cord injury
 Obesity
 Opium, cocaine & heroin dependence
 Osteoarthritis
 Pain due to endoscopic examination
 Pain in dentistry (including dental pain and
 Pain in thromboangiitis obliterans
 Paralysis, progressive bulbar & pseudobulbar
 Periarthritis of shoulder
 Polycystic ovary syndrome
 Postextubation in children
 Postoperative convalescence
 Postoperative pain
 Premenstrual syndrome
 Prostatitis, chronic
 Pruritus
 Pulmonary heart disease, chronic
 Radicular & pseudoradicular pain syndrome
 Raynaud syndrome, primary
 Recurrent lower urinary-tract infection
 Reflex sympathetic dystrophy
 Renal colic
 Retention of urine, traumatic
 Rheumatoid arthritis
 Schizophrenia
 Sciatica
 Sialism, drug-induced
 Sjögren syndrome
 Sore throat (including tonsillitis)
 Spine pain, acute
 Sprain
 Stiff neck
 Stroke
 Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
 Tennis elbow
 Tietze syndrome
 Tobacco dependence
 Tourette syndrome
 Ulcerative colitis, chronic
 Urolithiasis
 Vascular dementia
 Whooping cough (pertussis)
https://www.iama.edu/OtherArticles/acupuncture_WHO_full_report.pdf

“Integrative Medicine is the practice of medicine that reaffirms the importance of the relationship between practitioner and patient, focuses on the whole person, is informed by evidence, and makes use of all appropriate therapeutic approaches, healthcare professionals and disciplines to achieve optimal health and healing.”

<https://www.abpsus.org/integrative-medicine-specialty>



Masters-level degree or diploma program: a graduate-level program that provides knowledge and skills necessary for professional recognition, credentialing, or licensure required to practice professionally in the fields of acupuncture and Oriental medicine (AOM) Minimum of 2,565 hrs.

Professional doctorate program (DAcOM): a graduate-level program, leading to a doctoral-level degree, that provides additional and expanded knowledge and skills necessary for professional recognition, credentialing, or licensure required to practice in the fields of acupuncture and Oriental medicine. These programs may have academic tracks that enable masters-level graduates to earn the DAcOM degree. Minimum of 1200 advanced doctoral clinical level hrs. Treats: A broad range of health issues, including chronic disease, pain, internal medicine, rehabilitation, and prevention

Typically, a medical doctor, osteopath, naturopath, or chiropractor who uses acupuncture as an adjunctive technique. The World Health Organization recommends that medical doctors have a minimum of 200 hours of training to know when to refer to a more fully-trained Acupuncturist or Oriental Medicine practitioner. 300 hours or less in acupuncture Treats Pain, basic ailments

Typically, a detox/auricular acupuncture technician or chiropractor (detox techs are generally limited to 5 points on the ear). 100 hours or less in acupuncture, treat addiction & pain

<http://www.ccaom.org/downloads/KnowYourAcupuncturist.pdf>