3001. Nuclear factor-kappa B links carcinogenic and chemopreventive agents

By Ralhan Ranju; Pandey Manoj K; Aggarwal Bharat B


Cancer prevention requires avoidance of tobacco, alcohol, high-fat diet, polluted air and water, sedentary lifestyle, and of mechanical, physical, psychological, or chemical stress. How these factors can cause cancer, is suggested by the transcription nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-kappa B), that is activated by tobacco, alcohol, high-fat diet, environment pollutants, cancer-causing viruses (human papillomavirus, hepatitis B and C viruses, HIV) and bacteria (Helicobacter pylori), ultraviolet light, ionizing radiation, obesity, and stress. Furthermore, NF-kappa B-regulated gene products have been implicated in transformation of cells, and in proliferation, survival, invasion, angiogenesis, and metastasis. Suppression of NF-kappa B activation by the phytochemicals present in fruits and vegetables provides the molecular basis for their ability to prevent cancer. Other agents identified from spices and Ayurvedic and traditional Chinese medicines also been found to suppress NF-kappa B activation and thus may have potential for cancer prevention. The classic chemopreventive agent should offer long-term safety, low cost, and efficacy. The current review discusses in detail numerous agents such as curcumin, resveratrol, silymarin, catechins and others as potential chemopreventive agents. Thus, cancer, an ancient problem, may have an ancient solution.

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3002. Recent advancements for the evaluation of anti-viral activities of natural products

By Chattopadhyay Debprasad; Sarkar Mamta Chawla; Chatterjee Tapan; Sharma Dey Rakhi; Bag Paromita; Chakraborti Sekhar; Khan Mahmud Tareq Hassan


Significant progress has been achieved for the development of novel anti-viral drugs in the recent years. Large numbers of these newly developed drugs belong to three groups of compounds, nucleoside analogues, thymidine kinase-dependent nucleotide analogues and specific viral enzyme inhibitors. It has been found that the natural products, like plant extract, plant-derived compounds (phytochemicals) and so on, as well as traditional medicines, like Ayurvedic, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), Chakma medicines and so on, are the potential sources for potential and novel anti-viral drugs based on different in vitro and in vivo approaches. In this chapter some of these important approaches utilised in the drug discovery process of potential candidate(s) for anti-viral agents are being discussed. The key conclusion is that natural products are one of the most important sources of novel anti-viral agents.

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3003. Evodiamine: a novel anti-cancer alkaloid from Evodia rutaecarpa

By Jiang Junlin; Hu Changping

From Molecules (Basel, Switzerland) (2009), 14(5), 1852-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Traditional Chinese herbs are regarded as a new and promising source of potential anti-cancer remedies and new chemotherapy adjuvants to enhance the efficacy of chemotherapy and/or to ameliorate its side effects. Extensive investigations have been undertaken both in the experimental and clinical studies over the years to augment the efficacy of chemotherapy. Evodia rutaecarpa is a very popular multi-purpose herb traditionally used in China for the treatment of headaches, abdominal pain, postpartum hemorrhage, dysentery and amenorrhea. The major constituents of Evodia rutaecarpa are evodiamine and rutaecarpine. Growing evidence demonstrates that evodiamine possesses anti-cancer activities both in vitro and in vivo by inhibiting proliferation, invasion and metastasis, inducing apoptosis of a variety of tumor cell lines. This review is aimed to summarize the recent researches on evodiamine focusing on anti-cancer activity and to highlight molecular mechanisms during the past ten years.

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3004. Research progress on pharmacological activities of echinacoside

By He Wenjun; Fang Taihui; Tu Pengfei


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The paper reviews the recent developments in pharmacological activities of echinacoside (ECH). ECH is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated and purified from the stems of Cistanche salsa, a parasitic plant native to northwest China, which is used as a traditional Chinese herbal medicine. During past years, ECH had been shown to possess powerful ability of anti-oxidant and free radical scavenging properties. It has been evident that ECH had neuroprotective effects and prevent liver injuries. Besides, ECH has affect in anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antiaging, immunoregulation, improving learning memory and so on. Therefore, ECH should be considered for further study and develop as a novel drug.

~0 Citings

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3005. Thoughts and experimental exploration on pharmacokinetic study of herbal medicines with multiple-components and targets

By Hao Hai-ping; Zheng Chao-nan; Wang Guang-ji
From Yao xue xue bao = Acta pharmaceutica Sinica (2009), 44(3), 270-5, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The pharmacokinetic research of traditional Chinese medicines (TMC) is an inalienable part of the chain of TCM modernization and plays an important role in the TCM novel drug development. However, the researching method and system that is consistent with the specific characteristics of TCM, i.e., multiple-components and targets, is still lacking. Furthermore, the current understanding of the critical scientific questions of TCM pharmacokinetics remains still unclear. This review makes a brief summary of our recent developments on the pharmacokinetic exploration of TCMs, mainly including integral pharmacokinetic study of multiple components, herbalome analysis both in vitro and in vivo, mechanism based compatibility study for herbal components interactions, and the representative pharmacokinetic study for single herbal compound. Furthermore, the critical scientific questions of TCM pharmacokinetics are discussed based on understanding the requirements of novel drug developments from TCM.

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3006. The quality of randomized controlled trials on DanShen in the treatment of ischemic vascular disease

By Yu Shicheng; Zhong Baoliang; Zheng Minghua; Xiao Fangyi; Dong Zhibing; Zhang Huaiqing

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Many randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were conducted to evaluate the efficacy of DanShen (Salvia miltiorrhize, an herbal medicine) on ischemic vascular diseases (IVD). However, there has been no systematic evaluation of the quality of DanShen RCTs so far. The aims of this study were (1) to assess the quality of DanShen RCTs on IVD published in mainland China from 1998 to 2007 and (2) to explore the factors correlating with the quality. DESIGN: A number of Chinese databases were searched, and most of DanShen RCTs on IVD were collected. According to CONSORT for TCM (Consolidated Standards for Reporting of Trials for Traditional Chinese Medicine) and the Jadad scale, the quality assessment and data abstraction were performed independently by two reviewers. One-way analysis of variance and Pearson correlation analysis were applied to explore the association between basic characteristic and the quality of the RCTs. RESULTS: One hundred and fifty (150) DanShen RCTs were identified finally. The mean (standard deviation) score of 150 DanShen RCTs assessed by CONSORT for TCM was 23.87 (3.68), and 1.94 (0.82) by the Jadad scale, respectively. Only 6.7% (10/150) of RCTs were identified with high quality (Jadad score > or =4). Authors' affiliation, publication journal, sample size, and follow-up time were correlated with the quality of DanShen RCTs. CONCLUSIONS: The quality of DanShen RCTs in mainland China has not been improved significantly over recent years, and the overall quality of DanShen RCTs is still poor.

~0 Citings

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3007. Overcoming glucocorticoid resistance: a new pathway from an ancient Chinese medicine?

By Krett Nancy; Ma Shuo
From Leukemia & lymphoma (2009), 50(5), 689-90, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

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3008. Review on application of microdialysis in medicine study

By Song Wenting; Xu Li; Liu Jianxun

Recent publications are quoted to summarize multiple use of microdialysis in medical fields, especially in pharmacology and pharmacokinetics. Microdialysis was coupled with HPLC-ECD, HPLC-MS and other detectors to study endogenous substances and medicines, including neurotransmitters, amino acid, other endogenous metabolites and drugs as well as Chinese medicines. Microdialysis is a relatively new sampling technique and its advantages as well as disadvantages are briefly assessed. At the end of this review, an outlook to apply this technique in traditional Chinese medicine study is given forward.

~0 Citings

3009. Acupuncture. Basics, practice, and evidence

By Stor W; Irnich D
From Der Anaesthesist (2009), 58(3), 311-23; quiz 324, Language: German, Database: MEDLINE

Acupuncture, which originated with traditional Chinese medicine, has been increasingly used in Western medicine over the last three decades. A huge body of scientific literature reports the physiological and clinical effects of acupuncture. In Germany, about 30,000 physicians apply acupuncture at least occasionally, and German health insurances reimburse acupuncture treatment for chronic low back pain and osteoarthritis of the knee. This overview discusses the most important historical, theoretical, practical, and scientific aspects of acupuncture in general, with a special look at anaesthesia. Regarding anaesthesia, supportive acupuncture treatment is performed for postoperative pain, anxiolysis, and postoperative nausea and vomiting, based on promising results of rigorous randomised trials. However, many unresolved questions remain, such as regarding specificity of concepts, indications, and optimum dose.

~0 Citings

3010. Traditional Chinese medicine clinical experience of the treatment for irritable bowel syndrome

By Tang Zhi-peng
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2009), 15(2), 93-4, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3011. Discussion on certain issues of the diagnosis and treatment of functional constipation

By Shen Hong
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2009), 15(2), 89-92, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3012. Foundation and clinical research on the effect of traditional Chinese herbs on gastrointestinal motility

By Li Yan
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2009), 15(2), 86-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
3013. Thinking and strategy on the diagnosis and treatment of functional gastrointestinal disorders with integrative medicine
By Zhang Sheng-sheng
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2009), 15(2), 83-5, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

3014. Non-Western therapies for affective disorders: in pursuit of open-minded considerations of concepts and applications
By Halbreich Uriel
From CNS spectrums (2009), 14(5), 243-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

INTRODUCTION: Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) modalities are gaining popularity among patients in Western countries. They are especially popular among patients seeking treatment for mental and mood symptoms. Some CAMs are according to current Western approaches but have not achieved approval by regulatory agencies. Some other modalities are according to non-Western concepts of mental order and disorder. This installment of "The Well-Rounded Brain" will illuminate some non-Western concepts with an example of treatment modality for affective disorders, and compare them to conventional Western approach. METHODS: Principles of the Chinese concept of affective disorders and acupuncture modalities for their treatments are briefly described from a culturally sensitive perspective. RESULTS: Traditional Chinese medicine and current conventional Western medicine substantially differ in underlying concepts, development of treatment modalities, as well as their goals and implementation. CONCLUSION: Some non-Western concepts and treatment modalities have been meticulously and rigorously developed through trial and error, though the evidence for their efficacy and efficiency is not necessarily according to current Western standards. The consistent epidemiological demonstrations of the demand for CAM among patients suffering from mental disorders call for an open-minded, unbiased assessment of efficacy of non-Western treatment modalities for specific clusters of affective symptoms.

3015. Study and prospects for clinical diseases treated with scraping therapy
By Wang Ying-ying; Yang Jin-sheng

In order to explore characteristics of clinical diseases treated by scraping therapy, summarize laws of clinical application of scraping therapy, and prospect for research direction of scraping therapy in future, collect 437 articles about scraping therapy between 1994-2007 and analyze and summarize the treated diseases and methods of scraping therapy. Results indicate that scraping therapy has been widely applied to commonly encountered diseases and frequently encountered diseases in departments of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and pediatrics, etc. with more obvious therapeutic effects. Clinically, it can combine with acupuncture and moxibustion, cupping, massage, blood-letting puncture and other methods. In future, the studies on standardization of manipulation and standards for assessment of therapeutic effect, suitable diseases and the mechanisms of scraping therapy, and development of tools and media, etc. of scraping therapy should be strengthened.

3016. Pharmacovigilance in Traditional Chinese Medicine safety surveillance
By Wang Hainan; Ye Xiaofei; Gao Qingbin; Wu Cheng; Qian Yifeng; Luo Baozhang; Sun Yalin; He Jia
From Pharmacoepidemiology and drug safety (2009), 18(5), 357-61, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
PURPOSE: To give an overview of the current status including problems and efforts about pharmacovigilance in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) safety surveillance. METHODS: It is based on literature review and publicly available data in China. RESULTS: TCM led to several adverse drug reactions (ADRs) during the past few years and pharmacovigilance about TCM remained as a problem though great effort had been made to improve it. CONCLUSIONS: Pharmacovigilance in TCM is still facing many challenges in playing critical roles in China. More attention should be paid to pharmacovigilance in TCM safety surveillance.

3017. A review of the reliability of traditional East Asian medicine diagnoses
By O'Brien Kylie A; Birch Stephen

BACKGROUND: In the practice of forms of traditional East Asian medicine (TEAM) such as Traditional Chinese Medicine and Japanese meridian therapy, treatment follows identification of underlying "patterns of disharmony." However, little is known in an objective sense of the consistency or reliability of diagnosis within TEAM. This is important: If diagnosis is not reliable, there can be less confidence that optimal treatment is received. TEAM systems have their own diagnostic endpoints that are used as evidence of change. If these are to be incorporated into clinical studies, a prerequisite is that they are reliable. Few studies have assessed the reliability of diagnostic data collected during a TEAM examination. The majority have investigated reliability of pulse diagnosis, with results ranging from low to a very good level of agreement. Studies of reliability of tongue diagnosis and other diagnostic data collected in a Chinese Medicine examination suggest considerable variability. In general, studies of reliability of pattern diagnosis and treatment in a range of disorders have not found a high level of reliability. A range of factors may affect reliability. OBJECTIVES: This paper reviews the current knowledge of reliability of TEAM diagnoses, including limitations of studies, and discusses the implications for practice and research and how to improve the current situation.

3018. Some key issues about scientific research on traditional Chinese medicine
By Xiao Xiaohe; Xiao Peigen; Wang Yongyan

Since the Tenth Five-Year Plan in China, the science and technology of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has gained unprecedented high attention, and at the same time, the people who have been engaging in the TCM research are bearing more and more missions and responsibilities. In order to get more significant breakthroughs and scientific achievements with great innovation, great value and great influence in the near future, the radical target and strategy for TCM research should be made out as follows: sifting out the lees, laying aside the disputes, tamping the identical opinions, and innovating to apply. In other words, the principle that "to do what can be done, not to do what can not be done; to do what should be done, not to do what should not be done, and to pay more attention to standardization than to innovation" should be recognized unequivocally. The six issues such as the evaluation and improvement of TCM efficacy, the safety evaluation and reasonable usage of TCM, the innovation and development of TCM quality evaluation and control technology, the sustainable utilization and protection of TCM resources, the elucidation and modernization of TCM basic theory, etc. should be considered as the prior and key aspects of TCM research in the following 20 years in China.

3019. Study on nitric oxide in diabetic peripheral neuropathy and traditional Chinese medicine intervention in it
By Sun Lian-Qing; Liang Xiao-Chun
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2009), 29(2), 187-90, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
3020. Progress on antitumor effects of Marsdenia tenacissima

By Qian Jun; Hua Haiqing; Qin Shukui

The article reviewed the progress in the research of antitumor activities and mechanisms of Marsdenia tenacissima. Its origin producing area and antitumor constituents were analyzed. The herb possessed extensive antitumor effects in experimental and clinical applications. It provides theoretical evidences for study on constituents in this traditional Chinese medicine. Further studies on the species in M. tenacissima are needed for better medicinal utilization.

~0 Citings

3021. Ulcers related to acupuncture and traditional chinese medicine: a case series and review of the literature

By Teo Lynn H Y; Tang Mark B Y; Tan Audrey Wei-Hsia; Tan Hiok-Hee; Ng See-Ket
From Archives of dermatology (2009), 145(4), 490-2, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3022. Acupuncture--propagated indications beyond pain-relief therapy

By Hakimi R
From Versicherungsmedizin / herausgegeben von Verband der Lebensversicherungs-Unternehmen e.V. und Verband der Privaten Krankenversicherung e.V (2009), 61(1), 19-24, Language: German, Database: MEDLINE

Acupuncture originates from China and has developed out of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). Since the 1970s acupuncture has been carried out more and more in Germany - especially within the context of pain-relief therapy. Acupuncture is more or less considered to be a medically necessary measure in the case of chronic knee or back pains and of chronic headaches, even if the German Acupuncture Trials (GERAC) leave some issues regarding its effectiveness unresolved. Less known is the fact that acupuncture is not only used for pain-relief therapy, but that a lot more indications have emerged over the last 20 years. Acupuncture is increasingly used for the treatment of allergies, asthma bronchial, addictions, tinnitus, but also to stimulate pregnancy and against adipositas, neurodermitis and a lot of other diseases. The available statistics state that acupuncture is used in appr. 20% of all cases for indications apart from pain-relief therapy. There are about 150 indications for which acupuncture is used as a therapy. However, for the majority of the apparent indications no proof is available in the sense of medical studies of an acceptable scientific level. Very often acupuncture has mild side-effects and rather rarely serious side-effects or health hazards. Patients are frequently not informed about them sufficiently.

~0 Citings

3023. Herbal preparations for uterine fibroids

By Liu Jian Ping; Yang Hong; Xia Yun; Cardini Francesco
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2009), (2), CD005292, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings
BACKGROUND: Uterine fibroids are the most common non-malignant growths in women of childbearing age. They are associated with heavy menstrual bleeding and subfertility. Herbal preparations are commonly used as alternatives to surgical procedures. OBJECTIVES: To assess the benefits and risks of herbal preparations for uterine fibroids. SEARCH STRATEGY: Authors searched following electronic databases: the Trials Registers of the Cochrane Menstrual Disorders and Subfertility Group and the Cochrane Complementary Medicine Field, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (The Cochrane Library 2008, Issue 3), MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Chinese Biomedical Database, the Traditional Chinese Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (TCMLARS), AMED, and LILACS. The searches ended on 31st December 2008. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials comparing herbal preparations with no intervention, placebo, medical treatment or surgical procedures in women with uterine fibroids. We also included trials of herbal preparations with or without conventional therapy. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two review authors collected data independently. We assessed trial risk of bias according to our methodological criteria. We presented dichotomous data as risk ratios (RR) and continuous outcomes as mean difference (MD), both with 95% confidence intervals (CI). MAIN RESULTS: We included two randomised trials (involved 150 women) with clear description of randomisation methods. The methodological risk of bias of the trials varied. There were variations in the tested herbal preparations, and the treatment duration was six months. The outcomes available were not the primary outcomes selected for this review, such as symptom relief or the need for surgical treatment; trials mainly reported outcomes in terms of shrinkage of the fibroids. Compared with mifepristone, Huoxue Sanjie decoction showed no significant difference in the disappearance of uterine fibroids, number of patients with shrinking of uterine fibroids or average volume of uterine fibroids, but less effective than mifepristone on reducing average size of uterus (mean difference 23.23 cm\(^3\), 95% confidence interval 17.85 to 28.61). There was no significant difference between Nona Roguy herbal product and GnRH agonist in average volume of uterine fibroids or size of uterus. No serious adverse effects from herbal preparations was reported. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: Current evidence does not support or refute the use of herbal preparations for treatment of uterine fibroids due to insufficient studies of large sample and high quality. Further high quality trials evaluating clinically relevant outcomes are warranted.

~0 Citings

3024. Differences and integration between traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine in theory and practice about fracture management

By Sun Zhi-hao
From Zhongguo gu shang = China journal of orthopaedics and traumatology (2009), 22(3), 208-11, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3025. A new dawn for the use of traditional Chinese medicine in cancer therapy

By Parekh Harendra S; Liu Gang; Wei Ming Q
From Molecular cancer (2009), 8, 21, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Although traditional Chinese medicine has benefitted one fifth of the world's population in treating a plethora of diseases, its acceptance as a real therapeutic option by the West is only now emerging. In light of a new wave of recognition being given to traditional Chinese medicine by health professionals and regulatory bodies in the West, an understanding of their molecular basis and highlighting potential future applications of a proven group of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of a variety of cancers is crucial - this is where their calling holds much hope and promise in both animal and human trials. Furthermore, the rationale for combining conventional agents and modern biotechnological approaches to the delivery of traditional Chinese medicine is an avenue set to revolutionize the future practice of cancer medicine - and this may well bring on a new dawn of therapeutic strategies where East truly meets West.

~0 Citings

3026. MF-101, an estrogen receptor beta agonist for the treatment of vasomotor symptoms in peri- and postmenopausal women

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Page 7
During peri- and postmenopausal stages, the majority of women experience moderate-to-severe vasomotor symptoms, such as hot flashes and night sweats, that interfere with sleep and reduce quality of life. Estrogen alone or in combination with a progestagen has been the standard therapy for such vasomotor symptoms; however, this therapeutic regimen is associated with severe side effects, such as breast cancer or cardiovascular events. To provide a better treatment option for menopausal women, Bionovo Inc is developing the estrogen receptor (ER)beta-selective agonist MF-101. Selective ER agonists can stimulate either ERalpha or ERbeta and induce tissue-specific estrogen-like effects, thus providing a safer alternative to conventional hormone therapy. MF-101 is derived from 22 herbs that are traditionally used in Chinese medicine for the treatment of menopausal symptoms. MF-101 did not promote the growth of breast cancer cells or stimulate uterine growth in preclinical studies and, in a phase II trial, was demonstrated to be safe and more effective in reducing the frequency and severity of hot flashes in postmenopausal women compared with placebo. To confirm the safety and efficacy of MF-101, larger phase III trials were planned for 2009. Although MF-101 appears to be a promising therapeutic, the herbal composition of the drug may be a disadvantage, because of the increased risk of causing allergic reactions in the general population. Studies with the MF-101-isolated active compounds liquiritigen and chalcone demonstrated selectivity for ERbeta, with no induction of proliferative events. If these isolates were demonstrated to be as effective and safe in clinical trials as preliminary data suggest regarding MF-101, these compounds could change the way clinicians treat menopause-associated symptoms.

~0 Citings

3027. Traditional Chinese medicinal herbs in the treatment of patients with esophageal cancer: a systematic review

By Wu Taixiang; Yang Xunzhe; Zeng Xiaoxi; Eslick Guy D
From Gastroenterology clinics of North America (2009), 38(1), 153-67, x, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Traditional Chinese medicines are sometimes used as an adjunct to radiotherapy or chemotherapy for esophageal cancer. These medicines may have a benefit on the survival and quality of life of patients who have advanced esophageal cancer. Evidence from current studies appears weak due to methodological limitations. Due to conflicting reports, it is difficult to argue for or against the use of traditional Chinese medicines as a treatment for esophageal cancer.

~0 Citings

3028. Complementary and alternative medicine in pediatric allergic disorders

By Li Xiu-Min
From Current opinion in allergy and clinical immunology (2009), 9(2), 161-7, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Allergic disorders represent a serious public health problem in children. The chronic nature of these diseases and the fear of known side effects of synthetic drugs influence many families to seek complementary and alternative medicine. This review focuses on traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) herbal products and acupuncture for treating pediatric allergies. RECENT FINDINGS: Given the general safety profile and reputed efficacy, TCM are well received by the general population. However, compared with the long human history and popularity of the use of TCM, research into its efficacy and safety is still in its infancy. In the last 2-3 years, there have been more controlled studies of TCM for allergic asthma and allergic rhinitis. Several publications including ours indicate that some TCM herbal formulas are well tolerated and produce some level of efficacy. Some herbal formulas also showed beneficial immunomodulatory effects. Several preclinical studies demonstrated that the food allergy herbal formula-2 was effective in protecting against peanut anaphylaxis in animal models. Two TCM products have entered clinical trials in the United States for treating asthma and food allergy, respectively. Both of these trials include children. SUMMARY: Recent studies indicate that TCM therapy including herbal medicines and acupuncture for allergic disorders in children is well tolerated. There are also promising clinical and objective improvements. More controlled clinical studies are encouraged.

~0 Citings
3029. Qualitative and quantitative analysis in quality control of traditional Chinese medicines
By Liang Xin-miao; Jin Yu; Wang Yan-ping; Jin Gao-wa; Fu Qing; Xiao Yuan-sheng
From Journal of chromatography. A (2009), 1216(11), 2033-44, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Separation techniques with high efficiency and sensitive detection have been widely used for quality control of traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs). High-performance liquid chromatography, gas chromatography, and capillary electrophoresis are commonly used to separate various components in TCMs. Ultraviolet detection, fluorescence detection, evaporative light-scattering detection, mass spectrometry and nuclear magnetic resonance can be applied to separation techniques for qualitative and quantitative analysis of TCMs. The development of quality control for TCMs based on quantitative and qualitative analysis from 2000 to 2007 are reviewed; the fingerprint technique is also discussed due to its broad application in the quality control of TCMs. Prospects for further research based on our primary results are also discussed.

~2 Citings

3030. Clinical efficacy of traditional Chinese medicine as a concomitant therapy for nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis
By Cho William C S; Chen Hai-yong
From Cancer investigation (2009), 27(3), 334-44, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Many published studies have reported the use of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in combination with conventional cancer therapy for nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC). The purpose of this systematic review was to assess the efficacy of TCM as a concomitant therapy for NPC patients. A meta-analysis was conducted covering English- and Chinese-language studies published from 1966 to November 2007. Extensive searches were performed with the AMED, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, MEDLINE, Ovid EBM Review, and CNKI databases. Controlled trials comparing NPC patients treated by TCM combined with conventional cancer therapy (treatment group) versus patients using conventional cancer therapy alone (control group) were analyzed. Of the 178 potentially relevant publications, 18 controlled trials met the inclusion criteria. There were 18 studies (n = 1732) reported significant increase in the number of patients with survival more than 1, 3, or 5 years in the treatment group. Six studies (n = 464) reported enhancement of complete or partial immediate tumor responses with TCM combination treatment. Two studies (n = 135) reported stabilized or improved Karnofsky performance status with TCM combination treatment. Five studies (n = 439) significantly reduced the risk of adverse effects in the treatment group. Three studies (n = 182) reported significant immuno-stimulation in the treatment group. There were 16 Chinese herbs found to be commonly used across the studies. Published studies suggest that TCM is efficacious as a concomitant therapy for NPC patients. These results require confirmation with rigorously controlled trials.

~1 Citing

3031. Brain oxidative stress as basic target of antioxidant traditional oriental medicines
By Konishi Tetsuya
From Neurochemical research (2009), 34(4), 711-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Prevention and amelioration of Mibyou (sub-healthy condition) is the critical target for disease prevention including age-related diseases and cancer although the Mibyou condition is not yet pathologically defined. Since the oxidative stress is an underlying basic etiology associated with many diseases and aging, the psychologically induced oxidative stress, especially in the brain was supposed as one of the pathology of Mibyou. Several traditional herbal prescriptions applied for the brain disorder were found effective to prevent cerebral oxidative stress induced by ischemia/reperfusion and also under psychological distress produced by whiskers cut in mice. Shengmai San comprising three herbs, Panax ginseng, Ophiopogon japonicus and Schisandra chinensis is a traditional herbal medicine formula having a long history of using as a remedy and clinical prescription to treat coronal heart diseases. Multifunctional aspect of traditional herbal prescription was discussed in terms of preventing oxidative injury in the brain using Shengmai San as a typical prescription.

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3032. Progress in study of pharmacological effect of Cortex Fraxini
Cortex Fraxini is a commonly used traditional Chinese medicine. It has been indicated that Cortex Fraxini possess various pharmacological effects, including anti-pathogenic microorganism, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-cancer, anti-oxidative stress, neuroprotective and vascular protect effects. Cortex Fraxini has been therapeutically used in the treatment of inflammations, bacillary dysentery, relieving fever, relieving cough and asthma. This paper reviewed recent progress in the studies on pharmacological effects and clinical applications of Cortex Fraxini.
Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is commonly considered to operate due to the synergistic effects of all the major and minor components in the medicines. Hence sensitive and comprehensive analytical techniques are needed to acquire a better understanding of the pharmacological basis of the herb and to enhance the product quality control. The present review mainly focuses on the phytochemical analysis of TCMs using high-performance liquid chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS). Atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI) and electrospray ionization (ESI) are the two commonly used ion sources. Triple quadrupole, ion trap (IT), Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance (FTICR) and time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometers are used as on-line analyzer. The relationship between structural features and fragmentation patterns should be investigated as thoroughly as possible and hence be applied in the on-line analysis to deduce the structures of detected peaks. Characteristic fragmentation behaviors of the reference standards, as well as information regarding polarity obtained from retention time data, on-line UV spectra, data from the literature and bio-sources of the compounds allowed the identification of the phytochemical constituents in the crude extracts. Although a mass spectrometer is not a universal detector, high-performance liquid chromatography coupled with multistage mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS(n)) technique was still proved to be a rapid and sensitive method to analyze the majority of the many constituents in herbal medicines, particularly for the detection of those present in minor or trace amounts. The methods established using HPLC-MS techniques facilitate the convenient and rapid quality control of traditional medicines and their pharmaceutical preparations. However, the quantitative analysis is not the topic of this review.

~0 Citings

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3036. Understanding the traditional aspect of Chinese medicine in order to achieve meaningful quality control of Chinese materia medica
By Xie Pei-Shan; Leung Albert Y

Although sophisticated and technologically advanced, current quality control methods for Chinese medicines (syn. Chinese materia medica or CMM) lack comprehensiveness and practicability. They are more suited for analyzing single-chemical drugs or specific, known chemical components that have already been isolated. While these methods can fully satisfy the modern scientific requirements for identity, purity and quality in the assessment of chemical drugs, they are not suitable for handling the complex chemical nature of traditional CMM whose multifunctional components along with their inherent holistic activities are frequently unknown and thus are not adequately analyzed by these methods. In order to assess properly and meaningfully the identity and quality of complex CMM (also known as Chinese herbs and Chinese herbal medicines), additional measures that can retain the traditional aspect of CMM need to be included. This requires a basic understanding of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM).

~2 Citings

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3037. The analysis of Radix Angelicae Sinensis (Danggui)
By Yi Lunzhao; Liang Yizeng; Wu Hai; Yuan Dalin

Radix Angelicae Sinensis, known as Danggui in China, is one of the most popular traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs), which is contained by more than 80 composite formulae. Modern researches indicate that phthalides, organic acids and their esters, polysaccharides are main chemical components related to the bioactivities and pharmacological properties of Danggui. Some of them, such as Z-ligustilide and ferulic acid, are selected as marker compounds to evaluate the quality of Danggui frequently. Because of the diversity of chemical structures and characters of these components, analytical methods of Danggui are various, including GC-MS, HPLC-DAD-MS, TLC, CE-DAD, and so on. Besides that, the development of analytical technology makes the quality control of Danggui more effective and reliable. Quality evaluation is from single or several components' analysis to fingerprinting, or in combination. Furthermore, bioactive components screening of Danggui has also attracted much attention, which will help us evaluate the selected marker components to some extent. In this paper, the literatures about the major phytoconstituents of Danggui, quality control and bioactive components screening methods have been reviewed. Main attention is given to the different methodologies developed to perform chemical analysis, including separation, detection and identification.

~2 Citings

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3038. **Acute renal failure and hepatitis following ingestion of carp gallbladder**

By Kung Shu Wing; Chan Yiu Cheung; Tse Man Li; Lau Fei Lung; Chau Tai Lin; Tam Man Kei Paul

*From* Clinical toxicology (Philadelphia, Pa.) *(2008)*, 46(8), 753-7, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

**INTRODUCTION:** Fish gallbladder has long been used as folk remedy in China. Poisoning due to carp gallbladder ingestion has been reported in many countries but the majority of cases are in Chinese journals. We report a case of grass carp gallbladder poisoning and review the literature, including the Chinese reports. **CASE REPORT:** A 67 year old woman ingested a grass carp gallbladder and complained of nausea and epigastric pain in two hours, and had elevated alanine aminotransferase by 8 hours. She developed oliguria on day three and hemodialysis was performed on day five, following which she gradually recovered and was discharged on day 26. **DISCUSSION:** Carp gallbladder contains 5 alpha-cyprinol sulphate, which is hepatotoxic and nephrotoxic. The exact mechanism of toxicity is unknown. Mild poisoning causes only gastroenteritis, liver and kidneys are affected in moderate poisoning, and multi-organ failure occurs in severe poisoning. The initial symptoms are nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain, which usually occur 5 to 12 hours after ingestion. Raised liver enzymes or jaundice occurs in 75% to 87% of patients. Acute renal impairment occurs in 72% to 87% of patients, usually on day 3 to 6. Treatment is supportive and often included hemodialysis. **CONCLUSION:** The ingestion of grass carp gallbladder may result in transient hepatitis with subsequent acute renal failure. This case also illustrated the importance of understanding the use and potential serious complications of alternative medicines. Fish gallbladder poisoning should be considered in unexplained acute renal failure in Chinese and Asian patients.

~0 Citings

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3039. **TCM researches on chronic renal tubulointerstitial lesions**

By Li Hang; Xiong Jing; Zhou Quan-rong

*From* Journal of traditional Chinese medicine = Chung i tsao chih ying wen pan / sponsored by All-China Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine *(2008)*, 28(4), 299-304, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

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3040. **Evidence based acupuncture practice recommendations for peripheral facial paralysis**

By Zheng Hui; Li Ying; Chen Min


The objective is to analyze the treatment used in relatively high quality randomized controlled trials to identify any similarities of therapeutic approaches and subsequently present recommendations for a standard acupuncture procedure for the treatment of peripheral facial paralysis (PFP). We searched Chinese and English language literatures through MEDLINE (January 1966 to October 2007), EMBase (January 1980 to October 2007), Chinese Biomedical Database (January 1978 to October 2007) and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (January 1979 to October 2007) for randomized controlled trials. With independent assessment by 2 observers, 33 of 386 originally identified articles were finally included. The extracted information from these articles was focused on the selection of meridians and acupoints, types of stimulation and duration of treatment. On the whole, when treating PFP, the best acupoints options are Dicang (ST4), Xiaquan (ST7), Jiache (ST6), Chengjiang (CV24), Yingxiang (LI20), Quanliao (SI18), Yifeng (TE17), Yangbai (GB14), Sibai (ST2), Fengchi (GB20), Shuigou (GV26), Yuyao (EX-HN4) and Hegu (LI4). Manual stimulation or electro-acupuncture combined with moxibustion is recommended. Moreover, the suggested duration of acupuncture treatment refers to once a day, 10 times for each course, 2 to 5 days as courses interval, and 20 to 40 treatments in total.

~0 Citings

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3041. **Allergic rhinoconjunctivitis: complementary treatments for the 21st century**

By Kapoor Simi; Bielory Leonard

*From* Current allergy and asthma reports *(2009)*, 9(2), 121-7, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Even in the 21st century, some seeds of tradition remain firmly grounded regardless of the technological advancements of humankind. One such "tradition" involves using unconventional means—including mental healing, herbal formulas, and healing hand therapies such as acupuncture—to treat chronic illnesses. Although mental healing is unproven and energy therapy is not completely understood, acupuncture, herbal therapy, and sublingual immunotherapy have been described more extensively with mixed results that lack consistency and high-quality scientific data. Researchers are working to modernize these traditional therapies in the treatment of allergic disorders and using advanced technology to alter what some call "the earth's natural healing power" in hopes of developing a new, integrative form of medicine.

3042. Efficacy and mechanisms of action of traditional Chinese medicines for treating asthma and allergy

By Li Xiu-Min; Brown Laverne

BACKGROUND: Although corticosteroids and beta(2)-agonists are effective in managing asthma symptoms, a curative therapy for asthma is lacking. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), used in Asia for centuries, is beginning to play a role in Western health care as a complementary and alternative medicine modality. There is increasing scientific evidence supporting the use of TCM for asthma treatment. OBJECTIVE: This review article discusses promising TCM interventions for asthma and explores their possible mechanisms of action. METHODS: We first reviewed 5 clinical studies of antiasthma TCM herbal remedies published between 2005 and 2007. We then summarized possible mechanisms underlying their effects on the basis of data in the original articles, published abstracts, and available databases. Possible mechanisms include anti-inflammation, inhibition of airway smooth muscle contraction, and immunomodulation. Research on TCM herbal therapy for food allergy is rare, and we therefore focused on the effect and mechanism of action of food allergy herbal formula-2 on a murine model of peanut allergy and preliminary clinical study results. CONCLUSION: Evidence from clinical studies supports beneficial effects of TCM herbal therapy on asthma. A number of mechanisms may be responsible for efficacy of these agents. Strong preclinical study data suggest the potential efficacy of food allergy herbal formula-2 for food allergy.

3043. Drug resistance in Plasmodium: natural products in the fight against malaria

By Turschner Simon; Efferth Thomas
From Mini reviews in medicinal chemistry (2009), 9(2), 206-212, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Malaria, perhaps one of the most serious and widespread diseases encountered by mankind, continues to be a major threat to about 40 % of the world’s population, especially in the developing world. As malaria vaccines remain problematic, chemotherapy still is the most important weapon in the fight against the disease. However, almost all available drugs have been compromised by the highly adaptable parasite, and the increasing drug resistance of Plasmodium falciparum continues to be the main problem. Therefore, the limited clinical repertoire of effective drugs and the emergence of multi-resistant strains substantiate the need for new anti-malarials. Plant-derived artemisinin is currently the only available drug that is globally effective, but alarmingly, recent studies suggest that resistance already may be developing. Nevertheless, the success story of artemisinin from the herb Qing Hao (Artemisia annua L.), used as a remedy in traditional Chinese medicine for more than two thousand years, shows once again that natural products serve as an invaluable reservoir of lead compounds for sophisticated small molecules. This review outlines the major anti-malarials, summarizing recent knowledge about their mode of action and the development of drug resistance. Furthermore, the most promising and recently discovered natural products with anti-malarial potential will be introduced.

3044. Complementary, holistic, and integrative medicine: fever

By Wang Derek; Bukutu Cecilia; Thompson Alison; Vohra Sunita
From Pediatrics in review / American Academy of Pediatrics (2009), 30(2), 75-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
3045. Diagnosis of borderline personality disorder in China: current status and future directions

By Zhong Jie; Leung Freedom

From Current psychiatry reports (2009), 11(1), 69-73, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

This paper reviews the current status and future directions of borderline personality disorder (BPD) research in China. Although the committee of the third version of the Chinese Classification of Mental Disorders (CCMD-3) rejected BPD as a valid diagnostic category and instead adopted the term impulsive personality disorder (IPD), our literature review on personality disorders from 1979 to 2008 in China indicated that BPD was the most popular research topic among researchers and clinicians. Available empirical evidence on BPD in China provided preliminary support for the construct validity and clinical utility of BPD in clinical and nonclinical Chinese samples. Future studies in the following areas are suggested: 1) developing reliable assessment instruments for measuring BPD pathology in China, 2) comparing the construct validity and phenomenology of CCMD IPD and DSM BPD among Chinese patients, 3) examining potential cultural differences in symptom expression of BPD pathology among the Chinese, and 4) exploring indigenous and imported methods for treating BPD patients in China.

3046. Complications of traditional Chinese/herbal medicines (TCM)--a guide for perplexed oncologists and other cancer caregivers

By Chiu Joanne; Yau Thomas; Epstein Richard J

From Supportive care in cancer : official journal of the Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer (2009), 17(3), 231-40, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

INTRODUCTION: Cancer patients often seek complementary or alternative medicines to supplement or replace treatments prescribed by licensed medical practitioners. Traditional Chinese/herbal medicine (TCM) is a popular complementary intervention among cancer patients of Asian ethnicity, many of whom take it during their conventional treatment. Few of these patients inform their doctors, however, creating a risk of unexpected sequelae arising from either pharmacologic toxicity, unsuitable dosing, interactions with anti-cancer drugs or other medications, adulteration, or idiosyncratic reactions. If unrecognized, these problems may be misattributed to conventional treatment toxicity or disease progression, and remedial action may be inappropriate or delayed. GOALS OF WORK: The purpose of this review is to help oncologists recognize the common presentations of TCM-related problems in cancer patients-such as abnormal liver function tests, unexpectedly severe myelosuppression, hemostatic defects, renal functional impairment, or suspected drug interactions-and to teach strategies by which these problems can be anticipated, prevented, or managed. CONCLUSION: Through sensitive understanding of the reasons favoring TCM usage, oncologists can gain the trust and respect of their TCM-using patients while ensuring the safety and efficacy of conventional anticancer treatments.

3047. New therapeutic aspects of flavones: the anticancer properties of Scutellaria and its main active constituents Wogonin, Baicalein and Baicalin

By Li-Weber Min

From Cancer treatment reviews (2009), 35(1), 57-68, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
**Traditional Chinese medicines** have been recently recognized as a new source of anticancer drugs and new chemotherapy adjuvant to enhance the efficacy of chemotherapy and to ameliorate the side effects of cancer chemotherapies however their healing mechanisms are still largely unknown. *Scutellaria baicalensis* is one of the most popular and multi-purpose herb used in China traditionally for treatment of inflammation, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, and bacterial and viral infections. Accumulating evidence demonstrate that *Scutellaria* also possesses potent anticancer activities. The bioactive components of *Scutellaria* have been confirmed to be flavones. The major constituents of *Scutellaria* baicalensis are Wogonin, Baicalein and Baicalin. These phytochemicals are not only cytostatic but also cytotoxic to various human tumor cell lines in vitro and inhibit tumor growth in vivo. Most importantly, they show almost no or minor toxicity to normal epithelial and normal peripheral blood and myeloid cells. The antitumor functions of these flavones are largely due to their abilities to scavenge oxidative radicals, to attenuate NF-kappaB activity, to inhibit several genes important for regulation of the cell cycle, to suppress COX-2 gene expression and to prevent viral infections. The tumor-selectivity of Wogonin has recently been demonstrated to be due to its ability to differentially modulate the oxidation-reduction status of malignant vs. normal lymphocytic cells and to preferentially induce phospholipase C gamma 1, a key enzyme involved in Ca(2+) signaling, through H(2)O(2) signaling in malignant lymphocytes. This review is aimed to summarize the research results obtained since the last 20 years and to highlight the recently discovered molecular mechanisms.

~11 Citings

### 3048. Chinese herbal medicine for premenstrual syndrome

By Jing Zheng; Yang Xunzhe; Ismail Khaled Mk; Chen Xiaoyan; Wu Taixiang
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2009), (1), CD006414, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

**BACKGROUND:** Traditional Chinese herbal medicines are frequently used to treat premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in China. Until now, their efficacy has not been systematically reviewed. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of traditional Chinese herbal medicines in the treatment of women with premenstrual syndrome. **SEARCH STRATEGY:** We searched MEDLINE (January 1950 to December, 2007), EMBASE (January 1980 to December, 2007), Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (January 1975 to December, 2007), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) (January 1994 to December, 2007), and the VIP Database (January 1989 to December, 2007). **SELECTION CRITERIA:** Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) studying the efficacy of traditional Chinese herbal medicine(s) for treatment of the premenstrual syndrome were included. **DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS:** Two review authors telephoned the original authors of the RCTs to confirm the randomisation procedure, extracted and analysed data from the trials that met the inclusion criteria. **MAIN RESULTS:** Two RCT considering 549 women were included. One trial which was identified to be of higher methodological quality demonstrated the therapeutic effectiveness of Jingqianping granule. The other study was considered of lower quality due to the inherent risk of various biases in it. Two studies showed statistically significant differences in elimination of symptoms in proliferative phase and premenstrual phase by taking Jingqianping granule than taking Xiaoyaowan (RR 3.50, 95% CI 1.74 to 7.06). Women treated by Cipher decoction had a higher rate of recovery than those taking Co-vitamin B6 capsules (RR 48.99, 95% CI 3.06 to 783.99). **AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS:** It is rare in PMS management that efficacy claims are substantiated by clinical trials. One of the identified trials was well designed and reported on the effectiveness of Jingqianping in the treatment of premenstrual syndrome Qiao 2002. However, currently there is insufficient evidence to support the use of chinese herbal medicine for PMS and further, well controlled, trials are needed before any final conclusions could be drawn.

~0 Citings

### 3049. Interventions for pemphigus vulgaris and pemphigus foliaceus

By Martin Linda K; Werth Victoria; Villanueva Elmer; Segall Janet; Murrell Dedee F
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2009), (1), CD006263, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Women treated by Cipher decoction had a higher rate of recovery than those taking Co-vitamin B6 capsules (RR 48.99, 95% CI 3.06 to 783.99). The other study was considered of lower quality due to the inherent risk of various biases in it. Two studies showed statistically significant differences in elimination of symptoms in proliferative phase and premenstrual phase by taking Jingqianping granule than taking Xiaoyaowan (RR 3.50, 95% CI 1.74 to 7.06). Women treated by Cipher decoction had a higher rate of recovery than those taking Co-vitamin B6 capsules (RR 48.99, 95% CI 3.06 to 783.99). **AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS:** It is rare in PMS management that efficacy claims are substantiated by clinical trials. One of the identified trials was well designed and reported on the effectiveness of Jingqianping in the treatment of premenstrual syndrome Qiao 2002. However, currently there is insufficient evidence to support the use of chinese herbal medicine for PMS and further, well controlled, trials are needed before any final conclusions could be drawn.

~0 Citings
BACKGROUND: A range of interventions have been described for treatment of pemphigus, however the optimal therapeutic strategy has not been established. OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and safety of all interventions used in the management of pemphigus vulgaris and pemphigus foliaceus. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Skin Group Specialised Register (October 2008), The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (The Cochrane Library Issue 4, 2008), MEDLINE (2003 to October 2008), EMBASE (2005 to October 2008), LILACS (1981 to October 2008), Ongoing Trials Registers, reference lists of articles, conference proceedings from international pemphigus meetings and contacted experts in the field. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials of any intervention in pemphigus vulgaris or pemphigus foliaceus. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two authors independently assessed quality and extracted data from studies. All investigators were contacted for further information. Adverse events were identified from included studies. MAIN RESULTS: Eleven studies with a total of 404 participants (337 pemphigus vulgaris, 27 pemphigus foliaceus and 40 not specified) were identified. The quality of included studies was not high, the majority of studies did not report allocation concealment, and power was limited by very small sample sizes. Interventions assessed included prednisolone dose regimen, pulsed dexamethasone, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, dapsone, mycophenolate, plasma exchange, topical epidermal growth factor and traditional Chinese medicine. Ten studies included participants with newly diagnosed or newly active recurrent disease, and one trial included participants in maintenance phase. There was sufficient data for 4 meta-analyses, each pooling results of 2 studies only. For the majority of interventions, results were inconclusive. We found some interventions to be superior for certain outcomes, although we were unable to conclude which treatments are superior overall. Mycophenolate was more effective in achieving disease control than azathioprine (1 study; n=40; RR 0.72; 95% CI 0.52 to 0.99, NNT 3.7). There was evidence of a steroid-sparing benefit of azathioprine (1 study; n=57; MWD -3919 mg prednisolone; 95% CI -6712 to -1126) and cyclophosphamide (1 study; n=54; MWD -3355 mg prednisolone; 95% CI -6144 to -566) compared to glucocorticoids alone. Topical epidermal growth factor decreased time to control (1 study; n=20; HR 2.35; 95% CI 1.62 to 3.41). AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS: There is inadequate information available at present to ascertain the optimal therapy for pemphigus vulgaris or pemphigus foliaceus. Further research is required, especially to assess the optimal glucocorticoid dose, the role of adjuvant immunosuppressive medications, and long-term adverse events to improve harm:benefit analyses.

~0 Citings

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3050. Traditional medicine in the treatment of drug addiction

By Lu Lin; Liu Yanli; Zhu Wei; Shi Jie; Liu Yu; Ling Walter; Kosten Thomas R
From The American journal of drug and alcohol abuse (2009), 35(1), 1-11, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

AIMS: To evaluate clinical trials and neurochemical mechanisms of the action of traditional herbal remedies and acupuncture for treating drug addiction. METHODS: We used computerized literature searches in English and Chinese and examined texts written before these computerized databases existed. We used search terms of treatment and neurobiology of herbal medicines, and acupuncture for drug abuse and dependence. RESULTS: Acupuncture showed evidence for clinical efficacy and relevant neurobiological mechanisms in opiate withdrawal, but it showed poor efficacy for alcohol and nicotine withdrawal or relapse prevention, and no large studies supported its efficacy for cocaine in well-designed clinical trials. Clinical trials were rare for herbal remedies. Radix Puerariae showed the most promising efficacy for alcoholism by acting through daidzin, which inhibits mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 and leads to disulfiram-like alcohol reactions. Peyote also has some evidence for alcoholism treatment among Native Americans. Ginseng and Kava lack efficacy data in addictions, and Kava can be hepatotoxic. Thunbergia laurifolia can protect against alcoholic liver toxicity. Withania somnifera and Salvia miltiorrhiza have no efficacy data, but can reduce morphine tolerance and alcohol intake, respectively, in animal models. CONCLUSIONS: Traditional herbal treatments can compliment pharmacotherapies for drug withdrawal and possibly relapse prevention with less expense and perhaps fewer side effects with notable exceptions. Both acupuncture and herbal treatments need testing as adjuncts to reduce doses and durations of standard pharmacotherapies.

~1 Citing

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3051. Interventional effects of traditional Chinese medicine on Alzheimer disease

By Li Hui

Review the research and development status that acupuncture and Chinese medicine are treating Alzheimer disease (AD) for recent year. From pathogenesis of AD view explain the interventional effects and mechanisms of traditional Chinese medicine on Alzheimer disease. Summarize the main species of Chinese medicine compound and components playing roles. Prefer that traditional Chinese medicine has multiple effects and this will be the development direction of it on Alzheimer disease.
3052. Study on the application of Aconitum in clinical orthopedics

By Jin Hong-Ting; Shen Yan; Xiao Lu-Wei; Tong Pei-Jian
From Zhongguo gu shang = China journal of orthopaedics and traumatology (2008), 21(12), 943-5, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Aconitum is important in clinical orthopedics. From ancient times to the present day, there were many famous doctors who used this herb to cure many diseases in orthopedics. However, the toxicity always connect with its effect. This will limit its application in clinics. So now the important thing is how to use this herb correctly. This article will give some suggestions about how to use aconitum in orthopedics and to make sure it can be used correctly in future. It has four parts: application in orthopedics, pharmacology, factors related to toxicity and the prospect of the use of aconitum.

~0 Citings

3053. Progress of researches on pharmacokinetics of active components of Chinese drugs

By Song Xiao-Li; Qian Rui-Qin
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2008), 28(10), 955-60, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The pharmacokinetic research of Chinese drugs is still in the exploratory stage so far, a great progress has achieved in the researches on active components of them since the 1980s. The progresses in pharmacokinetic research of active components of some commonly used Chinese drugs were reviewed in this paper, and the problems to be solved in future were pointed out.

~0 Citings

3054. Gua sha research and the language of integrative medicine

By Nielsen Arya
From Journal of bodywork and movement therapies (2009), 13(1), 63-72, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

This article is based on research findings published by Nielsen et al. [2007a. The effect of ‘Gua sha’ treatment on the microcirculation of surface tissue: a pilot study in healthy subjects. EXPLORE: The Journal of Science and Healing 3, 456-466]. The abstract was accepted for poster session at the conference on fascia (www.fascia2007.com) and appears in the conference text Fascia Research [Nielsen, A., Knoblauch, N., Dobos, G., Michalsen, A., Kaptchuk, T., 2007b. The effect of ‘Gua sha’ treatment on the microcirculation of surface tissue: a pilot study in healthy subjects. In: Findley, T.W., Schleip, R. (Eds.), Fascia Research: Basic Science and Implications for Conventional and Complementary Health Care. Elsevier, Munich, Germany, pp. 249-250]. Our Gua sha perfusion study, the abstract of which is reprinted in Box 1, was the first investigation into the physiology of Gua sha, a technique of traditional East Asian medicine used to treat conditions that have features of blood stasis, pain, and/or inflammation. Issues raised by our study are discussed here such as the significance of the terms used in Western medical literature to describe traditional indigenous therapies like Gua sha and the implication of our findings not only for future research but toward a shift in how the integrative medical community signifies its work.

~2 Citings

3055. Niuchangchih (Antrodia camphorata) and its potential in treating liver diseases

By Ao Zong-Hua; Xu Zheng-Hong; Lu Zhen-Ming; Xu Hong-Yu; Zhang Xiao-Mei; Dou Wen-Fang
From Journal of ethnopharmacology (2009), 121(2), 194-212, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Niuchangchih (Antrodia camphorata (M. Zang & C.H. Su) Sheng H. Wu, Ryvarden & T.T. Chang) is a basidiomycete endemic to Taiwan. It is well known as a **Traditional Chinese Medicine** (TCM), and Taiwanese aborigines used this species to treat liver diseases and food and drug intoxication. The compounds identified in Niuchangchih are predominantly polysaccharides, triterpenoids, steroids, benzenoids and maleic/succinic acid derivatives. Recent research has revealed that Niuchangchih possesses extensive biological activity, such as hepatoprotective, antihypertensive, anti-hyperlipidemic, immuno-modulatory, anticancer, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. The fruiting bodies and fermented products of Niuchangchih have been reported to exhibit activity when treating liver diseases, such as preventing ethanol-, CCl(4)- and cytokine-induced liver injury, inhibiting the hepatitis B virus, ameliorating fatty liver and liver fibrosis, and inhibiting liver cancer cells. This review will address the protective effects of Niuchangchih on the pathological development of liver diseases, and the underlying mechanisms of action are also discussed.

~2 Citings

**3056. Advancement in drug therapy of spinal cord injury**

By Qian Su-Lin; Chen An-Min

*From* Zhongguo gu shang = China journal of orthopaedics and traumatology *(2008)*, 21(2), 164-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

With the increasing progress to know spinal cord injury (SCI) in experimental and clinical study and the confirming clinical effect to treat SCI with early methylprednisolone in ninety decade of 20th century, the mechanism of methylprednisolone therapy is understood continuously. Based on them above, a lot of new drugs are found effective for SCI. We want to give a review about it.

~0 Citings

**3057. Study on the progress of the mechanism of TGF-beta in the scarring and the effect of TCM**

By Wang Rong-Guo; Zhou Wei; Zhang Yong-Dong


Transforming growth factor (TGF-beta) plays a central role in wound healing and scarring. TGF-beta is a member of cytokine family, involving cell proliferation, migration, differentiation and apoptosis, which subsequently trigger extracellular matrix (ECM) deposit and collagen overproduction. A number of regulators of TGF-beta expression have been identified, including Decorin CTGF, etc. TCM can reduced later scarring, and it accelerates wound healing. TCM can reduce the expression of TGF-beta, resistance of fibrosis, so that lighten the development of scar. This article reviewed the mechanism of TGF-beta in the scarring and TCM can decrease the development of scar effected by TGF-beta.

~0 Citings

**3058. Comprehension of traditional medicine for vertigo and lumbago of spine-related disease**

By Hu Yong-Hua; Wu Xue-Ting; Wei Gui-Kang

*From* Zhongguo gu shang = China journal of orthopaedics and traumatology *(2008)*, 21(1), 70-1, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

**3059. Speciation of inorganic elements in Chinese medicine and some factors influenced their biopharmaceutical characteristics**
The paper reviews the speciation, process in vivo and biological effects of inorganic elements in Chinese medicine (CM) in the aspect of biopharmaceutics. We also summarize some factors influenced the biopharmaceutical characteristics of drugs, including physical and chemical properties, formulation development, body's biological states and different actions. It is significant to safety, rationality of using of CM and modernization, internationalization of CM.

3060. Placebos used in clinical trials for Chinese herbal medicine

By Qi Guan D; We Ding A; Chung Leung P; Fai Cheng K
From Recent patents on inflammation & allergy drug discovery (2008), 2(2), 123-7, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

One of the important components in randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) is blinding. The gold standard of clinical trials is to achieve a double blind design. However, only a small number of randomized controlled trials in traditional Chinese medicine have been reported, most of them are of poor quality in methodology including placebo preparation and verification. The purpose of the article is to review the validity of placebo used in blinded clinical trials for Chinese herbal medicine (CHM) in recent years and related patents. We searched the Wanfang Database (total of 827 Chinese journals of medicine and/or pharmacy, from 1999 to 2005) and 598 full-length articles related to placebo clinical trials were found. 77 placebo blinded clinical trials for Chinese medicine were extracted by manual search from the 598 articles. After reviewing the 77 full-length articles, we found that nearly half of the clinical trials did not pay attention to the physical quality of the testing drug and placebo and whether they were of comparable physical quality. The rest provided very limited placebo information so that blinding assurance could not be assumed. Only 2 articles (2.6%) specifically validated the comparability between the testing drug and the placebo. Researchers in Chinese medicine commonly ignored the quality of the placebo in comparison to the test drug. This may be causing bias in the clinical trials. Quality specifications and evaluation of the placebo should deserve special attention to reduce bias in randomized controlled trials in TCM study.

3061. Secondary metabolites from Cordyceps species and their antitumor activity studies

By Xiao Jian-Hui; Zhong Jian-Jiang
From Recent patents on biotechnology (2007), 1(2), 123-37, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Cordyceps, an entomopathogenic mushroom, is a famous traditional Chinese medicinal herb (TCM). This higher fungus contains various known and untapped bioactive metabolites, and is looked at as an important source of natural drugs while simultaneously provides good opportunities for discovering new drugs with immunomodulatory, antitumor, hypoglycemic and hypcholesteroleric functions. Therefore, the Cordyceps spp. has been receiving an increasing interest around the world as an interesting natural drug resource. Various secondary metabolites from Cordyceps fungi were reported to have antitumor activities, and antitumor mechanism of those bioactive compounds possesses multi-target, multi-level and multi-pathway characteristics. Challenges in investigations on Cordyceps fungi include the further elucidation of antitumor molecular mechanism and relationship between structure and function of their secondary metabolites.

3062. Drug candidates from traditional chinese medicines

By Wang Jing-Fang; Wei Dong-Qing; Chou Kuo-Chen
From Current topics in medicinal chemistry (2008), 8(18), 1656-65, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Good progress has been made to modernize traditional Chinese medicines by obtaining active components from natural herbs. In this review, some recent works on procuring active components and modernizing traditional Chinese medicines will be covered. In addition, some recent works on drug design using modern drug design tools have been described. With some well defined targets, the traditional Chinese medicine databases have been screened so as to identify those compounds for which the potential as a drug candidate was not known before. Among these studies, two have been selected as examples to be discussed in details. First, new anti-HIV candidates have been detected, namely leucovorin and agaritine derivatives. Subsequently, GTS-21 is proved to be a good candidate for Alzheimer's disease. All these findings may provide useful information for finding effective drug candidates with lower cost.

~3 Citings

3063. Chemoprevention of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma--clinical trials

By Szumilo Justyna
From Polski merkuriusz lekarski : organ Polskiego Towarzystwa Lekarskiego (2008), 25(147), 280-3, Language: Polish, Database: MEDLINE

Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma is one of the most lethal malignances of digestive tract. Epidemiological data confirmed influence of the diet especially Mediterranean one that decreases the risk of cancer. High consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits, mainly citrus and tea drinking, also has a beneficial effect on decreasing incidence of the cancer. High intake of various antioxidants and natural fibers found in the plant diet as well as prolonged administration of cyclooxygenase-inhibitors, especially aspirin, plays also a protective role. Results of sparse, prospective, randomized trials on chemoprevention of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma are not so unequivocal. Supplementation of six traditional Chinese herbs, retinamide and riboflavin provided the most promising effects, but intake of multiple vitamins and minerals, including calcium and decaffeinated green tea, was ineffective. However, the studies were performed on small populations inhabiting select Chinese provinces known for their high esophageal cancer incidence. Due to a number of limitations, the collected data cannot be compared directly to other populations who are exposed to different environmental factors and with different genetic predispositions.

~0 Citings

3064. Novel anti-Alzheimer's dimer Bis(7)-cognitin: cellular and molecular mechanisms of neuroprotection through multiple targets

By Li Wenming; Mak Marvin; Jiang Hualiang; Wang Qinwen; Pang Yuanping; Chen Kaixian; Han Yifan

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive and degenerative brain disorder that has emerged as one of the major public health problems in adults. Unfortunately, its molecular pathology and therapeutic strategies remain elusive. Because there are multiple factors closely indicated in the pathogenesis of AD, multiple drug therapy will be required to address the varied pathological aspects of this disease. Existing pharmaceutical approaches with one-molecule-one-target are limited in their ability to modify the pathology of AD. Novel therapeutics strategies comprise multifunctional compounds specifically designed to target concurrently on different sites at multifactorial etiopathogenesis of AD, thereby providing greater therapeutic efficacy. Over the past decade, our group has developed several series of dimeric acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors derived from tacrine and huperzine A, a unique anti-Alzheimer's drug originally discovered from a traditional Chinese medicinal plant. Bis(7)-Cognitin, one of our novel dimers, through inhibition of AChE, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor, nitric oxide synthase, and amyloid precursor protein/beta-amyloid cascade concurrently, possesses remarkable neuroprotective activities. More importantly, the synergism between these targets might serve as one of the most effective therapeutic strategies to arrest/modify pathological process of AD in addition to improving the cognitive functions for AD.

~3 Citings

3065. Traditional Chinese medicine and formulas of improving peripheral nerve regeneration

By Wei Shao-yin; Zhang Pei-xun; Yang De-mei; Zhang Hong-bo; Jiang Bao-guo
From Zhongguo Zong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2008), 33(17), 2069-72, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
Peripheral nerve impairment is a common complication in surgery, which repair relates directly to the recovery of motor function and sensory function. Clinical researchers always use nerve suture using microsurgical technique and adjuvant treatment to improve peripheral nerve regeneration. Western medicine used usually of adjuvant drugs, such as neurotrophic factors, are limited by their defects in clinical application. Traditional Chinese medicine classifies peripheral nerve impair as paralysis and arthromyodynia, considers that it is the result of defects of meridian and vessels, Qi and blood, bones and muscles. So, drugs used usually are Qi invigorating herbs, blood circulation promoting herbs for unblocking collaterals, and nourishing herbs, including astragali, hedysari, ginkgo leaf, angelica, danshen root, paononiae radix, epimedium, chuanxiong, and common basic formulas, such as Buyang Huanwu decoction, Huangqi Guizhi Wuwu decoction, Huoxue Kangyuan decoction, compound radix hedysari, etc. To be ready for further study and development, we review the traditional Chinese medicine and formulas in this article.

3066. Teaching psychiatric mental health nursing in the People's Republic of China

By Harmon Rebecca Bouterie

From Archives of psychiatric nursing (2008), 22(6), 328-33, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

According to the World Health Organization's Health Policy Resource Book, mental disorders account for a high proportion of disability worldwide and are predicted to grow significantly in the coming years. This is especially true in developing countries such as the People's Republic of China (PRC) where, for historical social, political, and economic reasons, psychiatric mental health (PMH) nursing has not been an integral part of nursing curricula. As the number of persons in the PRC increases, so is the demand for mental health nurses, yet the PRC lacks experienced PMH nursing instructors. This article describes the challenges and opportunities that await Western PMH nursing specialists and faculty in the PRC.

3067. A survey of the studies on compatible law of ingredients in Chinese herbal prescriptions

By Wei Guoli; Zheng Xuebao


The law of compatibility of ingredients in Chinese herbal prescriptions is the essence of TCM theory, and it is also a major problem that needs to be solved in the TCM modernization. Generally, the studies should be given on the effective site, the chemical compositions of a single herb, the integral drug effect, tissues and organs, serum pharmacology, and on the levels of cells and molecules, so as to expound the biological effects, material bases, and the mechanism for the actions of the prescription. And the studies should follow the principles of 'combination of the disease with syndrome, prescription-syndrome correspondence, and unification of the treating principle with prescription. Attention should be paid to the qualitative judgment and quantitative calculation, the compatibility of potion-pill and the compatibility of composition, the combination of micro and macro analysis, and the combination of theories of reduction and entirety. And the clinical indications should be clarified on the basis of explanation of the mechanism and the effective substances of the prescription. This is the appropriate thinking for modern researches on the law of compatibility of ingredients in Chinese herbal prescriptions, and it is very important for carrying on and developing the TCM theory of compatibility, gudinging the clinical treatment, and for screening out new effective drugs.

3068. Drug addiction in China

By Lu Lin; Wang Xi

From Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (2008), 1141304-17, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Drug addiction in China began with the importation of Indian opium by the British in the 16th century and brought severe social and health problems. While drug abuse abated following the establishment of People's Republic of China, modernization and Westernization in the 1980s led to the reemergence of this problem. Drug abuse in China became epidemic, facilitating the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Chinese government has made great efforts to address these problems, focusing both on treatments of drug addiction and on harm-reduction programs. Although the new trends of drug addiction in China pose great public health challenges, these government interventions are likely to successfully stem the problem of drug abuse in the future.

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3069. Herbal and traditional Chinese medicine for the treatment of cardiovascular complications in diabetes mellitus
By Ceylan-Isik Asli F; Fliethman Rochelle M; Wold Loren E; Ren Jun
From Current diabetes reviews (2008), 4(4), 320-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Cardiovascular diseases, the number one causes of death worldwide, are responsible for the majority of the increased morbidity and mortality seen in patients with diabetes mellitus. Useful therapies for diabetes include lifestyle modification and drugs to lower conventional cardiovascular risk factors, such as metformin, thiazolidinedione, sulfonylureas and evidence-based drugs. These hypoglycemic or antihyperglycemic agents are widely used either for monotherapy or in combination to improve glycemic control and to slow disease progression associated with a decline in pancreatic function in diabetic patients. In addition, a large body of clinical evidence has suggested that the appropriate use of traditional Chinese medicines with modern Western medicinal, or mainstream antidiabetic drugs, can prevent or ameliorate the development of diabetic complications. The traditional Chinese medicine diagnostics are based on "zheng" or "symptom", a system emphasizing the overall function of the human body. Since diabetes is a rather complicated metabolic disorder involving multi-organ damage, a majority of diabetic patients may be subject to multi-pharmacy to combat symptoms resulting from diabetes. Many diabetic patients choose alternative therapeutic approaches such as herbal or traditional Chinese medicinal therapy for diabetes with an emphasis on diabetic cardiovascular complications.

~6 Citings

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3070. Luteolin, a flavonoid with potential for cancer prevention and therapy
By Lin Yong; Shi Ranxin; Wang Xia; Shen Han-Ming
From Current cancer drug targets (2008), 8(7), 634-46, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Luteolin, 3',4',5,7-tetrahydroxyflavone, is a common flavonoid that exists in many types of plants including fruits, vegetables, and medicinal herbs. Plants rich in luteolin have been used in Chinese traditional medicine for treating various diseases such as hypertension, inflammatory disorders, and cancer. Having multiple biological effects such as anti-inflammation, anti-allergy and anticancer, luteolin functions as either an antioxidant or a pro-oxidant biochemically. The biological effects of luteolin could be functionally related to each other. For instance, the anti-inflammatory activity may be linked to its anticancer property. Luteolin's anticancer property is associated with the induction of apoptosis, and inhibition of cell proliferation, metastasis and angiogenesis. Furthermore, luteolin sensitizes cancer cells to therapeutic-induced cytotoxicity through suppressing cell survival pathways such as phosphatidylinositol 3'-kinase (PI3K)/Akt, nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappaB), and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP), and stimulating apoptosis pathways including those that induce the tumor suppressor p53. These observations suggest that luteolin could be an anticancer agent for various cancers. Furthermore, recent epidemiological studies have attributed a cancer prevention property to luteolin. In this review, we summarize the progress of recent research on luteolin, with a particular focus on its anticancer role and molecular mechanisms underlying this property of luteolin.

~6 Citings

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3071. Traditional Chinese medicine plus transcatheter arterial chemoembolization for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma
By Meng Mao-Bin; Cui Yao-Li; Guan Yong-Song; Ying Zhang; Zheng Ming-Hua; Yuan Cheng-Kai; Zhang Rui-Ming
OBJECTIVES: To compare the efficacy and safety of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) plus transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) with that of TACE alone (therapy I versus therapy II, respectively) in treating unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (UHCC) through a meta-analysis of all available randomized controlled trials. METHODS: Literature retrieval was conducted using the Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CBMdisk, and CNKI in any language. Meta-analysis was performed on the results of homogeneous studies. Analyses subdivided by TACE frequency (subgroup A, <3 times; subgroup B, ≥3 times) were also performed, but were not done for both therapy I and therapy II. RESULTS: Based on our search criteria, we found 37 trials involving 2653 patients. Our results showed that therapy I, compared with therapy II, improved patient survival, quality of life, alleviation of symptoms, and tumor response, and was thus more therapeutically beneficial. Further analysis showed that subgroup A proved to be better for patients' survival and alleviation of symptoms, while the two subgroups were similar in improved tumor response. No serious adverse events were reported. CONCLUSIONS: Therapy I benefited patients with UHCC. Subgroup A improved the survival of patients and the amelioration of symptoms more than subgroup B. As in some trials, there were flaws in the methodological quality, and the data therefore have a risk of bias and of being insufficient for determining the effects of therapy I and subgroup A. Hence, further large-scale trials are warranted.

~0 Citings

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3072. Congenital syndromes involving the lungs: pathogenetic models based on Chinese medicine theories
By Li-Ling Jesse; Wu Yiyang
From Journal of alternative and complementary medicine (New York, N.Y.) (2008), 14(8), 1017-25, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Striking similarity seems to exist between the Jing-Luo and Zang-Fu theories of Chinese Medicine (CM) and clinical features of many so-called multiple congenital anomaly/mental retardation syndromes (MCA/MRs), as both may involve multiple organs and/or body systems. MATERIALS, METHODS, AND RESULTS: Comparison of MCA/MRs involving the lungs and paths of 5 Jing-Mai traversing the organ has suggested that development of lung and radial ray (embryonic structure that gives rise to radial-side structures of the upper limb, in particular thumb and radius) are closely connected. The Lung Jing-Mai and those traversing the Kidneys may well explain combined malformations involving the lungs, radial ray, and the body's developmental midline. Furthermore, Zang-Fu theories such as "The Lungs rule the skin and body hair," and "The Lungs as a Zang pair with the Large Intestine" also seem to be in keeping with syndromes simultaneously affecting the lungs, colon, and skin. It may be deducible that the Jing-Mai, as described by CM, probably exists, and that the Jing-Mai and Zang-Fu theories have correctly summarized the connections between particular parts of the human body during embryonic development. CONCLUSIONS: The CM theories therefore may provide important insights into the pathogenesis of relevant diseases as well as clues for development of new treatment for lung-related diseases.

~0 Citings

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3073. Chemical constituents and pharmacological properties of Radix Inulae
By Huo Y; Shi H M; Wang M Y; Li X B
From Die Pharmazie (2008), 63(10), 699-703, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Radix Inulae is used as a gastric and antibacterial agent in traditional Chinese and Tibetan medicines. Most of its chemical constituents have been identified and include a series of sesquiterpenes with various carbon skeletons such as: eudesmanolide, elemanolide, germacranolide, sesquicaranolide, guaianolide and humulane. Certain organic solvent fractions and sesquiterpenes from Radix Inulae have been found to significantly inhibit the growth of tumor cell strains in vitro. They also show antibacterial, cardiovascular and hypoglycaemic as well as insulin-sensitization activities. The present review summarizes research on the chemistry and biological activity of Radix Inulae.

~0 Citings

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3074. Surrogate end points for clinical trials on chronic kidney disease and research of Chinese medicine
By Rao Xiang-rong; Wang Li; Dai Xi-wen
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2008), 28(8), 759-63, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

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Chronic kidney disease is a kind of disease with the condition always worsening over time passing through a sequence of stages, and the evaluation on its clinical treatment is mainly by observing the speed of renal function deteriorating and the time of terminal renal failure occurrence. In order to conduct the trial go on wheels, the authors proposed that the "surrogate end points (SEP)" should be introduced. It is the biologic mark for substitute the clinical terminal point (event), formed depending upon the scientific evidences of epidemiology, pathophysiology, drug-therapy and other scientific evidence, which could be used for predicting the efficacy or damage of a certain measure, present or absent. This article aimed to explain the definition of SEP and to discuss the usable SEP for clinical trial on chronic kidney disease, such as proteinuria, declination of glomerular filtration rate and its slope coefficient as well as the time of terminal occurrence. Moreover, through analyzing the existent problems in clinical researches concerning TCM treatment of chronic kidney disease, the authors suggested that some improvements, chiefly the utilization of SEP for efficacy evaluation, are necessary in the clinical observation methodologies for chronic kidney disease.

3075. Current situation and progress in integrative medicine in China

By Lu Ai-ping; Ding Xiao-rong; Chen Ke-ji

In the past 50 years, integration of traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine, known as the Chinese version of integrative medicine (IM), has achieved significant developments. In this article, the present situation and progress in IM development in China are summarized from the aspects of IM application, policy making, scientific research, education, academic exchanges, and its future development. With continuous support from the Chinese government and successful scientific achievements in the past 50 years, the authors believe that IM will be moving forwards to a full globalization.

3076. Superiority of thread-dragging therapy in treatment of refractory sinus tracts or fistulae

By Lu Jin-Gen; Que Hua-Fa; Chen Hong-Feng; Cao Yong-Qing; Wang Yun-Fei; Wang Chen; Yao Yi-Bo
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2008), 6(10), 991-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The thread-dragging therapy, as a new external treatment of traditional Chinese medicine, could eliminate pathogenic factors and restore the vital qi by promoting qi and activating blood circulation to advance tissue repair in treating refractory sinus tracts or fistulae. This article reviewed its origin and development, and introduced its use in treating refractory sinus tracts or fistulae.

3077. Tongxinluo capsule for acute stroke

By Zhuo Qi; Yang Xunzhe; Wu Taixiang; Liu Guanjian; Zhou Likun
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2008), (4), CD004584, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Tongxinluo capsules are a compound of Chinese traditional medicine which contain substances that are thought to have vasodilatory, antiplatelet, anticoagulant, thrombolytic and even lipid-lowering properties, and therefore may improve outcome after acute ischaemic stroke. To date the evidence of its effect has not been systematically reviewed, making it difficult to derive robust conclusions about its actual benefits, and indeed, possible harms. OBJECTIVES: To assess the effectiveness and possible harms of tongxinluo capsule for acute cerebral infarction compared with control. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Stroke Group trials register (last searched on 24 January 2008) the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (The Cochrane Library, Issue 4, 2007), MEDLINE (1995 to 2006), EMBASE (1995 to 2006), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI, 1994 to 2006), CBM (Chinese Biomedical Database) (1995 to 2006), Current Controlled Trials (www.controlled-trials.com), National Research Register (http://www.update-software.com/national/). We handsearched 30 journals (1995 to 2006), and contacted drug companies and the principal of included trials. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials comparing tongxinluo with placebo or open control (or tongxinluo plus standard therapy versus standard therapy alone) in people with definite acute stroke. We excluded trials if they sought to recruit patients with transient ischaemic attacks (TIA), intracerebral haemorrhage, heart failure, or renal failure. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two review authors extracted data and assessed trial quality. MAIN RESULTS: Only two poor quality studies with a total of 232 participants were included in this review. Neither study reported any of our pre-specified outcomes, so no reliable estimate of the effect of treatment on major clinical outcomes could be obtained. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: It was not possible to reliably determine whether tongxinluo has a favourable or unfavourable effect in acute ischaemic stroke. High quality trials are required to assess the efficacy and safety of tongxinluo capsule for acute ischaemic stroke.

3078. Quality control of herbal medicines by capillary electrophoresis: potential, requirements and applications

By Ganzera Markus
From Electrophoresis (2008), 29(17), 3489-503, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Herbal preparations, particularly those from traditional Chinese or Indian medicine, are becoming increasingly popular in Europe and the USA. Their application is often based on long-term historic use rather than on scientific evidences; thus, analytical tools to assure their efficacy, safety and consistency are in great demand. This review evaluates the importance of CE for quality control of herbal medicinal products during the last five years. After briefly describing the general characteristics of natural products analysis by CE, numerous applications on medicinal plants or herbal products are summarized. These examples not only reflect the enormous variability of CE with respect to buffer systems and detection modes employed, but also indicate an increasing importance of this separation technique for quality control purposes compared with more established ones such as HPLC.

3079. Integration of metabonomics technology and its application in modernization of traditional Chinese medicine

By Zhu Chao; Hu Ping; Liang Qiong-lin; Wang Yi-ming; Luo Guo-an
From Yao xue xue bao = Acta pharmaceutica Sinica (2008), 43(7), 683-9, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Metabonomics technology has been widely applied in the field of biology and pharmacy nowadays. The integration on mass spectrometry, nuclear magnetic resonance, and other modern analytical techniques, made up of the metabonomics technology platform, have accelerated the study on metabonomics. In this paper, the past results of metabonomics studies are reviewed, and the applications of metabonomics to traditional Chinese medicine are prospected.

3080. Therapeutic strategies for Parkinson's disease: the ancient meets the future--traditional Chinese herbal medicine, electroacupuncture, gene therapy and stem cells

By Wang Xuan; Liang Xi-Bin; Li Feng-Qiao; Zhou Hui-Fang; Liu Xian-Yu; Wang Jian-Jun; Wang Xiao-Min
From Neurochemical research (2008), 33(10), 1956-63, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
In China, it has been estimated that there are more than 2.0 million people suffering from Parkinson's disease, which is currently becoming one of the most common chronic neurodegenerative disorders during recent years. For many years, scientists have struggled to find new therapeutic approaches for this disease. Since 1994, our research group led by Drs. Ji-Sheng Han and Xiao-Min Wang of Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University has developed several prospective treatment strategies for the disease. These studies cover the traditional Chinese medicine-herbal formula or acupuncture, and modern technologies such as gene therapy or stem cell replacement therapy, and have achieved some original results. It hopes that these data may be beneficial for the research development and for the future clinical utility for treatment of Parkinson's disease.

~0 Citings

3081. Conception of inner ear blood labyrinth barrier and progress in research of traditional Chinese medicine

By Ge Ming; Xu Tian-Shu; Gao Xia
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2008), 6(9), 971-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3082. Pulse wave: the bridge connecting traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine

By Song Xiang-He; Wang Yun
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2008), 6(9), 891-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Pulse wave, a research focus in both traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine, which contains a wealth of human physiological and pathological information, has always been the concern of medical practitioners. On the basis of the review on the development of the pulse wave theory and its applications, the existing problems in this field are discussed in this paper. On the basis of the status quo of pulse wave information extraction methods and the utilization of pulse wave in traditional Chinese and Western medicine, a more in-depth study on pulse wave is proposed to make it a bridge connecting traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine.

~0 Citings

3083. Acupuncture for pain relief in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review

By Wang Chenchen; de Pablo Paola; Chen Xiaoyan; Schmid Christopher; McAlindon Timothy
From Arthritis and rheumatism (2008), 59(9), 1249-56, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

OBJECTIVE: To systematically review the efficacy of acupuncture on pain relief in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). METHODS: We performed a comprehensive search of 12 western and Chinese databases and reference lists through March 2008. We included randomized controlled trials with pain as an end point, measured by tender joint count (TJC) or a pain scale. Study quality was assessed by Jadad score. Differences between treatment groups were pooled as mean or median change (P value). RESULTS: Eight studies met eligibility criteria with a total of 536 subjects. There were 4 placebo-controlled trials and 4 active-controlled trials. Average study duration was 11 weeks. Mean +/- SD acupuncture points and sessions were 11 +/- 8 and 42 +/- 62, respectively. Average duration of needle insertion was 24 minutes. Six studies reported a decrease in pain for acupuncture versus controls; the mean or median changes of acupuncture-decreased TJC pain ranged from 1.5 to 6.5. In addition, 4 studies reported a significant reduction in morning stiffness (mean change -29 minutes), but the difference was nonsignificant versus controls. With regard to inflammatory markers, 5 studies observed a reduction in ESR (mean change -3.9 mm/hour) and 3 observed a CRP level reduction (mean change -2.9 mg/dl); only 1 study showed a significant difference for both ESR and CRP. CONCLUSION: Despite some favorable results in active-controlled trials, conflicting evidence exists in placebo-controlled trials concerning the efficacy of acupuncture for RA. Rigorous and well-controlled randomized trials are warranted.

~0 Citings
3084. Herbogenomics: from traditional Chinese medicine to novel therapeutics

By Kang Y James

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has a long history of development and application and has demonstrated on evidence basis its efficacy in the treatment of many diseases affecting multiple organ systems. In particular, TCM is effective in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases and metabolic syndromes. However, the value of TCM has not been fully recognized worldwide due to the lack of definitive information of active ingredients in almost any TCM preparation. Novel functional genomics and proteomics approaches provide alternate perspectives on the mechanism of action of TCM. The target molecules on which TCM either activates or inactivates can be identified by functional genomics and proteomics, thus the affected critical signaling pathway cascades leading to effective recovery of chronic diseases can be studied. Several TCM preparations have been available for the treatment of liver fibrosis and cirrhosis, even advanced liver cirrhosis that has been shown to be irreversible and has no US-FDA approved therapy. In the TCM-treated livers with fibrosis and cirrhosis, some critical molecules that are significantly involved in the recovery can be identified through functional genomics and proteomics studies. These molecules become novel targets for drug discovery and development and candidates for the development of gene therapy. Gene therapy developed based on this strategy for the treatment of advanced liver fibrosis and cirrhosis in animal models has obtained promising results. This process thus establishes a herbogenomics approach to understand mechanisms of action of TCM and to identify effective molecular targets for the discovery and development of novel therapeutics.

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3085. The antiviral activities of artemisinin and artesunate

By Efferth Thomas; Romero Marta R; Wolf Dana G; Stamminger Thomas; Marin Jose J G; Marschall Manfred
From Clinical infectious diseases : an official publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America (2008), 47(6), 804-11, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Traditional Chinese medicine commands a unique position among all traditional medicines because of its 5000 years of history. Our own interest in natural products from traditional Chinese medicine was triggered in the 1990s, by artemisinin-type sesquiterpene lactones from Artemisia annua L. As demonstrated in recent years, this class of compounds has activity against malaria, cancer cells, and schistosomiasis. Interestingly, the bioactivity of artemisinin and its semisynthetic derivative artesunate is even broader and includes the inhibition of certain viruses, such as human cytomegalovirus and other members of the Herpesviridae family (e.g., herpes simplex virus type 1 and Epstein-Barr virus), hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, and bovine viral diarrhea virus. Analysis of the complete profile of the pharmacological activities and molecular modes of action of artemisinin and artesunate and their performance in clinical trials will further elucidate the full antimicrobial potential of these versatile pharmacological tools from nature.

~11 Citings

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3086. Wound healing agents: the role of natural and non-natural products in drug development

By de Fatima Angelo; Modolo Luzia V; Sanches Andreia C Conegero; Porto Raphael R
From Mini reviews in medicinal chemistry (2008), 8(9), 879-88, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Impaired wound healing leads to infection and tissue necrosis. This has spurred the search for wound healing agents derived from natural and non-natural sources. Although natural products are widely used as lead compounds for the design of therapeutic drugs, few studies have looked for potential wound healing compounds in nature. In this review, we briefly discuss each phase of the wound healing process. Examples of natural and non-natural products with wound healing activities are listed, and the structure-activity relationship of fifty one compounds are described. An understanding of how these compounds exert their activities in biological systems is essential for their future development and application as wound healing agents.

~0 Citings

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3087. Lead encephalopathy due to traditional medicines
By Karri Surya K; Saper Robert B; Kales Stefanos N
From Current drug safety (2008), 3(1), 54-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Traditional medicine use is common in developing countries and increasingly popular in the western world. Despite the popularity of traditional medicines, scientific research on safety and efficacy is limited. However documented fatalities and severe illness due to lead poisoning are increasingly recognized to be associated with traditional medicine use. As society becomes more globalized, it is imperative for pharmacists and health care providers to learn about the safety of traditional medical practices. The information presented educates and alerts pharmacists and health care providers about the potential of traditional medicines to cause lead encephalopathy. Case reports were located through systematic literature searches using MEDLINE, CINAHL, AMED, CISCOM, EMBASE and The Cochrane library from 1966 to the February 2007. Reference lists of identified articles and the authors' own files were also searched. Inclusion criteria were cases of human lead encephalopathy associated with traditional medical practices. There were no restrictions regarding the language of publication. Data were subsequently extracted and summarized in narrative and tabular form. We found 76 cases of lead encephalopathy potentially associated with traditional medicine. Ayurvedic medicines were associated with 5 cases (7%), Middle eastern traditional medicines with 66 cases (87%) and 5 cases (7%) with other traditional medicines. Of the 76 cases, 5% were in adults and 95% were in infants and young children. Of the 4 adult cases, at least one was left with residual neurological impairment. In infants and young children, among 72 cases 8 (11%) were fatal, and at least 15 (21%) had residual neurological deficits. Traditional medicine users should be screened for lead exposure and strongly encouraged to discontinue metal-containing remedies. Therefore, the United States Food and Drug Administration and corresponding agencies in other countries should require and enforce heavy metal testing for all imported traditional medicines and "dietary supplements".

~2 Citings

3088. Acupuncture for psychiatric illness: a literature review
By Samuels Noah; Gropp Cornelius; Singer Shepherd Roe; Oberbaum Menachem

The use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is on the rise, especially among psychiatric patients. Acupuncture is considered a safe and effective treatment modality, and traditional Chinese medicine teaches that acupuncture harmonizes the body's energies. Scientific research has found that acupuncture increases a number of central nervous system hormones (ACTH, beta-endorphins, serotonin, and noradrenaline) and urinary levels of MHPG-sulfate, an adrenergic metabolite inversely related to the severity of illness in schizophrenics. Acupuncture can have positive effects on depression and anxiety, although evidence is still lacking as to its true efficacy for these conditions. To the authors' knowledge, no trials have been conducted for schizophrenia, and researchers evaluating acupuncture in cases of substance abuse have found conflicting results. Further research is warranted.

~2 Citings

3089. Research of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of leukemia: current status
By Fu Ya-ling; Chen Tao
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2008), 6(8), 867-72, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3090. Progress of study on applying traditional Chinese medicine and drugs in cardiac surgery
By Ruan Xin-Min; Chen Xiao-Wei
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui he xue bao = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2008), 28(6), 567-72, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
Application of traditional Chinese medicine and drugs in cardiac surgery have won great progress in recent 10 years, mainly presented in aspects of the treatment of coronary heart disease, myocardium protection, cardiopulmonary bypass and pulmonary hypertension.

~0 Citings

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3091. Traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of acute respiratory tract infections

By Wu Taixiang; Yang Xunzhe; Zeng Xiaoxi; Poole Phillipa
From Respiratory medicine (2008), 102(8), 1093-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

AIMS: To review the evidence from Cochrane systematic reviews for the effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicinal (TCM) herbs for treating acute respiratory tract infections (ARTIs) and to discuss the limitations of current clinical trials of TCM. FINDINGS: Evidence from six Cochrane systematic reviews was weak owing to the lack of high-quality TCM trials. Limitations were usually due to biases that influenced the validity of results. CONCLUSIONS: TCM is widely used for treating ARTIs. However, none of the identified studies has been well designed or conducted. In this overview, we suggest that clinical trials of TCM for ARTIs need to be re-run in accordance with internationally recognized standards.

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3092. Systemic therapy of paediatric atopic dermatitis: an update

By Borchard Kate L A; Orchard David
From The Australasian journal of dermatology (2008), 49(3), 123-34; quiz 135-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Topical therapies are the mainstay in the treatment of atopic dermatitis, and are effective in the majority of patients with mild and localized disease. In patients with widespread or recalcitrant moderate to severe dermatitis, systemic therapies may be required. The frequently used systemic therapies are immunosuppressants, immune response modifiers, anti-inflammatories, antihistamines, and antibiotics. In this article, the indications and scientific support for the use of these medications is reviewed.

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3093. Survey of studies on the mechanism of acupuncture and moxibustion treating diseases abroad

By Cheng Xiao-Rui; Cheng Kai
From Zhongguo zhen jiu = Chinese acupuncture & moxibustion (2008), 28(6), 463-7, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Acupuncture is a medical technique with national and cultural characteristics in traditional Chinese medicine with a less adverse reaction and obvious therapeutic effect. Modern medical theoretical basis about acupuncture treating many diseases is preliminarily discovered accompanying with the combination of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine. This paper reviewed advances of the studies on the mechanisms of acupuncture treatment, and acupuncture treating pain, nausea and vomiting, neurodegenerative diseases, cerebrovascular and cardiovascular diseases and so on in recent years abroad.

~2 Citings

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3094. Traditional Chinese medicine and separation science

By Liu Shao; Yi Lun-Zhao; Liang Yi-Zeng
From Journal of separation science (2008), 31(11), 2113-37, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) are getting more and more popular nowadays in the whole world for improving health condition of human beings as well as preventing and healing diseases. TCM is a multi-component system with components mostly unknown, and only a few compounds are responsible for the pharmaceutical and/or toxic effects. The large numbers of other components in the TCM make the screening and analysis of the bioactive components extremely difficult. So, separation and analysis of the desired chemical components in TCM are very important subjects for modernization research of TCM. Thus, many novel separation techniques with significant advantages over conventional methods were introduced and applied to separation and analysis of the chemical constituents in TCM. This review presents just a brief outline of the applications of different separation methods for the isolation and analysis of TCM constituents.

~4 Citings

3095. Changing ethics in medical practice: a Thai perspective
By Saniotis Arthur

The pace of social change in Thailand has seen the rise of various medical services and a global clientele. Currently, medical tourism and cosmetic surgery have an important role in medical practice here. A growing medical market offers a range of services at competitive rates and high levels of efficiency. This essay provides an overview of medical practices in Thailand and their effect on ordinary people.

~0 Citings

3096. Development of clinical application and experimental reseach on prescription biejiajian wan
By Zhang Zai-Kang; Deng Guo-Xing; Zheng Yu-Guang; Feng Rui-Xue; Zhang Qiu-Ying; Chen Zhi-Qiang

We reviewed the modern development of clinical application and experimental research on the prescription Biejiajian Wan (BJ), which are the basement that we will study its anti-renal fibrosis. At present, the prescription BJ is mainly applied to the treatment of chronic hepatic disease. Its experimental research is mainly confined to the studying of anti-hepatic fibrosis. Referring the scientific and technological result of anti-hepatic fibrosis, we think the prescription BJ would have the effect of anti-renal fibrosis on the basis of theory of planning treatment according to diagnosis. But it has not been reported to the prescription BJ on the clinical and experimental research on anti-renal fibrosis. Therefore, it is very important to take on clinical research of the prescription BJ and discuss the effecting mechanism of anti-renal fibrosis from the level of integration, cell and molecule, which will help to enlarge the clinical application of the prescription Biejiajianwan and explained the essence of "persistent diseases injuring collateral branch of large channel" in traditional Chinese medicine.

~0 Citings

3097. Progress of traditional Chinese medicine intervention after percutaneous coronary intervention
By Meng Qing-Jie; Wang Jie; Wu Rong

Percutaneous coronary intervention has been the main effective method for coronary heart disease recently, but the post-operative complications became the main factors to limit its curative effect. Considering the understanding on traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) syndromes of post-interventional therapy and the advance of pharmaceutical research we suggest that evolution law of TCM syndrome types should be hold intensively and practical therapies and formulae should be established under the guidance of TCM basic theory.

~0 Citings
3098. Pharmacological study of Buzhong Yiqi Decoction: a review
By Hu Bing; An Hong-mei; Shen Ke-ping
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2008), 6(7), 752-5, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3099. A comparison of the ancient use of ginseng in traditional Chinese medicine with modern pharmacological experiments and clinical trials
By Xiang Yao-Zu; Shang Hong-Cai; Gao Xiu-Mei; Zhang Bo-Li
From Phytotherapy research : PTR (2008), 22(7), 851-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Panax ginseng C.A. Meyer is a well-known medicinal herb native to China and Korea, and has been used as a herbal remedy in eastern Asia for thousands of years. However, there is different evidence of ginseng efficacy between traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), modern pharmacological experiments and clinical trials. In TCM, ginseng is a highly valued herb and has been applied to a variety of pathological conditions and illnesses such as hypodynamia, anorexia, shortness of breath, palpitation, insomnia, impotence, hemorrhage and diabetes. Modern pharmacological experiments have proved that ginseng possesses multiple constituents (ginsenosides, polysaccharides, peptides, polyacetylenic alcohols, etc.) and actions (central nervous system effects, neuroprotective effect, immunomodulation, anticancer, etc.), ginsenosides as the active ingredients, especially, having antioxidant, antiinflammatory, antiapoptotic and immunostimulant properties. Recently, ginseng has been studied in a number of randomized controlled trials investigating its effect mainly on physical and psychomotor performance, cognitive function, immunomodulation, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular risk factors, quality of life, as well as adverse effects. Equivocal results have been demonstrated for many of these indications. Because of the poor quality of most clinical trials on ginseng, reliable clinical data in humans are still lacking. Therefore, a broader understanding of medical knowledge and reasoning on ginseng is necessary.

~6 Citings

3100. Pharmacological interventions for clozapine-induced hypersalivation
By Syed Sheriff Rebecca J; Au Katie; Cahill Caroline; Duggan Lorna; He Yanling; Udu Victor; Xia Jun
From Schizophrenia bulletin (2008), 34(4), 611-2, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3101. Effect of fingerprintology of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in the innovative development of TCM
By Sun Guoxiang; Bi Kaishun
From Se pu = Chinese journal of chromatography / Zhongguo hua xue hui (2008), 26(2), 172-9, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
The background and main task of the system of TCM fingerprintology from holism, systematology and complexity science are elaborately discussed. The fingerprintology of TCM is a novel system, in which the pharmacologic substance bases, mechanism and the law of pharmacokinetics on TCM (herbal medicine) and technologies for other related preparations are systematically and integrally studies. The core position and bridge effect of the fingerprint informatics of TCM were set forth. The system of TCM fingerprintology comprises the fingerprint testology, the fingerprint quality controlology, the fingerprint pharmacodynamics, the fingerprint pharmacokinetic, the fingerprint-pharmaceutics and the biofingerprintology of TCM. The theories and methods of complexity science and system science should be applied in the study of the system. The new mode of the innovative development of TCM is established by breaking through the linear thinking and reduction analysis, highly emphasizing mathematical principles and methods from a integral and systematic point of view. The theories and methods of the TCM fingerprintology are the main forces in the analysis of the leading technology and modernization of TCM. The maturity and perfection of the theories and methods will powerfully support the development of innovative TCM. The ultimate purpose of the system of the TCM fingerprintology is to develop effective, safety and controllable TCMs for human and other beneficial organisms.
3102. Chromatographic fingerprint and quality control of traditional Chinese medicines

By Yi Lunzhao; Wu Hai; Liang Yizeng
From Se pu = Chinese journal of chromatography / Zhongguo hua xue hui (2008), 26(2), 166-71, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The development of modern chromatographic technologies and related chemometric methods in the research of chromatographic fingerprint, and their applications in quality control of traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) are comprehensively reviewed. Furthermore, we preliminarily discuss the quality control methods and their feasibility to guarantee that the TCMs can be used stably and effectively. A new strategy is proposed to establish the comprehensive relationships between chromatographic fingerprints and their pharmacodynamic (toxicity) information with the help of the techniques of modern chromatography, chemometrics and system biology to reveal the working mechanism of TCMs and then to comprehensively control the quality of TCMs.

3103. Quality control of traditional Chinese medicines by the capillary electrophoresis fingerprint and capillary electrophoresis-mass spectrometry

By Sun Yuqing; Sun Guoxiang; Jin Yu

The quality control of traditional Chinese medicines by capillary electrophoresis (CE) fingerprint and CE-mass spectrometry(CE-MS) is reviewed. The optimum experimental conditions of CE, the research and appraisal methods of CE fingerprint for traditional Chinese medicines are also discussed. This review is based on the authors' work.

3104. Some advances and prospects in fingerprintings of traditional Chinese medicines

By Han Yehua; Huo Feifeng; Yang Youyou; Liao Yiping; Liu Huwei

The quality control standards are the key points in the modernization of traditional Chinese medicines (TCM), and in recent years, the fingerprinting techniques play an increasingly important role, including fingerprints based on gas chromatography, liquid chromatography, capillary electrophoresis, spectroscopic methods, and so on. Some advances in this area in the past few years are reviewed and some prospects are discussed in this article.

3105. Application of chromatography and related techniques in quality evaluation of traditional Chinese medicine

By Wang Yong; Liang Qionglin; Hu Ping; Wang Yiming; Luo Guoan

Chemomics, the methodology for the study of traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) on the substance basis, and chromatographic fingerprinting, the crucial technology of quality evaluation of TCMs, are introduced. The applications of chromatography as well as some related techniques in the information acquisition of TCMs are summarized. Guided by chemomics, with the results of chromatography and multi-component quantification, this research mode is of great significance to the establishment of the quality evaluation system of TCMs.
3106. Prospects of the development of quality control technologies for traditional Chinese medicine

By Liang Xinmiao; Feng Jiatao; Jin Yu; Guo Zhimou; Xu Qing

From Se pu = Chinese journal of chromatography / Zhongguo hua xue hui (2008), 26(2), 130-5, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Quality control is one of bottleneck problem limiting the applications and development of traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs). In recent years, the research on TCMs has already made a great progress. In this review, the background of quality control is discussed from the requirement of TCMs industry, modernization of TCMs, the requirement of techniques as well as opportunities and challenges in the quality control of TCMs. The significance of quality control to improve the efficiency and safety of TCMs, to promote the development of TCMs industry and the globalization of TCMs are also discussed. The status quo of quality control is reviewed, in which the drawbacks of process control, safety control, the preparation of reference compounds and fingerprint in quality control of TCMs were analyzed. In addition, the technological prospects based on modern separation techniques and detection methods for the quality control of TCMs are put forward, including the key techniques of the quality control, the techniques of safety control, the standard systems of the quality control, the innovative techniques, the techniques for the preparation of reference compounds, the establishment of technique standards, etc.

3107. Mercury in traditional medicines: is cinnabar toxicologically similar to common mercurials?

By Liu Jie; Shi Jing-Zheng; Yu Li-Mei; Goyer Robert A; Waalkes Michael P

From Experimental biology and medicine (Maywood, N.J.) (2008), 233(7), 810-7, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Mercury is a major toxic metal ranked top in the Toxic Substances List. Cinnabar, which contains mercury sulfide, has been used in Chinese traditional medicines for thousands of years as an ingredient in various remedies, and 40 cinnabar-containing traditional medicines are still used today. Little is known about toxicology profiles or toxicokinetics of cinnabar and cinnabar-containing traditional medicines, and the high mercury content in these Chinese medicines raises justifiably escalations of public concern. This minireview, by searching the available database of cinnabar and by comparing cinnabar with common mercurials, discusses differences in their bioavailability, disposition, and toxicity. The analysis showed that cinnabar is insoluble and poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Absorbed mercury from cinnabar is mainly accumulated in the kidneys, resembling the disposition pattern of inorganic mercury. Heating cinnabar results in release of mercury vapor, which in turn can produce toxicity similar to inhalation of these vapors. The doses of cinnabar required to produce neurotoxicity are 1000 times higher than methyl mercury. Following long-term use of cinnabar, renal dysfunction may occur. Dimercaprol and succimer are effective chelation therapies for general mercury intoxication including cinnabar. Pharmacological studies of cinnabar suggest sedative and hypnotic effects, but the therapeutic basis of cinnabar is still not clear. In summary, cinnabar is chemically inert with a relatively low toxic potential when taken orally. In risk assessment, cinnabar is less toxic than many other forms of mercury, but the rationale for its inclusion in traditional Chinese medicines remains to be fully justified.

3108. Scientific principles and rigorous processes should be followed in developing clinical guidelines for therapeutic interventions of integrative medicine

By Lai Shi-long; Wu Da-rong; Lao Ying-rong

From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2008), 14(1), 3-5, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

3109. Pharmacology of Schisandra chinensis Bail.: an overview of Russian research and uses in medicine
Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Bail. is often referred to as an example of a medicinal plant with use in modern Chinese medicine. However, Schisandra chinensis first gained recognition as an adaptogen in the official medicine of the USSR in the early 1960s, principally as a result of the large number of pharmacological and clinical studies carried out by Russian scientists in the preceding two decades. Schizandra has now secured an established position within the medicine of Russia/USSR as evidenced by the inclusion of the drug in recent editions of the National Pharmacopoeia of the USSR and in the State Register of Drugs. Pharmacological studies on animals have shown that Schizandra increases physical working capacity and affords a stress-protective effect against a broad spectrum of harmful factors including heat shock, skin burn, cooling, frostbite, immobilisation, swimming under load in an atmosphere with decreased air pressure, aseptic inflammation, irradiation, and heavy metal intoxication. The phytoadaptogen exerts an effect on the central nervous, sympathetic, endocrine, immune, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal systems, on the development of experimental atherosclerosis, on blood sugar and acid-base balance, and on uterus myotonic activity. Studies on isolated organs, tissues, cells and enzymes have revealed that Schizandra preparations exhibit strong antioxidant activities and affect smooth muscles, arachidonic acid release, biosynthesis of leukotriene B(4) in leukocytes, platelet activating factor activity, carbohydrate-phosphorus metabolism, the formation of heat shock protein and polyamines, tissue respiration and oxygen consumption, and the tolerance of an organism to oxygen intoxication. In healthy subjects, Schizandra increases endurance and accuracy of movement, mental performance and working capacity, and generates alterations in the basal levels of nitric oxide and cortisol in blood and saliva with subsequent effects on the blood cells, vessels and CNS. Numerous clinical trials have demonstrated the efficiency of Schizandra in asthenia, neuralgic and psychiatric (neurosis, psychogenic depression, astheno-depressive states, schizophrenia and alcoholism) disorders, in impaired visual function, hypotension and cardiotoxic disorders, in epidemic waves of influenza, in chronic sinusitis, otitis, neuritis and otosclerosis, in pneumonia, radioprotection of the fetoplacental system of pregnant women, allergic dermatitis, acute gastrointestinal diseases, gastric hyper- and hypo-secretion, chronic gastritis, stomach and duodenal ulcers, wound healing and trophic ulcers. This review describes the considerable diversity of pharmacological effects of Schisandra chinensis reported in numerous studies carried out in the former USSR and which have been confirmed over more than 40 years of use of the plant as an official medicinal remedy. Such knowledge can be applied in the expansion of the use of Schizandra in the pharmacotherapy of European and other countries as well as for the further discovery of new drugs based on the lignans that constitute the main secondary metabolites of this plant.

~5 Citings

3110. Ayurvedic genomics: establishing a genetic basis for mind-body typologies

By Patwardhan Bhushan; Bodeker Gerard

BACKGROUND: Ayurveda, India's natural health care tradition, has a unique way of classifying human population based on individual constitution or prakriti. Ayurveda's tridosha theory identifies principles of motion (vata), metabolism (pitta), and structure (kapha) as discrete phenotypic groupings. Patwardhan et al. (2005) hypothesized in a paper published in this journal that there is a genetic connotation to prakriti and as proof of this concept showed a correlation between HLA alleles and prakriti type, establishing a rationale and preliminary experimental support for the concept of an association between HLA alleles and the Ayurvedic tridosha theory of individual prakriti types. This work is both part of and a catalyst for a wider revolution in the scientific investigation of Ayurveda in India, referred to as "Ayurvedic biology" and "AyuGenomics." Subsequently, Chen et al. (2007) reported a similar study in this journal using a classification based on Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) theory. CONCLUSIONS: The findings of a genetic basis for both Ayurvedic and TCM classifications indicate a commonality between Asia's great medical traditions in their diagnostic typologies and a genetic basis for Asian traditional medicine's theory of discrete and discernable groupings of psycho-physiologic differences. Accordingly, new horizons have opened for collaborative East-East research and for an individualized approach to disease management and activation of the full range of human potential, as articulated in Ayurveda and TCM.

~4 Citings

3111. Statistical validation of traditional chinese medicine theories

By Zhang Nevin L; Yuan Shihong; Chen Tao; Wang Yi
The theories of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) originated from experiences doctors had with patients in ancient times. We ask the question whether aspects of TCM theories can be reconstructed through data analysis. To answer the question, we have developed a data analysis method called latent tree models and have used it to analyze several TCM data sets. This paper reports the results we obtained on one of the data sets and explains how they provide statistical validation to the relevant TCM theories.

3112. A systematic review of natural health product treatment for vitiligo

By Szczurko Orest; Boon Heather S
From BMC dermatology (2008), 82, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Vitiligo is a hypopigmentation disorder affecting 1 to 4% of the world population. Fifty percent of cases appear before the age of 20 years old, and the disfigurement results in psychiatric morbidity in 16 to 35% of those affected. METHODS: Our objective was to complete a comprehensive, systematic review of the published scientific literature to identify natural health products (NHP) such as vitamins, herbs and other supplements that may have efficacy in the treatment of vitiligo. We searched eight databases including MEDLINE and EMBASE for vitiligo, leucoderma, and various NHP terms. Prospective controlled clinical human trials were identified and assessed for quality. RESULTS: Fifteen clinical trials were identified, and organized into four categories based on the NHP used for treatment. 1) L-phenylalanine monotherapy was assessed in one trial, and as an adjuvant to phototherapy in three trials. All reported beneficial effects. 2) Three clinical trials utilized different traditional Chinese medicine products. Although each traditional Chinese medicine trial reported benefit in the active groups, the quality of the trials was poor. 3) Six trials investigated the use of plants in the treatment of vitiligo, four using plants as photosensitizing agents. The studies provide weak evidence that photosensitizing plants can be effective in conjunction with phototherapy, and moderate evidence that Ginkgo biloba monotherapy can be useful for vitiligo. 4) Two clinical trials investigated the use of vitamins in the therapy of vitiligo. One tested oral cobalamin with folic acid, and found no significant improvement over control. Another trial combined vitamin E with phototherapy and reported significantly better repigmentation over phototherapy only. It was not possible to pool the data from any studies for meta-analytic purposes due to the wide difference in outcome measures and poor quality of reporting. CONCLUSION: Reports investigating the efficacy of NHPs for vitiligo exist, but are of poor methodological quality and contain significant reporting flaws. L-phenylalanine used with phototherapy, and oral Ginkgo biloba as monotherapy show promise and warrant further investigation.

3113. Advances in heroin addiction treatment with traditional Chinese medicine: a systematic review of recent Chinese language journals

By Jordan James B; Tu Xiang

The aim of this review is to critically examine the clinical trial research on Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) as an intervention in treating heroin addiction in People’s Republic of China. This review examines Chinese-language-only publications for the patent medicines: Shenfu Tuodu, Fukang Pian, and Shifu Sheng. Other compound medicines will be reviewed in future publications. A systematic review of the literature was conducted in Western and Chinese databases. Most trials were excluded because they did not declare randomization and had poor methodology or reporting. The majority of clinical evidence in the random controlled trials demonstrates good evidence for TCM patent medicines in heroin addiction treatment. When compared to typical Western medications, TCMs demonstrate fewer side-effects, in addition to equal measures of treatment efficacy and safety.

3114. Traditional Chinese medicine in treatment of metabolic syndrome

By Yin Jun; Zhang Hanjie; Ye Jianping
From Endocrine, metabolic & immune disorders drug targets (2008), 8(2), 99-111, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
In management of metabolic syndrome, the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is an excellent representative in alternative and complementary medicines with a complete theory system and substantial herb remedies. In this article, basic principle of TCM is introduced and 25 traditional Chinese herbs are reviewed for their potential activities in the treatment of metabolic syndrome. Ginseng, rhizoma coptidis (berberine, the major active compound) and bitter melon, were discussed in detail on their therapeutic potentials. Ginseng extracts made from root, rootlet, berry and leaf of Panax quinquefolium (American ginseng) and Panax ginseng (Asian ginseng), are proved for anti-hyperglycemia, insulin sensitization, islet protection, anti-obesity and anti-oxidation in many model systems. Energy expenditure is enhanced by ginseng through thermogenesis. Ginseng-specific saponins (ginsenosides) are considered as the major bioactive compounds for the metabolic activities of ginseng. Berberine from rhizoma coptidis is an oral hypoglycemic agent. It also has anti-obesity and anti-dyslipidemia activities. The action mechanism is related to inhibition of mitochondrial function, stimulation of glycolysis, activation of AMPK pathway, suppression of adipogenesis and induction of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor expression. Bitter melon or bitter gourd (Momordica charantia) is able to reduce blood glucose and lipids in both normal and diabetic animals. It may also protect beta cells, enhance insulin sensitivity and reduce oxidative stress. Although evidence from animals and humans supports the therapeutic activities of ginseng, berberine and bitter melon, multi-center large-scale clinical trials have not been conducted to evaluate the efficacy and safety of these herbal medicines.

~8 Citings

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3115. Comparative researches on medicinal property theories of traditional Chinese medicine and traditional Mongolian medicinal herbs

By Tong Hai-Ying; Guo Xue-Ming; Wang Chun; Zhong Gan-Sheng; Zhang Jian-Jun; Na Sheng-Sang

This article reveals the similarities and differences between the two materia medica systems of traditional Chinese medicine and traditional Mongolian medicine by comparing the medicinal property theories of these two; our expectations are the mutual profits and complementation of the two traditional medicines from each other, a broader clinical use of natural medicinal herbs, and then, a development of traditional medicines.

~0 Citings

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3116. Novel exploration of cathartic pharmacology induced by rhubarb

By Li Feng; Wang Sheng-Chun; Wang Xin; Ren Qing-You; Wang Wen; Shang Gang-Wei; Zhang Li; Zhang Shan-Hong

Rhubarb is well-known for its cathartic effect, and this cathartic effect, which is closely correlated with "whter" of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), is brought into play in colon. Recent researches about the relation between formation and effects have identified that the anthraquinone glycosides with 1,8-dio-hydroxy and without hydroxyl in the 2, 3, 6, 7 location, such as emodin, rhein, chrysophanol, et al, can bring about fairly obvious effects of "Watery Diarrhea". Aquaporins (AQPs) are expressed abundantly in colonic epithelial cells, and the abnormal expression of AQPs can lead to the less absorption of water in colon and/or the more secretion of intestinal juice, which suggest that AQPs might be one kind of the effector molecules, which some drugs playing pharmacologic actions in colon depend on. This assumption provides a novel field of vision. Is this "Watery Diarrhea" effect induced by rhubarb concerned with the location alteration or the expression change of AQPs. We deduce that the regulative effects of AQPs by rhubarb in colon might provide a new pharmacologic explanation about the cathartic effect through the exploration of TCM and Chinese herbal drugs, with TCM theory and the analysis of data about efficiency and pharmacologic researches of rhubarb and the researches of AQPs. This deduction might be used to reveal why rhubarb can bring about multi-efficiency.

~1 Citing

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3117. Analysis and discussion of clinical relativity between virulent heat-evils and thrombosis-related diseases

By Liang Ai-Hua; Timothy M Chan
The pathogeny and the pathogenesis of thrombosis-related diseases are complicated, and family heredity, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia diabetes and smoking are traditionally considered to be the risky factors. In recent years, various evidences have indicated that infection and inflammation which are defined as virulent heat-evils in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) are also the risky factors for thrombosis-related diseases. This article analyzed the clinical relativity between virulent heat-evils and thrombosis-related diseases from epidemiology and clinical evidences and the therapeutical practices of TCM on the treatment of thrombosis by using clear away heat-evil and toxic materials principle. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that dispelling of virulent heat-evils is important for the treatment thrombosis-related diseases. Now the essential of virulent heat-evils associated with thrombosis-related diseases and the nosogenesis of virulent heat-evils are still difficult to be rationally elucidated, and the anti-thrombosis activity of Chinese medicine which functioned as clearing away heat-evil and toxic materials can not be objectively screened and evaluated because no proper thrombosis animal model with virulent heat-evils basis is available at present. Thus, it is necessary to establish a suitable virulent heat-evil-induced thrombosis animal model.

~0 Citings

3118. The role of traditional Chinese medicine in colorectal cancer treatment

By Tan K Y; Liu C B; Chen A H; Ding Y J; Jin H Y; Seow-Choen F
From Techniques in coloproctology (2008), 12(1), 1-6; discussion 6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy have been the mainstay of colorectal cancer treatment. There is however current intense research on traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) as novel or additional treatment methods for colorectal cancer. This article reviews the current use of TCM in colorectal cancer so as to increase the awareness of colorectal surgeons. The pathogenesis of colorectal cancer according to TCM is discussed. TCM has been used successfully during the perioperative period to relieve intestinal obstruction, reduce postoperative ileus and reduce urinary retention after rectal surgery. Good results have been reported in the treatment of the complications of chemotherapy and radiation enterocolitis. Favourable results have also been shown in the use of TCM either alone or in combination with chemotherapy to treat advanced colorectal cancer. Molecular studies have shown some TCM compounds to reduce tumour cell proliferation and induce apoptosis. Although the reported results of TCM have been exciting thus far, problems of lack of consensus on treatment regimes and questions on the reliability, validity and applicability of published studies prevent its widespread use. There is now an urgent need for colorectal surgeons to work with TCM physicians in the continuing research on this 6,000-year-old art so as to realize its full potential for our patients.

~1 Citing

3119. Dietary patterns using Traditional Chinese Medicine principles in epidemiological studies

By Lee Marion M; Shen Jennifer M
From Asia Pacific journal of clinical nutrition (2008), 17 Suppl 179-81, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Dietary intake and nutritional factors have been shown to be associated with many chronic diseases, such as heart disease, obesity, diabetes, and cancer. There are many approaches to studying dietary intake in relationship to disease; each approach has its strengths and weaknesses. Examples of different methods of studying dietary patterns will be reviewed. In most cultures, consumed and preferred foods are based on cultural and societal influence. Thus, it is important to consider dietary patterns within the context of culture in addition to the standard nutrients or food groupings approach. Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) offers another dimension to food analysis. Our approach classifies dietary intake based on Traditional Chinese Medicine principles of yin and yang, hot and cold, and acidic and alkaline forming food concepts in a case-control study of dietary factors and breast cancer. Our results complement previously reported findings of an increased risk of breast cancer associated with dietary fats in Taiwanese women. Our discussion will focus on the implication of using this dietary pattern research and the challenge of combining this research with culturally sensitive messages to improve health. Our ultimate goal is to design an intervention strategy for disease prevention and health promotion that is culturally appropriate for specific populations.

~0 Citings

3120. Sperm DNA damage and assisted reproductive technology

By Xu Zhi-Peng; Sun Hai-Xiang; Zhang Ning-Yuan
With the introduction of assisted reproductive technology (ART), sperm assessment has developed progressively, from conventional semen routine tests to novel cellular and molecular measures. Sperm DNA damage is a new marker of male fertility, whose genetic mechanism involves abnormal package and segregation of chromatin, oxidative stress, abnormal cell apoptosis, etc. Sperm chromatin structure assay (SCSA) is one of the common techniques to measure sperm DNA damage. Sperm DNA damage might be associated with the pregnancy outcome of ART, recurrent spontaneous abortion and potential genetic risk of ICSI offspring. Some treatment strategies might reduce the percentage of sperm DNA damage and increase the success rate of ART, including oral administration of antioxygen drugs, ICSI with testis sperm, sperm freezing and preservation, removing of etiological factors, traditional Chinese medicine, and so on. This review focuses on the mechanism and detection of sperm DNA damage, its association with reproductive outcomes, and relevant treatment strategies in assisted reproductive technology.

~0 Citings

3121. Progress on application of traditional Chinese medicine in hemopoietic stem cell transplantation

By Sun Chang-Yong; Wang Mao-Sheng; Yang Shu-Lian
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2008), 28(3), 283-5, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The pertinent literature on application of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in hemopoietic stem cell transplantation was summarized, it indicated that the intervention of TCM could raise the mobilization effect, speed up the hemopoiesis and immunologic reconstruction after transplantation, decrease the incidence of complications, and prolong the life span of patients, showing a preliminary achievement.

~0 Citings

3122. Pay close attention to drug-induced lupus

By Zhou Min-Jie; Ni Zhao-Hui

Drug-induced lupus (DIL) is a lupus-like illness that has been recognized as a side effect of over 80 drugs since its first description in association with sulfadiazine in 1945. The epidemiology and clinical course of idiopathic systemic lupus erythematosus and DIL differ markedly, and prognosis is generally favorable in the latter although occasional life-threatening cases have been reported in the literature. Constant pharmacovigilance is crucial for prompt diagnosis and cessation of offending therapy, hence achieving the best outcome. This review discusses the clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of DIL so as to call for vigilance of medical workers.

~0 Citings

3123. Traditional Chinese medicine and infertility

By Huang Sheng-Teng; Chen Annie Pei-Chun
From Current opinion in obstetrics & gynecology (2008), 20(3), 211-5, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

PURPOSE OF REVIEW: The present review gives an overview of the potential use of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of infertility, including an evidence-based evaluation of its efficacy and tolerance. RECENT FINDINGS: Recent studies demonstrated that traditional Chinese medicine could regulate the gonadotropin-releasing hormone to induce ovulation and improve the uterus blood flow and menstrual changes of endometrium. In addition, it also has impacts on patients with infertility resulting from polycystic ovarian syndrome, anxiety, stress and immunological disorders. Although study design with adequate sample size and appropriate control for the use of traditional Chinese medicine is not sufficient, the effective studies have already indicated the necessity to explore the possible mechanisms, that is, effective dose, side effect and toxicity of traditional Chinese medicine, in the treatment of infertility by means of prospective randomized control trial. SUMMARY: The growing popularity of traditional Chinese medicine used alone or in combination with Western medicine highlights the need to examine the pros and cons of both Western and traditional Chinese medicine approaches. Integrating the principle and knowledge from well characterized approaches and quality control of both traditional Chinese medicine and Western medical approaches should become a trend in existing clinical practice and serve as a better methodology for treating infertility.
3124. Drug abuse in China: past, present and future
By Lu Lin; Fang Yuxia; Wang Xi
From Cellular and molecular neurobiology (2008), 28(4), 479-90, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Following British importation of opium to China in 1760s, the use and production of the drug in China increased dramatically. This situation was aggravated after the failure of Opium Wars that occurred between the United Kingdom and the Qing Empire in China with the aim of forcing China to import British Opium; this war made China open the door to a free flowing opium trade, with disastrous social and public health consequences. The subsequent rise of the new China created drug-free atmosphere by strict legislation and punishment, in which drug use greatly decreased. However, in the context of governmental reform and the open-door policies of the 1980s, drug abuse has re-emerged as a major public health problem. Today, drug abuse is highly linked to the spread of HIV/AIDS and to drug-related crimes in China. To combat the severe drug problem facing the nation, the Chinese government has adopted the Methadone Maintenance Treatment program, a multi-faceted therapeutic approach that aims to reduce the health and social problem induced by drug epidemics. In addition, traditional Chinese medicine, including herbal therapy and acupuncture, both found to be effective in the prevention of relapse and causes few side effects, making them useful for the treatment of opiate addiction. With continuous application of these therapies and managements that have been proved to be effective in harm reduction in the western countries, we believe that drug abuse and its related problems in China will be brought under control.

3125. Bioactive constituents of myrrh and frankincense, two simultaneously prescribed gum resins in Chinese traditional medicine
By Shen Tao; Lou Hong-Xiang

3126. Chinese herbal medicine for primary dysmenorrhoea
By Zhu X; Proctor M; Bensoussan A; Wu E; Smith C A
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2008), (2), CD005288, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Conventional treatment for primary dysmenorrhoea has a failure rate of 20% to 25% and may be contraindicated or not tolerated by some women. Chinese herbal medicine may be a suitable alternative.

OBJECTIVES: To determine the efficacy and safety of Chinese herbal medicine for primary dysmenorrhoea when compared with placebo, no treatment, and other treatment.

SEARCH STRATEGY: The Cochrane Menstrual Disorders and Subfertility Group Trials Register (to 2006), MEDLINE (1950 to January 2007), EMBASE (1980 to January 2007), CINAHL (1982 to January 2007), AMED (1985 to January 2007), CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library issue 4, 2006), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI, 1990 to January 2007), Traditional Chinese Medicine Database System (TCMDS, 1990 to December 2006), and the Chinese BioMedicine Database (CBM, 1990 to December 2006) were searched. Citation lists of included trials were also reviewed.

SELECTION CRITERIA: Any randomised controlled trials involving Chinese herbal medicine versus placebo, no treatment, conventional therapy, heat compression, another type of Chinese herbal medicine, acupuncture or massage. Exclusion criteria were identifiable pelvic pathology and dysmenorrhoea resulting from the use of an intra-uterine contraceptive device.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Quality assessment, data extraction and data translation were performed independently by two review authors. Attempts were made to contact study authors for additional information and data. Data were combined for meta-analysis using either Peto odds ratios or relative risk (RR) for dichotomous data or weighted mean difference for continuous data. A fixed-effect statistical model was used, where suitable. If data were not suitable for meta-analysis, any available data from the trial were extracted and presented as descriptive data.

MAIN RESULTS: Thirty-nine randomised controlled trials involving a total of 3475 women were included in the review. A number of the trials were of small sample size and poor methodological quality. Results for Chinese herbal medicine compared to placebo were unclear as data could not be combined (3 RCTs). Chinese herbal medicine resulted in significant improvements in pain relief (14 RCTs; RR 1.99, 95% CI 1.52 to 2.60), overall symptoms (6 RCTs; RR 2.17, 95% CI 1.73 to 2.73) and use of additional medication (2 RCTs; RR 1.30 to 1.93) when compared to use of pharmaceutical drugs. Self-designed Chinese herbal formulae resulted in significant improvements in pain relief (18 RCTs; RR 1.99, 95% CI 1.80 to 2.36) and use of additional medication (5 RCTs; RR 1.58, 95% CI 1.34 to 1.87) after up to three months of follow-up when compared to commonly used Chinese herbal health products. Chinese herbal medicine also resulted in better pain relief than acupuncture (2 RCTs; RR 1.75, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.82) and heat compression (1 RCT; RR 2.08, 95% CI 2.06 to 499.18). AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: The review found promising evidence supporting the use of Chinese herbal medicine for primary dysmenorrhoea; however, results are limited by the poor methodological quality of the included trials.

~2 Citings

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3127. Food allergies and hypersensitivities: a review of pharmacotherapy and therapeutic strategies

By Burks Wesley; Kulis Mike; Pons Laurent
From Expert opinion on pharmacotherapy (2008), 9(7), 1145-52, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Food allergy is a major cause of life-threatening hypersensitivity reactions. Food-induced anaphylaxis is the most common reason for someone to present to the emergency department for an anaphylactic reaction. At present, the avoidance of the allergenic food is the only method of preventing further reactions for allergic patients. OBJECTIVE: With better characterization of allergens and an understanding of the immunologic mechanism involved in this reaction, investigators have developed several therapeutic modalities potentially applicable to the treatment and eventual prevention of food allergy. This review identifies and discusses the potential treatment options for food allergy that are under development. METHODS: Relevant articles are reviewed pertaining to the treatment of food allergy. RESULTS/CONCLUSION: Among the therapeutic options currently under investigation are anti-IgE therapy, peptide immunotherapy, traditional Chinese medicine, mutated protein immunotherapy, DNA immunization and immunization with immunostimulatory sequences linked to allergens. These novel forms of treatment for allergic disease hold promise for the safe and effective treatment of food-allergic individuals and the prevention of food allergy in the future.

~0 Citings

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3128. Rehmannia glutinosa: review of botany, chemistry and pharmacology

By Zhang Ru-Xue; Li Mao-Xing; Jia Zheng-Ping
From Journal of ethnopharmacology (2008), 117(2), 199-214, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Rehmannia glutinosa, a widely used traditional Chinese herb, belongs to the family of Scrophulariaceae, and is taken to nourish Yin and invigorate the kidney in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and has a very high medicinal value. In recent decades, a great number of chemical and pharmacological studies have been done on Rehmannia glutinosa. More than 70 compounds including iridoids, saccharides, amino acid, inorganic ions, as well as other trace elements have been found in the herb. Studies show that Rehmannia glutinosa and its active principles possess wide pharmacological actions on the blood system, immune system, endocrine system, cardiovascular system and the nervous system. Currently, the effective monomeric compounds or active parts have been screened for the pharmacological activity of Rehmannia glutinosa and the highest quality scientific data is delivered to support the further application and exploitation for new drug development.

3129. Cordyceps: a traditional Chinese medicine and another fungal therapeutic biofactory?
By Paterson R Russell M
From Phytochemistry (2008), 69(7), 1469-95, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Traditional Chinese medicines (TCM) are growing in popularity. However, are they effective? Cordyceps is not studied as systematically for bioactivity as another TCM, Ganoderma. Cordyceps is fascinating per se, especially because of the pathogenic lifestyle on Lepidopteron insects. The combination of the fungus and dead insect has been used as a TCM for centuries. However, the natural fungus has been harvested to the extent that it is an endangered species. The effectiveness has been attributed to the Chinese philosophical concept of Yin and Yang and can this be compatible with scientific philosophy? A vast literature exists, some of which is scientific, although others are popular myth, and even hype. Cordyceps sinensis is the most explored species followed by Cordyceps militaris. However, taxonomic concepts were confused until a recent revision, with undefined material being used that cannot be verified. Holomorphism is relevant and contamination might account for some of the activity. The role of the insect has been ignored. Some of the analytical methodologies are poor. Data on the "old" compound cordycepin are still being published: ergosterol and related compounds are reported despite being universal to fungi. There is too much work on crude extracts rather than pure compounds with water and methanol solvents being over-represented in this respect (although methanol is an effective solvent). Excessive speculation exists as to the curative properties. However, there are some excellent pharmacological data and relating to apoptosis. For example, some preparations are active against cancers or diabetes which should be fully investigated. Polysaccharides and secondary metabolites are of particular interest. The use of genuine anamorphic forms in bioreactors is encouraged.

3130. Artemisinin--an innovative cornerstone for anti-malaria therapy
By Kuhn Thomas; Wang Ying

Artemisinin-based Combination Therapies (ACT) are recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) to treat especially multidrug resistant forms of malaria, as currently used medications have become increasingly ineffective. In this chapter, the discovery of artemisinin from Traditional Chinese Medicine and its further development to ACT are reviewed. It is highlighted how the complex supply chain to the naturally occurring endoperoxide artemisinin, required to produce ACT-based drugs, was established; thus addressing the significant therapeutic needs and high demands for the medication.

3131. Research of depression in traditional Chinese medicine: review and prospect
By Xiu Li-juan; Yang Yu-xing; Yu Shan; Sun Da-zhi; Wei Pin-kang

~0 Citings

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3132. The effect of tai chi exercise on blood pressure: a systematic review

By Yeh Gloria Y; Wang Chenchen; Wayne Peter M; Phillips Russell S
From Preventive cardiology (2008), 11(2), 82-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

A systematic review of the literature on the effect of tai chi exercise on blood pressure (BP) was performed. The authors searched Medline, CAB, Alt HealthWatch, BIOSIS previews, Science Citation Index, and EMBASE systems (inception through January 2007); researched Chinese Medical, China Hospital Knowledge, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, and China Traditional Chinese Medicine databases (inception to June 2005); and performed hand searches at the medical libraries of Beijing and Nanjing Universities. Clinical studies of tai chi examining BP as an outcome published in English or Chinese were included. Studies reporting only acute exercise effects were excluded.

Data were extracted in a standardized manner and 2 independent investigators assessed methodologic quality. Twenty-six studies examining patients with and without cardiovascular conditions met inclusion criteria: 9 randomized controlled trials, 13 nonrandomized studies, and 4 observational studies. Study heterogeneity precluded formal meta-analyses. Twenty-two studies (85%) reported reductions in BP with tai chi (3-32 mm Hg systolic and 2-18 mm Hg diastolic BP reductions). Five randomized controlled trials were of adequate quality (Jadad score \( \geq 3 \)). No adverse effects were reported. Tai chi exercise may reduce BP and serve as a practical, nonpharmacologic adjunct to conventional hypertension management.

~3 Citings

3133. Ayurvedic medicine and Chinese traditional medicine: first molecular bases

By Labie Dominique

~0 Citings

3134. Advances in studies on effect superiorities of traditional Chinese medicine on chronic hepatitis B

By Wang Shao-Li; Yao Nai-Li; Lv Wen-Liang

Determination of treatment based in pathogenesis obtained through differentiation of symptoms and signs is the characteristic of traditional Chinese medicines' treatment on chronic hepatitis B. There are important effects and special superiorities for traditional Chinese medicines on resisting hepatic fibrosis, improving liver function, protecting liver cells and relieving the symptoms. The therapeutic effects about the only traditional Chinese medicine and traditional Chinese medicine added western medicine compared with the only western medicine was reviewed in order to explain the traditional Chinese medicine's therapeutic superiorities.

~0 Citings

3135. Advances in study of genus Curcuma

By Ge Yue-Wei; Gao Hui-Min; Wang Zhi-Min

The recent progress in the studies on chemical constituents, pharmacological activity and quality control of the medical plants of genus Curcuma were summarized. These plants contain various chemical constituents and have broad bioactivities such as anti-oxidation activity, anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory. It is complex when it is used for traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) because of its multispecie and multiresources. The author believe that a deep research of the quality criterion about this genus can solve many problems of the further investigation and ensure the safety and utility of TCM.

~0 Citings
3136. Review of current situations and prospects of research and development on traditional Chinese medicine cosmetics

By Zhang Meng; Chen Shi-Lin

The definition, history, classification and advantages of traditional Chinese medicine cosmetics (TCMC) were summarized in this article. The domestic and foreign current situations of research and development of TCMC were particularly introduced. The application and authorization of TCMC in China were also briefly mentioned. Finally, the developmental prospects of TCMC in China were discussed in two aspects of the strategy of the R&D and the problems facing when it was marketed.

3137. A systematic review of acupuncture and moxibustion treatment for chronic fatigue syndrome in China

By Wang Tianfang; Zhang Qunhao; Xue Xiaolin; Yeung Albert

Studies on the treatment of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) with acupuncture and moxibustion in China were reviewed. All studies concluded the treatments were effective, with response rates ranging from 78.95% to 100%. However, the qualities of the studies were generally poor, and none of them used a RCT design. The common acupoints/sites used in the treatment of CFS, which may reflect the collective experience of acupuncturists in China based on Traditional Chinese Medicine theories can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of acupuncture for the treatment of CFS in future studies using more scientifically rigorous study designs.

3138. Curcumin in the treatment of prostatic diseases

By Chen Zhi-Qiang; Mo Zeng-Nan

The use of turmeric, derived from the root of the plant curcuma longa, for the treatment of various diseases has been described in Ayurveda and in Traditional Chinese Medicine for thousands of years. The active component of turmeric responsible for this activity, curcumin, was identified almost two centuries ago. Extensive research over the last decade has indicated that this polyphenol can both prevent and treat prostatic diseases.

3139. Herbal medicines for liver diseases in India

By Thyagarajan S P; Jayaram S; Gopalakrishnan V; Hari R; Jeyakumar P; Sripathi M S
From Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology (2002), 17 Suppl 3S370-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
The use of natural remedies for the treatment of liver diseases has a long history, starting with the Ayurvedic treatment, and extending to the Chinese, European and other systems of traditional medicines. The 21st century has seen a paradigm shift towards therapeutic evaluation of herbal products in liver diseases by carefully synergizing the strengths of the traditional systems of medicine with that of the modern concept of evidence-based medicinal evaluation, standardization of herbal products and randomized placebo controlled clinical trials to support clinical efficacy. The present review provides the status report on the scientific approaches made to herbal preparations used in Indian systems of medicine for the treatment of liver diseases. In spite of the availability of more than 300 preparations for the treatment of jaundice and chronic liver diseases in Indian systems of medicine using more than 87 Indian medicinal plants, only four terrestrial plants have been scientifically elucidated while adhering to the internationally acceptable scientific protocols. In-depth studies have proved Silybum marianum to be anti-oxidative, antilipidperoxidative, anti-biotoxic, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulating and liver regenerative. Glycyrrhiza glabra has been shown to be hepatoprotective and capable of inducing an indigenous interferon. Picrorhiza kurroa is proved to be anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective and immunomodulatory. Extensive studies on Phyllanthus amarus have confirmed this plant preparation as being anti-viral against hepatitis B and C viruses, hepatoprotective and immunomodulating, as well as possessing anti-inflammatory properties. For the first time in the Indian systems of medicine, a chemo-biological fingerprinting methodology for standardization of P. amarus preparation has been patented.

~2 Citings

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3140. Survey of studies on adjuvant diagnostic method of stimulating auricular points at home and abroad
By Chen Gong-Sun; Hu Zhi-Hui; Zhu Bing

The auricular (including auricular acupoints) adjuvant diagnostic method, besides inspection (including dyeing method), palpation (including thermometric method), tenderness method (including impressing method) and electrical detection, includes the adjuvant diagnostic method of stimulating auricular points as well, it has been mostly studied and used by specialists of western medicine or doctors of integrated Chinese and western medicine. But it hasn't been introduced in the published Chinese monographs of auricular acupuncture yet. This article briefly introduces the adjuvant diagnostic method of stimulating auricular points combined with X-ray radiography; application in fetal heart electronic monitoring and fetal biophysical monitoring; and diagnostic methods of auricle reflex, vascular autonomous signals, and auricle and somatic 7 frequency response regions, which began to be researched abroad 35 years ago. The authors hope it will give some invigoration or illumination to my colleagues in acupuncture, especially those who are interested in auricular acupuncture.

~0 Citings

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3141. Overview pharmacokinetic about traditional Chinese medicine in recent 10 years
By Liu Hua-gang; Huang Hui-xue

This article summarized the progresses of pharmacokinetic about traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in recent 10 years. Reports indicated that the studies of pharmacokinetic about TCM were in the stage of exploratory. Many factors restricted the progresses of pharmacokinetic such as complexity of medicine components, multi-target of drug effect and imperfect of evaluation methods. With the developing of modern analytical techniques and indication of TCM theories, we believe that the pharmacokinetic study will be constantly updated and improved.

~0 Citings

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3142. Brief review about compatibility and their pharmacological effects of Chinese materia medica as tranquilizer
By Wang Qiong; Wang Li-wei; Liu Xin-min
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2007), 32(22), 2342-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

This article reviewed the compatibility and their pharmacological effects of Chinese materia medica as tranquilizer in recent 10 years. Reports indicated that the studies of compatibility and their pharmacological effects of Chinese materia medica as tranquilizer were in the stage of exploratory. Many factors restricted the progresses of compatibility and their pharmacological effects such as complexity of medicine components, multi-target of drug effect and imperfect of evaluation methods. With the developing of modern analytical techniques and indication of TCM theories, we believe that the compatibility and their pharmacological effects study will be constantly updated and improved.
The paper summarized the sedative pharmacological effects of CMM, which were reported in the past 10 years. Those sedative CMMs were found in several type of Chinese medicine, such as tranquilizing the mind, calming the liver to stop the wind, general tonic, blood-activating and stasis-resolving drugs, heat-clearing drugs, exterior-releasing drugs, drugs for resuscitation, diuresis-inducing and dampness-draining drugs, etc. Out of them, the general tonic drugs were used in many occasions. Two Chinese herbs, jujube seed and polygala were used popularly as sedative drugs. And their effects have something to do with heart Meridian and liver Meridian. The Locomotor activity, sleeping test and forcing swimming were used commonly to detect the sedative effects. The sedative mechanisms of those CMM were related with neuro-transmitters such as Dopamine (DA), 5-HT and gamma-GABA, etc.

3143. Application of metabolomics in research of plant metabolites
By Dan Mo; Gao Xian-fu; Xie Guo-xiang; Liu Zhong; Zhao Ai-hua; Jia Wei

Metabolomics, a branch of systems biology, has gained extensive attention and profound achievements in the plant. Although plant metabolomics is to be explored, it has been one of the most effective methods to study the physiological and biochemical process and gene modification in pattern plants. We herein summarized the concept, development, and application of metabolomics and prospected the potentials in the metabolite profiling for plant. Metabolomics provides an omics' methodology to elucidate the whole biological process, identify and quantify the complex components in the plant. A number of metabolites present in the plant are active components of traditional Chinese medicine, and these bioactive components are influenced by the multi-factors such as environment, species, and processing methods etc. Therefore, it is of great importance to analyze a wide spectrum of compositions with diverse chemical characteristics and varied concentration, which is the foundation to quality control, allowing the elucidation of the pharmacological effectiveness, and further exploiting of traditional Chinese medicine.

3144. Progress of integrative medicine, human papillomavirus vaccine and molecular targeted therapy for cervical cancer
By Cho Chi-Shing
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2008), 6(2), 203-8, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

3145. Vulnerable plaque and internal atherosclerosis plaque angiogenesis
By Zhang Lu; Yin Hui-Jun
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2007), 27(12), 1140-3, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The instability of atherosclerotic plaque would lead to the rupture of plaque, even acute coronary syndrome (ACS). To prevent the internal atherosclerosis plaque angiogenesis may play a very important role in stabilizing the vulnerable plaque. Traditional Chinese drugs show potential advantages in stabilizing AS plaque by its characteristics of multi-way, multi-link and multi-target all-sided treatment.

3146. Bioengineering assessment of acupuncture, part 7: heart rate variability
By Litscher Gerhard
From Critical reviews in biomedical engineering (2007), 35(3-4), 183-95, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
In the seventh part of this review article, preliminary research on the topic of acupuncture and heart rate variability is described. Heart rate variability (HRV) refers to the beat-to-beat alterations in heart rate. Under resting conditions, the electrocardiograms of healthy people exhibit periodic variations in the percentage change in sequential chamber complexes (RR-intervals). The parameter HRV is modulated by the blood-pressure control-system, influences from the hypothalamus, and, in particular, the vagal cardiovascular center in the lower brainstem. This review article contains a short summary of scientific literature on HRV and acupuncture.

~3 Citings

3147. Application of proteomics in Chinese medicine research

By Cho William Chi-Shing

Proteomics technologies can be applied to simultaneously study the function, organization, diversity, and dynamic variety of a cell or a whole tissue. The integrative approach of proteomics is in line with the holistic concept and practices of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). In this review, the technologies of proteomics, their adoption leverages the depth and breadth of TCM research are introduced. This article presents some examples to illustrate the use of proteomics technologies in the study of pharmacological effects and their action mechanisms relevant to TCM. Proteomics technologies could be used to screen the target molecules of the TCM actions, identify new bioactive components, and elucidate the underlying mechanisms of their effects. With proteomics approaches, it was found that the Siwu decoction could regulate the protein expression of the bone marrow of blood (Xue) deficient mice, including some proteins and enzymes involved in the hemopoiesis system. Ganoderma lucidum spores might promote the survival and axon regeneration of injured spinal motor neurons in rats by regulating the expression levels of proteins involved in the energy and tissue regeneration system. Polygonatum zanlanscianense Pamp exhibited cytotoxicity towards human myeloblast leukemia HL-60 cells through multiple apoptosis-including pathways. Panax ginseng might be beneficial to patients suffering from diabetes mellitus and its complications by alleviating inflammation. Taken together with a discussion on the challenges and perspectives, this paper provides an overview of the recent developments of proteomics technologies in TCM research, and contends that proteomics will play an important role in the modernization and internationalization of TCM.

~5 Citings

3148. Managing cancer pain with nonpharmacologic and complementary therapies

By Pujol Lynette A Menefee; Monti Daniel A

Nonpharmacologic interventions are important adjuncts to treatment modalities for patients with cancer pain. A variety can be used to reduce pain and concomitant mood disturbance and increase quality of life. Physicians may feel relatively uninformed about which modalities have been used for patients with cancer and have scientific support. This article reviews several nonpharmacologic and complementary and alternative modalities commonly used by patients with cancer pain. It focuses on those having empirical support or promising preliminary evidence, with the goal of familiarizing physicians with therapies that may complement regular oncologic care. This review updates an article published in November 2005. An anecdotal case study has been added to illustrate incorporation of nonpharmacologic and complementary therapies in the treatment of a patient with cancer-related pain.

~0 Citings

3149. Progress of experimental study on treatment of psoriasis by Chinese medicinal monomer and single or compound recipe in Chinese materia medica

By Zhang Hong; Gu Jun
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2007), 13(4), 312-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Psoriasis is a common, chronic, recurrent inflammatory skin disorder whose etiology is still unknown. It is believed that a multiple-gene inheritance is involved and it also involves various factors such as immunity, inflammation, cell proliferation, apoptosis, neural media, etc. Since cytokines are key mediators in inflammation, a number of Chinese medicines (CMs) have been reported to have certain antagonist effects on pro-inflammatory cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha), platelet active factor (PAF) and interleukin-8 (IL-8). Some researches on CMs have made significant breakthroughs in psoriasis by intervening with cytokines. Abnormalities with keratinocyte proliferation and apoptosis are considered to be present in patients with psoriasis and a number of studies show that the mechanism of CMs on psoriasis may be through the inhibition of the keratinocyte proliferation and induction of apoptosis. Other studies also show that the inhibition of fibroblast-secreted cytokines could regulate keratinocyte proliferation and differentiation and reduce the level of Calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) in plasma and in lesions so as to slow down the process of inflammation and proliferation in psoriasis. The most commonly used models for psoriasis are the scaled tails or the vaginal epithelium of mice in China. They were used to observe the histopathological changes after the model mice were treated with CMs with the inhibition on the mitosis of vaginal epithelium or promotion of granular layer in rat tail taken as the indices of clinical efficacy. A variety of signs occur in psoriasis patients with TCM blood-stasis syndrome type and the effect of CMs in activating blood circulation to remove blood stasis on psoriasis suggested that the mechanism of CMs may be partially correlated to hemorrhoeology and microcirculation. Along with the continuous development of the biosciences, some TCM theories for psoriasis have been confirmed by laboratory studies. However, the exploration into traditional Chinese medicines' biomechanics in psoriasis and the therapeutic mechanism of CMs by integrative medicine still requires further studies.

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3150. Current status and progress of study on perioperative period
By Li Nai-qing

3151. The progress of perioperative therapy with integrative medicine in the field of cardiac surgery
By Ruan Xin-min
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2007), 13(4), 251-3, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

3152. Treating biliary system postoperational complications by syndrome differentiation using traditional Chinese medicine
By Wang Sheng-qiu

3153. Progress and prospect of integrative Chinese and Western urinary surgery
By Zhang Ya-qiang
From Zhongguo Zhong yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2007), 27(11), 1046-8, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
Integrative traditional Chinese and Western urinary surgery is a subject with good prospect and special superiority of combined TCM with Western medicine. In the past decade, great achievements have been obtained by virtue of endeavor from the integrative urinary surgical workers, they set up a good foundation for the development and academic improvement of the cause in our nation.

~0 Citings

3154. Chinese medicine and its modernization demands
By Li Wei-Feng; Jiang Jian-Guo; Chen Jian
From Archives of medical research (2008), 39(2), 246-51, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

As a typical naturally derived drug, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has developed for several thousands of years and accumulated abundant human pharmacological information and experience to form an integrated theory system. However, the problems of lower product quality, substandard codes and standards, and under-enhancement of fundamental research have restricted its further development and acceptance internationally. In this review, we explain the origin and developmental history of TCM, species involved in TCM, and their distributions in biotaxy. According to the status and problems, it is concluded that TCM modernization has become necessary and urgent. Modernization of TCM means the combination of TCM with modern technology, modern academic thoughts, and modern scientific culture, in which the most important point is to elucidate the active component of TCM, especially the material foundation of compound prescriptions and their pharmacodynamic mechanisms. Technology of analytical chemistry (HPLC, HPCE, HSCCC, etc.) and molecular biology (patch clamp, gene clamp, gene chip, fluorescent probe, DNA TUNEL assay, in situ hybridization, etc.) are useful tools to realize the modernization of TCM. Based on those studies and achievements and coupled with computer technology, all TCM products will achieve digitalization and normalization. TCM modernization will provide the world with useful reference information on traditional medicines.

~4 Citings

3155. Compound Salvia droplet pill, a traditional Chinese medicine, for the treatment of unstable angina pectoris: a systematic review
By Zhang Junhua; Shang Hongcai; Gao Xiumei; Zhang Boli; Xiang Yaozu; Cao Hongbo; Ren Ming; Wang Hui
From Medical science monitor : international medical journal of experimental and clinical research (2008), 14(1), RA1-7, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Compound Salvia droplet pill (CSDP) has been frequently used for patients with angina pectoris in China. However, the efficacy and safety of CSDP for unstable angina pectoris (UA) have not been systematically evaluated. The aim was to assess the efficacy and safety of CSDP for UA and provide information for current practice or future research. An extensive search was performed in Jan 2007 which included MEDLINE, EMBASE, Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM), and the Cochrane Center Controlled Trials Register. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) about CSDP for UA were included irrespective of language. The main comparisons was CSDP plus current western drugs compared with western drugs alone. The quality of each trial was assessed according to criteria from the Cochrane Reviewers' Handbook. Statistical software (RevMan 4.2) provided by the Cochrane Collaboration was applied. Seventeen RCTs were included in this review. The quality of the trials was low. Statistical analysis of the results showed that CSDP plus western routine drugs compared with routine drugs alone had significant effect on relieving angina symptoms (P<0.00001, pooled RR=1.23, 95%CI: 1.16-1.30) and improving ECG (P<0.00001, pooled RR=1.34, 95%CI: 1.23-1.46). Some trials' data suggest that CSDP can also improve hemorheology and blood lipid level. CSDP had a significant effect for treatment of UA with few adverse events. However, the evidence is not reliable enough because of the low quality of the methodology of the included trials. To produce good evidence, high-quality clinical trials are needed.

~0 Citings

3156. Cordyceps sinensis, a fungi used in the Chinese traditional medicine
By Illana Esteban Carlos
Cordyceps sinensis (Berk.) Sacc. is an ascomycete fungus known in China since antiquity, which is still being used today. A summary, showing relevant papers about this fungus, regarding habitat, history, marketing, consumption, nomenclature, pharmacological composition, culture and medical use, is presented.

3157. Progress in pharmacotherapy of female sexual dysfunction
By Rao Ting; Zhang Xiao-bin
From Zhonghua nan ke xue = National journal of andrology (2007), 13(11), 1023-7, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
Recent years have seen great progress in the researches on the pharmacotherapy of female sexual dysfunction (FSD). Estrogen replacement therapy is effective on female sexual pain and dyspareunia; androgen can improve female hyposexuality; and a variety of drugs and medication forms are being studied for their efficacy on FSD, including the 5-phosphodiesterase inhibitor, dopamine receptor stimulant, prostaglandin E1, adrenergic receptor blocker, some traditional Chinese medicine, and so on, which have yielded lots of inspiring findings.

3158. Vacuum therapy--basics, indication, contraindication and cost listing
By Wild T; Otto F; Mojarrad L; Kellner M; Gotzinger P
From Therapeutische Umschau. Revue therapeutique (2007), 64(9), 495-503, Language: German, Database: MEDLINE
Vacuum therapy is an efficient alternative to conservative wound care and creates new possibilities for the treatment of a variety of chronic and acute wounds. Already more than two thousand years ago vacuum treatment was applied in traditional Chinese medicine and also today vacuum therapy is used more and more frequently in daily clinical practice. The positive effects of the therapy are based on the stimulation of blood flow, formation of granulation tissue, angiogenesis, as well as cell proliferation, accelerated secondary wound closure and the removal of bacteria from the wound. As can be demonstrated based on a clinical picture of the open abdomen, vacuum therapy based on KCI's (Kinetic Concepts Inc) VA.C. system (Vacuum Assisted Closure) provides a possibility for not only accelerating the healing process, but also significantly lowering mortality. Since vacuum therapy in the form of the V.A.C. system represents a relatively expensive intervention, a comparison with conventional healing methods is demonstrated. Clinical studies with high evidence level show that both economic and clinical advantages of the vacuum therapy speak for its application. Savings with respect to the faster healing rates, the reduced dressing changes, as well as hospital stay and the care requirements, and the reduction of subsequent illnesses, compensate for the higher initial costs. Although many reports exist on treatment successes with the application of V.A.C. therapy, there are several cases for which vacuum therapy is contraindicated. In order to make sure that V.A.C. therapy is effective, a range of precautions and contraindications are described. The European Wound management Association (EWMA) just wrote a position paper on V.A.C. therapy. This is available at www.ewma.org.

3159. The use of orchids in Chinese medicine
By Bulpitt Christopher J; Li Yan; Bulpitt Pauline F; Wang Jiguang
In this article, the therapeutic uses of five Chinese medicines that contain orchids are discussed, together with a brief report of some of the animal experimentation undertaken. The impression that these preparations have no therapeutic use may be incorrect. However, herbal preparations have not usually been subject to the rigorous characterization and standardization necessary for clinical study, and persuading practitioners that substances in use for many centuries still need to be tested in randomized controlled clinical trials is proving a significant challenge.
3160. The need for traditional Chinese medicine morbidity research
By Meier Peter C; Rogers Carole

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has long justified its practice on empirical phenomenology. Questions remain, however, as to the legitimacy of this approach and its relevance to TCM practice and educational developments in the 21st century. General medical practice (GMP) has used practice-based data collected over the past 25 years to develop relevant medical curriculum and enhance patient care. As TCM becomes ever more incorporated into Western educational and health systems, it too must concern itself with providing a solid evidence base to be used in enhancing patient care and educational curriculum. Computer generated data related to patient problems or problem complexes abstracted from TCM clinical records can provide the basis for practitioner development and the enhancement of training programs that will lead to improvements in patient care. Such locally valid and representative data can also be used to inform research programs, public policy and evidence-based commissioning. The key to developing such systems is standardising TCM terminology and data collection protocols.

~2 Citings

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3161. Review on clinical application of needling techniques in chapter Guan Zhen (Official Needling Techniques) of Ling Shu (Spiritual Pivot)
By Kim Leo-Wi; Guo Nan-Nan; Ma Liang-Xiao; Yang Huan; Liu Wan-Ning; Zhu Jiang

In the present paper, more than 380 theses related with clinical application of "nine needling techniques", "twelve needling techniques" and "five needling techniques" recorded in chapter Guan Zhen (Official Needling Techniques) of Ling Shu (Spiritual Pivot) were found through retrieving the data in the internet in latest 10 years. Among the 130 theses about clinical application of "nine needling techniques", 108 involve the application of opposing needling. Of the 180 theses about clinical application of "twelve needling techniques", 95 involve the application of triple needling. Out of the 60 theses on clinical application of "five needling techniques", 37 involve the application of Hegu needling (multi-direction needling). To sum up, the above-mentioned needling techniques were mainly applied to the treatment of diseases of dermatology, surgery, pediatrics, traumatology, five sense organs, etc.. It indicates that these needling techniques are widely being used in clinical practice now. Therefore, researchers should lay the stress on the scientific methodology, rigorous research process, as well as objective analysis of the results so as to make an objective conclusion and improve the level of the research.

~0 Citings

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3162. Anticancer drugs designed by mother nature: ancient drugs but modern targets
By Ichikawa Haruyo; Nakamura Yutaka; Kashiwada Yoshiki; Aggarwal Bharat B
From Current pharmaceutical design (2007), 13(33), 3400-16, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Nuclear factor-kappaBeta (NF-kappaBeta) is a transcription factor that is activated in response to various inflammatory stimuli such as cytokines, growth factors, hormones, mitogens, carcinogens, chemotherapeutic agents, viral products, eukaryotic parasites, endotoxin, fatty acids, metals, radiation, hypoxia, and psychological, physical, oxidative, and chemical stresses. In addition, constitutively active NF-kappaBeta is frequently encountered in a wide variety of tumors. Furthermore, NF-kappaBeta activation has been shown to regulate the expression of over 400 genes involved in cellular transformation, proliferation, inflammation, viral replication, antiapoptosis, angiogenesis, invasion and metastasis, oxidative stress, and osteoclastogenesis. Therefore, because of the critical role NF-kappaBeta plays in the pathogenesis of cancer, specific inhibitors of this factor are being sought. Agents that prevent cancer or inflammation have been found to suppress NF-kappaBeta activation. Numerous reports indicate that ancient plants and their components are potent as NF-kappaB inhibitors. However, ancient medicine such as traditional Chinese medicine, Kampo, Ayurveda requires rediscovery in light of our current knowledge of allopathic (modern) medicine for the therapeutic and preventive purpose. In this review, we present evidence that numerous agents identified from fruits and vegetables can interfere with NF-kappaBeta pathway. The structure of drugs and their relationship with NF-kappaBeta inhibitory activity is discussed.

~4 Citings

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3163. Treating senile dementia with traditional Chinese medicine

By Yan Han; Li Lin; Tang Xi Can
From Clinical interventions in aging (2007), 2(2), 201-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Senile dementia is a syndrome in the elderly involving deficits in memory and cognition. There has been a long history of research and medical practice in dementia in China, during which the ancient Chinese people have formed a whole theory and accumulated abundant experience in the treatment of dementia. During recent decades, with new theories and technologies being digested and integrated, progress has been made in the medical and pharmacy research on senile dementia in China. In this review, we will focus on the traditional opinion, clinical practice, and recent progress in pharmacological research in China towards the treatment of dementia. We also discuss the potential trends of global convergence.

~3 Citings

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3164. Herbal treatments of asthma: a systematic review

By Singh Betsy B; Khorsan Raheleh; Vinjamury Sivarama Prasad; Der-Martirosian Claudia; Kizhakkeveettil Anupama; Anderson Tara M
From The Journal of asthma : official journal of the Association for the Care of Asthma (2007), 44(9), 685-98, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Asthma is a condition, often chronic, characterized by respiratory symptoms, variable airflow limitation and/or airway hyper-reactivity with symptoms causally related to family history, environmental influences, exposure to viruses and allergens as examples. The high economic burden associated with asthma is associated primarily with health care costs, missed work or school days. This systematic review was conducted to determine the study quality of articles investigating ayurvedic/collateral herbs, the effectiveness/efficacy and safety profile, as reported in the studies. METHODS: Literature searches were conducted using PubMed, EMBASE, Mantis, Ovid, Annotated Bibliography of Indian Medicine, and Cochrane library to identify published trials on herbal medicines for asthma of which Ayurvedic herbals are a subset. Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) and Quasi-Experimental Designs (QEDs) were included in this systematic review. The classic Jadad Scale, Singh RCT Scale with additional domains than Jadad, Safety Scoring Scale for clinical trials and the Singh QED Scale based on expanded features of QEDs were used to assess study quality. Herbs included in Traditional Chinese Medicine were excluded from this review. Forty-two articles were retrieved and 37 studies were ultimately reviewed utilizing 3 independent evaluators/1 arbitrator. RESULTS: Articles reviewed indicated benefit from most of the herbs used either as a primary or adjunctive treatment for Asthma. Study quality was mixed and therefore caution in interpretation of findings of usefulness of these herbals must be suggested. Limited safety information was mixed and generally was related to GI symptoms, though one herbal investigated reported more serious side effects. CONCLUSIONS: Herbs may be useful in treatment of asthma. There is insufficient evidence to make recommendations for or against the use of these herbals. Established effectiveness must be balanced with study quality and safety profile for the herb.

~2 Citings

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3165. Progress in the study of therapeutic effects of traditional Chinese medicine and extracts in treating severe acute pancreatitis

By Zhang Xi Ping; Shi Yan; Zhang Ling
From JOP : Journal of the pancreas (2007), 8(6), 704-14, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

This review summarizes the effects and mechanisms of traditional Chinese medicine and herb extracts in treating severe acute pancreatitis. Substances used in traditional Chinese medicine can inhibit pancreatic enzymes and improve microcirculation as well as immunoregulation by blocking the pathological progress of severe acute pancreatitis. Extracts of Chinese herbs not only act on the pancreas, stomach and intestine, but also have markedly therapeutic effects on other viscera damaged as a result of the systemic inflammatory response to acute pancreatitis. Therefore, the application of extracts of Chinese herbs for treating severe acute pancreatitis has significant clinical value and good prospects.

~2 Citings

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3166. The current situation and perspective of TCM aerosols
By Ding Li; Hong Xing-hua
From Zhongguo Zhong yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and
Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan yuan zhu ban (2007), 27(10), 957-8,
Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
The current situation and the latest development of TCM aerosols were reviewed based on referring up-to-date
periodicals and activities in the world, thus giving supports to the future development and application of the dosage
form. A relatively slow developing trend was shown, however, good protrusive kinds of TCM aerosols are not seldom.

~0 Citings

3167. A survey of TCM treatment for Alzheimer's disease
By Zhu Weiming; Hu Haiyan
From Journal of traditional Chinese medicine = Chung i tsah ying wen pan / sponsored by All-China Association of
Traditional Chinese Medicine, Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (2007), 27(3), 226-32, Language: English,
Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3168. Placebo-controlled trials of Chinese herbal medicine and conventional medicine comparative study
By Shang Aijing; Huwiler Karin; Nartey Linda; Juni Peter; Egger Matthias
BACKGROUND: Chinese herbal medicine (CHM) is increasingly used in the West, but the evidence on its
effectiveness is a matter of debate. We compared the characteristics, study quality and results of clinical trials of CHM
and conventional medicine. METHODS: Comparative study of placebo-controlled trials of CHM and conventional
medicine. Eleven bibliographic databases and searches by hand of 48 Chinese-language journals. Conventional
medicine trials matched for condition and type of outcome were randomly selected from the Cochrane Controlled Trials
Register (issue 1, 2003). Trials described as double-blind, with adequate generation of allocation sequence and
adequate concealment of allocation, were assumed to be of high quality. Data were analysed using funnel plots and
multivariable meta-regression models. RESULTS: 136 CHM trials (119 published in Chinese, 17 published in English)
and 136 matched conventional medicine trials (125 published in English) were analysed. The quality of Chinese-
language CHM trials tended to be lower than that of English-language CHM trials and conventional medicine trials.
Three (2%) CHM trials and 10 (7%) conventional medicine trials were of high quality. In all groups, smaller trials
showed more beneficial treatment effects than larger trials. CHM trials published in Chinese showed considerably
larger effects than CHM trials published in English (adjusted ratio of ORs 0.29, 95% confidence intervals 0.17-0.52).
CONCLUSIONS: Biases are present both in placebo-controlled trials of CHM and conventional medicine, but may be
most pronounced in CHM trials published in Chinese language journals. Only few CHM trials of adequate
methodology exist and the effectiveness of CHM therefore remains poorly documented.

~0 Citings

3169. Chinese herbal medicines in the treatment of ectopic pregnancy
By Dengfeng W; Taixiang W; Lina Hu; Marjoribanks J; Guanjian Lgj; Haijun J; Ying S; Jing Zhang
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (4), CD006224, Language: English, Database:
MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Traditional Chinese herbal medicine (CHM) has been used widely in Chinese hospitals to treat ectopic pregnancy. Many studies have been published supporting its use but the evidence has not been systematically reviewed. OBJECTIVES: To determine the effectiveness and safety of CHM in the treatment of ectopic pregnancy. SEARCH STRATEGY: Computerised databases (CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library), MEDLINE, EMBASE, Chinese Biomedical Database, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, VIP, Traditional Chinese Medicine Database System) were searched from their inception to March 2006 for relevant trials. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials (RCT) on the use of CHM for the treatment of ectopic pregnancy. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Original authors of the identified studies were contacted to determine the trial design and identify authentic RCTs. Two review authors extracted and analysed the data. MAIN RESULTS: The search identified 166 trials. Only two studies involving a total of 157 participants were confirmed to be authentic RCTs (Li 2004c; Zhao 2000). Both were of poor methodological quality with a high risk of conflicted interest and potential for bias in favour of the intervention. We could not reach a definitive conclusion from the results. The pooled result showed that adding a Western medicine to CHM resulted in a significantly higher treatment success rate than with CHM alone (RR 1.33, 95% CI 1.08 to 1.63). When CHM plus Western medicine was compared to CHM alone for the time to disappearance of abdominal pain, again the results favoured the arm that included Western medicine (RR -2.09, 95% CI -4.14 to -0.04). Results were inconsistent for the time required for human chorionic gonadotropin (beta-hCG) to return to normal. One study favoured CHM plus Western medicine over Western medicine (WMD -6.68, 95% CI -11.49 to -1.87); when CHM plus Western medicine was compared to CHM alone the results favoured the arm that included Western medicine (WMD -8.12, 95% CI -10.89 to -5.53). AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS: We have not found any well-designed trials investigating traditional Chinese herbal medicines in the treatment of ectopic pregnancy. We cannot support or refute any CHM preparation for clinical use on the basis of evidence from randomised controlled trials.

Acupuncture for glaucoma

By Law S K; Li T
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (4), CD006030, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Glaucoma is a multifactorial optic neuropathy in which there is an acquired loss of retinal ganglion cells at levels beyond normal age-related loss and corresponding atrophy of the optic nerve. Although there are many existing treatments, glaucoma is a chronic condition. Some patients may seek complementary or alternative medicine such as acupuncture to supplement their regular treatment. The underlying plausibility of acupuncture is that disorders related to the flow of Chi (the traditional Chinese concept translated as vital force or energy) can be prevented or treated by stimulating the relevant points on the body surface. OBJECTIVES: The objective of this review was to assess the effectiveness and safety of acupuncture in people with glaucoma. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, EMBASE, LILACS, ZETOC, CINAHL, AMED (Allied and Complementary Medicine Database), TCMLARS (Traditional Chinese Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System), CBM (Chinese Biological Database), the Chinese Acupuncture Trials Register and the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine web site (http://nccam.nih.gov/) in February 2006. We ran update searches of CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, LILACS and ZETOC in July 2007. We also handsearched Chinese medical journals at Peking Union Medical College Library in April 2007. SELECTION CRITERIA: We planned to include randomized and quasi-randomized clinical trials in which one arm of the study involved acupuncture treatment. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two authors independently evaluated the search results against the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Discrepancies were resolved by discussion. MAIN RESULTS: We found no randomized clinical trials and subsequently no meta-analysis was conducted. Evidence was limited to a few case series of small sample size. AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS: At this time, it is impossible to draw reliable conclusions from the available data to support the use of acupuncture for the treatment of glaucoma. Since most glaucoma patients currently cared for by ophthalmologists do not use non-traditional therapy, the clinical practice decisions will have to be based on physician judgement and patients’ value given this lack of data in the literature.

Chinese herbal medicine for primary dysmenorrhoea

By Zhu X; Proctor M; Bensoussan A; Smith C A; Wu E
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (4), CD005288, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Conventional treatment for primary dysmenorrhoea (PD) has a failure rate of 20% to 25% and may be contraindicated or not tolerated by some women. **Chinese herbal medicine** (CHM) may be a suitable alternative. OBJECTIVES: To determine the efficacy and safety of CHM for PD when compared with placebo, no treatment, and other treatment. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the following electronic databases: the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) on The Cochrane Library (Issue 2, 2005), MEDLINE (1966 to May 2005), EMBASE (1980 to March 2004), AMED (1985 to July 2005), Chinese BioMedical Literature Database (1978 to April 2004), DARE (Issue 2, 2005) and BIOSIS (1997 to 2004). Seventeen Chinese journals were also handsearched. SELECTION CRITERIA: Trials of CHM versus placebo, no treatment, conventional therapy, heat compression, another type of CHM, acupuncture or massage. Exclusion criteria were identifiable pelvic pathology and dysmenorrhoea resulting from the use of an intra-uterine contraceptive device (IUD). DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Quality assessment, data extraction and data translation were performed independently by two review authors. Attempts were made to contact study authors for additional information and data. Data were combined for meta-analysis using either Peto odds ratios or relative risk (RR) for dichotomous data or weighted mean difference for continuous data. A fixed-effect statistical model was used, where suitable. If data were not suitable for meta-analysis, any available data from the trial were extracted and presented as descriptive data. MAIN RESULTS: Thirty-nine RCTs involving a total of 3475 women were included in the review. A number of the trials were of small sample size and poor methodological quality. Results for CHM compared to placebo were unclear as data could not be combined (3 RCTs). CHM resulted in significant improvements in pain relief (14 RCTs; RR 1.99, 95% CI 1.52 to 2.60), overall symptoms (6 RCTs; RR 2.17, 95% CI 1.73 to 2.73) and use of additional medication (2 RCTs; RR 1.58, 95% CI 1.30 to 1.93) when compared to use of pharmaceutical drugs. Self-designed CHM resulted in significant improvements in pain relief (18 RCTs; RR 2.06, 95% CI 1.80 to 2.36), overall symptoms (14 RCTs; RR 1.99, 95% CI 1.65 to 2.40) and use of additional medication (5 RCTs; RR 1.58, 95% CI 1.34 to 1.87) after up to three months follow up when compared to commonly used Chinese herbal health products. CHM also resulted in better pain relief than acupuncture (2 RCTs; RR 1.75, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.82) and heat compression (1 RCT; RR 2.08, 95% CI 2.06 to 499.18). AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: The review found promising evidence supporting the use of CHM for primary dysmenorrhoea; however, results are limited by the poor methodological quality of the included trials.

~0 Citings

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3172. **Shengmai (a traditional Chinese herbal medicine)** for heart failure

By Chen J; Wu G; Li S; Yu T; Xie Y; Zhou L; Wang L

From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (4), CD005052, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Heart failure is a major public health problem world-wide. Shengmai (a traditional Chinese herbal medicine) has long been used as a complementary treatment for heart failure in China. OBJECTIVES: To determine the effect (both benefits and harms) of shengmai plus usual treatment versus usual treatment alone for heart failure. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the following electronic databases: the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) on The Cochrane Library (Issue 2, 2005), MEDLINE (1966 to May 2005), EMBASE (1980 to March 2004), AMED (1985 to July 2005), Chinese BioMedical Literature Database (1978 to April 2004), DARE (Issue 2, 2005) and BIOSIS (1997 to 2004). Seventeen Chinese journals were also handsearched. SELECTION CRITERIA: Trials of shengmai plus usual treatment versus usual treatment alone for heart failure were included. Randomized or quasi-randomized controlled trials, regardless of whether they were blinded, were included. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two reviewers selected trials, assessed methodological quality and extracted data independently. Dichotomous and continuous data were calculated as relative risk (RR), and weighted mean differences (WMD), respectively. No heterogeneity was detected between included trials. A fixed-effect model was used to perform meta-analysis. MAIN RESULTS: Nineteen trials were included studies. Methodological quality of the included studies was low. Compared to usual treatment alone, shengmai plus usual treatment showed significant improvement in New York Heart Association classification of clinical status (RR 0.32; 95% CI 0.25 to 0.40), mortality (RR 0.25; 95% CI 0.07 to 0.66), and tumour necrosis factor-alpha (WMD -0.52; 95% CI -0.99 to -0.05). Improvements were also seen in hemodynamic tests (one trial, 100 participants). No adverse effects were reported in any of the included trials. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: It is possible that shengmai plus usual treatment may be beneficial compared to usual treatment alone for heart failure. However the evidence is weak because of the poor quality of the included trials. Long-term and high quality studies are needed to provide clear evidence for the future use of shengmai.

~0 Citings

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3173. **Chinese medicinal herbs for influenza**
BACKGROUND: Influenza is an acute respiratory communicable disease which, during epidemics, can cause high morbidity and mortality. Traditional Chinese medicinal herbs, often administered following a particular theory, may be a potential medicine of choice. OBJECTIVES: To assess the effect of Chinese medicinal herbs in preventing and treating influenza, and to estimate the frequency of adverse effects. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (The Cochrane Library Issue 1, 2007), which includes the Cochrane Acute Respiratory Infections Review Group specialised register; MEDLINE (January 1966 to January 2007); EMBASE (January 1988 to January 2007); CBM (Chinese Biomedical Database) (January 1980 to January 2007); and the Chinese Cochrane Center's Controlled Trials Register (up to January 2007). We also searched Current Controlled Trials (www.controlled-trials.com) and the National Research Register (http://www.update-software.com/National/) for ongoing trials and reference lists of articles. For more information we telephoned and wrote to researchers in the field, as well as trial authors of studies evaluated in the review. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing traditional Chinese medicinal herbs with placebo, no treatment, or chemical drugs normally used in preventing and treating uncomplicated influenza patients. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two review authors independently extracted data and assessed trial quality. MAIN RESULTS: Two studies involving 1012 participants were reviewed. The methodological quality of both studies was 'poor'. Included RCTs separately compared two medicinal herbs with two different antiviral drugs, precluding any pooling of results. 'Ganmao' capsules were found to be more effective than amantadine in decreasing influenza symptoms and speeding recovery in one study, (in which adverse reactions were mentioned in the amantadine group although no data were reported). There were no significant differences between 'E Shu You' and ribavirin in treating influenza, nor in the occurrence of adverse reaction. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: The present evidence is too weak to support or reject the use of Chinese medicinal herbs for preventing and treating influenza. More RCTs with good methodological quality, larger numbers of participants and clear reporting are needed in the future. We recommend that all the clinical trials registered in the Chinese Clinical Trial Register and Chinese journals join in the Joint Statement of Establishing Chinese Clinical Trial Registration and Publishing System.

~0 Citings

3174. WITHDRAWN: Medicinal herbs for esophageal cancer

By Xin Wei; Chen Zhiyu; Yang Xiaoyan; Wu Taixiang
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (4), CD004520, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Esophageal cancer is the seventh leading cause of cancer death worldwide. Traditional Chinese medicinal herbs are sometimes used as an adjunct to radiotherapy or chemotherapy for this type of cancer. OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and possible adverse effects of the addition of Chinese medicinal herbs to treatment with radiotherapy or chemotherapy for esophageal cancer. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Upper Gastrointestinal and Pancreatic Diseases Group Trials Register, The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, AMED (Allied and Complementary Medicine Database), CBM (Chinese Biomedical Database), China National Knowledge Infrastructure, the Chinese Cochrane Centre Controlled Trials Register and CISCOM (The Research Council for Complementary Medicine) (up to June 2004). Databases of ongoing trials, the internet and reference lists were also searched. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials comparing the use of radiotherapy or chemotherapy with and without the addition of Chinese medicinal herbs. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: At least two review authors extracted data and assessed trial quality. MAIN RESULTS: We identified 43 trials which claimed to use random allocation. Sixteen study authors were contacted by telephone and we discovered that they misunderstood the randomisation procedure and the trials were identified as non-RCTs. The situation of lack of authentic randomised controlled trial leads us cannot draw a conclusion to recommend or against the use of TCM as a treatment for esophageal cancer. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: There was no evidence of effect of TCM in the treatment of esophageal cancer due to no any authentic RCT in this field yet. New trials should be large scaled, correctly randomised and results assessor blinded in the future.

~0 Citings

3175. Standardization and evaluation of botanical mixtures: lessons from a traditional Chinese herb, Epimedium, with oestrogenic properties

By Yong E L; Wong S P; Shen P; Gong Y H; Li J; Hong Y
From Novartis Foundation symposium (2007), 282173-88; discussion 188-91, 212-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

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Botanical extracts differ from conventional supplements in that they are complicated mixtures of many bioactive compounds. Here we describe our experience with a traditional Chinese medicinal plant Epimedium sp. to illustrate the scientific challenges of firstly, obtaining a standardized product from a complex mixture and secondly, evaluating that product for preclinical and clinical efficacy. In contrast, to its colloquial name 'Horny goat weed' and Internet advertisements as a herbal 'Viagra' for men, extracts of Epimedium are strongly oestrogenic due to the presence of novel potent phytoestrogens of the prenyl-flavone family. Since Epimedium is not cultivated, it was necessary to source for taxonomically identified samples and to authenticate their species by phylogenetic, chemical and bioresponse profiling. The feasibility of using a panel of oestrogen-responsive cell-based bioassays to measure summated oestrogenic effects at close time points for pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) modelling was evaluated. We document proportionate oestrogenic responses in sera of animals fed oestrogenic drugs and botanical extracts, indicating that these target molecule responsive cell-based bioassays may have utility to capture the global effects of the myriad bioactive compounds in botanical extracts, informing the design of rigorous clinical trials for safety and efficacy.

~0 Citings

3176. Advances of studies on the biophysical and biochemical properties of meridians
By Liu Fang; Huang Guang-yin
From Zhen ci yan jiu = Acupuncture research / [Zhongguo yi xue ke xue yuan Yi xue qing bao yan jiu bian ji] (2007), 32(4), 281-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The essence of meridian-collateral system is one of the momentous theoretical topics of the life science. In recent years, many authors have been trying to elucidate various kinds of meridian phenomenon from different points of view including physics, chemistry, biology, traditional Chinese medicine, modern science and so on. The physical detection results intuitively indicated biophysics specificities of meridians, including electricity, heat, sound, light, magnesium, the migration of the injected isotope along the running route of meridians and so on. Results of the studies on chemical materials (ion, PO2, neurotransmitters) within the tissues along the meridian and those of cell junction communications showed that some chemical substances have a close relation with the meridian activities. This review summarizes recent research results on meridian and acupoints from biophysics and biochemistry in order to have a comprehensive understanding in this field.

~0 Citings

3177. Application of modern imformation technology in study of traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions
By Long Wei; Liu Pei-xun; Gao Jing

With the information technology getting a great progress in recent years, the modern information technology is extensively employed in the study of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) prescriptions. In this article a summary is given, which includes applications of modern information technology in the study of TCM prescriptions. It focus on the introduction of the database technology, data-mining technology and chemometrics, and brief virtual screening technology, experimental design, innovation design, study of complexity and bioinformatics technology, all of which deployed in the study of TCM prescriptions, so as to enlighten researchers on modernized study of TCM prescription and its development in the future.

~1 Citing

3178. Huperzine A from Huperzia species--an ethnopharmacological review
By Ma Xiaoqiang; Tan Changheng; Zhu Dayuan; Gang David R; Xiao Peigen
Huperzine A (HupA), isolated originally from a traditional Chinese medicine Qiang Ceng Ta, whole plant of Huperzia serrata (Thunb. ex Murray) Trev., a member of the Huperziaceae family, has attracted intense attention since its marked anticholinesterase activity was discovered by Chinese scientists. Several members of the Huperziaceae (Huperzia and Phlegmariurus species) have been used as medicines in China for contusions, strains, swellings, schizophrenia, myasthenia gravis and organophosphate poisoning. HupA has been marketed in China as a new drug for Alzheimer's disease (AD) treatment and its derivative ZT-1 is being developed as anti-AD new drug candidate both in China and in Europe. A review of the chemistry, bioactivities, toxicology, clinical trials and natural resources of HupA source plants is presented.

3179. The quality of reporting of randomized controlled trials of traditional Chinese medicine: a survey of 13 randomly selected journals from mainland China

By Wang Gang; Mao Bing; Xiong Ze-Yu; Fan Tao; Chen Xiao-Dong; Wang Lei; Liu Guan-Jian; Liu Jia; Guo Jia; Chang Jing; et al

BACKGROUND: The number of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is increasing. However, there have been few systematic assessments of the quality of reporting of these trials. Objective: This study was undertaken to evaluate the quality of reporting of RCTs in TCM journals published in mainland China from 1999 to 2004. METHODS: Thirteen TCM journals were randomly selected by stratified sampling of the approximately 100 TCM journals published in mainland China. All issues of the selected journals published from 1999 to 2004 were hand-searched according to guidelines from the Cochrane Centre. All reviewers underwent training in the evaluation of RCTs at the Chinese Centre of Evidence-based Medicine. A comprehensive quality assessment of each RCT was completed using a modified version of the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) checklist (total of 30 items) and the Jadad scale. Disagreements were resolved by consensus. RESULTS: Seven thousand four hundred twenty-two RCTs were identified. The proportion of published RCTs relative to all types of published clinical trials increased significantly over the period studied, from 18.6% in 1999 to 35.9% in 2004 (P < 0.001). The mean (SD) Jadad score was 1.03 (0.61) overall. One RCT had a Jadad score of 5 points; 14 had a score of 4 points; and 102 had a score of 3 points. The mean (SD) Jadad score was 0.85 (0.53) in 1999 (746 RCTs) and 1.20 (0.62) in 2004 (1634 RCTs). Across all trials, 39.4% of the items on the modified CONSORT checklist were reported, which was equivalent to 11.82 (5.78) of the 30 items. Some important methodologic components of RCTs were incompletely reported, such as sample-size calculation (reported in 1.1% of RCTs), randomization sequence (7.9%), allocation concealment (0.3%), implementation of the random-allocation sequence (0%), and analysis of intention to treat (0%). CONCLUSION: The findings of this study indicate that the quality of reporting of RCTs of TCM has improved, but remains poor.

3180. Plants traditionally used in age related brain disorders--a survey of ethnobotanical literature

By Adams Michael; Gmunder Francine; Hamburger Matthias

In traditional herbal medicine, numerous plants have been used to treat age related cognitive disorders. In this review we compiled available literature from four Swiss university libraries, scientific journals and online database query's on plants and remedies used in traditional medicinal systems for such diseases. Over 150 plant species in various preparations and mixtures were found. European herbals from the 16th and 17th century alongside traditional Chinese and Indian medicinal works were the most prolific sources. The information is organised into geographic regions and when available the findings are discussed in the light of more recent scientific findings concerning their secondary metabolites and in vitro and in vivo activities relevant to dementia and Alzheimer's disease.

3181. Pharmacogenomics of a traditional Japanese herbal medicine (Kampo) for cancer therapy

By Efferth Thomas; Miyachi Hayato; Bartsch Helmut

In pharmacogenomics, numerous plants have been used to treat age related cognitive disorders. In this review we compiled available literature from four Swiss university libraries, scientific journals and online database query's on plants and remedies used in traditional medicinal systems for such diseases. Over 150 plant species in various preparations and mixtures were found. European herbals from the 16th and 17th century alongside traditional Chinese and Indian medicinal works were the most prolific sources. The information is organised into geographic regions and when available the findings are discussed in the light of more recent scientific findings concerning their secondary metabolites and in vitro and in vivo activities relevant to dementia and Alzheimer's disease.
In the present review, we give a short introduction into the history, philosophy and traditional diagnosis and therapy of Kampo, which has its origins in traditional Chinese medicine. The main focus is on pharmacogenomics of natural products derived from Kampo medicinal plants, with special emphasis on cancer treatment. One of these natural products with profound cytotoxicity against tumor cell lines is shikonin from the medicinal plant Lithospermum erythrorhizon. This compound has been selected to demonstrate how molecular determinants of response of tumor cells to Kampo-derived natural products can be investigated by microarray-based approaches. Synthetic or semi-synthetic derivatives of natural products from Kampo medicine may lead to novel drugs with improved features for cancer treatment. Kampo-derived natural products represent a valuable reservoir for individual tumour treatment strategies in the future.
3184. Research progress of correlation between blood-stasis syndrome and inflammation

By Ma Xiao-juan; Yin Hui-jun; Chen Ke-ji

From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and
Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2007), 27(7), 669-72, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Through summarizing the literatures concerning basic and clinical study on the correlation between blood-stasis
syndrome (BSS) and inflammation, reviewing close correlation of BSS with C-reaction protein, serum interleukin-6,
tumor necrosis factor and adhesion molecules, it was found that promoting blood circulation and removing stasis
approaches could effect vitally in clinical treatment of inflammation, and the inflammation reaction shows certain effect
of mediation in animal model of BSS. Accordingly, the important role played by inflammatory reaction in the
occurrence and development of BSS is summarized in the paper.

~0 Citings

3185. Current progress of research on measuring sphygmus information

By Cai Jun; Zhou Changle; Huang Xu; Zhang Zhifeng

From Sheng wu yi xue gong cheng xue za zhi = Journal of biomedical engineering = Shengwu yixue gongchengxue
zazhi (2007), 24(3), 709-12, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Based on summarizing the physical features to describe the sphygmus information in traditional Chinese medicine
(TCM), this paper surveys the methodologies of sphygmus measuring, such as single-probe measurement and multi-
probe measurement based on pressure sensors, as well as measurement methods based on non-pressure sensors. It
is concluded that to achieve the comprehensiveness on the sphygmus information measurement and analysis,
researchers need to do further studies of the underlying mechanism and the information properties of the sphygmus.
In addition, the sphygmus system should be modeled physically and mathematically.

~0 Citings

3186. The efficacy of Chinese medicine for SARS: a review of Chinese publications after the crisis

By Leung Ping-Chung


During the SARS crisis in China, 40-60% infected patients, at some stages of their treatment, received Chinese
medicine treatment on top of the standard modern medicine treatment. This practice was endorsed and encouraged
by the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and some details of the herbal treatment were
recommended. A review of the publications during and after the SARS crisis enabled us to get an objective view of the
true value of the adjuvant therapy using Chinese medicinal herbs. Of the 130 articles searched, 90 were of reasonable
quality and contained sufficient information for the enlightenment of the situation. These were reviewed. The results
revealed positive but inconclusive indications about the efficacy of the combined treatments using Chinese medicine
as an adjuvant. Positive effects using adjuvant herbal therapy included better control of fever, quicker clearance of chest
infection, lesser consumption of steroids and other symptoms relief. In a few reports, some evidences of
immunological boostings were also found. More caution is required on the allegation about the efficacy of herbal
medicine for the treatment or prevention of viral infection affecting the respiratory tract, while more clinical studies are
indicated.

~1 Citing

3187. Traditional Chinese herbal medicines for treatment of liver fibrosis and cancer: from laboratory discovery to clinical
evaluation
3188. Chinese herbs and herbal extracts for neuroprotection of dopaminergic neurons and potential therapeutic treatment of Parkinson's disease

By Chen Liang-Wei; Wang Yan-Qin; Wei Li-Chun; Shi Mei; Chan Ying-Shing
From CNS & neurological disorders drug targets (2007), 6(4), 273-81, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a common and debilitating degenerative disease resulting from massive degenerative loss of dopamine neurons, particularly in the substantia nigra. The most classic therapy for PD is levodopa administration, but the efficacy of levodopa treatment declines as the disease progresses. The neuroprotective strategies to rescue nigral dopamine neurons from progressive death are currently being explored, and among them, the Chinese herbs and herbal extracts have shown potential clinical benefit in attenuating the progression of PD in human beings. Growing studies have indicated that a range of Chinese herbs or herbal extracts such as green tea polyphenols or catechins, panax ginseng and ginsenoside, ginkgo biloba and Egb 761, polygonum, triptolide from tripterygium wilfordii hook, polysaccharides from the flowers of nerium indicum, oil from ganoderma lucidum spores, huperzine and stepholidine are able to attenuate degeneration of dopamine neurons and symptoms caused by the neurotoxins 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) and 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) in vitro and in vivo conditions. In addition, accumulating data have suggested that Chinese herbs or herbal extracts may promote neuronal survival and neurite growth, and facilitate functional recovery of brain injuries by invoking distinct mechanisms that are related to their neuroprotective roles as the antioxidants, dopamine transporter inhibitor, monoamine oxidase inhibitor, free radical scavengers, chelators of harmful metal ions, modulating cell survival genes and signaling, anti-apoptosis activity, and even improving brain blood circulation. New pharmaceutical strategies against PD will hopefully be discovered by understanding the various active entities and valuable combinations that contribute to the biological effects of Chinese herbs and herbal extracts.

~3 Citings

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3189. Molecular target-guided tumor therapy with natural products derived from traditional Chinese medicine

By Efferth Thomas; Fu Yu-Jie; Zu Yuan-Gang; Schwarz Gunter; Konkimal Venkata Sai Badireenath; Wink Michael

A tremendous interest exists in the Western world in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) with rapidly increasing export rates of TCM products from China to Europe and USA. This led to a national decision of the Chinese government to implement a “Plan for the Modernization of Chinese Medicine”. Concerning the use of Chinese medicinal herbs, two major directions can be distinguished. One field is phytochemistry and pharmacognosy. Secondary metabolites isolated from Chinese plants can be easily subjected to pharmacological, molecular biological, and pharmacogenomic analyses using methods of modern cell and molecular biology as exemplified for camptothecin from Camptotheca acuminata in the present review. The second field of interest is phytomedicine. Standardized international quality guidelines help to improve quality, safety and efficacy of Chinese medicinal herbs. Sustainability of natural products from TCM can be reached by breeding high-yield varieties or by biotechnological approaches. In the long term, natural products from TCM can contribute to the development of molecular target-guided therapies and individualized treatment strategies.

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3190. From traditional Chinese medicine to rational cancer therapy

By Efferth Thomas; Li Paul C H; Konkimalla Venkata S Badireenath; Kaina Bernd
From Trends in molecular medicine (2007), 13(8), 353-61, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Many natural products and derivatives thereof belong to the standard repertoire of cancer chemotherapy. Examples are Vinca alkaloids, taxanes and camptothecins. In recent years, the potential of natural products from plants, notably from medicinal plants used in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), has been recognized by the scientific community in the Western world. To provide an example of the most recent developments in this field, we have selected several compounds, namely artesunate, homoharringtonine, arsenic trioxide and cantharidin, that are found in natural TCM products and that have the potential for use in cancer therapy. Controlled clinical studies have shown that homoharringtonine and arsenic trioxide can exert profound activity against leukaemia. Increased knowledge of the molecular mechanisms of TCM-derived drugs and recent developments in their applications demonstrate that the combination of TCM with modern cutting-edge technologies provides an attractive strategy for the development of novel and improved cancer therapeutics.

3191. Study on antihyperlipidemia effects of Chinese medicine

By Wang Jie; Zhang Jin-sheng

According to research results of the lipid-lowering Chinese medicine at home and abroad in recent years, the paper will elaborate on the research status of the antihyperlipidemia effects of Chinese medicine from the aspects of its vitro screening model, effective monomer, compounding, single medicine and antihyperlipidemia traditional Chinese medicine patent prescription. Put the ideas of development and use on the antihyperlipidemia effects of Chinese medicine effective monomer and components medicine compatibility, emphasize on through new medicine screening cell model to find the antihyperlipidemia effects of Chinese medicine monomer and antihyperlipidemia mechanism, breakthrough the single mode to use the accumulate of experience in clinical research as the development of new drugs. Study against the changes of the single-ingredient fixed component, the modify of the effective components combination of different drugs, the component compatibility of the different pathological link and the properties of the effective monomer, accelerate the theoretical innovation about the combination of effective Chinese medicine monomer, improve the research levels of the Chinese medicine combination from pieces to component, make the action target, link, and mechanism of herbal pharmacology more clear, promote the new Chinese herbal research, the improvement of the clinical efficient and the theory innovation of traditional Chinese medicine.

3192. Integrated therapy and research progress in molecular therapy for intracranial tumor

By Cho William Chi-shing
From Nan fang yi ke da xue xue bao = Journal of Southern Medical University (2007), 27(7), 1047-51, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Intracranial tumor is the most common primary neoplasm in the central nervous system, it is a complex, heterogeneous and hard to cure disease. Current treatments include gross resection of the tumor, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, immunotherapy and Chinese medicine treatment. Despite valiant efforts, prognosis remains dismal. The thrust of an integrated approach to increase disease-free survival and improve quality-of-life is urgently required. In the era of molecular targeted therapy, recent promising diagnostic and therapeutic strategies have resulted from advancement in understanding molecular brain tumor biology, neuroimaging, neurosurgical treatment, radiotherapy, combined chemotherapy and molecular therapy. This review outlines the current status of diagnosis and therapeutic intervention in intracranial tumor. The article discusses the perspective of molecular therapy. This approach includes new technologies, such as genomics, proteomics, nanomedicine and metabolomics.
3193. Survey of studies on tissue structures and biological characteristics of channel lines

By Ji Yi; Liu Yan-bin; Zheng Li-yan; Zhang Xiao-qing


In order to comprehensively understand current situation about studies on channels and to open train of thought for the study, the relative literatures are analyzed and summarized from morphology, biophysics, biochemistry and so on. Probe into existing models of channel lines from nerves, blood vessels and nerves, gap junction, connective tissue; summarize biophysical characteristics of channels from temperature, loose connective tissue, biopressure effect, coherence electromagnetic field, etc.; and summarize biochemical characteristics of channels from ion concentration, exhalant of CO2, extracellular matrix and enzymology on the channel lines. Although the studies have not revealed essence of channel lines, these results reflect survey of studies on tissue structures and biological characteristics of channel lines at present.

~0 Citings

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3194. Anti-cancer properties of anthraquinones from rhubarb

By Huang Qing; Lu Guodong; Shen Han-Ming; Chung Maxey C M; Ong Choon Nam

From Medicinal research reviews (2007), 27(5), 609-30, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Rhubarb has been used as a traditional Chinese medicine since ancient times and today it is still present in various herbal preparations. In this review the toxicological and anti-neoplastic potentials of the main anthraquinones from Rhubarb, Rheum palmatum, will be highlighted. It is interesting to note that although the chemical structures of various anthraquinones in this plant are similar, their bioactivities are rather different. The most abundant anthraquinone of rhubarb, emodin, was capable of inhibiting cellular proliferation, induction of apoptosis, and prevention of metastasis. These capabilities are reported to act through tyrosine kinases, phosphoinositol 3-kinase (PI3K), protein kinase C (PKC), NF-kappa B (NF-kappaB), and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling cascades. Aloe-emodin is another major component in rhubarb found to have anti-tumor properties. Its anti-proliferative property has been demonstrated to be through the p53 and its downstream p21 pathway. Our recent proteomic study also suggests that the molecular targets of these two anthraquinones are different. However, both components were found to be able to potentiate the anti-proliferation of various chemotherapeutic agents. Rhein is the other major rhubarb anthraquinone, although less well studied. This compound could effectively inhibit the uptake of glucose in tumor cells, caused changes in membrane-associated functions and led to cell death. Interestingly, all three major rhubarb anthraquinones were reported to have in vitro phototoxic. This re-evaluation of an old remedy suggests that several bioactive anthraquinones of rhubarb possess promising anti-cancer properties and could have a broad therapeutic potential.

~6 Citings

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3195. Dorsal root ganglion: the target of acupuncture in the treatment of asthma

By Feng Jun Tao; Hu Cheng Ping; Li Xiao Zhao

From Advances in therapy (2007), 24(3), 598-602, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Recently, high levels of neurotrophic factors have been found in bronchial asthma; these factors include nerve growth factor, brain-derived neurotrophic factor, and leukemia inhibitory factor, among others. Neurotrophic factors are first synthesized in bronchial epithelial cells, immune cells, and other cells in the airway; they are then taken up by the synapse and are finally transported to dorsal root ganglia (C7-T5). Increased neurotrophic factors in dorsal root ganglia promote the synthesis and release of substance P. As a result, substance P causes a series of reactions such as contraction of airway smooth muscles, secretion of mucous fluids, seepage of capillary vessels, release of mediators of inflammation, and aggravation of airway hyperreactivity. It is interesting to note that the anatomic locations of dorsal root ganglia (C7-T5) are similar to a series of acupuncture points in traditional Chinese medicine. These points are all situated on 2 sides of the midspinal line, and most of them belong to Back-shu acupuncture points. In traditional Chinese medicine, Back-shu points can be used to treat patients with bronchial asthma through acupuncture and moxibustion. Is it a coincidence, or is there a real connection? These points possess similar neurotonia, physical function, and therapeutic effects; the functional area of Back-shu is composed of these points. When these points are pricked with a needle along the lower border of the spinous process, dorsal root ganglia and spinal nerves are stimulated; this can help to regulate the synthesis and release of neurotransmitters. It is hypothesized that dorsal root ganglia may be the targets of acupuncture in the treatment of asthma; in this process, acupuncture has an inhibitory effect on the uptake of neurotrophic factors, or it inhibits the synthesis and release of substance P in dorsal root ganglia. As a result, airway neurogenic inflammation in asthma is relieved.

~1 Citing

3196. Advances in studies on multi-stage countercurrent extraction technology in traditional Chinese medicine

By Xie Zhi-Peng; Liu Xue-Song; Chen Yong; Cai Ming; Qu Hai-Bin; Cheng Yi-Yu


Multi-stage countercurrent extraction technology, integrating solvent extraction, repercolation with dynamic and countercurrent extraction, is a novel extraction technology for the traditional Chinese medicine. This solvent-saving, energy-saving and high-extraction-efficiency technology can at the most drive active compounds to diffuse from the herbal materials into the solvent stage by stage by creating concentration differences between the herbal materials and the solvents. This paper reviewed the basic principle, the influence factors and the research progress and trends of the equipments and the application of the multi-stage countercurrent extraction.

~1 Citing

3197. Research progress on therapeutic mechanism of depression treated by traditional chinese medicine

By Mao Qing-Qiu; Huang Zhen


To review the reports concering the mechanisms of traditional Chinese medicine in treating depression in recent years and combine research achievements of the authors, we summarized the research progress on therapeutic mechanism of depression treated by traditional Chinese medicine. Previous researches proved that traditional Chinese medicine played antidepressant role by affecting the monoamine neurotransmitters, excitotoxicity, Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Adrenalin axis, hippocampal neurons and neurotrophic factor et al. It has suggested that depression treated by traditional Chinese medicine is through a lot of channels, target spots and levels.

~1 Citing

3198. Qigong for cancer treatment: a systematic review of controlled clinical trials

By Lee Myeong Soo; Chen Kevin W; Sancier Kenneth M; Ernst Edzard

Qigong is a mind-body integrative exercise or intervention from traditional Chinese medicine used to prevent and cure ailments, to improve health and energy levels through regular practice. The aim of this systematic review is to summarize and critically evaluate the effectiveness of qigong used as a stand-alone or additional therapy in cancer care. We have searched the literature using the following databases from their respective inceptions through November 2006: MEDLINE, AMED, British Nursing Index, CINAHL, EMBASE, PsycInfo, The Cochrane Library 2006, Issue 4, four Korean Medical Databases, Qigong and Energy Medicine Database from Qigong Institute and four Chinese Databases. Randomised and non-randomised clinical trials including patients with cancer or past experience of cancer receiving single or combined qigong interventions were included. All clinical endpoints were considered. The methodological quality of the trials was assessed using the Jadad score. Nine studies met our inclusion criteria (four were randomised trials and five were non-randomised studies). Eight of these trials tested internal qigong and one trial did not report details. The methodological quality of these studies varies greatly and was generally poor. All trials related to palliative/supportive cancer care and none to qigong as a curative treatment. Two trials suggested effectiveness in prolonging life of cancer patients and one failed to do so. We conclude that the effectiveness of qigong in cancer care is not yet supported by the evidence from rigorous clinical trials.

~3 Citings

3199. Survey of current experimental studies of effects of traditional Chinese compound recipe on diabetic peripheral neuropathy
By Wu Qun-Li; Liang Xiao-Chun

Traditional Chinese medicine has certain effects on diabetic peripheral neuropathy and predominates in the integral medication of multi-factorial, multi-target action, et al. In this paper, the experimental studies concerning the effects of Chinese compound recipes on diabetic peripheral neuropathy in recent 6 years are reviewed in respect of the polyalcohol pathway and related metabolic disorder, the activation of protein kinase C, the formation of advanced glycation endoproducts, oxidative stress, neurotrophy factors, haemodynamics and blood vessel factors. It analyzes the existing problems and looks into the future research in this domain as well.

~0 Citings

3200. Acupuncture for insomnia
By Cheuk D K L; Yeung W F; Chung K F; Wong V
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (3), CD005472, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Although conventional non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatments for insomnia are effective in many people, alternative therapies such as acupuncture are still widely practiced. However, it remains unclear whether the existing evidence is rigorous enough to support its use. OBJECTIVES: To determine the efficacy and safety of acupuncture in people with insomnia. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Dissertation Abstracts International, CINAHL, AMED (the Allied and Complementary Medicine Database), TCMLARS (Traditional Chinese Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System), National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, the National Institute of Health Clinical Trials Database, the Chinese Acupuncture Trials Register, the Trials Register of the Cochrane Complementary Medicine Field, from inception to 2006, and the sleep bibliography, which is available at www.websciences.org/bibliosleep. We searched reference lists of retrieved articles, and contacted trial authors and experts in the field for information on ongoing/completed trials. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials evaluating any form of acupuncture involving participants of any age with any type of insomnia were included. Included trials compared acupuncture with placebo or sham or no treatment, or acupuncture plus other treatments compared with the same other treatments. Trials that compared only acupuncture methods or compared acupuncture alone against other treatments alone were excluded, since they did not yield the net effect of acupuncture. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two review authors independently extracted data and assessed quality according to a set of criteria for risk of selection bias, performance bias, attrition bias and detection bias. Relative risk (RR) and standardised mean difference (SMD) with 95% confidence intervals were used for binary and continuous outcomes respectively. Data were combined in meta-analyses (on an intention-to-treat basis), where more than one trial without significant clinical heterogeneity presented the same outcome. MAIN RESULTS: Seven trials met the inclusion criteria. The studies included 590 participants with insomnia, of whom 56 dropped out. Participant age ranged from 15 to 98 years, and the duration of insomnia varied from 6 months to 19 years. Co-existing medical conditions contributing to insomnia included stroke, end-stage renal disease and pregnancy. Apart from conventional needle acupuncture, different variants of acupuncture such as acupressure, auricular magnetic and seed therapy, and transcutaneous electrical acupoint stimulation (TEAS) were evaluated. Meta-analysis was limited because of considerable heterogeneity between comparison groups and between outcome measures. Based on the findings from individual trials, the review suggested that acupuncture and acupressure may help to improve sleep quality scores when compared to placebo (SMD = -1.08, 95% CI = -1.86 to -0.31, p=0.006) or no treatment (SMD -0.55, 95% CI = -0.89 to -0.21, p=0.002). TEAS also resulted in better sleep quality score in one trial (SMD = -0.74, 95% CI = -1.22 to -0.26, p=0.003). However, the efficacy of acupuncture or its variants was inconsistent between studies for many sleep parameters, such as sleep onset latency, total sleep duration and wake after sleep onset. The combined result from three studies reporting subjective insomnia improvement showed that acupuncture or its variants was not more significantly effective than control (RR = 1.66, 95% CI = 0.68 to -4.03) and significant statistical heterogeneity was observed. Only one study reported an adverse event, with one out of 16 patients (6.3%) withdrawing from acupuncture because of pain. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: The small number of randomised controlled trials, together with the poor methodological quality and significant clinical heterogeneity, means that the current evidence is not sufficiently extensive or rigorous to support the use of any form of acupuncture for the treatment of insomnia. Larger high quality clinical trials employing appropriate randomisation concealment and blinding with longer follow-up are needed to further investigate the efficacy and safety of acupuncture for the treatment of insomnia.

~1 Citing

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3201. WITHDRAWN: Medicinal herbs for esophageal cancer

By Wei Xin; Chen Chen Zhiyu; Wu Taixiang; Yang Xiaoyan; Liu Guanjian

From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (3), CD004520, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Esophageal cancer is the seventh leading cause of cancer death worldwide. Traditional Chinese medicinal herbs are sometimes used as an adjunct to radiotherapy or chemotherapy for this type of cancer.

OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and possible adverse effects of the addition of Chinese medicinal herbs to treatment with radiotherapy or chemotherapy for esophageal cancer.

SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Upper Gastrointestinal and Pancreatic Diseases Group Trials Register, The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, AMED (Allied and Complementary Medicine Database), CBM (Chinese Biomedical Database), China National Knowledge Infrastructure, the Chinese Cochrane Centre Controlled Trials Register and CISCOM (The Research Council for Complementary Medicine) (up to June 2004). Databases of ongoing trials, the internet and reference lists were also searched.

SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials comparing the use of radiotherapy or chemotherapy with and without the addition of Chinese medicinal herbs.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: At least two review authors extracted data and assessed trial quality.

MAIN RESULTS: Two studies were included. The numbers of participants in these two trials were 42 and 80, 122 in total. Both studies were analysed separately because of the differences in interventions used. Although one study reported a positive result, the majority of outcome measurements from the two studies showed no significant benefit with the addition of Chinese herbal medicines to radiotherapy or chemotherapy. There was statistically significant improvement in quality of life with the additional Huachansu injection, however, no statistically significant improvement was found in short-term therapy effects, one-year survival rate or the adverse effect of radiation-induced esophagitis.

AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS: The included studies were of low quality. The results suggest Zhenxiang capsules or Huachansu injection may not improve short-term therapy effects or one-year survival rate when used as adjunct treatment to chemo- or radiotherapy in the treatment of esophageal cancer. The quality of life may be improved by Huachansu injection. The results suggest that more high-quality trials on Huachansu injection and other Chinese herbal medicines are needed in the future.

~0 Citings
3205. Possibilities and prospects for acupuncture in dermatology
By Iliev Emil; Broshtilova Valentina

~0 Citings

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3206. Traditional Chinese herbal remedies for asthma and food allergy
By Li Xiu-Min

The increasing prevalence of allergic diseases in Westernized countries is a significant health problem. Curative therapies for these diseases are not available. There are also significant concerns regarding the potential side effects from the chronic use of conventional drugs such as corticosteroids, especially in children. Many patients with chronic allergic conditions seek complementary and alternative medicine therapies including traditional Chinese medicines. This trend has begun to attract interest from mainstream health care providers and scientific investigators and has stimulated government agencies in the United States to provide support and guidance for the scientific investigation of complementary and alternative medicine. This effort may lead to improved therapies and better health care/patient outcomes. This review presents an update on the most promising Chinese herbal remedies for asthma and food allergy.

~5 Citings

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3207. What happened in China during the 1918 influenza pandemic?
By Cheng K F; Leung P C

Influenza has been, and continues to be, a serious threat to human life. The 1918 influenza pandemic infected nearly one quarter of the world's population and resulted in the deaths of 100 million people. Most of the countries in the world were heavily impacted. What happened in China during this period? Compared with other countries, the severity of infection in China was relatively mild. Did traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) play any role, either in the prevention or treatment of the epidemics? This paper explores the situation in China at that particular time.

~3 Citings

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3208. Erxian tang--introduction of a Chinese herbal formula, clinical practice, and experimental studies
By Li Jie-jia; Li Jack Thomas; Fu Jian-ping

Erxian Tang is a Chinese herbal formula developed for the treatment of menopausal syndrome in women. In the past 50 years, EXT has shown positive efficacy in the treatment of many chronic diseases in TCM, involving syndrome types of Shen yin-yang deficiency, yin-deficiency caused yang-flourishing, and disharmony of Chong-Ren meridian. Experimental studies have revealed that EXT has multiple pharmacological actions on such multiple targets as hypothalamus-pituitary-target gland axis, immune function and free radical metabolism, etc.

~0 Citings

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3209. Terminology standardization in Chinese medicine: the perspective from UCLA Center for East-West medicine
By Hui Ka-Kit; Pritzker Sonya
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2007), 13(1), 64-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
3210. Revisiting the ancient concept of botanical therapeutics

By Schmidt Barbara M; Ribnicky David M; Lipsky Peter E; Raskin Ilya
From Nature chemical biology (2007), 3(7), 360-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Mixtures of interacting compounds produced by plants may provide important combination therapies that simultaneously affect multiple pharmacological targets and provide clinical efficacy beyond the reach of single compound-based drugs. Developing innovative scientific methods for discovery, validation, characterization and standardization of these multicomponent botanical therapeutics is essential to their acceptance into mainstream medicine.

3211. Immunomodulation by curcumin

By Gautam Subhash C; Gao Xiaohua; Dulchavsky Scott
From Advances in experimental medicine and biology (2007), 595321-41, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Turmeric, the bright yellow spice extracted from the tuberous rhizome of the plant Curcuma longa, has been used in traditional Indian and Chinese systems of medicine for centuries to treat a variety of ailments, including jaundice and hepatic disorders, rheumatism, anorexia, diabetic wounds, and menstrual difficulties. Most of the medicinal effects of turmeric have been attributed to curcumin, the principal curcumanoid found in turmeric. Recent evidence that curcumin exhibits strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities and modulates the expression of transcription factors, cell cycle proteins, and signal transducing kinases has prompted the mechanism-based studies on the potential of curcumin to primarily prevent and treat cancer and inflammatory diseases. Little work has been done to study the effect of curcumin on the development of immune responses. This review discusses current knowledge on the immunomodulatory effects of curcumin on various facets of the immune response, including its effect on lymphoid cell populations, antigen presentation, humoral and cell-mediated immunity, and cytokine production.

3212. Improving drug addiction treatment in China

By Tang Yi-Lang; Hao Wei

AIMS: To illustrate the current situation and problems of drug addiction in treatment China and propose suggestions. METHODS: A descriptive study based on literature searched from Medline and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure database (1996-2007) and hand-picked references. RESULTS: Since the re-emergence of drug addiction in China in the early 1990s, there has been tremendous progress in drug addiction treatments in China, especially treatments for opiate addiction. However, many problems and challenges remain for improvement, including widespread negative attitudes towards drug abuse and drug-dependent individuals, the lack of evidence-based data on the efficacy of Chinese traditional medicine and the lack of a comprehensive and integrated system to organize all treatment resources and monitor treatment progress. The authors discuss the challenges that impede effective treatments of drug addiction and some suggestions are proposed. Implementing these suggestions can improve the outcome of treatment of drug-dependent individuals and benefit the whole society. CONCLUSION: China faces substantial drug addiction problems that appear to be worsening with time. Although much progress in drug addiction treatment has been made, improvement in many aspects is needed urgently.

3213. Acupuncture in musculoskeletal disorders - is there a point?

By Pirotta Marie
From Australian family physician (2007), 36(6), 447-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Several surveys have identified that Australian general practitioners have largely accepted acupuncture as part of their armamentarium. About a quarter of GPs have been trained in acupuncture and the majority of those surveyed agreed that acupuncture was effective and that they had referred patients for the therapy. Acupuncture is an integral part of traditional Chinese medicine and has thousands of years of history of use. While acupuncture presents some challenges to test in randomised controlled trials, such as inadequate placebos and difficulty achieving blinding of both researchers and participants, many trials of increasingly high standard have been published; for example, the Cochrane Collaboration has over 120 reviews and protocols relating to acupuncture. This article presents some recent evidence about the use of acupuncture to treat musculoskeletal conditions.

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**3214. Advances of sustained/controlled release pellets in traditional Chinese medicine**

By Chen Li-Hua; Feng Yi; Xu De-Sheng


Pellets are multiple-unit drug delivery system, which have good fluidity, release stability and uniformity. With preparation techniques and excipient materials gradually established, pellets play an important part in the development of sustained/controlled release drug delivery system. The recent advances in pellets including the release mechanism, preparation methods, excipients and the characteristics in vivo for the sustained/controlled release pellets in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) were reviewed in order to provide the strategies and rational methods for further investigations and applications.

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**3215. Traditional Bhutanese medicine (gSo-BA Rig-PA): an integrated part of the formal health care services**

By Wangchuk Phurpa; Wangchuk Dorji; Aagaard-Hansen Jens


Traditional medicine in Bhutan is known as gSo-ba Rig-pa and is one of the oldest surviving medical traditions in the world. Other medical systems, such as Chinese medicine, Indian Ayurvedic medicine, Unani medicine, Greco-Roman medicine and the country's rich cultures and traditions have greatly influenced the way traditional Bhutanese medicine evolved. However, Buddhist philosophy remains the mainstream of this medical system. gSo-ba Rig-pa's principles are based on the perception the human body is composed of three main elements: rLung ('Air'), mKhris-pa ('Bile') and Bad-kan ('Phlegm'). When these three elements are balanced in the body a person is said to be healthy. The pathophysiology is also different from other medical systems, and the close link to Buddhism is reflected in the spiritual dimensions and the perception that all suffering is caused by ignorance. The treatment of diseases includes behavioral modification, physiotherapy, herbal medicines, minor surgery and spiritual healing. This makes the traditional Bhutanese medicine a unique and holistic health care system. The traditional medicine is an integrated and recognized part of the formal health care services in Bhutan under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. The article highlights three main points which can be learned from the Bhutanese experience: (1) the strong tradition of herbal medicines within gSo-ba Rig-pa forms a unique opportunity to prospect for new leads for development of pharmaceuticals, (2) the availability of the traditional medicine along with biomedicine broadens the health care choices for patients, and (3) the experiences of integrating two conceptually very different health care systems within one ministry contains important managerial lessons to be learned.

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**3216. Recent developments and contributions from Chinese scientists in multidimensional separations for proteomics and traditional Chinese medicines**

By Gao Mingxia; Deng Chunhui; Lin Shuang; Hu Fengli; Tang Jia; Yao Ning; Zhang Xiangmin

*From* Journal of separation science (2007), 30(6), 785-91, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
The most basic task in proteomics remains the detection and identification of proteins from a biological sample, and the most traditional way to achieve this goal consists in protein separations performed by two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (2-D PAGE). Yet the 2-D PAGE-mass spectrometry (MS) approach has its drawbacks with regard to automation, sensitivity, and throughput. Consequently, considerable effort has been devoted to the development of non-gel-based proteome separation technologies in an effort to alleviate the shortcomings of 2-D PAGE. In addition, traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs), due to their long period of clinical testing and reliable therapeutic efficacy, are attracting increased global attention. However, hundreds or even thousands of components are usually present in TCMs, which results in great difficulties of separation. As a mainstream separation tool, multidimensional liquid separation systems have shown powerful separation ability, high peak capacity, and excellent detectability in the analysis of complex samples including biological samples and TCMs, etc. Therefore, this review emphasizes the most recent advances in multidimensional liquid chromatography and capillary electrophoresis-based separation techniques, and the corresponding applications in proteomics and TCMs. In view of the significant contributions from Chinese scientists, this review focuses mainly on the work of Chinese scientists in the above fields.

3217. Acupuncture in ear, nose and throat medicine: part 1: Diseases and functional disturbances in the area of the trachea, larynx, pharynx and mouth

By Collins E N
From HNO (2007), 55(3), 166-76, Language: German, Database: MEDLINE

The two parts of this article describe acupuncture-therapy in several important ear, nose and throat disorders. The first part deals with diseases and functional disorders of the trachea, larynx, pharynx and mouth. The possibilities and limitations of treatment by ear and body acupuncture are discussed. Connections between traditional Chinese medicine and orthodox medicine are pointed out for some diseases.

3218. Research progress of microparticles as drug delivery system for traditional Chinese medicine

By Li Wen-Hao; He Ying

Microparticle preparation, a new drug delivery system based on microencapsulation technique, includes micro-spheres and microcapsules. Recently, this new drug delivery system has been applied in developing new dosage forms for the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). TCM microparticles can perform several sound characteristics and functions which are currently unavailable in TCM preparations, such as controlled release, effect of targeting, increasing bioavailability or low toxicity. This makes it possible that TCM may exert much higher therapeutic efficacy and show lower side-effects as well. Although the studies on TCM microparticles are still in the beginning stage, microparticle preparation of TCM has given rise to comprehensive attention and will have a wonderful prospect. The progress in this field is reviewed in this article.

3219. Recent developments in sample preparation techniques for chromatography analysis of traditional Chinese medicines

By Deng Chunhui; Liu Ning; Gao Mingxia; Zhang Xiangmin
Traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) have a long history dating back thousands of years. Recently, there has been increasing interest worldwide in the use of TCMs for the prevention and treatment of various illnesses. In China, a large number of analytical tools, especially chromatographic techniques have been used to analyze the constituents of TCMs in order to control their quality and discover new bioactive compounds. In this paper, recent developments in sample preparation techniques for the extraction, clean-up, and concentration of analytes from TCMs are compared. These techniques include headspace solid-phase microextraction (HS-SPME), headspace liquid-phase microextraction (HS-LPME), microwave-assisted extraction (MAE), supercritical-fluid extraction (SFE), pressurized-liquid extraction (PLE), and microwave distillation (MD).

~0 Citings

3220. Angiomodulatory and neurological effects of ginsenosides

By Leung K W; Yung K K L; Mak N K; Yue P Y K; Luo H-B; Cheng Y-K; Fan T P D; Yeung H W; Ng T B; Wong R N S
From Current medicinal chemistry (2007), 14(12), 1371-80, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Panax ginseng C.A. Meyer, one of the most popular and valued herbs, has been used extensively in traditional Chinese medicine for thousands of years. More than thirty ginsenosides, the pharmacologically active ingredients in ginseng, have been identified with various sugar moieties attached at the C-3, C-6 and C-20 positions of the steroidal skeleton. We herein review the current literature on the pharmacological effects of ginsenosides on the modulation of angiogenesis, dysregulations of which contribute towards many pathological conditions. Regarding the adaptogenic property of ginseng, the effects of ginsenosides on central nervous system are also discussed. Recent researches have pointed to the steroid hormone receptors as the target molecules to elicit the diverse cellular and physiological activities of ginseng. We believe that understanding the interaction between ginsenosides and various steroid hormone receptors may provide clues to unravel the secret of ginseng.

~1 Citing

3221. Biological effects of toosendanin, a triterpenoid extracted from Chinese traditional medicine

By Shi Yu-Liang; Li Mu-Feng
From Progress in neurobiology (2007), 82(1), 1-10, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Toosendanin (TSN) is a triterpenoid extracted from Melia toosendan Sieb et Zucc, which was used as a digestive tract-parasiticide and agricultural insecticide in ancient China. TSN was demonstrated to be a selective presynaptic blocker and an effective antibiotulic agent. By interfering with neurotransmitter release through an initial facilitation followed by a subsequent depression, TSN eventually blocks synaptic transmission at both the neuro-muscular junction and central synapses. Despite sharing some similar actions with botulinum neurotoxin (BoNT), TSN has a marked antibiotulic effect in vivo and in vitro. Studies suggest that the antibiotulic effect of TSN is achieved by preventing BoNT from approaching its enzymatic substrate, the SNARE protein. It is also found that TSN can induce differentiation and apoptosis in several cell lines, and suppress proliferation of various human cancer cells. TSN inhibits various K(+) channels, selectively facilitates Ca(2+)-influx via L-type Ca(2+) channels and increases intracellular Ca(2+) concentration ([Ca(2+)](i)). The TSN-induced [Ca(2+)](i) increase and overload could be responsible for the TSN-induced biphasic effect on transmitter release, cell differentiation, apoptosis as well as the cytotoxicity of TSN.

~2 Citings

3222. Treatment of Alzheimer disease: an evidence-based review

By Chi Jung-fang; Niu Jian-zhao; Xu Shu-qiang; Li Jian; Wang Ji-feng; Liu Jian-ping
OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this research was mainly two-fold: first, to get an understanding of current researches conducted on Alzheimer disease in China; second, to systematically evaluate and compare Alzheimer's treatment delivered by traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and Western medicine. METHODS: Two steps were employed in this research. They were data collection and cleaning, followed by systemic review and qualitative analysis. The data were selected from the following two databases: CNKI (http://www.cnki.net) and Wanfang Data (http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn). Inclusion criteria were: (1) Chinese literature; (2) Published between year 1994 and year 2004; (3) Using TCM as treatment and Western medicine as control; (4) Similar research purposes and methodology; (5) Subjects were diagnosed as Alzheimer disease. Descriptive analysis, homogeneity test, meta analysis, sensitivity analysis and subgroup analysis were performed in the second step. RESULTS: Supposing all qualified studies were of high quality, we got the following conclusion: the advantage of TCM was losing because of the newly-developed acetylcholinesterase inhibitors came in market. Moreover, the studies conducted after year 2002 were more homogeneous in comparison with those conducted in early years. Those studies using mini-mental status examination (MMSE) as outcome measurement were also more homogeneous than non-MMSE measurement groups. Combined odds ratio in comparative studies was 1.5 fold higher than that in experimental studies. Regarding to different outcome measurement, those studies using TCM assessment profile were 2.58(4.79/1.86) fold higher than those using MMSE as outcome measurement. CONCLUSIONS: After systemic literature search, we found that only 40 out of 2,403 studies met our inclusion criteria. Moreover, those qualified studies were of low quality. Therefore, the external validity of this study would be compromised. The solution to this would be to improve study quality by strengthening study design and carefully select more homogeneous subjects in terms of syndrome differentiation, by so doing, the results of meta analysis will be more convincing and easily recognized by international society.

3223. Towards Semantic e-Science for Traditional Chinese Medicine

By Chen Huajun; Mao Yuxin; Zheng Xiaqing; Cui Meng; Feng Yi; Deng Shuiguang; Yin Aining; Zhou Chunying; Tang Jinming; Jiang Xiaohong; et al

From BMC bioinformatics (2007), 8 Suppl 3S6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Recent advances in Web and information technologies with the increasing decentralization of organizational structures have resulted in massive amounts of information resources and domain-specific services in Traditional Chinese Medicine. The massive volume and diversity of information and services available have made it difficult to achieve seamless and interoperable e-Science for knowledge-intensive disciplines like TCM. Therefore, information integration and service coordination are two major challenges in e-Science for TCM. We still lack sophisticated approaches to integrate scientific data and services for TCM e-Science. RESULTS: We present a comprehensive approach to build dynamic and extendable e-Science applications for knowledge-intensive disciplines like TCM based on semantic and knowledge-based techniques. The semantic e-Science infrastructure for TCM supports large-scale database integration and service coordination in a virtual organization. We use domain ontologies to integrate TCM database resources and services in a semantic cyberspace and deliver a semantically superior experience including browsing, searching, querying and knowledge discovering to users. We have developed a collection of semantic-based toolkits to facilitate TCM scientists and researchers in information sharing and collaborative research. CONCLUSION: Semantic and knowledge-based techniques are suitable to knowledge-intensive disciplines like TCM. It's possible to build on-demand e-Science system for TCM based on existing semantic and knowledge-based techniques. The presented approach in the paper integrates heterogeneous distributed TCM databases and services, and provides scientists with semantically superior experience to support collaborative research in TCM discipline.

3224. Biological screening of natural products and drug innovation in China

By Wang Ming-Wei; Hao Xiaojian; Chen Kaixian

Natural products have been applied to human healthcare for thousands of years. Drug discovery in ancient times was largely by chance and based on clinical practices. As understanding of therapeutic benefits deepens and demands for natural products increase, previously serendipitous discoveries evolve into active searches for new medicines. Many drugs presently prescribed by physicians are either directly isolated from plants or are artificially modified versions of natural products. Scientists are looking for lead compounds with specific structures and pharmacological effects often from natural sources. Experiences and successes of Chinese scientists in this specialized area have resulted in a number of widely used drugs. The tremendous progress made in life sciences has not only revealed many pathological processes of diseases, but also led to the establishment of various molecular and cellular bioassays in conjunction with high-throughput technologies. This is advantageous and permits certain natural compounds that are difficult to isolate and purify, and compounds that are difficult to synthesize, to be assayed. The transition from traditional to empirical and to molecular screening will certainly increase the probability of discovering new leads and drug candidates from natural products.

~4 Citings

3225. IgE and non-IgE-mediated food allergy: treatment in 2007
By Chehade Mirna
From Current opinion in allergy and clinical immunology (2007), 7(3), 264-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Our understanding of the mechanism of food allergy has substantially increased over the past decade. Food allergies can be classified into those that are IgE mediated and those that are non-IgE mediated.

RECENT FINDINGS: Various advances have been made in treating IgE-mediated food allergies. A phase II clinical trial of a second anti-IgE antibody, omalizumab, was recently initiated in subjects with peanut allergy, but was stopped as a result of safety concerns after severe reactions occurred during initial oral challenges. Oral immunotherapy is showing promise in various studies on patients with IgE-mediated food allergies. Gastrointestinal food allergic disorders involving non-IgE-mediated food allergies have recently received attention, particularly eosinophilic esophagitis. Although amino acid-based formula therapy remains the most successful in controlling inflammation and symptoms in these disorders, other therapeutic options including various dietary elimination protocols and swallowed fluticasone are showing success. Anti-IL-5 therapy may prove to be a promising future therapeutic option for refractory patients.

SUMMARY: Although there are no specific therapeutic recommendations for many IgE-mediated and non-IgE-mediated food allergic disorders besides allergen avoidance, various novel approaches are currently being investigated and may influence treatment approaches in the future.

~1 Citing

3226. Willmar Schwabe Award 2006: antiplasmodial and antitumor activity of artemisinin--from bench to bedside
By Efferth Thomas

Secondary metabolites from plants serve as defense against herbivores, microbes, viruses, or competing plants. Many medicinal plants have pharmacological activities and may, thus, be a source for novel treatment strategies. During the past 10 years, we have systematically analyzed medicinal plants used in traditional Chinese medicine and focused our interest on Artemisia annua L. (qinhao, sweet wormwood). We found that the active principle of Artemisia annua L., artemisinin, exerts not only antimalarial activity but also profound cytotoxicity against tumor cells. The inhibitory activity of artemisinin and its derivatives towards cancer cells is in the nano- to micromolar range. Candidate genes that may contribute to the sensitivity and resistance of tumor cells to artemisinins were identified by pharmacogenomic and molecular pharmacological approaches. Target validation was performed using cell lines transfected with candidate genes or corresponding knockout cells. The identified genes are from classes with diverse biological functions; for example, regulation of proliferation (BUB3, cyclins, CDC25A), angiogenesis (vascular endothelial growth factor and its receptor, matrix metalloproteinase-9, angiostatin, thrombospordin-1) or apoptosis (BCL-2, BAX, NF-kappaB).

Artesunate triggers apoptosis both by p53-dependent and -independent pathways. Antioxidant stress genes (thioredoxin, catalase, gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase, glutathione S-transferases) as well as the epidermal growth factor receptor confer resistance to artesunate. Cell lines overexpressing genes that confer resistance to established antitumor drugs (MDR1, MRP1, BCRP, dihydrofolate reductase, ribonucleotide reductase) were not cross-resistant to artesunate, indicating that artesunate is not involved in multidrug resistance. The anticancer activity of artesunate has also been shown in human xenograft tumors in mice. First encouraging experience in the clinical treatment of patients suffering from uveal melanoma calls for comprehensive clinical trials with artesunate for cancer treatment in the near future.

~9 Citings
3227. Progress in studies on anti-hepatoma effect of traditional Chinese medicine by adjusting immune function

By Yang Jin-Xia; Wang Xue-Mei

We surveyed the literatures domestic and abroad, and summarized traditional Chinese medicine (single or complex prescription) with anti-hepatoma effects by adjusting immune function. Traditional Chinese medicine showed great advantages in improving the immune system function of the organism in various ways, so they could prohibit the generation and development of tumor, lessen the damage caused by chemotherapeutics, increase the sensitivity of chemotherapeutics, strengthen immune surveillance to tumor cells, elevate living quality of patients and prolong their living time. It is very promising to exploit much more effective anti-tumor drugs from TCM.

~1 Citing

3228. Chinese herbal medicines for hyperthyroidism

By Zen X X; Yuan Y; Liu Y; Wu T X; Han S
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (2), CD005450, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Hyperthyroidism is a disease in which excessive amounts of thyroid hormones circulate in the blood. Patients, among other things suffer from tachycardia, warm moist skin and raised body temperature. The treatment of hyperthyroidism includes symptom relief and therapy with antithyroid medications, radioiodine and thyroidectomy. Medicinal herbs are used alone or in combination with antithyroid agents to treat hyperthyroidism in China and some other countries. OBJECTIVES: To assess the effects of Chinese herbal medicines for treating hyperthyroidism. SEARCH STRATEGY: Studies were obtained from computerised searches of MEDLINE, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library, the Chinese Biomedical Database. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials comparing the effects of Chinese herbal medicines alone with Chinese herbal medicines combined with antithyroid drugs, radioiodine or both. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Three authors interviewed authors of all potentially relevant studies by telephone to verify randomisation procedures. One author entered data into a data extraction form and another author verified the results of this procedure. MAIN RESULTS: Thirteen relevant trials with 1770 participants were included. All of them were of low quality. Fifty-two studies still need to be assessed because the original authors could not be interviewed. None of these trials analysed mortality, health related quality of life, economic outcomes or compliance. Compared to antithyroid drugs alone the results showed that Chinese herbal medicines combined with antithyroid drugs may offer benefits in lowering relapse rates, reducing the incidence of adverse effects, relieving symptoms, improving thyroid antibody status and thyroid function. Two trials investigated Chinese herbal medicine versus radioiodine and reported improvements in anxiety, tachycardia and heat intolerance. However, thyroid function - with the exception of restored thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) - was not significantly altered. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: The results suggest that traditional Chinese herbal medicines added to other routine treatment have a therapeutic potential for people with hyperthyroidism. However, due to methodological limitations, we could not identify a well-designed trial to provide strong evidence for Chinese traditional herbal medicine in the treatment of hyperthyroidism. Thus, we currently cannot recommend any single preparation or formulation for clinical use.

~0 Citings

3229. Yizhi capsule for vascular dementia

By Wu T X; Li Q P; Yuan Z Y
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (2), CD005382, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Vascular dementia (VD) is a syndrome or diagnosis that has different causes and clinical manifestations relating to several different vascular mechanisms and changes in the brain. Some traditional Chinese herbal medicines were developed for treating VD. DH: Yizhi capsule is one such herbal concoction which is reported to improve clinical symptoms significantly. The efficacy and adverse effects of Yizhi capsule need to be reviewed systematically and assessed critically to inform clinical practice and guide the continued search for new treatment regimens. OBJECTIVES: To assess the effectiveness and possible adverse events of 'Yizhi capsule' in treating vascular dementia. SEARCH STRATEGY: The Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group's Specialised Register was searched on 18 September 2006 using the terms yi-zhi, "yi zhi" and yizhi. This database contains trial references from major health care databases and ongoing trial database and is up to date. In addition the review authors searched a variety of Chinese databases. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised, placebo controlled trials in which patients with vascular dementia were treated with 'Yizhi capsule' were included. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two authors independently assessed trial quality and extracted data. We telephoned study authors for missing information as to whether treatment allocation was randomised and other methodological details. MAIN RESULTS: No studies were found that met the inclusion criteria. We identified nine references to trials which included the term 'Yizhi capsule' in the description of the interventions. Two study authors were contacted by telephone and we discovered that the allocation methods they had used were not actually randomised. Four references were describing the same study. Three studies were excluded because 'positive drugs' were used as a control. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: There is no evidence from randomised controlled trials to support or proscribe against the use of 'Yizhi capsule' as a treatment for vascular dementia.

3230. Medicinal herbs for esophageal cancer

By Wei X; Chen Z Y; Yang X Y; Wu T X
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (2), CD004520, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Esophageal cancer is the seventh leading cause of cancer death worldwide. Traditional Chinese medicinal herbs are sometimes used as an adjunct to radiotherapy or chemotherapy for this type of cancer. OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and possible adverse effects of the addition of Chinese medicinal herbs to treatment with radiotherapy or chemotherapy for esophageal cancer. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Upper Gastrointestinal and Pancreatic Diseases Group Trials Register, The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, AMED (Allied and Complementary Medicine Database), CBM (Chinese Biomedical Database), China National Knowledge Infrastructure, the Chinese Cochrane Centre Controlled Trials Register and CISCOM (The Research Council for Complementary Medicine) (up to June 2004). Databases of ongoing trials, the internet and reference lists were also searched. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials comparing the use of radiotherapy or chemotherapy with and without the addition of Chinese medicinal herbs. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: At least two review authors extracted data and assessed trial quality. MAIN RESULTS: Two studies were included. The numbers of participants in these two trials were 42 and 80, 122 in total. Both studies were analysed separately because of the differences in interventions used. Although one study reported a positive result, the majority of outcome measurements from the two studies showed no significant benefit with the addition of Chinese herbal medicines to radiotherapy or chemotherapy. There was statistically significant improvement in quality of life with the additional Huachansu injection, however, no statistically significant improvement was found in short-term therapy effects, one-year survival rate or the adverse effect of radiation-induced esophagitis. AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS: The included studies were of low quality. The results suggest Zhenxiang capsules or Huachansu injection may not improve short-term therapy effects or one-year survival rate when used as adjunct treatment to chemo- or radiotherapy in the treatment of esophageal cancer. The quality of life may be improved by Huachansu injection. The results suggest that more high-quality trials on Huachansu injection and other Chinese herbal medicines are needed in the future.

3231. Advances on study of treatment of lumbar disk herniation by Chinese medicinal herbs

By Lin Xue-juan; Chen Chao-yang

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Lumbar disk herniation (LDH) is a common orthopaedic disorder. Many clinical and basic science researches have been conducted recently on using Chinese medicinal herbs to treat LDH. Literature review reveals that the common basic formulas include Duhuo Jisheng decoction (DHJST), Buyang Huanwu decoction (HYBWT), Shentong Zhuyu decoction (STZYT), Taohong Siwu decoction (THSWT), Yanghe decoction (YHT) and Tongdu Huoxue decoction (TDHXT). A basic formula can be modified by adding more herbs or removing some herbs from the formula according to clinical symptoms and TCM syndrome differentiation. Literatures show that herbal treatment have better clinical effects, the medicinal herbs make low-back pain, sciatica and low limb numbness disappeared or alleviated; and restore normal low limb sensation, muscle strength and daily activity. These formulas have also been used to treat LDH postoperative remaining pain, postoperative discitis, postoperative recurrent LDH, and to prevent epidural scar formation and dura mata adhesion. Herbs in these formulas include 5 categories of drugs classified by TCM. They are blood circulation promoting herbs for relieving pain; liver and kidney nourishing and tendons and bones strengthening herbs; blood circulation promoting herbs for unblocking collaterals; pathogenic wind and dampness expelling herbs; and qi invigorating herbs. These herbs have actions of analgesia, anti-inflammation, immunomodulation, phagocytosis of macrophages enhancement, blood circulation improvement, nerve protection, collagen synthesis enhancement. Future research needs to focus on the effects of herbs on four aspects: to enhance collagen synthesis in the disks and inhibit disk degeneration; to promote the resorption of herniated nucleus pulposus and epidural hemorrhage; to prevent nerve cell apoptosis and promote nerve cell regeneration, and to inhibit nociception in the nerve system.

~0 Citings

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3232. Advances in studies on Platycodon grandiflorum

By Guo Li; Zhang Cun; Li Li; Xiao Yong-qing


Platycodon grandiflorum, as the traditional Chinese medicine, has been employed for dispersing the lung and resolving phlegm soothing the throat, and promoting pus discharge in ancient days. Triterpenoids are its main effective constituents which have dominant activities on antitussive, expectorant, antitumor, antioxidant and immune enhancement. This paper has mainly reviewed the progress of P. grandiflorum on the processing in planting area, chemical constituents, quality standard, pharmacological effects and clinical application in recent ten years, which has provided the important references for its further study, exploitation and application.

~0 Citings

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3233. Herbal medicine in the treatment of liver diseases

By Stickel F; Schuppan D


Herbal drugs have become increasingly popular and their use is widespread. Licensing regulations and pharmacovigilance regarding herbal products are still incomplete and clearcut proof of their efficacy in liver diseases is sparse. Nevertheless, a number of herbal show promising activity including silymarin for antifibrotic treatment, phyllantus amarus in chronic hepatitis B, glycyrrhizin to treat chronic viral hepatitis, and a number of herbal combinations from China and Japan that deserve testing in appropriate studies. Apart from therapeutic properties, reports are accumulating about liver injury after the intake of herbs, including those advertised for liver diseases. Acute and/or chronic liver damage occurred after ingestion of some Chinese herbs, herbalts that contain pyrrolizidine alkaloids, germander, greater celandine, kava, atracylie gummifera, callilepsis laureola, senna alkaloids, chaparral and many others. Since the evidence supporting the use of botanicals to treat chronic liver diseases is insufficient and only few of them are well standardised and free of potential serious side effects, most of these medications are not recommended outside clinical trials. Particularly with regard to the latter, adequately powered randomised-controlled clinical trials with well-selected end points are needed to assess the role of herbal therapy for liver diseases.

~12 Citings

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3234. Progress of integrative Chinese and Western medicine in treating polycystic ovarian syndrome caused infertility
Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most popular diseases that cause menstrual dysfunction and infertility in women. The present paper is a brief retrospection on the progress in treatment of PCOS caused infertility with integrative Chinese and Western medicine (ICWM). It can be seen from these materials that using traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) recipes formulated by Shen-replenishing herbs or acupuncture to reinforce Gan-Shen, regulate Chong-Ren Channels in treating PCOS, stable clinical efficacy could be obtained, with less adverse reaction, though the effect initiated somewhat late. Whereas, when Shen-replenishing recipe and acupuncture are combined with hormone or ovulation promoting drugs of Western medicine, the above-mentioned shortcomings would be overcome. So, this combined therapy is frequently used in clinical practice.

~1 Citing

3235. Korean acupuncture: the individualized and practical acupuncture
By Yin Changshik; Park Hi-Joon; Chae Younbyoung; Ha Eunyoung; Park Hun-Kuk; Lee Hyang-Sook; Koh Hyeonggyun; Kang Sungkeel; Choi Sunmi; Ryu Yeonhee; et al
From Neurological research (2007), 29 Suppl 1S10-5, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Acupuncture has long been a central part of medicine in East Asia. Recently its therapeutic effects are world-widely recognized with scientific bases being established by means of basic research and clinical studies in the biomedical sciences. Even though Korean acupuncture (KA) shares its origins with traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), it has developed into its own unique system. METHODS: We assessed the unique characteristics of KA and discussed the potential contributions of KA to modern medicine. RESULTS: Individualized approach by KA is based on constitutional energy traits which are considered as a main element in Saam, Taeguek and eight constitution acupunctures. New practical and integrated forms of therapeutic modalities, such as herbal acupuncture or pharmacopuncture, have also been developed by KA. CONCLUSION: Given its individualized and practical characteristics, KA is expected to make significant contributions to the understanding and the treatment of neurological disorders through basic research and clinical trials.

~2 Citings

3236. Historical difference between traditional Korean medicine and traditional Chinese medicine
By Cha Wung-Seok; Oh Jun-Ho; Park Hi-Joon; Ahn Sang-Woo; Hong Se-Young; Kim Nam-II
From Neurological research (2007), 29 Suppl 1S5-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Although traditional Korean medicine (TKM) has been influenced by traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), it has developed distinctive features. Around the tenth century, Chinese medical books were introduced to Korea. In those days, Koreans started movement to develop its own medical system. METHODS: We reviewed Korean and Chinese medical literatures, and analysed the characteristics between two medical systems. RESULTS: In the early 17th century, Dongeuibogam was published by Dr Joon Hur. He provided a turning point to establish Korean medical system independent from TCM. TKM emphasizes specific characteristics of the individual who suffered from the disease, rather than single symptom. The concept was elaborated by Dr Jae Ma Lee who published Dongeuisusaebowon in the early 20th century. CONCLUSION: Through historical development, TKM has established the unique characteristic and modality as the whole-person-centered medicine.

~2 Citings

3237. Safety issues of traditional Chinese medical preparations containing arsenic substances: review starting from Niuhuang Jiedu Pian (Wan)
By Zhang Li; Gao Si-Hua; Zhou Chao-fan; Lin Rui-chao; Liu Chang-hua
By comprehensively reviewing the origin and history of Niuhuang Jiedu Wan and its "derivatives", we studied the clinical records of realgar, investigated its clinical usage, dosage, efficacy, and toxicity in the literatures. We pinpointed the factors that might be associated with safety problems of Niuhuang Jiedu Pian (Wan) and other traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparations containing arsenic substances. In this article we also put forward suggestions for strengthening the surveillance and administration of similar TCM preparations.

~0 Citings

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3238. Diagnosis and therapy of oral squamous cell carcinoma
By Konkimalla V Badireenath; Suhas Venkatramana Laxminarayana; Chandra Nagasuma R; Gebhart Erich; Efferth Thomas

Oral squamous cell carcinoma ranks among the top ten most common cancers worldwide. Despite the success in diagnosis and therapy during the past 30 years, oral squamous cell carcinoma still belongs to the tumor types with a very unfavorable prognosis. In an effort to identify genomic alterations with prognostic relevance, we applied the comparative genomic hybridization technique on oral squamous cell carcinoma. The tumors exhibited from five up to 47 DNA copy number alterations, indicating a considerable degree of genomic imbalance. Out of 35 tumors, 19 showed a gain of chromosome band 7p12. Genomic imbalances were investigated by hierarchical cluster analysis and clustered image mapping to investigate whether genomic profiles correlate with clinical data. Results of the present investigation show that profiling of genomic imbalances in general, and especially of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) on 7p12, may be suitable as prognostic factors. In order to identify small-molecule inhibitors for EGFR, we established a database of 531 natural compounds derived from medicinal plants used in traditional Chinese medicine. Candidate compounds were identified by correlation analysis using the Kendall tau-test of IC50 values of tumor cell lines and microarray-based EGFR mRNA expression. Further validation was performed by molecular docking studies using the AutoDock program with the crystal structure of EGFR tyrosine kinase domain as docking template. We estimate these results will be a further step toward the ultimate goal of individualized, patient-adapted tumor treatment based on tumor molecular profiling.

~0 Citings

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3239. Medicinal chemistry and pharmacology of genus Tripterygium (Celastraceae)
By Brinker Anita M; Ma Jun; Lipsky Peter E; Raskin Ilya
From Phytochemistry (2007), 68(6), 732-66, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Plants in the genus Tripterygium, such as Tripterygium wilfordii Hook.f., have a long history of use in traditional Chinese medicine. In recent years there has been considerable interest in the use of Tripterygium extracts and of the main bioactive constituent, the diterpene triepoxide triptolide (1), to treat a variety of autoimmune and inflammation-related conditions. The main mode of action of the Tripterygium extracts and triptolide (1) is the inhibition of expression of proinflammatory genes such as those for interleukin-2 (IL-2), inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha), cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma). The efficacy and safety of certain types of Tripterygium extracts were confirmed in human clinical trials in the US and abroad. Over 300 compounds have been identified in the genus Tripterygium, and many of these have been evaluated for biological activity. The overall activity of the extract is based on the interaction between its components. Therefore, the safety and efficacy of the extract cannot be fully mimicked by any individual constituent. This review discusses the biochemical composition and biological and pharmacological activities of Tripterygium extracts, and their main bioactive components.

~5 Citings

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3240. Study progress in therapeutic effects of traditional Chinese medicine monomer in severe acute pancreatitis
By Zhang Xi-ping; Liu Da-ren; Shi Yan

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Severe acute pancreatitis (SAP) is a common acute abdomen clinical problem characterized by high mortality, multiple complications, complicated pathogenesis and difficult treatment. Recent studies found traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) monomers have markedly good effect for treating SAP. Many TCM monomers can inhibit pancreatin, resist inflammation, improve microcirculation and immunoregulation, etc. to block the pathological progress of SAP in multiple ways, reduce complications and lower mortality with rapid effects. It is significant for enhancing SAP treatment to deeply understand the current situation in TCM monomers for treating SAP and take precious references therein. This article summarizes the treating effects and mechanisms of TCM monomers for SAP in recent years.

3241. Progress of studies on tumor stem cell and anti-cancer treatment by nourishing Shen essence and qi

By Zheng Zhan; Xu Zhen-ye


The tumor stem cells (TSC) existing in the tumor plays a crucial role in carcinogenesis though very few in number. It is a special kind of stem cells with highly proliferative and self-regenerative cap ability to maintain its number stable and generate tumor. Therefore, the radical treatment of tumor should focus on TSC. TSC are derived from adult stem cells. According to TCM theory, normal stem cells belong to the category of Shen essence and qi, and patients suffering from malignant tumor always manifest as the syndrome of essence and qi deficiency, so nourishing Shen essence and qi should be of great importance for treatment of tumor.

3242. Trains of thoughts and methods in studying substantial basis of effects of Chinese medicinal compounds

By Zhao Fang; Xu Li; Xu Li

From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2007), 27(1), 80-2, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Study on substantial basis of effects of Chinese medicinal compounds is crucial for traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) modernization, but certain limitation exists in all the current researching methods. This article reviewed the current situation and researching methods of this issue, analyzed their characteristics and shortages, and further discussed the trains of thoughts and developing direction of that, tried to find a simple and swift method coincident with the principle of TCM, for research on substantial basis of Chinese medicinal compounds.

3243. Strategy of quality control for traditional Chinese medicines and chromatographic technology

By Li Famei; Xiong Zhili; Lu Xiumei; Qin Feng; Li Xiaoqin

From Se pu = Chinese journal of chromatography / Zhongguo hua xue hui (2006), 24(6), 537-44, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The application of chromatography, a modern technology for highly efficient separation and analysis in the research of therapeutic basis matter and quality control of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), is summarized. A new strategy with metabonomics is put forward to achieve integral study on therapeutic basis matter and action mechanism of TCM, and to reveal and control the comprehensive quality of TCM. Modern chromatography and hyphenated techniques are one of the important technique platforms in quality control of TCM.

3244. Biological fingerprinting analysis of traditional Chinese medicines with targeting ADME/Tox property for screening of bioactive compounds by chromatographic and MS methods
Traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) are attracting increased global attention because of their potential to provide novel therapeutic agents based on substantial historical records of efficacy in man. Many strategies have been designed for the screening and selection of bioactive compounds from these complex natural products mixtures. Biological fingerprinting analysis (BFA), based on small molecule-biomacromolecule interactions in complex systems, has been applied to screen the multiple bioactive compounds in natural products. Here we review the chromatographic and MS approaches used for BFA of natural products with targeting absorption, distribution, metabolism, elimination and toxicity (ADME/Tox) properties. Such chromatographic methods cover a wide range of applications including liposome, serum proteins, liver homogenate and DNA profiling. MS methods for the characterization of molecular interactions between natural products and target molecules by ESI and MALDI-TOF MS are also discussed.

~0 Citings

3245. Recent progress on anti-HIV research of traditional Chinese medicine and components

By Liu Zhao-Mei; Yang Yi-Shu; Wang Xiao-Li; Wen Rui-Xing

This paper summarized the recent 6 years' progress of anti-HIV compounds and traditional Chinese medicines by searching international network and reviewing the domestic and foreign literature. Traditional Chinese medicinal appeared to be a rich source of potentially useful materials for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus infection. Some of them are much more potent in anti-HIV activity. And some components extracted from the herbs are even more tonic than the crude herb medicines. It has been proved that some active components such as alkaloids, proteins, flavonoids, quercetin, terpene, lignanoid are able to work on anti-HIV. People should pay more attention to the study of traditional Chinese medicine and the leading compounds on anti-HIV/AIDS in the clinic and in the laboratory. So searching for high efficacy and low toxicity anti-HIV drug from traditional Chinese medicine is an important and prospective research direction in the future.

~1 Citing

3246. Natural products as alternative treatments for metabolic bone disorders and for maintenance of bone health

By Putnam Sophie E; Scutt Andy M; Bicknell Katrina; Priestley Caroline M; Williamson Elizabeth M

Bone metabolism involves a complex balance between the deposition of matrix and mineralization and resorption. There is now good evidence that dietary components and herbal products can influence these processes, particularly by inhibiting bone resorption, thus having beneficial effects on the skeleton. For example, it has been reported that a number of common vegetables, including onion, garlic and parsley, can inhibit bone resorption in ovariectomized rats. Essential oils derived from sage, rosemary, thyme and other herbs inhibit osteoclast activity in vitro and in vitro and leading to an increase in bone mineral density. Soya, a rich source of isoflavones, has shown promising results and epidemiological evidence to support a use in maintaining bone health, and various traditional Chinese medicine and Ayurvedic medicine also have demonstrable effects in pharmacological models of osteoporosis. Recently, cannabinoids have been described as having positive effects on osteoblast differentiation, and the presence of cannabinoid receptors in bone tissue indicates a more complex role in bone metabolism than previously thought. The first part of this review briefly discusses normal bone metabolism and disorders caused by its disruption, with particular reference to osteoporosis and current pharmacological treatments. The effects of natural products on bone and connective tissue are then discussed, to include items of diet, herbal extracts and food supplements, with evidence for their efficacy outlined.

~2 Citings

3247. Dendritic cells as a pharmacological target of traditional Chinese medicine

By Chen Xin; Yang Lu; Howard O M Zack; Oppenheim Joost J
From Cellular & molecular immunology (2006), 3(6), 401-10, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Dendritic cells (DCs) represent a heterogeneous population of professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs) that play a central role in the initiation and regulation of immune responses. There is considerable evidence that DCs can be used as therapeutic targets for pharmacological modulation of immune responses. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has a long-standing history of using herbal medicine in the treatment of a variety of human diseases. Many of the clinical effects of TCM have reportedly been attributed to the up- or down-regulation of immune responses. Accumulating evidence indicates that TCM and its components can interfere with immune responses at the earliest stage by targeting key functions of DCs. Here, we review those published studies of TCM with respect to their effects on immunobiological functions of DCs. Investigations based on both chemical entities derived from TCM as well as TCM herbal mixtures are presented. These studies suggest that various TCM herbal medicines have the capacity to inhibit or promote major functions of DCs, such as differentiation, maturation, cytokine production, survival, antigen uptake and presentation as well as trafficking. These studies have revealed novel biological effects of TCM and documented the utility of this approach to discover novel biological modifier of DC functions derived from natural sources.

~0 Citings

3248. Medicinal herbs for esophageal cancer

By Taixiang W; Wei X; Yang X; Zhiyu C
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (1), CD004520, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Esophageal cancer is the seventh leading cause of cancer death worldwide. Traditional Chinese medicinal herbs are sometimes used as an adjunct to radiotherapy or chemotherapy for this type of cancer.

OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and possible adverse effects of the addition of Chinese medicinal herbs to treatment with radiotherapy or chemotherapy for esophageal cancer.

SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Upper Gastrointestinal and Pancreatic Diseases Group Trials Register, The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, AMED (Allied and Complementary Medicine Database), CBM (Chinese Biomedical Database), China National Knowledge Infrastructure, the Chinese Cochrane Centre Controlled Trials Register and CISCOM (The Research Council for Complementary Medicine) (up to June 2004). Databases of ongoing trials, the internet and reference lists were also searched.

SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials comparing the use of radiotherapy or chemotherapy with and without the addition of Chinese herbal medicines. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: At least two review authors extracted data and assessed trial quality.

MAIN RESULTS: Two studies were included. The numbers of participants in these two trials were 42 and 80, 122 in total. Both studies were analysed separately because of the differences in interventions used. Although one study reported a positive result, the majority of outcome measurements from the two studies showed no significant benefit with the addition of Chinese herbal medicines to radiotherapy or chemotherapy. There was statistically significant improvement in quality of life with the additional Huachansu injection, however, no statistically significant improvement was found in short-term therapy effects, one-year survival rate or the adverse effect of radiation-induced esophagitis.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: The included studies were of low quality. The results suggest Zhenxiang capsules or Huachansu injection may not improve short-term therapy effects or one-year survival rate when used as adjunct treatment to chemoradiotherapy in the treatment of esophageal cancer. The quality of life may be improved by Huachansu injection. The results suggest that more high-quality trials on Huachansu injection and other Chinese herbal medicines are needed in the future.

~0 Citings

3249. Interventions for tubal ectopic pregnancy

By Hajenius P J; Mol F; Mol B W J; Bossuyt P M M; Ankum W M; van der Veen F
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2007), (1), CD000324, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Treatment options for tubal ectopic pregnancy are; (1) surgery, e.g. salpingectomy or salpingo(s)tomy, either performed laparoscopically or by open surgery; (2) medical treatment, with a variety of drugs, that can be administered systemically and/or locally by various routes and (3) expectant management. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of surgery, medical treatment and expectant management of tubal ectopic pregnancy in view of primary treatment success, tubal preservation and future fertility. SEARCH STRATEGY: The Cochrane Menstrual Disorders and Subfertility Group's Specialised Register, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (up to February 2006), Current Controlled Trials Register (up to October 2006), and MEDLINE (up to October 2006) were searched. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing treatments in women with tubal ectopic pregnancy. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Data extraction and quality assessment was done independently by two reviewers. Differences were resolved by discussion with all reviewers. MAIN RESULTS: Thirty five studies have been analysed on the treatment of tubal ectopic pregnancy, describing 25 different comparisons.

SURGERY: Laparoscopic salpingostomy is significantly less successful than the open surgical approach in the elimination of tubal ectopic pregnancy (2 RCTs, n=165, OR 0.28, 95% CI 0.09, 0.86) due to a significant higher persistent trophoblast rate in laparoscopic surgery (OR 3.5, 95% CI 1.1, 11). However, the laparoscopic approach is significantly less costly than open surgery (p=0.03). Long term follow-up (n=127) shows no evidence of a difference in intra uterine pregnancy rate (OR 1.2, 95% CI 0.59, 2.5) but there is a non significant tendency to a lower repeat ectopic pregnancy rate (OR 0.47, 95% CI 0.15, 1.5). Salpingostomy alone is significantly less successful than when combined with a prophylactic single shot methotrexate (2 RCTs, n=163, OR 0.25, 95% CI 0.08-0.76) to prevent persistent trophoblast. MEDICAL TREATMENT: Systemic methotrexate in a fixed multiple dose intramuscular regimen has a non significant tendency to a higher treatment success than laparoscopic salpingostomy (1 RCT, n=100, OR 1.8, 95% CI 0.73, 4.6). No significant differences are found in long term follow-up (n=74); intra uterine pregnancy (OR 0.82, 95% CI 0.32, 2.1) and repeat ectopic pregnancy (OR 0.87, 95% CI 0.19, 4.1). One single dose intramuscular methotrexate is significantly less successful than laparoscopic salpingostomy (4 RCTs, n=265, OR 0.38, 95% CI 0.20, 0.71). With a variable dose regimen treatment success rises, but shows no evidence of a difference compared to laparoscopic salpingostomy (OR 1.1, 95% CI 0.52, 2.3). Long term follow-up (n=98) do not differ significantly (intra uterine pregnancy OR 1.0, 95% CI 0.43, 2.4, ectopic pregnancy OR 0.54, 95% CI 0.12, 2.4). The efficacy of systemic single dose methotrexate alone is significantly less successful than when combined with mifepristone (2 RCTs, n=262, OR 0.59, 95% CI 0.35, 1.0). The same goes for the addition of traditional Chinese medicine (1 RCT, n=78, OR 0.08, 95% CI 0.02, 0.39). Local medical treatment administered transvaginally under ultrasound guidance is significantly better than a ‘blind’ intra-tubal injection under laparoscopic guidance in the elimination of tubal ectopic pregnancy (1 RCT, n=36, methotrexate OR 5.8, 95% CI 1.3, 26; 1 RCT, n=80, hyperosmolar glucose OR 0.38, 95% CI 0.15, 0.93). However, compared to laparoscopic salpingostomy, local injection of methotrexate administered transvaginally under ultrasound guidance is significantly less successful (1 RCT, n=78, OR 0.17, 95% CI 0.04, 0.76) but with positive long term follow up (n=51): a significantly higher intra uterine pregnancy rate (OR 4.1, 95% CI 1.3, 14) and a non significant tendency to a lower repeat ectopic pregnancy rate (OR 0.30, 95% CI 0.05, 1.7).

EXPECTANT MANAGEMENT: Expectant management is significantly less successful than prostaglandin therapy (1 RCT, n=23, OR 0.08, 95% CI 0.02-0.39). AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: In the surgical treatment of tubal ectopic pregnancy laparoscopic surgery is a cost effective treatment. An alternative nonsurgical treatment option in selected patients is medical treatment with systemic methotrexate. Expectant management can not be adequately evaluated yet.

3250. The yin and yang of integrative clinical care, education, and research

By Kemper Kathi J

Communication between mainstream clinician scientists and complementary therapists is often problematic, in part because of different perspectives, assumptions, and values. However, a simple conceptual model can help conventional scientists and less conventional practitioners find common ground and appreciate their unique approaches toward achieving the same goals. The model described in this article has grown out of my experience in integrating complementary therapies and approaches into clinical care, education, and research. It uses the familiar yin-yang symbol from Chinese medicine to build bridges between mainstream Western clinician-scientists and complementary therapists from other traditions.

3251. Studies on market of drug delivery system product and drug delivery system of compound Chinese medicine
Based on the progress in the world market of drug delivery system (DDS) product and the research profile of DDS of compound Chinese Medicine, The article puts forward a new method of studies on DDS of compound Chinese Medicine. It is expected that the theory of compatibility of compound Chinese Medicine can be shown and its role can be exerted to the largest extent with the application of pharmaceutics technology to change the mode of drug delivery of activated components of compound Chinese Medicine.

3252. A review of research on sustainable use of medicinal plants cropland in China

By Gao Wei-Wei; Zhao Yang-Jing; Wang Yu-Ping; Chen Shi-Lin

In China, about 40% of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) comes from cultivation in agrarian systems. The cropland is fundamental to the productions of medicinal plants, and the sustainable soil management is essential for sustainable using of the TCM resources, furthermore it affects the local economies of the medicinal plant production regions and the sustainable development of TCM agriculture. In this paper, the concept of the sustainable use of TCM cropland was discussed and the problems on sustainable soil management in China were analyzed from the aspects of resources and quality. The research advances in sustainable use of the medicinal plants cropland were reviewed from the aspects of continuous cropping obstacles, farming systems and degraded soil remediation. The strengthening research fields in the further were suggested.

3253. Progress in research of traditional Chinese medicine in inducing differentiation of human hepatoma cells

By Mu Xiao-yan; Zhao Ai-guang

Atherosclerosis (AS) is one of the most essential factors to cause cardio-cerebrovascular diseases. Abundant experience has been acquired in treatment of AS by traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) with its own distinctive diagnostic and therapeutic principles. To expell phlegm and relieve blood stasis, a hot topic of TCM therapeutic principle for AS, is reviewed in this paper.

3254. Review of clinical and experimental studies on treatment of atherosclerosis with expelling phlegm and relieving blood stasis principle

By Ma Jie; Chen Jian-Qiu
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2006), 26(12), 1135-8, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Atherosclerosis (AS) is one of the most essential factors to cause cardio-cerebrovascular diseases. Abundant experience has been acquired in treatment of AS by traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) with its own distinctive diagnostic and therapeutic principles. To expell phlegm and relieve blood stasis, a hot topic of TCM therapeutic principle for AS, is reviewed in this paper.
Infrared spectroscopy is well suited for the rapid and nondestructive identification and quantification of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) for its high resolution, easy operation and strong specialization of absorbance bands. It is becoming an efficient methodology in the quality control of TCM. The present paper reviews the applications of infrared spectrometry in the qualitative and quantitative analysis of TCM, especially to the discrimination and effective content determination of traditional Chinese medicinal materials (including different parts of the same medicinal material, TCM from different geographical areas, easily confusing TCM, and true and false TCM) and Chinese patent medicine (such as TCM formula particles, injections, etc.). With the ceaseless rapid development and popularization of FTIR spectrometer and computer science, infrared spectrometry will greatly accelerate the process of TCM modernization and internationalization by all means.

~0 Citings

3256. Progress in research on mechanisms of anti-rheumatoid arthritis of triptolide
By Liu Chun-Fang; Lin Na

Extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii are effective in traditional Chinese medicine for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Triptolide, a diterpenoid triepoxide purified from TWHF, has been identified as the major component of TWHF and might account for its therapeutic effects. To make for the clinical reasonable application and further development of triptolide, in this review was introduced the recent ten-years progress in mechanisms of anti-RA of it, including immunosuppression, anti-inflammation, inducing cell apoptosis, inhibiting vascular proliferation, protecting articular cartilage and gene regulation. Triptolide is a potent immunosuppressant.

~0 Citings

3257. New developments in the chemistry and biology of the bioactive constituents of Tanshen
By Wang Xihong; Morris-Natschke Susan L; Lee Kuo-Hsiung
From Medicinal research reviews (2007), 27(1), 133-48, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Tanshen, the rhizome of Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge, has been used in Chinese traditional medicine (TCM) for multiple therapeutic remedies. The major constituents of Tanshen include water-soluble phenolic acids and lipophilic tanshinones. Phenolic acids possess antioxidant and anticoagulant activities, whereas tanshinones show antibacterial, antioxidant, and antineoplastic activities. This review will focus on recent developments concerning the chemical constituents of Tanshen and their biological activities. These chemical and biological studies continue to increase our understanding about a scientific basis for the traditional clinical use of Tanshen and can also contribute to the development of new drug candidates. Recently, in the author's laboratory, a new compound, neo-tanshinlactone, was discovered to have potent selective antitumor activity. This compound might serve as a lead for developing promising antidepressant clinical trials candidates.

~11 Citings

3258. Methodological aspects of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)
By Ernst Edzard
From Annals of the Academy of Medicine, Singapore (2006), 35(11), 773-4, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The efficacy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is less well-established than many believe and needs to be more firmly established through clinical trials. Such studies should adhere to the currently accepted standards. When planning and conducting clinical trials, one encounters numerous logistical and methodological problems. The most important logistical obstacle is a lack of funds while the most important methodological issue is to transparently minimise bias. Despite these formidable problems, clinical trials of TCM are usually feasible and certainly necessary for testing the efficacy of TCM.

~3 Citings
3259. A practical way of research in Chinese medicine
By Leung Ping-Chung
From Annals of the Academy of Medicine, Singapore (2006), 35(11), 770-2, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

While modern medicine has a very well established system of clinical research which insists on evidence-based methodology, traditional medicine has not developed its own system of research, despite of its length of existence and unreceding popularity. Since there are still many problem areas in modern medicine, and traditional medicine possesses good records of efficacy in those areas, it is natural that experts in both areas should collaborate in a proper exploration to put traditional medicine into popular utilisation. One way of achieving this is to follow the requirements of modern clinical trials as much as possible. Obvious obstacles include the uncertain origin of supply of herbs and the inconsistency of their quality, manufacturing of convenient products (which has improved) and methodology for clinical trials. One practical way in pursuing this joint venture is to apply the efficacy-driven approach, which suggests the following: i) Using a simple herbal formula to try solving one difficult clinical problem and start an evidence-based clinical trial using methodology acceptable to standard clinical trials i.e., one which is randomised and placebo-controlled; ii) Organising parallel laboratory experiments to understand the mode of action; iii) Making sure that the quality of herbs or their extracts are of the best standard; and iv) Optimising the formula, once it is proven efficacious in a clinical trial, to give an upgraded product.

~0 Citings

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3260. Progress of research on effects of ginsenoside Rg1 in promoting capability of learning and memory
By Liu Ying; Li Xi; Yuan Hai-feng
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2006), 26(10), 956-60, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

It is testified by long-standing traditional Chinese medicine clinical practice that ginseng was effective in treating dementia and promoting capability of learning and memory, for which ginsenoside Rg1 has been proved the main effective ingredient. Recently many researches have been carried out on the mechanism and action links of ginsenoside Rg1, and illustrated that it could exert the anti-dementia and nootropic effects through intervening multiple targets and links, thus to provide a theoretical basis for bettering the clinical use of ginsenoside Rg1.

~0 Citings

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3261. Biopharmaceuticals in China
By Hu Xianwen; Ma Qingjun; Zhang Shuyong
From Biotechnology journal (2006), 1(11), 1215-24, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The biopharmaceutical industry, whose products are produced mainly by recombinant DNA technology, antibody technologies and cytotechnology, is the most important sector in industrial biotechnology, and is one of the most rapidly growing high-tech industries. The global market for biopharmaceuticals had been growing at annual growth rates of 15-33% over the last 8 years, and sales exceeded 55 billion dollars in 2005. This review presents an overview of the Chinese biopharmaceutical industry, listing the global top-selling biopharmaceuticals in 2005, and briefly describes the major biotech drugs approved by the Chinese State Food and Drug Administration, such as recombinant cytokines, therapeutic antibodies, recombinant vaccines, and gene therapy products.

~0 Citings

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3262. Integrating tuina acupressure and traditional Chinese medicine concepts into a holistic nursing practice
By Dune Linda
From Explore (New York, N.Y.) (2006), 2(6), 543-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings
3263. Knowledge discovery in traditional Chinese medicine: state of the art and perspectives
By Feng Yi; Wu Zhaohui; Zhou Xuezhong; Zhou Zhongmei; Fan Weiyu

OBJECTIVE: As a complementary medical system to Western medicine, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) provides a unique theoretical and practical approach to the treatment of diseases over thousands of years. Confronted with the increasing popularity of TCM and the huge volume of TCM data, historically accumulated and recently obtained, there is an urgent need to explore these resources effectively by the techniques of knowledge discovery in database (KDD). This paper aims at providing an overview of recent KDD studies in TCM field. METHODS: A literature search was conducted in both English and Chinese publications, and major studies of knowledge discovery in TCM (KDTCM) reported in these materials were identified. Based on an introduction to the state of the art of TCM data resources, a review of four subfields of KDTCM research was presented, including KDD for the research of Chinese herbal medicine, KDD for TCM syndrome research, and KDD for TCM clinical diagnosis. Furthermore, the current state and main problems in each subfield were summarized based on a discussion of existing studies, and future directions for each subfield were also proposed accordingly. RESULTS: A series of KDD methods are used in existing KDTCM researches, ranging from conventional frequent itemset mining to state of the art latent structure model. Considerable interesting discoveries are obtained by these methods, such as novel TCM paired drugs discovered by frequent itemset analysis, functional community of related genes discovered under syndrome perspective by text mining, the high proportion of toxic plants in the botanical family Ranunculaceae disclosed by statistical analysis, the association between M-cholinoceptor blocking drug and Solanaceae revealed by association rule mining, etc. It is particularly inspiring to see some studies connecting TCM with biomedicine, which provide a novel top-down view for functional genomics research. However, further developments of KDD methods are still expected to better adapt to the features of TCM. CONCLUSIONS: Existing studies demonstrate that KDTCM is effective in obtaining medical discoveries. However, much more work needs to be done in order to discover real diamonds from TCM domain. The usage and development of KDTCM in the future will substantially contribute to the TCM community, as well as modern life science.

~7 Citings

3264. Treating premature ovarian failure by reinforcing kidney
By Shen Wei; Yu Chao-Qin
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2006), 4(6), 653-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3265. Progress and prospects of research on information processing techniques for intelligent diagnosis of traditional Chinese medicine
By Zhou Chang-Le; Zhang Zhi-Feng
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2006), 4(6), 560-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Information processing for intelligent diagnosis of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), an important part of the modernization of Chinese medicine, attracts world wide attention from the science circle. This article presents a systematic introduction to the development of information technology, especially the processing of pulse and tongue images and systems of computer-aided Chinese medical diagnosis. Furthermore, it points out four essential areas of future research, including epistemic logic system of syndrome differentiation, system construction technology, data miming technology and information acquisition and analysis in TCM diagnosis.

~0 Citings

3266. Specific immunotherapy for food allergy: basic principles and clinical aspects
PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Food allergy may be life threatening and its management continues to consist of avoiding relevant allergens and, in the case of accidental ingestion, initiation of appropriate emergency therapy. The aim of this article is to describe current treatment approaches and discuss attempts to use specific immunotherapy for food-allergy treatment. RECENT FINDINGS: A recent study reports the use of sublingual immunotherapy for hazelnut food allergy in hazelnut-allergic patients. A significant increase in tolerance to hazelnuts after sublingual immunotherapy as assessed by double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenge, and good tolerance to this treatment, have been observed. SUMMARY: The purpose of this review is to highlight the most promising novel approaches for treating food allergy beyond allergen avoidance. Some of these approaches alone, such as traditional Chinese herbal medicine, anti-immunoglobulin E therapy or sublingual immunotherapy for food allergy, or the combination of different approaches, would probably offer the best treatment option for food-allergic patients in the near future.

3267. Modern biological basis of Chinese medical theory that "kidney nourishes marrow and brain is sea of marrow"

By Li Lin; Wei Hai-Feng; Zhang Lan; Chu Jin; Zhao Ling

The theory that "the kidney nourishes marrow and brain is the sea of marrow" has been instructing traditional Chinese medical doctors in preventing and treating dementia in aged people for thousands of years. However, the modern biological basis of this theory has not been systemically studied. In this review, we summarized our serial pharmacological studies on the treatment of Alzheimer's disease (AD) with Chinese medicinal herbs, using multiple kinds of AD-like animal and cell models. The results show that "kidney-reinforcing" herbs of traditional Chinese medicine play a very important role in the anti-AD effects; and different "kidney-reinforcing" herbs have different effects in brain functions. The common effects of "kidney-reinforcing" herbs are improving cellular energy metabolism, increasing neurotrophic factors and the number of cholinergic neurons, and decreasing neurotoxin production. Based on above results, we propose that the essence of "brain marrow" is the neurons and neurotrophic factors in the brain; "the deficiency of brain marrow" is induced by the decrease in neurotrophic factors and the atrophy and loss of neurons in the brain, thus resulting in cognitive impairment and dementia. The modern biological basis of "reinforcing kidney to replenish marrow" by traditional Chinese medicine includes improving cellular energy metabolism and utilization, enhancing endogenous neurotrophic effects and decreasing neurotoxin production, thus reducing the cell death and increasing the survival and regeneration of neurons.

3268. A brief history of human constitutionology

By Diaoyuan Kuang; Yongxia Song

Human constitutionology studies human itself, which was proposed by Dr. Kuang. The study on human constitution in Chinese medicine has ever increased since the late 1970s. This review on the development of human constitutionology in Chinese Traditional Medicine (TCM) and western medicine is expected to give people with a different background to understand the establishment of this new subject, and its significance in promoting modernization of TCM and multi-disciplinary collaboration in human study and as an individualized model guiding the re-orientation of modern medicine.

3269. Traditional chinese medicine for the treatment of chronic prostatitis in China: a systematic review and meta-analysis

By Chen Jia-Xu; Hu Li-Sheng
OBJECTIVE: To systematically evaluate the effectiveness of Chinese herbal medicine for treating chronic prostatitis (CPT) in China. DESIGN: Electronic medical database from China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) was searched, language is Chinese; date is from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 2003. A total of 108 trials were found, and all studies with words like "randomization" or "quasi-randomization" in their abstracts were included, whether they used blinding or not. Nineteen theses that met the entry criteria were downloaded and fully printed. Four groups were divided: Chinese herbs orally treated group (based on syndrome differentiation), Chinese herbs externally treated group, Chinese herbs orally and externally treated group, and integrated Western with Chinese herbs treated group. RESULTS: All 19 articles that met the entry criteria were clinical trial studies with low quality (Jadad Score <3). The results showed that Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) may benefit the patients who had CPT. However, from the results of the funnel plots analysis of all four groups of clinical trials that met the inclusion criteria in this systematic review are distant asymmetrical and irregular plots, which indicate that a positive publication bias may exist. There was no obvious evidence indicating that the efficacy of the therapy in the treated groups using TCM was superior to that of the control group (Western medicine treatment group). CONCLUSIONS: All of the four groups in the clinical trials have not provided evidence of evidence-based medicine (EBM) A class (including 1a, 1b, 1c level), failed to prove that the TCM may have beneficial effects for patients with CPT, because of low quality in all the trials and a positive publication bias. Therefore, in light of some positive outcomes, a good design of multicentered, randomized, parallel-controlled and blinding trials is needed in order to make further studies, and deserve further examination for the treatment of CPT with TCM.

~0 Citings

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3270. Research advances in coordination chemistry of traditional Chinese medicine
By Li Ying-Hua; Lu Xiu-Yang; Liu Xiao; Liu Ye

The coordination chemistry theory of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) plays a very important role on the research of traditional Chinese medicine. The significances of this theory applied in toxicology, pharmacology and the improvement, separation, preparation and analysis of active components in traditional Chinese medicine were summarized in this paper. The conclusions were drawn that the research on thermodynamics and dynamics of TCM coordination chemistry, the relation between existing status of microelements in TCM and toxicity or activity of TCM and the exploitation on adsorbents or chromatographic columns of high performance and high sensitivity analysis methods using the coordination effect may be the key steps in the course of modernization of TCM.

~1 Citing

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3271. Progress in integrative Chinese and Western medicine study on prevention and treatment of myocardial fibrosis
By Zhang Hai-xiao; Shi Zai-xiang
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2006), 26(9), 860-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Myocardial fibrosis is an inevitable process of many heart diseases, such as coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, hypertension, cardiomyopathy, etc. in development from earlier period to terminal stage. To prevent or reverse the process of fibrosis is one of the most important approaches to retard the occurrence of heart failure and reduce the incidence of arrhythmia. In traditional Chinese medicine myocardial fibrosis belongs to the category of "Xinbi". Studies on the occurrence and regulation of myocardial fibrosis, and its treatment by using integrative Chinese and Western medicine or by Chinese drugs singly and their components were reviewed in this paper.

~0 Citings

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3272. Tongxinluo (Tong xin luo or Tong-xin-luo) capsule for unstable angina pectoris
By Wu Taixiang; Harrison R A; Chen Xiaoyan; Ni Juan; Zhou Likun; Qiao Jieqi; Wang Qin; Wei Jiafu; Xin Duan; Zheng Jie
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2006), (4), CD004474, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Tongxinluo capsule is a medicine consisting of traditional Chinese herbs and insects used for cardiovascular diseases in China and some other Asian countries. To date the evidence of its effect has not previously been subject to systematic review, making it difficult to derive robust conclusions about its actual benefits, and indeed, possible harms. OBJECTIVES: To assess systematically the effects of tongxinluo capsule in people with unstable angina pectoris. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) on The Cochrane Library, Issue 4 2004, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Chinese Biomedical Database, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Japana Centra Revuo Medicina (all 1995 to 2005). We also handsearched the relevant Chinese journals, checked with manufacturers and registers of ongoing studies. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised trials comparing either tongxinluo capsule only or standard treatment plus tongxinluo capsule with standard treatment or other anti-angina pectoris drugs, placebo or no intervention. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two authors identified relevant studies for the review independently and went on to abstract data, and assess trial quality. Authors of included studies were contacted to obtain further information as required. MAIN RESULTS: 18 short term follow-up trials involving 1413 people were included. The studies did not provide strong support of a benefit of tongxinluo for reducing the combined outcome of acute myocardial infarction, angioplasty (PTCA) coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) and sudden death or all-cause mortality (RR 0.42, 95% CI 0.75 to 2.59, P=0.35; RR 0.33, 95%CI 0.10 to 7.78, P=0.49, respectively). Tongxinluo reduced the frequency of acute angina attacks (WMD -0.65, 95%CI -2.77 to 1.47, P=0.07), improved ECG (RR 3.36, 95% CI 1.56 to 7.27, P=0.002) and angina symptoms (RR 1.64, 95% CI 1.26 to 2.12; P=0.001). AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: Tongxinluo in combination with routine angina therapy appears to reduce the risk of subsequent AMI, PTCA or CABG, angina attacks and severity, as well as improving symptoms and ischaemic changes on the electrocardiogram (ECG). Due to the methodological limitations of the studies, the evidence is insufficient to make any conclusive recommendations about the use of this treatment for patients presenting with unstable angina. Large high quality randomised controlled trials are warranted.

~2 Citings

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3273. Sensor, signal, and image informatics - state of the art and current topics
By Lehmann T M; Aach T; Witte H

OBJECTIVES: The number of articles published annually in the fields of biomedical signal and image acquisition and processing is increasing. Based on selected examples, this survey aims at comprehensively demonstrating the recent trends and developments. METHODS: Four articles are selected for biomedical data acquisition covering topics such as dose saving in CT, C-arm X-ray imaging systems for volume imaging, and the replacement of dose-intensive CT-based diagnostic with harmonic ultrasound imaging. Regarding biomedical signal analysis (BSA), the four selected articles discuss the equivalence of different time-frequency approaches for signal analysis, an application to Cochlea implants, where time-frequency analysis is applied for controlling the replacement system, recent trends for fusion of different modalities, and the role of BSA as part of a brain machine interfaces. To cover the broad spectrum of publications in the field of biomedical image processing, six papers are focused. Important topics are content-based image retrieval in medical applications, automatic classification of tongue photographs from traditional Chinese medicine, brain perfusion analysis in single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), model-based visualization of vascular trees, and virtual surgery, where enhanced visualization and haptic feedback techniques are combined with a sphere-filled model of the organ. RESULTS: The selected papers emphasize the five fields forming the chain of biomedical data processing: (1) data acquisition, (2) data reconstruction and pre-processing, (3) data handling, (4) data analysis, and (5) data visualization. Fields 1 and 2 form the sensor informatics, while fields 2 to 5 form signal or image informatics with respect to the nature of the data considered. CONCLUSIONS: Biomedical data acquisition and pre-processing, as well as data handling, analysis and visualization aims at providing reliable tools for decision support that improve the quality of health care. Comprehensive evaluation of the processing methods and their reliable integration in routine applications are future challenges in the field of sensor, signal and image informatics.

~0 Citings

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3274. Progress in anti-osteoporosis activity of traditional Chinese medicine and medicinal plants
By Wang Ting; Zhang Jin-chao; Yang Meng-su; Xiao Pei-gen

The anti-osteoporosis activity and mechanism of traditional Chinese medicine and medicinal plants were discussed. It is hoped that we can provide some reference for future drug development and introduction of traditional Chinese medicine to world.
3275. Progress and future developing of the serum pharmacochemistry of traditional Chinese medicine
By Wang Xi-jun

The paper reviewed the progress of studies on serum pharmacochemistry for traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), specially introduced the forming history of the subject and its application in the modernization of TCM. The author pointed out not only the problems appeared in the developing procedure but also the future prospects.

3276. Research advances of macroporous resin
By Wang Yue-sheng; Wang Yang

We surveyed the literatures domestic and abroad, and summarized the physical and chemical characterizations as well as preparation and applications of macroporous resin. The research of physical parameter and chemical parameter includes the measurement of the organic residue, the application research includes the separation and purification methods of the phytochemical ingredients. Macroporous resin show its advantages in the field of phytochemical studies, traditional Chinese medicine development and production, but there exist some disadvantages in its performance and application. It's necessary to establish the quality standard and the technical specifications to promote the standardization of the research and the application of the macroporous resin.

3277. Biological effects of toosendanin, an active ingredient of herbal vermifuge in Chinese traditional medicine
By Shi Yu-Liang; Wang Wen-Ping

The fact that the fruit and bark of plant belonging to family Melia could be used as digestive tract-parasiticide and agricultural insecticide was recorded about two thousand years ago in ancient China. Toosendanin (TSN, C30H38O11, FW=574), a triterpenoid derivative, was extracted from the bark of Melia toosendan Sieb. et Zucc. by Chinese scientists in 1950os and used as an ascarifuge in China instead of imported sendanin. Studies have demonstrated that TSN possesses special biological actions as well as considerable various values in scientific research, clinic medicine and agriculture. The first is that by interfering with neurotransmitter release by causing an initial facilitation, TSN eventually blocks synaptic transmission at both the neuromuscular junction and central synapses. The action might result from TSN-induced Ca(2+)-sensitivity change and final elimination of transmitter release machinery. The second is that despite sharing many similar actions with botulinum neurotoxin (BoNT) on blocking neuromuscular transmission, TSN has a markedly antibotulismic action in vivo and in vitro: TSN-treatment saves the botulism mice or monkeys from death; TSN-incubation in vitro or TSN-injection in vivo endows neuromuscular junction with a high tolerance to BoNT. Studies suggest that the antibotulismic action is achieved by preventing BoNT from approaching its enzymatic substrate, SNARE protein. The third, in recent years, it is also observed that TSN can induce differentiation and apoptosis in several cell lines, and suppress proliferation of various human cancer cells. The TSN-induced differentiation is Ca(2+)-dependent and the mitochondria-dependent apoptosis pathway is involved in the TSN-induced apoptosis. The fourth is that TSN inhibits various K(+) channels and selectively facilitates Ca(2+) current through L-type Ca(2+) channels and hence elevates [Ca(2+)](i). The TSN-induced [Ca(2+)](i) increase and overload could be responsible for the TSN-induced biphasic effect on neurotransmitter release, cell differentiation, apoptosis as well as the cytotoxicity of TSN.
3278. Research progress on anti-diabetic Chinese medicines

By Li Yu-jun; Xu Hong-xi

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is commonly known as Xiaokezheng ([Chinese characters: see text]) with respect to the sign of imbalance of yin, yang and qi in the traditional Chinese medical system. This review is mainly focused on peer-reviewed international journals in chemistry, pharmacological and clinical research of Chinese medicines (CM) used in therapeutic treatments of DM and its complications. This article will also discuss the advantages and future perspectives of anti-diabetic CM.

~2 Citings

3279. Determination of bioactive constituents in traditional Chinese medicines by CE with electrochemical detection

By Chen Gang; Zhu Yizhun; Wang Yufeng; Xu Xuejiao; Lu Tao
From Current medicinal chemistry (2006), 13(21), 2467-85, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

This paper reviews the recent advances and the key strategies in capillary electrophoresis (CE) with electrochemical detection (ECD) for separating and detecting a variety of bioactive constituents in traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs). The subjects covered include the separation modes for the CE analysis of the constituents in TCMs, the CE-ECD system, the sample preparations of TCMs, the ECD of TCMs, the applications of CE-ECD in the determination of various bioactive constituents in Chinese medicinal materials and their preparations, the identification and differentiation of TCMs by CE-ECD, and future prospects. It is expected that CE-ECD will become a powerful tool in the herbal medicinal fields and will lead to the creation of truly routine devices for TCM analysis.

~0 Citings

3280. Cultural symbolism of fish and the psychotropic properties of omega-3 fatty acids

By Reis L C; Hibbeln J R
From Prostaglandins, leukotrienes, and essential fatty acids (2006), 75(4-5), 227-36, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Fish is a food with unique psychotropic properties. Consumption of long-chain omega-3 fatty acids, rich in seafood, reduces depression, aggression and anger while improving mental well-being. We posit that symbols of fish have become linked to the emotional states induced by long-chain fatty acid by associative pairings, both conscious and unconscious. The limbic and hippocampal activity necessary for memory formation containing emotional content and the labeling of social context by cortical processes appears to be optimized by diets rich in long-chain omega-3 fatty acid. In this critical literature survey, we find that fish have been culturally labeled as symbols of emotional well-being and social healing in religious and medical practices among independent cultures, for at least six millennia. This understanding of the perception of fish as a symbolically healing or purifying food can assist current messages improving public health.

~2 Citings

3281. Traditional Chinese medicine in treatment of opiate addiction

By Shi Jie; Liu Yan-li; Fang Yu-xia; Xu Guo-zhu; Zhai Hai-fen; Lu Lin
Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) includes Chinese medicine and acupuncture. Chinese medicine consists of natural products including plants, animals and minerals. TCM has been practiced in China for more than 2000 years, and for the past 200 years has been used in treatment of drug addiction. Ten Chinese medicines for the treatment of opiate addiction have been approved by the Chinese State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA), and at least 6 are in clinical trials. The general therapeutic principle of Chinese medicine developed was based on its unique theory of "reinforcing healthy Qi and resolving and removing effects of toxicity". Acupuncture, another essential part of TCM, which was developed based on the principle that "functions of the human body are controlled by the 'Jing-Luo' and 'Qi-Xue'system', has been used not only in China, but also in Europe, the USA and other countries, for controlling opiate addiction. There are some advantages in using TCM for opiate detoxification, including less harmful side effects, high safety and ideal effects in the inhibition of protracted withdrawal symptoms and relapse. Co-administration of TCM with modern medicine shows some synergistic effects in detoxification. Many TCM for detoxification also have efficacy in the rehabilitation of abnormal body functions induced by chronic drug use, including improving immune function, increasing working memory and preventing neurological disorder. Given that TCM is effective in the prevention of relapse and causes fewer side effects, it may be used widely in the treatment of opiate addiction.

3282. Survey of current experimental studies of effects of traditional chinese medicine on peripheral nerve regeneration

By Wu Qun-li; Liang Xiao-chun
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2006), 12(3), 229-33, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The repairing and regeneration of peripheral nerves is a very complex biological and cytological process, its mechanism is unclear so far, and thus results in the lack of specific and effectual therapy and medicament. Chinese herbs and their effective components have their own inimitable predominance in promoting peripheral nerve regeneration, such as their multi-factorial, multi-target and multi-functional action, abundant source, inexpensive, etc. In this paper, the experimental studies reported in recent 5 years concerning the effects of Chinese herbs or their active components on peripheral nerve repairing and regeneration are reviewed in respects of the integral level, cellular level, molecular level and gene level.

3283. Concerning the use of Western medical terms to represent traditional Chinese medical concepts

By Wiseman Nigel

This paper strongly rejects the notion that the use of biomedical terms to represent traditional Chinese medical concepts is helpful to the internationalization of Chinese medicine. It further argues that this practice destroys the integrity and independence of Chinese medical concepts. Taking the term feng huo yan as an example, it shows that the biomedical term "acute conjunctivitis" often suggested as the translation for this term is unsatisfactory, because (1) the clinical reference is not identical, (2) it introduces the concepts of "conjunctiva" and "inflammation", which are not Chinese medical concepts, and (3) destroys the Chinese medical concepts "wind" and "fire" expressed in the Chinese, which reflect the way the disease is traditionally diagnosed and treated. While for English readers not familiar with Chinese medicine, "acute conjunctivitis" may be immediately intelligible, for those seeking a deep understanding of the subject, the literal translation (loan translation) "wind-fire eye" is much more helpful. This paper supports these arguments with numerous other examples.

3284. A background to acupuncture and its use in chronic painful musculoskeletal conditions

By White Peter
This article gives a brief description of the origins of acupuncture and describes some of the underlying philosophy behind this treatment and attempts to place it in context of the traditional Chinese medicine genre within which acupuncture is set. The article then explains the difference between traditional and Western style acupuncture and explains how point selection is made. The use of acupuncture is steadily increasing for a variety of reasons; it is a very safe intervention particularly when compared to conventional treatment and its lack of serious side effects might in part account for some of its popularity. The science behind acupuncture is also explored in terms of its underlying mechanisms and includes pain gate, endogenous opioids, diffuse noxious inhibitory control, serotonin and bioelectricity as possible explanations. The efficacy of acupuncture for a range of chronic musculoskeletal conditions is then explored and it is concluded that acupuncture has a place in the treatment of chronic musculoskeletal pain and in particular osteo-arthritis (OA). Where degenerative conditions are involved, acupuncture clearly cannot provide a 'cure' but can provide symptomatic relief, often over a prolonged period.

~0 Citings

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3285. Common traditional Chinese medicinal herbs for dysmenorrhea

By Jia Wei; Wang Xiaorong; Xu Desheng; Zhao Aihua; Zhang Yongyu
From Phytotherapy research : PTR (2006), 20(10), 819-24, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Dysmenorrhea is painful menstrual cramps, which negatively impacts the quality of life of those diagnosed. The paper reviews traditional Chinese medicine's treatment of dysmenorrhea through the use of combination-herbal-formula therapeutics. These herbal treatments are effective for dysmenorrhea with minimal side effects. Pharmacological studies suggest Chinese herbal dysmenorrhea therapies likely decrease prostaglandin levels, modulate nitric oxide, increase plasma beta-endorphin (beta-EP) levels, block calcium-channels and improve microcirculation. Conventional therapy for dysmenorrhea, which usually includes non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), provides symptomatic relief but has increasing adverse effects with long-term use. Therefore, Chinese herbal medicines, including simple herbal and combination formulas, are perhaps the ideal therapeutics of choice.

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3286. Application of nanobiological technology in medicine and its advances in China

By Zhang Yang-De

Nanobiological technology is an important research field in nanotechnology and has extensive applications in medicine. Although initiated lately, application of nanobiological technology in medicine is advancing in good pace in China, mainly involves in fields including nano-scale pharmaceutical carrier, nanoscale diagnostic technology, nanobiomaterials, and nano-scale traditional Chinese medicine.

~1 Citing

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3287. Progress of therapeutic research on cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases with chrono-medicine

By Wang Jian-fa; Zhang Zhen-shan; Liu Long-tao
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2006), 26(7), 668-72, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Comformed with the natural biological universal view of "harmony of human and nature", the clinical and experimental researches and the achievements on chrono-medicine for cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases in recent 10 odd years were analyzed and summarized, and the problems in the current researches and the stressed spots of the future research were put forward in this paper.

~0 Citings

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Progress on research and application of traditional Chinese medicine in intervention treatment of primary liver carcinoma

By Zhang Su-fang; Chen Zhe; Li Bai

From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2006), 26(8), 759-63, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Status of research and application of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in intervention treatment of primary liver carcinoma in the latest three years was reviewed in this paper. The effects of TCM combining interventional therapy mainly embodied in three aspects: the anti-tumor action, the effects for treatment of embolism syndrome and the effects for preventing and treating recurrence and metastasis. And the keystone in further researches was also pointed out, it should be focused on anti-angiogenesis of tumor by TCM for better preventive and therapeutic effects on post-intervention recurrence and metastasis.

Curative effects of Fuzheng Huayu capsules on hepatic fibrosis and the functional mechanisms: a review

By Zhao Chang-Qing; Wu Yi-Qing; Xu Lie-Ming


Deficiency of Qi (healthy energy) and blood stasis are the basic pathological changes of hepatic fibrosis according to the theories of traditional Chinese medicine. Fuzheng Huayu Capsule, a compound Chinese herbal medicine for hepatic fibrosis, is produced in the light of this pathological mechanism. More than a decade of clinical studies and experimental researches show that this medicine has effects of protecting hepatic cells, relieving liver injury, and controlling the development of hepatic fibrosis. It has definite functional mechanisms on anti-hepatic fibrosis. It is a safe and effective medicine for hepatic fibrosis, and deserves to be well introduced to clinic.

Critical appraisal of clinical studies in Chinese herbal medicine

By Dagenais Simon; Tricco Andrea C; Bian Zhao-Xiang; Huang Wen-Hua; Moher David


The use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is currently widespread and appears to be growing. As an increasing proportion of the population turns to CAM therapies, whether singly or in combination with allopathic medicine, the need for quality research in this area is reinforced. Much of this research consists of clinical studies aimed primarily at clinicians, yet challenges arising from poor methodological quality will occur when interpreting study findings and their implications. For clinicians to be effective consumers of the scientific literature, familiarization with the principles of evidence-based medicine (EBM) is essential. The goal of this review is to introduce clinicians to the concept of critical appraisal of clinical studies and foster critical thinking when reading research articles in order to best evaluate and incorporate study findings into their daily practice. Topics discussed in this article include: (1) fundamentals of EBM; (2) types of clinical studies; (3) hierarchy of evidence; (4) Consolidated Standard of Randomized Trials (CONSORT) statement to evaluate the quality of reporting in randomized controlled trials (RCTs); (5) methodologic quality rating scales for RCTs; and (6) issues specific to evaluating studies of Chinese herbal medicine.

Traditional Chinese medicine for Parkinson's disease: a review of Chinese literature

By Li Qin; Zhao Deming; Bezard Erwan

From Behavioural pharmacology (2006), 17(5-6), 403-10, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Occidental medicine has a given definition for Parkinson's disease and knowledge of Parkinson's disease pathophysiology has led to development of its therapeutic management. Parkinson's disease, however, is likely to have always existed in different parts of the world. Description and management of this neurodegenerative condition could be found in ancient medical systems. Here, we introduce the philosophical concepts of traditional Chinese medicine and the description, classification and understanding of parkinsonian symptoms in traditional Chinese medicine. We have conducted an in-depth review of Chinese literature reporting anti-parkinsonian and anti-dyskinetic efficacy of more than 60 traditional medicines in Parkinson's disease patients. A number of issues, however, plague the relevance of these reports and call for a scientific re-evaluation of these therapies in preclinical models of Parkinson's disease before proposing traditional Chinese medicine-based symptomatic treatment of Parkinson's disease.

~2 Citings

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3292. Research priorities in traditional Chinese medicine
By Tang Jin-Ling
From BMJ (Clinical research ed.) (2006), 333(7564), 391-4, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

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3293. Safety of ethnic & imported herbal and dietary supplements
By Ko Richard
From Clinical toxicology (Philadelphia, Pa.) (2006), 44(5), 611-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

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3294. Mind-body medicine as a part of German integrative medicine
By Dobos G; Altnert N; Lange S; Musial F; Langhorst J; Michalsen A; Paul A
From Bundesgesundheitsblatt, Gesundheitsforschung, Gesundheitsschutz (2006), 49(8), 723-8, Language: German, Database: MEDLINE

Mind-body medicine (MBM) as a holistic approach to health and healing has been shaped by research into stress physiology and stress psychology, by psychoneuro(endocrino)immunology and by Antonovsky's salutogenetic paradigm. MBM seeks to acknowledge physical, psychological as well as social and spiritual aspects of human beings. MBM constitutes one of the traditions, which the emerging field of integrative medicine in Germany draws upon, others being mainstream medicine, traditional European naturopathy and non-European methods like traditional Chinese medicine. The article outlines historical aspects of MBM, gives a brief review of research evidence, and introduces clinical MBM institutes in Germany. Especially the Clinic and Chair of Complementary and Integrative Medicine, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Foundation at the University Duisburg-Essen has been integrating MBM into the concept of integrative medicine. Considering that a growing number of health issues arises due to maladaptive lifestyles, MBM is being identified as a development that supports a shift from increasingly expensive treatments to more cost-effective preventive approaches.

~0 Citings

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3295. Hyperlipidemia and erectile dysfunction
By Rao Ke; Du Guang-hui; Yang Wei-min
From Zhonghua nan ke xue = National journal of andrology (2006), 12(7), 643-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
Hyperlipidemia is one of the risk factors leading to erectile dysfunction (ED), a common disorder in men, especially in old men. Epidemiological studies have found that the decrease in high density lipoprotein (HDL) and elevation of total cholesterol/high density lipoprotein (TC/HDL) are correlated with ED. Studies have also shown that arterial stenosis and occlusion caused by hyperlipidemia could be attributed to the advanced-stage mechanism of ED induced by hyperlipidemia. Hyperlipidemia may damage man's erectile function at an early stage by affecting the endothelial cells and smooth muscles of the penis and the peripheral nerves for penile erection. Apart from dietary therapy and drug therapy aiming at hyperlipidemia, the traditional Chinese medicine therapy and gene therapy are two promising approaches to the treatment of ED caused by hyperlipidemia.

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3296. Review on treatment of unstable atherosclerotic plaque with traditional Chinese medicine

By Zhou Ming-xue; Xu Hao

Rupture of unstable atherosclerotic plaque is an essential pathogenetic mechanism of acute coronary syndrome (ACS), thereby, to stabilize the vulnerable plaque is of great importance for prevention and treatment of ACS. Recent study has shown the multi-target effects of traditional Chinese medicine intervention in stabilizing unstable atherosclerotic plaque is promising. The literatures involving this topic in recent years were reviewed in this paper.

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3297. Traditional Chinese medicine (phytotherapy): Health Technology Assessment report - selected aspects

By Maxion-Bergemann Stefanie; Bornhoft Gudrun; Sonderegger Emanuel; Renfer Adrian; Matthiessen Peter F; Wolf Ursula

OBJECTIVE: A summary of main aspects from a Health Technology Assessment report on Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) in Switzerland concerning effectiveness and safety is given. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Literature search was performed through 13 databases, by scanning reference lists of articles and by contacting experts. Assessed were quality of documentation, internal and external validity. RESULTS: Effectiveness: 43 articles concerning 'gastrointestinal tract and liver' were assessed. The studies covering 7,436 patients were undertaken in China (35), Japan (3), USA (2) and Australia (3); 33/43 being controlled studies. 34/40 show significantly better results in the TCM-treated group. A comparison of studies on results of treatment based on a diagnosis according to TCM criteria and studies on results of treatment according to Western diagnosis shows that treatment based on TCM diagnosis improves the result. The comparison of treatment by individual medication and standard medication showed a trend in favor of individual medication. SAFETY: TCM training and practice for physicians in Switzerland are officially regulated. Side effects occur, but no severe effects have been registered up to now in Switzerland. TCM medicinals are imported; admission regulations are being installed. Problems due to production abroad, Internet trade, self-medications and admixtures are possible. CONCLUSION: The evaluation of the literature search provides evidence for a basic clinical effectiveness of TCM therapy. Side effects were not observed in Switzerland. Regulations for trading and use of medicinals prevent treatment risks. Further clinical studies in a Western context are required.

~0 Citing

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3298. The problems and management of excessive crying and fussing in infants

By Chen I-Ling; Chwo Miao-Ju
Excessive crying and fussing in young infants, often called "infantile colic", is a common and often serious problem for parents. It is also associated with infant sleep disturbance and possible disruptions in family life. As such, parents may undertake a variety of actions to stop excessive infant crying, some of which may be detrimental to infant health (e.g., physical shaking). Despite its potentially substantial negative health consequences, there remains no consensus regarding a definitive definition of excessive crying. Available definitions mostly focus on infant crying duration and its effect on parents. A number of different definitions, measurements, causes of crying, and settling management are presented in this article to help foster an understanding of this issue among nurses and to assist parents to cope effectively.

3299. Traditional Chinese medicine and Kampo: a review from the distant past for the future

By Yu F; Takahashi T; Moriya J; Kawaura K; Yamakawa J; Kusaka K; Itoh T; Morimoto S; Yamaguchi N; Kanda T
From The Journal of international medical research (2006), 34(3), 231-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is a complete system of healing that developed in China about 3000 years ago, and includes herbal medicine, acupuncture, moxibustion and massage, etc. In recent decades the use of TCM has become more popular in China and throughout the world. Traditional Japanese medicine has been used for 1500 years and includes Kampo-yaku (herbal medicine), acupuncture and acupressure. Kampo is now widely practised in Japan and is fully integrated into the modern health-care system. Kampo is based on TCM but has been adapted to Japanese culture. In this paper we review the history and characteristics of TCM and traditional Japanese medicine, i.e. the selection of traditional Chinese herbal medicine treatments based on differential diagnosis, and treatment formulations specific for the 'Sho' (the patient's symptoms at a given moment) of Japanese Kampo--and look at the prospects for these forms of medicine.

3300. Puerarin injection for unstable angina pectoris

By Wang Q; Wu T; Chen X; Ni J; Duan X; Zheng J; Qiao J; Zhou L; Wei J
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2006), (3), CD004196, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Puerarin is extracted from the Chinese herb puerariae lobata. Many users of Chinese herbal medicine believe that puerarin has positive effects in the treatment of coronary heart disease (CHD). In recent years puerarin injection has been widely used to treat CHD and angina pectoris. OBJECTIVES: To assess the benefits and harms of puerarin injection for unstable angina. SEARCH STRATEGY: The following electronic databases were searched; The Cochrane Controlled Trials Register on The Cochrane Library (Issue 3, 2004), MEDLINE (1995 to 2004), EMBASE (1995 to 2004), CBM (1995 to 2004), Chinese Cochrane Centre Controlled Trials Register (to 2004), Current Controlled Trials (www.controlled-trials.com) and The National Research Register. We also hand searched 60 Chinese traditional medicine journals. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials undertaken on adults with unstable angina evaluating the following types of interventions: Puerarin injection compared to western drugs or placebo, or puerarin injection used with western drugs compared to western drugs alone. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Data were extracted and analysed independently by two reviewers. Differences in data extraction and analysis were resolved by consensus, referring back to the original article. Study authors were contacted for additional information. Adverse effects information was collected from the trials. MAIN RESULTS: 20 trials involving 1240 people were included. All trials identified were classified as having a high risk of bias because of poor reported methodology. The duration of treatment was 7-20 days and no information supplied suggested longer follow-ups were conducted for any trials. This limited the observation to participants who were not undertaking normal activities of daily living. The primary outcome (death) was not report in any trial. For all the secondary outcome measures, frequency of acute angina attacks, improvements in ECG, doses and incidence of nitroglycerine needed and levels of plasma endothelin, there was no evidence that puerarin had better or worse effects to other conventional treatments. There was strong evidence to suggest that puerarin injection plus western drugs was a better treatment option than western drugs alone. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: Puerarin injection may be effective in unstable angina when used in addition to conventional treatments. However, these finding should be interpreted with care because of the very low methodological quality of studies and potential publication bias. In the light of the findings, a more rigorously designed, randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial is needed.
3301. A review on pharmacological activities and utilization technologies of pumpkin

By Caili Fu; Huan Shi; Quanhong Li

From Plant foods for human nutrition (Dordrecht, Netherlands) (2006), 61(2), 73-80, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Dietary plants and herbal preparations have been traditionally used as medicine in developing countries and obtained a resurgence of use in the United States and Europe. Research carried out in last few decades has validated several such claims of use of traditional medicine plants. Popularity of pumpkin in various systems of traditional medicine for several ailments (antidiabetic, antihypertensive, antitumor, immunomodulation, antibacterial, antihypercholesterolemia, intestinal antiparasita, antiinflammation, antalgic) focused the investigators' attention on this plant. Considerable evidence from several epidemiological studies concerning bioactivities leads have stimulated a number of animal model, cell culture studies and clinical trials designed to test this pharmacological actions. In addition, it was found that technologies such as germination and fermentation could reduce antinutritional materials and affect the pharmacological activities of pumpkin. This review will focus on the main medicinal properties and technologies of pumpkin, and point out areas for future research to further elucidate mechanisms whereby this compound may reduce disease risk.

~0 Citings

3302. Chinese medicine and the mind

By Korngold Efrem; Beinfield Harriet


~0 Citings

3303. Advances on the study of Danggui Shaoyao powder

By Shang Wei-wei; Qiao Shan-yi


As a traditional Chinese medicine, Danggui Shaoyao powder has been studied for more than one thousand years. This article reviews the recent advances in chemical constituents, pharmacological activities and clinical application.

~0 Citings

3304. Use of complementary and alternative medicine in epilepsy

By Ricotti Valeria; Delanty Norman


Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has become much in vogue, and CAM practitioners have increased in tandem with this. The trend of using CAM for treating epilepsy does not differ from that in other medical conditions, with nearly one half of patients using CAM. In this article we review the major complementary and alternative medicines used for treatment of epilepsy. They include mind-body medicines such as reiki and yoga; biologic-based medicine such as herbal remedies, dietary supplements, and homeopathy; and manipulative-based medicine such as chiropractic. In the available literature, there is a sense of the merit of these therapies in epilepsy, but there is a paucity of research in these areas. Individualized therapies such as homeopathy and reiki cannot be compared with medicines in a conventional pharmaceutical model. Hence, many studies are inconclusive. In a science of double-blind, randomized controlled trials, appropriate designs and outcome measurements need to be tailored to CAM. This article explains the principles of the major CAM therapies in epilepsy, and discusses peer-reviewed literature where available. More effort needs to be put into future trials, with the assistance of qualified CAM professionals to ensure conformation to their therapeutic principles.
3305. Traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of diabetes

By Zhao Hai-Lu; Tong Peter C Y; Chan Juliana C N
Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

This review focuses on the efficacy and safety of Chinese medicine in the treatment of type-2 diabetes. Included were 84 controlled clinical studies of type-2 diabetes treated with Chinese medicine for at least 1 month. Reported outcomes were: symptom relief; improvement in glycemia, insulin resistance and secondary failure, and adverse events. Symptom relief was achieved in most (>80%) of the patients receiving Chinese medicine. Compared with orthodox drugs, Chinese medicine had a 1.2-fold (95% CI 1.2-1.3) increase in symptom relief. The relative risk of achieving a fasting blood glucose of <7.3 mmol/l or a postprandial blood glucose of <8.2 mmol/l was: 3.0 (95% CI 1.4-6.5) for Chinese medicine plus diet versus diet; 2.0 (95% CI 1.4-3.0) for Chinese medicine versus placebo; 1.8 (95% CI 1.4-2.3) for combined Chinese medicine and orthodox drugs versus Yuquan Wan (a classic Chinese herbal formula for diabetes), 1.5 (95% CI 1.4-1.7) for combined Chinese medicine and orthodox drugs vs. orthodox drugs, and 1.3 (95% CI 1.2-1.5) for Chinese medicine versus orthodox drugs. A fasting blood glucose of <8.2 mmol/l plus symptom relief was observed in 71-100% of the patients with secondary failure to oral anti-diabetic drugs. Serious adverse events including hypoglycemic coma and death were caused by adulteration with orthodox drugs, erroneous substitution, self-medication, overdoses, and improper preparation. Chinese herbal medicine should be used cautiously with doctors' prescription and follow-up. Long-term clinical studies may disclose the effectiveness of Chinese medicine in reducing the mortality and morbidity of diabetic complications.

3306. A survey of TCM studies on systemic scleroderma

By Hu Dongliu; Chen Dacan; Xuan Guowei

3307. Cochrane systematic reviews examine P6 acupuncture-point stimulation for nausea and vomiting

By Ezzo Jeanette; Streitberger Konrad; Schneider Antonius
BACKGROUND: In 1998, the National Institutes of Health Consensus Statement on Acupuncture concluded that promising results have emerged showing the efficacy of acupuncture in adult postoperative and chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting. The acupuncture point, P6 had been the point used in most of the trials. OBJECTIVES: To summarize Cochrane systematic reviews assessing P6 stimulation for nausea and vomiting. RESULTS: Reviews were found on postoperative sickness, chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, and pregnancy-related nausea and vomiting. Results for postoperative nausea and vomiting show the most consistent results with 26 trials and more than 3000 patients showing the superiority of real P6 stimulation over sham for both adults and children and for both nausea and vomiting. Pooled data of trials including different antiemetics showed that P6 stimulation seems to be superior to antiemetic medication for nausea and equivalent for vomiting. P6 stimulation was similarly effective across the different methods of stimulation, both invasive or noninvasive. Results for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting showed 11 trials and over 1200 patients. Electroacupuncture, but not manual acupuncture, was beneficial for first-day vomiting. Acupressure was effective for first-day nausea but not vomiting. Wristwatch-like electrical devices were not effective for any outcome. Results for pregnancy-related nausea and vomiting comprised six trials and approximately 1150 patients. Results were mixed with some trials showing positive and other trials equivocal results with no favor to a certain kind of method. CONCLUSIONS: P6 stimulation may be beneficial for various conditions involving nausea and vomiting. The added value to modern antiemetics remains unclear. In patients on chemotherapy, future research should focus on patients for whom the problems are refractory. The next steps in research should include investigating whether acupuncture points added to P6 or individualizing treatment based on a Traditional Chinese Medicine diagnosis increases treatment effectiveness. It would also be worthwhile to identify predictors of response across the different conditions so that the individual patients can optimize acupuncture point therapy.

~4 Citings

3308. Policies for traditional medicine in peripheral China
By Fan Ruiping; Holliday Ian
This paper examines the management and practice of traditional medicine in three autonomous regions of the People's Republic of China: Inner Mongolia; Tibet; and Xinjiang. On this basis, the paper considers how established medical traditions might best be integrated into modern health care systems. It holds that indigenous forms of medicine that have been practiced successfully across many generations should be treated as different but equal within wider health care systems. China has made important progress toward this ideal but, at the same time, has quite a long way to go. It is highly recommended that Chinese policymakers increase their efforts to give all established traditional medicines different but equal status within regional health care systems.

~0 Citings

3309. A survey on treatment of dry eye by traditional chinese medicine and integrative chinese and Western medicine
By Zhou Wan-yu; Li Yue-hong
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2006), 12(2), 154-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Dry eye is now one of the most common superficial disorders in ophthalmology at home and abroad, and more and more people attach importance to the study. The ideal approach for treatment of dry eye is to normalize the condition by rebuilding the superficial circumstance of the eye, and to make tear film work as well as possible so as to relieve the irritating symptoms in the eye. The authors are making a comprehensive discussion on the methods and curative effects of treating dry eye by traditional Chinese medicine and by integrative Chinese and Western medicine in recent years, so as to introduce the distinctive features of the traditional Chinese medicine and integrative Chinese and Western medicine in this field.

~2 Citings

3310. Traditional toxicity documentation of Chinese Materia Medica--an overview
By Leung Albert Y
From Toxicologic pathology (2006), 34(4), 319-26, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Documentation of Chinese materia medica (CMM) dates back to around 1,100 BC when only dozens of drugs were first described. By the end of the 16th century, the number of drugs documented had reached close to 1,900. And by the end of the last century, published records of CMM have reached 12,800 drugs. The recorded traditional information includes toxicities, incompatibilities, cautions, precautions and contraindications. Thus, contrary to a general misconception, toxicity data on Chinese herbs exist and are not meager. If consulted properly before embarking on a study of CMM, it will save researchers much time and efforts and the frustration of not obtaining consistent or expected results. The history of documentation is reviewed with examples of major classic and contemporary works highlighting and emphasizing the manner in which CMM toxicities have traditionally been documented through clinical experience as opposed to most modern toxicity data that are based on animal experimentation.

~1 Citing

3311. Angiogenesis: from plants to blood vessels
By Fan Tai-Ping; Yeh Ju-Ching; Leung Kar Wah; Yue Patrick Y K; Wong Ricky N S

Angiogenesis is a major pathological component of diseases such as cancer and coronary heart disease. Although major advances have been made and encouraging clinical results obtained, safer and more effective approaches are required. The identification of new drugs from plants has a long and successful history, and certain proangiogenic and antiangiogenic plant components have been used in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) for thousands of years. Similar to Western combination therapy, TCM uses mixtures of plant extracts, termed fufang, to maximize efficacy and minimize adverse effects or toxicity. More evidence-based research and chemical optimization of these compounds could further enhance the effectiveness of these plant-based medicines in angiotherapy.

~11 Citings

3312. Management of SAH with traditional Chinese medicine in China
By Wang Chunxue; Zhao Xingquan; Mao Shujing; Wang Yongjun; Cui Xiangning; Pu Yuehua
From Neurological research (2006), 28(4), 436-44, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

China lacks large scale authorized epidemiological study results in allusion to subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) within recent 15 years since MONICA (multinational monitoring of trends and determinants in cardiovascular disease) study revealed SAH situation in China in 2000. The main cause of SAH in China is aneurysm which takes up 30-50%, while over 90% aneurysm locates at Willis circle. Early surgery for SAH after aneurysm rupture is the dominant procedure to deal with SAH in China. Moreover, calcium antagonists rank the absolute leading position for cerebral vascular spasm (CVS) among medication-based treatment options. However, traditional Chinese medicine such as Salvia miltiorrhiza, Acanthopanax senticosus, Ginkgo biloba, Pueraria lobata, Liquisticum chuanxiong, cow bezoar, Diospyros kaki and Gynostemma pentaphyllum have been proven beneficial in CVS prevention and treatment, while Salvia miltiorrhiza and TCM soup have unique effects on bleeding absorption. In addition, aescine and some TCM soup might relieve strong headache after SAH. In general, TCM integrated with western medicine have shown unique advantages in the current treatment of SAH in China. However, it is a pity that China still lacks larger scale randomized controlled trials and research on SAH treatment focusing on TCM and the related mechanism of TCM on SAH still need to be investigated further.

~1 Citing

3313. Traditional Chinese medicine for the therapy of allergic disorders
By Li Xiu-Min; Srivastava Kamal
From Current opinion in otolaryngology & head and neck surgery (2006), 14(3), 191-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
PURPOSE OF REVIEW: The trend of increasing prevalence of allergic diseases in westernized countries poses a significant health problem and lasting cures for them are often not available. Many suffering from allergies and asthma seek alternative therapies including traditional Chinese medicines, fueling a surge in western interest in traditional Chinese herbal remedies. Information regarding the efficacy and safety of traditional Chinese herbal remedies is scant but studies appearing in English language journals are on the rise. This review summarizes the important publications focusing on traditional Chinese medicine therapies for allergic disorders in the year 2005. RECENT FINDINGS: Very few studies describing well controlled clinical trials testing traditional Chinese herbal therapies for allergic diseases appeared in PubMed in 2005. Food allergy specifically does not seem to be a disorder traditionally recognized in the traditional Chinese medicine literature. Most in-vitro studies for anti-allergic properties of traditional Chinese herbs and formulas focus on mast cell inhibition. SUMMARY: Clinical trials for anti-asthma traditional Chinese medicine formulas, anti-asthma herbal medicine intervention, anti-asthma herbal medicine intervention, and modified Mai Men Dong Tang, show promise as efficacious treatments for asthma. Food Allergy Herbal Formula-2 is a traditional Chinese medicine formula with good potential for a long-lasting treatment for food allergy. More rigorous studies are needed to fully elucidate the benefits and safety of traditional Chinese herbal medicines and the mechanisms that mediate their effects.

~0 Citings

3314. Type 2 diabetes in China: partnerships in education and research to evaluate new antidiabetic treatments
By Donnelly Richard; Wang Binhui; Qu Xianqin
From British journal of clinical pharmacology (2006), 61(6), 702-5, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

There are 40 million people with diabetes in China, and the projected increase in the rates of obesity and premature cardiovascular disease is alarming. Most patients prefer to combine traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine, but there is little or no information about the risks and benefits of this approach. Traditional Chinese medicine identifies three patterns of ‘depletion-thirst’ syndrome and therapy is aimed at reversing the deficiency in yin and qi, using a combination of products tailored to the symptoms and clinical features of individual patients. In Western medicine a number of new oral and injectable antidiabetic therapies are likely to enter routine clinical practice over the next 5 years, for example long-acting GLP-1 analogues, DPP-IV inhibitors and dual PPAR-alpha, PPAR-gamma agonists. To make best use of these agents in China and to promote diabetes education and health service development, there is a need for improved communication and collaboration between universities and hospitals both inside and outside China; and Western pharmacologists and clinicians need a better understanding of traditional Chinese medicine. There are several examples of institutional cooperation that should further diabetes research in China, for example the Beijing Chaoyang Diabetes Hospital linked with Imperial College, London, and the University of Nottingham, which has a new campus in Ningbo, south of Shanghai.

~0 Citings

3315. Interviewing techniques for the Asian-American population
By Barrett Sue
From Journal of psychosocial nursing and mental health services (2006), 44(5), 29-34, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The cultures of racial and ethnic minorities influence many aspects of mental illness, including communication styles, symptoms, coping strategies, family and community support, and willingness to seek treatment. This article presents the effects of Asian American/Pacific Islanders’ beliefs and behaviors related to mental health. Strategies to enhance the process and outcomes of the psychiatric interview with members of this population are addressed.

~0 Citings

3316. Advances in studies on active components and monomes of the traditional Chinese medicine targeted platelet
By Shi Xiu-li; Fu Jia; Li Guang-wu
These active components and monomes inhibit thrombosis aimed directly at activation, adhesiveness and aggregation of platelet, thus preventing and curing ischemic cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. Here we summarized the effect of active components and monomes of the traditional Chinese medicine targeted platelet on ischemic cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, to provide references for drug investigation and clinical application.

~0 Citings

3317. Moxibustion and its application in anti-aging study
By Li Xin; Zhang Jie; Song Jialin; Hong Wenxue

The research on anti-aging technology is always a foreland in the field of researches into human health. Based on a review of the researches for anti-aging, this paper described all kinds of theory of aging and laid the emphasis on the status quo of researches on the use of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) moxibustion for anti-aging, including the research on the theory of the moxibustion in anti-aging, the research on selecting acupoints of moxibustion for anti-aging, and the clinical application of moxibustion in anti-aging in detail. The significance of herbalist theory in anti-aging and the wider development foreground were high-lighted.

~0 Citings

By Melnick Steven J

This article is a review of the status of biologically based complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) therapies that have potential anticancer activity with a focus on those agents that may be active in childhood cancer. The review presented in 2 parts includes the descriptions of the mechanisms that underlie their effects, the manner by which these agents are identified and evaluated and discussion of some of the limitations of current research. The first part introduces the topic of biologically based CAM therapies. The discussion includes a description the discovery biologically based products for cancer, the classification of these compounds and their use from the perspectives of the Ayurvedic and traditional Chinese medicine systems. Issues associated with evidence-based research of compounds used in these practices are addressed. The second part focuses on preclinical and clinical studies of specific herbs or natural products and their bioactive constituents that demonstrate potential in cancer therapeutics. Turmeric, mistletoe, green tea, ginseng, mushrooms, and micronutrients are representative of compounds that exert their effects through mechanisms attributed to specific chemical classes. The section concludes with a discussion of status of clinical trials of biologically based CAM therapeutics for cancer and the future direction of research.

~1 Citing

3319. Current developments in peanut allergy
By Palmer Kricia; Burks Wesley
From Current opinion in allergy and clinical immunology (2006), 6(3), 202-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Peanut allergy is among the most serious, life-threatening food sensitivities, and recent studies indicate increasing prevalence, particularly among children. Our objective is to highlight recent advances in the immunology and treatment of peanut allergy. RECENT FINDINGS: Peanut sensitization may be both a Th1- and Th2-driven process, and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4) may play a role in regulating the response intensity. Preliminary work shows that the food matrix is important in the immune response to peanut and that purified peanut allergens may have little intrinsic stimulatory capacity. Studies characterizing peanut allergens have revealed Ara h 1 and Ara h 2 as the most potent allergens, but Ara h 3 may be more allergenic than previously thought. There appears to be a relationship between the diversity of IgE-binding patterns and the severity of clinical symptoms. Multiple novel approaches to treatment are being investigated, which include traditional Chinese medicine, various forms of modified immunotherapy and the use of adjuvants in modified immunotherapy. SUMMARY: By understanding the immunologic response to peanut and the roles of the major peanut allergens, it may be possible to predict those at risk for severe reactions, prevent peanut sensitization and effectively treat those already sensitized.
3320. Opiate addiction in China: current situation and treatments

By Tang Yi-Lang; Zhao Dong; Zhao Chengzheng; Cubells Joseph F

BACKGROUND: Historically, China has had extraordinarily high rates of opiate dependence. These rates declined drastically following the 1949 revolution; however, opiate abuse has re-emerged in the late 1980's and has spread quickly since then. AIMS: To describe the current situation of opiate addiction and treatments in China and make some suggestions. DESIGN: A descriptive study based on literature searched from Medline and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure database (1996 to 2004) and hand-picked references. FINDINGS: The number of registered addicts in 2004 was 1.14 million (more than 75% of them heroin addicts), but the actual number is probably far higher. Opiate abuse contributes substantially to the spread of HIV/AIDS in China, with intravenous drug use the most prevalent route of transmission (51.2%). Currently, the main treatments for opiate dependence in China include short-term detoxification with opiate agonists or non-opiate agents, such as clonidine or lofexidine; Chinese herbal medicine and traditional non-medication treatments are also used. Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) has not been officially approved by the Chinese government for widespread implementation, but some pilot studies are currently underway. CONCLUSION: China faces substantial drug abuse problems that appear to be worsening with time. Opiate dependence is a major threat to the public health and social security of China because of its devastating medical effects, its impact on risk for HIV/AIDS and criminal behaviors, low rates of recovery and high rates of relapse. There is an urgent need to implement MMT and other modern treatments for opiate dependence more widely in China.

3321. Applying evidence-based medicine to traditional Chinese medicine: debate and strategy

By Shea Jeanne L

Drawing on recent paper published literature in both English and Chinese, this explores reactions to the evaluation of Chinese medicine using randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and the standards of evidence-based medicine (EBM). The literature review revealed a few sources which contend that Chinese medicine should not be evaluated on the basis of RCTs, but a far greater number which advocate for applying RCT and EBM standards to Chinese medicine. This paper describes the position of the detractors and points out ways in which their arguments contain oversimplified representations of Chinese medicine, biomedicine, EBM, and RCTs. In describing the position of the proponents, the analysis outlines some of the numerous innovative techniques they are developing for dealing with issues of control and standardization in efficacy research. Overall, the analysis indicates that important refinements are being generated in Chinese medicine research and clinical trial design in response to the challenges posed by the forced encounter of these two paradigms.

3322. Integrated traditional Chinese medicine

By Robinson Nicola

To experience the integration of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in China was 'the chance of a lifetime; thanks to the support of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. The scale and range of TCM available in terms of health care provision, education and research is unique in the world. This holistic integrative medicine is part of Chinese culture. Regulation and training of practitioners has similarities with current structures emerging in the UK in preparation for the statutory regulation for acupuncture and herbal medicine. China's research activity is a critical component of informing the debate on evidence-based practice and now real opportunities for collaboration and dissemination are beginning to emerge.
3323. Anti-influenza agents from plants and traditional Chinese medicine

By Wang Xiaoyan; Jia Wei; Zhao Aihua; Wang Xiaorong

Influenza is a serious threat to health in all parts of the world. The control and treatment of influenza depends mainly on chemical or biochemical agents and, to date, some anti-influenza agents have been isolated from plants as a result of chemical and pharmacological studies. These agents include a variety of polyphenols, flavonoids, saponins, glucosides and alkaloids. Traditional medicine focuses on the use of herbs and traditional Chinese medicine has performed well in clinical practice and shows a potential in the therapy of influenza and its symptoms. The present paper reviews some constituents and extracts from plants and traditional Chinese medicine with anti-influenza activity.

~3 Citings

3324. Traditional Chinese medicines and bone formation--a review

By Wong Ricky W K; Rabie A Bakr M

Traditional Chinese medicines have been used in the Chinese population for the treatment of bone diseases and to promote bone healing for thousands of years. Some traditional Chinese medicines have shown therapeutic effects on fracture healing in clinical and animal studies. It is reasonable, therefore, to postulate that some traditional Chinese medicines somehow affect the process of bone metabolism and bone formation. The aim of this article is to review the bone forming effect of various traditional Chinese medicines.

~0 Citings

3325. Chinese herbal medicine for the treatment of pre-eclampsia

By Zhang J; Wu T X; Liu G J
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2006), (2), CD005126, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Pre-eclampsia is a common disorder of pregnancy with uncertain etiology. In Chinese herbal medicines, a number of herbs are used for treating pre-eclampsia. Traditional Chinese medicine considers that, when a woman is pregnant, most of the blood of the mother is directed to the placenta to provide the baby with the required nutrition; other maternal organs may in consequence be vulnerable to damage. These organs include the liver, the spleen, and the kidneys. The general effects of Chinese herbal medicines that can protect these organs may be valuable in pre-eclampsia by encouraging vasodilatation, increasing blood flow, and decreasing platelet aggregation. The use of Chinese herbal medicine is often based on the individual and presence of traditional Chinese medicine symptoms. OBJECTIVES: To assess the effect of Chinese herbal medicine for treating pre-eclampsia and compare it with that of placebo, no treatment or Western medicine. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Groups Trial Register (31 March 2005), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (The Cochrane Library, Issue 1, 2005), MEDLINE (1969 to December 2004), EMBASE (1984 to March 2004) and CBM (1978 to February 2005) and we handsearched several main journals published in China. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomized controlled trials in which Chinese herbal medicine was used for treating pre-eclampsia. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: One review author assessed trials for inclusion. The trials were also assessed by a second review author if there was any doubt about whether or not to include the trial. Analysis was not performed as there were no trials included in this review. MAIN RESULTS: No trials were suitable for inclusion in this review. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: The effect of Chinese herbal medicine for treating pre-eclampsia remains unclear. There are currently no randomized controlled trials to address the efficacy and safety of Chinese herbal medicine for the treatment of pre-eclampsia. Well conducted randomized controlled trials are required.

~1 Citing
3326. Immunotherapy for food allergy
By Nowak-Wegrzyn Anna
From Inflammation & allergy drug targets (2006), 5(1), 23-34, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The past two decades have witnessed an increase in prevalence of food allergy that has been matched with a tremendous progress in research that has led to better understanding of pathogenic mechanisms and development of novel therapies for food allergy. Establishment of murine models of peanut and cow’s milk allergy has been extremely useful in investigating food allergy treatments. Diverse strategies for prevention and treatment of established food allergy are being evaluated. Anti-IgE antibody therapy, Chinese herbal medicines, and killed bacteria expressing modified major peanut allergens represent the most promising approaches that will lead to development of therapy for patients for whom no effective treatment is currently available.

~0 Citings

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3327. Current situation of research and problems in diagnosis and treatment of senile depression with integrative traditional Chinese and Western medicine
By Li Yue-Hua; Liu Hua-Hui; Zhang Lan-Feng

This paper summarized the researches on diagnosis and treatment of senile depression with integrative Chinese and Western medicine in the recent 5 years, and some problems existed at present were also submitted. It is pointed out that it's necessary to expand the study with senior electrocerebral neurotransmitter analysis technique (SET) for the diagnosis and efficacy evaluation of senile depression by either traditional Chinese or Western medicine. By which it would also be able to offer convincing evidence for diagnosis of depression, TCM syndrome differentiation dependant therapy and the efficacy evaluation.

~0 Citings

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3328. Current situation of the study on treatment of bacteria translocation with integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine
By Geng Yu-Shan; Wang Jia-Tai

Bacteria translocation (BT) induced enterogenous infection in multiple organs dysfunction syndrome (MODS) is closely related with the stress pyemia and MODS. For prevention of BT, western medicine stresses to improve the blood and oxygen supply of intestinal tract, mucosa protection, and application of microorganism preparation, while traditional Chinese medicine could also win good effect by using such drugs as rhubarb, red sage root, and compound decoctions.

~0 Citings

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3329. Molecular pharmacology and pharmacogenomics of artemisinin and its derivatives in cancer cells
By Efferth Thomas
From Current drug targets (2006), 7(4), 407-21, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Secondary metabolites from plants can serve as defense against herbivores, microbes, viruses or competing plants. Many compounds from medicinal plants have pharmacological activities and thus may be a source for novel anti-tumor agents. We have analyzed natural products from traditional Chinese medicine during the past decade and focused our interest on the compound artemisinin from Artemisia annua L. (qinghao, sweet wormwood) and its derivatives. In addition to their anti-malarial properties, artemisinins are cytotoxic for cancer cells. The present review focuses on the mechanisms of action of artemisinins in cancer cells relating to: 1. anti-proliferative and anti-angiogenic effects, 2. induction of apoptosis, 3. oxidative stress, 4. oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes, and 5. multidrug resistance. Data on putative target molecules of artemisinins are presented and discussed, e.g. the translationally controlled tumor protein (TCTP). Emphasis is given to pharmacogenomic approaches to analyze the pleiotropic nature of mechanisms of artemisinins in cancer cells.

~10 Citings

3330. Complementary and alternative medicine in breast cancer patients

By Nahleh Zeina; Tabbara Imad A
From Palliative & supportive care (2003), 1(3), 267-73, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

OBJECTIVE: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) is becoming increasingly popular among cancer patients, in particular those with breast cancer. It represents one of the fastest growing treatment modalities in the United States. Therefore, knowledge of CAM therapies is becoming necessary for physicians and other health care providers. CAM encompasses a wide range of modalities including special diet and nutrition, mind-body approaches, and traditional Chinese medicine. METHODS: We reviewed the biomedical literature on CAM use in breast cancer patients, using Medline search from 1975 until 2002. In addition, consensus reports and books on CAM and breast cancer were included in the review. We evaluated the prevalence of CAM use in breast cancer patients, the reasons cited for its use, the different available modalities, and the reported outcomes. RESULTS: Use of CAM in breast cancer patients ranges between 48% and 70% in the United States. The most commonly used CAM modalities include dietary supplements, mind-body approaches, and acupuncture. The reasons cited for using CAM were to boost the immune system, improve the quality of life, prevent recurrence of cancer, provide control over life, and treat breast cancer and the side effects of treatment. Several studies reported favorable results including improved survival, better pain control, reduced anxiety, improvement in coping strategies and significant efficacy in treating nausea and vomiting. Other less well-organized trials have reported either no benefit or negative effect of CAM and potential toxicity of some commercial products. SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS: CAM is a growing field in health care and particularly among breast cancer patients. Knowledge of CAM by physicians, especially oncologists, is necessary. Oncologists should be willing to discuss the role of CAM with their patients and encourage patients to participate in well-organized research about CAM.

~8 Citings

3331. Herbs or natural substances as complementary therapies for chronic kidney disease: ideas for future studies

By Wojcikowski Ken; Johnson David W; Gobe Glenda
From The Journal of laboratory and clinical medicine (2006), 147(4), 160-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an increasingly common condition with limited treatment options that is placing a major financial and emotional burden on the community. The use of complementary and alternative medicines (CAMS) has increased many-fold over the past decade. Although several compelling studies show renal toxicities and an adverse outcome from use of some CAMS, there is also emerging evidence in the literature that some may be renoprotective. Many nephrologists are unaware of these potential therapeutic benefits in treating CKD, or they are reluctant to consider them in research trials for fear of adverse effects (including nephrotoxicity) or deleterious interaction with co-prescribed, conventional medicines. The increased use of self-prescribed CAMS by their patients suggests that practitioners and researchers should keep abreast of the current information on these agents. A primary goal of this article was to review the available scientific evidence for the use of herbs or natural substances as a complementary treatment for patients with CKD. A further goal was to report the literature on herbs that have been reported to cause kidney failure.

~3 Citings

3332. Beneficial effects of green tea--a review
Tea is the most consumed drink in the world after water. Green tea is a 'non-fermented' tea, and contains more catechins than black tea or oolong tea. Catechins are in vitro and in vivo strong antioxidants. In addition, its content of certain minerals and vitamins increases the antioxidant potential of this type of tea. Since ancient times, green tea has been considered by the traditional Chinese medicine as a healthful beverage. Recent human studies suggest that green tea may contribute to a reduction in the risk of cardiovascular disease and some forms of cancer, as well as to the promotion of oral health and other physiological functions such as anti-hypertensive effect, body weight control, antibacterial and antivirasic activity, solar ultraviolet protection, bone mineral density increase, anti-fibrotic properties, and neuroprotective power. Increasing interest in its health benefits has led to the inclusion of green tea in the group of beverages with functional properties. However, although all the evidence from research on green tea is very promising, future studies are necessary to fully understand its contributions to human health, and advise its regular consumption in Western diets, in which green tea consumption is nowadays limited and sporadic.

~31 Citings

3333. Advances in TCM treatment of gastric cancer and studies on the apoptosis

By Wu Min; Yao Baotai

~0 Citings

3334. The progress of the concentration technology of extract of traditional Chinese medicine

By Liu Ming-Yan; Yu Gen; Wang Hong

The concentration of extract of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is one of the important unit operations that affect the quality of the pharmaceutical products. However, there are some problems to be solved. The concentration process has the shortages of relatively high temperature, relatively long time or low efficient, some losses of active and volatile ingredients, more operation steps, easy fouling and emission of waste water. In order to solve these problems, many new technologies and installations have been developed in the past thirty years, including suspension freeze-concentration, progressive freeze-concentration, single- or multi-effect evaporation with an external natural circulating flow, on-line preventing fouling evaporation with vapor-liquid-solid flow, reverse osmosis concentration, membrane distillation, osmotic distillation, macro-porous resin adsorption etc. The system of the extract of TCM is very complex. The extract includes water and alcohol extracts. The composition of TCM is made of active and inactive ingredients. Hence, it is necessary to master the features of every concentration technologies and installations, including their merits and demerits, flexibilities, degree of maturations of techniques and so on to get a wise choice for the industry applications. New concentration technologies and installations of the extract of TCM developed recently are reviewed in this paper. The characteristics of each method are analyzed and discussed in order to guide the industry applications. At the same time, the further research directions of concentration techniques of extract of TCM are also given.

~1 Citing

3335. General survey of traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine researches on tumor metastasis

By He Yong-he
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2006), 12(1), 75-80, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Metastasis and recurrence of tumors is the chief cause of death for such patients. Therefore, research on the mechanism of its metastasis, prevention and treatment are the focal points in the field of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and Western medicine (WM) at present. WM practitioners' study on tumor metastasis involved its occurrence and development including every detail and process, and now it even has developed into the molecular biological field. In treatment surgical operation and radio-chemotherapy is used as the main means, but the efficacy is not too optimistic. In recent years, TCM, as part of the comprehensive therapy, has been gradually gaining attention of oncologists. Aimed at solving the difficult problems in metastasis of tumor, many TCM practitioners on the basis of syndrome differentiation have raised theories about the cause of tumor metastasis. On the basis of these theories, some TCM recipes against tumor metastasis have been developed to serve as an effective supplement to surgical operation, radio- and chemotherapy. The present article summarizes research results in recent years about the cause of formation of tumor and its metastasis by TCM and WM, so as to offer some theoretical clues to the study of tumor's metastasis.

~1 Citing

3336. Progress of diagnosis and treatment of precancerous pathological lesions of mammary cancer
By Song Ai-li; Liu Xiao-fei; Li Jing-wei

Prevention and treatment of mammary cancer has been taken into great account recently. "Multistage developing mode" provides the basis for interrupting and reversing precancerous changes. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has shown effects on precancerous changes through inhibiting angiogenesis, promoting apoptosis, modulating endocrine system and restraining oncogene expression. It was stressed in this review that TCM should study the precancerous change of mammary cancer from the aspects of recognizing the essence of precancerous changes of mammary cancer, formulating the standard of TCM diagnosis and treatment, widening the aim of treatment, and focusing on the mechanism of Chinese herbal medicine in intervening it.

~0 Citings

3337. Progress of Chinese medicinal study on collateral circulation of coronary artery
By Zhang Xiang-wei; Ding Bang-han; Zhang Min-zhou

Effects of Chinese medicine on collateral circulation of coronary artery were reviewed, especially its regulatory effect through vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and fibroblast growth factor (FGF).

~0 Citings

3338. Insights from molecular investigations of traditional Chinese herbal stroke medicines: implications for neuroprotective epilepsy therapy
By Sucher Nikolaus J
Traditional Chinese herbal medicine is the most widely practiced form of herbalism worldwide. It is based on a sophisticated system of medical theory and practice that is distinctly different from orthodox Western scientific medicine. Most traditional therapeutic formulations consist of a combination of several drugs. The combination of multiple drugs is thought to maximize therapeutic efficacy by facilitating synergistic actions and ameliorating or preventing potential adverse effects while at the same time aiming at multiple targets. Orthodoxy drug therapy has been subject to critical analysis by the "evidence-based medicine" movement, and demands have been made that herbal medicine should be subject to the same kind of scrutiny. However, evaluation of the effectiveness of herbal medicines can be challenging, as their active components are often not known. Accordingly, it may be difficult to ensure that an herbal preparation used in clinical trials contains the components underlying its purported therapeutic effect. We reasoned that the identification of actions of herbal medicines at well-defined molecular targets and subsequent identification of chemical compounds underlying these molecular effects might serve as surrogate markers in the hypothesis-guided evaluation of their therapeutic efficacy. A research program was initiated to characterize in vitro molecular actions of a collection of 58 traditional Chinese drugs that are often used for the treatment of stroke. The results indicate that these drugs possess activity at disparate molecular targets in the signaling pathways involved in N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor-mediated neuronal injury and death. Each herbal drug contains diverse families of chemical compounds, where each family comprises structurally related members that act with low affinity at multiple molecular targets. The data appear to support the multicomponent, multitarget approach of traditional Chinese medicine. Glutamate release and excessive stimulation of NMDA receptors cause status epilepticus-induced neuronal death and are involved in epileptogenesis. Therefore, these results are also relevant to the development of antiepileptogenic and neuroprotective therapy for seizures. The combination of principles of modern molecular medicine with certain ideas of traditional empirical Chinese medicine may be beneficial in translational medicine in general.

~3 Citings

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3339. Progress in experimental study on inhibitory effect of traditional Chinese medicine on liver fibrosis

By Zhang Bin; Wang Lin-Tai

~0 Citings

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3340. Developing a traditional chinese medicine diagnostic structure for post-traumatic stress disorder

By Sinclair-Lian Nityamo; Hollifield Michael; Menache Margaret; Warner Teddy; Viscaya Jenna; Hammerschlag Richard

BACKGROUND: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a common, disabling condition with many diverse symptoms including anxiety, depression, insomnia, and body pain. These symptoms are likely to be helped by treatment with Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM); however, PTSD is not yet a recognized disorder (bing ming) in Chinese medicine. In preparation for a phase II clinical trial comparing TCM and cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) treatment of PTSD symptoms, a TCM diagnostic pattern framework for persons who meet the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) definition of PTSD was sought. METHODS: Three approaches were used to identify the most likely TCM pattern differentiations for PTSD: an English-language TCM textbook review on the conditions "depression," "anxiety," and "insomnia"; a survey of 20 experienced practitioners of TCM; and TCM assessments of 21 individuals affected by PTSD. Two TCM practitioners synthesized the information into a list of pattern differentiations. RESULTS: The most likely pattern differentiations for PTSD were Heart Shen disturbance caused by Heat, Fire, or a constitutional deficiency; Liver Qi stagnation; and Kidney deficiency. Secondary patterns identified were outcomes of long-term Liver Qi stagnation-Liver overacting on Spleen/Stomach, Liver Fire, Phlegm Fire, Phlegm-Damp, and Heart Fire-and constitutional deficiencies in the Heart, Kidney, and Spleen organ systems. CONCLUSIONS: The use of extant literature, expert knowledge, and clinical TCM diagnoses contributed to the development of a TCM diagnostic structure for PTSD. The results can inform the clinical practice of TCM. The method can be used to guide research design involving different diagnostic systems.

~0 Citings

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3341. Recent advances in the determination methods of aflatoxins

By Chen Jian-Min; Zhang Xue-Hui; Yang Mei-Hua; Jin Yue

From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(24), 1890-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Aflatoxins are very harmful pollutants generally existing in peanuts, corns, farm products and so on. Many methods for the determination of aflatoxins have been developed in recent thirty years. The limits for aflatoxins have been set down for foods and farm products in different countries successively. In China, the methods for the determination of aflatoxins in foods cannot meet the need of new limit regulations. Aflatoxins were found in some traditional Chinese medicines according to some literatures. But the detective method and standard for the determination of aflatoxins is not established in active pharmacopoeia. The analytical methods for aflatoxins have been summarized in this paper, which can provide the references to the researchers who are engaged in the determination of aflatoxins in traditional Chinese medicines and foods. This paper mainly focuses on the liquid chromatography method with immunoaffinity column cleanup using post-column derivatization system for aflatoxins. Aflatoxins can be adsorbed in the immunoaffinity column peculiarly on the basis of this method, and then they can be eluted with organic solvent. It is the best way for cleanup using immunoaffinity column for the determination of aflatoxins in traditional Chinese medicines. This HPLC method with fluorescence detector using post-column derivatization system is a commonly used method in different countries, and it is more sensitive and accurate. Our studies have also proved that this method, that is: the liquid chromatography methods with immunoaffinity column cleanup using post-column derivatization system for aflatoxins, is the best method, which is suitable for the determination of aflatoxins in traditional Chinese medicines.

~0 Citings

3342. The potential of a person-centered approach in caring for patients with cancer: a perspective from the UCLA center for East-West medicine

By Hui Ka-Kit; Hui Edward K; Johnston Michael Francis


BACKGROUND: Evolving patient preferences as well as an expanding evidence base for commonly used complementary and alternative medicine therapies for patients with cancer have led to inroads by integrative medicine into clinical oncology. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been used in conjunction with conventional biomedicine in the prevention and treatment of cancer in China for several decades. METHODS: The authors, through select review of the existing literature and by drawing on clinical experience, describe a person-centered approach to care of patients with cancer that incorporates TCM concepts and techniques. Two cases are used to illustrate how this approach might address unmet needs and enhance quality of life for patients with cancer. RESULTS: TCM's emphasis on a comprehensive understanding of imbalance in various systems and resultant compromise of homeostatic reserve as well as its ability to treat them with distinctive therapeutic modalities can add unique value to the overall management of the patient with cancer. CONCLUSIONS: TCM can be used adjunctively to improve quality of life and functional status during a patient's struggle with cancer. An approach integrating both medicines that is guided by scientific evidence, safety, and patient preferences has the potential to improve modern oncologic care.

~1 Citing

3343. Research progress on oral prolonged-release preparation of traditional Chinese medicine

By Zhang Ya-jun; Zheng Hang-sheng; Xu Liang-ying; Li Jiang-ying

From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(22), 1794-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

This paper reviews the lastest progress on oral prolonged-release preparation of traditional Chinese medicine. Four materials, include component, effective parts, single drug, and compound drugs of traditional Chinese medicine, have been used to produce oral prolonged-release preparation. The main contents are study of preparation and evaluation of in vitro release. There are also some research works on integrative evaluation, pharmacokinetics and pharmacological activity of the prolonged-release preparation. It believes that the study on oral prolonged-release preparation of traditional Chinese medicine will have good prospect.

~0 Citings
3344. Speciation analysis of arsenic in traditional Chinese medicine

By Luo Li-yun; Wang Qi; Zhang Tian-lan
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(22), 1790-3, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Some of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) contain arsenide, such as realgar. The total amount of arsenic in the TCM exceeds the limits according to related regulations. But the roles of arsenic in TCM or its side-effects depend on its species existed in those therapies, not the total amount of arsenic. Therefore, in recent years, the analysis of arsenic in TCM focuses on the species of arsenic. The present paper summarized some methods and techniques in the speciation analysis of arsenic in TCM, in order that optimal methods can be chosen and the roles of arsenic could be evaluated properly.

~0 Citings

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3345. Some thoughts on studying essence of syndromes based on genomics

By Xue Mei; Yin Hui-Jun; Chen Ke-Ji

In the postgenomic era, the contents of methodology of human genomics researching is similar to the views of holism and syndromes differentiation of traditional Chinese medicine. So far, many scholars have probed beneficially into the essence of syndrome on the gene level. Since the syndrome of TCM have close intrinsic relations with not only the difference of gene expression but also the gene polymorphisms, therefore, it is capable, taking this as a cut-in point, to clarify the essential of syndrome by fully applying the advanced experimental methods and detecting techniques to deeply investigate the gene difference expression spectra based on the study of the relationship between gene polymorphisms and syndrome susceptibility, and analyze the regulatory network of the related genes from the view of functional genomics.

~0 Citings

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3346. Overview on the analytical tools for quality control of natural product-based supplements: a case study of ginseng

By Yap Kevin Yi-Lwern; Chan Sui Yung; Weng Chan Yew; Sing Lim Chu
From Assay and drug development technologies (2005), 3(6), 683-99, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The quality of pharmaceutical products like ginseng is important for ensuring consumer safety and efficacy. Many ginseng products sold today are in various formulations such as powder, capsules, tablets, soft-gels, liquid extracts, and tea. This renders ginseng less identifiable by smell, taste, or physical appearance. Furthermore, as ginseng is expensive, adulteration with other cheaper products occurs. Hence quality assurance of ginseng is needed. This paper reviews the major techniques for ascertaining the level of ginsenosides, the primary active ingredients for ginseng, and covers high-performance liquid, gas, and thin-layer chromatographies, infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopies, enzyme immunoassays, and other molecular methods. Supporting techniques such as ultraviolet, fluorescence, diode array and evaporative light scattering detections, and mass spectrometry will also be touched upon. This review also discusses the principles and applications of biosensors-in particular fiber optic-based sensors and their feasibility in ginseng analysis based on preliminary studies. Despite their potential, there is currently no or limited commercial exploitation of fiber optic-based sensors to perform ginseng quality analysis. The opportunity for biosensors to be used for the rapid quality surveillance of ginseng is appealing, but several key issues still need to be addressed before they find widespread applications in the traditional Chinese medicine industry.

~0 Citings

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3347. Herbal medicines for treatment of irritable bowel syndrome

By Liu J P; Yang M; Liu Y X; Wei M L; Grimsgaard S
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2006), (1), CD004116, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Traditional herbal therapies have been used for a long time to treat gastrointestinal disorders including irritable bowel syndrome, and their effectiveness from clinical research evidence needs to be systematically reviewed. OBJECTIVES: To assess the effectiveness and safety of herbal medicines in patients with irritable bowel syndrome. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the following electronic databases till July 2004: The Cochrane Library (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, EMBASE, AMED, LILACS, the Chinese Biomedical Database, combined with hand searches of Chinese journals and conference proceedings till end of 2003. No language restriction was used. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials of herbal medicines compared with no treatment, placebo, pharmacological interventions were included. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Data were extracted independently by two authors. The methodological quality of trials was evaluated using the components of randomisation, allocation concealment, double blinding, and inclusion of randomised participants. MAIN RESULTS: Seventy-five randomised trials, involving 7957 participants with irritable bowel syndrome, met the inclusion criteria. The methodological quality of three double-blind, placebo-controlled trials was high, but the quality of remaining trials was generally low. Seventy-one different herbal medicines were tested in the included trials, in which herbal medicines were compared with placebo or conventional pharmacologic therapy. Herbal medicines were also combined with conventional therapy and compared to conventional therapy alone. Compared with placebo, a Standard Chinese herbal formula, individualised Chinese herbal medicine, STW 5 and STW 5-II, Tibetan herbal medicine Padma Lax, traditional Chinese formula Tongxie Yaofang, and Ayurvedic preparation showed significantly improvement of global symptoms. Compared with conventional therapy in 65 trials testing 51 different herbal medicines, 22 herbal medicines demonstrated a statistically significant benefit for symptom improvement, and 29 herbal medicines were not significantly different than conventional therapy. In nine trials that evaluated herbal medicine combined with conventional therapy, six tested herbal preparations showed additional benefit from the combination therapy compared with conventional monotherapy. No serious adverse events from the herbal medicines were reported. AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS: Some herbal medicines may improve the symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome. However, positive findings from less rigorous trials should be interpreted with caution due to inadequate methodology, small sample sizes, and lack of confirming data. Some herbal medicines deserve further examination in high-quality trials.

~3 Citings

3348. Pharmacological and anti-tumor activities of ganoderma spores processed by top-down approaches
By Liu Xin; Wang Jiang-Hai; Yuan Jian-Ping

Ganoderma was considered to be the most valuable medicine in ancient China, and it is still widely esteemed as a valuable health supplement and herbal medicine for the prevention and treatment of a variety of chronic diseases. However, the efficiency of Ganoderma in therapy has long been hindered by the uncertainty of its effectual constituents and the pharmaceutical mechanisms. Lately, it has been found that a most effective pharmaceutical component is the Ganoderma spore. Nevertheless, efficiency in using the spores requires further improvement in processing since the spores have rigid and tough walls the size on a micron scale which are difficult to take up and absorb by the human body. This review describes the top-down approaches in Ganoderma spore processing in order to release the effective pharmaceutical constituents such as the triterpenoid. The production of raw Ganoderma spores, the processing techniques to produce the sporoderm-broken germinating Ganoderma spores, the significant pharmaceutical activities of Ganoderma, the anti-tumor mechanisms elucidated by modern pharmacological studies, the outcome of the clinical trials, and a prospective of future preparations of triterpenoid-enriched Ganoderma spores and Ganoderma triterpenoids for immune regulation and cancer therapy will be discussed.

~2 Citings

3349. Review article: complementary and alternative therapies for inflammatory bowel disease
By Langmead L; Rampton D S
From Alimentary pharmacology & therapeutics (2006), 23(3), 341-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Complementary and alternative medicines include a wide range of practices and therapies outside the realms of conventional western medicine. Despite a lack of scientific data in the form of controlled trials for either efficacy or safety of complementary and alternative medicines, use by patients with inflammatory bowel disease, particularly of herbal therapies, is widespread and increasing. There is limited controlled evidence indicating efficacy of traditional Chinese medicines, aloe vera gel, wheat grass juice, Boswellia serrata and bovine colostrum enemas in ulcerative colitis. Encouraging results have also been reported in small studies of acupuncture for Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. Contrary to popular belief, natural therapies are not necessarily safe: fatal hepatic and irreversible renal failure have occurred with some preparations and interactions with conventional drugs are potentially dangerous. There is a need for further controlled clinical trials of the potential efficacy of complementary and alternative approaches in inflammatory bowel disease, together with enhanced legislation to maximize their quality and safety.
3350. Early metabolism evaluation making traditional Chinese medicine effective and safe therapeutics

By Liu Yong; Yang Ling

Increasing attention is being paid to the scientific evaluation of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). As many TCMs are capable of biotransformation in the gastrointestinal tract, attention to biotransformation of TCM in the gastrointestinal tract may lead to discovery of the active components and active mechanisms. In this article, we review reports that host metabolic enzymes and intestinal bacteria may be responsible for the metabolism of TCM. Good understanding of the in vivo course of TCM will help us to know how to conduct metabolism evaluation of TCM by using in vitro human-derived system. This evaluation system will create new views on TCM as effective and safe therapeutic agents.

3351. Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 and its correlation with removing blood stasis for promoting tissue regeneration of traditional Chinese principle of treatment

By Zhu Yuan-Ying; Que Hua-Fa

3352. Application of primary culture technique to traditional Chinese medicine research

By Dong Yang; Shi Jian-Rong

3353. Researches and applications on pesticides from Chinese medicine plant origin

By Yan Zhen; Mo Xiao-lu; Wang Yu-sheng

The research progress on Chinese medicine plant resources with pesticide activities, the active components and their reaction mechanism as well as the application and prospect were reviewed in this paper. Some proposals on the exploitation of traditional Chinese medicine plant origin pesticide were given. It is suggested to found compounds with pesticide activities from heat clearing and toxic clearing medicinal plants.

3354. Ginkgo biloba--an appraisal

By Dubey A-K; Shankar P-R; Upadhyaya D; Deshpande V-Y
From Kathmandu University medical journal (KUMJ) (2004), 2(3), 225-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Ginkgo biloba has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for about 5000 years. A standardized preparation, EGB 761 has been recently prepared. The pharmacologically active constituents, flavonol glycosides and the terpene lactones are standardized. The terpene lactones comprise of ginkgolides A, B, C and bilobalides. The extract scavenges excess free radicals and pretreatment with EGB 761 reduces damage by free radicals in patients undergoing coronary bypass surgery. The action of platelet activating factor is antagonized and platelet aggregation is reduced. Blood flow is increased. Release of prostacyclines and nitric oxide was shown to be stimulated. Ginkgo biloba has been found to be useful in the treatment of Alzheimers disease and cognitive impairment. EGB 761 has shown beneficial effect in aging and mild cognitive impairment. Bilobalide has been shown to be protective against glutamate-induced excitotoxic neuronal death. Early studies indicate a potential role in age-related macular degeneration and some types of glaucoma. Anticancer action is related to antioxidant, anti-angiogenic and gene regulatory actions. Ginkgo biloba has shown overall improvement in about 65% of patients with cerebral impairment and a similar percentage suffering from peripheral vascular diseases. A recent study suggested that phytoestrogens in Ginkgo biloba may have a role as alternative hormone replacement therapy. Recent trials have not shown a beneficial effect of Ginkgo biloba in tinnitus and acute mountain sickness. Ginkgo biloba increased the bioavailability of diltiazem. The extract has been shown to protect against doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity and gentamicin-induced nephotoxicity in animals. Ginkgo biloba inhibits microsomal enzymes and has a potential for drug interactions. Further studies to establish the efficacy of Ginkgo biloba are required.

~1 Citing

3355. Progress on the study of mechanism of the direct action of TCM bioactive components on ovarian cancer
By Guo Fang; Xu Cong-jian
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2005), 25(12), 1140-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Both the morbidity and mortality of ovarian cancer, among malignant tumors of female genital organs, are quite high. The traditional therapeutic methods on ovarian cancer are surgical operation, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and combination of these methods mentioned above. In recent years, some components of traditional Chinese medicine, such as genistein, semen Coicis, phytosterols, curcumin, quercetin, ginsenoside, etc. have been found to exert anticancer actions of inhibiting proliferation and inducing apoptosis of cancer cells, increasing the sensitivity of patients to chemotherapeutic agents in viva and/or in vitro, the mechanisms involve such aspects as inhibiting activity of key enzymes in cell metabolism, affecting gene expression, antioxidation, and inhibiting tumor angiogenesis, etc. As an adjuvant therapeutic means, the bioactive components of traditional Chinese medicine have broad future of clinical application.

~0 Citings

3356. Application of "3S" technologies in continuous usage of traditional Chinese medicine resources
By Guo Lan-Ping; Huang Lu-Qi; Jiang You-Xu
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(18), 1397-400, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

This paper introduced development of 3S technologies, i.e., remote sensing (RS), geographic information system (GIS), and global positioning system(GPS), and drew the conclusion that 3S technologies can be used widely in resources dynasty survey, ecology study, and geoherbs study and classification about traditional Chinese medicine resources.

~0 Citings

3357. Short circuit current technology and its application in the study of traditional Chinese medicine
By Yuan Jin-song; Li Kang; Yang Da-jian; Sui Li-ying; Liu Yan; Zhang Chao; Guo Chang-jie
Short circuit current (I(sc)) technique has been applied in the studies of transepithelial ion transport in various epithelia. Recently it has also been used in the modernization researches on traditional Chinese medicines. This review gives an overview of the basic principle of the I(sc) technique, the targets of measurement, ion transport, ion channel, the general ways of I(sc) research design, the application of I(sc) technology in the researches on traditional Chinese medicines.

~0 Citings

3358. Nonpharmacologic and complementary approaches to cancer pain management

By Menefee Lynette A; Monti Daniel A

Nonpharmacologic interventions are important adjuncts to treatment modalities for patients with cancer pain. A variety of modalities can be used to reduce pain and concomitant mood disturbance and increase quality of life. Physicians may feel relatively uninformed about which modalities have been used for patients with cancer and which have scientific support. This article reviews a few of the nonpharmacologic and complementary and alternative modalities commonly used by patients with cancer pain. It focuses on those modalities that have empirical support or promising preliminary evidence, with the goal of familiarizing physicians with treatment modalities that may complement regular oncologic care.

~0 Citings

3359. Separation methods for toxic components in Traditional Chinese Medicines

By Li Wei; Chen Zheng; Liao Yiping; Liu Huwei
From Analytical sciences : the international journal of the Japan Society for Analytical Chemistry (2005), 21(9), 1019-29, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) with many unique functions for treating diseases have attracted the interest of people worldwide. They have been popularly utilized for therapy and health promotion in most Asian countries and even in many European and North American countries. However, it should be clearly noted that TCMs are mixtures with complicated composition usually containing hundreds, even thousands of chemically different constituents, and it is the multiple constituents that work synthetically to determine the ultimate effect of a formula of TCM. Meanwhile, some components with toxicity in some TCMs, having various negative effects on different parts of body, may do serious harm to people's health; such harm in particular requires our attention. In this article, applications of different chromatographic and electrophoretic techniques in the analysis of toxic components in TCMs in recent decades have been comprehensively reviewed and some hyphenated procedures (combinations of two kinds of measurement) applied in this field are also summarized.

~0 Citings

3360. Medicinal plants: traditions of yesterday and drugs of tomorrow

By Gurib-Fakim Ameenah
From Molecular aspects of medicine (2006), 27(1), 1-93, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Plants have provided Man with all his needs in terms of shelter, clothing, food, flavours and fragrances as not the least, medicines. Plants have formed the basis of sophisticated traditional medicine systems among which are Ayurvedic, Unani, Chinese amongst others. These systems of medicine have given rise to some important drugs still in use today. Among the lesser-known systems of medicine are the African and Australian, Central and South American amongst others. The search for new molecules, nowadays, has taken a slightly different route where the science of ethnobotany and ethnopharmacognosy are being used as guide to lead the chemist towards different sources and classes of compounds. It is in this context that the flora of the tropics by virtue of its diversity has a significant role to play in being able to provide new leads. Nonetheless the issue of sovereignty and property rights should also be addressed in line with the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD). This paper highlights the above, provides an overview of the classes of molecules present in plants and gives some examples of the types of molecules and secondary metabolites that have led to the development of these pharmacologically active extracts. The paper also presents some data on the use of plant products in the development of functional foods, addresses the needs for validation of plant extracts and always stressing on safety, efficacy and quality of phyto-medications.

~11 Citings

3361. Progress in treatment of post-abdominal operational gastroparesis syndrome by integrative traditional Chinese and Western medicine

By Qian Jin-fang
From Zhongguo Zhong xi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine (2005), 25(11), 1053-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Literature regarding researches on traditional Chinese medicine therapy, Western medicine therapy and integrative therapy of post-operational gastroparesis syndrome published in recent years were reviewed in this paper. It was showed that good therapeutic effect could be obtained by applying approaches as basic Western medicine therapy, new type prokinetics and mechanical stimulation of gastroscope, etc. and in combination with traditional Chinese medicine therapies, such as orally administering, enteroclysis or acupoint drug-injection, acupuncture and abdominal compressing with Chinese drug decoction.

~0 Citings

3362. Progress on the updated methods and sophisticated technics used in research of Chinese traditional medicinal compound recipes

By Wei Yong-yan; Liu Pei-xun
From Zhongguo Zhong xi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine (2005), 25(11), 1050-2, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

This article reviewed the updated methods and sophisticated technics used in research of traditional Chinese medicinal compound recipes, including mainly biochip technic, computer technic, metabonomics, ADME/Tox technic, fuzzy mathematics, molecular imprinting technic, biotransformation and metabolization in intestinal bacterium and so on.

~0 Citings

3363. Applications and progresses of expert system on chromatography

By Xu Guowang; Lu Xin; Kong Hongwei; Shi Xianzhe; Zhao Xinjie; Tian Jing; Lu Guo
From Se pu = Chinese journal of chromatography / Zhongguo hua xue hui (2005), 23(5), 449-55, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
The expert system on chromatography has achieved great advancement in the past two decades, and is playing a more and more important role in solving analytical problems of complex samples. Research results of expert system on chromatography in authors' group are reviewed with 64 references. A brief introduction of the expert system on chromatography is presented. Applications of the expert system on chromatography are summarized in the fields of petrochemical online analysis, environmental air sample analysis, tumor diagnosis and traditional Chinese medicine analysis. The review followed the scientific foot steps in the authors' group, starting from the development of the expert system on gas chromatography, to the selection of multi-column systems in online industrial gas chromatographs in petrochemical plants, and to the employment of the new techniques in gas chromatography, liquid chromatography and capillary electrophoresis to solve the practical analytical problems in the nation's scientific and economic development.

3364. Advances in studies on chemical components and pharmacology of epiphytic type medicinal plants in the Orohid family
By Li Shu; Wang Chun-Lan; Guo Shun-Xing; Xiao Pei-Gen
Many of the epiphytic Orchids are used as traditional Chinese medicine. The chemical components and pharmacology have been studied in recent 15 years. This article reviewed the studies which will be beneficial to reveal the relatives among these medicinal plants in the Orchid Family and be helpful to develop new drugs.

3365. Research actuality and expectation on embryo toxicity of traditional Chinese medicine
By Lin Na; Hu Jian-ping
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(17), 1317-20, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
Traditional Chinese medicine with embryo toxicity has been named as abstinence medicine in cyesis in ancient times. Embryo toxicity is one of the key theories of traditional Chinese medicine. Based on history retrospective study and rhodern research, the paper expounded that the developing course of embryo toxicity of traditional Chinese medicine is from cyesis abstinence to inheritance toxicity and reproductive development toxicity, and overviewed the research of active components of traditional Chinese medicine in the domains of inheritance toxicity and reproductive development toxicity. Meanwhile, it pointed out that the main problem in the domain is about the definition of conception and category of traditional Chinese medicine with embryo toxicity and the foundation of relative assessment system. In the end, some suggestions were given to solve the problem including the control of poisonous traditional Chinese medicines, right processing, reasonable compatibility, extensional application, and utilizing modem science and technology.

3366. Application of chitin and its derivatives to pharmaceutical industry for traditional Chinese medicine
By Zhou Bin; Gao Wen-yuan; Zhang Tie-jun; Chen Hai-xia
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(17), 1313-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
This paper reviewed application of chitin and its derivatives in pharmaceutical industry of traditional Chinese medicine in recent years. Chitin and its derivatives could be used as a clarificant, retaining active substances, stabilizing preparation, reducing the heavy metals of traditional Chinese medicine extraction. Because of their characteristics in biodegradation, biocompatibility and its tendency to film easily, chitin and its derivatives was ideal assistant materials in traditional Chinese medicine. Its application was largely enhanced after chitosan was modified. The problems and prospects of the application of chitin and its derivatives were also discussed.
3367. Progress in study of chemical constituents and anti-tumor activities of Cnidium monnieri

By Zhou Ze-wei; Liu Pei-xun


The main pharmacological constituents of Chinese traditional medicine herb Cnidium monnieri are coumarin compounds and volatile oil. In addition, it contains monoterpenic polyols, glucides, as well as recently discovered sesquiterpenic components. In recent years, rather active investigations of its anti-tumor were performed at home and abroad. C. monnieri possesses multi-aspect and comprehensive anti-tumor functions, involving directly tumor-inhibitory activity, anti-mutagenicity, reversing multi-drug tolerance of tumor, as well as improving immune functions and so on. In this review, chemical constituents, anti-tumor activities and relevant investigations of Fructus Cnidii were summarized recent decade.

~0 Citings

3368. Nonhormonal drugs for contraception in men: a systematic review

By Lopez Laureen M; Grimes David A; Schulz Kenneth F

From Obstetrical & gynecological survey (2005), 60(11), 746-52, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Nonhormonal drugs for contraception in men may have advantages over hormonal methods. The nonhormonal methods can have more rapid onset and less interference with androgen-dependent functions. This systematic review summarizes the clinical studies evaluating nonhormonal drugs administered to men for contraception. Relevant clinical results were found for gossypol, which is derived from the cotton plant, and for extracts of Tripterygium, a plant used in Chinese traditional medicine. Randomized, controlled trials were available on the efficacy of gossypol and on the effect of gossypol on potassium levels. Gossypol had problems with low efficacy and toxicity. For Tripterygium, 2 observational studies described men who were treated for rheumatoid arthritis. Although sperm density was lower among those taking Tripterygium, later reports indicated some toxicity. Nonclinical research continues on isolates of Tripterygium. No clinical studies for contraception in men were found for nonhormonal vaccines or neem, which is also a plant used for medicinal purposes. Clinical trials studied injecting styrene maleic anhydride into the vas deferens, but no comparative data were provided. At this time, no safe and effective nonhormonal drug is available for contraception in men. TARGET AUDIENCE: Obstetricians & Gynecologists, Family Physicians. LEARNING OBJECTIVES: After completion of this article, the reader should be able to state that the number of studies concerning the use of nonhormonal drugs for male contraception are very limited, point out that the two nonhormonal drugs used to a small degree have varying results and serious side effects, and recall that there are limited clinical studies on use of vas deferens injections and vaccines in humans.

~2 Citings

3369. Research into the treatment of vascular dementia in China using traditional therapies

By Tian J


~1 Citing

3370. Chemokines and chemokine receptors as novel therapeutic targets in rheumatoid arthritis (RA): inhibitory effects of traditional Chinese medicinal components

By Chen Xin; Oppenheim Joost J; Howard O M Zack

Chemokines belong to a large family of inflammatory cytokines responsible for migration and accumulation of leukocytes at inflammatory sites. Over the past decade, accumulating evidence indicated a crucial role for chemokines and chemokine receptors in the pathophysiology of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). RA is a chronic autoimmune disease in which the synovial tissue is heavily infiltrated by leukocytes. Chemokines play an important role in the infiltration, localization, retention of infiltrating leukocytes and generation of ectopic germinal centers in the inflamed synovium. Recent evidence also suggests that identification of inhibitors directly targeting chemokines or their receptors may provide a novel therapeutic strategy in RA. Traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) have a long history in the treatment of inflammatory joint disease. The basis for the clinical benefits of TCM remains largely unclear. Our studies have led to the identification of numerous novel chemokine/chemokine receptor inhibitors present in anti-inflammatory TCMs. All of these inhibitors were previously reported by other researchers to have anti-arthritis effect, which may be attributable, at least in part, to their inhibitory effect on chemokine and/or chemokine receptor. Therefore, identification of agents capable of targeting chemokine/chemokine receptor interactions has suggested a mechanism of action for several TCM components and provided a means of identifying additional anti-RA TCM. Thus, this approach may lead to the discovery of new inhibitors of chemokines or chemokine receptors that can be used to treat diseases associated with inappropriately overactive chemokine mediated inflammatory reactions.

~3 Citings

3371. Progress in research on the treatment of primary liver cancer with traditional Chinese medicine for activating blood to resolve stasis
By Ju Li-Xia; Chen Zhe; Ren Rong-Zheng
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2005), 3(6), 491-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
~0 Citings

3372. Neuroactive flavonoids interacting with GABAA receptor complex
By Wang Feng; Shing Michael; Huen Yan; Tsang Shui Ying; Xue Hong
From Current drug targets. CNS and neurological disorders (2005), 4(5), 575-85, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Classical benzodiazepines (BZs) are the most widely prescribed drugs acting on the central nervous system (CNS). They exert their therapeutic effects via binding to the BZ-site of GABAA receptors, and allosterically modulating the chloride flux through the ion channel complex. Given the multiple actions of classical BZs, the serious limitations to their usefulness have directed much research into development of novel ligands for the BZ-site with retained therapeutic effectiveness and minimal side effects. From the studies of CNS-active chemical constituents of medicinal herbs, some members of the family of flavonoids were demonstrated to have moderate binding affinities for the BZ-site. In vivo studies revealed that these compounds were mostly partial agonists of GABAA receptors, and only a few flavonoids were shown to possess antagonistic activities. At effective anxiolytic doses, the actions of partial agonistic flavonoids were often not accompanied by sedative and myorelaxant side effects. Based on structure-activity relationship (SAR) studies, incorporation of electronegative groups to the C6 and C3' on the flavone backbone was found to yield significant increases in the binding affinities for the BZ-site. It was also shown that 2'-hydroxyl was a critical moiety on flavonoids with regard to BZ-site binding. These have guided the identification of several synthetic flavonoids with high BZ-site binding affinity and in vivo activity, and further quantitative SAR studies resulted in the development of several pharmacophore models. This review attempts to summarize these findings, which has led to the establishment of flavonoids as potential therapeutics for GABAA receptor-mediated disorders.
~0 Citings

3373. Birdcage model for the Chinese meridian system: part VI. meridians as the primary regulatory system
By Yung Kaung-Ti
It is imperative to define the fundamental concepts of Qi, channels, and the meridian system of Chinese medicine in terms of scientific terminology before any meaningful and mutually beneficial dialog can begin between Chinese and Western medicine. In the Chinese theory, the meridian system as a whole is the system of the body. We propose the existence of a meridian regulatory system that governs interactions between and adjusts functions of internal organs, connects them to the body surface through a network of pathways (channels) and displays their status on the skin. The meridian systems is analyzed as a 28-leg, uniform, low pass birdcage coil, where each leg represents a channel. The channel is analyzed as a transmission line and Qi is the standing wave riding on it. Each segment in the channel is represented as a section of the transmission line and it is in natural oscillation, with its second lowest resonant frequency being the 50-round circulation frequency $f_{50} = 0.578 \times 10^{-3}$ Hz.

~1 Citing

3374. Revival of a tradition of Chinese medicine in a reclaimed Chinese territory

By Wong Jenny; Woo Jean


The effect of the political transition from a British Colony to a Special Administration Region of China in 1997 on the tradition of Chinese medicine is examined using historical reviews as well as interviews with various sectors of the population in Hong Kong. Results show that the political change has stimulated the formation of a location-specific Hong Kong Chinese medicine strongly characterized by both scientific and commercial elements developed from the culture of Chinese medicine.

~0 Citings

3375. Survey of study on therapeutic mechanism of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease treated by traditional Chinese medicine

By Jiang Yun-xiang; Wu Jin-feng; Du Juan

From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2005), 25(9), 860-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

This paper reviewed the reports, published in recent years in China, concerning the mechanisms of Chinese herbal medicines in treating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), trying to find out its preponderant targets and links, for elevating the level of TCM for prevention and treatment of COPD.

~0 Citings

3376. Research progress in the reversion of traditional Chinese medicine on multidrug resistance of tumor

By Song Xiang-rong; Hou Shi-xiang

From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(16), 1300-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Researches on MDR (multidrug resistance) of tumor presently focus on seeking chemosensitizers with more targets, high efficiency and low toxicity from traditional Chinese medicine. This paper reviews the research progress in the reversion of MDR of leukemia, hepatocarcinoma, breast carcinoma and oral epitheloid neoplasia by TDM compound, its extracts, its groups of active ingredients or its active ingredients.

~1 Citing

3377. Acupuncture and electroacupuncture for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis

By Casimiro L; Barnsley L; Brosseau L; Milne S; Robinson V A; Tugwell P; Wells G

From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2005), (4), CD003788, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Acupuncture has been used by rehabilitation specialists as an adjunct therapy for the symptomatic treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Acupuncture is a traditional Chinese medicine where thin needles are inserted in specific documented points believed to represent concentration of body energies. In some cases a small electrical impulse is added to the needles. Once the needles are inserted in some of the appropriate points, endorphins, morphine-like substances, have been shown to be released in the patient's system, thus inducing local or generalised analgesia (pain relief). This review is an update of the original review published in July 2002. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the effects of acupuncture or electroacupuncture on the objective and subjective measures of disease activity in patients with RA. SEARCH STRATEGY: A comprehensive search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, PEDro, Current Contents, Sports Discus and CINAHL, initially done in September 2001, was updated in May 2005. The Cochrane Field of Rehabilitation and Related Therapies and the Cochrane Musculoskeletal Review Group were also contacted for a search of their specialized registries. Handsearching was conducted on all retrieved papers and content experts were contacted to identify additional studies. SELECTION CRITERIA: Comparative controlled studies, such as randomized controlled trials and controlled clinical trials in patients with RA were eligible. Trials published in languages other than French and English were not analyzed. Abstracts were excluded unless further data could be obtained from the authors. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two independent reviewers identified potential articles from the literature search and extracted data using pre-defined extraction forms. Consensus was reached on all the extracted data. Quality was assessed by two reviewers using a five point validated tool that measured the quality of randomization, double-blinding and description of withdrawals. MAIN RESULTS: After the updated searches were conducted, five further potential articles were identified; however, these did not meet the inclusion criteria. Two studies involving a total of 84 people were included. One study used acupuncture while the other used electroacupuncture. In the acupuncture study, no statistically significant difference was found between groups for erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-reactive protein (CRP), visual analogue scale for patient's global assessment (VAS G), number of swollen joints and tender joints, general health questionnaire (GHQ), modified disease activity scale (DAS) or for the decrease in analgesic intake. Although not statistically significant, pain in the treatment group improved by 4 points on a 0-100mm visual analogue scale versus no improvement in the placebo group. In the second study, using electroacupuncture, a significant decrease in knee pain was reported in the experimental group, 24 hours post treatment, when compared to the placebo group (WMD: -2.0 with 95% CI -3.6,-4.0). A significant decrease was found also at four months post-treatment (WMD -0.2, 95% CI: -0.36, -0.04) AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: Although the results of the study on electroacupuncture show that electroacupuncture may be beneficial to reduce symptomatic knee pain in patients with RA 24 hours and 4 months post treatment, the reviewers concluded that the poor quality of the trial, including the small sample size preclude its recommendation. The reviewers further conclude that acupuncture has no effect on ESR, CRP, pain, patient's global assessment, number of swollen joints, number of tender joints, general health, disease activity and reduction of analgesics. These conclusions are limited by methodological considerations such as the type of acupuncture (acupuncture vs electroacupuncture), the site of intervention, the low number of clinical trials and the small sample size of the included studies.

~1 Citing

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3378. Chinese herbal medicine for schizophrenia

By Rathbone J; Zhang L; Zhang M; Xia J; Liu Xiehe; Yang Yanchun

From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2005), (4), CD003444, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) was the main form of treatment in China for psychiatric illnesses until the development of antipsychotic drugs in the 1950's. Antipsychotic drugs have become the primary intervention for schizophrenia, although herbal medicines can still form part of the treatment. OBJECTIVES: To review Chinese herbal medicine, used alone or as part of a TCM approach, for people with schizophrenia and related psychoses.

SEARCH STRATEGY: We undertook electronic searches of the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's register (December 2003), the Traditional Chinese Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval Database (TCMLARS) (October 2003), Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (December 2003), China National Knowledge Infrastructure Database (May 2004), Complementary Medicine Database (AMED) (December 2003). We contacted the Chinese Cochrane Centre, the Cochrane Complementary Medicine Field and first authors of included studies and inspected reference lists for additional studies. SELECTION CRITERIA: We included all relevant randomised controlled trials involving people with schizophrenia-like illnesses, allocated to Chinese herbal medicine, including any Chinese herbs (single or mixture), compared with placebo/no treatment or antipsychotic drugs. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: We independently extracted data and calculated fixed effects relative risk (RR), the 95% confidence intervals (CI) for homogeneous dichotomous data, and, where appropriate, the number needed to treat (NNT) on an intention-to-treat basis. For continuous data, we calculated weighted mean differences (WMD). MAIN RESULTS: Only one small trial of the seven included studies truly evaluated TCM for schizophrenia. The other trials evaluated Chinese herbs for schizophrenia. We found one study comparing Chinese herbal medicine with antipsychotic drugs. Data for the global state outcome 'no change/worse' favoured people allocated to antipsychotic medication (n=90, RR 1.88 CI 1.2 to 2.9, NNH 4 CI 2 to 12). Six trials compared Chinese herbal medicine in combination with antipsychotic with antipsychotic drugs alone. One trial found global state 'not improved/worse' favoured the herbal medicine/antipsychotic combination (n=123, RR 0.19 CI 0.1 to 0.6, NNT 6 CI 5 to 11). Two studies (n=103) also found short-term data from the Clinical Global Impression scale favoured the herbal medicine plus antipsychotic group (WMD -0.46 CI -0.9 to -0.1) compared with those given only antipsychotics. Significantly fewer people in the experimental group left the study early compared with those given antipsychotics alone (n=1004, 6 RCTs, RR 0.30 CI 0.16 to 0.58, NNT 21 CI 18 to 35). Reports of constipation were significantly lower in the treatment group compared to those receiving antipsychotics (n=67, 1 RCT, RR 0.03 CI 0.0 to 0.5, NNH 2 CI 2 to 4). AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: Chinese herbal medicines, given in a Western biomedical context, may be beneficial for people with schizophrenia when combined with antipsychotics. Traditional Chinese medicine is also under-evaluated, but results from one pioneering study that attempted to evaluate TCM should encourage further trials.

~0 Citings
The best treatment strategy for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is still unknown. Ribavirin and corticosteroids were used extensively during the SARS outbreak. Ribavirin has been criticized for its lack of efficacy. Corticosteroids are effective in lowering the fever and reversing changes in the chest radiograph but have the caveat of encouraging viral replication. The effectiveness of corticosteroids has only been suggested by uncontrolled observations, and the role of these agents in therapy remains to be established by randomized controlled studies. Both ribavirin and corticosteroids have very significant side effects. The lopinavir/ritonavir combination has been shown to reduce the intubation rate and the incidence of adverse clinical outcomes when used with ribavirin. When patients deteriorate clinically despite treatment with ribavirin and corticosteroids, rescue treatment with convalescent plasma and immunoglobulin may be beneficial. Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation is a sound treatment for SARS patients with respiratory failure if administered with due precaution in the correct environment. Interferons and other novel agents may hold promise as useful anti-SARS therapies in the future. The experience with traditional Chinese medicine is encouraging, and its use as an adjuvant should be further investigated.

~2 Citings

3381. Difficulty and hot-points on pharmacokinetics studies of traditional Chinese medicine
By Liu Chang-xiao

~0 Citings

3382. Flavones and flavone synthases
By Martens Stefan; Mithofer Axel
From Phytochemistry (2005), 66(20), 2399-407, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Within the secondary metabolite class of flavonoids which consist of more than 9000 known structures, flavones define one of the largest subgroups. Their natural distribution is demonstrated for almost all plant tissues. Various flavone aglyca and their O- or C-glycosides have been described in the literature. The diverse functions of flavones in plants as well as their various roles in the interaction with other organisms offer many potential applications, not only in plant breeding but also in ecology, agriculture and human nutrition and pharmacology. In this context, the antioxidative activity of flavones, their use in cancer prevention and treatment as well as the prevention of coronary heart disease should be emphasized. The therapeutic potential of flavones makes these compounds valuable targets for drug design, including recombinant DNA approaches. The biosynthesis of flavones in plants was found to be catalyzed by two completely different flavone synthase proteins (FNS), a unique feature within the flavonoids. The first, FNS I, a soluble dioxygenase, was only described for members of the Apiaceae family so far. The second, FNS II, a membrane bound cytochrome P450 enzyme, has been found in all other flavone accumulating tissues. This phenomenon is particularly of interest from the evolutionary point of view concerning the flavone biosynthesis and functions in plants. Recently, FNS I and FNS II genes have been cloned from a number of plant species. This now enables detailed biochemical and molecular characterizations and also the development of direct metabolic engineering strategies for modifications of flavone synthesis in plants to improve their nutritional and/or biopharmaceutical value.

~9 Citings

3383. Progress in research on anthocyanidin components in Chinese traditional medicine against neoplasm
By Lin Xiao-Xia; Zhu Shou-Min

Anthocyanidin is a type of the plant pigments distributed very extensively, in traditional Chinese herbal products as well. In this review was introduced the recently progress in the anti-cancer trials of anthocyanidins, including the antioxidation, the prevention of DNA strand scission, stimulation of cell differentiation, induction of cell apoptosis, interference of regulation of cell proliferation, anti-angiogenic property etc, and the research of anti-cancer mechanisms of anthocyanidin and its structure-activity relationship, pointed the foreground of research and development of anti-cancer medicine.

~0 Citings
3384. Assessment and explorations on the mechanism of neuroprotection of patients in ischemic stroke by traditional Chinese medicine
By Shen Si-yu; Fu Xiao-dong; Fei Zhen-yu

Ischemic stroke is a common clinical emergency, with thrombolysis and neuroprotection as its cardinal treatment, and nowadays the latter is more and more stressed by stroke researchers. On the basis of pathophysiology and ischemic cascade of ischemic stroke, we now try to analyze the conceivable mechanism of intervention by traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and hopefully provide experience for experimental and clinical research in the future.

~0 Citings

3385. Influence of proteomics technology to Chinese medical science and the Chinese medicine
By Li Chun-Yang; Li Lin
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(14), 1062-3, 1110, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Proteomics technology may study the function, organization, diversity and dynamic variety of whole cell or even whole tissue simultaneously. It has much comparability with the holistic theory of traditional Chinese medical science. Therefore, the comprehensive use of proteomics technology has significant effect on studying of pattern and pharmacology of Chinese medicine, and it will offer a brand-new chance for development of Chinese herbal medicine.

~0 Citings

3386. Studies on chemical components and pharmacological activities of geobiontic type medicinal plants in Orchidaceae family
By Guan Jing; Wang Chun-Lan; Xiao Pei-Gen; Guo Shun-Xing
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(14), 1053-61, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Geobiontic type medicinal plants subjected to Orchidaceae family are used as important traditional Chinese medicine. Scientists are paying more attentions to their chemical components and pharmacology recently. This paper reviewed their chemical components involved in phenanthrene, bibenzene, flavone, sterol, terpenes, alkoloids and pharmacology such as antibacterium, cytotoxic activity, antihyperliposis effects. All these information are beneficial to reveal the relative among these medicinal plants in Orchidaceae family and are helpful to develop new drugs.

~0 Citings

3387. Progress in research on relationship between bronchial asthma and Th1/Th2 imbalance
By Li Li-Qing; Huo Li-Li; Zhang Xin-Guang; Yu Jian-Er
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2005), 3(5), 403-7, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3388. Review of the Chinese medical approach to the management of fibromyalgia
By Zheng Lili; Faber Ken
From Current pain and headache reports (2005), 9(5), 307-12, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has a long history of efficacy in treating chronic illness. TCM views fibromyalgia and related conditions as disorders in the movement of energy (Qi) and body fluids (including blood) in the body and gets excellent treatment results using acupuncture, herbal medicine, massage, diet, and exercise to restore the proper flow of Qi and fluids. This article briefly introduces the TCM model of human physiology and TCM diagnostics and describes the TCM pathophysiology and treatment models for fibromyalgia.

~1 Citing

3389. Are national quality standards for traditional Chinese herbal medicine sufficient? Current governmental regulations for traditional Chinese herbal medicine in certain Western countries and China as the Eastern origin country

By Dobos G J; Tan L; Cohen M H; McIntyre M; Bauer R; Li X; Bensoussan A
From Complementary therapies in medicine (2005), 13(3), 183-90, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Traditional Chinese herbal Medicine (TCHM) has been gaining interest and acceptance worldwide. TCHM provides on the one side promising perspective of scientific interest and on the other side possible health risks if TCHM drugs are not controlled with respect to quality standards or if practitioners for TCHM are not well trained. This paper outlines an introduction to the scientific aspects and potential risks of TCHM therapy followed by a brief, exploratory overview of the current status of TCHM regulations in certain Western countries like the USA, United Kingdom, Germany, Australia and in China as the Eastern origin country of TCHM. Legal foundations to establish quality and safety standards for TCHM crude drugs and ready-made formulas exist in some countries on a local basis but in practice are poorly enforced, where this products have no drug status. In addition practitioners treating patients with TCHM should be well versed in the pharmacology, side effects, and interactions of these substances with Western medicines and should be certified on a regular basis.

~1 Citing

3390. Patient-reported outcomes (PROs): an approach to evaluate treatment efficacy of Chinese medicine or integrative medicine

By Zhao Li; Chan Kelvin
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2005), 11(2), 151-3, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3391. Advance of the research on Tripterygium Wilfordii Hook f. to a new height

By Qin Wan-zhang; Lin Jian
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2005), 11(2), 87-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3392. Some key problems and thinkings on gerontological study in China

By Chen Ke-ji
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2005), 11(2), 81-6, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings
Herpes simplex viruses (HSV-1 and -2) are important pathogens for humans, especially in the case of highly susceptible adults. Moreover, HSV-2 has been reported to be a high risk factor for HIV infection. Therefore, the discovery of novel anti-HSV drugs deserves great efforts. In this paper, we review anti-HSV substances from natural sources, including both extracts and pure compounds from herbal medicines, reported in studies from several laboratories. The role of traditional medicine for the development of anti-HSV compounds is also discussed. Interestingly, it was found that traditional medicines, like Ayurvedic, traditional Chinese (TCM), Chakma medicines, are good and potential sources for promising anti-HSV drugs. A second objective of this review is to discuss several anti-HSV compounds with respect to their structure-activity relationship (SAR). A large number of small molecules, like phenolics, polyphenols, terpenes (e.g., mono-, di-, tri-), flavonoids, sugar-containing compounds, were found to be promising anti-herpetic agents. Our major conclusion is that natural products from medicinal plant extracts are very important source of anti-HSV agents.
3397. Radioprotective potential of ginseng

By Lee Tung-Kwang; Johnke Roberta M; Allison Ron R; O'Brien Kevin F; Dobbs Larry J Jr

A majority of potential radioprotective synthetic compounds have demonstrated limited clinical application owing to their inherent toxicity, and thus, the seeking of naturally occurring herbal products, such as ginseng, for their radioprotective capability has become an attractive alternative. In general, ginseng refers to the roots of the species of the genus Panax. As a medicinal herb, ginseng has been widely used in traditional Chinese medicine for its wide spectrum of medicinal effects, such as tonic, immunomodulatory, antimutagenic, adaptogenic and antiaging activities. Many of its medicinal effects are attributed to the triterpene glycosides known as ginsenosides (saponins). This review addresses the issue of the radioprotective effects of ginseng on mammalian cells both in vitro and in vivo. Results indicate that the water-soluble extract of whole ginseng appears to give a better protection against radiation-induced DNA damage than does the isolated ginsenoside fractions. Since free radicals play an important role in radiation-induced damage, the underlying radioprotective mechanism of ginseng could be linked, either directly or indirectly, to its antioxidative capability by the scavenging free radicals responsible for DNA damage. In addition, ginseng's radioprotective potential may also be related to its immunomodulating capabilities. Ginseng is a natural product with worldwide distribution, and in addition to its antitumor properties, ginseng appears to be a promising radioprotector for therapeutic or preventive protocols capable of attenuating the deleterious effects of radiation on human normal tissue, especially for cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy.

~4 Citings

3398. Experimental studies on menopausal syndrome treated by traditional Chinese medicine

By Ma Kun; Li Lian-da
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong yi yuan jiu yuan zhu ban (2005), 25(6), 570-3, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

In this paper, literature about experimental researches on female climacteric syndrome (FCS) treated by traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) published in recent years were reviewed. This paper reviewed not only experimental researches about the effects of nervous system-endocrine and immune regulating net work, the vegetative nervous function and free radical treated by TCM; but also concerned the experimental approaches of animal selected, model established; and objective indexes of FCS. Taking advantages of FCS by integrative medicine is available for enhancing the clinical efficacy.

~0 Citings

3399. Dominance of integrative medicine in treating diabetes mellitus

By Guo Sai-shan; Qu Ling
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong yi yuan jiu yuan zhu ban (2005), 25(6), 565-9, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Literature regarding clinical researches on treatment of diabetes mellitus and its complications by integrative medicine published in recent decade were reviewed in this paper. Integrative medicine is dominant in treating Diabetes mellitus in multiple aspects, the elementary and major issue is to enhance the therapeutic effect. Clinical researches carried out at the integral, cellular, sub-cellular and molecular levels by many scholars illustrated that integrative medicine is superior to simple western medicine or traditional Chinese medicine in controlling hyperglycemia, improving symptom, improving insulin resistance, curing impaired glucose tolerance, recovering beta cell function and treating hyperlipemia and diabetic complications.

~0 Citings

3400. Novel treatments for food allergy
Food allergy is a major cause of life-threatening hypersensitivity reactions. Currently, the strict avoidance of the allergenic food and ready access to self-injectable adrenaline is the standard of care for food allergy. Based on extensive characterisation of food allergens and a better understanding of the immunological mechanisms underlying allergic disease, promising therapeutic modalities for the treatment and eventual prevention of food allergy are being developed. Novel immunotherapeutic strategies include peptide immunotherapy, traditional Chinese medicine, mutated or homologous protein immunotherapy, DNA immunisation and immunisation with immunostimulatory sequences, which all strive to elicit a decreased T helper cell type 2-like response or tolerance by the immune system in response to a specific food allergen. Other approaches such as the anti-IgE therapy or the Fcgamma-Fcepsilon fusion protein aim at preventing the release of mediators by mast cells. It is the combination of these different approaches that would probably offer the best treatment option for food-allergic patients in a not too distant future.

~0 Citings

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3401. Infrared technology applied in tongue inspection of traditional Chinese medicine

By Wang Zi-Yan; Zhang Zhi-Feng; Ying Jian

From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2005), 3(4), 326-8, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

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3402. Leukocyte adhesion and prevention of tissue injury with traditional Chinese medicine

By Luo Mei-Hong; Zhou Yong-Ming


~0 Citings

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3403. Chinese herbal medicine in the treatment of chronic kidney disease

By Li Xiaomei; Wang Haiyan

From Advances in chronic kidney disease (2005), 12(3), 276-81, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a worldwide public health issue with poor outcomes and high cost. There is growing evidence that some of the adverse outcomes of CKD can be prevented or delayed by early treatment using angiotensin II-converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin II-receptor blockers. A great amount of the world's population has been using traditional Chinese herbal medicine (TCHM) for treatment of CKD and has accumulated their experience for years. In this article, the knowledge and the therapeutic principles of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of CKD are briefly reviewed. The efficacy of several TCHMs, supported by either clinical evidence or experimental studies, is presented. The future direction for the study of Chinese herbal medicines in CKD is discussed.

~1 Citing

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3404. Pharmacological actions of sodium ferulate in cardiovascular system

By Wang Bao-Hua; Ou-Yang Jing-Ping

From Cardiovascular drug reviews (2005), 23(2), 161-72, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Sodium ferulate (SF) or 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy-cinamate sodium is an active principle from Angelica sinensis, Cimicifuga heracleifolia, Lignsticum chuangxiong, and other plants. It has been used in traditional Chinese medicine and is approved by State Drugs Administration of China as a drug for treatment of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. SF has antithrombotic, platelet aggregation inhibitory and antioxidant activities in animals and humans. For several decades SF has been widely used in China to treat cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases and to prevent thrombosis. Exciting clinical results have been obtained with SF in coronary heart disease, atherosclerosis, pulmonary heart disease and thrombosis. Its safety and efficacy have been demonstrated in clinical practice. This article briefly reviews basic pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, toxicology and clinical pharmacology of SF. The in vitro and in vivo data support the view that SF is a useful drug for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

3405. The anti-tumor effect and mechanisms of action of penta-acetyl geniposide

By Peng C H; Huang C N; Wang C J
From Current cancer drug targets (2005), 5(4), 299-305, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Gardenia, the fruit of Gardenia jasminoides Ellis, has been widely used to treat liver and gall bladder disorders in Chinese medicine. It has been shown recently that geniposide, the main ingredient of Gardenia Fructus, exhibits the anti-tumor effect. In this review, we discuss the anti-tumor effect and possible mechanisms of a derivative from Gardenia Fructus, penta-acetyl geniposide ((Ac)5GP). It has been demonstrated that (Ac)5GP plays more potent roles than geniposide in chemoprevention. (Ac)5GP decreased DNA damage and hepatocarcinogenesis induced by aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) by activating the phase II enzymes glutathione S-transferase (GST) and GSH peroxidase (GSH-Px). It reduced the growth and development of inoculated C6 glioma cells especially in pre-treated rats. In addition to the preventive effect, (Ac)5GP exerts its actions on apoptosis and growth arrest. Treatment of (Ac)5GP caused DNA fragmentation of glioma cells. (Ac)5GP induced sub- G1 peak through the activation of apoptotic cascades PKCdelta/JNK/Fas/caspase8 and caspase 3. Besides, p53/Bax signaling was suggested to be involved in (Ac)5GP-induced apoptosis, though its downstream cascades needs further clarified. (Ac)5GP has also been shown to inhibit DNA synthesis of tumor cells. It arrested cell cycle at G0/ G1 by inducing the expression of p21, thus suppressing the cyclin D1/cdk4 complex formation and the phosphorylation of E2F. The phosphorylation status of p53 on serine 392 correlated with the process of growth arrest. Evidences from the in vivo experiments showed that (Ac)5GP is not harmful to liver, heart and kidney. In conclusion, (Ac)5GP is highly suggested to be an anti-tumor agent for development in the future.

3406. Regulative effect of traditional Chinese medicine on gene-expression related to precancerous lesion of gastric cancer

By Zhu Fang-shi; Si Jian-min
From Chinese journal of integrative medicine (2005), 11(1), 76-80, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The gene-expression changes related with precancerous lesion of gastric cancer (PLGC) are surveyed. Not only the regulative effect of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) on oncogene, antioncogene and anti-apoptosis gene that are related with PLGC is analyzed, but also current research state is presented. It's showed that TCM has effects of therapy and inversion on PLGC. These effects are related with the inhibition to related oncogene expression, the regulation and activation to the deletion of antioncogene, the inhibition to the high-expression of mutant gene-protein about antioncogene, and the regulative function to anti-apoptosis gene.

3407. The use of preventive strategies for bone loss

By Xu Hong; Lawson David; Kras Annette; Ryan Damien
Osteoporosis is a worldwide problem that is increasing significantly as the global population both increases and ages. While osteoporosis has been extensively studied in recent years, the utilization of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of this condition has seldom been examined. This paper examines the theories and the literature that relate to diagnosis, prevention and treatment of bone loss at the time of menopause according to the principles of TCM. It also considers practical developments in these areas as illustrated by the authors' research findings in recent studies. TCM diagnosis attributes a number of different underlying patterns to menopausal bone loss. A very common pattern in this situation is a Kidney qi and yin deficiency pattern. TCM analysis can be used as an early determinant of those persons who are potentially at risk of bone loss. Acupuncture, herbal medicine and Tai Ji exercise can then be applied to prevent and treat osteoporosis. These treatments can be effective, if they are applied correctly. The therapies may also be used in the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis, as well as the general maintenance of women's health during menopause.

~1 Citing

3408. Case of traditional herbal medicine-induced aristolochic acid nephropathy developing to end-stage renal failure

By Fujimura Toshiko; Tamaki Kiyoshi; Iida Shuji; Tanaka Hideharu; Ikedou Hirofumi; Takamiya Yoshimi; Kato Seiya; Tanka Atsu; Okuda Seiya


A 48-year-old male was referred to our university hospital for severe azotemia with muscle cramp. He had been taking Chinese herbs as a traditional medicine to reduce hyperuricemia for about 9 months. Urinalysis showed trace proteinuria and hematuria without any casts. Renal glucosuria was also observed. In addition to azotemia, hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis and severe anemia were revealed. Hemodialysis was conducted and his general condition improved. A renal biopsy specimen revealed severe interstitial fibrosis and tubular atrophy with cellular degeneration. No remarkable glomerular changes were observed except for wrinkling of the basement membrane in a few glomeruli. Aristolochic acid was detected in the Chinese herbs, leading to the diagnosis of aristolochic acid nephropathy (AAN). His renal dysfunction was considered to be irreversible and he underwent maintenance hemodialysis. In Japan, AAN or Chinese herbs nephropathy decreased after an outbreak from 1995 to 2000. The public should be warned again that Chinese herbs, which are not permitted by the Japanese government, may contain aristolochic acid.

~0 Citings

3409. The research progress of accelerating tendon healing and preventing tendon adhesion

By Shi Jixiang


OBJECTIVE: To study the status quo of the methods and materials for accelerating the tendon healing and preventing the tendon adhesion as to provide an essential reference for future research and clinical application. METHODS: The recent articles on methods of accelerating tendon healing and preventing tendon adhesion were extensively reviewed. RESULTS: Tendon healing was decided by the co-effects of both endogenous and exogenous ways, and the former was more important. It was affected by the tendon sheath, vincula tendinum and synovial fluid as well. Tendon adhesion was mostly caused by excessive participation of exogenous healing factors and serious damage of the situations around the tendon. Tendon healing was accelerated by methods like repairing, reconstruction of peri-tendon tissues, electric stimulation, physiotherapy, adding herbs or growth factors, and gene intervention. Tendon adhesion was reduced or prevented by methods like the restoration of tendon sheath, using substitutions, adding herbs/drugs, and improving suturing techniques. CONCLUSION: Via the appropriate methods and techniques combining the Chinese traditional and modern medicine, tendon healing can be accelerated and the quality of tendon healing can be improved.

~0 Citings

3410. An introduction to human biophoton emission

By Wijk Roeland Van; Wijk Eduard P A Van

From Forschende Komplementarmedizin und klassische Naturheilkunde = Research in complementary and natural classical medicine (2005), 12(2), 77-83, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Biophoton emission is the spontaneous emission of ultraweak light emanating from all living systems, including man. The emission is linked to the endogenous production of excited states within the living system. The detection and characterisation of human biophoton emission has led to suggestions that it has potential future applications in medicine. OBJECTIVES: An overview is presented of studies on ultraweak photon emission (UPE, biophotons) from the human whole body. METHODS: Electronic searches of Medline, PsychLit, PubMed and references lists of relevant review articles and books were used to establish the literature database. Articles were then analysed for their main experimental setup and results. RESULTS: The, mostly, single case studies have resulted in a collection of observations. The collection presents information on the following fields of research: (1) influence of biological rhythms, age, and gender on emission, (2) the intensity of emission and its left-right symmetry in health and disease, (3) emission from the perspective of Traditional Chinese and Korean Medicine, (4) emission in different consciousness studies, (5) procedures for analysis of the photon signal from hands, (6) detection of peroxidative processes in the skin. Of each article the main findings are presented in a qualitative manner, quantitative data are presented where useful, and the technological or methodological limitations are discussed. CONCLUSION: Photon emission recording techniques have reached a stage that allows resolution of the signal in time and space. The published material is presented and includes aspects like spatial resolution of intensity, its relation to health and disease, the aspect of colour, and methods for analysis of the photon signal. The limited number of studies only allows first conclusions about the implications and significance of biophotons in relation to health and disease, or to mental states, or acupuncture. However, with the present data we consider that further research in the field is justified.

~0 Citings

3411. Metabolomics in the context of systems biology: bridging traditional Chinese medicine and molecular pharmacology
By Wang Mei; Lamers Robert-Jan A N; Korthout Henrie A A J; van Nesselrooij Joop H J; Witkamp Renger F; van der Heijden Rob; Voshol Peter J; Havekes Louis M; Verpoorte Rob; van der Greef Jan
From Phytotherapy research : PTR (2005), 19(3), 173-82, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The introduction of the concept of systems biology, enabling the study of living systems from a holistic perspective based on the profiling of a multitude of biochemical components, opens up a unique and novel opportunity to reinvestigate natural products. In the study of their bioactivity, the necessary reductionistic approach on single active components has been successful in the discovery of new medicines, but at the same time the synergetic effects of components were lost. Systems biology, and especially metabolomics, is the ultimate phenotyping. It opens up the possibility of studying the effect of complex mixtures, such as those used in Traditional Chinese Medicine, in complex biological systems; abridging it with molecular pharmacology. This approach is considered to have the potential to revolutionize natural product research and to advance the development of scientific based herbal medicine.

~5 Citings

3412. Recent advances in the non-pharmacological management of postoperative nausea and vomiting
By Rowbotham D J
From British journal of anaesthesia (2005), 95(1), 77-81, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~2 Citings

3413. Perioperative acupuncture and related techniques
By Chernyak Grigory V; Sessler Daniel I
From Anesthesiology (2005), 102(5), 1031-49; quiz 1077-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Acupuncture and related techniques are increasingly practiced in conventional medical settings, and the number of patients willing to use these techniques is increasing. Despite more than 30 yr of research, the exact mechanism of action and efficacy of acupuncture have not been established. Furthermore, most aspects of acupuncture have yet to be adequately tested. Therefore, considerable controversy remains about the role of acupuncture in clinical medicine. Acupuncture apparently does not reduce volatile anesthetic requirement by a clinically important amount. However, preoperative sedation seems to be a promising application of acupuncture in perioperative settings. Acupuncture may be effective for postoperative pain relief but requires a high level of expertise by the acupuncture practitioner. Acupuncture and related techniques can be used for treatment and prophylaxis of postoperative nausea and vomiting in routine clinical practice in combination with or as an alternative to conventional antiemetics when administered before induction of general anesthesia.

~4 Citings

3414. Nonpharmacologic treatment of migraine
By Sandor Peter S; Afra Judit
From Current pain and headache reports (2005), 9(3), 202-5, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Nonpharmacologic treatment of migraine is often used by patients and can provide interesting options for physicians. Knowledge about the evidence and its absence is important. Avoidance of trigger factors can help, if individualized. Behavioral approaches, such as relaxation techniques, biofeedback, and cognitive-behavioral therapy, require far more specialist time or technical devices, but are supported by some evidence, which is mostly old. The same is true for hypnosis. A new approach in migraine prevention is aerobic exercise, which is associated with positive side effects. Whether it will take a strong role, similar to the treatment of depression, remains to be seen. There is no convincing evidence for the efficacy of spinal manipulation. Hyperbaric oxygen may be an effective, but rarely practical prophylactic measure. The evidence pertaining to the efficacy of acupuncture is controversial because of methodologic difficulties, but an ongoing large German study may provide valuable evidence in the near future. Nutritional supplements acting on mitochondrial metabolism, such as magnesium, riboflavin, and coenzyme Q10, were shown to be effective in small, randomized, controlled trials. More studies on the different therapeutic interventions are needed, using modern diagnostic standards and state-of-the-art trial methodology.

~0 Citings

3415. Common functional bowel problems. What do homeopathy, Chinese medicine and nutrition have to offer?
By Diamond Jane A; Diamond W John
From Advance for nurse practitioners (2005), 13(5), 31-4, 72, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3416. Recent advances in TCM treatment of diabetic gangrene
By Liu Xia; Feng Changgen
From Journal of traditional Chinese medicine = Chung i tsia chih ying wen pan / sponsored by All-China Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (2005), 25(1), 70-7, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3417. Study on wound healing mechanism of replenishing qi and dissipating stagnation therapy for chronic skin ulcers
By Que Hua-Fa; Tang Han-Jun; Wang Lin-Yang; Dai Hong-Yu; Zhang Shi-Yun; Qin Hai-Guang; Liu Xiao-Dong; Xiang Huan-Yu; Zhang Zhen
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2005), 3(3), 243-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
3418. Multidimensional separations used in pharmaceutical and biological fields
By Tian Jing; Lu Xin; Yang Jun; Kong Hongwei; Wang Yuan; Zhao Xinjie; Tang Ping; Yuan Guangzhi; Xu Guowang
From Se pu = Chinese journal of chromatography / Zhongguo hua xue hui (2005), 23(1), 32-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE
A review of multidimensional separations such as comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography (GC x GC), comprehensive two-dimensional high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC x HPLC) and their applications in pharmaceutical and biological fields is presented with 71 references. A single CO2 cryo-jet loop modulator was developed for GC x GC and it can be used to modulate compounds higher than C6 effectively. Comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography-time-of-flight mass spectrometry (GC x GC/TOF-MS) analyses of traditional Chinese medicine volatile oils such as Pogostemon cablin Benth (Cablin Patchouli), Forsythia suspensa (Thunb.) Vahl and Zedoary were reported also. As an emerging technology, multidimensional separations hold the promise and play an important role in the future pharmaceutical and biological fields.
~0 Citings

3419. Emerging issues in traditional Chinese medicine
By Siow Yaw L; Gong Yuewen; Au-Yeung Kathy K W; Woo Connie W H; Choy Patrick C; O Karmin
From Canadian journal of physiology and pharmacology (2005), 83(4), 321-34, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has many beneficial effects and has been practiced for several thousand years. It is known to treat the cause of a disease rather than to alleviate its symptoms. Based on a belief that TCM is natural, safe, and of lower cost, consumers worldwide are spending more out-of-pocket money on this form of therapy. This increased spending, and reports of adverse reactions, has drawn the attention of many regulatory agencies. Scientists have called for more evidence-based and scientific research on the risks and benefits of TCM. In Canada, the Natural Health Product Regulations came into effect January 2004. TCM herbal product manufacturers will need to provide products of reputable quality to the market. Many will apply modern technology and good science to support their products. The issues facing producers, scientists, and consumers alike are quality control and assessment, standardization of bioactive components, mechanisms of actions, and integration of the evolved modern Chinese medicine into the healthcare system. Solid science, better regulation of the final product, and better education of consumers are necessary to extract the best of TCM to complement existing conventional medicine to deliver the best healthcare.
~1 Citing

3420. Understanding premenstrual syndrome from a Chinese medicine perspective
By Chou Patsy B Y; Morse Carol A
Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is a common disorder of some women during their reproductive years, characterized by a range of cyclical physical and/or mood symptoms experienced during the last few days of each menstrual cycle. Several treatment approaches have been applied, but have shown limited success, as the exact cause and pathophysiology of PMS is still not fully identified. In this paper, the etiology and pathogenesis of PMS is compared from both a Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) perspective and the Western biomedicine paradigm. TCM has used herbal medicines to treat the symptoms of the premenstrual and menstrual phases for centuries. To date, very few studies on the application of TCM to PMS have applied rigorous research methods. We examine the case of PMS from each paradigm: The biomedical view and that of TCM. Similarities and differences are identified and explored, and possible treatment approaches are considered and discussed in the light of these two models.
~0 Citings
3421. Acupuncture for nocturnal enuresis in children: a systematic review and exploration of rationale
By Bower Wendy F; Diao M; Tang J L; Yeung C K
From Neurourology and urodynamics (2005), 24(3), 267-72, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

OBJECTIVES: This review identified reports of acupuncture for childhood nocturnal enuresis, with the aim of ascertaining whether acupuncture is efficacious and or better than standard therapy for treating enuresis. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Studies of children of either gender <18 years of age who received acupuncture treatment for nocturnal enuresis, were considered. The primary outcome measure was change in the mean number of wet episodes following treatment. Electronic searching was supplemented by hand searching of western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) journals along with English language alternative medicine journals. Trials were assessed for quality and sources of bias. Meta-analysis was performed and the overall weighted odds ratio (OR) and associated 95% confidence interval (CI) were computed using the fixed effect model; the Forest plot was used to demonstrate results. RESULTS: Two hundred six abstracts were identified, of which 11 studies were eligible for data extraction. All the trials were of low methodological quality. There was some evidence that acupuncture is useful for nocturnal enuresis when used in conjunction with other treatment that may also include a different form of acupuncture (OR 3.98, CI: 2.2-7.2). When one form of acupuncture is compared with another there was marked heterogeneity, implying that some forms of acupuncture are effective. CONCLUSION: This review provides tentative evidence for the efficacy of acupuncture for the treatment of childhood nocturnal enuresis. Due to the low methodological quality of studies, evidence to identify, which parameters of acupuncture work best, is lacking. More rigorous trials are clearly warranted.

~2 Citings

3422. Biological properties of baicalein in cardiovascular system
By Huang Yu; Tsang Suk-Ying; Yao Xiaoqiang; Chen Zhen-Yu
From Current drug targets. Cardiovascular & haematological disorders (2005), 5(2), 177-84, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

The dried roots of Scutellaria baicalensis (S. baicalensis) Georgi (common name: Huangqin in China) have been widely employed for many centuries in traditional Chinese medicine as popular antibacterial and antiviral agents. They are effective against staphylococci, cholera, dysentery, pneumococci and influenza virus. Baicalein, one of the major flavonoids contained in the dried roots, possesses a multitude of pharmacological activities. The glycoside of baicalein, baicalin is a potent anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor agent. This review describes the biological properties of baicalein (Table 1), which are associated with the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases. Baicalein is a potent free radical scavenger and xanthine oxidase inhibitor, thus improving endothelial function and conferring cardiovascular protective actions against oxidative stress-induced cell injury. Baicalein lowers blood pressure in renin-dependent hypertension and the in vivo hypotensive effect may be partly attributed to its inhibition of lipoxygenase, resulting in reduced biosynthesis and release of arachidonic acid-derived vasoconstrictor products. On the other hand, baicalein enhances vasoconstricting sensitivity to receptor-dependent agonists such as noradrenaline, phenylephrine, serotonin, U46619 and vasopressin in isolated rat arteries. The in vitro effect is likely caused by inhibition of an endothelial nitric oxide-dependent mechanism. The anti-thrombotic, anti-proliferative and anti-mitogenic effects of the roots of S. baicalensis and baicalein are also reported. Baicalein inhibits thrombin-induced production of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, and interleukin-1beta- and tumor necrosis factor-alpha-induced adhesion molecule expression in cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The pharmacological findings have highlighted the therapeutic potentials of using plant-derived baicalein and its analogs for the treatment of arteriosclerosis and hypertension.

~5 Citings

3423. Hawthorn: potential roles in cardiovascular disease
By Chang Wei-Tien; Dao Jenny; Shao Zuo-Hui
From The American journal of Chinese medicine (2005), 33(1), 1-10, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

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Page 135
Hawthorn (Crataegus) may play a role in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and in particular, congestive heart failure. Evidence is accumulating that hawthorn may induce anti-ischemia/reperfusion-injury, anti-arrhythmic, hypolipidemic, and hypotensive effects. These beneficial effects may in part be due to the presence of antioxidant flavonoid components. While a number of studies have been performed to evaluate the clinical efficacy of hawthorn, an international, multicenter, prospective clinical study including a large number of New York Heart Association (NYHA) class II/III heart failure patients is ongoing to test hawthorn's long-term therapeutic effects. Further clinical trials as well as pharmacokinetic and mechanistic studies are needed to explore and confirm its effectiveness, safety and pharmacological mechanism.

~3 Citings

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3424. Application of uniform design in research of traditional Chinese medicine
By Ma Lu; Liu Jian-gang; Shi Da-zhuo
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan yuan zhu ban (2005), 25(3), 278-81, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

In the uniform design, all level number of experimental relevant factors are equally distributed in the range of experiment, each experimental point shows representation better. The times of experiment are reduced and the data obtained can be treated with computer. Uniform design is a potent tool in seeking for the optimal experimental condition or the optimal proportion of experiments. So, it is often used to study extraction and preparation form technology of TCM. In recent years, the uniform design has been used in the domain of traditional Chinese recipe and the compatibility of its component drugs. The study showed that the analytical results of TCM theory and that of uniform design are extremely consistent. As an optimal screening means in modernizing study on Chinese herbs, using uniform design in studying classical recipe, the "syndrome" corresponding recipe whereas it is helpful to deeply recognize the scientific connotation of "recipe syndrome".

~0 Citings

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3425. Complementary and alternative pain therapy in the emergency department
By Dillard James N; Knapp Sharon
From Emergency medicine clinics of North America (2005), 23(2), 529-49, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

One primary reason patients go to emergency departments is for pain relief. Understanding the physiologic dynamics of pain, pharmacologic methods for treatment of pain, as well CAM therapies used in treatment of pain is important to all providers in emergency care. Asking patients about self-care and treatments used outside of the emergency department is an important part of the patient history. Complementary and alternative therapies are very popular for painful conditions despite the lack of strong research supporting some of their use. Even though evidenced-based studies that are double blinded and show a high degree of interrater observer reliability do not exist, patients will likely continue to seek out CAM therapies as a means of self-treatment and a way to maintain additional life control. Regardless of absolute validity of a therapy for some patients, it is the bottom line: "It seems to help my pain." Pain management distills down to a very simple endpoint, patient relief, and comfort. Sham or science, if the patient feels better, feels comforted, feels less stressed, and more functional in life and their practices pose no health risk, then supporting their CAM therapy creates a true wholistic partnership in their health care.CAM should be relatively inexpensive and extremely safe. Such is not always the case, as some patients have discovered with the use of botanicals. It becomes an imperative that all providers be aware of CAM therapies and informed about potential interactions and side effects when helping patients manage pain and explore adding CAM strategies for pain relief. The use of regulated breathing, meditation, guided imagery, or a massage for a pain sufferer are simple but potentially beneficial inexpensive aids to care that can be easily employed in the emergency department. Some CAM therapies covered here, while not easily practiced in the emergency department, exist as possibilities for exploration of patients after they leave, and may offer an improved sense of well-being and empowerment in the face of suffering and despair. The foundations of good nutrition, exercise, stress reduction, and reengagement in life can contribute much to restoring the quality of life to a pain patient. Adding nondrug therapies of physical therapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, TENS, hypnosis, biofeedback, psychoanalysis, and others can complete the conventional picture. Adding in simple mind/body therapies, touch therapies, acupuncture, or others may be appropriate in select cases, and depending on the circumstances, may effect and enhance a conventional pain management program. Armed with an understanding of pain dynamics and treatments, practitioners can better meet patient needs, avoid serious side effects, and improve care when addressing pain management in the emergency department.

~1 Citing
3426. Complementary medicine in chronic cancer care
By Monti Daniel A; Yang Jingduan
From Seminars in oncology (2005), 32(2), 225-31, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Although advancements in cancer care have led to increased cure rates and survival times, those coping with the long-term sequelae of a cancer diagnosis often report high levels of distress, poor health-related quality of life, and unmet psychosocial needs. The shortcomings of the conventional biomedical system at sufficiently addressing these chronic illness issues are a primary reason that many patients turn to complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). Although patients usually use such treatments in addition to conventional care, they often do not discuss doing so with their conventional physicians, who are perceived as being unreceptive to the topic. Physicians may feel uninformed about CAM treatments, especially given the relatively small amount of data on the topic available in the medical literature. This article reviews a few CAM modalities commonly used by cancer survivors and those with chronic cancer illness, with a particular focus on familiarizing physicians with treatments that may potentially complement regular oncologic care by decreasing stress and enhancing health-related quality of life.

~4 Citings

3427. Acupuncture: a clinical review
By Sierpina Victor S; Frenkel Moshe A
From Southern medical journal (2005), 98(3), 330-7, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

This article summarizes the research base, probable mechanism of actions, and clinical applications of acupuncture. It offers the clinician a deeper understanding of appropriate conditions for which acupuncture may be useful, outlines how to integrate acupuncture into a clinical practice, and describes referral and training issues.

~4 Citings

3428. Progress on the research of prevention and treatment of female climacteric syndrome by traditional Chinese medicine
By Ma Kun; Li Lian-Da; Zhang Li-Juan
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2005), 30(6), 414-8, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

Perimenopause syndrome, referred also to climacteric syndrome, results from the changing of relationship among hypothalamus, pituitary and ovary during women's aging process. Those changes take place first in ovary, then in hypothalmus and pituitary, which are reflected as the functional changes in endocrinological and central nervous system, accompanied with a series of psychological symptoms. 90% of women with perimenopause syndrome show clinical symptoms. The clinical prevention and treatment of female climacteric syndrome by traditional Chinese medicine: traditional Chinese medicine attributes the various symptoms of female climacteric syndrome to a variety of syndromes of Chinese medicine, e. g. gradual consumption of kidney-Qi, emptiness of the Ren and Chong channels, gradual exhaustion of Tienqui, breakdown of Yin-Yang equilibrium in the body, disorders of Zang-Fu, Qi and blood. The treatment based on syndrome differentiation, modification of prescription according to the symptoms, special prescription and simple recipe and acupuncture were employed in treating Yin-deficiency of the kidney, Yang-deficiency of the kidney, Yin and Yang-deficiency of the kidney, breakdown of the normal physiological coordination between the heart and the kidney, deficiency of liver-Yin and kidney-Yin, insufficiency of both the spleen and the kidney, deficiency of Qi and blood in the heart and spleen, stagnation of the liver-Qi and deficiency of the spleen, stagnation of the liver-Qi, phlegm stagnancy and the upward invasion of heat-phlegm. The traditional Chinese medicinal had a satisfactory global regulating effect on the nervous system and immune- regulating network with multifunction and unique advantage, e.g. its regulating effect on FSH, LH, E2, 5-HT, 5-HIAA, free radical and adtonomic nervous system. Experimental studies have also been conducted, e. g. There were also systematic studies of the simple Chinese drugs' pharmacodynamics and drugs forms of prepared drugs. In the health care of female climacteric syndrome the traditional Chinese medicine has also its own features and advantages.

~0 Citings
3429. Application of Yao medicine in andrology

By Li Tong; Li Han-zhong


Yao medicine, with its long history and peculiar characteristics, has developed in the long practice of the Yao peoples fight against diseases. The past decade has seen frequent reports on the unique theories and techniques of Yao medicine in the diagnosis and treatment of andrological diseases. This paper reviews the original experiences of Yao medicine in the treatment of prostatitis, male infertility, male erectile dysfunction, and so on.

~0 Citings

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3430. Effects of Chinese herbal medicines on intestinal drug absorption

By Nishimura Nobuhiro


Sho-saiko-to (Xiao-Chai-Hu-Tang), one of the major traditional Chinese medicines, has been frequently prescribed with other synthetic or biotechnological drugs for the treatment of various acute or chronic diseases in Japan, and thus it is important to understand the interactions between Sho-saiko-to and coadministered drugs. This paper reviews the effects of Sho-saiko-to on the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of concomitant drugs in the gastrointestinal tract. Sho-saiko-to slightly hastens the gastrointestinal absorption of the sulfonylurea compound tolbutamide. Furthermore, it is considered that the increase in the gastrointestinal absorption rate by Sho-saiko-to may potentiate the hypoglycemic effects of tolbutamide in the early period after oral administration. Sho-saiko-to can facilitate the epithelial membrane permeability of tolbutamide at an early phase across the rat jejunum in situ and Caco-2 cell monolayers. It is also suggested that Sho-saiko-to enhances the energy-dependent transport of tolbutamide and has an inhibitory effect on the passive paracellular transport of tolbutamide in Caco-2 cells. This result might be related to the accelerated in vivo absorption rate of tolbutamide by concomitant dosing with Sho-saiko-to in rats. In addition, Sho-saiko-to has inhibitory effects on the efflux pump mediated by MDR1, and it appears that the crude constituents in Glycyrrhizae radix, glycyrrhizic acid and liquiritin, contribute to MDR1 suppression.

~1 Citing

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3431. Pharmacological properties of Gyokuheifusan, a traditional Kampo medicinal formula

By Makino Toshiaki


Gyokuheifusan (GHS, Jade Windscreen Powder in English, Yupingfengsan in Chinese) is an herbal formula in traditional Kampo medicine which consolidates superficial resistance to protect against invasion by external pathogens. This review describes the immunopharmacologic properties of GHS as a holistic Kampo medicine, which can affect human homeostasis and constitution of human beings. Oral treatment with GHS has preventive and curative effects in allergic rhinitis induced by Japanese cedar pollen in guinea pigs. Since these effects do not occur with authentic antiallergic agents, GHS appears to have holistic effects on allergic rhinitis. In another study, the effects of GHS on murine antibody production against ovalbumin (OVA) were evaluated. When mice were sensitized intraperitoneally to OVA, the concentration of OVA-specific immunoglobulins in the sera significantly increased with GHS treatment. When they were sensitized intranasally to OVA, GHS significantly reduced the concentration of OVA-specific antibodies in the sera. It was suggested that GHS stimulates immune responses when the antigen had already invaded the body, and that GHS might consolidate the resistance of nasal mucosa to protect from OVA invasion, and then OVA-specific antibodies in sera might be suppressed. These results suggest that traditional medicines have own characteristics different from those of modern medicines, and that original pharmacologic experiments are important to evaluate traditional medicines scientifically.

~0 Citings

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3432. Study and application of herbal disinfectants in China
By Chen Zhao-Bin
From Biomedical and environmental sciences : BES (2004), 17(4), 492-8, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Disinfection means killing or removing pathogenic microorganisms in media to realize a harmless process. A disinfectant, which is also referred to as a disinfection medicine in relevant regulations, is the medicine used to kill microorganisms for the purpose of disinfection. The disinfectants prepared from plants (including traditional Chinese herbal medicines) and the extracts thereof are called herbal disinfectants. China has a long history of using herbal disinfectants. As early as in 533 A.D., the use of Cornel to sterilize well water was recorded in Necessary Techniques for Qi People by Jia Enxie of the Beiwei Dynasty. During the Dragon Boat Festival, people often use fumigants made of traditional Chinese herbal medicines like Chinese Atractylodes, Argy Wormwood Leaf and Red Arsenic Sulfide to smoke their houses, so as to ward off plagues and drive away evils. In fact this is now a kind of disinfection practice.

~0 Citings

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3433. Eclecticism in medicine
By Macheret E L; Chervonnyi I P; Kovalenko O E; Kireev V V; Chuprina G N
From Likars'ka sprava / Ministerstvo okhorony zdorov'ia Ukrainy (2004), (7), 88-91, Language: Russian, Database: MEDLINE

Last years saw a series of publications published in different medical editions, concerning an application sphere of physiotherapy. These publications cast doubt on reflexotherapy as an independent medical discipline. New term physiopuncture was proposed in such publications, actually it is a try terminologically and in practice to substitute acupuncture and its methods (i.e. reflexotherapy) by an other medical specialty physiotherapy. The article does not call physiotherapy in question as a specialty itself, but conclude, that such forcible attribution of the reflexotherapy's methods to physiotherapy's is not acceptable. All physical influences on the acupuncture's points (laserpuncture, electropuncture, shortwave frequency puncture and others) even that being used barely through metameric principle in accordance with WHO recommendations should be referred to the sphere of reflexotherapy.

~0 Citings

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3434. General situation of the study on the toxicity of Cinnabaris
By Liang Ai-hua; Shang Min-feng

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) experienced a gradual course in recognition of the toxicity of Cinnabaris from "nontoxic" to "toxic". The ancient doctors of TCM understood both the toxic property and the regularity of increasing toxicity of Cinnabaris. In long-term clinical practice they developed the methods of detoxification guiding the safe use of Cinnabaris. The toxicity of Cinnabaris is produced by mercury existed in it. Improper administration leading to an acute absorption or chronic accumulation was the main cause of clinical adverse effects. Kidney was the main poisoning target organ. On the other hand, improperly combinative application of Cinnabaris with other drugs of TCM or western medicine could increase the toxicity. Therefore, the crucial approach to avoid the poisoning is to use Cinnabaris properly.

~1 Citing

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3435. Recent research progress of anti-tumor mechnism matrine
By Zhang Ming-jie; Huang Jian

Matrine, as an active component of Chinese traditional medicine, has a great effect on anti-inflammation, anti-arrhythmia and anti-fibrosis of liver cell. But the recent evidences indicate that matrine also plays an important role in anti-tumor, such as inhibiting proliferation, inducing differation and apoptosis, reducing invasion and metastasis of tumor cell. In the review we summarized the recent research progress of anti-tumor mechanism of matrine.
3436. Progress in research on triptolide
By Liu Ming-xing; Dong Jing; Yang Ya-jiang; Yang Xiang-liang; Xu Hui-bi

To further understand triptolide, this paper has introduced the pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, toxicity, the clinic application and semi-synthesis of triptolide on basis of importance and significant contents of reference which have been consulted in the past twenty years. Presently triptolide and Tripterygium wilfordii have been a hot spot of modernization of Chinese traditional medicine. It is very important to develop a new dosage form of high effect and low toxicity by making use of advanced technology according to its characteristics.

3437. Membrane used for separation of the effective parts and components of traditional Chinese medicine
By Wang Jiao; Jiang Zhong-yi; Wu Hong; Wang Yan-qiang

Membrane separation, as an efficient and green technology, has found more and more research and development reports in the separation and purification of the effective parts and components of traditional Chinese medicine. The basic principle and mechanism was first described in this paper, and the applicability and technological advantage was analyzed accordingly. Then, the separation performance of common employed membrane materials including polymeric materials such as polysulfones, cellulose acetate, polyacrylonitrile as well as inorganic materials was compared out and the application examples were presented. Finally, the major considerations in choosing the membrane materials were tentatively listed, including the physical and chemical stability, the flux and selectivity, membrane fouling, and pretreatment of membrane surface.

3438. Research progress on the oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage form
By Shen Lan; Lin Xiao; Xu De-sheng; Feng Yi

Oral solid rapidly-disintegrating dosage form has aroused general concern increasingly because of its characteristics about convenient taking, rapid absorption, high bioavailability and not serious adverse drug reaction. This article introduced its mechanism, which was rapid disintegration, fast dissolution or the promoting dissolving action of supplementary material. This dosage form included dispersible tablets, fast dissolving tablets, fast releasing tablets, droplets, granules and tablets by solid dispersible technology, quick-liquefying chewable tablets and dry elixir. It will become a new way for promoting bioavailability in traditional Chinese medicine difficultly-dissolving composition, create up a new dosage form for treating emergency case by traditional Chinese medicine and give a new thinking for studying new supplementary materials. In brief, oral solid rapidly-disintegrating dosage form will have good prospect in the field of traditional Chinese medicine.

3439. Investigation and application of powdering technique on oily drug of the traditional Chinese medicine
By You Jian; Cui De-fu; Li Qing-bo; Fan Yu-ling
To review the development and application of powdering technique on oily drug of the traditional Chinese medicine. There have been numerous methods of powdering technique on oily drug, such as preparing complexation, microcapsule, adsorption by adsorbent, solid lipid nanoparticles, etc. And beta-Cyclodextrin complexation is the most usually operated. Powdering techniques have broad prospects in the pharmaceutical field, but more efforts should be made to improve oily drug of the traditional Chinese medicine.

~0 Citings

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3440. Analysis of the items of pharmaceutics of Chinese medicine accepted and supported by NSFC in recent 5 years

By Han Li-wei; Wang Chang-en; Liu Ping; Ju Da-hong
From Zhongguo Zhong yao za zhi = Zhongguo zhongyao zazhi = China journal of Chinese materia medica (2004), 29(1), 4-6, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

In this article, the items from 1999 to 2003 of pharmaceutics of Chinese medicine accepted and supported by subject of traditional Chinese medicine, No.9 department of life science, national natural science foundation of China (NSFC) have been reported, in several aspects, such as extracting process, preparation, biopharmaceutics, pharmacokinetic, etc. The problems in these items have also been analyzed briefly.

~0 Citings

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3441. Review and analysis of present status of the micronization of Chinese traditional medicine

By Xu Yue-hong; Wang Ning-sheng

Micronization is one of the methods to improve the solubility and bioavailability of drug, the micronization of TCM is a new technology of TCM mordenization. status in quo of TCM micronization was reviewed and analyzed. Effects of micronization on the dissolution of active ingredients and pharmacological action were widely studied, however some fundamental aspects, such as engineering factors of superfine powder preparation, stability of them and the optimal particle size, are urgently to be studied.

~0 Citings

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3442. Applications of solid-phase microextraction technique in natural product analysis

By Wei Ning-yi; Duan Tian-xuan; Ma Chang-hua

Solid-phase microextraction is a new technique of analysis. It has many merits and expanse foreground. A Review of the principle, recent development and applications of solid-phase microextraction is given, focusing on natural product analysis, especially on Chinese traditional medicine. Twenty-nine references are cited in the paper.

~0 Citings

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3443. Present situation and prospects of TCM treatment of Parkinson's disease

By He Jiancheng; Wei Hongchang; Yuan Canxing; Gu Mingchang; Chen Ruxing
From Journal of traditional Chinese medicine = Chung i tsai chih ying wen pan / sponsored by All-China Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (2004), 24(4), 308-14, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings
3444. Chinese herbal medicine for severe acute respiratory syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis

By Liu Jianping; Manheimer Eric; Shi Yi; Gluud Christian

OBJECTIVES: To review randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating the effects of Chinese herbal medicine for treating severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) systematically. DESIGN: Electronic and manual searches identified RCTs comparing Chinese medicine integrated to conventional medicine versus conventional medicine alone. Methodological quality of trials was assessed by generation of allocation sequence, allocation concealment, blinding, and intention-to-treat. RESULTS: Eight RCTs (488 patients with SARS) were included. The methodological quality was generally low. The combined therapy showed significant reduction of mortality (relative risk 0.32 [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.12 to 0.91]), shortened duration of fever, symptom relief, reductions in chest radiograph abnormalities, and reductions in secondary fungal infections among patients receiving glucocorticoids. There were no significant effects on quality of life or glucocorticoid dosage. CONCLUSION: Chinese herbal medicine combined with conventional medicine may have beneficial effects in patients with SARS. The evidence is insufficient because of the low methodological quality of the included trials.

~0 Citings

3445. Auricular acupuncture in the treatment of cocaine/crack abuse: a review of the efficacy, the use of the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association protocol, and the selection of sham points

By D’Alberto Attilio

BACKGROUND: The United Kingdom has had a significant increase in addiction to and use of cocaine among 16-29-year olds from 6% in 1998 to 10% in 2000. In 2000, the United Kingdom had the highest recorded consumption of "recent use" cocaine in Europe, with 3.3% of young adults. Acupuncture is quick, inexpensive, and relatively safe, and may establish itself as an important addiction service in the future. AIM: To select investigations that meet the inclusion criteria and critically appraise them in order to answer the question: "Is acupuncture effective in the treatment of cocaine addiction?" The focus shall then be directed toward the use of the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association (NADA) protocol as the intervention and the selection of sham points for the control group. Data sources: The ARRC database was accessed from Trina Ward (M. Phil. student) at Thames Valley University. AMED, MEDLINE and Embase were also accessed along with "hand" searching methods at the British Library. INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA: People addicted to either cocaine or crack cocaine as their main addiction, needle-acupuncture, single-double-blinded process, randomized subjects, a reference group incorporating a form of sham points. Exclusion Criteria: use of moxibustion, laser acupuncture, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) electroacupuncture or conditions that did not meet the inclusion criteria. QUALITY ASSESSMENT: The criteria set by ter Riet, Kleijnen and Knipschild (in 1990); Hammerschlag and Morris (in 1990); Koes, Bouter and van der Heijden (in 1995), were modified into one set of criteria consisting of 27 different values. RESULTS: Six randomized controlled trials (RCTs) met the inclusion criteria and were included in this review. All studies scored over 60 points indicating a relatively adequate methodology quality. The mean was 75 and the standard deviation was 6.80. A linear regression analysis did not yield a statistically significant association (n = 6, p = 0.11). CONCLUSIONS: This review could not confirm that acupuncture was an effective treatment for cocaine abuse. The NADA protocol of five treatment points still offers the acupuncturist the best possible combination of acupuncture points based upon Traditional Chinese Medicine. Throughout all the clinical trials reviewed, no side-effects of acupuncture were noted. This paper calls for the full set of 5 treatment points as laid out by the NADA to be included as the treatment intervention. Points on the helix, other than the liver yang points, should be selected as sham points for the control group.

~2 Citings

3446. Chinese medicinal herbs for influenza

By Chen X Y; Wu T X; Liu G J; Wang Q; Zheng J; Wei J; Ni J; Zhou L K; Duan X; Qiao J Q
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2005), (1), CD004559, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
BACKGROUND: Acute pancreatitis is a relatively common acute abdominal emergency but there is no specific therapy for it. Traditional Chinese medicinal herbs have been used widely for many years in China to treat acute pancreatitis, and several controlled trials have been carried out to investigate their efficacy. OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and safety of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs for acute pancreatitis. SEARCH STRATEGY: The following electronic databases were searched, in September 2002: the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) in The Cochrane Library Issue 3, 2002; MEDLINE, EMBASE, AHMED (Allied and Complementary Medicine Database) and SIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature). Four Chinese journals and conference proceedings were handsearched. No language restriction was used. The searches were updated in October 2003 (The Cochrane Library Issue 3, 2003). SELECTION CRITERIA: All randomized controlled trials involving traditional Chinese medicinal herbs in the treatment of acute pancreatitis and published in any language, regardless of whether they were single-blinded, double-blinded, or not blinded. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Data were extracted independently by two reviewers. The methodological quality of trials was evaluated using the Jadad scale plus allocation concealment. MAIN RESULTS: Eleven randomized clinical trials (including a total of 658 participants) were identified in which Chinese medicinal herbs or Chinese medicinal herbs plus routine treatment were compared with routine treatment. All of these trials were published in Chinese and all included inpatients. None of the articles described the method of randomisation. The large heterogeneity of the intervention prevented us from doing a meaningful subgroup analysis. There appeared to be some benefit from Chinese medicinal herbs over control for mortality rates, length of hospital stay and operative intervention but the trials were of low quality and this benefit did not reach statistical significance. AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS: Some Chinese medicinal herbs may work in acute pancreatitis. However, the evidence is too weak to recommend any single herb. Rigorously designed, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials are required.

~0 Citings

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By Qian Jing

~0 Citings

3449. Frontier medicine: the future and integrative medicine
By Ross C; Haussler K K; Kenney J D; Marks D; Bertone J J; Henneman K; May K J
From The Veterinary clinics of North America. Equine practice (2001), 17(2), 351-77, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Vigorous and prolonged effort is required to gain true mastery of the healing arts. Conventional and complementary medicine have complementary strengths and weaknesses. Like the yin and yang of traditional Chinese medicine, they naturally flow into one another by a process of induction, creating balance. Integrative medicine is the frontier; it is the future. If we are to progress beyond our current understanding and ability to heal, we must work with theoretic models that allow us and our perception to operate "outside the box." For some, this understanding is intuitive. It is through cooperative and collaborative efforts of intuitively adept and technologically adept minds that we can integrate and advance our understanding; increase our ability to predict, prevent, and diagnose disease; and expand our therapeutic options.

~0 Citings

3450. Treatment of respiratory failure in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with traditional Chinese medicine
By Pang Hui-Qun; Xiong Xu-Dong
From Zhong xi yi jie he bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2005), 3(1), 66-9, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings

3451. Progress in the experimental studies of traditional Chinese medicine for benign prostatic hyperplasia
By Zhang Chunhe; Li Yueqing

The present article reviews the progress in the experimental studies of traditional Chinese medicine for benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) in the recent years. Traditional Chinese medicine can inhibit prostatic hyperplasia, after the growth factor of prostate cell proliferation, regulate nerves and endocrine, and act on the kinetic factor (alpha-receptor) and static factor (augmented prostate) of BPH formation. We also investigate the selection of the animal model of prostatic hyperplasia. It has certain directive effect to further discover the action mechanism of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of BPH.

~0 Citings

3452. Effects of higenamine on the cardio-circulatory system
By Zhou Su-juan; Du Gui-you

~0 Citings
Higenamine (HG) is a potent cardioactive benzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Aconiti tuber which has long been used as a cardiotonic in traditional Chinese medicine. HG exerts various effects on the cardio-circulatory system inotropic and chronotropic in isolated rat atria. It also relaxes isolated rat aorta. It inhibits epinephrine, ADP or collagen-induced platelet aggregation in platelet rich plasma. HG inhibits LPS-induced nitrate accumulation and the expression of iNOS mRNA in RAW 264.7 cells. HG lowers blood pressure in rats and increases the recovery rates in acute thrombosis model of mice, and lower the weight of thrombus formed in the arterio-venous shunt model of rats. Higenamine also has ameliorative effects in the LPS-induced DIC model.

3453. Advance in the compatibility and dismantlement research on traditional Chinese compound prescription
By Jing Lu; Wang Jie; Wen Linjun
OBJECTIVE: The progress in the compatibility and dismantlement research on Traditional Chinese compound prescription was involved to provide references for the exploitation and utilization of the Chinese herbs. METHOD: The major models, methods, objectives of the compatibility and dismantlement research on Traditional Chinese compound prescription were reviewed. RESULT: Multiple and crossing ways were used in the dismantlement study of compound and most of them are foundation studies of reasonable verification of the origin prescription. CONCLUSION: The compatibility and dismantlement research on Traditional Chinese compound prescription has extensive applied prospect and will be developed further.

3454. Application potentials of on-line near infrared spectroscopy technology in manufacturing of traditional Chinese medicine
By Hu Gang-liang; Lu Xiu-yang; Cheng Ke; Liu Dan-qing
The characteristics of On-line Near Infrared Spectroscopy Technology are introduced and its applications in various industries, such as petro-chemical, pharmaceutical, agriculture and food are reviewed. Considering the features in TCM manufacturing, the application potentials of On-line Near Infrared Spectroscopy Technology in Manufacturing TCM are forecasted and the key problems to be solved are discussed.

3455. Progress of TCM clinical research on cerebral hemorrhage in acute stage
By Bei Guang-ming
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2004), 24(11), 1050-1, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

3456. The traditional Chinese medicine Cordyceps sinensis and its effects on apoptotic homeostasis
By Buenz E J; Bauer B A; Osmundson T W; Motley T J
From Journal of ethnopharmacology (2005), 96(1-2), 19-29, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
Cordyceps sinensis is a medicinal fungus of Traditional Chinese Medicine. While there are a wide range of reported uses of Cordyceps sinensis in the literature, the reports that extracts of this fungus may alter apoptotic homeostasis are most intriguing. However, there are significant challenges regarding research surrounding Cordyceps sinensis, such as the difficulty identifying the various species of Cordyceps and the many conflicting reports of pharmacological function in the literature. In this review we outline what is known about the ability of Cordyceps sinensis to alter apoptotic homeostasis, attempt to reconcile the differences in reported function, identify the challenges surrounding future Cordyceps sinensis research, and delineate options for overcoming these critical hurdles.

~3 Citings

3457. Chinese medicinal materials and their interface with Western medical concepts
By Chan Kelvin
From Journal of ethnopharmacology (2005), 96(1-2), 1-18, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Chinese medicine (CM), one of the oldest continuously surviving traditions, has been practised to maintain good health and treat diseases in the Chinese communities and recently by other ethnic groups worldwide. Chinese medicinal materials (Chinese materia medica, CMM) and proprietary CM products (PCM), acupuncture and related physical therapies, as well as special life styles are often used together in the practice, co-existing with orthodox medicine (OM) in China and some regions in the Far East. Increasing uses of CMM have created both skepticism and support of CM practice that have been the major debate since the successful randomised clinical trial of the 10-CM herbs prescription in relieving atopic eczema was published in 1992. Available in the West, some CMM are supplied with wrong species or wrong named herbs that possess liver and kidney toxicity and some PCM adulterated with OM drugs. These do not give CM the right reputation and recognition. These problems have been due to lack of recognition and regulation of the profession, qualified practitioners, quality-controlled CMM products and evidence-based clinical studies. Though practised widely, CM was not recognised officially in some regions such the EU and North America as part of the healthcare system run by western OM practice. Such circumstance has delayed the development of CM in these regions including Hong Kong comparing with that in Australia, Japan (As Kampo medicine), the UK, some European countries, and the USA. It can be considered as obstacles for proper development of CM in general. This paper addresses these key issues and attempts to propose ways for future research and development for CMM. The impact will certainly be modernisation in every aspect of CMM to cope with the fast growing demand in quality medicines in the 21st century. Several major areas are listed for discussion.

~4 Citings

3458. Prevention and treatment of cholelithiasis by traditional Chinese medicine
By Zuo Yu-tong; Gao Wen-yuan; Jia Wei; Duan Hong-quan; Xiao Pei-gen

Cholelithiasis is one of the clinically common and frequently encountered diseases. In this paper, the Chinese Materia Medica and prescriptions utilized to treat cholelithasis were discussed in four aspects. In addition, we discussed the clinical effect and mechanism of actions of these drugs in order to provide some reference for future drug development in this area.

~0 Citings

3459. Tumor multidrug-resistance and reversing actions of traditional Chinese medicine
By Feng Jun-dong; Xu Xiao-yu

Tumor multidrug-resistance (MDR) is a major factor in chemotherapeutic failure. In recent years, the development of anti-MDR has become an important focus in research. The mechanisms of MDR relate to P-glycoprotein, MRP1, apoptosis, the unusual DNA repair, the organic micro-environment, and so on. This review summarized the advances in MDR mechanism research. At the same time, it summarized the recent research of traditional Chinese medicine in reversing MDR. Furthermore, their mechanisms and major features of actions were also discussed.
3460. Study on the superfine comminution of traditional Chinese medicine
By Shu Zhao-hui; Liu Gen-fan; Ma Meng-hua; Xu Ying; Hu Yi-fei

This paper has introduced the terms, concept and characteristics of superfine comminution of traditional Chinese medicine. The progress in the study on the superfine comminution of the single drug and compound prescription was analyzed, and work principles of equipment in common use for superfine comminution were outlined. The future application of superfine comminution technique in traditional Chinese medicine was forecast and the problems that should be solved during the future research work were also pointed out in the paper.

3461. Analysis of sugars in traditional Chinese drugs
By Wang Qingjiang; Fang Yuzhi

This review is presented of chromatography and electromigration methods currently in use to determine sugars in traditional Chinese drugs: gas chromatography (GC), high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), ion-exchange chromatography, gel column chromatography (GCC), paper chromatography (PC) and thin layer chromatography (TLC), capillary electrophoresis (CE) and gel electrophoresis (GEP). The detection methods combined with above separation methods including ultraviolet, mass spectra, fluorescent light, refractive index (RI), electrochemical detection are also described. For the complicacy of structural analysis of polysaccharides in traditional Chinese drugs, the hyphenation procedures concerned with this analysis are introduced in this article too.

3462. Separation methods of quinonoid constituents of plants used in Oriental traditional medicines
By Hazra Banasri; Das Sarma Madhusree; Sanyal Utpal

Analysis of molecular constituents of traditional Oriental medicines has acquired a fresh perspective in view of a surge in interest in the consumption of herbal prescriptions all over the world. Several of them contain quinonoid compounds, and the long-standing therapeutic applications of these herbs have been vindicated, to some extent, through recent studies on the significant pharmacological properties of these compounds. In fact, the bioactive quinonoids and their analogues often serve as the 'marker' constituents of the respective plants of major commercial importance. Hence, shikonin, plumbagin, diospyrin, emodin analogues, sennosides, hypericin, tanshinone and related compounds have been discussed in this review which focuses on their extraction, separation and analysis from plant sources, cell cultures and biological fluids. As for the analysis of quinonoids, high-performance liquid chromatography connected with various detectors (ultraviolet, photodiode array, fluorescence, mass, nuclear magnetic resonance) has been the most useful technology succeeding the conventional methods such as thin layer and column chromatography. In some cases, high-performance thin layer chromatography and capillary electrophoresis are also used for this purpose.

3463. Analysis methods of ginsenosides
By Fuzzati Nicola
Ginsenosides are considered the main active principles of the famous Chinese traditional medicine "ginseng". For more than 30 years many researchers developed methods for the identification and quantification of ginsenosides in ginseng plant material, extracts and products. Separation of ginsenosides has been achieved using thin layer chromatography (TLC), gas chromatography (GC) and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Among these techniques HPLC is by far the most employed. Ultraviolet (UV), evaporative light scattering (ELSD), fluorescence and, recently, mass spectrometry (MS) were coupled with HPLC for the detection of ginsenosides. The most recent methods are here discussed together with a critical evaluation of the published results. Furthermore new techniques such as near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and enzyme immunosassay (EIA) recently used for the determination of ginsenosides will be discussed.

~0 Citings

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3464. Strategy for analysis and screening of bioactive compounds in traditional Chinese medicines
By Huang Xiaodong; Kong Liang; Li Xin; Chen Xueguo; Guo Ming; Zou Hanfa

Traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs), due to their long time clinic test and reliable therapeutic efficacy, are attracting increased global attention served as excellent pools of bioactive compounds for the discovery of new drugs. However, hundreds or even thousands of components are usually contained in traditional Chinese medicines and only a few compounds are responsible for the pharmaceutical and/or toxic effects. The large numbers of other components in traditional Chinese medicines make the screening and analysis of the bioactive components extremely difficult. By the way, the combination effect of bioactive components on the pharmacological activity makes it very difficult to clear the therapeutic mechanism of TCMs. Therefore, some strategies have to design for screening of bioactive compounds in traditional Chinese medicines, which further leads to disclose the therapeutic mechanism of TCMs in molecular level. The review will summarize the present state of the art of screening strategy for active compounds in traditional Chinese medicines, and the chromatography methods for screening and analysis of bioactive compounds in traditional Chinese medicines will be emphasized.

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3465. Recent advances in analysis of Chinese medical plants and traditional medicines
By Drasar Pavel; Moravcova Jitka

Chinese herbal medicine is gaining increasing popularity worldwide for health promotion and adjuvant therapy. Thus, selective and efficient analytical methods are required not only for quality assurance but also for authentication of the plant material. Applications of both chromatographic and electrophoretic techniques to the analysis of medicinal plants and Chinese traditional medicine preparations over the last 3 years are outlined in this review. The role of chemical fingerprinting is highlighted and a brief survey of determination of toxic components, natural and synthetic adulterants is also included. Moreover, different sample pretreatment and extraction methods are discussed.

~0 Citings

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3466. Progress of study on regulation of nuclear factor-kappaB activation with Chinese herbal medicine
By Ye Wei; Xiang Bo-kang
From Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban (2004), 24(10), 951-4, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

~0 Citings
3467. Adjunctive immunotherapy of mycobacterial infections

By Tomioka Haruaki

From Current pharmaceutical design (2004), 10(26), 3297-312, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

In order to cope with the worldwide increase in the prevalence of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) infections, a number of new antimycobacterial drugs have been or are being synthesized and developed. Development of new protocols for chemotherapy of refractory mycobacterioses is also sharing promise. In this context, one promising strategy is to devise regimens to treat patients with refractory mycobacterioses using ordinary antimycobacterial agents in combination with appropriate immunomodulators. This article deals with the following matters: an outline of the host immune response to mycobacterial pathogens, particularly in terms of mobilization of the cytokine network in response to mycobacterial infection, and adjunctive immunotherapy using (1) recombinant immunomodulating cytokines, (especially Th-1 and Th-1-like cytokines such as IFN-gamma, IL-2, IL-12, IL-18 and GM-CSF), (2) inhibitors of immunosuppressive cytokines (TGF-beta) and some proinflammatory tissue-damaging cytokines (TNF-alpha), and (3) immunomodulatory agents such as ATP and its analogs, imidazoquinoline, diethyldithiocarbamate, poloxamer, dibenzopyran, galactosylceramide, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, Chinese traditional medicines, levamisole, synthesized mycobacterial oligoDNA, DNA vaccine expressing mycobacterial HSP65 or IL-12, and heat-killed Mycobacterium vaccae. Although adjunctive immunotherapy is fairly efficacious in treating intractable mycobacterioses, it still features serious problems and dilemmas, such as high cost, occasionally severe side effects, and, in many cases, only modest efficacy in potentiating host defense mechanisms against mycobacterial infections, primarily because of the induction of macrophage-deactivating cytokines during the course of long-term administration of adjunctive agents.

~2 Citings

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3468. Drug abuse in China

By Zhao Chengzheng; Liu Zhimin; Zhao Dong; Liu Yanhong; Liang Jianhui; Tang Yilang; Liu Zeyuan; Zheng Jiwang


The drug problem in China reappeared in the late 1980s. At that time, most drug abusers used opium only, with heroin accounting for a very small proportion and its use being limited to border areas in the southwest and rural areas in the northwest. Beginning in the early 1990s, drug abuse spread quickly. The number of registered drug addicts increased from 70,000 in 1990 to one million by the end of 2002. Besides opioids, some "new" kinds of drugs including amphetamines and ketamine have penetrated the country through various channels since 1997. Drug abuse has caused severe problems for both the abusers and society. Three types of treatment settings for detoxification and rehabilitation are available: compulsory detoxification institutions, rehabilitation units through labor, and voluntary detoxification institutions run by sections of public security, justice, and health, respectively. Medical treatment is often combined with psychological counseling and physical training. Pharmaceutical therapy, traditional Chinese medicine, and nonpharmaceutical therapy are utilized for opioid addiction. Drug prevention, especially for young people, is emphasized. NGOs at different levels have all joined in this work. Intervention work was also started in regions where drug abuse and HIV/AIDS problems are serious. Drug abusers are helped to keep drug free after being released from detoxification settings by their communities. Different levels of institutions engaged in research on drug abuse are found in all parts of China.

~7 Citings

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3469. Effect of integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine on SARS: a review of clinical evidence

By Zhang Ming-Ming; Liu Xue-Mei; He Lin

From World journal of gastroenterology : WJG (2004), 10(23), 3500-5, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
AIM: To assess the possible effect of integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine on severe acute respiratory syndromes. METHODS: The current available randomized controlled trials of integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine on SARS were identified through systematically searching literature in any languages or any types of publications. Additional studies of gray literature were also collected. The quality of studies was evaluated by two investigators independently based largely on the quality criteria specified CONSORT. Statistical analysis of the results was performed using RevMan 4.2.0 software developed by the Cochrane Collaboration. RESULTS: Six studies (n = 366) fulfilling the inclusion criteria were found, of which the quality of one study was graded as B, the remaining five were graded as C. Two studies were performed with meta-analysis, the other four studies existed some heterogeneity for which meta-analysis could not be performed, a significant effect on lung infiltrate absorption was found in the treatment groups of these two studies (RR 6.68, 95% CI (2.93, 15.24), P < 0.01), there was no significant differences between the mortality (RR 0.86, 95% CI (0.22, 3.29), P = 0.82) and the average dosage of corticosteroid (WMD -39.65, 95% CI (-116.84, 37.54), P = 0.31). The other three studies also showed significant differences in infiltrate absorption, including national drug No. 2.3.4 in combination with Western medicine (RR 5.45, 95% CI (1.54, 19.26)), compound formulas NO. 1 combined with Western medicine (WMD 0.24, 95% CI (0.02, 0.46)), compound formulas combined with Western medicine (RR 8.06, 95% CI (0.40, 163.21)). Kangfeidian No.4 in combination with Western medicine had no significant effect on symptom improvement such as loss of dyspnea and cough (RR 1.50, 95%CI (0.41, 5.43)) and (RR 1.29, 95%CI (0.30, 5.43)). CONCLUSION: Integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicines has some positive effects on lung infiltrate absorption in SARS patients, and is recommended as an adjunct treatment for SARS. However, its effect on SARS requires further careful study due to limited available randomized control trials.

3470. Present situation and prospects of special fertilizer for traditional Chinese medicine herbs
By Yan Zhang; Liu Yong; Wang Ji-Yong; Wang Wen-Quan

OBJECTIVE: To find out the present situation and the development trend special fertilizer of the traditional Chinese medicina plants. METHOD: By consulting a great deal of literatures on special fertilizer and fertilization on traditional Chinese medicine herbs, and based on the scientific research and manufacture experience of the author, and the theoretic actuality of the researches on the fertilization of traditional Chinese medicine herbs, the present study of the special fertilizer inside and outside of our country was analyzed. CONCLUSION: The view points of developing special fertilizer for Chinese traditional medicine were put forward, and the development trend of special fertilizer for traditional Chinese medicine herbs was forecasted.

3471. Development of effervescent tablet of Chinese traditional medicine and its technology study
By Tian Xiu-feng; Bian Bao-ling

Effervescent tablets which contain an effervescent mixture of a suitable organic acid and an alkali metal bicarbonate and/or carbonate can give out carbon dioxide when they meet water. The effervescent tablets for oral solution can be dissolved in cool water about 17-20 degrees C, therefore it is convenient to carry and use. It also has a good taste for patient with deodorizing agent added. The foam produced by external effervescent tablets is usually helpful in killing the local bacteria. The review displayed the main supplementary material, preparative technique and the study development of effervescent tablets of Chinese traditional medicine. Effervescent tablets that have been used to clinic were enumerated.

3472. Advances in study on bark of Albizzia julibrissin
By Yu Dong-hong; Qiao Shan-yi; Zhao Yi-min
Cortex Albizziae, the stem bark of the leguminous plant Albizzia julibrissin, is specified in Chinese pharmacopoeia as a traditional Chinese medicine used to relieve melancholia and uneasiness of body and mind, invigorate the circulation of blood and subside a swelling. This article reviews the recent advances in chemical constituents and pharmacological activities of Cortex Albizziae.

~0 Citings

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3473. Chinese herbal medicines for type 2 diabetes mellitus

By Liu J P; Zhang M; Wang W Y; Grimsgaard S
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2004), (3), CD003642, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Traditional Chinese herbal medicines have been used for a long time to treat diabetes, and many controlled trials have been done to investigate their efficacy. OBJECTIVES: To assess the effects of Chinese herbal medicines in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the following electronic databases: The Cochrane Library (CENTRAL), the Chinese BioMedical Database, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and LILACS, combined with hand searches on Chinese journals and conference proceedings. Date of last search was April 2004. No language restriction was used. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised trials of herbal medicines (with at least two months treatment duration) compared with placebo, pharmacological or non-pharmacological interventions were included. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Data were extracted independently by two reviewers. The methodological quality of trials was evaluated using the parameters of randomisation, allocation concealment, double blinding, and drop-out rates. Meta-analyses were performed where data were available. MAIN RESULTS: Sixty-six randomised trials, involving 8302 participants, met the inclusion criteria. Methodological quality was generally low. Sixty-nine different herbal medicines were tested in the included trials, which compared herbal medicines with placebo, hypoglycaemic drugs, or herbal medicines plus hypoglycaemic drugs. Compared with placebo, Holy basil leaves, Xianzhen Plan, Qidan Tongmai, traditional Chinese formulæ (TCT), Huoxue Jiangtang Pingzhi, and Inloter showed significantly hypoglycaemic response. Compared with hypoglycaemic drugs including glibenclamide, tolbutamide, or gliclazide, seven herbal medicines demonstrated a significant better metabolic control, including Bushen Jiangtang Tang, Composite Trichosanthis, Jiangtang Kang, Ketang Ling, Shendi Jiangtang Yin, Xiaoke Tang, and Yishen Huoxue Tiaogan. In 29 trials that evaluated herbal medicines combined with hypoglycaemic drugs, 15 different herbal preparations showed additional better effects than hypoglycaemic drugs monotherapy. Two herbal therapies combined with diet and behaviour change showed better hypoglycaemic effects than diet and behaviour change alone. No serious adverse effects from the herbal medicines were reported. REVIEWERS' CONCLUSIONS: Some herbal medicines show hypoglycaemic effects in type 2 diabetes. However, these findings should be carefully interpreted due to the low methodological quality, small sample size, and limited number of trials. In the light of some positive findings, some herbal medicines deserve further examination in high-quality trials.

~2 Citings

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3474. Zhiling decoction for vascular dementia

By Jirong Y; Xiaoyan Y; Taixiang W; Defen S; Birong D
From Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online) (2004), (4), CD004670, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

BACKGROUND: Zhiling decoction has a fixed composition of 15 Chinese herbs. The properties of each of these herbs and in combination provide the therapeutic rationale for a possible action of Zhiling decoction in dilating cerebral vessels and increasing cerebral blood flow, as well as reducing serum cholesterol. Thus the aim of this review is to evaluate efficacy and safety of Zhiling decoction for the treatment of vascular dementia. OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and safety of Zhiling decoction for vascular dementia. SEARCH STRATEGY: The Specialized Register of the Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group was searched on 2 January 2004 using the term Zhiling. This Register contains records from all major health care databases and many ongoing trials databases and is updated regularly. In addition the reviewers hand searched 83 Chinese Traditional Medicine Journals (1993 to 2003). SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised trials comparing Zhiling decoction with placebo in people with vascular dementia. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two reviewers independently assessed trial quality and extracted data. Study authors were contacted for additional information. Adverse effects information was collected from the trials where possible. MAIN RESULTS: In the absence of any suitable randomised placebo-controlled trials in this area, we were unable to perform a meta-analysis. REVIEWERS' CONCLUSIONS: The currently available evidence is insufficient to assess the potential for Zhiling decoction in the treatment of vascular dementia. The little objective data concerning the management of Zhiling decoction versus Naofukang suggests that Zhiling decoction may be effective in treating vascular dementia. There is no evidence for or against Zhiling as a treatment for vascular dementia. Further randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials are urgently needed in order to define the relative efficacy and acceptability of Zhiling in vascular dementia.
3475. Molecular mechanisms of indirubin and its derivatives: novel anticancer molecules with their origin in traditional Chinese phytomedicine

By Eisenbrand Gerhard; Hippe Frankie; Jakobs Sandra; Muehlbeyer Stephan

Indirubin, a 3, 2' bisindole isomer of indigo, has originally been identified as the active principle of a traditional Chinese preparation and has been proven to exhibit antileukemic effectiveness in chronic myelocytic leukemia. Indirubin was detected to represent a novel lead structure with potent inhibitory potential towards cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) resulting from high affinity binding into the enzymes ATP binding site. This seminal finding triggered our research to improve the pharmacological activities of the parent molecule within comprehensive structure-activity studies. Molecular modifications made novel anticancer compounds accessible with strongly improved CDK inhibitory potential and with broad spectrum antitumour activity. This novel family of compounds holds strong promise for clinical anticancer activity and might be useful also in several important noncancer indications, including Alzheimer's disease or diabetes.

3476. Qigong as a therapeutic intervention with older adults

By Kemp Carol A

The use of complementary therapies in the United States is growing. One complementary therapy that has received little attention in the nursing literature is Qigong. Qigong is the cornerstone of traditional Chinese medicine and consists of gentle flowing body movements, breathing, and quieting the mind. Qigong facilitates the movement of qi, the vital life energy, throughout the body, thereby enhancing health and healing disease. Preliminary research indicates that Qigong may be an effective complementary therapy for promoting health and wellness in older adults and an effective adjuvant intervention for managing chronic conditions in older adults. This article provides an overview of Qigong, reviews the English-language research literature on the therapeutic effects of Qigong, discusses the implications of Qigong as a complementary therapy for older adults, and suggests directions for further research on the use of Qigong as a therapeutic approach for older adults.

3477. Treatment of traditional Chinese medicine for idiopathic male infertility

By Furuya Yuzo; Akashi Takuya; Fuse Hideki

Several Chinese herbal medicines have been used to treat patients with idiopathic male infertility and have been reported to improve semen quality. The clinical efficacy of these medicines was reviewed. The therapeutic effect of Hochu-ekki-to based on the pretreatment traditional diagnosis (Sho) was examined. Three months after the administration of Hochu-ekki-to, the semen count and motility significantly increased in comparison with pretreatment values. When the patients were classified into 3 categories based on "Sho", Hochu-ekki-to was effective in semen motility in patients with vacuity pattern (Kyo-Sho). Seminal plasma soluble Fas (sFas) levels before and three months after the administration of drug were analyzed. Seminal plasma sFas level elevated significantly after the administration of Hochu-ekki-to. After the administration of Hochu-ekki-to, seminal plasma sFas levels significantly correlated with sperm concentration. To make the best use of traditional medicine, it is important to give medication according to the traditional diagnosis (Sho).
3478. The role of acupuncture in pain management
By Audette Joseph F; Ryan Angela H

This article reviews the theories and applications of acupuncture to musculoskeletal pain management. First, Chinese theories of acupuncture are discussed briefly. Next, current understanding of nociception and central pain modulation is discussed in detail, followed by discussion of the physiologic effect of acupuncture analgesia. Other theories of acupuncture analgesia are presented based on neuromodulation of the central nervous system. Finally, the efficacy of acupuncture for many musculoskeletal pain syndromes, including spine-related pain, soft tissue pain, neuropathic pain, arthritis of the knee, and upper extremity tendinitis, is reviewed. The article concludes with a discussion of methodologic issues related to conducting randomized, placebo-controlled trials of acupuncture and goals for future research in this area of pain management.

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3479. Traditional systems of medicine
By Shankar Kamala; Liao Lucy P

Traditional ways of healing illnesses originating in ancient societies are called complementary medicine today. Many of the traditional medical systems are based on sound fundamental principles and centuries of practices by healers. This article reviews some of the most commonly practiced traditional medical systems. A common factor noted in several traditional systems is a holistic approach to the well-being of a person’s body, mind, and spirit.

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3480. Progress in clinical research on typing of chronic hepatitis B according to syndrome differentiation
By Rao Ri-Chun

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3481. Integrating Chinese traditional medicine into a U.S. public health paradigm
By Giordano James; Garcia Mary K; Strickland George

Chinese traditional medicine (CTM) is a health care system with an extensive history of practical clinical experience. The foundation of CTM, while relatively simple, is substantively different from much of allopathic medicine. Such differences are difficult to explain using a Western medical vocabulary, and extend beyond linguistic foundations. This proves challenging when trying to identify appropriate teaching and research methods that are sensitive to the CTM paradigm and yet relevant to a public health orientation. Given the increased use of CTM, it becomes important to address possibilities that would ensure successful integration of CTM into a public health framework. We propose a model in which both CTM and biomedical clinical services could be offered to provide diverse, yet truly integrative, therapeutic approaches. Within this model, it is critical to enhance reciprocal educational and research-directed opportunities for both CTM practitioners and allopathic clinicians. Considerable responsibility rests upon academic institutions in becoming proactive in developing and implementing educational curricula and research programs that illustrate more effectively the potential bilateral benefit(s), limitations, and, ultimately, roles that CTM and biomedical approaches may assume within an integrative system of care.
3482. Treatment of diabetes through liver syndrome differentiation
By Zhao Li
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2004), 2(4), 303-5, Language: Chinese,
Database: MEDLINE

3483. Status of study about Chinese medicine in protecting cerebral ischemia injury
By Wang Ming-Hang; Li Jian-Sheng; Liu Ke
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2004), 2(4), 299-301, Language: Chinese,
Database: MEDLINE

3484. Progress in research on regulation of traditional Chinese medicine on platelet-derived growth factor
By Zhang Jie; Xu Lie-Ming
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2004), 2(3), 228-30, Language: Chinese,
Database: MEDLINE

3485. Progress in pharmacotherapy of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine for virus infection in respiratory tract
By Liu Yu-Hua; Dong Jing-Cheng
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2004), 2(3), 226-7, Language: Chinese,
Database: MEDLINE

3486. Progress in research on pharmaceutics for intranasal medication
By Zhang Tong; Xu Lian-Ying
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2004), 2(3), 223-5, Language: Chinese,
Database: MEDLINE

3487. Evaluation of clinical reports in treating periarthritis of shoulder by manipulation with the theory of evidence based medicine
OBJECTIVE: To explore the effect of treating periarthritis of shoulder with manipulation through evaluating clinical reports with the theory of evidence-based medicine (EMB). METHODS: By retrieval of some main medical literature databases in the past 5 years, 242 articles on treating periarthritis of shoulder with manipulation were available. Selected by admission standard, 10 of them were evaluated with EBM theory. RESULTS: Both single-application and union-application of manipulation were effective to periarthritis of shoulder, but the evaluated articles were all low-quality articles. CONCLUSION: Because of low quality clinic test and larvaceous publication bias, the extant evidence is not enough to recommend replacing other therapeutic methods by manipulation. The low quality of evaluated articles suggests that there exist some methodology problems in the clinic test on treating periarthritis of shoulder with manipulation.

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Therapeutic method is an important component of traditional Chinese medicine theory. Research on warming therapy focuses on pharmacology at present. Studying the feature of nerve-body fluid-metabolism-function in cold syndrome is of importance for illustrating the nature of warming therapy and elucidating the function of medication. This review presents the research and development of warming therapy in order to provide enlightenment for the research of therapeutic method from the aspects of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine.

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3492. Prevention and treatment of pulmonary-fibrosis by traditional Chinese medicine
By Yao Chu-Fang; Jiang Shu-Long

Pulmonary-fibrosis (PF) is the result of interstitial lung disease which has different causes and it is one of the most intractable diseases in respiratory system. The PF is characterized by progressive difficulty of breath and dying of respiratory failure, seriously threatening the health of people. Immunosuppressive drugs and glucocorticoids have been widely adopted as the main methods in treatment, but the results are not satisfactory and the side effects are obvious. Many specialists have tried traditional Chinese medicine in recent years with satisfactory effect, indicating that the prospect of using traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of PF is optimistic. This article outlines the researches about using traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of PF.

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3493. Application of traditional Chinese medicine in interventional treatment of carcinoma
By Cao Li-Ping; Deng Gao-Pi; Zhang Xu-Bin

Interventional therapy is characterized by mini-invasion, accuracy, obvious curative effect and little side effect. In China, interventional therapy has been applied widely in the treatment of malignant carcinoma in recent 10 years. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) also has been adopted in the interventional therapy in recent years. This article reviews the history, status quo and prospect in interventional treatment of carcinoma with traditional Chinese medicine in experimental and clinical domains in recent years. Interventional therapy combined with TCM preparation directly or TCM therapy as a supplementary method of interventional therapy for carcinoma has played an active role in improving clinical curative effect, controlling and reducing toxic side effect and complications.

~0 Citings

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3494. Advances of combined treatment for chronic hepatitis B with lamivudine
By Chen Tao; Chen Wen-Hui
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2003), 1(2), 146-50, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

This paper summarized the effects of the treatment of chronic hepatitis B (CHB) by lamivudine combined with traditional Chinese medicine or western medicine in the past few years. Combined treatment of lamivudine and the other medicine had higher efficiency than lamivudine alone in the treatment of CHB. The Combined treatment should be a tendency of the treatment for chronic hepatitis B. The focal point is that the traditional Chinese recipe produces a multitarget effect in the treatment of CHB. The combined treatment of lamivudine and traditional Chinese recipe can reduce the treatment course and the recurrence rate. Combined treatment of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine has notable superiority and broad developing prospect in the treatment of CHB.

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3495. Advances of mechanism research on treatment of experimental liver fibrosis with traditional Chinese medicine
By Zhang Jie; Xu Lie-Ming
From Zhong xi yi jie he xue bao = Journal of Chinese integrative medicine (2003), 1(2), 142-5, Language: Chinese, Database: MEDLINE

The paper reviewed and analyzed the literature in the past five years about the function of the cells and mediums in the liver, and the influence and mechanism of traditional Chinese drug therapy on experimental liver fibrosis. It reveals that the traditional Chinese drug therapy treats experimental liver fibrosis through lots of mechanisms. The author gives also some suggestions on the further research into liver fibrosis.

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3496. Studies on treatment of fatty liver with traditional Chinese medicine
By Xu Lie-Ming; Hu Yi-Yang

Great progress has been made in the study of fatty liver with integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine in aspects of diagnosis, treatment and experimental study, etc. Most researches were designed to utilize diagnostic or model replicating method of western medicine to observe the effects or investigate the action mechanism of compound recipe, single Chinese herb or effective ingredients of Chinese herbs on fatty liver. According to the pathological mechanism of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), fatty liver is characterized by deficiency in nature and repletion in appearance, which involves three Zang viscera such as liver, spleen and kidney and manifests as spleen Qi deficiency, liver and kidney deficiency, phlegm and dampness heaping internally, and Qi stagnation and blood stasis. This facilitates us to use specific recipe or modified recipe to treat fatty liver from the points of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine and combining syndrome differentiation with disease differentiation. With gratifying achievement, this kind of approach has been the mainstream of the research on fatty liver and many researchers have reached an agreement on this point domestically. Spleen Fortifying and Blood Invigorating Recipe (SFBVER in brief, invented by our institute) can significantly improve the B ultrasound outcome of the liver in patients with fatty liver, with significant difference in B ultrasound scoring between pre-and post-treatment. It can alleviate the patients' symptoms, improve or regain liver function, decrease waist/buttocks ratio and the content of triglyceride and cholesterol in blood. SFBVER is superior to Dongbao Gantai Recipe in general effective rate. Experimental study also reveals that SFBVER can alleviate CCl(4) induced liver cell fatty degeneration and the inflammatory cell infiltration in rats, decrease the activities of ALT and AST, lower the content of triglyceride in liver, recover SOD activity in liver to normal level. The overall efficacy of SFBVER is superior to that of Dongbao Gantai Recipe. Further correlated study should be focused on inventing new preparation of traditional Chinese medicine and investigating its action mechanism with the guiding of the theory of TCM and referring to the latest discovery in fatty liver research in modern medicine.

~0 Citings

3497. Researches into the modernization of tongue diagnosis: in retrospect and prospect
By Liu Qing; Yue Xiao-Qiang; Ling Chang-Quan

With the further development of clinical modernization of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), new request to tongue diagnosis for objectivity and quantification is raised. Many researchers have devoted themselves to this field and have achieved some accomplishments since 1950’s. Especially in recent years, the revolution of information technique derived from computer industry brings the research new chances. The research history of the past five decades can be divided into three stages: (1) looking for micro-markers by newly-developed medical technique; (2) quantifying traditional markers by new technique; (3) further development based on information technique and corporation of multiple subjects. This article reviewed the three stages and described its prospect.

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3498. Supplementing Qi and activating blood circulation in gene regulation of vascular smooth muscle cells
According to the theory of traditional Chinese medicine, blood stasis is a main pathological mechanism in the development of vascular diseases. Supplementing Qi and activating blood circulation, as the therapeutic principle for the blood stasis, has been adapted. Studies demonstrated that the supplementing Qi and activating blood circulation recipe could regulate the expression of vasoactive peptides in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). The recipe inhibited the formation of neointima following arterial intimal lesions through down-regulating expression of proliferation-related genes and phenotypic modulation of VSMCs. The recipe also markedly inhibited the adhesion and migration of VSMCs and matrix remodelling by means of a mechanism that balances extracellular matrix turnover rate. The purpose of this review is to summarize the recent advances made in our understanding of new functions for the recipe in regulating VSMCs behaviours and their microenvironment relevant to vascular diseases and maintaining proper homeostasis.

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3499. Analysis of products suspected of containing Aristolochia or Asarum species
By Schaneberg B T; Khan I A
From Journal of ethnopharmacology (2004), 94(2-3), 245-9, Language: English, Database: MEDLINE

Aristolochia species have been administered by those trained in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) for centuries. After determining Aristolochia fangchi was an adulterant that caused death due to renal failure in a number of patients at a Belgian weight loss clinic, many countries took steps to regulate products containing Aristolochia fangchi as well as other Aristolochia species. The US FDA issued a Consumer Advisory ‘advising consumers to stop using any products that may likely contain aristolochic acid’. The Aristolochia and Asarum genera both have been found to contain aristolochic acids. A number of websites have been found from which individuals can order products containing either Aristolochia or Asarum as an ingredient through US merchants. We purchased 25 products from such sites and analyzed them for the presence of aristolochic acid I and II by HPLC with PDA. Six of the products contained detectable amounts of I and II.

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3500. Alternative therapies for male and female sexual dysfunction
By Aung Han H; Dey Lucy; Rand Victoria; Yuan Chun-Su

Sexual dysfunction is prevalent in both men and women. Although new pharmaceutical agents have been identified for male erectile problems, sexual desire and orgasm disorders, individuals with sexual dysfunction often seek alternative therapies, including traditional Chinese medicine. This article reviews currently used alternative therapies, such as herbal medications, L-arginine, acupuncture, biofeedback and others. Potential herb-drug interactions are also presented.

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