

原 著

経外奇穴“子宮穴”の月経困難症に対する特効性の検討

磯 部 哲 也*

A study of the particular effectiveness of the Extra Meridian Point
"Zigong" in treating dysmenorrhea

Tetsuya ISOBE

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Abstract

Zigong is known as extra meridian point to be particularly effective at treating sterility. Use of this acupoint in daily practice will increase the effectiveness of acupuncture in treating menstrual cramps.

Among patients complaining of menstrual cramps, subjects were 129 patients who needed analgesics and who received acupuncture on an outpatient basis at this hospital's Oriental Medicine department. Acupuncture technique in accordance with traditional Chinese medicine was not used. Instead, needles were inserted only slightly and tapped into place. Among the acupoints that are considered to be effective in alleviating menstrual cramps without determination of a diagnosis according to traditional logic, major points where needles could be placed in a supine position were selected as primary acupoints. Fifty-three patients who underwent acupuncture at the primary acupoints (Primary group) were compared to 76 patients who underwent acupuncture at those points and at Zigong (Zigong Addition group). The extent of improvement in pain during menstruation was assessed based on the dose of analgesics required for 5 level assessment.

Patients receiving acupuncture at acupoints including Zigong had a response rate of 72.37%, and the extent of their pain decreased 22% from its level prior to acupuncture. The primary group had a response rate of 60.38%, and the extent of their pain decreased 37% from its level prior to acupuncture. There was statistically significant difference between Primary group and Zigong Addition group ($P=0.014$).

* 葵鐘会 Bell-net 国際東洋医学センター長, 日本産科婦人科学会認定 産婦人科専門医

原 著

滅菌済み単回使用毫鍼による色汚れ

～皮膜ファントムを用いた顔に刺入する鍼の選び方～

有馬義貴¹⁾ 中澤寛元¹⁾ 沢崎健太¹⁾ 仲村正子²⁾ 福世泰史²⁾Color contamination posed by single-use sterile needles:
study using a model rubber membrane for facial insertionYoshitaka ARIMA, Hiroyuki NAKAZAWA, Kenta SAWAZAKI,
Masako NAKAMURA, Yasufumi FUKUYO

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Abstract

[Objective] Color contamination of filiform needles is a causative factor of color change and inflammation of the skin owing to the presence of a foreign body. In this study, we assessed the contamination observed on sterile acupuncture needles available in the domestic market and examined the utility of a selection method to find filiform needles with least color contamination by using a model rubber membrane for facial insertion.

[Materials and Methods] We analyzed 13 stainless-steel acupuncture needles (length, 50mm; gauge diameter, 0.2 mm for No. 3 needles and 0.24-0.25 mm for No. 5 needles) that were obtained from 10 suppliers between September 2012 and October 2012. These needles were inserted in a model that comprised of a rubber membrane on a gum case. The puncture sites were photographed with a microscope (FS-SST240). The sites were photographed 25 times, and the degree of coloration was evaluated. On the 400th image, we analyzed the coloration area based on the puncture. In order to determine the independent and combined effects of the needle type and gauge, the groups were compared by using two-way analysis of variance followed by multiple comparison tests using the Sidak correction.

[Result] Nine needles produced clear coloration. The colored area differed significantly based on the needle diameter. However, no correlation was observed between the colored area and diameter of the acupuncture needle.

1) 常葉大学 健康プロデュース学部 健康鍼灸学科
2) 浜松大学 健康プロデュース学部 健康鍼灸学科

原 著

舌診と白血球分画の関連

永野剛造¹⁾ 越澤 讓¹⁾ 渡邊真弓²⁾ 海沼英祐³⁾ 王 財源⁴⁾The Correlation between Traditional Tongue Inspection and
Modern Assays of White Blood CellsGouzou NAGANO, Joe KOSHIZAWA, Mayumi WATANABE,
Eisuke KAINUMA, Zaigen OH

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Abstract

In this report, the association between oriental tongue inspection and western clinical assays of white blood cell subsets was studied with 86 outpatients, who had alopecia areata totalis, alopecia areata multiplex, atopic dermatitis, depression, rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and cancer. Result of tongue inspection 82 patients out of 86 (95.4%) showed deficiency of "qi" indicating they had disorder in "qi". In result of WBC subsets, patients of AT, AD, depression and cancer showed high granulocytes indicating sympathetic nerve dominance. On the other hand, those of AM and RA kept normal range (with a tendency of high lymphocytes with parasympathetic nerve dominance). No statistic difference was obtained due to small size research, however, there is a possibility that when we use oriental tongue inspection and western clinical assays of white blood cell subsets together, it would contribute medical practice.

本报告通过比较 86 名门诊患者的舌诊(东方医学)结果和白细胞检测结果(西方医学), 进而对以下六种疾病加以分析: 全头脱发, 多发性脱发, 过敏性皮炎, 抑郁症, 风湿病和癌症。舌诊结果为 82 例(95.4%)患者为虚证, 而大部分的患者有“气”方面的问题, 白细胞检测结果显示, 全头脱发, 过敏性皮炎, 抑郁症和癌症的患者的粒细胞值比较高, 考虑为交感神经紧张。多发性脱发和风湿症患者的白细胞检测结果显示正常(淋巴细胞值比较高, 则考虑为副交感神经有些紧张)。报告中舌诊和白细胞检测结果并无统计学的差异。然而, 舌诊(东方医学)和白细胞检测(西方医学)的并用可能是一种行之有效的治疗的方案。

1) 永野医院
3) 海沼鍼灸院

2) 新潟大学医歯学総合病院医療情報部
4) 関西医療大学保健医療学部