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groupe d'études et de recherches en acupuncture
192 chemin des cèdres
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centre.doc@gera.fr

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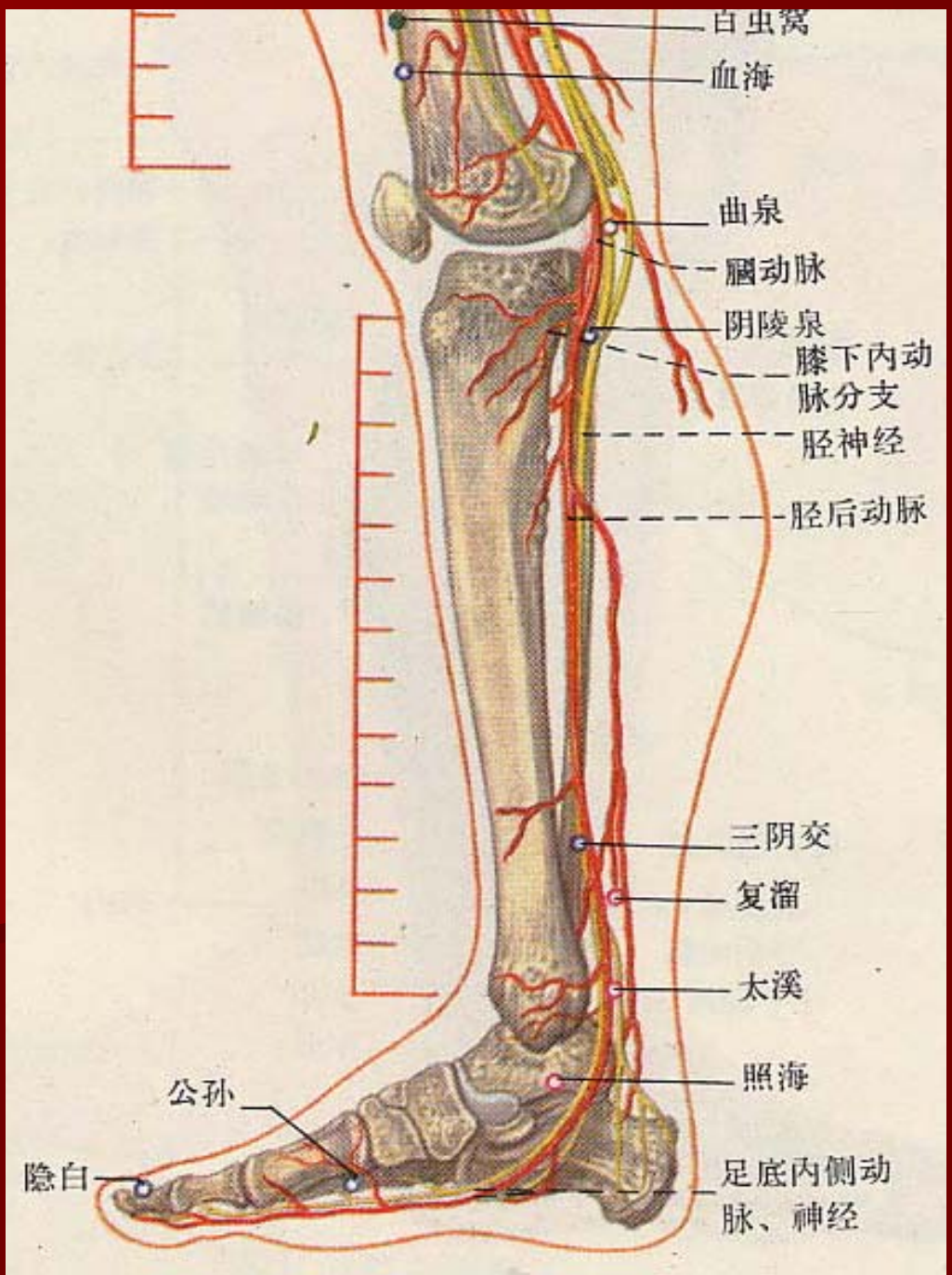

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ACUPUNCTURE ANAESTHESIA: A REVIEW.
SMALL TJ. **american journal of acupuncture**.1974,2(3), 147-3.
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1- gera: 9920/nd/re
MEMOIRE SUR LA PIQURE OU L'ACUPUNCTURE DES ARTERES DANS LE TRAITEMENT DES ANEVRISMES. VELPEAU P. **gaz med de paris.** 1831;2:1-4 (fra).

2- gera: 9921/nd/re
SOPRA L'EFFICACIA DELL'AGOPUNTURA NEL PROVOCARE L'OBLITERAZIONE DELLE ARTERIE. NAMIAS G. **gazz med milano.** 1846;36: (ita).
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SUL VALORE DELL AGOPUNTURA NELLA CURA DEGLI ANEURISMI. DA CAMINO FS. **gaz med ital prov venete,padova.** 1859;I:324-6 (ita).

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TROUBLES CIRCULATOIRES DES JAMBES ET SEQUELLES DE PHLEBITE TRAITEES PAR L'ACUPUNCTURE. FRANZINI. **revue internationale d'acupuncture.** 1951;3(1):8-11 (fra).

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UN CAS D'ARTERITE DU MEMBRE INFERIEUR DROIT, NON AMELIORE PAR LA SYMPATHECTOMIE LOMBAIRE PRATIQUEMENT GUERI PAR L'ACUPUNCTURE. CRISTINI. **revue internationale d'acupuncture.** 1951;4(1):7-9 (fra).

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UN CAS D'ARTERITE DE LA JAMBE AVEC CLAUDICATION INTERMITTENTE. GUILLAUME A. **revue internationale d'acupuncture.** 1952;4(2):74-5 (fra).

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12- gera: 10771/di/ra
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LE POINT DE VUE DE L'ACUPUNCTURE EN FACE DE LA MALADIE DE RAYNAUD. HERVET-DANIAUD A. **bulletin de la societe d'acupuncture.** 1959;33:19-20 (fra).

15- gera: 18994/di/ra
SYNDROME DE LERICHE. JUDET J. **bulletin de la societe d'acupuncture.** 1959;33:15-7 (fra).

16- gera: 1169/di/ra
INDICATIONS DE L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DES VARICES. VALORY. **acupuncture.** 1965;3:14-5 (fra).

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LAS ESCARIFICACIONES DE LA PIEL EN LOS DOLORES ISQUEMICOS DE LOS MIEMBROS INFERIORES. PROENCA R. **angiologia.** 1966;18:228-31 (esp*).

18- gera: 17/di/re
CHANGES IN BLOOD FLOW DISTRIBUTION PRODUCED BY CENTRAL SCIATIC NERVE STIMULATION. FELL C. **american journal of physiology.** 1968;214:561-5 (eng).
The central end of a cut sciatic nerve was stimulated with strong electrical stimuli in 27 dogs anesthetized with morphine and sodium pentobarbital. In a total of 260 trials, mean arterial pressure increased an average of 15%. Flows were measured in several blood vessels with an electromagnetic flowmeter. During the maximum pressure response, mean flow changes were : aortic +23%, renal -6%, superior mesenteric- 6%, femoral 109%, common carotid +78%, "internal carotid" (ipsilateral external carotid ligated) +58%. Aortic, renal, and mesenteric flow changes were usually persistent throughout the period of stimulation. Carotid flow usually dropped significantly from its peak as stimulation was continued. Femoral flow usually showed a significant additional rise after stimulation was ended. The primary changes are compatible with the concept of an integrated response in which total flow and flows to skeletal muscle and vital organs such as the brain are increased, while resistances to flow in

19- gera: 1148/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE ET PLETHYSMOGRAPHIE. ANTONIETTI. **nouvelle revue internationale d'acupuncture.** 1968;8:77 (fra).

20- gera: 9928/di/ra
HOMEOTHERAPIE ET ACUPUNCTURE DANS LES ARTERITES DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. FLAMENT M. **cahiers de biotherapie.** 1968;20:237 (fra).

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[TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DES TROUBLES CIRCULATOIRES DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS]. FREIWALD E. **rivista italiana di agopuntura (roma).** 1969;2(5):18-20 (ita).

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ROLE BENEFIQUE DE L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS LA MALADIE DE RAYNAUD ET LE DIABETE. THORCET. **nouvelle revue internationale d'acupuncture.** 1969;14:301 (fra).

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[CONTRIBUTION DE L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DU SYNDROME ISCHEMIQUE PERIPHERIQUE CHRONIQUE]. IONESCU-TIRGOVISTE C. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1973;16:11-5 (ita).

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STRIPPING SOUS ACUPUNCTURE. DUBARD S. **mensuel du medecin acupuncteur.** 1973;1:33-4 (fra).

27- gera: 1159/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DU PHENOMENE DE RAYNAUD]. ROSSMANN ML. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1974;2(3):185-6 (eng).

28- gera: 9931/di/ra
RECHERCHES PRELIMINAIRES SUR L'ACTION DE L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS LES ARTERIOPATHIES PERIPHERIQUES CHRONIQUES AVEC INVESTIGATION *. ULERI G ET AL. **mensuel du medecin acupuncteur.** 1974;12:57-9 (fra).

29- gera: 9932/di/ra
RECHERCHE PRELIMINAIRES SUR L'ACTION DE L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS ARTERIOPATHIES PERIPHERIQUES CHRONIQUES AVEC INVESTIGATION*. ULERI G ET AL. **meridiens.** 1974;25-26:89-99 (fra*).
Cette étude représente le résultat d'une recherche pléthysmographique dans les modifications qui se déterminent dans le domaine de la circulation artérielle des membres inférieurs à la suite de l'acupuncture. Les observations concernent 25 cas d'artéripathie oblitérante chronique de type artériosclérotique. Les points employés sont : 6Rte, 34 et 39VB, 2 et 3F. Les résultats sont encourageants et les auteurs se proposent d'amplifier leur étude en contrôlant aussi les effets à une distance de plusieurs jours et semaines.

30- gera: 9934/nd/re
[L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE LA DOULEUR DES OCCLUSIONS ARTERIELLES INOPERABLES, RAPPORT DE 3 CAS]. TUNG LC ET AL. **med welt.** 1974;25(17):754-8 (deu).

31- gera: 11636/di/ra
[EFFETS DE L'ELECTROSTIMULATION DU 36E SUR LA MICROCIRCULATION MESENTERIQUE]. LEE GTC. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1974;2(1):53-66 (eng).

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A STUDY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF ACUPUNCTURE LOWS TSU-SAN-SI (ST 36) ON MESENTERIC MICROCIRCULATION. LEE GTC. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1974;2(3):328 (eng).

33- gera: 18651/di/ra
TROUBLES CIRCULATOIRES NON ARTERIELS DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. KESPI JC. **nouvelle revue internationale d'acupuncture.** 1974;33:3-21 (fra).

34- gera: 1149/di/ra
PERIPHERAL VASCULAR LESIONS TREATED WITH ELECTRO-AURICULOTHERAPY. BROWN MS. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1975;3(3):248-9 (eng).
Electrical current applied to specific auricular points has been found to benefit those patients where the local application of acupuncture needles or stimulation with electric current is contraindicated. It is suggested that there may be some auricular reflex stimulation to the sympathetic innervation of the vascular system. Two case reports are represent to support the conclusion. Points auriculaires correspondants (fémur, tibia, genou, cheville, orteil, talon, vertèbres lombo-sacrées et hypothalamus). Electrostimulation 8 à 10 sec. par point (80Hz, 80µA). Cas n°1 (ulcère post-phlébitique) : 1 séance tous les 2 jours pendant 2 semaines, puis 1 / semaine pendant 19 semaines. Au total : 39 séances. Cas n°2 (ulcère trophique secondaire à une lésion traumatique du sciatique poplité externe) : 1 séance / jour pendant 2 semaines, puis 1 séance tous les 2 jours pendant 4 semaines, puis 2 séances /

35- gera: 1150/di/ra
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[MALADIE DE BUERGER : TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE]. KOBOS R. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1975;3(3):207-10 (eng).

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[ETUDE PHARMACOLOGIQUE DE RADIX PUERARIAE. 1) EFFETS SUR LA PRESSION SANGUINE, LA REACTIVITE VASCULAIRE, LA CIRCULATION CEREBRALE *]. KTSENG KUEI-YUN ET AL. **chinese medical journal.** 1975;1(5):335-42 (eng).

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[UTILISATION EXPERIMENTALE DE "TUNG YANG HWA YU" ET "TSU YU CHE YU" DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE L'ARTERIOSCLEROSE CHEZ LE LAPIN]. LEE HT ET AL. **chinese medical journal.** 1975;6:449-51 (eng).

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ARISODAMINE IN TREATMENT OF SOME DISEASES WITH MANIFESTATIONS OF ACUTE MICROCIRCULATORY INSUFFICIENCY. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY,PEKING. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1975;3(3):289-94 (eng).

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PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT OF ARISODAMINE. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY,INSTITUTE *. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1975;3(3):295-301 (eng).

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THROMBOS ANGIITIS OBLITERANS. X. **in the manual of china's current acupuncture therapy,medecine and health publishing.** 1975;:198-199 (eng).

42- gera: 9860/nd/me

TRAITEMENT PAR L'ACUPUNCTURE DE L'HYPOVASCULARISATION DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. GAUTHIER P. **memoire d'acupuncture,saa,bordeaux.** 1976;: (fra).

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[TRAINING AUTOGENE, EN COMBINAISON AVEC L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS LE TRAITEMENT AMBULATOIRE DES MALADES AVEC DYSTONIE VASCULAIRE AUTONOME]. KITSENKO VP. **vrachebnoe delo.** 1976;10:98-9 (rus).

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[MESURES DE TEMPERATURE ET PLETYSMOGRAPHIE PHOTO-ELECTRIQUE DANS L'EVALUATION DES EFFETS AIGUS ET A LONG TERME DE L'ACUPUNCTURE *]. LAITINEN J. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1976;4(1):61-8 (eng).

45- gera: 9863/di/cg
ACROPARESTHESIES. LACROIX JC ET AL. **vii° congres national d'acupuncture,paris.** 1976;:11-7 (fra).

46- gera: 9864/nd/me
TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DE L'HYPOVASCULARISATION DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. GAUTHIER P. **memoire d'acupuncture,afa,paris.** 1976;11: (fra).

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[EVALUATION COMPAREE DE LA CONSOMMATION LOCALE D'O2 ENTRE L'INFILTRATION DU SYMPATHIQUE LOMBAIRE ET L'ACUPUNCTURE]. CELORIA ET AL. **minerva medica.** 1976;67(29):1902-12 (ita*).
Ces deux techniques entraînent une vaso-dilatation suffisante pour normaliser les valeurs. Mais l'acupuncture a une durée d'action plus longue.

48- gera: 9938/di/ra
ARTERIOPATIA DIABETICA GANGRENA Y ACUPUNTURA. SZUSTER JC ET AL. **revista argentina de acupuntura.** 1976;44:2-5 (esp).

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LA RIFLESSOTERAPIA (AGOPUNTURA) NEL TRATTAMENTO DELL'ULCERA DA STASI VENOSA DEGLI ARTI INFERIORI. CELORIA R ET AL. **minerva medica.** 1976;67(5):350-5 (ita).
[Reflexothérapy (acupuncture) in the treatment of ulcer caused by venous stasis of the lower extremities].

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THERMOGRAPHIE ET ACUPUNCTURE. DARRAS JC ET AL. **mensuel du medecin acupuncteur.** 1977;37:273-8 (fra).

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[ETUDE RHEOGRAPHIQUE DES MODIFICATIONS DU DEBIT SANGUIN DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS APRES STIMULATION ELECTRIQUE DES POINTS *]. TRNAVSKY G. **wiener med wochenschr.** 1977;127(21):659-62 (deu).

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[LYMPHANGITE AIGUE]. X. **in treatment of 100 common diseases by new acupuncture.** 1977;:43 (eng).

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HYPOVASCULARISATION DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. GAUTHIER. **revue francaise d'acupuncture.** 1977;10:25-43 (fra).

54- gera: 9940/di/el
[THROMBO-ANGEITE OBLITERANTE]. X. **in treatment of 100 common diseases by new acupuncture.** 1977;:24 (eng).

55- gera: 9941/di/re
VARIAZIONI DI QUADRI ANGIOGRAFICI NEL MORBO DI RAYNAUD IN SEGUITO A TRATTAMENTO RIFLESSOTERAPICO. CELORIA C ET AL. **minerva medica.** 1977;68(11):693-702 (ita*).
Angiograms obtained before and after acupuncture in a small series of patients with Raynaud's disease did not give positive evidence of its therapeutic effect. A marked vasodilatatory action was noted, however, suggesting that the technique can be usefully applied along with other forms of management.

56- gera: 19311/di/ra
ARTERITE DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. CAS CLINIQUE N°1. X. **perspectives yin yang.** 1977;1:21-23 (fra).

57- gera: 75/di/ra
ULCERA VARICOSA E AGOPUNTURA. PRESENTAZIONE DI UN CASO CLINICO. RIZZO S. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1978;31:33-6 (ita).
5Rte, 38VB, 10V (dispersion). 4, 12, 14, 20VG (10Rte, 8F, 32E (tonification). Encadrement de l'ulcère. 6 séances, 1 séance / semaine. A 5 séances, l'ulcère variqueux est fermé à 80%. Guérison lors du contrôle 12 jours après la dernière séance.

58- gera: 1151/di/ra
ACROPARESTHESIES ET TROUBLES CIRCULATOIRES DES EXTREMITES. LACROIX JC. **revue francaise d'acupuncture.** 1978;16:47-51 (fra).

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[QUELQUES EXPERIENCES SUR LES MODIFICATIONS THERMOGRAPHIQUES INDUITES PAR L'ACUPUNCTURE]. CASPANI F ET AL. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1978;31:37-41 (ita).

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AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF MICROCIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES TREATED WITH RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE. SHANGHAI FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE. **chinese medical journal.** 1978;4(3):191-5 (eng).

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PHLEBOLOGIE ET ACUPUNCTURE. PALLU JP. **memoire d'acupuncture,afa,paris.** 1978;49: (fra).

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SUL TRATTAMENTO DELLE ULCERE POSTFLEBITICHE DEGLI ARTI INFERIORI CON ELETTROAGOPUNTURA. DI BERNARDO N. **minerva medica.** 1978;69(44):2979-87 (ita*).
[Treatment of postphlebitic ulcers of the lower limb by electroacupuncture]. Gli autori riferiscono sui resultati avuti con l'ettetroagopuntura nel trattamento delle ulcere post-flebitiche degli arti inferiori. Secondo gli autori tale trattamento porta a guarigione ulcere anche di vecchia data e resistenti alle comuni terapie.

63- gera: 64/di/ra

ACROSYNDROMES VASCULAIRES. PAWLOWSKI B. **acupuncture.** 1979;6O:33 (fra).

64- gera: 112/di/ra
DES TROUBLES CIRCULATOIRES EN GYNECOLOGIE. VILLE R. **perspectives yin yang.** 1979;1O:2-12 (fra).

65- gera: 1156/di/ra
[PLACE DE L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DES ARTERIOPATHIES PERIPHERIQUES CHRONIQUES]. IONESCU-TIRGOVISTE C ET AL. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1979;7(3):235-40 (eng).

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DISTURBI DEL CIRCOLO ED AGOPUNTURA. BACCHINI M ET AL. **minerva medica.** 1979;70(24):1755-7 (ita*).
Etude sur divers problèmes vasculaires (thromboangéite oblitérante, syndrome de Raynaud, ulcères veineux). L'acupuncture relâche les spasmes artériels et augmente la circulation dans les vaisseaux collatéraux.

67- gera: 9942/di/re
L'AGOPUNTURA NEL DOLORE ISCHEMICO DEGLI ARTI. CELORIA R. **minerva medica.** 1979;70(24):1725-30 (ita*).
L'effet de l'acupuncture est évident dans les douleurs d'origine ischémique par la vasodilatation qu'elle provoque, ce qui entraîne un effet analgésique total ou partiel.

68- gera: 9944/di/el
[THROMBO-ANGEITE OBLITERANTE]. X. **in chinese modern massotherapy.** 1979;:157-9 (eng).

69- gera: 18027/di/ra
TRAVAIL PRELIMINAIRE SUR L'OBJECTIVATION PAR LA THERMOGRAPHIE D'UNE ACTION VASOMOTRICE PERIPHERIQUE DE L'ACUPUNCTURE. TRAVAIL DU CENTRE LYONNAIS D'ACUPUNCTURE. **meridiens.** 1979;45-46:149-183 (fra*).

70- gera: 26336/di/ra
[THE ACTION OF NALORPHINE TO REVERSE THE INHIBITORY EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON VASCULAR REACTION TO VISCERAL STRETCH]. MO HY. **nat med j china.** 1979;59:755-58 (chi*).

71- gera: 1163/di/ra
TRAITEMENT PAR MOXIBUSTION DE LA THROMBO-ANGEITE OBLITERANTE. FENG HOURONG ET AL. **mensuel du medecin acupuncteur.** 1980;68:300 (fra).

72- gera: 1164/di/ra
ARTERITE. ZHEN JIU XUE. **mensuel du medecin acupuncteur.** 1980;74:139-40 (fra).

73- gera: 9870/di/ra
[THERMOGRAPHIE ET ACUPUNCTURE (résumé)]. LIAO SJ. **british journal of acupuncture.** 1980;3(2):39 (eng).

74- gera: 9871/di/ra
OBJECTIVATION PAR LA THERMOGRAPHIE D'UNE ACTION VASOMOTRICE PERIPHERIQUE DE L'ACUPUNCTURE. PAULE Y. **meridiens.** 1980;49-50:121-32 (fra*).
Nous avons utilisé la thermographie, moyen d'investigation non agressif pour comparer chez 32 sujets les effets vasculaires périphériques précoces de la puncture unilatérale de 3 points chinois 6MC, 5TR, 9P et de 3 points non spécifiques sur le même territoire des membres supérieurs. Au cours des 10 premières minutes l'acupuncture a été suivie dans 11 cas d'une vasoconstriction nette au niveau de la main homolatérale. Cet effet qui n'a jamais été observé après les punctures non spécifiques permet aux points d'acupuncture de se distinguer du reste du tégument. Le phénomène d'obtention rapide, nous fait envisager une contribution de la thermographie aux

75- gera: 9872/nd/me
LES JAMBES LOURDES ET LES JAMBES IMPATIENTES EN MTC. MALEYX MO. **memoire d'acupuncture,afera,nimes.** 1980;: (fra).

76- gera: 9911/di/cg
[OBSERVATIONS CLINIQUES SUR 138 CAS DE LYMPHANGITE TRAITES PAR ACUPUNCTURE ET MOXIBUSTION]. JIN ANDE. **advances in acupuncture and acupuncture anaesthesia,beijing.** 1980;:99 (eng).

77- gera: 9945/di/cg
[ETUDE PRELIMINAIRE SUR LES TRAITEMENTS PAR MOXIBUSTION DE LA THROMBO-ANGEITE OBLITERANTE, ANALYSE DE 58 CAS]. PEN HOURONG ET AL. **advances in acupuncture and acupuncture anaesthesia,beijing.** 1980;:100 (eng).

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[TRAITEMENT DE L'ARTERITE OBLITERANTE PAR REFLEXOTHERAPIE ACUPUNCTURALE]. DENISIUK AB. **klin khir.** 1980;7:73-4 (rus).

79- gera: 10667/di/el
[FURONCLE ET LYMPHANGITE]. X. **in essentials of chinese acupuncture,foreign language press,beijing.** 1980;:385-6 (eng).

80- gera: 153809/di/cg
ARTERITES DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS TRAITEMENT ET RESULTATS CONTROLES. DINOUART.P. **actes du 2eme seminaires, saa, bordeaux..** 1980;JANVIER:79-94 (fra).

81- gera: 393/di/ra
[UN CAS D'HEMANGIOME VEINEUX DE TYPE MACROMELIQUE]. YAN DEXIN ET AL. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1981;2:2O (chi).

82- gera: 394/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT ET GUERISON D'UN CAS DE PHLEBITE PROFONDE GENERALISEE DU MEMBRE INFERIEUR COMPLIQUE DE SPASME ARTERIEL AIGU]. ZHAO LIGUO. **revue de mtc du yunnan.** 1981;2(6):25 (chi).

83- gera: 395/di/ra
[OBSERVATIONS SUR 181 CAS DE THROMBOANGEITE OBLITERANTE TRAITES PAR ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG HUAIZHONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1981;1(3):1O (chi*).
Sur 181 cas, 89 guéris (49,2 %), 57 très améliorés (31,5 %), 31 améliorés (17,1 %) et 4 échecs (2,2 %) soit un taux d'efficacité de 97,78 %. Technique thérapeutique : membres inférieurs : maigen (3,5 distances en dehors de l'épine de S1), shang ququan (3 d au dessus de l'extrémité interne du pli poplité, au bord postérieur du fémur), maisheng (3 d au

dessus du Shang Ququan). Membres supérieurs : 11GI, 2C, shou nizhu (à mi-distance entre le pli du coude et le pli de flexion du poignet, sur la ligne médiane de la face antérieure du poignet). Après insertion de l'aiguille avec la technique d'enfoncement-retrait jusqu'à une certaine profondeur, il doit y avoir une sensation de lourdeur, de tension, ou de choc électrique. Appliquer alors les techniques de tonification.

84- gera: 1153/rd/ra
[INFLUENCE DE L'ACUPUNCTURE APPLIQUEE AU NIVEAU DU COU ET DE L'EPAULE SUR LA CIRCULATION SANGUINE DES MEMBRES SUPERIEURS]. MATSUMOTO T. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1981;30( ):2O9-16 (jap*).

85- gera: 1162/nd/re
[L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS L'ARTERITE OBLITERANTE DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS]. STOROZHUT VT ET AL. **klinich med.** 1981;11:92 (deu).
L'acupuncture amène une amélioration importante et a un effet thérapeutique prolongé.

86- gera: 9873/di/ra
[EFFETS DE LA STIMULATION DES POINTS 6MC, 36E ET 6RTE ET 11GI SUR LA TEMPERATURE CUTANEE ET LE SEUIL DE LA DOULEUR CHEZ LES *]. MAO TSUNLIN ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1981;9(4):305-14 (eng).
La stimulation du 6Rte droit entraîne une vasoconstriction au niveau de la jambe droite et gauche mais non au niveau des membres supérieurs. La stimulation du 6MC droit entraîne une vasoconstriction au niveau de bras droit et du bras gauche, mais non au niveau des membres inférieurs. Mais la stimulation du 6Rte droit entraîne une analgésie uniquement au niveau du pied droit et la stimulation du 11GI droit uniquement de la main droite.

87- gera: 9874/nd/re
[MODIFICATIONS DE LA TEMPERATURE CUTANEE APRES ACUPUNCTURE]. TILDYOVA K ET AL. **fysiatr reumatol vestn.** 1981;59(4):218-25 (slo).

88- gera: 9875/nd/re
[MODIFICATION DE LA CIRCULATION DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS PAR EXITATION ELECTRIQUE PERCUTANEE DES POINTS D'ACUPUNCTURE, DETERMINATION*]. EYB R ET AL. **therapiewoche.** 1981;31(4):442-6 (deu).
Sur 25 cas, 17 positifs : amélioration des douleurs et du périmètre de marche.

89- gera: 9902/di/ra
[THROMBOSE VEINEUSE]. HONG-YEN HSU. **bulletin of the oriental healing arts institute.** 1981;6(2):1-4 (eng).

90- gera: 9903/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT CHINOIS DE LA THROMBOSE VEINEUSE DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS]. YAKASU D. **bulletin of the oriental healing arts institute.** 1981;6(2):5-7 (eng).

91- gera: 9910/di/ra
PATHOLOGIE VEINEUSE. LEPRON P. **acupuncture.** 1981;68:24-30 (fra).

92- gera: 9947/rd/th
ARTERITE DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS, SYNDROMES DE RAYNAUD ET ACUPUNCTURE. GALINOU-RICARDIE H. **these medecine,bordeaux 2.** 1981;11: (fra).

93- gera: 9948/nd/re
[L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS L'ENDARTERITE OBLITERANTE DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS]. STOROZHUK VT ET AL. **klin med (mosk).** 1981;59(11):92-5 (rus).

94- gera: 10877/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT PAR ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE DU DIABETE DE L'ADULTE]. TSEUNG YK ET AL. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1981;9(1):69-72 (eng).
Description de 4 cas : 1) Patient avec diabète découvert depuis 2 mois et traité par insuline. Le traitement par acupuncture permet le passage au Daonil puis l'arrêt du traitement médicamenteux. 2) Patient obèse traité depuis 10 ans par hypoglycémiants oraux avec complications oculaires. L'acupuncture permet une récupération de la vision. 3) Patiente avec 35 unités d'insuline. Après traitement par acupuncture passage à 4 à 6 unités. 4) Amélioration d'une névrite optique et guérison d'une gangrène diabétique. Il apparait donc que l'acupuncture peut permettre l'arrêt ou la diminution des hypoglycémiants dans la mesure où le pancréas peut encore sécréter

95- gera: 14470/di/re
ETUDE RADIO-ISOTOPIQUE DE L'EFFET DE L'ACUPUNCTURE SUR LA VASCULARISATION ARTICULAIRE DU GENOU. MYHAL D ET AL. **union medicale du canada.** 1981;110(12):1046-48 (fra).
[RADIOISOTOPE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE ARTICULAR VASCULARIZATION OF THE KNEE]. Une étude isotopique de la vascularisation articulaire à l'aide de l'albumine marquée au Ic-99m n'a pas montré d'effet de l'acupuncture sur la vascularisation du genou chez 20 patients souffrant d'arthrite dégénératrice. L'étude était à double aveugle et comparait aux acupuncture vraie à une acupuncture simulée. Points: 2 yeux du genou et 4 points curieux associés à des points de l'oreille (Shen Moon, genou, sumenales et sub cortex), recherche de deqi et électro-acupuncture (G6805). Séance de 20 minutes, 10 séances en 3 semaines.

96- gera: 18442/di/ra
EFFECTS OF NEEDLE STIMULATION OF ACUPUNCTURE LOCI-KUAN (HC-6), TSU-SAN-LI (S 36), SAN-YI-CHIAO (SP 6) ON CUTANEOUS TEMPERATURE AND *. LIN MT ET AL. **acupuncture research quarterly.** 1981;19:69-79 (eng).

97- gera: 65/di/ra
[ARTERIOPATHIE OBLITERANTE DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS (CAS CLINIQUE N°9)]. MAIOLI A. **quaderni di agopuntura tradizionale.** 1982;4(1):5 (ita).

98- gera: 866/di/ra
[EFFETS DU BAO YUAN TANG SUR LA CIRCULATION PERIPHERIQUE DES MALADES AVEC VIDE DE YANG]. HU SHAOTIAN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1982;23(5):39 (eng).

99- gera: 1154/di/ra
DEUX CAS DE TROUBLES VASCULAIRES DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. SANCHEZ M ET AL. **auriculomedecine.** 1982;26:17-8 (fra).

100- gera: 1161/di/ra
CLAUDICATION INTERMITTENTE, CRAMPE, AURICULOTHERAPIE ET PROGRAMMES ANTI-

TABAC. PRIVITERA P. **auriculomedecine.** 1982;26:3-7 (fra).

101- gera: 1165/di/ra
ETUDE PRELIMINAIRE SUR LE TRAITEMENT PAR MOXIBUSTION DE LA THROMBO-ANGEITE OBLITERANTE, ANALYSE DE 58 CAS. PEN HOURONG ET AL. **mensuel du medecin acupuncteur.** 1982;88:701 (fra).

102- gera: 1166/di/ra
ERYTHERMALGIES. PAWLOWSKI B. **acupuncture.** 1982;74:11-5 (fra).
Le but du traitement est de calmer l'énergie Yang d'origine coeur, d'une part en la ralentissant, d'autre part en favorisant la mise en réserve de son excès.

103- gera: 1167/di/ra
STUDIO CONTROLLATO DELL'EFFICACIA DELL'AGOPUNTURA NEI CONFRONTI DEL PLACEBO E TRINITROGLICERINA NELLA PREVENZIONE DEL VASOSPASMO INDOTTO DA FREDDO NELLA MALATTIA DI RAYNAUD. BRUNI F. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1982;45:28 (ita).

104- gera: 1170/di/ra
OBSERVATIONS CLINIQUES SUR 138 CAS DE LYMPHANGITES AIGUES TRAITEES PAR ACUPUNCTURE ET MOXIBUSTION. HOPITAL DE MTC DE GANSU. **mensuel du medecin acupuncteur.** 1982;88:701 (fra).

105- gera: 9876/nd/re
[TRAITEMENT DES MALADIES VASCULAIRES DES EXTREMITES INFERIEURES PAR ELECTROACUPUNCTURE]. KOPECNY L. **fysiatr reumatol vestn.** 1982;60(3):133-7 (slo).

106- gera: 9877/rd/ra
[INFLUENCE DE L'ACUPUNCTURE, DE L'ACUPUNCTURE ELECTRIQUE A BASSE FREQUENCE ET DE LA STIMULATION SSP SUR LA CIRCULATION SANGUINE *]. SHINOHARA S ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1982;32(2):17-23 (jap*).

107- gera: 9879/di/ra
[PHYSIOLOGIE DE L'ACUPUNCTURE, EFFETS DE L'ACUPUNCTURE SUR LA CIRCULATION PERIPHERIQUE]. WONG WH ET AL. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1982;10(1):59-63 (eng).

108- gera: 9907/di/cg
ACTION D'UN POINT AURICULAIRE SUR LES VEINES. FRIMAT H. **congres national d'acupuncture,paris.** 1982;:197 (fra).

109- gera: 9949/di/ra
[PLANTES MEDICINALES CHINOISES DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE L'ARTERIOSCLEROSE]. HSU HONG-YEN. **bulletin of the oriental healing arts institute.** 1982;7(5):25-9 (eng).

110- gera: 49832/di/re
VASODILATATION INDUCED BY TRANSCUTANEOUS NERVE STIMULATION IN PERIPHERAL ISCHEMIA (RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON AND DIABETIC NEUROPATHY). KAADA B. **european heart journal.** 1982;3:303-14 (eng).
In four patients with Raynaud's disease and in two with diabetic polyneuropathy, low-frequency transcutaneous nerve stimulation (TNS) of remote sites for 30-45 min caused a dramatic peripheral vasodilation in the cold limbs with a rise in skin temperature of 7-10° C (from 22-24 to 3I-34° C) for periods of 4-8h or more. This rise was associated with relief of ischemic pain. The vasodilation is widespread, affecting the skin of all extremities, with slight temperature elevations of 0.5-2° C in the warm body parts. It also includes the cranial vessels, as judged from the induced migraine-like headaches in some patients. The responses were more easily elicited in sympathectomized patients and in diabetic polyneuropathy, presumably due to reduced vasoconstrictive tone. Placebo effects were ruled out. The vasodilatory effect and ischemic pain were not blocked by conventional doses of the specific opiate antagonist naloxone, suggesting different mechanisms for suppression of non-ischemic pain and vascular effects. TNS may be tried as an alternative treatment in certain patients with peripheral vascular

111- gera: 6607/di/ra
[EFFETS DE LA PUNCTURE DE POINTS D'ACUPUNCTURE SUR LA CIRCULATION CUTANEE ET LE SEUIL DE LA DOULEUR CHEZ L'HOMME (résumé)]. MAO TSUNLIN. **acupuncture research quarterly.** 1983;25:7-8 (eng).

112- gera: 9880/di/ra
[MECANISME NEUROPHYSIOLOGIQUE DE LA VASODILATATION CUTANEE INDUITE PAR LA STIMULATION NERVEUSE TRANSCUTANEE (TNS)]. KAADA B. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1983;8(1):69-70 (eng).
TNS à base fréquence (2Hz) est susceptible d'induire une vasodilatation cutanée prolongée et étendue chez des patients avec une insuffisance circulatoire périphérique comme dans la maladie de Raynaud et la polyneuropathie diabétique mais aussi chez des sujets normaux. L'élévation de la température cutanée est liée à une augmentation de la microcirculation et est associée à une cédation de la douleur ischémique. Le temps de latence de 15 à 20 minutes de la réponse et l'effet prolongé de plusieurs heures suggèrent l'implication d'une substance neurohumorale à longue durée d'action. Des expériences menées dans notre laboratoire montrent : 1) la réponse vasodilatation n'est pas bloquée par la Naloxone (0,8 - 1,6 mg IV). Ceci suggère un mécanisme différent que pour l'analgésie par acupuncture. 2) La vasodilatation econdaire à la TNS disparait sous Cyproheptadine qui bloque les récepteurs de la sérotonine. La sérotonine a un effet vasoconstricteur au niveau périphérique mais vasodilatateur au niveau central. Ceci suggère que l'effet vasculaire du TNS est lié au système sérotonergique central. 3) De nombreuses substances sont susceptibles d'avoir un effet de vasodilatation (médiateurs cholinergiques, histaminergiques, prurinergiques, dopaminergiques, et éventuellement Beta2 - adrénergiques). Mais la vasodilatation induite par TNS n'est bloquée par aucun des antagonistes spécifiques de ces médiateurs. Une subtance peut être impliquée : le Polypeptide vasoactif intestinal (VIP), sous TNS une augmentation de 30 % du VIP est observée.

113- gera: 9881/di/ra
[EFFETS DE L'INJECTION DE "COEUR CORONAIRE N°2" SUR LES TROUBLES MICROCIRCULATOIRES EXPERIMENTAUX CHEZ LA SOURIS]. WENG WEILIANG. **chinese journal of modern developments in traditional medicine.** 1983;3(3):176 (chi*).

114- gera: 9882/di/ra
UNE OBSERVATION DE SYNDROME

VASOMOTEUR DES EXTREMITES. VIBES J. **acupuncture.** 1983;78:26-7 (fra).

115- gera: 9884/di/ra
VALORACION COMPARADA DEL EFECTO DE ACUPUNTURA, LASER I.R. Y LASER HE-NE CON TELETERMOGRAFIA. ZARAGOZA JR ET AL. **sociedad espanola de medicos acupuntores sema.** 1983;14:19-20 (esp).
Etude des différentes techniques dans 44 cas à partir des modifications vasculaires objectivées en

116- gera: 9885/di/ra
[TEMPERATURE CUTANEE AVANT, PENDANT ET APRES ACUPUNCTURE]. CHUNG C ET AL. **acupuncture research quarterly.** 1983;25:11 (eng).

117- gera: 9886/di/ra
[EFFETS DE L'ACUPUNCTURE SUR LA REPONSE VASOMOTRICE CUTANEE CHEZ L'HOMME PARAPLEGIQUE]. JIANG CHUAN LIU. **acupuncture research quarterly.** 1983;25:11-2 (eng).

118- gera: 9908/di/ra
[38 CAS DE THROMBOPHLEBITE DE LA PAROI ABDOMINOTHORACIQUE TRAITES PAR MTC]. CHEN CHENG. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1983;15(12):14 (chi).

119- gera: 9950/di/ra
[L'EXPERIENCE DU CELEBRE VETERAN ZHU LIANGCHUN DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE LA CYANOSE DES EXTREMITES]. CHEN SHUNUAN. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1983;5:9 (chi).

120- gera: 9951/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE L'ISCHEMIE PERIPHERIQUE ET DES ULCERATIONS CHRONIQUES PAR STIMULATION NERVEUSE TRANSCUTANEE (TNS)]. KAADA B. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1983;8(1):71 (eng).
Traitement par TNS de 30 patients avec maladie de raynaud. L'électrode active est placée entre le pouce et l'index, et l'autre électrode au rebord cubital de la même main. Séance de 30 minutes, 1 à 3 fois par jour au domicile du patient. On observe une élévation de la température cutanée 15 à 20 minutes après, élévation qui persiste 2 à 6 heures. Les accès ischémiques sont diminués en fréquence et en intensité. Des résultats identiques sont observés chez 16 patients souffrant de neuropathie diabétique, d'insuffisance veineuse, de trombo-angéite oblitérante, d'artériosclérose ou de maladie de Parkinson. 30 patients avec des ulcères chroniques d'étiologie variable (neuropathie, artériosclérose, varice, phlébite, sclérodermie) ont été guéris par TNS, qui améliore la circulation locale. L'avantage du TNS par rapport à l'acupuncture par aiguille est qu'il peut être administré par le patient lui-même à domicile sans risque d'infection sur un membre hypovascularisé.

121- gera: 9952/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 10 CAS D'HEMANGIOME CAVERNEUX PAR INJECTION DE LA PREPARATION "XIAO ZHILING"]. GU BAIKAN. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1983;3(4):289-90 (eng).
L'injection de Xiao Zhi Ling était utilisée dans le traitement des hémorroïdes. Application aux hémangiomes caverneux avec de bons résultats. La préparation xia zhiling est associée à de la procaïne à 1 % dans le rapport 1/1. Selon la taille de la tumeur 3 à 10 cc sont injectés au niveau de l'hémangiome. L'injection est répétée si on n'observe pas de sclérose atrophique après 1 semaine. 1 à 2 injections pour les petites tumeurs, 4 à 5 pour les

122- gera: 9953/di/ra
MESURES PAR EFFETS DOPPLER DES RESULTATS DES TRAITEMENTS DE L'ARTERITE DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS PAR STIMULOTHERAPIE. DELBART. **bulletin de la societe internationale medicale d'acupuncture et de stimulotherapie.** 1983;1:48 (fra).

123- gera: 9954/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE ET SYNDROME DE RAYNAUD. MERCIER. **bulletin de la societe internationale medicale d'acupuncture et de stimulotherapie.** 1983;1:59 (fra).

124- gera: 15582/di/ra
[EFFETS SYMPATHIQUES DE LA STIMULATION MANUELLE ET ELECTRIQUE DU 4GI ET 36E ETUDIES PAR THERMOGRAPHIE (résumé)]. ERNST M. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1983;8(3-4):343 (eng).
Etude chez 19 sujets de la température cutanée de la face, de la main et des pieds : 1) au repos, 2) stimulation manuelle et électrique du 4GI gauche, 3) stimulation manuelle et électrique du 36E gauche. Un réchauffement généralisé est observé, immédiatement après la puncture au niveau de la main et des pieds, 10 à 15 minutes après au niveau de la face. Hypothèse d'une relation entre effet sympathique et analgésie par acupuncture.

125- gera: 26160/di/el
TROUBLES CIRCULATOIRES. LEBARBIER A. **in l'acupuncture pratique, maisonneuve, ste ruffine.** 1983;:465-467 (fra).

126- gera: 26161/di/el
MALADIES VEINEUSES. LEBARBIER A. **in l'acupuncture pratique, maisonneuve, ste ruffine.** 1983;:468-470 (fra).

127- gera: 9887/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DES ZONES FROIDES DU CORPS]. PETRICEK E. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 1984;27(1):14-16 (deu).
Une pathologie chronique des organes entraîne des perturbations réflexes segmentaires métaboliques et circulatoires se traduisant par des zones froides. L'acupuncture ou la moxibustion peuvent être utilisées.

128- gera: 9888/di/ra
[EFFETS HEMODYNAMIQUES SOUS ACUPUNCTURE : INFLUENCE SUR LA FONCTION ET LA MORPHOLOGIE CARDIAQUE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE LA DYSTONIE *]. MONAJENKOW AM. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 1984;27(3):57-63 (deu).
L'étude échocardiographique montre l'efficacité de l'acupuncture dans la dystonie neurocirculatoire.

129- gera: 9889/di/ra
[EFFETS DE SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA SUR LA MICROCIRCULATION MESENTERIQUE DU CHIEN MESUREE PAR DOPPLER]. YU GUORI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1984;4(9):546 (chi*).
Salvia Miltiorrhiza a, en clinique, un effet protecteur sur l'ischémie du myocarde. L'étude expérimentale montre qu'elle

accélère le débit de la microcirculation.

130- gera: 9890/di/ra
[ETUDE COMPARATIVE DE L'EFFET DE 20 PLANTES D'ACTIVATION DE LA CIRCULATION ET DE LEVEE DE STASE SUR L'OBSTRUCTION EXPERIMENTALE *]. WENG WEILIANG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1984;4(9):555 (chi*).
Etude expérimentale sur la circulation mésentérique de la souris ; l'action des plantes est variable.

131- gera: 9891/di/ra
[OBSERVATIONS SUR L'ACTION DES DROGUES DE TONIFICATION DE L'ENERGIE VITALE ET L'ACTIVATION DE LA CIRCULATION DU SANG SUR LA *]. QI MING ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1984;25(12):65 (eng).

132- gera: 9892/di/ra
[INFLUENCE DE LA PRESCRIPTION SHENG MAI SAN (PRESCRIPTION DE TONIFICATION DE L'ENERGIE VITALE) SUR LES TROUBLES MICROCIRCULATOIRES*]. SONG CHONSHEN. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1984;8(12):36 (chi).

133- gera: 9893/di/re
THERMOGRAPHIE ET ACUPUNCTURE. SAUVAL P ET AL. **agressologie.** 1984;25(10):1113-5 (fra).
La téléthermographie est capable de mettre en évidence les conséquences de la stimulation focalisée d'un point classique d'acupuncture (4GI) par un soft laser : hypo puis hyperthermie de la main. Par ailleurs, la thermographie met en évidence dans l'environnement thermique cutané des points chauds ou froids superposables aux points d'acupuncture et correspondant aux atteintes pathologiques de viscères profonds. La thermographie semble ainsi constituer un outil de recherche et d'aide ou diagnostice en acupuncture.

134- gera: 9894/di/cg
[EFFETS DE L'ACUPUNCTURE MANUELLE ET ELECTRIQUE SUR LE SYSTEME CIRCULATOIRE]. OMURA. **second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion,beijing.** 1984;:38 (eng).

135- gera: 9909/di/ra
JAMBES LOURDES, VARICES (OBSERVATION). LEBARBIER A. **acupuncture.** 1984;79:28 (fra).

136- gera: 9913/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 14 CAS DE THROMBOPHLEBITE EN UTILISANT ARALIA CHINENSIS (LONGMU) COMME PLANTE MEDICINALE PRINCIPALE]. LI XUE YI ET AL. **revue de mtc du yunnan.** 1984;5(4):24 (chi).

137- gera: 9914/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DES THROMBOPHLEBITES PAR ACUPUNCTURE]. RAUT C. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1984;12(3):245-9 (eng).
Etude chez 42 patients, chez 35 est diagnostiqué une atteinte du yinwei mai et dans les autres cas le yinchiao mai. Le traitement : 6MC et 9Rn (point clé et point d'ouverture du yinwei), 4Rte en dispersion et bilatéralement associé à 6Rte, 9Rte, 10Rte et 57V en dispersion et du côté atteint. En cas d'atteinte du yinchiao : 6Rn et 7P au lieu de 6MC et 9Rn. Dans 19 cas est utilisée la saignée au niveau des points. Pour des raisons de sécurité et médico-légales l'héparine est associée dans 22 cas. L'acupuncture est pratiquée 2 fois par semaine les 4 premières séances, puis 1 fois par semaine. Une amélioration significative est obtenue au 3ème jour dans 12 cas (tous faisait leur premier épisode de thrombophlébite). Dans 29 cas où il s'agissait de récidive, une rémission est observée dans 80 % à 3 mois. L'acupuncture apparaît comme aide dans le traitement et la prévention des

138- gera: 9915/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT CHINOIS TRADITIONNEL DES THROMBOPHLEBITES PROFONDES AIGUES ET SUBAIGUES, RAPPORT DE 60 CAS]. XI JIUYI ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1984;4(1):35-8 (eng).

139- gera: 9955/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT PAR MTC DE L'ATHEROSCLEROSE OBLITERANTE (STADE 1)]. CHEN SHUCHANG ET AL. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1984;19(8):367 (chi).

140- gera: 9956/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 41 CAS DE THROMBOANGEITE OBLITERANTE PAR LA METHODE COMBINEE MTC-MO]. GUO RISHENG. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1984;19(8):363 (chi).

141- gera: 9957/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE LA THROMBOANGEITE OBLITERANTE PAR LA METHODE COMBINEE MTC-MO]. LIU ZHI-YI. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1984;19(8):364 (chi).

142- gera: 9958/di/cg
CONSIDERATIONS ENERGETIQUES SUR LES ARTERIOPATHIES EN MEDECINE CHINOISE. RIBAUTE A. **actes des journees d'acupuncture,cedat,marseille.** 1984;:85-95 (fra).

143- gera: 9959/di/el
VASCULARITE THROMBO-OBLITERANTE. X. **in roustan,traite d'acupuncture,masson,paris.** 1984;3:369-71 (eng).

144- gera: 14126/di/ra
[GUERISON D'UN CAS D'OSTEO-ANGIOSARCOME]. HU ANBANG ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1984;7:26 (chi).

145- gera: 49833/di/re
IN SEARCH OF MEDIATORS OF SKIN VASODILATION INDUCED BY TRANSCUTANEOUS NERVE STIMULATION : III. INCREASE IN PLASMA VIP IN NORMAL SUBJECTS AND IN RAYNAUD'S DISEASE. KAADA B. **general pharmacology.** 1984;15:107-13 (eng).
1. Previous studies have shown that the widespread and sustained cutaneous vasodilation which can be induced by low-frequency transcutaneous nerve stimulation (TNS) in humans is dependent on a central serotonergic pathway leading to peripheral sympatho-inhibition. In addition, in a bioassay study the release of a peripheral vasodilator was suggested. 2. However, the TNS-induced dilator response was not blocked by antagonists to a series of know endogenous vasodilators. 3. In the present Study another candidate. the vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) was monitored by means of a specific radioimmunoassay. 4. The result showed an increase in plasma VIP from 5·6 pmol ·1-' before INS to 7.3 pmol 1-' after TNS (median values for 15 normal volunteers; P < 0.05 for the 30% increase). 5· Patients with Raynaud's disease displayed lower levels of VIP than

the normal group (median 3·7pmol 1.-' for 20 patients; P < 0.01 for the difference from normals. 6. TNS-induced rewarming of the extremities in Raynaud patients was paralleled by 35% increase in plasma VIP (median 5.0 pmol . l-'; P <0.01 for the TNS-dependent increase). The results suggest that the TNS-induced increase in plasma VIP parallels the increase in skin temperature in the extremities. 8· However, causal relationship between the increase in plasma VIP and cutaneous vasodilation

146- gera: 5314/di/ra
[TAUX D'ACIDE SIALIQUE ET DE NUCLEOTIDES CYCLIQUES CHEZ DES PATIENTS AVEC STASE DU SANG ET VALEUR DANS L'EVALUATION DES EFFETS DES*]. QIN WANZHANG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1985;5(3):151 (chi*).
On observe des signes de stase du sang dans diverses connectivites ou dans le psoriasis comme la cyanose de la langue, phénomène de Raynaud, masses pathologiques, arthralgies... Chez ces patients on observe une diminution de cAMP, cGMP et acide sialique. Les médicaments d'activation du sang et de levée de stase élève

147- gera: 9895/di/ra
[EFFETS DE LA RHUBARBE SUR LA VISCOSITE SANGUINE ET LA MICROCIRCULATION]. WENG WEILIANG ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1985;16(1):18 (chi).

148- gera: 9896/di/ra
[ANALYSE CLINIQUE DE 34 CAS DE MALADIES VASCULAIRES PERIPHERIQUES TRAITES PAR LA METHODE D'ACTIVATION DE LA CIRCULATION SANGUINE *]. WANG JINYONG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1985;5(5):269 (chi*).
Etude de 34 cas artérite primitive de l'aorte et de ses branches principales, artériosclérose oblitérante, thrombophlébite superficielle et thrombose des veines profondes). Les résultats sont satisfaisants.

149- gera: 9897/di/ra
[EFFET DE L'INJECTION QI-FU SUR L'HEMORHEOLOGIE DU LAPIN NORMAL]. TIAN FENJU ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1985;5(7):426 (chi*).
L'injection qi fu (qui a un effet protecteur sur l'infarctus expérimental du myocarde) réduit la viscosité sanguine, accélère la vitesse de circulation et améliore la micro-circulation.

150- gera: 9898/di/re
SYMPATHETIC VASOMOTOR CHANGES INDUCED BY MANUAL AND ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE OF THE HOKU POINT 4GI VISUALIZED BY THERMOGRAPHY. ERNST M ET AL. **pain (amsterdam).** 1985;21(1):25-33 (eng).
Cet article étudie dans des conditions normales, l'effet au niveau du système sympatique de la puncture du 4GI sur la vasomotricité du membre supérieur, de la face et des pieds. Il est noté une décroissance progressive de la température cutanée superficielle, avec ensuite à long terme une élévation de cette même température, traduisent a un effet sympaticolytique de l'électro-acupuncture.

151- gera: 9916/di/ra
[OBSERVATION SUR EFFET THERAPEUTIQUE ET LES MODIFICATIONS MICROCIRCULATOIRE DANS 40 CAS DE MALADIE DE BUERGER TRAITES SELON LA *]. TANG ZUXUAN. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1985;3:15 (chi).

152- gera: 9917/di/ra
[EFFET DE L'INJECTION QI JIA DAN SUR LES TROUBLES MICROCIRCULATOIRES APRES IRRADIATION AUX RAYONS GAMMA CHEZ LE LAPIN, *]. WANG HONG FU ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated western and traditional medicine.** 1985;5(5):295 (chi*).
Etude de la microcirculation conjonctivale après irradiations et effets de l'injection qi jia dan.

153- gera: 9960/di/ra
CONSIDERATIONS ENERGETIQUES SUR LES ARTERIOPATHIES EN MEDECINE CHINOISE. RIBAUTE A. **revue francaise de mtc.** 1985;110:126-30 (fra).
Les artériopathies forment un cadre trop vaste pour ne faire l'objet que d'un seul article. Aussi, après un bref rappel sur la conception occidentale nous essayerons de montrer quel regard particulier la médecine chinoise, éclairée par sa théorie énergétique, peut porter sur ce domaine de la pathologie. Nous resterons volontairement pour ce premier essai dans un cadre général, et nous ne donnerons de précision thérapeutique que pour deux syndromes particulièrement fréquents, la maladie de Raynaud et l'artérite des membres inférieurs.

154- gera: 10783/di/ra
[GANGRENE DU DOIGT OU DE L'ORTEIL CHEZ L'ENFANT (RAPPORT DE 5 CAS)]. CUI GONGNANG ET AL. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1985;6:18 (chi).

155- gera: 16717/di/ra
[BIORHEOLOGIE, MEDECINE OCCIDENTALE ET ACUPUNCTURE]. COPLEY AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1985;10(4):279-96 (eng).

156- gera: 16719/di/ra
TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS WITH ARTERIALIZATION OF THE VENOUS CHANNEL. PEI YK ET AL. **chinese medical journal.** 1985;98(11):787-92 (eng).

157- gera: 16721/di/ra
[L'EXPERIENCE DE ZHANG MINGXUE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE LA GANGRENE DES DOIGTS OU DES ORTEILS]. TIAN JIYOU. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1985;17(10):9 (chi).

158- gera: 16722/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE DE RAYNAUD PAR LA DECOCTION DE TONIFICATION DU YANG ET DE LA FONCTION DE 5 VISCERES]. ZHANG SMAOLI. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1985;12:29 (chi).

159- gera: 16723/di/ra
[RAPPORT SUR L'UTILISATION DE PULVIS RESINAE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE LA THROMBO-ANGEITE OBLITERANTE]. ZHU BAO-GUO ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1985;5(4):237-9 (eng).

160- gera: 16724/di/re
LA TERAPIA DEI LINFEDEMI : VIAGGIO DI STUDIO A SHANGAI ALLA RICERCA DELLA "CURA CINESE". FOX U. **minerva cardioangiologica.** 1985;33(4):231-3 (ita).

161- gera: 19103/di/ra
TROUBLES CIRCULATOIRES DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. MINH L. **revue francaise d'acupuncture.** 1985;44:35-41 (fra).
En fonction de la circulation de l'énergie et du sang dans les couches superficielles et profondes des membres inférieurs, l'auteur décrit les différentes pathologies observées en cas d'obstruction de cette circulation.

162- gera: 40871/nd/re
[EFFECT OF IM COMPOUND DANSHEN INJECTION ON HEMORHEOLOGY (SUMMARY)]. WU XU XIU ET AL. **chinese journal of cardiology.** 1985;13(4):251. (chi*).
Résumé Acme (870200). ACME:870200

163- gera: 143982/di/cg
TRAITEMENT EN ACUPUNCTURE DES ARTERIOPATHIES EN PHASE AVANCEE. PASTORE . **actes des journees d'acupuncture, marseille.** 1985;:100 (fra).

164- gera: 16718/di/ra
[ANALYSE DE 122 CAS DE THROMBOANGEITE TRAITES PAR AMPUTATION]. ZHAO XUANDE. **journal of shandong college of tcm.** 1986;10(2):21 (chi).

165- gera: 16720/di/ra
[THE OBSERVATION OF PARAMETERS ON HEMATOLOGY IN THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS OF BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME]. ZHENG PING. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1986;6(6):332 (chi*).

166- gera: 19173/di/ra
ACTION D'UNE PUNCTURE SUR UN MODELE MICROCIRCULATOIRE : LE PHENOMENE DE RAYNAUD VIBRATIONNEL. BORREDON JJ. **meridiens.** 1986;73-74:141-151 (fra).
L'auteur a choisi pour apporter la preuve de l'action d'une puncture (11V, 21VB, 10P, 8C, 8MC, 3F, 36E, 6MC) sur la microcirculatoire, phénomène de Raynaud vibrationnel, désordre fonctionnel microcirculation, généré par un excès d'énergie Yang, vibrations de 40 à 300 Hz et déclenché par une énergie Yin, le froid. Suivant un protocole comportant une observation en capillaroscopie avec capillarographies et en doppler avec enregistrement de courbes, 50 bûcherons ont été étudiés, tous affligés d'un P.R.V. 25 ont servi de population témoin et 25 de population puncturée. D'après cette étude, la puncture augmente la réponse à un test au froid, agissant ainsi dans un sens hyperphysiologique, elle régularise la phase hyperhémique, allant, là encore dans le même sens. De plus chez les puncturés, le doppler montre une diminution très nette de la vitesse de circulation. Par contre, au bout du temps d'expérimentation, on trouve chez les témoins et les puncturés, un pourcentage quasi identique de restitutio ad integrum du paysage capillaroscopique, ce qui tendrait à faire penser que la puncture a une action "en temps réel" et la durabilité d'une action thérapeutique à long terme, ne peut être expliquée que par

167- gera: 20393/di/ra
30 CASES OF "PULSELESS DISEASE" TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. SHI XUEMIN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1986;6(4):273-6 (eng).

168- gera: 20614/di/ra
[THE OBSERVATION OF PARAMETERS ON HEMATOLOGY IN THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS OF BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME]. ZHENG PING. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1986;6(6):332 (chi*).

169- gera: 23379/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ALKALOIDS OF CORYDALIS DECUMBERS ON CEREBRAL AND PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION IN DOGS]. WANG DAYUAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1986;6(8):477 (chi*).

170- gera: 30308/di/ra
[174 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS TREATED WITH COMBINED W-TCM]. GUO SHUIYING. **fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1986;17(6):18-21 (chi).

171- gera: 30880/di/ra
[TREATING 144 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS WITH PROMOTE BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE STASIS]. SHANG DEJUN ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 1986;2:14-5 (chi).

172- gera: 30882/di/ra
[21 CASES REPORT ABOUT RESTLESS LEG SYNDROME USING BY MODIFIED "SHAO YUE GAN CAO TONG" DECOCTION]. SHAN YIPU. **shandong journal of tcm.** 1986;2:17-20 (chi).

173- gera: 31526/di/ra
[CURE OF A CASE OF ERYTHERMALGIA BY "ZHI GAN CAO TANG" WITH ADDITION OF OTHER HERBAL DIUGS]. LIU ZHENXIN. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 1986;7(9):403 (chi).

174- gera: 31572/di/ra
["XIANG PI GAO" FOR GANGRENE DUC TO VASCULITIS]. ZHANG BINGZHENG ET AL. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 1986;7(12):539 (chi).

175- gera: 32323/di/ra
[AN OBSERVATION ON 50 CASES OF THROMBOPHLEBITIS OF ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC WALL]. WANG JINGCHUN. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1986;3:35 (chi).

176- gera: 32324/di/ra
[MY CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF TREATING PHLEBITIS]. WENG CHONGHUI. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1986;3:36 (chi).

177- gera: 32421/di/ra
[RAYNAUD'S DISEASE]. HUANG XIAOPING. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1986;18(12):13 (chi).

178- gera: 32585/di/ra
[A STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF MICROCIRCULATION DISTURBANCE WITH ERIGERONTIS]. LI LINXIEN. **yunan journal of tcm.** 1986;7(5):5 (chi).

179- gera: 40293/rd/ra
[TREATMENT OF 30 CASES OF CORONARY DISEASE WITH JIANPIYIXIN DECOCTION]. FENG JUN TIAN. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1986;7(2):60-1 (chi*).
Résumé Acme (870630). ACME:870630

180- gera: 40318/rd/ra
[TREATMENT OF 21 CASES OF RESTLESS LEG

SYNDROME WITH MODIFIED SHAOYAO GANCAO DECOCTION]. SHAN YI PU. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1986;2:17-8 (chi*).

181- gera: 786/di/ra
PHENCYLIDINE RECEPTOR IN BLOOD VESSELS. ZHU H ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1987;12(3-4):281 (eng).

182- gera: 1145/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLE APPLICATION UPON CUTANEOUS MICROCIRCULATION OF RABBIT EAR LOBE (abstract). ITAYA K ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1987;12(1):45-51 (eng).

183- gera: 20193/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECTS OF USING CHINESE TRADITIONAL ANESTHSIA ON SEVERE THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. PING Z. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1987;7(6):331-4 (chi).

184- gera: 20627/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF CHANGSHOULING ON IMMUNE FUNCTIONS IBN ATHEROSCLEROSIS PATIENTS]. LI RONG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medecine.** 1987;7(10):594 (chi*).

185- gera: 20633/di/ra
[DIHYDROXYACETOPHENONE AND DIHYDROXYPHENYLLACTIC ACID INCREASED BLOOD FLOW IN RAT LIVER MICROCIRCULATION]. ZHANG QINGBO ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medecine.** 1987;7(10):608 (chi*).

186- gera: 20671/di/ra
[SUMMARY OF THE 1ST NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON MICROCIRCULATION]. YANG GUODONG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1987;7(8):509 (chi*).

187- gera: 20693/di/ra
[TREATMENT FOR 164 MULTI-ARTERITIS PATIENTS BY COMBINED TCM-WM THERAPY]. CHU JIEQIU ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1987;7(12):728 (chi*).

188- gera: 20700/di/ra
[THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL ANGIOPATHY BY INTEGRATED CHINESE TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. GU YAFU ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medecine.** 1987;7(11):647 (chi*).

189- gera: 20769/di/ra
TCM TREATMENT OF HEMANGIOMA A REPORT OF 105 CASES. ZHOU JIAN ET AL. **journal of the american college of tcm.** 1987;3:62 (eng).

190- gera: 20914/di/ra
TRATTAMENTO CON AGOPUNTURA DELLE ARTERIOPATIE OCCLUSIVE IN FASE AVANZATA. PASTORE F. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 1987;3:52 (ita).

191- gera: 21043/di/ra
EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE ON THE EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROTIC PROCESS IN RABBITS. YU GUORUI ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1987;7(4):297-300 (eng).

192- gera: 21141/di/cg
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON MICROCIRCULATION STUDIES OF CLINIC AND EXPERIMENT. ZHOU JIEFANG ET AL. **in compilation of the abstracts of acupuncture and moxibustion papers, beijing.** 1987;:166 (eng).
La microcirculation étudiée au niveau du lit ungnéal montre des changements évidents lors de la moxibustion directe, de la puncture chauffée, et de la puncture simple et ce par ordre décroissant, chez des patients présentants un asthme. La microcirculation conjonctivale de 18 patients présentent un AVC est améliorée lors de l'électroacupuncture, de l'acupuncture, et de la pose des aiguilles à demeure. La microcirculation conjonctivale de lapins est étudiée lors de la puncture de 26VG et 6mc. La moxibustion se montre expérimentalement la plus

193- gera: 21142/di/cg
THE EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION TO THE ACUPOINT LI-4 UPON THE SKIN TEMPERATURE WITH THERMOGRAPHY. MASAZUMI KAWAMOTO ET AL. **in compilation of the abstracts of acupuncture and moxibustion papers, beijing.** 1987;:168 (eng).
Les effets de l'électro acupuncture sont étudiés sur la température cutanée chez 30 étudiants de sexe masculin. Le point 4GI est piqué et stimulé avec une fréquence de 1HZ. La température cutanée est mesuré 6 fois ; une première fois 10 mn avant la puncture et ensuite toutes les dix minutes par thermographie à infrarouge. La température cutanée abdominale mesurée diminue de façon significative suite à la stimulation.

194- gera: 21143/di/cg
A STUDY OF KEIRAKU-KEIKETSU PHENOMENON BY THERMOGRAPHY. HIDETOSHI MORI ET AL. **in compilation of the abstracts of acupuncture and moxibustion papers, beijing.** 1987;:168 (eng).

195- gera: 21293/di/cg
ACUPUNCTURE, THERMOGRAPHY AND TCM. STAUSS SL. **in compilation of the abstracts of acupuncture and moxibustion papers, beijing.** 1987;:247 (eng).

196- gera: 21910/di/el
LYMPHANGITE AIGUE. SUN XUE-QUAN. **in recueil d'experiences cliniques en acupunture-moxa.** 1987;:135-6 (fra).

197- gera: 22323/di/cg
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE RELATIVE SPECIALITY OF RENZHONG POINT WITH THE BLOOD FLOW OF ARTERIA CAROTIS COMMUNIS AS THE INDICATOR.*. ZHU CHENGXIAN ET AL. **in selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing.** 1987;:277 (eng).

198- gera: 22764/di/ra
EFFECTS OF LOW FREQUENCY NEUROMUSCULAR STIMULATION ON SUPERFICIAL LOWER EXTREMITY CIRCULATION IN PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE.(abst*). LOUBSER P ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1987;12(3-4):261-262 (eng).

199- gera: 23627/di/ra
TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DES ARTERIOPATHIES OCCLUSIVES EN PHASE AVANCEE. PASTORE F. **revue francaise de medecine traditionnelle chinoise.** 1987;120:34-5 (fra).
L'auteur communique les résultats du traitement par acupuncture effectué chez des patients atteints d'artériopathies occlusives graves. L'expérimentation a été effectuée à l'hôpital SS Annunziate à Torento (Italie). Cette expérimentation porte sur 38 patients atteints d'artériopathies aux 3ème et 4ème stades (suivant la classification de Fontaine). Ces malades présentaient des douleurs au repos et des lésions trophiques localisées. Tous les patients avaient déjà subi une intervention chirurgicale et n'avaient plus d'autre choix thérapeutique. Les patients ont été suivis à l'aide d'examens de contrôle pendant trois ans. Les résultats sont satisfaisants.

200- gera: 24194/di/ra
TCM TREATMENT OF DIABETIC GANGRENE AND OBSERVATION OF MICROCIRCULATORY CHANGES. TANG ZUXUAN ET AL. **international conference on tcm and pharmacology, shanghai.** 1987;:329-330 (eng).

201- gera: 24264/di/ra
HEMANGIOMA TREATED BY WU MIAO SHUI XIAN OINTMENT. ZHOU DACHUAN. **international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai.** 1987;:487-8 (eng).
123 cas d'hemangiomes sont traités par application locale d'un onguent : wu mia shui xian. Les modes d'application en fonction des différents types d'hémangiomes sont étudiés, ainsi que les contre-indications avec

202- gera: 24266/di/ra
THE TCM TREATMENT AND ANALYSIS OF 95 PATIENTS WITH CAVERNOUS HEMANGIOMA. GU BOKANG. **international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai.** 1987;:491-3 (eng).
95 cas d'hémangiomes caverneux sont traités par injection intrafémorale de la solution "XIAO-ZHI-LING" avec un taux de réussite de 66%. Le suivi de ces cas ne montrent à long terme aucune complication locale.

203- gera: 24273/di/ra
TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF "STASIS DUE TO EVILS". XI JIUYI. **international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai.** 1987;:506-8 (eng).
844 cas d'affections vasculaires périphériques sont classées selon leur forme dans les différents tableaux pathologiques de la M.T.C.; leur traitement est formulé avec différentes formules phytothérapiques. Les résultats sont très positifs, l'efficacité de la phytothérapie est démontrée par des expérimentations animales en étudiant : température cutanée, rhéogramme, pression partielle d'oxygène, doppler qui objectivent l'action des différentes

204- gera: 24274/di/ra
TONG MAI TABLETS IN THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANCE. PEI YUKUN ET AL. **international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai.** 1987;:509-10 (eng).

205- gera: 24275/di/ra
EXPERIENCE ABOUT TCM TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS. MEN LIZHENG. **international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai.** 1987;:511-3 (eng).

206- gera: 24276/di/ra
EFFECTS OF CHINESE HERBAL ANESTHESIA ON SEVERE THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITTERANS. ZHENG PING. **international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai.** 1987;:514-6 (eng).

207- gera: 25257/di/cg
OBSERVATION ON THE CHANGES OF NRIL-BED MICROCIRCULATION : STUDIES OF CLINIC AND EXPERIMENT. PENG YUE ET AL. **selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing.** 1987;:575 (eng).

208- gera: 25258/di/cg
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON MICROCIRCULATION : STUDIES OF CLINIC AND EXPERIMENT. ZHOU JIEFANT ET AL. **selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing.** 1987;:576 (eng).

209- gera: 27665/di/cg
A PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION OF INFLUENCES OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE UPON THE CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE (CVP) IN CATTLE. LI YURAN ET AL. **international conference on veterinary acupuncture, beijing.** 1987;:136. (eng).
[Observations préliminaires sur l'influence de l'électro-acupuncture sur la pression veineuse centrale chez le bétail]. Du bétail est divisé en 2 groupes ; le premier est stimulé par un courant de forte intensité et de fréquence 40 hz, le second par un courant de faible intensité et de même fréquence. La pression veineuse centrale est mesurée avant stimulation, pendant et 10, 30 et 60 minutes après. Les résultats montrent une augmentation temporaire de la PVC dans les 2 groupes suivie d'une diminution en 1 heure environ. L'électro-acupuncture ne

210- gera: 30027/di/ra
[GANGRENE OF FINGER OF TOE TREATED WITH "JIE DU HUO TANG"]. YE HANZHI. **acta medica sinica.** 1987;2(3):42-3 (chi).

211- gera: 30055/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF MICROCIRCULATION IN 32 CASES OF FINGER OR TOE GANGRENE OF THE AGED BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT AND THE CLINICAL EF*]. TANG ZUXUAN ET AL. **acta medica sinica.** 1987;2(5):30-31 (chi).

212- gera: 30215/di/ra
[ARTERITIS TREATED CHIEFLY BY INVIGORATING CIRCULATION AND ELIMINATING STASIS : A REPORT OF 6 CASES]. LÜ KUIJIE. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1987;(5):27-34 (chi).

213- gera: 30365/di/ra
[CLINICAL EXPERIENCE VETERAN CHINESE DOCTOR YANG YOUMEI IN THE TREATMENT FOR COLDNESS OF THE EXTREMITIES]. WU XIKUN. **fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1987;18(6):10-11 (chi).

214- gera: 30816/di/ra
[A WRITTEN CHAT ABOUT JIN YANG SURGERY-SYMPTOM DIFFERENTATION AND TREATMENT OF THROMBOTIC BLOCKING VASCULITIS]. GU ZHAO-NONG ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1987;3(2):25-6 (eng).

215- gera: 31295/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON BUERGER'S DISEASE TREATED MAINLY WITH THROMBUS-DISSOLVING PILLS]. MA TONGCHANG. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1987;7:14 (chi).

216- gera: 31322/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON CLINICAL EFFECTS AND PRE- AND POST-TREATMENT CHANGES OF MICROCIRCULATION IN 30 CASE OF DIABETES WITH GANGRENE]. TANG ZUXUAN ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1987;9:8 (chi).

217- gera: 31359/di/ra
[SUMMARY ON TREATING 35 CASES OF SECONDARY LOWER EXTREMITY NUMBNESS]. NIU SHOUGUO. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1987;11:16 (chi).

218- gera: 32081/di/ra
[THE VASODILATIVE EFFECT OF CULTURED CORDYCEPS SINENSIS (BERK) SACC. MYCELIA IN ANESTHETIZED DOGS]. FENG MINGGUO ET AL. **bulletin of chinese materia medica.** 1987;12(12):41 (chi).

219- gera: 32452/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF TCM : A STUDY OF 214 CASES]. XU HUAFENG. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1987;19(2):32 (chi).

220- gera: 32453/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS WITH MAI YAN SAN]. LI JING. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1987;19(2):34 (chi).

221- gera: 32530/di/ra
[ILIAC AND FEMORAL VENOUS THROMBOSIS TREATED BY RHIZOMA DIOSCORAE HYPOGLAUCAE DECOCTION FOR CLEARING DAMPNESS : A STUDY OF 54 *]. WANG JINGCHUN. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1987;19(8): (chi).

222- gera: 32640/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECTS OF CHINESE MEDICINE IN 87 CASES OF ACUTE THROMBOPHLEBITIS OF SUPERFICIAL VEINS]. CHEN SHUCHANG ET AL. **journal of beijing tcm college.** 1987;3:30 (chi).

223- gera: 32781/di/ra
[ALL DISEASES TREATED ONESSELF WITH BREATH-EXERCICE (X III). THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS]. LU XIAO-FU ET AL. **breath exercise (an exercise for health and longevity).** 1987;8(2):57 (chi).

224- gera: 40476/nd/re
[EFFECTS OF DANSHENSU ON EXPERIMENTAL MICROCIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES AND PLASMA LACTIC ACID LEVELS]. CHEN ZHANG HUA ET AL. **acta academiae medicinae shanghai.** 1987;14(1):25-9 (chi*).
Résumé Acme (870866). ACME:870866

225- gera: 41106/rd/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON A CHINESE SCLEROSING INJECTION]. WANG NONG ET AL. **jilin medical journal.** 1987;8(1):47-8 (chi*).
Résumé Acme (880099). ACME:880099

226- gera: 41214/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS WITH TONGMAI TABLET]. PEI YU KUN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1987;28(1):36-9 (eng*).

227- gera: 41245/rd/ra
[MECHANISM OF ACTION OF MAILUONING IN OCCLUSIVE PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES]. LU ZHEN CHU. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1987;8(5):224-27 (chi*).

228- gera: 41528/nd/re
[STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF CHINESE DRUGS ON MICROCIRCULATION]. CHENG ZHANG HUA ET AL. **zhongchengyao yanjiu.** 1987;4:27-9 (chi*).
Résumé Acme (880616). ACME:880616

229- gera: 41751/nd/re
[RELIEF OF ANGINA PECTORIS IN 41 PATIENTS WITH XINTONG AEROSOL]. CHEN MEI HUA ET AL. **fujian medical journal.** 1987;9(1):15-6 (chi*).
Résumé Acme (880839). ACME:880839

230- gera: 52683/di/ra
[ANTIATHEROGENIC EFFECTS OF GARLIC AND ITS EXTRACT]. HUANG WENXING ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1987;18(5):37-40 (chi).

231- gera: 991/nd/re
SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF TC-99 M PERTECHNETATE : AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF VENOGRAPHY. WU CC ET AL. **annals of nuclear medicine.** 1988;1:157-62 (eng).

232- gera: 22566/di/ra
TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE ANESTHESIA IN SEVERE THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS. ZHENG PING. **chinese medical journal.** 1988;101(3):221-224 (eng).

233- gera: 22614/di/ra
TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE ANESTHESIA IN SEVERE THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS. ZHENG PING. **chinese medical journal.** 1988;101(3):221-4 (eng).

234- gera: 22915/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ANTI-ATHEROSCLEROSIS EFFECT WITH ALLIUM NERIMIFOLIUM EXTRACT CAPSULE]. HOU YU ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1988;8(5):266-7 (chi*).

235- gera: 25327/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 107 THROMBOANGIITIS PATIENTS TREATED BY TCM-WM THERAPY]. PAN JINGYOU ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1988;8(11):646 (chi*).

236- gera: 25398/di/re
MICROCIRCULATION AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE. XIU RUI-JUAN. **jama.** 1988;260(12):1755-7 (eng).

237- gera: 25441/nd/re
[EFFECT OF A MODIFIED ACUPUNCTURE ON REGIONAL BLOOD FLOW IN OBLITERATING

DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES]. KUNTSEVICH VI. **klinicheskaia khirurgiia.** 1988;(7):21-3 (rus).

238- gera: 25633/di/ra
[CASES OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS COMPLICATED BY WANDERING THROMBOTIC PHLEBITIS]. SHANG DEJUN. **journal of shandong tmc college.** 1988;12(4):16-21 (chi).

239- gera: 25725/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF RAYNAUD'S DISEASE. A REPORT OF 43 CASES. BAO JIAZHU. **journal of tcm (english edition).** 1988;8(4):257-259 (eng).
Voir traduction espagnole de: Revista Argentina de Acupuntura, 1999; 91: 24-25. Réf gera: [72995]. 1C, Bizhong, 4TR, 6Rte. En cas de Stagnation : 4GI + 3F. En cas de Vide : 4VC + 36E. Au 1C : recherche du Deqi, puis enfoncement-retrait 1mn. L'aiguille n'est pas laissée en place. Bizhong : puncture perpendiculaire, puis orientée à gauche et à droite. Enfoncement-retrait pour obtenir une irradiation successivement vers chacun des doigts. L'aiguille n'est pas laissée en place. 4TR : puncture sur 1cun, recherche du Deqi, laissée en place 15-25mn. 6 Rte : tonification suivie de dispersion. D'abord rotation dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, puis à contresens. Pression du doigt au dessus du point pour obtenir une irradiation de la sensation vers les orteils. Manipulation 1 à 2m, puis aiguille laissée en place. Ajouter moxa sur aiguille au 4TR. Moxas en bâtonnets 30mn au 4TR et 36E par le patient tous les soirs. 6 séances / semaine, durant 4 semaines. 53,4% de guérisons, 34,8% avec amélioration marquée, 7% avec amélioration. Par comparaison, 10 patients traités avec les Bafeng ou Baxie n'ont

240- gera: 26602/di/ra
[THE EFFECTS OF NERVOUS MECHANISM OF ACUPUNCTURE ON GASTRIC BLOOD FLOW]. ZHANG HUI. **acupuncture research.** 1988;13(4):333-339 (chi*).

241- gera: 33288/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT ON 32 CASES OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS TREATED WITH "TONG MAI XIAO YAN DECOCTION"]. XIAO DINGYAN. **fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;19(1):3023 (chi).

242- gera: 33449/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE LYMPHANGITIS BY HEATED NEEDLING : A STUDY OF 18 CASES]. WU NONGRONG. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1988;20(3):34 (chi).

243- gera: 33475/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS : A REPORT OF 883 CASES]. YANG XINSHENG ET AL. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1988;20(5):34 (chi).

244- gera: 33477/di/ra
[TREATMENT FOR REPEATED POSTOPERATIVE RECURRENCES OF LYMPHANGIOMA]. XUE DONGYUAN. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1988;20(5):40 (chi).

245- gera: 33648/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE ON CURING SEVERE GANGRENE OF FINGERS AND TOES]. LIU ZHENQUAN ET AL. **hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;1:14 (chi).

246- gera: 33911/nd/re
[CURATIVE EFFECTS OF CHINESE MEDICINE FOR EARLY BLOCKING STAGE OF LEG ARTERIOSCLEROSIS IN 141 CASES]. CHEN SHUCHANG ET AL. **journal of beijing college of tcm.** 1988;3:30 (chi).

247- gera: 34662/nd/re
[23 CASES OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS COMPLICATED BY WANDERING THROMBOTIC PHLEBITIS]. DEJUN S. **journal of shandong college of tcm.** 1988;12(4):16-20 (chi).

248- gera: 42211/nd/re
[CHINESE DRUGS FOR ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. MO LI LI ET AL. **guangdong medical journal.** 1988;9(3):33-5 (chi*).

249- gera: 48455/di/ra
[THE EXPERIENCE IN TREATING ATHEROSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION]. HUANG MEI QIN. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;12(9):11 (chi).

250- gera: 49834/di/re
CALCITONIN GENERELATED PEPTIDE (CGRP) AND TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION (TENS) INCREASES CUTANEOUS BLOOD FLOW IN A MUSCULOCUTANEOUS FLAP IN THE RAT. KJARTANSSON J ET AL. **acta phys scand.** 1988;134:89-94 (eng).
The effect of blood flow on transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) and injection of calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) was studied in a musculocutaneous flap of the rat, using laser Doppler flowmetry. The circulators border was estimated before and after treatment. It was shown that repeated treatments with TENS gradually increased the blood flow, moving the circulatory border distally more than 100% after three treatments. Injection of NaC1 into the dorsal central vein of the flap resulted in no increase in blood flow, whereas CGRP 10-10 M increased the blood flow, so that the circulatory border moved distally 70% and 60% respectively.

251- gera: 49836/di/re
EFFECT OF ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION ON HEALING OF ISCHAEMIC SKIN FLAPS. LUNDEBERG T ET AL. **lancet.** 1988;SEPT 24:712-5 (eng).
Blood circulation was measured by laser doppler flowmerty in fasciocutaneous flaps of 24 patients who underwent reconstructive surgery for mammary carcinoma. 19 of the 24 patients had clinical signs of deficient circulation in the flaps. 14 patients were treated with electrical nerve stimulation (ENS) and 10 with placebo-ENS. Varying degrees of necrosis developed in 8 of the 10 patients who received placebo stimulation but in none of those treated with ENS. In the 5 patients with good capillary refilling and no signs of stasis or oedema before treatment, only minor increases in blood flow

252- gera: 50210/di/ra
[JIANG SHUJING'S EXPERIENCE WITH GANGRENE OF FINGER OR TOE]. ZHAO FENGLIN. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;9(12):529-534 (chi).

253- gera: 51540/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ANGIOMA IN TCM. YI HEZI. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.**

1988;5:22-3 (chi).

254- gera: 51695/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON HERBS OF "SOFTENING THE HARD LUMPS AND DISPELLING THE NODES" IN ANTIATHEROSCLEROSIS. RUAN SHIYI ET AL. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;4:12-5 (chi).

255- gera: 51749/di/ra
[TREATING RAYNAUD'S DISEASE WITH "JIE JING ZHI TONG SAN". 9 CASES. YAO GUANG QUAN ET AL. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;23(2):66-91 (chi).

256- gera: 51846/di/ra
[TREATING ERYTHROMELALGIA ON THE DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS. ZHU ZHI BO. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;23(11):502-09 (chi).

257- gera: 52963/di/ra
[63 CASES OF POLYARTERITIS TREATED ON THE BASIS OF SYNDROME-DIFFERENTIATION]. CHEN MIN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;29(8):43-55 (eng).

258- gera: 53206/di/ra
[THE EXPERIENCE IN TREATING ATHEROSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION]. HUANG MEI QIN. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;12(9):11. (chi).

259- gera: 53460/di/ra
[23 CASES OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS TREATED BY WENYANHUOXUETANG]. LAN SHAOMIN. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;1:27. (chi).

260- gera: 53573/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE FOR 43 CASES OF RAYNAUD'S DISEASE]. BAO JIA ZHU. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1988;1:10-4 (chi).

261- gera: 53597/di/ra
[MERIDIAN DIFFERENTIATION FOR TREATMENT OF ARRHYTHMIA]. LU JIANPING. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1988;4:15-6 (chi).

262- gera: 53627/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF 40 CASES OF ANGIOMA]. YI HEZI. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1988;2:21. (chi).

263- gera: 83011/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR THE HYPERSENSITIVITY TO COLDNESS. STUDIES ON THE PATIENTS WITH FEELING OF LEG COLD]. RITSUKO KAWANA. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1988;38(3):249-58 (jap*).

264- gera: 83012/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSION FOR THE HYPERSENSITIVITY TO COLDNESS (II) CORELATION WITH MENSTRUATION,PELVIC DIAWETERS AND ABDOMINAL SYMPTOMS]. RITSUKO KAWANA. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1988;38(3):259-70 (jap*).
Among 228 student nurses aged from 19 to 30 years at Tokyo Eisei Gakuen Semmon Gakko of the Goto Gakuen (College of Medical Arts), 132 (58%) complained of a feeling of cold. Thirty students complaining of a particularly severe feeling of cold in this group were examined by various procedures including observation and questionnaire. Many of the findings associated with the feeling of cold in climacteric women (presentation at the 36th General Meeting of Japan Society of Acupuncture) are also comon to younger people. In the present study, disorders of pelvic circulation were examined in relation to this disease. The results were as follows. (1) Pelvic circumferential measurement revealed that the patients tended to have a contracted pelvis. (2) This finding correlated with their abdominal signs and symptoms. (3) Complaints associated with prominent autonomic symptoms were frequently noted before and during menstruation. (4) Infrared thermography for skin temperature distribution showed hypothermic areas distributed in the lower half of the body and (5) slight temperature variations in deep areas with

265- gera: 26521/di/ra
[PROGRESS AND PROSPECT FOR TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES BY COMBINED OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINES]. SHANG DEJUN. **journal of shandong tcm college.** 1989;13(1):59-64 (chi*).

266- gera: 26534/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE RELATIVE SPECIALITY OF RENZONG POINT WITH THE BLOOD FLOW OF ARTERIA CAROTIS COMMUNIS AS THE INDICATOR OF RESPONSE]. ZHU CHENGXIAN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1989;9(2):29-33 (chi*).

267- gera: 27211/di/ra
CHEMISTRY AND VASCULAR DILATING ACTION OF PHARMACOLOGICALLY ACTIVE NATURAL PRODUCTS FROM MEDICINAL PLANTS. RAJENDER VARM AND CHIOU CY. **international journal of oriental medicine.** 1989;14(2):63-92 (eng).

268- gera: 27432/di/re
ACUPUNCTURE AND SENSORY NEUROPEPTIDES INCREASE CUTANEOUS BLOOD FLOW IN RATS. JANSEN G ET AL. **neuroscience letters.** 1989;97(3):305-9 (eng).
The effect on blood flow of electro-acupuncture (EA) injection of substance P (SP) and calcitonin generelated peptide (CGRP) was studied in musculocutaneous flaps in the rat, using laser Doppler flowmetry. The circulatory border was estimated before and after treatment. It was shown that treatment with EA increased the blood flow moving the circulatory border distally 66% after a treatment. Injection of NaC1 into the dorsal central vein of the flap resulted in no increase in blood flow whereas SP PO- 9 M and CGRP lo-9 M increased the blood flow so that the circulatory border moved distally 31% and 49%, respectively. It is suggested that the effect of EA on blood flow is similar to the effect achieved by injecting CGRP and SP.

269- gera: 27531/di/ra
[STUDY ON THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITAERANS TREATED WITH "VASCULAR NO.3" BY DOPPLER ULTRASOUND DETECTOR]. BOHUA Y ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1989;9(10):596-8 (chi*).

270- gera: 34505/di/ra
[YEN GUI TAO CHENG DECOCTION FOR THROMBO-PHLEBITIS]. DONG L. **shaanxi traditional**

chinese medicine. 1989;10(7):297-8 (chi).

271- gera: 34630/nd/re
[EFFECT OF RADIX CODONOPSIS PILOSULAE TO DISTURBANCE OF MICROCIRCULATION]. KAIZHEN W ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 1989;3:48-9 (chi).

272- gera: 34697/nd/re
[EFFECT OF HE-NE LASER RADIATION AT JING POINTS ON DISEASED NAILBED MICROCIRCULATION]. YUZHEN Q ET AL. **tianjin journal of tcm.** 1989;4:12. (chi).

273- gera: 34801/nd/re
[NURSING YIN-RELIEVING TOXIN-ACTIVATING BLOOD THERAPY IN MAIN FOR PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. WANXUN D. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1989;9:26-30 (chi).

274- gera: 34815/nd/re
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF RADIX ASTRAGALI SEU HEDYSARI AND JUJUBE GRANULES FOR 43 CASES OF COR PULMONALE]. QICHANG H ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1989;10:32-3 (chi).

275- gera: 34821/nd/re
[ATERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION TREATED BY TCM-WM]. SHUIYING G. **fujian journal of tcm.** 1989;20(4):8-12 (chi).

276- gera: 34834/di/ra
[MICROCIRCULATION AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL SCIENCE]. RUIJUAN X ET AL. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989;2:14. (chi).

277- gera: 35014/di/ra
[TREATING BUERGER'S DISEASE WITH TCM]. YAN JIN-SHENG. **zhejiang journal of tcm.** 1989;24(12):546. (chi).

278- gera: 35190/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF NUMBNESS OF TEN FINGERS]. XIAO JUNCHENG. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989;21(5):20-2 (chi).

279- gera: 35357/di/ra
[BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF EXPERIENCE IN TREATMENT OF POLYARTERITIS BY SUN XIANG]. YANG LIN. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 1989;6:7-8 (chi).

280- gera: 42468/nd/re
[PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN RABBITS WITH PLEUROTUS OSTREATUS EXTRACTS]. LI ZHEN LU ET AL. **hebei medical journal.** 1989;11(3):151-53 (chi*).

281- gera: 42473/nd/re
[EFFECTS OF THE POLLEN OF TYPHA ANGUSTATA ON EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN RABBITS]. REN WEN HUA ET AL. **acta universitatis medicinalis secondae shanghai.** 1989;9(3):189-92 (chi*).

282- gera: 42527/nd/re
[INTEGRATED TREATMENT OF VARICOSE SYNDROME]. SUI BAO JIAN ET AL. **chinese journal of dermatology.** 1989;22(3):182. (chi*).

283- gera: 42659/nd/re
[PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN RABBITS WITH PLEUROTUS OSTREATUS EXTRACTS]. LI ZHEN LU ET AL. **acta medica sinica.** 1989;11(3):151-53 (chi*).

284- gera: 50163/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF TCM FOR VENOUS THROMBOSIS OF EXTREMITAS INFERIOR]. HOU YUFEN. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989;3:16-47 (chi*).

285- gera: 50164/di/ra
[EFFECT OF RADIX CODONOPSIS PILOSULAE TO DISTURBANCE OF MICROCIRCULATION]. WANG KAIZHEN ET AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989;3:48-9 (chi).

286- gera: 50172/di/ra
[4 CASES REPORT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS WITH COMPLICATION OF NECROTIZING ANGIITIS]. DU XIULAN ET AL. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989;13(6):23-5 (chi).

287- gera: 50225/di/ra
[THE VETERAN PHYSICIAN SUN XIANG'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING LARGE POLYARTERITIS]. YANG LIN. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989;10(12):3-4 (chi).

288- gera: 50358/di/ra
[MICROCIRCULATION AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL SCIENCE]. XIU RUIJUAN ET AL. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989;2:14. (chi).

289- gera: 50505/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE ACTION OF MOTHERWORT MIXTURE ON THE ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. HUANG ZHAO-HONG ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1989;20(12):19-21 (chi).

290- gera: 50690/di/ra
[EFFECT OF RADIX RHAPONTICI SEU ECHINOPSIS ON MORPHOLOGICAL CHAGNES IN ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF QUAILS]. LIU XIAOQING ET AL. **acta medica sinica.** 1989;4(3):22-4 (chi*).
The morphological changes of the carotid arteries in the quail atherosclerosis models and the effect of Radix Rhapontici seu Echinopsis on these changes were observed under the light and electron microscope. The results were as follows : 45 days after feeding fat, the carotid arterial wall of the quails was damaged and the integrity of the endothelia was destroyed. The number of the organellae in the endothelial and smooth muscle cells increased. The proliferation of smooth muscle and foamy cells were observed. Compared with the model group, the incidence and severity of the atherosclerosis lesions of quails in the Radix Rhapontici seu Echinopsis group were reduced remarkably. It was shown that in the Radix Rhapontici seu Echinopsis group, the endothelial layer was integral and proliferation of smooth muscle cells was not observed. There were less fat drops and organellae but rich microfilaments in the cytoplasm of SMC. The findings indicated that Radix Rhapontici seu Echinopsis moderated the damages. So it is helpful in protecting the ultramicrostructural integrity of the cells in the arterial

291- gera: 50725/di/ra
[CLINICAL APPROACH ON TREATMENT OF LOWER LIMB VARICOSE VEIN COMPLICATED WITH CHRONIC ULCER BY TCM]. ZHANG GENGYANG ET AL. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989;6:17. (chi).

292- gera: 80100/di/ra
[EFFECT OF HUOXUE HUAYU INJECTION ON HEMODYNAMICS OF CANINE SMALL INTESTINE]. ZHAO LIANGEN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1989;9(12):731-3 (chi*).

293- gera: 80178/di/ra
[THREE QUESTIONS OF ARTERIAL OBLITERATION]. SHANG DEJUN. **journal of shandong tcm college.** 1989;13(5):33-40 (chi).

294- gera: 81435/di/ra
LE PHENOMENE DE RAYNAUD. BILTRIS R. **revue belge d'acupuncture.** 1989;46:4-6 (fra).

295- gera: 83038/di/ra
[THE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE OR LOW ENERGY LASER IN PERIPHERAL VASCULAR SYSTEM]. YOUICH LIDA ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1989;39(3):287-89 (jap*).
The authors have been studied the effects of low energy semiconductor laser on capillary blood flow of the skin. In the present paper, we report a comparative study of acupuncture, low energy He-Ne laser and semiconductor laser. Subject and method : Subjects were five healthy adults. Two types of laser irradiation and in situ acupuncture using No. 20 needle, 30 mm in legth, were separately applied to the right Hegu (IC4) for 10 minutes. Two laser types were low energy He-Ne (632. 8nm, 8. 5mW) and low energy semiconductor MR-180 (830nm, 30mW). Capillary blood flow of the skin was measured at the palmar center of right index fingertip before, during and 30 minutes after stimulation using a laser doppler blood flow velocity meter (LDV, ALF2100). Measurement was carried out after 20 minutes rest in a room maintained at the temperature of 25 +/- 0. 5°C. Result : After the acupuncture stimulation, blood flow rose to 140% of the original level and it was retained throughout the measurement period. By He-Ne or semiconductor laser irradiation, blood flow rose to 111 % and 107 %, respectively, but it showed tendency to decrease and reached below the original level 30 minutes later. Conclusion : Acupuncture stimulation demonstrated heigher effect in improving the peripheral hlood circulation than He-Ne laser or semiconductor laser irradiation.

296- gera: 83050/di/ra
[SYMPTOMS,DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL CIRCULATORY DISORDER]. YOSIHIRO TOHDOH. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1989;39(4):365-78 (jap).

297- gera: 83055/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LOW FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION TO CILIAO (B-32) ON THE PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION OF LOWER LEGS -COMPARISON OF CILIAO TO THE OTHER ACUPUNCTURE POINTS-]. HISASHI KOUDA ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1989;39(4):391-99 (jap*).
For the purpose to increase peripheral blood flow of lower leg, low frequency electrical acu- puncture was applied to the various meridian points such as Ciliao (B-32), Sanyinjiao (Sp-6), Xuehai (Sp-10), Zusanli (S-36), Jiexi (S-41) and Xuanzhong (G-39) on the patients of Burger's disease and intractable ulcer of lower leg. Peripheral blood flow was measured by a laser doppler flow meter. The results show that blood circulation of lower legs was increased by electrical acupuncture stimulation on bilateral Ciliao more than the other points and it was suggested that electrical acupuncture for bilateral Ciliao was helpful adjuncts to the treatment of ischemic disease such as

298- gera: 27276/di/me
APPROCHE DES TROUBLES VASOMOTEURS EN MEDECINE TRADITIONNELLE CHINOISE,. JOURLIN P. **memoire d' acupuncture,cla.** 1990; : (fra).

299- gera: 29066/di/cg
OBSERVATION OF EFFECT AND THE MICROCIRCULATORY CHANGES BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT OF DIABETIC GANGRENE IN 118 CASES. TANG ZU XUAN. **proceedings of the fifth international congress of chinese medicine,berkeley.** 1990;:64. (eng).

300- gera: 29085/di/cg
TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE ANAESTHESIA IN SEVERE THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS, REPORT OF 30 CASES. ZHENG PING. **proceedings of the fifth international congress of chinese medicine,berkeley.** 1990;:83. (eng).

301- gera: 29329/di/ra
CIRCULATORY EFFECTS ON NON-INVASIVE SYMPOSIUM (CIRCULATORY). LOUBSER P G. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1990;15(3-4):269-70 (eng).

302- gera: 49835/di/re
EFFECTS OF ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION (ENG) IN ISCHEMIC TISSUE. KJARTANSSON J ET AL. **scand j plast reconstr surg.** 1990;24:129-134 (eng).
Blood flow was measured in the skin flaps of 20 patients who had undergone reconstructive surgery. All flaps were showing clinical signs of deficient circulation . Local blood flow in skin flaps was significantly increased by electrical nerve stimulation (ENS) ($p<0.001$), but not by placebo ENS. Repeated ENS treatment reduced stasis and oedema significantly $p<0.001$), and the capillary refill was also significantly improved ($p<0.001$).

303- gera: 60009/di/ra
[THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MODEL OF THE RABBITS' EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH DEFICIENCY OF QI AND BLOOD STASIS]. GAO MING ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;14(1):39-41 (chi).

304- gera: 60242/di/ra
[ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE WITH WEAK ELECTRIC STIMULATION ON THE MESENTERY OF EXPERIMENTAL RATS]. LIU SHAOCHI ET AL. **hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;2:41. (chi).

305- gera: 60276/di/ra
[TROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS OF GRADE 1 AND 2 IN THIRD STAGE TREATED ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS AND TYPING]. ZHENG ZEMIN. **fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;21(4):9-10 (chi).

306- gera: 60347/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS WITH SIMIAO YONGAN TANG JIAWEI. A REPORT OF 71 CASES]. HAN CHENZI. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;1:3-4 (chi).

307- gera: 60580/di/ra
[ADVANCES RESEARCH ON ANTIATHEROGENIC EFFECTS OF THE FERULIC ACID]. ZHANG MING FA. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1990;21(1):41. (chi).

308- gera: 60790/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION OF THE ACTION OF NAOXUEKANG ON THE MICROCIRCULATION OF RABBIT]. LI FENGWEN ET AL. **acta medica sinica.** 1990;5(1):33-4 (chi).

309- gera: 60996/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 2 CASES OF ERYTHROMELALGIA BY TRADITIONAL CHINESE DRUGS]. XI YU YI ET AL. **jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;21(2):27-39 (chi).

310- gera: 61187/di/ra
[EFFECT ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH MIXTURE OF HAWTHORN AND MOTHERWORN]. HE GENGXING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1990;10(6):361-63 (chi*).

311- gera: 61224/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON FORMATION OF EXTRINSIC BLOOD THROMBOSIS IN 102 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS]. JIN XING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1990;10(3):152-54 (chi*).

312- gera: 61541/di/ra
[EFFECT OF HERBAL MEDICINE "JIANGZHI MIN" ON PLASMA LIPOPROTEIN SUBGROUPS AND LIPO- HYPEROXIDASE IN EXPERIMENTAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OF*]. LIU DEWEN ET AL. **shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;6(5):39. (chi).

313- gera: 61865/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOTIC PHLEBITIS : AN OBSERVATION ON 170 CASES]. WANG JINGCHUN ET AL. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;22(1):35. (chi).

314- gera: 61982/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE MANIPULATION ON VOLUME OF BLOOD FLOW OF APOPLECTIC PATIENT'S LOWER EXTREMITIES]. FAN JUN MING ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1990;9(2):5-6 (chi).

315- gera: 62084/di/ra
[EIGHT ROLES OF TREATMENT OF PERIPHERY VASCULAR DISEASE]. SHANG DEJUN. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;4:2-4 (chi).

316- gera: 62172/di/ra
[CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN TREATING THROMBO-EMBOLIC ANGIITIS]. MA TONGCHANG. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;4:8-9 (chi).

317- gera: 62217/di/ra
[EIGHTY-NINE CASES OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS UNDER FOUR PROMOTING LACTATION DECOCTIONS]. BAI ZHENXIANG ET AL. **shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;6(4):18-23 (chi).

318- gera: 62258/di/ra
[CORRELATION BETWEEN SYNDROME TYPES OF TCM AND THE CHANGES OF BLOOD COAGULATIVE PICTURE OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS]. XIAO SU HONG ET AL. **yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;11(4):1-4 (chi).

319- gera: 62282/di/ra
[PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES TREATED WITH COMBINED TCM-WM REPORT OF 108 CASES]. ZHAO LIGOU. **yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;11(1):6-8 (chi).

320- gera: 62283/di/ra
[LATE THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS AND ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AT THIRD STAGE TREATED WITH TONG MAI PILLS. A REPORT OF 88 CASES]. ZHAO ZHONGXIN ET AL. **yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;11(1):9-24 (chi).

321- gera: 62288/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS WITH "TONGMAI SAN"]. BAI JUNKUN. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;3:5-6 (chi).

322- gera: 62291/di/ra
[INJECTION CHUAN XIONG QIN PHOSPHATE IN THE TREATMENT OF ERYTHRODERMA]. JI LIMING. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;3:9-10 (chi).

323- gera: 62635/di/ra
[ON THE PREVENTIVE EFFECT OF CRUDE SAPONIN OF THINNEST YAM (DIOSCOREA GRACILLIMA) AGAINST ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE FORMATION IN QUAILS WITH CHOLESTEROL RICH DIET]. ZHANG KE JIN ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1990;21(11):25-7 (chi*).

324- gera: 62725/di/ra
[DETERMINATION OF BLOOD FLOW OF THE LOWER LEG IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS AND THE EFFECTS OF TREATMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF VITALIZING BLOOD AND SOLUBILIZING THROMBUS]. GUO SAI SHAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1990;10(11):664-66 (chi*).

325- gera: 62742/di/ra
[GENERAL SITUATION IN RESEARCH OF ANTI-ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH TCM]. QU BAI MING. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;25(11):517-19 (chi).

326- gera: 62919/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF VASCULITIS BY CHINESE MEDICINE : A CLINICAL STUDY OF 82 CASES]. LI ZHITIAN ET AL. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;22(12):36-7 (chi).

327- gera: 63007/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 2006 CASES OCCLUSIVE THROMBOPHLEBITIS TREATED BY TCM]. WANG ZE DE. **shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;6(6):11-4 (chi).

328- gera: 63026/di/ra
[A STUDY OF REHABILITATION TREATMENT OF EARLY ARTERY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERATION WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. CHEN SHUCHANG ET AL. **shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;6(3):34-5 (chi).

329- gera: 63327/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 200 CASES OF NECROSIS THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS].]. ZHAO XUAN DE ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1990;10(12):729-31 (chi*).
Two hundred cases of necrosis thromboangiitis obliterans(199 males, 1 female ; age 17-63 years) were observed. The illness course averaged more than 5 years. Focuses of upper limbs were 6 cases and those of lower limbs 194 cases. 98 cases and 102 cases suffered from ulcer and gangrene respectively. 100 cases belonged to the first degree, 62 cases to the second degree, 38 cases to the third degree of III stage. 171 cases were treated by the combination of TCM and WM except 3 cases which were actively discharged and 26 cases which were to be given amputation. Results : 90 cases within 171 cases were cured, 52 cases were improved obviously, 7 cases improved, 5 cases ineffective and 17 cases to be given amputation. The writers regard three principles should be followed in the treatment of necrosis thromboangiitis obliterans by the combination of TCM and WM. The main importance was to improve blood circulation to remove blood stasis. Controlling infection was the key point, effective antibiotics and hormone should be added besides these herbal medicines for clearing away heat and toxic materials. Gerenal protecting therapy, performing various local operations on right period on the basis of improvement of blood circulation of the involved limbs, the wound could hear successfully. The writers suggest that the amputation should not be given above the level of the main artery obliterans. (acme : 902163)

330- gera: 63803/di/ra
[TREATING 20 CASES OF BUERGER'S DISEASE (STAGE II) WITH "HAIRY HOLLY ROOT DECOCTION"]. DU JUN-BAO. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;25(9):413 (chi).

331- gera: 80124/di/ra
ANDERUNGEN DER HAUTTEMPERATUR AN DEN AKREN DER FINGER BEI STIMULATION VON AKUPUNKTURPUNKTEN. KITZINGER E. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 1990;33(1):2-8 (deu*).

332- gera: 80845/di/ra
[A CONSIDERATION ON THE EFFECT OF THE ACUPUNCTURE THROUGH CIRCULATORY RESPONSE]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):10. (jap).

333- gera: 80857/di/ra
[BUERGER'S DISEASE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):22. (jap).

334- gera: 80898/di/ra
[THERMOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION (6) : DISCUSSION OF OUR SYSTEMATIC EXPERIMENTS]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):63. (jap).

335- gera: 80899/di/ra
[AN APPLICATION OF COLD EXPOSURE TEST USING THERMOGRAPHY IN ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):64. (jap).

336- gera: 80900/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON ABDOMINAL SKIN TEMPERATURE DURING THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):65. (jap).

337- gera: 80901/di/ra
[CHANGES OF ABDOMINOTHORACIC SKIN TEMPERATURE BY ACUPUNCTURE ON EXTREMITIES]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):66. (jap).

338- gera: 80903/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ENDO-SHI ON THE ABDOMINAL DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):68. (jap).

339- gera: 80919/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF REPEATED APPLICATIONS OF ACUPUNCTURE UPON MICROCIRCULATORY CHANGES INDUCED BY ACUTE THERMAL STIMULATION IN THE RABBIT EAR CHAMBER]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):84. (jap).

340- gera: 80925/di/ra
[EVALUATION OF YOKAN (KAMPU) POINT STIMULATION FOR COLD VASOCONSTRICTION OF LOWER EXTREMITIES]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):90. (jap).

341- gera: 80958/di/ra
[SPECTRUM OF FLUCTUATION OF MICROCIRCULATION]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):123. (jap).

342- gera: 80959/di/ra
[NONINVASIVE MEASUREMENT OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD FLOW IN THE FINGER SEGMENT AFTER ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(1):124. (jap).

343- gera: 81558/di/ra
TRATTAMENTO IN CHIMIOPUNTURA DELLA INSUFFICIENZA VENOSA DEGLI ARTI INFERIORI NELLE SUE FASI INIZIALI : VALUTAZIONE CRITICA DI UNO STUDIO PRELIMINARE. MINELLI E. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1990;69:7-14 (ita).

344- gera: 81559/di/ra
STUDIO PILOTA SUL TRATTAMENTO DEL LINFEDEMA CRONICO INIZIALE CON LASER HeNe APPLICATO SUI PUNTI DI AGOPUNTURA IN DONNE OPERATE AL SENO. MORELLI G. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1990;69:15-22 (ita).

345- gera: 81629/di/ra
EFFECT OF SINGLE MOXIBUSTION ON CUTANEOUS BLOOD VESSEL AND

MICROVASCULAR PERMEABILITY IN MICE. OKASAKI M ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1990;18(3-4):121-30 (eng).

346- gera: 81649/di/ra
[THE THERMOGRAPHIC OBSERVATION OF CHANGES OF THE FACIAL TEMPERATURE AFTER ACUPUNCTURING POINT OF HAND-YANGMING AND FOOT-YANGMING MERIDIAN]. ZHANG DONG ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 1990;15(3):191-93 (chi*).

347- gera: 81926/di/ra
ACUTE LYMPHANGITIS. ZHAO CHUNYIN ET AL. **in clinic of tcm (2), publishing house of shanghai college of tcm, shanghai.** 1990;:44-9 (eng).

348- gera: 81927/di/ra
ACUTE LYMPHONODITIS. ZHAO CHUNYIN ET AL. **in clinic of tcm (2), publishing house of shanghai college of tcm, shanghai.** 1990;:50-61 (eng).

349- gera: 81942/di/ra
THROMBOTIC PHLEBITIS. ZHAO CHUNYIN ET AL. **in clinic of tcm (2), publishing house of shanghai college of tcm, shanghai.** 1990;:210-23 (eng).

350- gera: 81943/di/ra
THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS. ZHAO CHUNYIN ET AL. **in clinic of tcm (2), publishing house of shanghai college of tcm, shanghai.** 1990;:224-37 (eng).

351- gera: 81944/di/ra
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS OF LIMBS. ZHAO CHUNYIN ET AL. **in clinic of tcm (2), publishing house of shanghai college of tcm, shanghai.** 1990;:238-243 (eng).

352- gera: 81945/di/ra
MULTIPLE AORTA-ARTERITIS. ZHAO CHUNYIN ET AL. **in clinic of tcm (2), publishing house of shanghai college of tcm, shanghai.** 1990;:244-57 (eng).

353- gera: 82208/di/cg
THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION STIMULUS AT LIMBS EXTREMITIES ON THE SKIN TEMPERATURE OF TRUNK. SAKAI T ET AL. **2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris.** 1990;:131. (eng).

354- gera: 82258/di/cg
LOW ENERGY ULTRA-SOUNDS,DOPPLER EFFECT AND ACUPUNCTURE. HARICHAUX P ET AL. **2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris.** 1990;:165. (eng).

355- gera: 83064/di/ra
[A CLINICAL STUDY OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR THE HYPERSENSITIVITY TO COLD (PART 2)]. KOUZOU NEMOTO ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(2):198-205 (jap*).
We conducted a comparative study on acupuncture and moxibustion treatment to 23 patients with cold sensitiveness and some sort of basal disorder, seperating them into two groups of 13 patients with hemiplegia and 10 non-cerebral apoplexy patients. As a result, there was 60. 9% improvement with cold sensitiveness patients with basal disorder from acupuncture and moxibustion treatment. When comparing them by the types of their basal disorder, there was a 53. 8% improvement for hemiplegia patients and 70. 0% improvement for the non-cerebral apoplexy patients, with the former having considerably low rate of improvement against the latter. The fact that the improvement rate of the hemiplegia patients were much lower than the average rate, can be presumed that the factors of local circulation failure due to functional disorder of the autonomic of the central nervous system, in addition to the motor nerve palsy from organic disorder of the brain has some effect. Therefore, a central nervous system factor can be considered to have some impact on the mechanism of acupuncture and moxibution treatment

356- gera: 83070/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF LOW ENERGY LASER IRRADIATION ON PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION DISTURBANCE IN PATIENTS WITH COLLAGEN DISEASES]. HEIBUN SOU ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(3):239-42 (jap*).
Laser-Doppler velocimetry (LDV) was used to evaluate the effects of low energy laser irradiation on peripheral circulation disturbance in patients with collagen diseases, progressive systemic sclerosis (PSS) and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Using a commercially available LDV flometer (Periflux, Perimed KB, Sweden), the response to laser irradiation at the acupuncture points of Tian zhu, Feng chi, Jian jing, Shou san li, Jing qu, He gu, Stellate ganglion, was recorded in 4 patients with PSS and 6 with SLE. The digital pitting scars and Raynaud's phenomenon were observed in all the patients. The low energy of 10 mW laser was irradiated for 1 minute at each acupuncture points, and LDV flow values ware recorded in fingertips at room temperature 25 ± 0. 5°C. Ten minutes after the laser irradiation, the LDV flow values increased significantly ($p < 0. 5$). Present data suggest that the low energy laser irradiation to patients with PSS or SLE who suffered from circulation disturbance is effective.

357- gera: 83074/di/ra
[A CASE OF PROGRESSIVE SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS AND ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY. AN IMPROVEMENT ON PERIPHERAL BLOOD FLOW]. YOSHINORI YOSHIDA ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1990;40(3):259-64 (jap*).
A case of progressive systemic sclerosis (PSS) with peripheral circulation disturbance, pulmonary fibrosis and stenosis of esophagus-cardia (E-C) junction, was treated with acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine. The patient had digital pitting scar due to the peripheral circulation disturbance. Effect of acupuncture was examined using laser Doppler velosimetry (LDV). Acupuncture treatment was operated 3 times a week and laser therapy, once a week. And Chinese medicine was administered. The LDV measurements were done before and after acupuncture. In the total 9 times of measurements, 8 were increased in peripheral blood flow. Two times from the measurements of peripheral blood flow after acupuncture reached in the normal flow level. After the treatment of 2 months, polyarthralgia was reducted, vomiting was disappeard, and the stenosis of the E-C junction was improved. Present data suggest that the acupuncture therapy to the PSS patient is effective.

358- gera: 83214/di/ra
THE APPLICATION OF BLOODLETTING IN ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY. XU RONGSHENG. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990;10(4):274-75 (eng).
Rapport de 4 cas cliniques traités par saignée. 1) Migraine (Fleur de Prurier au niveau de Tai Yang). 2) Céphalée post-traumatique (40V). 3) Phlébite (saignée à l'extrémité supérieure et inférieure du cordon veineux enflammé). 4)

Insomnies (Fleur de Prurier au niveau du yin Tang).

359- gera: 29194/di/ra
[CHANGES OF THE LOCAL AND MERIDIANS TEMPERATURE WITH CLASSICAL ACUPUNCTURE TECHNIQUE (SYOZANKA)]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):73. (jap).

360- gera: 29283/di/ra
[THERMOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION TO THE MERIDIAN POINT SP-4 "KOSON" AND P-6 "NAIKAN"]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):124. (jap).

361- gera: 29284/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION TO THE MERIDIAN POINT K-3 "TAIKEI" ON THE RECOVERY FUNCTION OF SKIN TEMPERATURE AFTER COLD WATER LOADING]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):125. (jap).

362- gera: 29285/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SKIN TEMPERATURE IN COLD WATER EXPOSURE TEST]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):126. (jap).

363- gera: 29286/di/ra
[EFFECT OF THE ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION ON PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION. EXAMINED BY DIFFERENT STIMULATING TECHNIQUES]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):127. (jap).

364- gera: 29287/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION ON LOCAL DEEP TEMPERATURE AND SKIN TEMPERATURE]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):128. (jap).

365- gera: 29288/di/ra
[NONINVASIVE MEASUREMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR RESPONSE DURING AND AFTER MOXIBUSTION STIMULATION. COMPARISON STUDY WITH BETWEEN MOXIBUSTION AND ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATIONS]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):129. (jap).

366- gera: 29289/di/ra
[QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD FLOW DURING AND AFTER ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):130. (jap).

367- gera: 29291/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SUBCUTANEOUS CIRCULATORY FLOW AROUND ORBITAL REGION (REPORT 2)]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(1):132. (jap).

368- gera: 35789/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR BUERGER DISEASE]. MASASHI OGIWARA ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(3):333-8 (jap).

369- gera: 37246/nd/re
[CLINICAL ASPECTS OF USING EXTREMELY HIGH FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION (AT ACUPUNCTURE POINTS) IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF OCCLUSIVE VASCULAR DISEASES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES]. PIASETSKII VI ET AL. **klinicheskaia khirurgiia.** 1991;7:47-50 (rus).

370- gera: 37320/nd/re
VASORELAXANT EFFECT OF EMODIN, AN ANTHRAQUINONE FROM A CHINESE HERB. HUANG HC ET AL. **eur j pharmacol.** 1991;205(3):289-94 (eng).
The possible mechanism underlying the vasorelaxant effect of emodin isolated from a Chinese herb, was investigated in this study. Emodin dose dependently relaxed isolated vascular rings of human internal mammary artery and saphenous vein, rabbit thoracic aorta, abdominal aorta and mesenteric artery, and rat thoracic aorta. There were no differences in the sensitivity (IC50) and maximal relaxation between intact and endothelium- denuded preparations of rat aorta. In the presence of emodin (10 microM), the contractile responses of rat aorta to phenylephrine, serotonin and potassium chloride were depressed. The relaxation response to acetylcholine was attenuated by emodin, whereas that to isoproterenol was unaffected. The relaxation response to emodin was inhibited by free radical scavengers, superoxide dismutase, catalase and mannitol, and guanylate cyclase inhibitors, methylene blue and hemoglobin. Catalase was the most effective scavenger. Quinacrine (phospholipase A2 inhibitor), indomethacin (cyclooxygenase inhibitor) and nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA, lipoxygenase inhibitor) potentiated the relaxation induced by emodin. NDGA was the most effective potentiator. Exposure of aortic rings to emodin (10 microM) increased the basal level of guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cGMP). It is suggested that the vasorelaxant effect of emodin may be mainly due to cGMP accumulation as a result of guanylate cyclase activation by free radicals and/or hydrogen peroxide generated from semiquinone.

371- gera: 48803/di/re
TRATAMIENTO DE LOS TRASTORNOS CIRCULATORIOS DE LAS EXTREMIDADES INFERIORES CON AESCULUS-INJEEL EN PUNTOS DE ACUPUNTURA. FREIWALD. **medicina biologica.** 1991;2:394. (esp).
Se describe un tratamiento de facil ejecucion para las alteraciones circulatorias venosas y linfaticas de las varices. El mismo tratamiento produce tambien una clara mejoria de los dolores en trastornos de la circulacion arterial de las extremidades inferiores debidos, por ejemplo, a angiopatias de origen diabetico o a arteriosclerosis. El paciente puede caminar recorridos mas largos y la extremidad tratada recupera calor. En este tratamiento se aplican a intervalos de 5-7 dias, inyecciones de una solucion homeopatica de Aesculus hippocastanum con las potencias balanceadas D12/D30/D200 (Aesculus-njeel) en tres puntos de acupuntura del meridiano bazo-

372- gera: 62484/di/ra
[REPORTER ON 88 CASES OF PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS OF LEG MAINLY TREATED WITH FU SHE KANG SHUAN MEI]. ZHAO XUNDE ET AL. **the practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1991;4(2):105-10 (chi).

373- gera: 63408/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND HEMORRHEOLOGIC STUDY ON THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS]. ZHOU CONGHE. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;12(5):45 (chi).

374- gera: 63962/di/ra
[REVIEW ON THE CLINICAL STUDY OF THE SYNDROME OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION BY TCM]. CHEN SHACHANG ET AL. **journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;2:1 (chi*).
The article summarizes the achievements of the clinical research of the syndrome of arterial obliteration treated by TCM in the last decade in etiology and pathogenesis, diagnosis and the differentiation of the symptoms and signs, the treating methods and the results. The author suggested that based on enriching clinical date and establishing the diagnosis standard, it should lay stress on the investigation of the epidemiology of the disease and master the method of study and observation, to find out more treating methods and effective prescriptions.

375- gera: 63971/di/ra
[A SERIES STUDY ON ZEXIE'S FUNCTION OF ANTIATHEROSCLEROSIS (I)]. QIAN JIAJUN ET AL. **journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;2:42 (chi).

376- gera: 64331/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF LOCAL INSTILLATION OF TOTAL EXTRACTS FROM CHINESE DRUGS IN MULTI-PURPOSE HEALTH CARE CUSHION ON DISTURBANCE OF MESENTERIC MICROCIRCULATION IN MICE]. FANG QUIHAN ET AL. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;15(5):35 (chi*).
The results of experiments show that the total extracts from the Chinese drugs in the multi-purpose health care cushion can remarkably resist the disturbance of mesenteric microcirculation in mice due to local instillation of adrenalin. This means that they prolong the time to stop or slow the blood-stream in the microangium; shorten the time to make the blood-stream normal; reduce the contraction intensity of diameter of the microangium caused by adrenalin; delay the time to contract the microangium mostly because of adrenalin; and cut down the time to restore th: diameter of the microangium to normal. The determination indexes mentioned above have obvious differences between the experimental group and the control group (P<0. 01).

377- gera: 64338/di/ra
[A STUDY OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE AND MICROELEMENTS ZN, CU, FE]. CUI GONGRANG ET AL. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 1991;4(3):21 (chi*).

378- gera: 64352/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS OF THROMBOTIC-BLOCK VASCULITIS TREATED BY TONG MAI SAN IN 43 CASES]. WANG YIXIN. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;4:2 (chi).

379- gera: 64661/di/ra
[PREVENTING AND TREATING DEEP PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS IN LOWER LIMBS]. XUE CIMIN. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;12:21 (chi).

380- gera: 64984/di/ra
[RAYNAUD'S DISEASE TREATED WITH JIAWEI DANGGUI SINI DECOCTION]. WU GUOQUAN. **acta medica sinica.** 1991;6(6):34 (chi).

381- gera: 65104/di/ra
[37 CASES OF RAYNAUD'S SYNDROME TREATED WITH MODIFIED DANGGUI SINI DECOCTION]. WANG JINGCHUN. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;18(3):31 (chi).

382- gera: 65205/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY NARRATION ON METHOD OF "PURGATION" AND "REINFORCING" FOR TREATING ANGITIS]. LI GUIXIANG. **hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;5:22 (chi).

383- gera: 65302/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS BY TCM]. QIAO HONG-RU. **jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;22(5):15 (chi).

384- gera: 65460/di/ra
[STUDIES ON THE ANTIATHEROSCLEROTIC EFFECTS OF ALISMA PLANTAGO AQUATICA VAR. ORIENTALE]. TAO JINYU ET AL. **journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;6:51 (chi).

385- gera: 65631/di/ra
[INHIBITION OF HISTAMINE IN ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY "YI MU CAO" MIXTURE]. HUANG ZHAO-HONG ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1991;22(7):310 (chi).

386- gera: 65632/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF ONGUENT OF DAGHESTAN SWEETCLOVER (MELILOTUS SUAVEOLENS) ON ACUTE EXPERIMENTAL LYMPHOEDEMA OF RAT'S LEG]. LIU ZHI-YU ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1991;22(7):312 (chi).

387- gera: 65770/di/ra
[PROGRESS OF RESEARCH IN TREATMENT OF LYMPHOEDEMA AND ELEPHANTIASIS OF EXTREMITIES]. WANG PEIYI ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1991;4(12):755 (chi).

388- gera: 65815/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF GARLIC ON ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN RABBITS]. LU TONG ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1991;4(11):684 (chi).

389- gera: 66123/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF XINFUKANG CAPSULE ON MICROCIRCULATORY AND BLOOD RHEOLOGY]. ZHANG YU ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1991;22(3):120 (chi).

390- gera: 66186/di/ra
[STUDY ON 108 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS TREATED WITH TCM-WM]. KONG FANHUANG. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1991;4(9):563 (chi).

391- gera: 66489/di/ra
[MODIFIED BUYANG HUANWU TANG TREATING 49 CASES OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS]. ZHANG HENGLONG. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;2:26 (chi).

392- gera: 66490/di/ra
[ESSAYS OF THROMBUS OF 107 CASES OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS]. JIN XING ET

AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1991;2:27 (chi).

393- gera: 70118/nd/re
[ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETIC ANGIOPATHY OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES]. SOLUN MN ET AL. **probl endokrinol.** 1991;37(4):20-3 (rus*).
A course method of acupuncture (10 sessions) using corporal points of general and segmental action and some auricular points was used for therapy of the functional stage of lower limb diabetic angiopathy in 55 patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Rheovasography, thermography and ultrasound dopplerography were carried out over time to confirm the diagnosis of insulin dependent DM and to assess therapeutic efficacy. A direct noticeable clinical effect was obtained in 78. 2% of cases, determined perhaps by improved elastotonic properties of arteries of average caliber, enhanced blood outflow and regulation of lower limb vascular peripheral

394- gera: 70185/nd/re
[CLINICAL ASPECTS OF USING EXTREMELY HIGH FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION (AT ACUPUNCTURE POINTS) IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF OCCLUSIVE VASCULAR DISEASES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES]. PIASETSKII VI ET AL. **klinicheskaia khirurgiia.** 1991;7:47-50 (rus*).
A method of locally influencing points of acupuncture with extremely high frequency electromagnetic irradiation was used in the complex treatment of 44 patients, ages 34-75 years, with obliterative diseases of the vessels of the lower extremities. Obliterative atherosclerosis was diagnosed in 15 of the 44 patients; obliterative endarthritis in 29 patients. A high rate of effectiveness of the method was noted, even in late stages of vascular pathology. No

395- gera: 82770/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CUTANEOUS MICROCIRCULATION (ABSTRACT). QINFU HU. **international journal of oriental medicine.** 1991;16(2):132-3 (eng).

396- gera: 82930/di/ra
REGISTRATION OF SKIN SURFACE TEMPERATURE DURING ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION BY CONTINUOUSLY MEASURING THERMOELEMENTS (ABSTRACT). BAR TH. **akupunktur.** 1991;2:142. (eng).

397- gera: 83580/di/ra
TEMPERATURREAKTION AN DEN AKREN DER FINGER BEI AKUPUNKTUR. KITZINGER E. **akupunktur theorie und praxis.** 1991;4:220-8 (deu*).
An observation, made by chance at our Institute of Acupuncture in Vienna, concerning changes of temperature on the finger-tips was to be verified by numerous experiments in healthy and diseased persons. This temperature- reaction follows a characteristic pattern. lt is repeatable on the same person. The obvious connection with an accompanying needling-sensation gives reason to believe, that the described phenomenon can be used to verify the Deqi. A number of further methods for point-stimulation are investigated and different points compared as to

398- gera: 84611/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR BUERGER DISEASE]. MASASHI OGIWARA ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1991;41(3):333-8 (jap).

399- gera: 35594/di/ra
AKUPUNKTUR-VERMITTELTE REAKTIONEN DER HAUTOBERFLÄCHENTEMPERATUR. HOFFMANN B ET AL. **deutsche zeitschrift für akupunktur.** 1992;35(2):42-6 (deu*).
[Reactions of the skin surface temperature through acupuncture].

400- gera: 35896/di/ra
DIABETIC GANGRENE TREATED WITH CHINESE MEDICINE. QIN-YUN ZHANG. **international journal of oriental medicine.** 1992;17(2):110-1 (eng).

401- gera: 35978/di/ra
LA SINDROME DI RAYNAUD : UN TENTATIVO DI INQUADRAMENTO SECONDO I CRITERI DELLA MEDICINA TRADIZIONALE CINESE. CORBELLINI C ET AL. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1992;74:19-24 (ita).

402- gera: 36041/di/ra
INHIBITORY EFFECT OF GINSENOSIDES ON MIGRATION OF ARTERIAL SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS. NORIYUKI KOYAMA ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1992;20(2):167-73 (eng).
Migration of arterial smooth muscle cells (SMC) in the arterial wall plays an important role in the formation of intimal thickening of atherosclerotic lesions. In this study, we examined the effect of ginsenosides on SMC migration induced by platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) and SMC-derived migration factor (SDMF). Ginsenosides had inhibitory effects on SMC migration and the striking effects were observed with ginsenoside-Rb2 and -Rc in a dose-dependent manner. These results suggest that the administration of ginsenosides on the patients may prevent intimal thickening, in part, by inhibiting SMC migration in the arterial wall.

403- gera: 36157/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF ACUPUNCTURE ON ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS (1)]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1992;42(1):90. (jap).

404- gera: 36195/di/ra
[QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF VASCULAR RESPONSES IN HUMAN FINGER DURING AND AFTER THE ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION STIMULATION]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1992;42(1):128. (jap).

405- gera: 36196/di/ra
[QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF VASCULAR RESPONSES IN THE DIFFERENT DEPTH OF THE ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1992;42(1):129. (jap).

406- gera: 36200/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF LOW ENERGY LASER IRRADIATION ON VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1992;42(1):133. (jap).

407- gera: 36203/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION TO THE MERIDIAN POINT K3 "TAIKEI" ON THE RECOVERY FUNCTION OF SKIN TEMPERATURE AFTER COLD WATER TEST (II) -INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION DURING THE MENSTRUAL* X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1992;42(1):136. (jap).

408- gera: 36604/di/cg
CIRCULATORY INSUFFICIENCY OF THE LOWER LIMBS AND ULCUS CRURIS. KUHAR J. **wfas international symposium on the trend of research in acupuncture, roma.** 1992;:161 (eng).

409- gera: 36917/di/ra
ARTERIOESCLEROSIS (CONTINUACION). ESCUELA NEIJING. **medicina tradicional china.** 1992;82:23-5 (esp).

410- gera: 37343/nd/re
VASORELAXATION OF RAT THORACIC AORTA CAUSED BY OSTHOLE ISOLATED FROM ANGELICA PUBESCENS. KO FN ET AL. **eur j pharmacol.** 1992;219(1):29-34 (eng).
The pharmacological effects of osthole on isolated rat thoracic aorta were examined. Osthole inhibited norepinephrine (NE, 3 microM)-induced phasic and tonic contractions in rat thoracic aorta in a concentration-dependent manner (40-200 microM). The tonic contraction elicited by NE was also relaxed by the addition of osthole. This relaxing effect of osthole was not affected by indomethacin (20 microM) and was still observed in endothelium-denuded rat aorta. Methylene blue (50 microM) partially antagonized this relaxing effect of osthole. In high-K+ medium (80 mM), the Ca2+ (0. 03-3 mM)-induced vasocontraction was inhibited concentration dependently by osthole (20-100 microM). Addition of osthole (100 microM) at the plateau of the K+ (80 mM)- induced contraction caused relaxation. Methylene blue (50 microM) did not antagonize this relaxation. In Ca(2+)- free medium, the caffeine (10 mM)-induced phasic contraction was also suppressed by osthole in a concentration- dependent manner. Although the cAMP level was not changed by osthole, the cGMP level of rat aorta was increased by osthole in a concentration-dependent manner. The increase in cGMP level caused by osthole was completely blocked by methylene blue. [3H]Inositol monophosphate formation caused by NE was not affected by osthole at a concentration of 200 microM. The 45Ca2+ influx elicited by either NE or high K+ was inhibited by osthole in a concentration-dependent manner. It is concluded that osthole relaxes rat thoracic aorta by virtue of its Ca(2+)-channel blocking properties and by elevating cGMP levels in vascular smooth muscle.

411- gera: 37344/nd/re
VASODILATOR EFFECT OF SCOPARONE (6, 7-DIMETHOXYCOUMARIN) FROM A CHINESE HERB. KO FN ET AL. **eur j pharmacol.** 1992;218(1):123-8 (eng).
A possible mechanism of the vasodilator effect of scoparone was investigated. Scoparone (10(-6)-3 x 10(-5) M) dilated rat aortic rings precontracted with phenylephrine in a dose-dependent manner. The presence of endothelium facilitated the vasodilator effect. Scoparone depressed the contractile responses to phenylephrine and serotonin, but not that to potassium chloride. Both the vasoconstriction and O2-production induced by alloxan, a diabetogenic compound, were depressed by scoparone. It appears that scoparone exhibited a free radical scavenger-like effect. The dilatation elicited by acetylcholine was potentiated by scoparone. The dilator activity of scoparone was markedly inhibited by methylene blue and hemoglobin, guanylate cyclase inhibitors. Furthermore, the basal guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cGMP) level was elevated in the presence of scoparone. The dilator activity of scoparone was also inhibited by quinacrine (inhibitor of phospholipase A2) and indomethacin (inhibitor of cyclooxygenase). Our results showed further that the output of 6-keto-prostaglandin F1 alpha, a stable metabolite of prostacyclin, was enhanced by scoparone. It is suggested that the vasodilator effect of scoparone in rat aorta may be mediated through the enhancement of prostacyclin release, protecting against EDRF inactivation, and activating guanylate cyclase.

412- gera: 37389/nd/re
[A NEW METHOD FOR ACTIVATING THE COLLATERAL CIRCULATION - REVASCULARIZATION OSTEOTREPANATION]. ZUSMANOVICH FN. **vestn khir.** 1992;146(5):114-5 (rus).

413- gera: 37426/nd/re
VASORELAXING EFFECT IN RAT THORACIC AORTA CAUSED BY FRAXINELLONE AND DICTAMINE ISOLATED FROM THE CHINESE HERB DICTAMNUS DASYCARPUS TURCZ : COMPARISON WITH CROMAKALIM AND CA2+ CHANNEL BLOCKERS. YU SM ET AL. **naunyn schmiedebergs arch pharmacol.** 1992;345(3):349-55 (eng).
The components of Dictamnus dasycarpus Turcz were tested for their vasorelaxing effect on the rat aorta, and fraxinellone and dictamine were shown to be effective vasorelaxants. In high K+ (60 mmol/l) medium, Ca2+ (0. 03 to 3 mmol/l)-induced vasoconstriction was inhibited concentration-dependently by both agents. The IC50 for fraxinellone and dictamine were calculated to be about 25 mumol/l and 15 mumol/l (for Ca2+ concentration of 1 mmol/l), respectively. Cromakalim (0. 2-10 mumol/l) relaxed aortic rings precontracted with 15 but not 60 mmol/l of K+. Fraxinellone and verapamil were more potent and effective in producing relaxation in 60 mmol/l than in 15 mmol/l K(+)-induced contraction. However, dictamine was more potent in producing relaxation in 15 mmol/l K(+)- induced contraction. Nifedipine (1 mumol/l), dictamine (100 mumol/l) and fraxinellone (100 mumol/l) relaxed the aortic contraction caused by KCl or Bay K 8644. The tonic contraction elicited by noradrenaline (NA, 3 mumol/l) was also relaxed by dictamine (500 mumol/l), but not by fraxinellone (500 mumol/l) in the nifedipine (1 mumol/l)- treated aorta. This relaxing effect of dictamine persisted in endothelium-denuded aorta. Glibenclamide (10 mumol/l) shifted the concentration-relaxation curve of cromakalim, but not that of dictamine, to the right in rat aortic rings precontracted with NA. Dictamine (500 mumol/l) did not affect tonic contraction of NA which are reduced by H-7 (1 mumol/l) in Ca(2+)-depleted medium. In conclusion, fraxinellone is a selective blocker of voltage-dependent Ca2+ channel, while dictamine relaxed the rat aorta by suppressing the Ca2+ influx through both voltage-dependent and receptor-operated Ca2+ channels.

414- gera: 37538/nd/re
[LASER PUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETIC ANGIOPATHY OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES]. PESHKO AA. **vrach delo.** 1992;10:82-4 (rus*).

415- gera: 39069/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SHUJINHUOXUEDINGTONG WINE ON MICROCIRCULATION OF EXPERIMENTAL MICE]. WEN RUIXING ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 1992;14(1):27 (chi*).
The method for examining the microcirculation blood flow of mice mesentery was used to evaluate the action of Shujinhuoxuedingtong wine against microcirculation disturbance caused by adrenaline. The result indicates that the wine can obviously improve the microcirculation function and is responsible for the antistatic action observed. The

wine's effect is found to be superior to that of Shujinhuoxuedingtong Powder. The above findings suggest that the wine have the action of promoting blood circulation to remove blood stasis and improving microcirculation and the effect of promoting the blood low perfusion quantity in tissue organs. It's effect is prior to that of powder.

416- gera: 39234/di/ra
[30 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS TREATED WITH THE METHOD OF REPLENISHING QI AND WARMING THE MERIDIAN]. GUO GUIZHI. **liaoning journal of traditional chines medicine.** 1992;19(2):27 (chi).

417- gera: 39277/di/ra
[PEONY-LICORICE DECOCTION WITH ADDITIVES FOR 32 CASES OF RESTLESS LEG (LIMB) SYNDROME]. LIU YONGSHENG. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;2:26 (chi).

418- gera: 39281/di/ra
[ADVANCEMENT OF STUDYING THROMBO-EMBOLIC ANGIITIS]. MA TONGCHANG ET AL. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;2:32 (chi).

419- gera: 39488/di/ra
[LIU ZAIPENG'S THREE METHODS OF TREATING THROMBOPHLEBITIS]. ZHAI YACHUN. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;13(3):1 (chi).

420- gera: 39526/di/ra
[INVIGORATING CIRCULATION EXTRACT TREATING FOR PAIN DUE TO VENOCLYSIS]. ZHANG XUEZENG ET AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;2:36 (chi).

421- gera: 39559/di/ra
[17 CASES OF CAVERNOUS LYMPHANGIOMA TREATED WITH XIAOLIU DECOCTION]. TANG YING ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;19(4):26 (chi).

422- gera: 39722/di/ra
[THE EFFECTS OF "SHU JING DI JI" TO THE BLOOD FLOW IN CEREBRAL ARTERIES OF ATHEROSCLEROTIC PATIENTS]. DUO ZHEN-SHEN. **shanxin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;8(2):12 (chi).

423- gera: 39818/di/ra
[QIGONG TRAINING INFLUENCES OVER THE MICROCIRCULATION]. YAN SONG-CAI ET AL. **qigong.** 1992;13(4):173 (chi).

424- gera: 39822/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF DAI HUANG ZHE CHONG PELLET ON ANTIATHEROSCLEROSIS IN QUAIL]. ZHANG DIANZENG ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1992;5(3):135 (chi).

425- gera: 39860/di/ra
[REVIEW OF 3RD NATIONAL ACADEMIC CONFERENCE OF TREATING PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE WITH THE COMBINATION THERAPY OF TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. SHANG DEJUN. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;16(2):26 (chi).

426- gera: 39931/di/ra
[TWENTY-TWO CASES OF ERYTHROMELALGIA TREATED BY PRICKING METHOD]. DING ZHENGKANG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1992;2:21 (chi).

427- gera: 42742/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOPHLEBITIS: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 103 CASES]. YAN LINGQUAN ET AL. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;24(1):41 (chi).

428- gera: 43104/di/ra
[RECENT ADVANCES IN TCM IN BLOOD RHEOLOGY]. XU LIAN. **yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;13(3):43 (chi).

429- gera: 43228/di/ra
[RECENT PROGRESS IN THE STUDIES ON TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ARTERIAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH TCM]. SHI DAZHUO ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;33(7):51 (eng).

430- gera: 43620/di/ra
[NOVEL USE OF ANGELICA DECOCTION FOR COLD LIMBS]. CHEN FEMIN. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;8:22 (chi).

431- gera: 43659/di/ra
[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS IN DIABETES MELLITUS TREATED WITH JIANGTANG TONGMAI (SUGAR-LOWERING AND VESSEL-DREDGING) CAPSULE]. LIN LAN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;33(8):26 (eng).

432- gera: 43706/di/ra
[EXTERNAL QI CURES THROMBUS BLOCKING VASCULITIS]. ZHUO KAIREN. **qigong and physical training.** 1992;4:39 (chi).

433- gera: 44128/di/ra
[REINFORCING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION THERAPY FOR THE INACTIVITY ARTERITIS]. WANG JINYONG. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;13(10):433 (chi).

434- gera: 44151/di/ra
[ORAL MEDICATION, EXTERNAL APPLICATION AND NASAL INHALATION OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA FOR THROMBOEMBOLITIC VASCULITIS-2006 CASES]. WANG ZEDU ET AL. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;9:15 (chi).

435- gera: 44230/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 20 CASES OF RAYNAUD'S DISEASE WITH MODIFIED DECOCTION OF CHINESE ANGELICA FOR RESTORING YANG]. XU YUJIAN. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;13(10):16 (chi).

436- gera: 44602/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MULTIPLE AORTO-ARTERITIS TREATED BY PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS ON 82 CASES]. WENG JIN-YONG ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1992;5(12):709 (chi*).
82 cases of multiple aorto-arteritis were treated mainly by promoting blood circulation to remove blood stasis in this

article. According to different signs, the ways of clearing away heat to promoting blood circulation, replenishing Qi to promoting blood circulation and calming the liver to promoting blood circulation were separately used. The results showed that 53 cases were effectual (64.63 %), 27 cases effective (32.93 %) and 2 cases ineffective, and total effective rate was 97.56 %. The therapeutic specialty and pharmacological action were

437- gera: 44748/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOTIC PHLEBITIS : A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 135 CASES]. LI ZAIMING ET AL. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992;24(10):24 (chi).

438- gera: 84448/di/ra
A PROPOSITO DE UN CASO DE VARICES Y ULCERA VARICOSA. VELLOSO SALA H. **revista uruguaya de acupuntura.** 1992;55:21. (esp).

439- gera: 84463/di/ra
LA PATHOLOGIE VEINEUSE EN MEDECINE CHINOISE. CHEN YOU-WA. **bio ordonnance.** 1992;3:18-9 (fra).

440- gera: 84464/di/ra
TROUBLES DE LA CIRCULATION DE RETOUR DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. DARRAS JC. **bio ordonnance.** 1992;3:27-9 (fra).

441- gera: 3864/di/cg
EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ON ARTEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS. SAKAI T ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:140. (eng).

442- gera: 4123/di/cg
EVALUATION OF PERIPHERAL HEMODYNAMIC CHANGE AS AN EFFECT CAUSED BY ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION. AKIMOTO ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:156. (eng).

443- gera: 4160/di/cg
EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION ON BLOOD FLOW ON PERIPHERAL NERVE TRUNK (abstract). UEKI M ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:160. (eng).
L'acupuncture élève le débit sanguin au niveau des nerfs périphériques chez le lapin.

444- gera: 4814/di/cg
EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ON JUMPER'S KNEE. ABSTRACT. AMANO K ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:213. (eng).
Points douloureux rotuliens. - Puncture 5 minutes, suivie de 10 minutes de stimulation électrique transcutanée du point. - Allègement de l'entraînement suivi de glaçage. Amélioration pour 22 tendons sur 31 traités. Amélioration du débit sanguin au niveau rotulien mesuré par Doppler. Introduction: Recently, many athletes have received acupuncture treatments for care and prevention of sports disorders, and conditioning. These are many reports deals with the effect of acupuncture on sports disorder. However, in the majority of these reports, the definite diagnosis was not made. So, we treated the patients diagnosed as Jumper's knee (patellar tendnitis) by sports doctors using acupuncture and examined it's clinical effect. Method: Twenty two patients with patellar tendinitis (31 legs) were studied. Acupuncture were performed several points of patellar tendons, and a leaving needle of the most tenderness point was made for 5 minutes, and them, TEAS (transcutaneous electrical acupuncture point stimulation) were performed for 10 minutes. Moreover, we gave guidance about alleviation of the amount of training, icing therapy immediate after training, and stretching. The effects of acupuncture treatment were evaluated on the basis of pain scale, degree of tenderness on the patellar tendons, change of the symptoms. We also examined that effects of acupuncture stimulation to the patellar tendons on subcutaneous blood flow on the patellar tendons of 12 normal adults. The blood flow was measured with laser Doppler flow meter. Result and Discussion: In 22 of 31 legs the symptoms were improved by the acupuncture treatments. The subcutaneous blood flow was increased by an average of 59% after acupuncture stimulations. The increment of the blood flow by acupuncture treatments was supposed to be due to somatic-

445- gera: 5042/di/cg
COMBINATION OF LOW FREQENCY ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE AND LOW POWER LASER IRRADIATION AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION OF CRURAL REGION. ISHIMARU K ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:221. (eng).

446- gera: 6036/di/cg
CORRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MERIDIANS AND ACUTE LYMPHANGITIS. IGUCHI K ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:270. (eng).

447- gera: 8726/di/cg
EVALUATION OF THE CLINICAL EFFICACY OF SSP THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF SHOULDER STIFFNESS AND THE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF LOW FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION. MARUYAMA T ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:392. (eng).

448- gera: 9460/di/cg
SEXUAL AND SEASONAL DIFFERENCES IN FACILITATORY EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON RECOVERY FUNCTION AFTER COLD WATER LOADING. SAKAGUCHI S ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:433. (eng).

449- gera: 9853/di/cg
CHANGES IN BLOOD FLOW AND TEMPERATURE BY XENON STIMULATION OF THE ABDOMEN : A COMPARISON WITH MOXA-HEATED ACUPUNCTURE. TAKEUCHI T ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:456. (eng).

450- gera: 9972/di/cg
SEASONAL INSTABILITY AND LOW ADAPTATION LEVEL OF SKIN TEMPERATURE IN PATIENTS WHO ARE SENSITIVE TO COLD. FUJIKAWA O ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993;:470. (eng).

451- gera: 15057/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO DE LA TROMBOANGEITIS OBLITERANTE CON MTC. SHOUKANG L. **revista de la medicina tradicional china.** 1993;3(4):30-4 (esp).

452- gera: 20351/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF LYMPHOEDEMA. CHAN K. **acupuncture in medicine.** 1993;11(2):111. (eng).

453- gera: 38179/di/ra
[EXPERIMENT STUDY ON RESTRAINING ARTERIOSCLEROSIS WITH SHAN HAI DAN]. NAN BAISONG ET AL. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;14(3):138 (chi).

454- gera: 38216/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF LARGE DOSE ACANTHOPANAX ROOT INJECTIO ON PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. GUO SHUI-YING. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1993;6(2):115 (chi).

455- gera: 38526/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA COMBINED WITH NUTRIENT MIXTURE FOR ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. GE ZHIYING ET AL. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;3:47 (chi).

456- gera: 38551/di/ra
[THE EXPERIENCE OF TREATMENT OF ANGIONEURALGIA]. LI SHU-WEN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 1993;2:11 (chi).

457- gera: 38600/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF HEMODYNAMICS IN 40 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS]. WANG YILI ET AL. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;17(2):53 (chi).

458- gera: 38714/di/ra
[COMBINATION OF TCM AND WM FOR PHLEBITIS OF LOWER EXTREMITY]. ZHAO ZHENGRANG. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;14(10):445 (chi).

459- gera: 38724/di/ra
[STUDY ON SKIN TEMPERATURE OF 109 CASES OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. ZHAO LIGUO. **yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;10(5):1 (chi).

460- gera: 38829/di/ra
ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND ITS TREATMENT WITH CHINESE MEDICINE. CHAU-SHIN HSU ET AL. **international journal of oriental medicine.** 1993;18(1):28-33 (eng).

461- gera: 45163/di/ra
[CHANGES IN OXYGEN FREE RADICAL AND PROSTACYCLIN IN THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION]. GE JW ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1993;13(11):652-4, 6 (chi*).
Malondialdehyde (MDA) and 6-keto-PGF1 alpha levels in plasma and erythrocyte superoxide dismutase activities (Ery-SODA) were observed in 56 cases of thromboangiitis obliterans (TAO). The results showed that: (1) Ery-SODA and 6-keto-PGF1 alpha levels lowered and MDA raised significantly in TAO (P < 0. 01), compared with that in control. (2) 6-keto-PGF1 alpha levels were markedly related with Ery-SODA and MDA in TAO (P < 0. 01). (3) Ery-SODA and 6-keto-PGF1 alpha levels were lower and MDA higher in III phase of TAO than that in II phase. (4) Ery-SODA and 6-keto-PGF1 alpha levels markedly declined and MDA contents elevated significantly in Dampness- Heat (DH) and Heat-Toxin (HT) group, compared with that in Yin-Cold (YC) group and Blood-Stasis (BS) group, respectively (P < 0. 05, P < 0. 01); all above substances between YC and BS group or between DH and HT group had no significant differences (P > 0. 05). (5) Ery-SODA and 6-keto-PGF1 alpha levels were lower and MDA higher in Heat Syndrome than that in Cold Syndrome (P < 0. 01). It suggested that oxygen free radical and lipid peroxide response that might participate in vascular endothelial cell injury in TAO markedly increased and the detection of these substances might provide complementary evidences for syndrome differentiation of TAO.

462- gera: 45512/nd/re
ENDOTHELIUM-DEPENDENT VASODILATOR EFFECTS OF THE EXTRACT FROM SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE RADIX. A STUDY ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF LITHOSPERMIC ACID B IN THE EXTRACTS. . KAMATA K ET AL. **gen pharmacol.** 1993;24(4):977-81 (eng).
1. The aqueous extract of Salviae Miltiorrhizae radix (Chinese crude drug named "dan-shen") relaxed the noradrenaline-precontracted aorta with endothelium. 2. Vasodilation by the extract disappeared in aorta without endothelium, and was inhibited by pretreatment with 10(-4) M NG-monomethyl-L-arginine (L-NMMA) or 10(-5) M methylene blue. 3. The inhibition of the extract-induced vasodilation by L-NMMA was reversed by L-arginine (3 x 10(-4) M). 4. The component of the extract was analyzed by chromatography, fast atom bombardment mass spectroscopy (FAB-MS) and 1H-NMR. 5. An active component of the extract, which showed endothelium- dependent vasodilation, was found to be identical with lithospermic acid B.

463- gera: 45806/nd/re
RADIONUCLIDE VENOGRAPHY OF LOWER LIMBS BY SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION : A CLINICAL EVALUATION. . WU CC ET AL. **ann nucl med.** 1993;7(1):11-9 (eng).
SC-RNV, radionuclide venography by subcutaneous injection of Tc-99m pertechnetate at acupuncture points K-3, a new alternative of lower limb venography, was recently developed in our clinical laboratory. In some of the previous studies, we have proved its superiority to radionuclide venography by intravenous injection. The current investigation was conducted to understand the reliability of SC-RNV in the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Fifty-seven cases with lower leg edema, from Nov. , 1989 through Oct. , 1990, received both SC-RNV and duplex US for causative evaluation. As a result of duplex US, 26 were considered normal (non-DVT), 19 were classified as unilateral DVT, and 12 as bilateral DVT. In nineteen cases (61%, 19/31) with DVT also a XCT and/or a CV (contrast venography) was taken, that showed compatible results. All of the non-DVT had a normal pattern of SC-RNV, all of the unilateral DVT had unilateral impairment of deep vein drainage in SC-RNV, and all of the bilateral DVT had impaired deep venous drainage bilaterally in SC-RNV. It is therefore concluded that SC-RNV is

464- gera: 46052/nd/re
[LIPID PEROXIDE, MEMBRANE FLUIDITY OF SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. LU YC . **chung-hua ping li hsueh tsa chih.** 1993;22(1):42-5 (chi*).
Coincidently with the increase of lipid concentration in the culture medium, there was increase of lipid peroxide (LPO) and decrease of membrane fluidity (MF) in the smooth muscle cell (SMC). Animal experiment also showed that hyperlipidemia might damage SMC of the arterial wall and produce a similar result as described. Actually, there was a

significant negative correlation between high LPO content and low MF. EM examination of SMC revealed a defeatured surface with many micropinocytic vesicles and fat droplets in the cytoplasm, and additionally atherosclerosis (AS) of various degree was observed at the aortic intima. The results indicated that LPO damage plays an important role in the atherogenesis process which is considered probably through the lowering down of MF of the SMC. Chinese herb drug Rhaponticum uniflorum exhibited an anti-oxidation effect, which inhibits LPO production and improves MF of the cells, so that it makes the AS lesions less severe. It suggests that in addition to reducing serum lipid level, drugs with anti-oxidation action will be beneficial to AS.

465- gera: 46304/di/ra
[ULCERS OF LOWER EXTREMITY TREATED BY PEART - ALUM POWDER OBSERVATION OF 50 CASES]. ZHAO MINGLI ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;34(9):551 (eng).

466- gera: 46336/di/ra
[DEVELOPMENT OF COMBINATION TREATMENT OF TCM WITH WESTERN MEDICINE FOR PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. WANG JIAJIE ET AL. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;17(4):12 (chi).

467- gera: 46337/di/ra
[MEDICINE FOR PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. WANG JIAJIE ET AL. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;17(4):12 (chi).

468- gera: 46338/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN 156 PATIENTS WITH ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS]. JIN XING. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;17(4):15 (chi).

469- gera: 46339/di/ra
[62 CASES OF PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS OF LEG TREATED BY TCM COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. LIU HONGPU. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;17(4):22 (chi).

470- gera: 46340/di/ra
[52 CASES OF MULTIPLE AORTO-ARTERITIS TREATED BY MAIYANXIAO INJECTION]. CHU LIEQIU. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;17(4):19 (chi).

471- gera: 46616/di/ra
[THE UNIQUE EXPERIENCE OF XI JIUYI IN TREATING PERIPHERAL HEMATANGIONOSUS]. ZHANG XIAOGANG. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;6:8 (chi).

472- gera: 46770/di/ra
[VARICOSIS IN LOWER EXTREMITIES TREATED WITH ROUND MAGNETIC PLUM-BLOOSOM ACUPUNCTURE]. WEN SHAODUN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1993;13(4):9 (chi*).
417 cases of varicosis in lower extremities have been treated with round magnetic plum-blossom needle in recent 2 years. It was shown that 62,4% of the total was cured and 27,8 obviously improved with the overall effective rate of 90,2%. The advantages in this therapy are good therapeutic effects, less suffering, no scars left and without

473- gera: 46861/di/ra
[COMBINATION OF TCM AND WM FOR THROMBUS PHLEBITIS]. PENG GUILAN. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;14(8):349 (chi).

474- gera: 46896/di/ra
[CLINICAL ESTIMATION ON 46 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS TREATED WITH DRINK FOR INVIGORATING PULSE-BEAT AND DISSOLUTING THROMBUS]. ZHANG AN. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1993;6(7):387 (chi).
46 cases of thromboangiitis obliterans were treated with drink for invigorating pulse-beat and dissoluting thrombus and a satisfactory effect was got in this article. From the point of integration of Chinese with modern medicine, we discussed the principle and mechanisms of action of the prescription, and set forth the theoretical basis of thromboangiitis obliterans by supplementing qi and activating blood circulation and removing blood stasis and the obstruction of channels. We thought the prescription composed of some insects and other Chinese medicinal herbs, might improve immune state and dissolve thrombus on the disease. We also came up with some measures of cutting down recurrence rate and enhancing effect on it.

475- gera: 46945/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF RESTIVE LEG SYNDROMES WITH BODY ACUPUNCTURE AND EAR ACUPUNCTURE]. YANG YUANDE. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1993;13(3):13 (chi*).
108 cases of restive legs syndroms were treated with acupuncture or ear acupuncture. Xuehai (SP10), Diji (SP8), Sanyinjiao (SP6) and Zusanli (ST36) points were selected in the acupuncture group; the auricular points : ear- shenmen, endocrine, subcortex, heart and spleen were punctured in the ear-acupuncture group. The results showed that of the 56 cases in the former group, 19 were cured, 21 noticeably effective, 12 improved and 4 unchanged, while of the 52 cases in the latter group, 9 were cured, 14 obviously effective, 15 improved and 14 ineffective. The therapeutic effect in the acupuncture group was much better than that in the ear-acupuncture group, and the difference was of statistical significance. (Voir article complet en anglais réf. GERA [49067]).

476- gera: 46954/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION ON MIGRATING TRACE OF RADIOACTIVE NUCLIDE ALONG CHANNELS IN PATIENTS WITH GREAT SAPHENOUS VARICOSIS]. LI RUIWU ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1993;13(3):33 (chi*).

477- gera: 47050/di/ra
[WU TONGJIE'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING DISEASES OF PERIPHERAL VEIN]. BAO PEIRONG. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;14(10):5 (chi).

478- gera: 47430/di/ra
[BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF EXPERIENCE OF TREATMENT OF BUERGER'S DISEASE BY BIJING SHENG]. BI FENG LI ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 1993;6:6 (chi).

479- gera: 47465/di/ra
[CHANGES OF OXYGEN FREE RADICAL AND PROSTACYCLIN IN THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION]. GE JIN-WEN ET

AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1993;13(11):652 (chi*).

480- gera: 47467/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON JIANGZHI KOUFU YE IN TREATING ESSENTIAL HYPERLIPEMIA]. LIU JIN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1993;13(11):658 (chi*).

481- gera: 47544/di/ra
[60 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS TREATED WITH A COMBINATION OF TCM-WM]. BEI LIMIN ET AL. **yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993;14(6):8 (chi).

482- gera: 48819/di/ra
THE EFFECTS OF NINJINYOEITO ON HUMAN VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS. YASUHIKO UCHIYAMA ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1993;21(3-4):279-89 (eng).
The effects of Ninjinyoeito on endothelial cells from a human umbilical vein were examined. As a result, the maximum cell density obtained after the addition of Ninainyoeito was found to be 400 ng/ml, and its inhibitory effect on the development of endothelial injury was also observed. In addition, the levels of LDH and Al-p, which are parameters decreasing with aging, were significantly high. Judging from these results, Ninjinyoeito presumably exerts an anti-aging effect by inhibiting the metabolic aging of cells.

483- gera: 45191/nd/re
[THE PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE ACTION OF FISH OIL COMPOUND ON EARLY ATHEROSCLEROTIC LESIONS IN THE AORTIC OF DIABETIC RATS]. NI JS ET AL. **chung-hua ping li hsueh tsa chih.** 1994;23(1):31-3 (chi*).
250-320g male Wistar rats were divided randomly into three groups: normal control, diabetes mellitus (DM) control and fish oil compound (FOC) treatment groups. The latter two groups were induced diabetic by streptozotocin injection. At the end of the third week after injection, the treatment group was fed FOC for 9 weeks. The results showed that FOC could decrease the plasma total cholesterol, triglycerides, low density lipoprotein-cholesterol and very low density lipoprotein cholesterol levels significantly; restrain platelet aggregation; decrease blood pressure and increase atrial natriuretic polypeptide-mRNA content. It was found that the aorta in DM rats had more serious lesions than those in the FOC group. Our study found that FOC could prevent the development of atherosclerosis in

484- gera: 45269/nd/re
GOU-TENG (FROM UNCARIA RHYNCHOPHYLLA MIQUEL)-INDUCED ENDOTHELIUM-DEPENDENT AND - INDEPENDENT RELAXATIONS IN THE ISOLATED RAT AORTA. . KURAMOCHI T ET AL. **life sci.** 1994;54(26):2061-9 (eng).
Gou-teng is a drug used for treatment of hypertension in Chinese medicine. Its antihypertensive action has been previously confirmed in the spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR). Here, its vasorelaxing effect and the mechanisms of actions were studied in vitro. Gou-teng extract (GTE) relaxed the norepinephrine (NE)- precontracted aortic ring preparations isolated from Wistar Kyoto rats (WKY) with and without intact endothelium; the latter was significantly less sensitive than the former. The GTE-induced endothelium-dependent relaxation was significantly inhibited by NG-monomethyl-L-arginine (NMMA) in a dose-dependent manner while indomethacin did not affect the relaxation. Atropine inhibited the acetylcholine (ACh)-induced endothelium-dependent relaxation but did not the GTE-induced one. Furthermore, once GTE was applied, the following NE-induced contraction was significantly reduced even after repeated washout. NMMA effectively reduced and rather reversed this residual effect of GTE. From these results, it is concluded that GTE relaxes the NE-precontracted rat aorta through endothelium-dependent and, to lesser extent, -independent mechanisms. The endothelium-dependent component would be mediated by EDRF/NO pathway in which the muscarinic cholinoceptors were not involved. Thus, GTE appears to be a potent and long-lasting vasodilator mainly through EDRF/NO release.

485- gera: 47840/di/ra
[BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO PROF.YAN DEXIN'S EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. LU LIYAN. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994;26(7):12 (chi).

486- gera: 48151/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF PETROLEUM ETHER EXTRACT OF PEUCEDANUM PRAERUPTORUM DUNN ON RABBIT TRACHEA SMOOTH MUSCLES]. JIN XIN ET AL. **china journal of chinese materia medica.** 1994;19(6):365 (chi*).
The contractions of isolated rabbit trachea smooth muscles by acetylcholine and potassium chloride were attenuated by petroleum ether extract of Peucedanum praeruptorum pretreatment. The dose-effect curve of acetylcholine wa shifted to the right, and the maximal response was diminished. The effect was non-competitive

487- gera: 48859/di/ra
CLINICAL STUDY OF 108 RESTLESS LEGS CASES BY ACUPUNCTURE OR EAR ACUPUNCTURE. YANG YUANDE. **world journal of acupuncture moxibustion.** 1994;4(1):28-9 (eng).
108 cases of restless legs syndrome were treated, out of which, 56 cases with acupuncture, 52 cases with ear acupuncture. The therapeutical effects of acupuncture are superior to that of ear acupuncture.

488- gera: 48873/di/ra
PREVENTION OF ATHEROSCLEROTIC ARTERIAL STENOSIS AND RESTENOSIS AFTER ANGIOPLASTY WITH ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA NEES AND FISH OIL. EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF EFFECTS AND MECHANISMS. . WANG DW ET AL. **chinese medical journal.** 1994;107(6):464-70 (eng).
Restenosis rate after coronary angioplasty has bee up to 30 %-40 %. To solve this problem, we studied the effects of Andrographis Paniculata Nees (APN) and fish oil (FO, omega,3 polyunsaturated fatty acids over 700 %) on atherosclerotic stenosis and restenosis after experimental angioplasty and the relevant mechanisms of APN and FO. Preliminary results showed that APN can significantly alleviate atherosclerotic iliac artery stenosis induced by both deendothelialization and high cholesterol diet (HCD) and restenosis following angioplasty in rabbits. FO showed the same but milder effects than APN did. Both APN and FO significantly inhibited blood monocytes to secrete growth factors in vivo. Ca++ - ATPase activity of cell membrane of atherosclerotic rabbits was significantly decreased, while APN or FO, especiall» the former alleviated this reduction. Refined extract of APN significantly decreased in vitro resting platelet [Ca++]i and in vivo the resting and thrombin-stimulated platelet [Ca++]i after oral administration of APN for 2 weeks. APN significantly ininhibited cell growth or

DNA synthesis in dose-dependent mannor. In conclusion because of the mechanisms described above, APN can alleviate atherosclerotic artery stenosis induced by both

489- gera: 49067/di/ra
CLINICAL STUDY OF 108 RESTLESS LEGS CASES BY ACUPUNCTURE OR EAR ACUPUNCTURE. YANG YUANDE. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1994;1(4):28-9 (eng).
108 cases of restless legs syndrome were treated, out of which, 56 cases with acupuncture, 52 cases with ear acupuncture. The therapeutical effects of acupuncture are superior to that of ear acupuncture.

490- gera: 49689/nd/re
[PADMA-28, A HERBAL PREPARATION, INCREASES WALKING DISTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH INTERMITTENT CLAUDICATION]. DRABAEK H ET AL. **ugeskr laeger.** 1994;156(42):6207-9 (dan*).
Thirty-six patients with stable intermittent claudication were randomized in a doubleblind study either to treatment with two tablets of Padma-28 twice daily (containing 340 mg dried herbal mixture composed according to an ancient lamaistic prescription) or placebo for four months. Effect of treatment was quantified by measurements of systemic and peripheral systolic blood pressures, and pain-free and maximal walking distances on a tread-mill. The actively treated group attained a significant increase in pain-free walking distance from 115 m (72-218) to 227 m (73- >1000, p < 0. 05). The placebo group did not show significant changes in either pain-free or maximal walking distance. Significant changes in systemic or peripheral blood pressures could not be demonstrated in any of the groups. In conclusion, our study has shown that treatment with Padma-28 over a four month period significantly increases the walking distance in patients with stable intermittent claudication of long duration.

491- gera: 49692/nd/re
EFFECTS OF TANSHINONE VI DERIVATIVES ON POST-HYPOXIC CONTRACTILE DYSFUNCTION OF PERFUSED RAT HEARTS. . YAGI A ET AL. **planta med.** 1994;60(5):405-9 (eng).
The present study was undertaken to elucidate the effects of sodium tanshinone VI 1-phenolate (1), 1'-O-hydrogen succinyltanshinone VI 1-O-hydrogen succinate (2), and disodium 1'-O-succinyltanshinone VI 1-O-succinate (3), water-soluble derivatives of tanshinone VI, on post-hypoxic contractile recovery of isolated perfused rat hearts. The effects were compared with those of tanshinone VI as tested previously. The hearts were perfused for 20 min under hypoxic conditions, followed by 45 min reoxygenation, and their cardiac performance was determined. Changes in tissue sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium contents after reoxygenation, and release of creatine kinase and purines and bases (ATP metabolites) during hypoxia/reoxygenation were also examined. The derivatives were dissolved in a Krebs-Henseleit buffer and administered at concentrations of 42 nM into the buffer. Hypoxia/reoxygenation resulted in slight recovery of cardiac contractile force, significant alterations in tissue ion concentrations, and pronounced release of creatine kinase and ATP metabolites, suggesting hypoxia/reoxygenation-induced functional and morphological damage. The tanshinone VI derivatives improved post-hypoxic contractile recovery, which was associated with restoration of tissue ionic concentrations, and diminishment of the release of creatine kinase and ATP metabolites from the hypoxic/reoxygenated hearts. The efficacy of these compounds was similar to that of tanshinone VI. The results suggest that water-soluble tanshinone VI derivatives, like tanshinone VI itself, are beneficial for hypoxia/reoxygenation injury.

492- gera: 49710/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE COMPOSITA ON PEROXIDATION OF LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN DUE TO COPPER DICHLORIDE. . ZHANG XIAOSHU ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994;14(3):195-201 (eng).
It is well known that plasma lipoprotein, particularly oxidized LDL, plays an important role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and atherosclerotic diseases. We used oxidized LDL generated by incubating LDL from healthy persons with copper dichloride as a model to investigate the antioxidate property of Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae Composita (RSMC). On photos, the spot X1 and the spot X2 were clearly found in the control group after the dialysis into copper dichloride for 24 and 48 hours, but they could not found in the RSMC group. The analysis of the constituents of lipids in LDL (by charring method) showed that after dialysis the percentages of the spot X1 and the spot X2 in the RSMC group were significantly lower than those in the control group (P < 0. 01). The results suggest that RSMC plays a potential role in antioxidation of lipids or LDL.

493- gera: 49792/nd/re
VASORELAXING EFFECT IN RAT THORACIC AORTA CAUSED BY LAUROTETANINE ISOLATED FROM LITSEA CUBEBA PERSOON. . CHEN WY ET AL. **j pharm pharmacol.** 1994;46(5):380-2 (eng).
The pharmacological effects of laurotetanine on rat isolated thoracic aorta were examined. The contraction of aortic rings caused by high potassium (60 mM) and cumulative concentrations of calcium (0. 03-3 mM) was inhibited by 3-50 microM laurotetanine in a dose-dependent manner with an IC50 value of 19. 8 _ 3. 6 microM (n = 6) in a 1 mM Ca2+ medium. The phenylephrine (3 microM)-induced contraction was also inhibited by laurotetranine. Its effect was more marked on the tonic contraction than on the phasic contraction and was not easily washed-out. On addition of laurotetanine during the tonic contraction, relaxation could also be observed. This relaxing effect was not antagonized by indomethacin (20 microM) and was still seen in denuded aorta or in the presence of nifedipine (1 microM). The caffeine (20 mM)-induced contraction was not affected by laurotetanine. cAMP and cGMP levels of aorta were not changed by laurotetanine. It is concluded that laurotetanine relaxed the rat thoracic aorta mainly by suppressing the Ca2+ influx through both voltage- and

494- gera: 49863/nd/re
[EFFECT OF CRYSTAL NO. 4 OF POLYGONUM CUSPIDATUM ON THE VIABILITY OF ISLAND FLAPS WITH VENOUS STASIS : AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY]. LUO S ET AL. **chung hua cheng hsing shao shang wai ko tsa chih.** 1994;10(3):222-5 (chi*).
The effects of crystal No. 4 of Polygonum cuspidatum on microcirculatory changes of island flaps in rats following resumption of blood flow after venous occlusion of six hours were observed with a special TV set with magnification of 500X. The pathological events and survival rate of flaps were recorded as well. The results showed that the survival rate, amount of open capillaries, amount of blood flow, and velocity of blood flow of flaps treated by crystal No. 4 of polygonum cuspidatum were much higher than those of untreated control flaps. The white thrombosis and endothelial damage of dermal vessels were alleviated by administration

of crystal No. 4 of polygonum cuspsidatum. The experiment also showed that there were no differences between flaps treated with crystal No. 4 of polygonum cuspidatum preoperatively and flaps treated with it postoperatively.

495- gera: 49943/di/ra
RADIONUCLIDE VENOGRAPHY BY SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF TC-99M PERTECHNETATE AT ACUPUNCTURE POINT K-3 : A CASE REPORT. . CHEN MF ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1994;22(3-4):337-40 (eng).
Recently, we developed a new method of radionuclide venography of lower limbs, namely SC-RNV, by subcutaneous injection of Tc-99m pertechnetate at acupuncture points K-3. In this study, we applied this method to evaluate the venous drainage of lower limbs in a patient with severe varicose veins and edematous swelling of the left lower extremity. For comparison, an ascending radionuclide venography by intravenous injection of Tc- 99m MAA (IV-RNV) was also done. The SC-RNV showed normal venous drainage of the right side but complete obstruction of the left popliteal vein with a prominent collateral flow, compatible to the findings of IV-RNV. The findings in this case again demonstrated that SC-RNV may be useful as an alternative method of venography as

496- gera: 49948/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF NINJINYOEITO ON HUMAN AORTA ENDOTHELIAL CELLS. . UCHIYAMA Y ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1994;22(3-4):293-9 (eng).
We studied the effect of Ninjinyoeito in relation to the endothelial cells of the human aorta. Ninjinyoeito produced a cell proliferation acceleration effect, resulting in suppression of the synthesis and acceleration of the disintegration of endothelin, which acts as a vasoconstrictor and vasopressor. Also, acceleration of the synthesis of prostacyclin, which shows antithrombosis and platelet coagulation suppressing effects, was observed. The results suggest that Ninjinyoeito accelerates physiological function of in vitro human aorta endothelial cells.

497- gera: 53745/nd/ra
EFFECTS OF PANAX NOTOGINSENG SAPONINS ON RECEPTOR-OPERATED CA2+ CHANNELS IN VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE. . GUAN YY ET AL. **acta pharmacologica sinica.** 1994;15(5):392-8 (eng).
The effects of saponins of Panax notoginseng (PNGS) on the alpha-adrenoceptor agonists-induced contractile responses and Ca2+ movement were studied in dog mesenteric artery (MA) and saphenous vein (SV). PNGS reduced the contractions and the 45Ca influx (from 0. 36 _ 0. 03 to 0. 14 _ 0. 05 mumol. g-1 wet strip) induced by phenylephrine (Phe) without effect on KCl-induced contraction and 45Ca influx which were nearly completely inhibited by nifedipine 0. 1 mumol. L-1. PNGS did not change the 45Ca efflux induced by Phe and the Kd value (from 0. 76 _ 0. 04 to 0. 72 _ 0. 15 nmol. L-1) for [3H]prazosin binding on the microsomal membrane isolated from MA. Our results indicate that PNGS selectively inhibits Ca2+ entry through receptor-operated Ca2+ channel.

498- gera: 54088/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT FOR 30 PATIENTS WITH THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS STAGE III BY QUFU SHENGJI GAO]. ZHENG XUEMEI. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 1994;7(4):29 (chi).

499- gera: 55692/di/ra
ESTUDIO CLINICO DEL TRATAMIENTO DE LAS COMPLICACIONES VASCULARES DE LA DIABETES CON LA "CAPSULA HIPOGLUCEMIANTE Y POTENCIADORA DEL PULSO". LIN LAN ET AL. **revista de la medicina tradicional china.** 1994;4(3):39-44 (esp).

500- gera: 57245/di/ra
PHOTOPHLETHYSMOGRAPHIC CHANGES INDUCED BY SKIN STIMULATION USING ACUPUNCTURE. IONESCU-TIRGOVISTE C ET AL. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1994;22(4):363-7 (eng).
The photoplethysmographic signal was recorded, before and then 10 minutes after an acupuncture stimulation, in 46 subjects divided into two groups: group A included 22 cases in which the stimulation was applied at the two classical acupoints SP-6 (Sanyinjiao) and GB-39 (Xuanzhong), and group B included 24 cases in which the stimulation was applied outside the acupuncture zones. A highly significant increase (P<0.01) of the photoplethysmographic signal after stimulation versus the basal amplitude was observed both in group A (+215%, i.e., from 6.501.67mm to 20.47±3.18mm) and in group B (+121%, i.e., from 7.35±1.66mm to 16.29±1.97mm). However, the greater increase in blood flow in group A versus group B, which is also statistically significant

501- gera: 69281/di/ra
[CLINICAL USE AND DISTINGUISHED ANALYSIS OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS DIAGNOSED BY ELECTROPULSOGRAPH]. ZHANG JINGREN ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994;21(8):336-39 (chi*).
In this thesis 217 clinical histories of the patient with arteriosclerosis and in the control group 200 clinical histories of the patients without arteriosclerosis were taken. Single-factor analysis of sphygmograms receded and 15 related indexes were undertaken more wiry sphygmograms were observed in the observed group than in the control group. The values of their indexes M, H1, N, H2 are greater than those of the control group, where H5 value is lower than that of the control group (P<0. 0001). These results indicate that the sphygmograms and their indexes may be of use as evidences for diagnosing arteriosclerosis.

502- gera: 69304/di/ra
[CLINICAL APPLICATION AND DISTINGUISH ANALYSIS OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS DIAGNOSED WITH ELECTROPULSOGRAPH]. ZHANG JINGREN ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994;21(11):484 (chi).

503- gera: 82587/di/ra
PATHOLOGIE DE L'INSUFFISANCE VEINEUSE. NGUYEN TRONG KHANH. **revue francaise de mtc.** 1994;162:74-6 (fra).

504- gera: 84303/di/ra
[EFFECT OF DANZE JIANGZHI MIXTURE ON EXPERIMENTAL HYPERCHOLESTEREMIA AND ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OF QUAIL]. YUNYUAN G ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 1994;17(6):26 (chi).

505- gera: 84619/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ULCER BY EGG OIL-GAUZE]. SHENGDE L. **journal of shandong college of tcm.** 1994;18(4):247 (chi).

506- gera: 84862/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT FOR

40 CASES OF RAYNAUD'S SYNDROME WITH TONGMAI CHONGJI]. FANGJUN Z ET AL. **beijing journal of tcm.** 1994;5:16 (chi).

507- gera: 85406/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF A CASE OF ERYTHREMIA]. ZHU FANG ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1994;15(9):7 (chi).

508- gera: 85434/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ERYTHEMATOUS LIMB PAIN WITH DECOCTION OF THREE YELLOW DRUGS AND GYPSUM]. ZHOU CHANGYOU. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1994;15(12):12 (chi).

509- gera: 86529/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF RAYNAUD'S DISEASE BY APPLYING ROU GAN JIE JIN TANG DECOCTION]. CAO ZHONG ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 1994;2:30 (chi).

510- gera: 87480/di/ra
[ON THE EXPERIMENT STUDY OF RABBIT ARTERIOSCLEROSIS SYNDROME TREATED WITH HUI XIN] CAO. YU YUEMING. **shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994;15(12):562 (chi).

511- gera: 89981/di/ra
[THE ANTIATHEROSCLEROTIC EFFECT OF CATTAIL POLLEN]. YAO ZHIMING ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1994;25(6):324 (chi).

512- gera: 90100/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF WHITEFLOWER HOGFENNEL (PEUCEDANUM PRAERUPTORUM) ON ISOLATED RABBIT PULMONARY ARTERIES]. WEI MINJIE ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1994;25(3):137 (chi*).

513- gera: 10615/di/ra
INVECCHIAMENTO DEI VASI IN MTC. DE BERARDINIS D. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1995;82:47-56 (ita).
Per studiare l'invecchiamnento dei valsi sanguini in M.T.C. bisogna riassummere la loro fisiopatologia. Cio che caratterizza l'invecchiamento del corpo e della mente dell'uomno, secondo la M.T.C., è causato principalmente dal deperimento di due sostanze particolari : Jing Qi e Yuan Qi. Il nostro lavoro, allora, consiste nel trovare due particolari relazioni : -Relazione tra vasi e Jing Qi. - Relazione tra

514- gera: 21790/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MOXIBUSTION STIMULATION ON THE SKIN TEMPERATURE OF FOOT DURING IMMERSION OF THE FOOT IN THE COLD WIND]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1995;45(1):56. (jap).

515- gera: 21815/di/ra
[MEASUREMENT OF SUBCUTANEOUS BLOOD FLOW DURING THE LOCAL INFLAMMATORY RESPONSES INDUCED BY ACUPUNCTURE AND ELECTRICAL STIMULATIONS]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1995;45(1):59. (jap).

516- gera: 22068/di/ra
[THE REPORT OF TWO PATIENTS WHO COMPLAINED OF INTERMITTENT CLAUDICATION. THE ACUPUNCTURIST ASSESSED THEIR PATHOGENESIS AND THE MEDICAL FACILITY DIAGNOSED THEIR CASES AS ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS*]. X. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1995;45(1):95. (jap).

517- gera: 23510/di/ra
[STUDY ON ANTI-ARTHEROSCLEROSIS BY TCM AT MOLECULAR-GENE LEVEL]. QUNHAO Z. **journal of tcm.** 1995;36(7):430 (chi).

518- gera: 42652/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE WITH HEATED NEEDLE TREATING 50 CASES OF FACIOCERVICAL ATHEROMA]. SHUFEN L ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1995;15(6):19 (chi).

519- gera: 53875/di/ra
[MINUTES OF SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ANTI-ARTERIO-THROMBOTIC AND THEIR FIRST LEVEL OF PREVENTION WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE APPROACH]. SHI ZAI-XIANG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1995;15(1):62 (chi).

520- gera: 53880/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XUE GUAN TONG ON PDGF-A, PDGF-B AND C-MYC GENE EXPRESSION OF VESSEL WALL IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RABBITS]. LI JING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1995;15(1):33 (chi*).
In this study, the effect of Xue Guan Tong (XGT) on platelet-derived growth factor-A (PDGF-A), PDGF-B and c-myc gene expression of vessel wall was explored with dot blot and in situ hybridization. The results shown that the expression of PDGF-A mRNA in atherosclerotic plaque of the model group was higher, PDGF-A gene hybridizations were mainly distributed in smooth muscle cell which located in newly emerging plaque and edge of atherosclerotic plaque. In contrast, level of PDGF-A mRNA in the XGT group was lower than that in the model group, which indicated that XGT could influence the level of PDGF-A mRNA. The c-myc oncogene expression in the model group was significantly enhanced than that in the normal group. However, the expression in XGT group decreased less than that in the model group. From the results shown above, it suggested that one of the effects of XGT on preventing VSMC proliferation was its influence on PDGF-A and c-myc mRNA expression level.

521- gera: 53921/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF LIGUSTRAZINE AND HEPARIN ON GROWTH AND CLEAVAGE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE]. TANG LI-LONG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1995;15(1):38 (chi).

522- gera: 54319/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON CELL CYCLE IN RABBITS' AORTIC SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL CULTURE IN VITRO WITH TONGMAI JIANGZHI LIQUOR]. SUN XIAO-XUAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1995;15(3):168-9 (chi*).
The effects of Tongmai Jiangzhi Liquor (TMJZL) on the cell cycle kinetics in smooth muscle cell (SMCO of rabbits' midlayer of aortic wall was observed. It was showed that TMJZL could extend the time of cell culture, lower the percentage of SMC in G0/G1 phase and elevate the percentage of SMC in S phase gradually. The higher the concentration, the stronger the effect. The experiment showed that TMJZL had a marked inhibition of SMC of

rabbits' midlayer of aortic wall cultured in vitro.

523- gera: 54374/nd/re
[THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SPONTANEOUS RHYTHMICAL MICROLYMPHOMOTION]. ZHANG J ET AL. **chung hua i hsueh tsa chih.** 1995;75(5):262-5, 3 (chi).
It is now generally accepted that the spontaneous contraction of lymph vessel contributes to fluid and protein transportation from the interstitial back to bloodstream. In this study, 20 male Wistar rats with the preparation of mesentery were divided into three groups: valve group (6), control group (7), and 654-2 group (7). We studied the mechanism of valve on rhythmical microlymphomotion and the effect of 654-2, a vasoactive substance, on lymphatic contractile activity. The dynamic courses of contraction and relaxation of peripheral microlymphovessels were continuously visualized by a CCTV system. The frequency spectrum analysis of microlymphomotion (FC, AMP, and ANG), the spreading speed of peristaltic wave (C mm/s) and the contractile index (CI) were measured by using the newly developed microlymphomotion image processing system. The results demonstrated that there were no significant differences between the frequency and amplitude of microlymphomotion existed above and below the valves of microlymphovessel. There were also no significant changes in the spreading speed of peristaltic wave at the up and down stream measuring points crossing lymphatic valve. But the contractile index crossing the valve increased significantly (P < 0. 05). The down stream phase angle of microlymphomotion significantly led in comparison with that of upstream (P < 0. 01). 654-2 could activate and enhance lymphomotion which was inhibited by NE. An energy conversion hypothesis of lymph flow and a pacemaker hypothesis of microlymphomotion were proposed.

524- gera: 54697/di/re
DETECTION OF PELVIC DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS BY SUBCUTANEOUS RADIONUCLIDE VENOGRAPHY UTILIZING AN ACUPUNCTURE POINT. . CHIU NT ET AL. **clinical nuclear medicine.** 1995;20(10):899-901 (eng).
The authors present a case of thrombosis involving the right common iliac vein evaluated with subcutaneous radionuclide venography (SCRNV) after injection at acupuncture points. SCRNV demonstrated interruption of venous flow to the right common femoral vein and right iliac vein with prominent collateral venous drainage into the contralateral deep veins. This technique, which is technically simple and relatively operator-independent, has the potential to become a screen or follow-up test for deep vein thrombosis.

525- gera: 56186/di/ra
TREATING VARICOSIS WITH NEEDLING, CUPPING AND MASSAGE : REPORT OF 32 CASES. JI HUA-DONG. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1995;6(2):233-4 (eng).

526- gera: 56946/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ANTI-ATHEROSCLEROSIS EFFECT OF TONGMAI JIANGZHI ORAL LIQUOR]. LU CHONG-SHAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1995;15(8):479-82 (chi*).

527- gera: 61929/di/ra
[XI JIUYI'S EXPERIENCE ON TREATMENT OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE ANGIITIS]. HANQING L. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1995;36(12):716 (eng).

528- gera: 67097/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS AT THE STAGE OF GANGRENE]. RU LIJUAN ET AL. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1995;6:36 (chi).

529- gera: 68961/di/ra
[THE CIRCULATORY OBSERVATION AND TREATMENT OF RAYNAUD'S DISEASE WITH SULONG HUOXUE YIN]. JIN XUEREN ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1995;22(4):165 (chi).

530- gera: 78764/di/ra
[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON 58 CASES OF OBSTINATE EXTRASYSTOLE TREATED BY MAILU PING]. WU QIFU ET AL. **hunan journal of tcm.** 1995;11(6):33 (chi).

531- gera: 79060/di/ra
[JIA WEI DANG GUI SI NI TANG DECOCTION FOR RAYNAUD'S DISEASE]. ZHUANG QIUQIN. **shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1995;16(11):488 (chi).

532- gera: 84753/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE IN RELIEF OF PAIN AND HEALING OF GANGRENE OF LIMBS. GANTAIT M ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1995;5(3):12-5 (eng).
Pain and gangrene in limbs due to Buerger's disease, Raynaud's phenomenon and atherosclerosis are a great problem to manage in modern medicine. Vasodilators, sympathectomy and progressive amputations cannot solve the problem. Electroacupuncture shows very good results so that drugs and surgery may be spared. Total 32 cases (Buerger's 27, Raynaud's 4, atherosclerosis 1) were treated with acupuncture needling and electrostimulation. Acupoints used were Weizhong (BL 40), Taixi (KI 3), Zusanli (ST 36), Jiexi (ST 41), Bafeng (Extra), Neiguan (PC 6), Hegu (LI 4) , Baxie (Extra). The frequency of electrostimulation at acupoints was 100- 500 cycles per minute. Daily treatment was carried out the first 10 days, then the times of treatment reduced. The therapy was maintained once in two months. Of 27 cases of Buerger's disease, 19 cases (82. 6%) were healed. Pain was relieved but ulcer not healed in 1 case (4. 3%). Failure was 3 (13%). 3/4(75%) of Raynaud's cases, pain and gangrene were fully controlled; the other 1 case recurred frequently. One case of atherosclerotic gangrene was cured. Relief of pain was within 2 to 5 days, ulcer healing within 3 - 8 weeks, skin temperature was raised between 7 and 1 5 days. Except antiseptic dressings no drugs were used. Clinical observations show that acupuncture can definitely increase peripheral vascularity in limbs probably by increasing collateral circulation because main artery pulsations do not come back. After sympathectomy patients showed delayed results probably due to lack of intrinsic nerve mechanism. Acupuncture can be used as a definite tool against ischaemic limbs. More studies is required.

533- gera: 84980/di/ra
[33 CASES OF RAYNAUD'S DISEASE TREATED BY TCM]. XIULU C ET AL. **beijing journal of tcm.** 1995;2:25 (chi).

534- gera: 85543/di/ra
[PATHOLOGICAL STUDY ON ACTION OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE-CHROMIUM MIXTURE ON EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. BAI JUE

ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 1995;17(4):35 (chi).

535- gera: 86074/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PINELLIA TUBER ON REDUCING BLOOD-LIPID]. HONG XINQIU ET AL. **journal of zhejiang college of tcm.** 1995;19(2):28 (chi*).
In this paper, blood-lipid was measured after giving pinellia tuber to the experimental rats, the results showed that pinellia tuber could reduce the ratios of TC/TG and LDL-C/HDL6C significantly when rats were in normal condition; when rats were fed high fat forage, pinellia tuber was able to lower total serum cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol, the ratios of LDL-C/HDL-C and TC/TG. This study suggested that pinellia tuber could reduce blood- lipid and prevent hyperlipemia caused by high fat diet.

536- gera: 86583/di/ra
[A SURVEY ON TREATMENT OF ANGITIS BY TCM. PAN SHULIN ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 1995;1:49 (chi).

537- gera: 86591/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS METHOD ON TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES. ZHONG SHULAN ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 1995;2:13 (chi).

538- gera: 88311/di/ra
[TCM TREATING FOR MUCOCUTANEOUS LYMPH NODE SYNDROME]. ZHANG CAILING. **shandong journal of tcm.** 1995;14(9):400 (chi).

539- gera: 90320/di/ra
[A DISCUSSION ON THE TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE BY DEALING WITH PHLEGM]. LIU MENGGUANG. **new journal of tcm.** 1995;27(5):5 (chi).

540- gera: 91263/di/ra
[THE STUDYING DEVELOPMENT THAT ATHEROSCLEROSIS DERIVED OF CHINESE DRUGS ANTI-EXPERIMENT HYPERLIPIDEMIA]. ZHANG QING ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1995;8(3):176 (chi).

541- gera: 91285/di/ra
[THIRTY FIVE CASES OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANSIS CURED BY CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE]. HAO LIAN-SHENG ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1995;8(5): (chi).

542- gera: 93071/di/ra
[HEALTH PRESEVE THROUGH BENDING AND STRECHING TEN FINGERS]. YZNG GU. **qi gong and physical training.** 1995;1:40 (chi).

543- gera: 103927/di/ra
OBSERVATION OF THE PREVENTIVE AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF CHUANGXIONG ON THE ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF RABBITS. WANG JING, LIU XUE-RU AND SHI YIN-MIAN. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition).** 1995;1(1):52 (eng).

544- gera: 107180/di/ra
STUDY ON CHINESE MEDICINES INHIBITING ATHEROSCLEROSIS AT THE MOLECULAR LEVEL. ZHANG QUN-HAO AND CHEN KE-JI. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition).** 1995;1(3):231 (eng).

545- gera: 50180/di/re
THE COOLING EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE SKIN TEMPERATURE OF THE HAND. LANDRY MD ET AL. **journal of hand therapy.** 1996;9(4):359-66 (eng).
Electroacupuncture (EA) has been reported to induce changes in skin temperature; however, it is not clear whether high- and low-frequency EA produce similar effects. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of EA on the skin temperature of the hand and finger in normal subjects. Twenty-one subjects received high-frequency EA (100 Hz) and low-frequency EA (4 Hz) at the Large Intestine 4 and Small Intestine 3 acupuncture points, as well as a no-treatment control condition. The results showed that the skin temperature following high- and low-frequency EA produced significant cooling effects at both sites as compared with the no- treatment control condition during the stimulation period ($p < 0.05$). These data show that EA produces significant changes in skin temperature that may be of benefit in pathologic conditions that are accompanied by an increase

546- gera: 54786/di/re
EFFECTS OF HIGH-VOLTAGE GALVANIC STIMULATION OF ST36 AND ST37 ACUPUNCTURE POINTS ON PERIPHERAL BLOOD FLOW AND SKIN TEMPERATURE. BALOGUN JA ET AL. **disabilility and rehabilitation.** 1996;18(10):523-8 (eng).
In traditional Chinese medicine, ST36 and ST37 acupuncture points are commonly recommended to enhance peripheral blood circulation and digestive functions; however, there is a paucity of empirical data in support of the above recommendations. This study was designed to evaluate the effects of transcutaneous electrical stimulation of ST36 and ST37 acupuncture points on peripheral haemodynamic functions. Eleven healthy subjects (five men, six women; mean age 28 years), voluntarily participated in the study. A 2 (pulse frequency) x 3(time-frame) experimental design was employed. The subjects' ST36 and ST37 acupuncture points were stimulated, at sensory threshold intensity, with the high-voltage galvanic (HVG) current using two (5 Hz and 120 Hz) different pulse frequencies. Skin temperature and haemodynamic functions (cutaneous blood flow, microvascular volume and erythrocyte velocity), between the first and second metatarsals of the subjects' dominant foot were monitored every 2 min, for 10 min at rest, during 20 min HVG stimulation treatment and 10 min post-stimulation. The results of the repeated-measures analysis of variance revealed no significant F-ratio for pulse frequency and time-frame main effects for any of the dependent variables. Based on our findings we conclude that percutaneously applied HVG stimulation of ST36 and ST37 acupuncture points does not increase peripheral haemodynamic functions in asymptomatic subjects.

547- gera: 54789/nd/re
[THE EFFECT OF GINKGO BILOBA EXTRACT IN PATIENTS WITH INTERMITTENT CLAUDICATIO]. DRABAEK H ET AL. **ugeskr laeger.** 1996;158(27):3928-31 (dan).
Eighteen patients with stable intermittent claudication were randomized in a double blind cross-over study comparing the effects of the Ginkgo biloba extract GB-8 at a dose of 120 mg o. d. with placebo. All patients were treated for three months with the active extract and three months with placebo. The effects of treatment on arterial insufficiency were quantified

by measurements of systemic and peripheral systolic blood pressures, and pain-free and maximal walking distances on a tread-mill. Questionnaires based on visual analogue scales were used to quantify the severity of leg pain, impairment of concentration, and inability to remember. Short-term memory was objectively assessed. We did not find any significant changes in either peripheral blood pressures, walking distances or the severity of leg pain. Systemic blood pressure was reduced both by placebo and GB-8. The impairment of concentration and the inability to remember were both reduced, when comparing results during active treatment to placebo. Short-term memory did not change significantly. In conclusion, our study has shown that treatment with the Ginkgo biloba extract GB-8 improves some cognitive functions in elderly patients with moderate arterial insufficiency, whereas the extract did not change signs and symptoms of vascular disease in the patients.

548- gera: 54791/nd/re
INHIBITION BY TRIPTOQUINONE-A OF LPS- AND IL-1 BETA-PRIMED INDUCTION OF NO SYNTHASE IN RAT THORACIC AORTA. . MORITOKI H ET AL. **life sci.** 1996;59(3):PL49-54 (eng).
We investigated the effect of triptoquinone-A (TQA), an active principal of Triptergium wilfordii, on the induction of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) promoted by endotoxin (LPS) and interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 beta). Prophylactic application of TQA selectively prevented LPS-primed initiation of L-arginine (Arg)-induced relaxation, and cGMP formation of rat thoracic aorta, and LPS-stimulated nitrite production by cultured aortic smooth muscle cells, which appear to be mediated by NOS expressed by LPS in vascular smooth muscle. TQA also prevented IL-1 beta- triggered initiation of Arg-induced relaxation and nitrite accumulation. These results suggest that TQA prevents LPS-or IL-1 beta-promoted induction of NOS in vascular smooth muscle, thus inhibiting development of Arg-

549- gera: 55167/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON VELOCITY OF BLOOD FLOW IN INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY AND OPHTHALMIC ARTERY]. YANG GUANG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1996;16(7):11 (chi).

550- gera: 55440/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE ON TREATMENT OF ALL KINDS OF DERMO-ANGIOMA WITH WUMIAO SHUIXIAN PASTE]. ZHOU DACHUN ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1996;37(8):487 (chi).

551- gera: 56394/di/ra
POINT INJECTION IN TREATING PAIN DUE TO THROMBOPHLEBITIS OBLITERANS. GONG FANG-SHENG. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1996;7(4):495-8 (eng).

552- gera: 56854/di/ra
RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF TCM IN PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS. SHI DAZHUO ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1996;16(4):293-8 (eng).

553- gera: 57030/di/ra
[AN ANALYSIS ON TREATMENT AND EXTRINSIC DETECTION OF 206 CASES OF THROMBOSIS OF DEEP VESSELS OF LOWER EXTREMITIES]. JIN XING ET AL. **journal of shandong college of tcm.** 1996;20(5):325 (chi).

554- gera: 67501/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF MAILUOTONG GRANULE ON ANTI-THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. WANG JUN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1996;16(7):421 (chi*).
Using experimental model of thromboangitis obliterans(TAO)in rats induced by injection of lauric acid into the femoral artery, the anti-thromboangitis obliterans effects of Mailuotong (MLT)Granule were observed. The results showed that MLT not only decreased significantly the lesion severity and extent of affected limb, plasma viscosity and level of fibrinogen, but also suppressed the arterial thrombosis, endotheliocytosis and inflammatory cell infiltration in vascular wall. MLT also reduced the organisation of thrombus and facilitated thrombolysis. It showed that the therapeutic effect of MLT on TAO might be achieved by improving blood rheology, antithrombosis, throbosis, inhibiting endotheliocvtosis and inflammatory reaction in vascular wall.

555- gera: 70498/nd/re
WIRKUNGEN DER AKUPUNKTUR BEI AKRALEN DURCHBLUTUNGS-STORUNGEN GEZEIGT AN PATIENTEN MIT PRIMAREM RAYNAUD-PHANOMEN. STEINS A ET AL. **plebol.** 1996;25:139-43 (deu).

556- gera: 72658/di/ra
[(EFFECT OF CONCENTRATED XUEFU ZHUYU PILL ON PROLIFERATION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS RABBITS OBSERVED BY SEROLOGIC PHARMACOLOGICAL TEST).]. ZHANG QUN-HAO ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated and western medicine.** 1996;16(3):156 (chi*).
Two in vitro experiments were performed for comparative study to evaluate the effect of concentrated Xuefu Zhuyu pill (CXZP), a Chinese traditional herbal medicinal mixture, on the proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells (SMCs) of experimental atherosclerosis rabbits by serologic pharmacological test. The first experiment approach adopted the addition of the rabbit's serum to the culture medium while in the second experiment the CXZP was added to the medium directly. Results showed that both the serum with CXZP and the CXZP extract itself could inhibit the proliferation of SMC significantly and dose-dependently, and the inhibitory action of the latter was more potent than the former one. It suggested that CXZP could inhibit the proliferation of SMC both in vivo and in vitro, the decrease of effectiveness in vivo might be due to the non-absorption of some active ingredient of CXZP or due

557- gera: 85650/di/ra
[DR. XI JIUYI'S EXPERIENCE ON TREATING VASCULAR DISORDERS]. ZHAO ZHAOLIN. **journal of tcm.** 1996;37(3):143 (chi).

558- gera: 85660/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT TCM THERAPIES ON FORMATION OF FAT PLAQUE IN AORTIC INTIMA OF EXPERIMENTAL HYPERLIPIDEMIC RABBIT]. ZHOU XIAQING ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1996;37(3):174 (chi*).
Three kinds of TCM therapy, i. e. blood- activating stasis - removing (leech, Rhizoma Ligustici chuanxiong, 1st group) , spleen - strengthening and phlegm dissipating (Rhizoma pinellia, Poria tangerine peel. Radix Glycyrrhiza, and fluid of bamboo sap 2nd group) and simultaneous therapy on phlegm and stasis (3rd group), were applied morphologically in

animal model to observe their influence on the lipid level lipid plaque formation in the aortic intima of experimental hyper lipidemic rabbit. Results revealed all 3 methods markedly lowered the serum TC. TG. LDL - C and LPO contents and inhibited the formation of aorticintimal lipid plaque. Its action in the 1st group and that in the atromid-s group were similar. Howev er, the lowering of serum TC. LDL - C and anti-formation of lipid plaque in the phlegm dissipating group was better in the 2nd or blood--activating stasis-removing group. In all the 2 groups, the 3rd group revealed the best results. When compared with the 1st group and atromid - S group, the difference was very significant in lowering of serum TC. LDL- C and anti-formation of lipid plaque, and was also a bit better than the 2nd group, morphological and biochemical studies revealed that it changed identically with the changes in serum LDL - C and LPO. or in other words, the higher the contents of blood TC. LDL- C the higher the concentration of LPO, and the higher the percentage of plaque formation. The degree of plaque formation under the microscope revealed the same correlative changes, suggesting that the accumulation of LPO as a result of lipid metabolic disturbance, increase of blood TC. TG. LDL -C contents were the major causes of injury of arterial intima and lipid plaque formation.

559- gera: 87247/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CHINESE HERBS ON RABBIT ATHEROSCLEORSIS]. GUO LIHUI ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1996;23(4):188 (chi).

560- gera: 37113/di/re
TREATMENT OF PRIMARY RAYNAUD'S SYNDROME WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE ACUPUNCTURE. APPIAH R ET AL. **journal of internal medicine.** 1997;241(2):119-24 (eng).
OBJECTIVE: Evaluation of the effects of a standardized acupuncture treatment in primary Raynaud's syndrome. DESIGN: A controlled randomized prospective study. SETTING: A winter period of 23 weeks, angiological clinic of Hannover Medical School. SUBJECTS: Thirty-three patients with primary Raynaud's syndrome (16 control, 17 treatment). INTERVENTIONS: The patients of the treatment group were given seven acupuncture treatments during the weeks 10 and 11 of the observation period. MAIN OUTCOME MEASU All patients kept a diary throughout the entire observation period noting daily frequency, duration and severity of their vasospastic attacks. A local cooling test combined with nailfold capillaroscopy was performed for all patients at baseline (week 1) and in weeks 12 and 23, recording flowstop reactions of the nailfold capillaries. RESULTS: The treated patients showed a significant decrease in the frequency of attacks from 1. 4 day-1 to 0. 6 day-1, P < 0. 01 (control 1. 6 to 1. 2, P = 0. 08). The overall reduction of attacks was 63% (control 27%, P = 0. 03). The mean duration of the capillary flowstop reaction decreased from 71 to 24 s (week 1 vs. week 12, P = 0. 001) and 38 s (week 1 vs. week 23, P = 0. 02) respectively. In the control group the changes were not significant. CONCLUSIONS: These findings suggest that traditional Chinese acupuncture is a reasonable alternative in treating patients with primary Raynaud's syndrome.

561- gera: 56759/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 33 CASES OF RAYNAUD'S DISEASE WITH HEAT-PRODUCING NEEDLING MANIPULATION]. XU WENLIANG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997;17(5):285 (chi).

562- gera: 57510/di/ra
STUDIO CLINICO-STRUMENTALE SULLE TURBE MICROCIRCOLATORIE DECLIVI IN AGOPUNTURA TRADIZIONALE CINESE. DI STANISLAO C. **rivista italiana di agopuntura.** 1997;90:31-6 (ita).

563- gera: 57602/di/ra
EFFICACY OF TOKI-SHIGYAKUKA-GOSYUYU-SYOKYO-TO (DANGGUI-SINI-JIA-WUZHUYU-SHENGJIANG-TANG) ON PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION IN AUTONOMIC DISORDERS. KANAI S ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1997;25(1):69-78 (eng).
To investigate the improvement in peripheral circulation in autonomic disorders, we monitored skin temperature in the tails of rats by thermography before and after the oral administration of boiled water extract of Toki- shigyakuka-gosyuyu-syokyo-to (TSGS-to). Oral administration of this extract elevated the temperature, calculated as the calories of radiant heat in the rat tail 5-10 min after uptake. The temperature elevation remained stable for more than 20 min. Calories were significantly reduced 60 min after uptake and almost returned to initial values 90 min later. Some of the constituent herbs, especially Angelicae radix, Cinnamomi cortex, Evodiae fructus, and

564- gera: 57658/di/ra
THE EFFECTS OF NINJINYOEITO ON CULTURED VENOUS ENDOTHELIAL CELLS. UCHIYAMA Y ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1997;25(2):197-04 (eng).
The effects of Ninjinyoeito on endothelial cells in human umbilical veins was examined. We found that Ninjinyoeito accelerates the inhibition and decomposition of Endothelin-1 production, which is known to constrict veins and raise blood pressure, and promote the synthesis of nitric oxicide which is known to have a vasophypotonic effect. We also found that Ninjinyoeito accelerates Interleukin 1-ß (IL- 1ß) production. IL-1 ß is a substance that plays important roles in maintaining the homeostasis of living organisms in immunity and inflammation, for example, as well as in the production of tissue plasminogen activators, which are known to have an anti-thrombotic effect on blood coagulation and on the fibrinolysis mechanism. Thus, it is suggested that Ninjinyoeito is effective in accelerating the physiological functions of human vein endothelial cells in vitro.

565- gera: 58254/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF BRAIN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH "JIAWEI DAHUANG ZHECHONG TABLET"). FENG YINMAN ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 1997;12(4):30 (chi).

566- gera: 67445/di/ra
[PROGRESS ON EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA, FRUCTUS CRATAEGI AND THEIR EFFECTIVE COMPONENTS AGAINST ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. XIE MEI-LIN. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1997;17(12):756 (chi).

567- gera: 67526/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XUEFUZHUYU PILL ON PATIENTS WITH CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY COLOUR DOPPLER ULTRASONOGRAPHY]. LI YAN-MEI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1997;17(3):152 (chi*).
Objective: To observe the effect of Xuefuzhuyu Pill (XFZYP) on carotid atherosclerosis. Methods: The patients

were randomly divided into XFZYP group and aspirin control group. The status of the carotid plaque vessel wall and blood flow were observed by colored Doppler ultrasonography. Results: (l) Plaque of 6 cases regressed, of 6 cases unchanged, of 1 case progressed after treatment of XFZYP. The area of plaques between baseline and after treatment decreased 0. 11 ± 0. 05cm and that of thickness reduced for 0. 09 ± 0. 04 cm2 (P<0. 05) in XFZYP group. While plaque of 3 cases regressed, of 6 unchanged, of 2 cases progressed after treatment of aspirin. The area and thickness of plaque were reduced to 0. 05 ± 0. 04 cm and 0. 04 ± 0. 03 cm respectively. There were no statistic difference in aspirin group. (2) The intima-media thickness of common carotid artery decreased 0.13 ± 0. 03 mm in XFZYP group (P<0. 001 versus baseline), but there were no significant change after treatment of aspirin (P>0. 05). (3) There were no distinct change about peak systole, minimal diastole time average peak , pulsative index, resistive index in common carotid artery and internal carotid artery after treatment of XFZYP and aspirin. Conclusion: Colour Doppler ultrasonography of carotid artery provide a noninvasive, safe and valid opportunities for clinical trail. XFZYP can be useful for the treatment of carotid atherosclerosis.

568- gera: 67661/di/ra
[STUDY ON PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR MRNA AND COPPER-ZINC SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE MRNA EXPRESSION CHANGES OF AORTIC ARTERY ENDOTHELIUM WITH RESTENOSIS]. XIE QUAN-JIN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1997;17(10):611 (chi*).
Objective:To study on dynamic mechanism of restenosis after PTCA treated with Buyang Huanwu Decoction (BYHWD).Methods:Twenty-eight male New Zealand rabbits with mimic restenosis after aortic artery dilatation were detected by prime in situ labeling in acetic endothelium. The items included gene expression of copper-zinc superoxide dismutase (SOD-1) and platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR) mRNA to analyse dynamic mechanism of restenosis. Results: Seven days after acetic artery dilatation, PDGFR mRNA of acetic endothelium decreased clearly. The comparison between experimental and the control group showed significant difference (P < O. 05) . By the same condition, the gene expression of SOD-1 was increasing, which showed a significant difference with the control group (P < 0.05) . Conclusions: BYHWD increased SOD 1 gene expression of artery endothelium, to improve oxygen feed for ischemia reperfusion in the same way, BYHWD suppressed PDGFR

569- gera: 67662/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ALLITRIDI ON EXPRESSION OF PROLIFERATING CELL NUCLEAR ANTIGEN OF CULTURED RABBIT AORTIC SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL]. LI ZI-CHENG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1997;17(10):614 (chi*).
Objective: To observe the effect of allitridi on the expression of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)of cultured rabbit aortic smooth muscle cell (SMC). Methods: The expression of PCNA was examined with immunohistochemical technique(LSAY method) and the contents of superoxide dismutase (SOD), lipid peroxide (L PO), prostacyclin (PGI2) and cyclic adenosine monophosphate(cAMP) in medium were simultaneously determined. Result: Allitridi has the effects of increasing SOD activity, decreasing LPO, elevating PGI2 and cAMP, reducing the expression of PCNA (all P<0.05 environ 0. 01). Conclusion: Allitridi could inhibit SMC proliferation.

570- gera: 67690/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA COMPONENT ON NITRIC OXIDE, ENDOTHELIN AND LIPID PEROXIDATION IN EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROTIC RABBITS]. WANG HONG-WEI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1997;17(9):547 (chi*).
Objective : To observe the effects of Andrographis Paniculata component (API0134) on nitric oxide(NO), endothelin (ET),cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP), lipid peroxide (LPO) and superoxide dismutase (SOD)in experimental atherosclerotic rabbit. Methods : An atherosclerotic rabbit model was established by feeding high cholesterol diet supplemented by bovine serum albumin injection bolus. The rabbits were randomly divided into the control, model, and API0134 treated group. Blood samples were collected before 4 weeks and 8 weeks after relevent treatment. Results : Before 4 and after 8 weeks API0134 administration, compared with model group, the NO, cGMP and activity of SOD increased (P < 0.01), while LPO and ET decreased (P < 0. 01) . Conclusions : API0134 possesses the effects of antioxidation. preserving endothelial function, and maintaining the balance of

571- gera: 67716/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS USING HUANGQI TONGMAI DECOCTION]. ZHOU TAO ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1997;17(7):408 (chi*).
Objective: To test and verify the effects of Huangqi Tongmai Decoction (HQTMD) regulating blood lipid in treating arteriosclerosis obliterans (ASO) . Methods: Thirty-two cases of ASO was treated with HQTMD for two months. The drug was in water decoction, oral taken. Results: Compared with the blood lipid level before treatment, the high density lipoprotein of cholesterol (HDL-C) was increased, the low density lipoprotein of cholesterol (LDL-C), atherogenic index (AI) was decreased (P<0.01).The serum total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), very low density lipoprotein of cholesterol (VLDL), apolipoprotein Al (apoA1), apolipoprotein B100 (apoB100) were all changed (P<0.05) . apoA1/apoBl00ratio increased. Conclusion: HQTMD could regulate blood lipid. This method was

572- gera: 67745/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 206 CASES WITH LOWER LIMB DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS TREATED BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. JIN XING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1997;17(5):267 (chi*).
Objective: To study the pathogenetic mechanism of lower limb deep venous thrombosis (DVT). Methods: Thrombosis test in vitro of 206 cases with lower limb DVT was measured. All of them were treated by integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine (TCM-WM). Results: The indexes of thrombosis test in vitro of patients were much higher than those of normal subjects (P<0. 001). The relevent indexes were different in types distribution according to differentiation of symptoms and signs (P<0. 01~0. 001) and between before and after treatment (P<0. 001). It showed that hypercoagulability of blood occurred even if after the occurence of DVT. Changes of indexes might be objective parameters for Syndrome Differentiation in TCM. The indexes became lower when state of illness was improving. Conclusion: The therapy of TCM-WM has good efficacy for DVT.

573- gera: 68797/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON THE MECHANISM OF BAOXIN PILLS IN TREATING EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. FAN YONGPING ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997;20(1):33 (chi).

574- gera: 68832/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF BAOXIN PILLS ON THE DYNAMIC CHANGES OF BLOOD LIPID, APOLIPOPROTEIN AND LIPID PEROXIDE IN RABBITS WITH EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. FAN YONGPING ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997;20(3):28 (chi*).
Japan white rabbits were fed on 1 gram of cholesterol and 4 grams of lard per day for 2 months to induce atherosclerosis, Baoxin pills group was simultaneously given Baoxin pills 8 grams per kilogram of body weight, and the control group was given Gemfibrozil 80 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. The contents of blood lipid, apolipoprotein and lipid peroxide were determined in each phase of the experiment and rabbit aortas were stained with hematoxylin, oil red 0 and by a special stain method. The results showed that Baoxin pills could significantly lower serum TC, LDL-c, TG, atherogenic index and apolipoprotein B100, increase the rates of HDL- c/TC, and HDL-c/LDL-c, and significantly lower plasma LPO content. Pathological observation showed that Baorin pills could protect vascular endothelial cells, inhibit proliferation and migration of smooth muscle cells, and reduce the formation of elastic fibers and collageneous fibers in media, which therefore evidently decreased atherosclerotic plaque area. The key of Baoxin pills in regulating blood lipid metabolism was lowering LDL-c. The lowering of LDL-c and LPO contents caused the decrease of oxidised LDL and MDA-LDL, and therefore inhibited the development of atherosclerosis. Gemfibrozil could significantly decrease TC and increase apolipoprotein A1, but had no any influences on other biological substances.

575- gera: 69076/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF SEVERE PODALGIA DUE TO THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS]. QIU LU. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997;17(11):677 (chi).

576- gera: 69179/di/ra
IS ACUPUNCTURE EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF PRIMARY RAYNAUD'S SYNDROME ?. RESCH KL. **focus on alternative and complementary therapies.** 1997;2(3):105-6 (eng).
Résumé et commentaire des articles: - Appiah R et al. Treatment of primary Raynaud's syndrome with traditional chinese acupuncture. J Intern Med. 1997; 241: 119-124. Réf gera: [37113].- Steins A et al. Wirkungen der akupunktur bei akralen durchblutungs-storungen gezeigt an patienten mit primarem Raynaud-Phanomen. Plebol. 1996; 25: 139-143. Réf gera: [70498].

577- gera: 70543/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SKIN BLOOD FLOW, MEASURED BY LASER DOPPLER FLOW. ABSTRACT. WHITE AR ET AL. **focus on alternative and complementary therapies.** 1997;2(4):199 (eng).

578- gera: 74537/di/ra
[COMBINED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE IN THE TREATMENT OF 41 CASES OF DEEP PHLEBITIS IN LOWER LIMB]. FU YONGQING ET AL. **journal of zhejiang college of tcm.** 1997;21(3):28 (chi).

579- gera: 75096/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH TCM]. LIU YIANZHU ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 1997;12(6):14 (chi*).
Carotid atheroscleorsis is one part of atherosclerosisis in whole body, and its degree of pathologic change is related directly to the angiocardiopathy and cerebrovascular disease. For further observation on the effect of Chinese herbs on patients suffered hyperlepermia accompanying with carotid atheroscleorsis, western medicine Nuoheng as control, the colour ultrasound technique was applied, 67 patients of hyperlepermia were selected. The results showed: formulae with the function of nourishing spleen, eliminating phlegm and clearing away blood stasis can decrease the width of posterior wall of internal carotid artery, increase blood volume, decrease its resistance index and pulsation index, the therapeutic effect is better than that of control.

580- gera: 87043/di/cg
LE SYNDROME DES JAMBES SANS REPOS. MARION F ET AL. **1er congres national de la f a f o r m e c, bordeaux.** 1997;:7-11 (fra).

581- gera: 87103/di/ra
SCALP ACUPUNCTURE PLUS WARMED NEEDLING AT REGULAR POINTS IN TREATING RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME : A REPORT OF 46 CASES. HUANG WEI ET AL. **international journal of acupuncture.** 1997;8(3):315-17 (eng).

582- gera: 87211/nd/re
THE EFFECTS OF NINJINYOEITO ON CULTURED VENOUS ENDOTHELIAL CELLS. . UCHIYAMA Y ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1997;25(2):197-204 (eng).
The effects of Ninjinyoeito on endothelial cells in human umbilical veins was examined. We found that Ninjinyoeito accelerates the inhibition and decomposition of Endothelin-1 production, which is known to constrict veins and raise blood pressure, and promote the synthesis of nitric oxicide which is known to have a vasophypotonic effect. We also found that Ninjinyoeito accelerates Interleukin 1-beta (IL-1 beta) production. IL-1 beta is a substance that plays important roles in maintaining the homeostasis of living organisms in immunity and inflammation, for example, as well as in the production of tissue plasminogen activators, which are known to have an anti-thrombotic effect on blood coagulation and on the fibrinolysis mechanism. Thus, it is suggested that Ninjinyoeito is effective in accelerating the physiological functions of human vein endothelial cells in vitro.

583- gera: 103935/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION, ON 206 CASES WITH LOWER LIMB DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS TREATED BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE. JIN XING, QIN HONG-SONG AND SHANG DE-JUN. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition).** 1997;3(4):253 (eng).

584- gera: 58690/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF LUMBAR ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION AND SCIATIC NERVE ELECTRICAL STIMULATION ON BLOOD FLOW TO THE SCIATIC NERVE TRUNK]. INOUE M ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1998;48(2):130-40 (jap*).
Effects of acupuncture stimulation on the lumbar area and those of electrical stimulation of the sciatic nerve on blood

flow to the sciatic nerve were studied using laser Doppler flowmetry in anesthetized rats. Changes in the nerve blood flow induced by acupuncture stimulation were not similar. Half of the blood flow responses correlated with changes in arterial blood pressure. In the other half, responses did not always agree with changes in arterial blood pressure. Electrical stimulation was administered to the sciatic nerve contralateral or ipsilateral to the blood flow measurement site. Electrical stimulation of the ipsilateral side increased nerve blood flow without increasing arterial pressure. AdministratIon o atropine slightly diminished the response. Contralateral nerve stimulation, changes in nerve blood were not accompanied by arterial pressure changes. These results suggested that nerve blood flow may increase without increment of the arterial pressure in response to certain types of acupuncture

585- gera: 66541/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATED WITH ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS RONGMAI DECOCTION]. LIU HONGPU. **journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1998;22(4):269 (chi*).
51 patients with arteriosclerosis obliterans were treated with Rongmai Decoction, Which was made by astragalus root, Pilose asiabell root, red sage root, redpeony root. Ligusticum chuanxiong, earthworm,achyranths root, sargassum, leech. The clinical cure rate of treated group was 54. 9% compared with the control group treated with Tong Sai Mai Tabets 28. 1%. Significant difference was observed. Treated group effective rate was 100% compared with 90. 6%.no significant difference was observed. Otherwise, Rongmai Decoction presented the effects of reducing vascular elasticity and blood circulation of suffered extrimities in our study. Mechanism of arteriosclerosis obliterans is considered as deficiency of qi and blood stasis and supplementing qi and promoting

586- gera: 67270/di/ra
[STUDY ON INFRARED THERMOGRAM AND MICROCIRCULATION OF TMJ-MPD IN HAND-ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT]. WANG CHUANDUO ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1998;18(3):133 (chi*).
Changes of skin temperature and nail fold micragium on TMJ region in hand-acupuncture treatment group, therapeutic control group and normal control group were investigated by using infrared thermogram and microcirculation. Results showed that there was statistically significant difference in the changes in the handacupuncture treatment group and the therapeutic control group,and no significant difference in the normal control group, suggesting that the hand-acupuncture has relative sensitivity and reliable curative effects in

587- gera: 68008/di/ra
[EFFECT OF FUSHENG POWDER ON ACTIVITY OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS AND ITS ADHESION TO POLYMORPHONUCLEAR NEUTROPHIL]. LEI YAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;18(10):612 (chi*).
Objective: To explore the effect of Fusheng powder on the adhesion of polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN) in human peripheral blood to vascular endothelial cells (VEC). Methods: Using cultured human umbilical vein cells es target cells, while being incubated with high glucose (HG, 30 mmol/L), high-lipid (HL, 20%), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha, 10 %) and hypoxia (95 % N2 , 5 % CO2 , 37°C, 30 min, and then in the air 30 min) for 24h, respectively, the activity of VEC and the adhesive effect of PMN to VEC were surveyed. Results: It revealed that HG, HL, TNF-alpha and hypoxia could enhance obviously the adhesion of PMN to VEC, the cell attachment rate in normal control, HG group, TNF-alpha, hypoxia and HL after 30 minutes contact were 100 %, 129.6 %, 136. 7 %, 151.4% and 167.7% (all P<0.01, compared with control group) respectively, but high and low dosage of the Fusheng powder could significantly inhibit the adhesion of PMN to VEC. Conclusions: HG, HL, TNF-alpha and hypoxia could all activate EC respectively and enhance the adhesion of PMN to VEC, but the Fusheng powder could protect VEC and partly block the effect of this adhesion. However, the effects of Fusheng powder on antiadhesion are of great importance in clinical cardiovascular anti -adhesion are of great importance in clinical cardiovascular and cerebral vascular diseases.

588- gera: 68009/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF YISHOU TIAOZHI TABLET ON INHIBITING HYPERLIPEMIA AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHONG YI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;18(10):616 (chi*).
Objective: To observe the effect of Yishou Tiaozhi tablet on lipid-metabolism and aortic intimal atherosclerotic plaque coverage in rabbit's model of experimental hyperlipemia and atherosclerosis. Methods: Thirty-two rabbits were divided randomly into four groups, group A, B, C and D, 8 in each group. Forage with cholesterol and lipid plus 1. 59 g/kg of Yishou Tiaozhi tablet was fed to the group A every day; to the group B, 22.54 mg/kg gypenoside tablet was added to forage with cholesterol and lipid; to the group C, forage with cholesterol and lipid was fed; and to the group D, ordinary forage only. Biochemical parameters were measured and pathomorphological examination were carried out 6 weeks later. Results: (1) Yishou Tiaozhi tablet obviously lowered the levels of serum TC, TO, Al, ApoB, LP (a), ox-LDL, HYP; plasma Ca2+, TXB2 and increased the levels of serum HDL-ch, ApoA1, ApoA1/ APoB, plasma 6-keto-PGF1alpha (P < 0. 01) . (2) Pathomorphological examination showed that in the group A aortic intimal atherosclerotic plaque area and arterial intima thickness obviously reduced, smooth muscle cell hyperplasia and elastic fibers were not seen. Conclusion: Yishou Tiaozhi tablet can inhibit experimental hyperlipemia and atherogenesis. It is an ideal and effective medicine in Dreventing and treating hyperlipemia and atherosclerosis.

589- gera: 68289/di/ra
THE EFFECTS OF GINSENG RADIX RUBRA ON HUMAN VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS. SHIGEKATSU NAKAJIMA ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 1998;26(3-4):365-73 (eng).
The effect of Ginseng Radix Rubra (Red ginseng) on human vascular endothelial cells was examined. Red ginseng was found to promote the proliferation of vascular endothelial cells, inhibit the production but promote the decomposition of endothelin, which is known to constrict blood vessels and raise blood pressure as well as accelerate the synthesis of nitric oxide, which is known to have an angio-tonic effect. Furthermore, Red ginseng was observed to increase the production of Interleukin 1ß, which is known to play important roles in the homeostatic activities of the human body such as immunity and inflammation as well as increasing the production of tissue plasminogen activators, which suppress the formation of thrombin in the blood coagulation and fibrinolysis mechanisms. It is suggested that Red ginseng has the effect of accelerating endothelial cells

590- gera: 68916/di/ra
GARLIC MOXIBUSTION OF ACUTE SUPERFICIAL LYMPHANGITIS: A REPORT OF 118 CASES. LIU

GUI-YING ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1998;9(3):343-4 (eng).
Common people in our district frequently used garlic moxibustion to treat red-streaked infection (acute superficial lymphangitis), and the therapeutic effect was good. The authors applied this method to treat 118 cases of acute superficial lymphangitis for several years and obtained satisfactory results.

591- gera: 68934/di/ra
[POSSIBILITY OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON CIRCULATORY DISEASES]. TADASHI YANO ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1998;48(3):251 (jap).

592- gera: 69101/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 18 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS]. YUAN YANG. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1998;18(4):218 (chi).

593- gera: 69205/di/ra
PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO ACUPUNCTURE MAY CHANGE WITH REPEATED TREATMENT. ABSTRACT. WHITE AR. **focus on alternative and complementary therapies.** 1998;3(3):102-3 (eng).
Résumé et commentaire de l'article: Dyrehag LE et al. Effects of repeated sensory stimulation sessions (electroacupuncture) on skin temperature in chronic pain patients. Scand J Rehabil Med. 1997; 29: 243-250.

594- gera: 69620/di/ra
[METHODOLOGY AND WAY OF THINKING IN TCM TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISORDERS]. ZHANG YAJIE ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1998;39(10):629 (eng).

595- gera: 69693/di/ra
[STUDY ON EXPERIMENTAL ARTHERIOSCLEROSIS IN RABBIT TREATED WITH XUEMAISHU]. HUANG HEQING. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1998;39(2):113 (eng*).
TCM holds that the mechanism of artherosclerosis Xuemaishu effectively lowered the serum cholesteroh low density lipoprotein cholesterol and lipoprotein carrier B100, increased the contents of superoxidized dismutase lowered the lipo-peroxidase, regulated the thrombin and prostacycline, decreased the size of arthero plaque in arterial intima, thickness of intima, and abnormal histological changes.

596- gera: 71829/di/ra
A CASE OF SEVERE INTERMITTENT CLAUDICATION SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND JAPANESE KANPO MEDICINE ABSTRACT. BAKER L. **focus on alternative and complementary therapies.** 1998;3(4):181 (eng).

597- gera: 75111/di/ra
[CLINIC STUDY OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS OF DIABETES MELLITUS TREATED WITH BUYANG HUANWUTANG]. LIU MENGAN ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 1998;13(6):21 (chi).

598- gera: 75200/di/ra
[EXPLORATION ON THE DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS AND ITS TREATMENT OF RAYNAUD'S DISEASE]. GAO HUIRU ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 1998;13(4):56 (chi).

599- gera: 75759/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL APOPTOSIS INDUCED BY HUOTONG CAPSULE]. ZHOU YAWEI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;18(11):680 (chi*).

600- gera: 75774/di/ra
[EFFECT OF TRIPTERINE ON MRNA EXPRESSION OF C-MYC AND PLATELET DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL IN RATS]. CHEN XING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;18(3):156 (chi*).

601- gera: 75886/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XUEFU ZHUYU PILL ON BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME AND RISK FACTOR OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. LI YANMEI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;18(2):71 (chi*).

602- gera: 75887/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF XINMAITONG CAPSULE ON DAMAGE OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS]. QIU RUIXIANG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;18(2):74 (chi*).

603- gera: 75897/di/ra
[SURVEY OF INTEGRATED CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICAL RESEARCHES ON TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS]. CHEN BONAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;18(2):122 (chi).

604- gera: 75909/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ALOE-EMODIN ON PROLIFERATION OF VASCUALR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS AFTER ARTERIAL INJURY]. YIN CHUNLIN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;18(7):420 (chi*).

605- gera: 108807/di/ra
**EFFECT OF PURIFIED XUEFU CAPSULE (J%N11FTL9?V
) ON ENDOTHELIN, NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHETASE GENE EXPRESSION OF VASCULAR WALL IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RABBITS.** SHI DAZHUO, CHEN KEJI, ZHANG QUNHAO, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;4(2):123 (eng).

606- gera: 108829/di/ra
TRIPTERINE ON MRNA EXPRESSION OF ONCOGENE C-MYC AND PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN RATS. CHEN XING WANG LUO, FENG MEIFU, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998;4(3):197 (eng).

607- gera: 108862/di/ra
PROGRESS IN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE, FRUCTUS CRATAEGI AND THEIR COMPONENTS AGAINST ATHEROSCLEROSIS. XIE MEILIN, GU ZHENLUN, CHEN KEJI. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and**

western medicine. 1998;4(4):311 (eng).

608- gera: 57548/di/ra
EFFECTS OF MICROWAVE HEATING ON SYSTEMIC AND LOCAL INFILTRATING LYMPHOCYTES IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LIMB LYMPHEDEMA. CAO WEIGANG ET AL. **chinese medical journal.** 1999;112(9):822-7 (eng).
Objectives: To observe the characteristics of Iymphocyte phenotypes in systemic and local skin and to evaluate the effects of microwave heating and bandaging treatment on chronic limb Iymphedema. Methods: Totally 27 patients with Iymphedema and 10 nommal subjects were examined with alkaline phosphatase-anti-alkaline phosphatase (APAAP) and avidin-biotin-peroxidase (ABC) immunohistochemistry for the observation of systemic Iymphocyte phenotypes and inflammatory cell infiltration of skin tissues. Results: In the peripheral blood of patients with chronic limb Iymphedema, the number of CD4 T Iymphocytes and the ratio of CD4/CD8 decreased, while the number of CD8 T Iymphocytes increased. Obvious dermal perivascular infiltration of T Iymphocytes was also observed. After two courses of microwave heating and bandaging treatment, the number of CD4 T Iymphocytes augmented and the decreased CD4/CD8 ratio resumed to nominal, and the number of CD8 T Iymphocytes reduced. The perivascular T Iymphocyte infiltration in the dermis resolved and the number of macrophages elevated. Conclusion: Microwave heating and bandaging treatment can regulate the imbalance of systemic and

609- gera: 58912/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SANYINJIAO POINTS ON MICROCIRCULATION AND SKIN TEMPERATURE IN PATIENTS WITH VASCULITIS]. WANG YING ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 1999;26(4):174 (chi).

610- gera: 58914/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON PREVENTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH PRESCRIPTION FOR LOWERING BLOOD-LIPID]. DENG GUOWEI ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 1999;26(4):188 (chi).

611- gera: 58978/di/ra
[STUDY ON EFFECT AND MECHANISM OF ESSENTIAL GARLIC OIL IN INHIBITING MONOCYTE-VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL ADHESION INDUCED BY INTERLEUKIN-1ALPHA]. GE LULU ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1999;19(3):152 (chi*).
Objective: To observe the effects of essential garlic oil (EGO) on vascular cell adhesive molecule-1 (VCAM1) expression of endothelial cell and monocyte adhesion induced by interleukin - 1alpha (IL - 1alpha). Methods: Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) were isolated by pancreatic digestion method and co-cultured with U937 monocyte and IL -1alpha or EGO + IL -1alpha respectively. The adhesion, rate of monocyte to endothelial cell was measured and mean fluorescent intensity of immuno-stained of VCAM-1 was determined by ACAS 570. Results: EGO showed significant inhibition on VCAM-1 expression induced by IL- 1alpha either in simple culture with HUVEC or in co-culture with HUVEC + U937, and could obviously down regulate the monocyteendothelial cell adhesion under effect of IL - 1 alpha. Conclusion: EGO has the effect of antagonising against adhesion of monocyte and vascular endothelial cell, it may be due to the inhibition of EGO on adhesive

612- gera: 59063/di/re
THE EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION ON THE MUSCLE BLOOD FLOW OF THE HINDLIMB IN ANESTHETIZED RATS. NOGUCHI E ET AL. **journal of the autonomic nervous system.** 1999;75(23):78-86 (eng).
The effect of electroacupuncture stimulation (EAS) on blood flow in the muscle biceps femoris (MBF) and on mean arterial pressure (MAP) was investigated in anesthetized, artificially ventilated rats. EAS was applied to a hindpaw for 30 s at intensities of 0.110.0 mA and at frequencies of 120 Hz, and MBF was measured by laser Doppler flowmetry. EAS at less than 1.0 mA, which excited group II fibers maximally and III fibers partially in a saphenous nerve, had no significant effect on MBF or MAP, although both revealed variable responses. EAS at 1.5 mA, which additionally excited group III fibers almost maximally and was subthreshold for group IV fibers, produced a small but significant increase in MBF and MAP. These responses were further increased at 2.0 mA or more, which was suprathreshold for group IV fibers. The increased response of MBF at 10.0 mA was followed by a small decrease in MBF. EAS at 1.5 mA or more also elicited a decrease in renal blood flow (RBF) and an arterial pressor response. Following severance of the bilateral splanchnic nerves, EAS at 10.0 mA induced only a slight increase in MAP and a decrease in MBF. The decrease in MBF was abolished following further severance of the bilateral lumbar sympathetic trunks (LSTs). In conclusion, EAS to a hindpaw at a stimulus strength sufficient to excite group III and IV afferent fibers, particularly group IV afferent fibers, can produce a reflex decrease in MBF via a reflex activation of muscle sympathetic activity, although this decrease in MBF is overridden by an increase in MBF caused passively by a reflex MAP pressor response elicited by a reflex increase, at least in splanchnic sympathetic activity.

613- gera: 59078/nd/ra
[DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFECTIVE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM BY EXAMINATION OF THE MICROCIRCULATION]. SUTER B ET AL. **forsch komplementarmed.** 1999;6(1):324 (deu*).
This study served to compare the effect of needling at true acupuncture points with that of needling at nonacupuncture points. Various parameters were used to quantify the results such as measurement of the peripheral blood circulation in finger tips and the nasal mucous membrane, measurement of the skin temperature at various sites of the body by means of infrared thermography or contact thermometry, testing of skin conductance, or recording of heart frequency and respiration. These are all indicators of the functional state of the autonomic nervous system. This model experiment was performed on healthy volunteers and showed identical, transient, quick reflex responses of the sympathetic nervous system after true acupuncture as well as after needling at nonacupuncture points. These reactions are related to pain and do not allow to draw any conclusions on the specificity of the points that were needled. The aim of this project was not to make a statement about the therapeutic efficacy of acupuncture. It was meant to be a model allowing the study of some basic regulatory

614- gera: 59182/di/ra
CASE REPORT: SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS WITH ACUPUNCTURE. BODENHEIM R. **american journal of acupuncture.** 1999;27(1-2):23-25 (eng).
This case report describes the treatment of varicose veins of

the lower leg and their complete resolution by acupuncture. According to the author, there is no description of this condition and no guide lines for diagnosis and treatment in the literature of Chinese medicine and acupuncture.

615- gera: 59655/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION ON THE BLOOD FLOW OF THE SKELETAL MUSCLES IN RABBITS]. HIROYUKI TSURU ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1999;49(1):6-4 (chi*).
To clarify the effect of acupuncture on the skeletal muscle blood flow, measurements of muscle blood flow by hydrogen gas clearance method were taken on the left anterior tibial muscles of thirty rabbits (weighing about 2.5 to I.3 kg) anesthetized with pentobarbital sodium (35mg/kg, i.v.). Arterial blood pressure in the common carotid artery and body temperature were also measured. Blood flow was measured 6 times every 10 min. In the stimulation group, acupuncture needles were inserted into the Center of the anterior tibial muscle before the third measurement and "sparrow pecking" was performed, then the needles were removed. In the denervation group, the sciatic nerve was cut to observe the influence of denervation on the effect of acupuncture. In the stimulation group (n=12), a significant increase in blood flow to the muscles occurred after acupuncture stimulation, compared with the control group (n=12). The increase in blood flow in the stimulation group was maintained until the final measurement. Arterial blood pressure and body temperature did not change. The blood flow values in the second and third measurements were 18.1 ± 2.2, and 17.6 ± 2.4, respectively, in the control group, and 17.8 ± 1.8 and 25.9 ±2.2 ml/min/ l00g (mean ± S.E.) in the stimulation group. The changes in blood flow values from the second to the third measurement were -0.5 ± 0.3 ml/min/l00g in the control group, and +8.2 ± 2.0 ml/min/l00g in the stimulation group. An increase in blood flow after acupuncture stimulation also occurred in the denervation group (n=3). Despite there being no change in arterial blood pressure. blood flow was increased after acupuncture stimulation, and the increment of blood flow after acupuncture stimulus was also observed in the denervation group. Therefore, the increment of blood flow seems to have been caused by vasodilation of the blood vessels

616- gera: 59705/di/ra
[RESTLESS SYNDROME TREATED BY COMBINED USE OF GUIZHI JIA LONGGU MULI DECOCTION PLUS GANMAI DAZAO DECOCTION]. LIU CHUANZHEN ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1999;40(7):427 (chi).

617- gera: 59880/nd/re
[THERMOGRAPHIC VISUALIZATION OF CHANGES IN PERIPHERAL PERFUSION DURING ACUPUNCTURE]. LITSCHER G ET AL. **biomed tech.** 1999;44(5):129-34 (deu).
Using infrared thermography, the present study evaluated the effects of changes in peripheral perfusion occurring during the initial phase of manual acupuncture (Nei Guan, Qu Chi) under standardised conditions. Thermographic recordings (AGEMA 570 PRO, Flir Systems Inc., Portland, USA) were used to assess superficial changes in temperature in the hands of 6 normal subjects (mean age 33.3 +/- 7.5 years, 3 females, 3 males). Baseline status, acupuncture needling and stimulation were analysed in a single session under controlled conditions (24 degrees C ambient temperature). In all subjects a significant (p = 0.015) short-term cooling effect on superficial hand temperature occurred following needle placement. Thereafter, acupuncture stimulation produced different generalised long-lasting effects. In three subjects a warming effect was seen (increase > 2 degrees C) while in the other three subjects the temperature decreased in all fingers and in the wrist.

618- gera: 59998/di/ra
[TURMEROL'S EFFECTS ON THE HYPERPLASIA OF COW'S AORTA AND LDL ALBUMEN RECEPTOR]. ZHANG WENLING ET AL. **journal of zhejiang college of tcm.** 1999;23(5):20 (chi).

619- gera: 70241/di/ra
EFFECT OF KAMPO FORMULATIONS (TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE) ON CIRCULATORY PARAMETERS. FENG-HAO ET AL. **acupuncture and electro-therapeutics research.** 1999;24(1):11-28 (eng).
The pharmacological action of 6 main Kampo formulations (1.MA HUANG TANG; 2.Shimbu -to: ZHEN WU TANG; 3.Ninjin -to: REN SHEN TANG; 4.Shigyaku-san: Sl Nl SAN; 5.Keishi-to: GUI ZHI TANG; 6.Shimotsu - to: Sl WU TANG) on circulatory and autonomic nervous system were studied. 7 healthy adult males (age, 22.3 ± 1.8 years old) had 6 basic Kampo formulations, followed by noninvasive measurement of systolic blood pressure (SBP), mean blood pressure (MBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), heart rate (HR), stroke volume (SV), cardiac output (CO), cardiacindex (Cl), total peripheral resistance (TPR) by means of systolic area method of brachial sphygmography, every 30 minutes for 2 hours. As results, Mao - to induced an increase of BP,HR,SV,CO and Cl, but a decrease of TPR. Keishi - to induced an increase of SBP and SV, and Shimotsu-to induced an increase of DBP and MBP, HR was slowed during former period after oral administration of Shigyaku- san, and later period after oral administion of Shimbu-to and Shimotsu-to. Regarding autonomic activity, Mao-to (former period of experiment), Shimbu - to and Shimotsu-to induced supression of sympathetic activity, on the other hand, Mao-to (later period of experiment) and Shiyaku - san showed a tendency of parasympathomimetic action. Mao -to induced the strongest activation of circulatory system of 6 main formulations, and showed change of autonomic nervous activity, however, the change of circulatory and automonic nervous activity were not coincident each other. It was speculated that comprehensive mechanism of Mao-to were not only dependent of ephedrin, main active constituent of Mao, but also dependent on Keishi's vasodilatory action in it. Ninjin -to showed no actions on circulatory or autonomic system. This is indicated that there are difference of actions on circulatory and autonomic nervous system among 6 main Kampo formulations.

620- gera: 70443/nd/re
[NO TITLE AVAILABLE]. SCHELLONG SM. **z arztl fortbild qualitatssich.** 1999;93(9):645-9 (deu*).
The long term course of thromboangiitis obliterans as well as frequency and extent of major or minor limb amputations depend almost exclusively on the smoking behaviour of the patients. Superficial phlebitis accompanying an acute relapse responds well to highdose aspirin or NSAIDs. Critical limb ischemia is treated by intra-arterial or intravenous prostaglandins (Alprostadil, Iloprost). Lokal measures for finger, toe, or foot gangrene do not differ from comparable sequelae of atherosclerotic vascular disease. Revascularisation procedures (angioplasty, surgery) have a high rate of technical failure and are indicated only in rare atypical situations. Corticosteroids are the therapy of choice for both vasculitides of large muscular arteries, i.e. temporal arteritis (M. Horton) and Takayasu arteritis. Combination therapy is restricted to steroid refractory disease; while this is

the exception in temporal arteritis, it occures in up to 50% of patients with Takayasu arteritis. Critical limb ischemia due to giant cell arteritis may persist even if the inflammatory activity of the disease is well controlled. Revascularisation procedures in Takayasu arteritis may have good results; as with all other therapeutic measures in this disease, they should be provided by specialized centers. Treatment of Raynaud's phenomenon requires patient evaluation for signs or symptoms of an underlying disease, i.e. some kind of connective tissue disease. Strength and frequency of attacks depend on a number of different factors (triggers) which in a given patient may not be completely understood. Exposition prophylaxis for known triggers and vasodilator drugs are the main therapeutic measures in Raynaud's phenomenon. Careful documentation of disease activity provided, non-classical remedies (behavioural psychotherapy, acupuncture) may be attempted.

621- gera: 72995/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO ACUPUNTURAL DE LA ENFERMEDAD DE RAYNAUD. REPORTE DE 43 CASOS. BAO JIAZHU. **revista argentina de acupuntura.** 1999;91:24-5 (esp*).
Traduction espagnole de: Journal of Traditional Chinese medicine, 1988; 8(4): 257-59. Réf gera: [25725]. Forthy-three patients with primary Raynaud's disease have been successfully treated with acupuncture plus moxibustion in the OPD since 1980. The disease was readily diagnosed on the basis of clinical manifestations including sudden attacks of pallor, coldness and numbness of the digits with symmetrical involvement. It should however be differentiated from Raynaud's phenomenon secondary to other diseases. Raynaud's disease can be classified as Xuebi (Blockage of blood flow) described in Synopsis of prescriptions of the Golden Chamber. This paper stresses that treatment of Raynaud's disease in the light of traditional theory is much more effective than treatment with point's selected according to modern pathology. Of the 43 cases, 10 treated with Baxie (Extra 28) and Bafeng

622- gera: 73370/di/ra
6 CASOS DE SINDROME DE PIERNAS INQUIETAS TRATADOS MEDIANTE INYECTOPUNTURA. SUN ZHIDONG ET AL. **enerqi.** 1999;7:55-6 (esp).
Las manifestaciones del sindrome de piernas inquietas consisted en que el paciente tiene sensaciones anormales, coma hormiguilla o picazon en las piernas. Como no se sae exactamente el motive del sindrome, es dificil tratarlo. A continuacion vamos a dar una informacion sabre seis cases que hemos tratado mediante inyectopuntura en Heyang (V 55) y Chengjin (V56).

623- gera: 73683/di/ra
[(OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF INTEGRATED CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH PERIPHERAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS).]. WANG CHUNXI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1999;19(6):332 (chi*).

624- gera: 73699/di/ra
[(RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENDOTHELINS,NITRIC OXIDE AND OTHER ENDOTHELIAL ACTIVE FACTORS AND BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS).]. WANG CHUNXI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1999;19(6):463 (chi*).
Objective: To observe the levels of plasma endothelin (ET), nitric oxide (NO), intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM) and other endothelial active factors, and to investigate the nature of atheroscleorsis obliterans (ASO)-blood stasis Syndrome (BSS) from the point of vascular endothelia and molecules. Methods: Ninety-eight patients with ASO-BSS were divided into 3 groups (mild, moderate and severe) and 3 clinical Syndrome subtypes (Qi stagnation BSS, Qi deficiency BSS and Damp-Heat BSS). The circulating endothelial count (CEC), ET, NO and other plasma active factors were determined by density gradient method, radioimmunoassay, enzyme immunoassay method. Results: The patients with ASO-BSS had high CEC and ET levels, low levels of NO, and had alterations of hemorheology, particularly in those with severe BSS and Damp-Heat BSS. Conclusion: ASO-BSS patients have endothelial injuries, endothelial dysfunction, and alterations' of hemorheology, which may be the pathogenic mechanism of ASO-BSS. Observation on these parameter changes will be helpful to evaluate severity, to

625- gera: 73712/di/ra
[(STAGING-SNDROME DIFFERENTIATION IN TREATING DIABETIC FOOT DISORDER AND ITS EFFECT ON HEMODYNAMIC CHANGES OF LOWER EXTREMITIES WITH ARTERIAL ULTRASONIC DOPPLER DIAGOSTIC APPARATUS).]. FAN GUANJIE ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1999;19(9):520 (chi*).

626- gera: 73718/di/ra
[(EFFECT OF TRIPTERINE ON CONCENTRATION OF FREE CALCIUM AND HYDROGEN IN VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS).]. CHEN XING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1999;19(9):538 (chi*).

627- gera: 73975/di/ra
60 CASOS DE PODALGIA SEVERA CAUSADOS POR THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANTE TRATADOS MEDIANTE ACUPUNTURA. QIU LU. **enerqi.** 1999;5:63-6 (esp).

628- gera: 74075/di/ra
[CORRELATION STUDY BETWEEN TCM PATTERNS OF SYNDROMES OF LOWER LIMB DEEP PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS AND THROMBOPOSIS TEST IN VITRO]. JIN XING ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 1999;23(2):110 (chi*).
The thrombosis test in vitro of 206 cases with lower limb deep phlebothrombosis treated by integration of western and Chinese medicines was conducted. The indexes of thrombosis test in vitro of patients were much higher than those of normal group (P< 0. 00l). and there were evident difference of that before and after the treatment (P<0. 01.P <0.001) or in patients with different TCM patterns of syndromes (P<0.0l,P<0.00l).It showed that hypercogulability of blood existed even after thrombosis and the indexes of thrombosis test in vitro changed as patients' conditions. So the indexes of thrombosis test in vitro can be as standard to differentiate TCM patterns of

629- gera: 74109/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON BEE TOXIN IMPROVING EXPERIMENTAL MICROCIRCULATORY DISTURBANCE OF RATS' MENSENTERY]. LIU ZIYUAN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 1999;23(3):220 (chi).

630- gera: 74207/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME WITH MODIFIED JIMING POWDER]. KANG GUANGSHAN ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 1999;18(12):548 (chi).

631- gera: 74251/di/ra
[XI JIUYI'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. HE GANXIANG. **shandong journal of tcm.** 1999;18(2):83 (chi).

632- gera: 74975/di/ra
[TREATING 30 CASES OF THROMBUS OF DEEP VEIN OF LOWER EXTREMITIES WITH COMBINED TCM AND WM]. WANG CHAOSHENG ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 1999;21(4):162 (chi).

633- gera: 75010/di/ra
[STUDY ON ANGIOPATHY OF THE EXTREMITIES TREATED BY TONGYANG HUOMAI DECOCTION]. GONG MEIFANG ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 1999;21(3):111 (chi).

634- gera: 75019/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF MAITONG DECOCTION ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF CHRONIC PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES]. TIAN SHIZHENG ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 1999;21(7):303 (chi).

635- gera: 75171/di/ra
[CLINIC OBSERVATION ON NON-INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES COMBINED PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF GREAT VESSELS TREATED WITH SANSHENYIN].]. XIN MEI ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 1999;14(2):37 (chi).

636- gera: 75393/di/ra
[CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF TREATING GANGRENE OF FINGER OR TOE EXPLORATION OF THE MEANING OF "WEIJIANSHI" (EXCESS SYNDROME OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE) IN THE TREATISE ON FEBRILE DISEASES]. XIAO HEJU ET AL. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 1999;19(6):1 (chi*).
The authors consider those medical scholars of various schools in the past ages studying Treatise on Febrile Diseases made two mistakes in interpretation of Weijiashi expounded in the Treatise on Debrile Diseases. One was its vague medical theory for lack of exact study of writings, and the other Wejijashi was mistaken as the pathogenesis of Yangming disease. On the basis of the original, the authors made analysis and verification according to its stylistic rules and layout as well as explanation of words in ancient books. And they put forward that there are three different causes of Yangming diseases including those derived from Taiyang diseases and those from Shaoyang diseases and those from Yangming Channel itself. Weijiashi is just the syndrome of Shaoyang

637- gera: 75924/di/ra
[EFFECT OF REPLENISHING LIVER AND KIDNEY,SUPPLEMENTING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION RECIPE ON PROLIFERATION AND RELEVANT GENE EXPRESSION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS]. HAN MEI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1999;19(12):734 (chi*).
Objective : to study the effect of replenishing liver and kidney, supplementing qi and activating bllod circulation recipe (TCM) on the proliferation and relevant gene expression of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC). Methods : using 3H-TdR incorporation to investigate the VSMC proliferation, using Northern blotting and reverse Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) to detect the effect of serum with TCM on induced NO synthase (iNOS), endothelin (ET) induced c-jun and proliferation cell nucleus antigen (PCNA) gene expression. Results : the 3H-TdR incorporation value of VSMC treated by serum with TCM was lower than that of control serum ($P<0.05$). Rich iNOS mRNA was detected in the VSMC stimulated by serum with TCM. Expressions of c-jun and PCNA gene induced by ET in the VSMC were significantly inhibited by serum with TCM. Conclusion : the TCM could significantly inhibit VSMC

638- gera: 76060/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT IN COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF 47 CASES OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS IN PHASE III]. HUANG XUEYANG ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1999;5:33 (chi*).

639- gera: 76190/di/ra
[GOOD FORMULA FOR REMOVING THE NUMBNESS OF EXTREMITIES]. WU ZHIYONG. **qigong journal.** 1999;20(10):476 (chi).

640- gera: 76329/di/ra
[RELAXATION ACTION OF FRUCTUS GARDENIAE EXTRACT ON RESISTANT ARTERY OF RAT]. YANG YIFENG ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 1999;21(9):467 (chi*).

641- gera: 76464/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF POLYARTERITIS NODOSA BY COMBINED METHOD OF CHINESEE AND WESTERN MEDICINE IN 3 CASES].]. LIANG YUE-JIAN. **journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 1999;19(2):38 (chi).

642- gera: 76559/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON 29 CASES OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS TREATED BY QINGMAI 791-1 GRANULES]. HE GANGXIANG ET AL. **hunan journal of tcm.** 1999;15(1):16 (chi).

643- gera: 76601/di/ra
[TANG HANJUN'S EXPERIENCE OF TREATING SEVERE DIABETIC ACROMELIC GANGREN WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. CHENG YEQIN. **zhejiang journal of tcm.** 1999;34(3):96 (chi).

644- gera: 76791/di/ra
[XI JIUYI'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING DEEP PHLEBITIS]. LI PING ET AL. **shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1999;20(8):358 (chi).

645- gera: 76908/di/ra
[ADVANCEMENT IN TCM TREATMENT OF EXTREMITY ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION]. ZHANG SHIYUN. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1999;20(1):47 (chi).

646- gera: 76950/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 18 CASES OF EARLY OBSTRUCTIVE ARTERIOSCLEROSIS BY WARMING YANG AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS]. XU BINGKUN. **jiangsu journal of tcm.**

1999;20(12):23 (chi).

647- gera: 86645/di/ra
[DIAGNOSING AND TREATING 16 CASES OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION IN DIFFERENT PERIOD WITH TCM]. LIU HANQING. **hubei journal of tcm.** 1999;21(8):358 (chi).

648- gera: 87993/di/ra
[TCM TREATMENT OF RESTLESS SYNDROME IN CHILDREN: A REPORT OF 43 CASES]. GUO HUAMING ET AL. **new journal of tcm.** 1999;31(12):28 (chi).

649- gera: 88009/di/ra
[AN EXPERIENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF DISSECTING ANEURYSM OF AORTA BY ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REGULATING LIVER]. SHAN JIJUN. **new journal of tcm.** 1999;31(11):38 (chi).

650- gera: 88579/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF XIAOYU TABLET ON EXPRESSION OF ET-1 MRNA AND NOSMRNA OF VESSEL WALL IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RABBIT]. XIE MEILIN ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1999;30(11):834 (chi*).

651- gera: 111246/di/ra
6 CASOS DE SYNDROME DE PIERNAS INQUIETAS TRATADOS MEDIANTE INYECTOPUNTURA. SUN ZHIDONG Y WANG JUANJUAN. **revista de acupuntura y moxibustion china.** 1999;7:55 (esp).

652- gera: 70787/di/ra
[THROMBOPHLEBITIS PATIENTS TREATED WITH THE INTEGRATED MEDICINE OF TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE: CURATIVE EFFECT OBSERVATION OF 100 CASES]. GAO JUN. **journal of shaanxi college of tcm.** 2000;23(1):26 (chi).

653- gera: 71134/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS IN LOWER LIMBS WITH INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. DU LIPING ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000;6(1):16 (chi*).
Objective: To treat the deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in lower limbs with comprehensive medical technique for 182 cases (198 legs) and check its effectiveness. Methods: speeding up the thrombus dissoltion in the lower limbs by locally injecting thrombus dissolving medicine and vascular enlargement medicine into femoral artery, letting patients inhale the anticoagulant and activator with ultrasonic atomizer, and prescribing antiinflammatory and fibrinolytic medicine as well as traditional medicine. The result could be enhanced if the treatment was supplemented by ankle exercise and elastic stockings. Results: The total effectiveness rate was up to 82. 83%, and the total curingrate was up to 55. 05% . Conclusion: The treatment was quick, easy and safe in achieving a good result, could lower the sequel occurrences and was worthwhile for extensive application.

654- gera: 71135/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XIAO SHUAN TONG MAI HE JI ON FIBRINOLYTIC FUNCTION IN DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS]. LIU ZHENG ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000;6(1):31 (chi*).
Objective: To study the effect of Xiao Shuan Tong Mai He Ji (XSTM) on fibrinolytic function in deep venous thrombosis (DVT) .Methods: Rat models of DVT were made by ligating the inferior vena cava. The effect of XSTM on t-PA, PAI and dry weight of the thrombus (DWT) were observed. Results: XSTM treated group could increase t- PA and significantly decrease PAI and DWT, as compared with Tong Se Mai group, P<0.05. There was a significant difference between the XSTM preventive group and the saline group, P<0.05. Conclusion: TSMT has favorable effect of fibrinolytic function and action of inhibiting thrombosis.

655- gera: 71141/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON JINGMAIYAN POWDERS FOR TREATING LOWER LIMBS WITH DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS]. WANG ENJIANG ET AL. **hebei journal of tcm.** 2000;22(2):92 (chi*).
Objective: To assess the therapeutic efficacy of Jingmaiyan powders (JP) on lower limbs with deep venous thrombosis. Methods: Clinical study 224 cases with lower limbs with deep venous thrombosis were divided into three groups randomly. In group I (n =100) JP 20 - 30g was taken orally three times a day. in group II (n = 64) the actipyretic dampness dispelling and blood - activating stasis - removing agents was administered orally once a day. combined with oral enteric - coated aspirin 0. 3g, and in group III (n = 60) Fufang Danshen injection 20ml, anisodamine 10mg and hylysantinfarctase 0. 5 u were infused intravenously once a day with the 15 - day therapeutic course and 3 - 5 days interval before the next therapeutic course, combined with oral enteric - coated aspirin 0. 3g . Animal experimental study the experiments of anti - inflammation, anticoagulation and the effect on hemorheology in the blood stasis models were carried out respectively. Results: After 90 - day therapy, the cure rate in group I (62%) was significantly higher than that in group II and III (48. 4% and 46. 7%. P < 0. 05); Animal experimental results showed that JP had significant functions in anti inflammation, anticoagulation and thrombolysis. Conclusions: JP is an effective preparation in treating lower limbs with deep venous thrombosis.

656- gera: 71491/di/ra
[A SUMMARY ON 60 CASES OF TRAUMATIC PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS TREATED BY RONGSHUAN LIQUID]. ZHU RUITING. **hunan journal of tcm.** 2000;16(1):15 (chi).

657- gera: 71683/di/ra
QI-PROMOTING AND PHLEGM-RESOLVING METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF DIABETIC MICROVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS. GAO LU WEN. **journal de mtc.** 2000;20(2):104-9 (eng).
Objective: To evaluate the effects of qi-promoting and phlegm-resolving approach in treatment of diabetic microvascular complications. Methodology: Clinical observation of cases given modified Wen Dan Tang (I Gallbladder-warming Decoction).. Result: Favorable results obtained in cases of diabetic microvascular complications of the type of stagnancy of qi and phlegm (diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy and diabetic foot). Conclusion: Wen Dan Tang is effective for diabetic microvascular complications of the type of stagnancy of

658- gera: 72337/di/ra
TCM STAGE DIFFERENTIATION TREATMENT OFDIABETIC GANGRENE. AN OBSERVATION ON MICROCIRCULATORY CHANGES. -AN OBSERVATION ON MICROCIRCULATORY CHANGES. GUANJIE F ET L. **journal of traditional**

chinese medicine. 2000;20(3):163 (eng).
.Microcirculatory changes and therapeutic effects in 39 non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) cases were evaluated. Under the same basic treatment in both groups, the treatment group (21 cases) was treated with TCM drugs according to its stages and compared with the control group (18 cases, treated with 654-2). The results showed that the microcirculatory cumulative scores were significantly decreased in both groups (P<0.05), but the decrease in the treatment group was more marked (P<0.05). In the treatment group, 15 cases were cured, 3 markedly effective, 2 effective and 1 ineffective; while in the control group, 13 cases were cured, 1 markedly effective and 4 ineffective. Statistically, there is no significant difference between the 2 groups (P>0.05) in

659- gera: 72774/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THOMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. WANG WENTAO ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000;6(4):306 (chi).

660- gera: 72927/di/ra
SYNDROME DES JAMBES SANS REPOS: CAS CLINIQUE. NGUYEN J. **revue francaise de mtc.** 2000;186-187:97 (fra).

661- gera: 74009/di/ra
AWN NEEDLE ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF VARICOSITY ON LOWER LIMBS. YANG ZHAO-GANG ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2000;11(3):195 (eng).
Elongated needle puncture was used to treat lower limb varicosity in 42 cases with satisfactory results.

662- gera: 74272/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 206 CASES WITH THROMBUS IN DEEP VEIN IN THE LOWER LIMB BASED ON TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION]. JIN XING ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2000;41(1):38 (chi).

663- gera: 75973/di/ra
[14 CASES OF THROMBOPHLEBITIS AFTER GYNECOTOKOLOGIC SURGERY TREATED BY INTEGRATED THERAPY OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. DONG YU-YING ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2000;34(1):37 (chi*).
In the treatment of 141 cases of thrombophlebitis after gynecotokologic surgery by the integrated therapy of Chinese and western medicines, in the acute stage, western medications were used to control infection and prevent coagulation, together with Chinese herbal drugs to clear away heat, remove toxin, cool blood and resolve stasis, and in the chronic stage, western medications were used to prevent coagulation and thrombus and to enhance the body resistance in combination with Chinese herbal drugs to activate blood, resolve stasis, eliminate wetness and dredge collaterals. The results showed recovery in 10 cases, effectiveness in 3 cases and failure in 1

664- gera: 76259/di/ra
[THROMBANGIITIS OBLITERANS OF 40 CASES TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. WANG WEN-SHENG ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2000;19(11):668 (chi).

665- gera: 76279/di/ra
[EXAMPLE OF HUOXUE HUAYU THERAPY FOR VASCULAR DISEASE IN CHILDREN]. SUN SHUFEN ET AL. **beijing journal of tcm.** 2000;5:47 (chi).

666- gera: 77334/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ERYTHROMELAGIA WITH CHINESE HERBS: 20 CASES REPORTED]. LIN YANZHU ET AL. **information on tcm.** 2000;17(2):40 (chi).

667- gera: 77370/di/ra
[THE INTERACTION OF FIVE CHINESE HERBS FLAVONES ON THE APOPTOSIS OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE]. WANG WEI ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2000;23(4):18 (chi*).

668- gera: 77383/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF JIANGZHITONGMAIFANG ON ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. WANG YAHONG ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2000;23(3):52 (chi*).

669- gera: 77695/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XIONGSHAO CAPSULE ON PROLIFERATION AND APOPTOSIS OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS OBSERVED BY SERUM PHARMACOLOGICAL METHOD]. XU HAO ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000;20(10):757 (chi*).

670- gera: 77715/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LIGUSTRAZINE INJECTION ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLL OF THE PATIENTS WITH ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS]. LI SHANGZHU ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000;20(6):412 (chi*).

671- gera: 77748/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF SHUANGLONG PILL ON EXPRESSION OF PLATELET DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR A AND MONOCYTE CHEMOATTRACTANT PROTEIN 1 MRNA]. WANG HUILING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000;20(8):612 (chi*).
Objective: To explore the molecular mechanism of Shuanglong Pill (SLP) in intervening atheroscleorsis, mainly the effect of SLP on the mRNA expression of the platelet-derived growth factor-A (PDGF-A) and the monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1). Methods: Using the hyperlipoprotein serum (HLS) of cultured rabbits' aortic smooth muscle cell (SMC) to build the atherosclerotic cell model, and medicated serum acting on the cell model by serum pharmacologic method. The effect of SL P medicated serum on the level of PDGF-A, MCP-1 mRNA expression were observed and analysed by means of reverse transcriptase-Polymerase chain reaction assay. Results: It was found that HLS stimulated mRNA expression of the PDGF-A and the MCP-1, but the medicated serum of SLP lowered their expression level. Conclusion: SLP could inhibit the function of cellular auto-secreting growth factor, it is one of the possible pharmacologic mechanisms in intervening atheroscleorsis.

672- gera: 77919/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT IN TREATING RAT LIMB ISHEMIC MODEL WITH INTEGRATED CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE BY INFRA RED THERMOGRAPHY]. YANG WEN TAO ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2000;24(3):232 (chi*).

673- gera: 78187/di/ra
[THROMBOPHELITIS (55 CASES) TREATED BY

INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. JIANG XILIN ET AL. **journal of practical tcm.** 2000;16(6):23 (chi).

674- gera: 78232/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON XI JIUYI' S VIEWPOINT OF " BLOOD STASIS DUE TO PATHOGENIC FACTORS,FIRST REMOVING BLOOD STASIS" IN THE TREATMENT OF ANGITIS]. LIU GUOBIN ET AL. **journal of emergency syndromes in chinese medicine.** 2000;9(4):166 (chi).

675- gera: 78414/di/ra
[AN OBSERVATION ON COMBINATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE TO TREAT 180 CASES OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. WANG ENJIANG ET AL. **hebei journal of tcm.** 2000;22(5):382 (chi*).

676- gera: 78478/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF BUSHENHUMAI CAPSULE ON THE RELATIVE FACTORS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHENG YUAN PANG ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2000;7(5):279 (chi*).

677- gera: 78571/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIE ON JIANG ZHI TONG MAI FORMULA FOR PROTECTION OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS]. WANG YAONG ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2000;41(5):287 (chi).

678- gera: 78634/di/ra
[136 CASES OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION TREATED WITH TONG MAI JIANG ZHI CAPSULE]. LI HENG-XI. **henan journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2000;15(5):41 (chi).

679- gera: 79188/di/ra
L' UTILISATION EXCLUSIVE DU POINT ZHONG WAN (12 RM) EN ACUPUNCTURE ET COMBINEE A LA MOXIBUSTION. WANG JIN CHUN ET AL. **acupuncture traditionnelle chinoise.** 2000;2:96 (fra).
Traduction de la Revue Clinique d'Acupuncture-Moxibustion 1994; 1: 43-44.

680- gera: 79286/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCE OF FRUCTUS TRICOSANTHIS INJECTION ON THE CELLULAR PROLIFERATION OF SMOOTH MUSCLE OF AORTA IN RABBITS]. LI ZICHENG ET AL. **new journal of tcm.** 2000;32(5):33 (chi).

681- gera: 79421/di/ra
[IMPROVEMENT ON MAKING ANIMAL MODEL OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. ZHOU XIAO-HUI ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2000;27(8):378 (chi*).

682- gera: 79583/di/ra
[CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF TREATMENT OF ALLERGIC NODULAR ANGITIS]. SHAN JIZHONG ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2000;28(4):26 (chi).

683- gera: 79783/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF DANGSHEN AND DANSHEN ON CONTRACTILE ACTIVITY OF ISOLATED AORTIC MUSCLE STRIPS IN RABBITS]. LI DANMING ET AL. **journal of gansu college of tcm.** 2000;17(2):15 (chi*).

684- gera: 86240/di/ra
[EXPERIMENT STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF RUAN MAINING ANTI-ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. WU MING-DONG ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2000;27(3):140 (chi*).
In this experiment. the author observed the effect of Ruanmaining (RMN in brief) on the model of experimental atherosclerosis (AS) in rabbits from physicochemical aspect. The results showed that RMN could prevent and cure AS in rabbits effectively. It could decrease the level of serum total cholesterol (TC). triglyceride (TG). low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C). apolipoprotein B (ApoB), increase the ratio of high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) to TC and the level of apolipoprotein Al (ApoAI). It showed that the mechanism is decreasing cholesterol.

685- gera: 86289/di/ra
[ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS (50 CASES) TREATED BY TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHOU DEQIAN. **journal of practical tcm.** 2000;16(1):33 (chi).

686- gera: 87334/nd/re
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE ANTIATHEROGENESIS EFFECT OF CHINESE MEDICINE ANGELICA AND ITS MECHANISMS. ZHUI Y ET AL. **clin hemorheol microcirc.** 2000;22(4):305-10 (eng).
This experiment was designed to study the antiatherogenesis action of angelica injection and its mechanisms on classic atherosclerotic rabbit model. Eighteen Japanese rabbits were divided randomly into three groups: a control group, a high-lipid group and an angelica group; and common forage, high lipid forage and high lipid adding angelica injection were given to each group accordingly. At the end of the tenth week, blood samples were obtained through carotid artery intubation for evidence of serum lipids and hemorheology. Thoracic aorta were prepared for measurement of the plaque area. The results showed that (1) the plaque area in the high-lipid group was larger than in the angelica group: (35.58+/-7.25% vs 63.31+/-7.46%); (2) serum lipids level in the high-lipid group and angelica group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($p < 0.01$). Apart from triglyceride (TG), there was no difference of total cholesterol (Tch), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-ch), and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-ch) between the high-lipid group and the angelica group; (3) angelica increased whole blood viscosity, hematocrit and fibrinogen under hyperlipidemic conditions. We concluded that angelica can inhibit rabbit aorta atherogenesis through decreasing the serum triglyceride concentration and its effects on hemorheology.

687- gera: 87355/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF RHEOLOGY OF DYNAMICS OF BLOOD FLOW IN PATIENTS WITH LIMB ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS TREATED WITH METHOD NOURISHING QI AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION]. ZHOU LI LI ET Al. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2000;19(4):200 (chi).

688- gera: 87532/di/ra
[LABORATORY STUDY ON BUYANG HUANWU INJECTION'S EFFECTS ON CONTENT OF RAT'S PAF IN VENOUS BLOOD PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT TO EXPERIMENTAL VENOUS THROMBOSIS]. ZHANG JI-PING ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2000;6(12):18 (chi*).
Objective To observe the effects of Buyang Huanwu Injection on the platelet activating factor (PAF) of rats with

experimental venous thrombus. Methods: Rat models with venous experiments thrombus were made and the content of PAF was measured by bioassay. Results: The dry weight of venous thrombus and the thrombus-weight index were markedly reduced (P<0. 05). The content of rats' PAF in venous blood prior and subsequent to thrombosis and the percentage of venous thrombosis were not affect ed. Conclusion: All the results above suggest that Buyang Huanwu Injection has particularly inhibited to the growth of venous thrombus, but has no effect on of

689- gera: 89373/di/ra
[12 CASES OF DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS OF LEGS SUPERVENED PULMONARY EMBOLISM BY COMBINED TREATMENT OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. HUANG JING-HONG ET AL. **journal of chengdu university of tcm.** 2000;23(2):19 (chi).

690- gera: 90391/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION ON JIEDU RUANMAI RECIPE FOR 17 CASES OF ATHEROMATOSIS]. WU SHENG-XIAN ET AL. **fujian journal of tcm.** 2000;31(5):8 (chi).

691- gera: 90422/di/ra
[TREATING 90 CASES OF PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS OF LEG WITH HUAYU XIAOSHUAN DECOCTION]. YIN JIANJUN. **zhejiang journal of tcm.** 2000;35(10):432 (chi).

692- gera: 90951/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF SIMIAO TANG TO PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. HUANG YING. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2000;22(4):55 (chi).

693- gera: 91125/di/ra
[RAYNAUD'S DISEASE TREATED BY WENYANG HUOXUE TONGMAI DECOCTION]. ZHANG XUEYING. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2000;22(9):23 (chi).

694- gera: 91155/di/ra
[78 CASES OF DEEP THROMBOSED PHLEBITIS TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINES]. GAO HUAILIN ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2000;22(11):17 (chi).

695- gera: 91158/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF RONGSHUAN MIXTURE ON FIBRINOLYTIC FUNCTION OF THROMBOSIS OF DEEP VEIN]. HUANG XIAOBIN ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2000;22(11):50 (chi).

696- gera: 91472/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF MAILUONING INJECTION ON THE PROLIFERATION OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS]. LI SHENGCANG ET AL. **journal of zhejiang college of tcm.** 2000;24(5):46 (chi*).

697- gera: 91505/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF TREATING 64 CASES OF ARTERITIS OBLITERANS BY WARMING NEEDLE THERAPY]. SUN MING ET AL. **tianjin journal of tcm.** 2000;6(17):24 (chi).

698- gera: 91690/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE EMBOLISM OF DEEP VEIN IN LOWER LIMBS WITH THE INTEGRATED MEDICINE OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINES]. LU JIONG ET AL. **journal of shaanxi college of tcm.** 2000;23(3):28 (chi).

699- gera: 92115/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. WANG CHUNXI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000;20(11):828 (chi*).

700- gera: 92224/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA ON LUNG INJURY AFTER LOWER LIMB ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION]. CHEN JIANCHANG ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2000;6(6):412 (chi*).

701- gera: 92394/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TREATMENT OF INTEGRATION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE ON SERUM LEVELS OF TXA2 AND PGI2 IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE THROMBOSIS OF DEEP VEIN]. LI ZHAO-HUI ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2000;24(6):428 (chi).

702- gera: 92495/di/ra
[CORRELATIVE STUDY ON VIRAL INFECTION IN ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE (TCM)]. JIN XING ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2000;24(2):101 (chi*).

703- gera: 92500/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF LOWER LIMB DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS WITH XIAOSHUAN TONGMAI MIXTURE]. LIU MING ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2000;24(2):116 (chi*).

704- gera: 92949/di/ra
[EXPERIMENT RESEARCH ON RUANMAI TABLET IN PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. DING WEI-MIN ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2000;27(5):235 (chi*).

705- gera: 93122/di/ra
[A CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF DEEP VENOUR THROMBOSIS OF LOWER LINIBS BY TCM COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. HUO QINGPING ET AL. **new journal of traditionnal chinese medicine.** 2000;32(12):17 (chi).

706- gera: 93153/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS WITH WARM ACUPUNCTURE; 64 CASES REPORTED]. LU MING ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000;16(8):33 (chi).

707- gera: 93383/di/ra
[THE EFFECTS OF ZUOGUISHUANGJIANG FANG(ZGSJF) ON CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM AND BLOOD PRESSURE OF EXPERIMENTAL RATS WITH DIABETIC HYPERTENSION]. HU FANGLIN ET AL. **journal of hunan university of traditionnal chinese medicine.** 2000;20(3):14 (chi*).

708- gera: 93652/di/ra
[RESEARCH PROGRESS ON ETIOLOGY AND

MECHANISM OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. ZHOU XIAO-HUI ET AL. **journal of liaoning college of tcm.** 2000;2(3):223 (chi).

709- gera: 93772/di/ra
[120 CASES OF SUPERFICIAL PHLEBITIS TREATED WITH JINGMAIYAN PLASTER]. ZHANG FENGRUI ET AL. **journal of external therapy of tcm.** 2000;9(4):6 (chi).

710- gera: 94021/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE ON TREATING RAYNAUD'S DISEASE BY FAMOUS PROF OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. HAN YUN ET AL. **heilongjiang journal of tcm.** 2000;6:2 (chi).

711- gera: 94697/di/ra
[PROF. DENG TIETAO'S EXPERIENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF VARICOSITY OF LOWER LINB BY BALNEOTHERAPY]. JIA XIAOQING ET AL. **new journal of tcm.** 2000;32(9):8 (chi).

712- gera: 89403/di/ra
[TREATING 42 CASES OF DIABETIC GANGRENE WITH INTEGRATION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. LI GANG ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2001;20(1):29 (chi).

713- gera: 89660/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF WENXIN CAPSULE ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIOCYTE IN RABBIT WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. YIN HUI-JUN ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2001;8(1):38 (chi).

714- gera: 89661/di/ra
[MORPHOLOGIC STUDY ON ANTI-ATHEROSCLEROSIS EFFECT OF WENXIN CAPSULE]. CAO HONG-XIN ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2001;8(1):39 (chi).

715- gera: 90058/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON FRACTURE IN LOWER LIMB COMPLICATED WITH DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS]. CHEN BAI-NAN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2001;25(1):20 (chi).

716- gera: 90852/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOSIS IN DEEP VEINS OF LOWER LIMB BY MELTING BLOOD-STASIS WITH ANTICOAGULATION AND THROMBOLYSIS]. HUO QING-PING. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2001;35(2):36 (chi*).

717- gera: 92022/di/ra
[THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MODIFIED METHOD TO EVALUATE ANGIOGENESES OF RAT RINGS IN SERUM FREE-MEDIUM]. WANG LI-CHUN ET AL. **chinese journal of marine drugs.** 2001;20(1):52 (chi*).

718- gera: 92226/di/ra
[RESEARCHES AND PROSPECTS OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES IN THE 21ST CENTURY]. WANG SHUGUI. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2001;7(1):4 (chi).

719- gera: 92228/di/ra
[PONDERATION ON GREATER ADVANCEMENTS AND BREAKTHROUGHS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES]. SHANG DEJUN. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2001;7(1):6 (chi).

720- gera: 92988/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION TREATED WITH ION-INTRODUCTION THERAPY OF LIGUSTRAZINE]. WANG TONGFU. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2001;23(3):7 (chi).

721- gera: 93961/di/ra
[EXTERNAL THERAPY OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS]. GAO HUAILIN. **journal of external therapy of tcm.** 2001;10(1):28 (chi).

722- gera: 94307/di/ra
[DIRECTION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES WITH INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. CUI GONGRANG. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2001;7(2):135 (chi).

723- gera: 94456/di/ra
[COMBINED TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE TREATMENT FOR 96 CASES OF ANXIETY LEG SYNDROME]. LI HONG. **beijing journal of tcm.** 2001;2:27 (chi).

724- gera: 94820/nd/re
TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION (TENS): THE EFFECT OF ELECTRODE PLACEMENT UPON CUTANEOUS BLOOD FLOW AND SKIN TEMPERATURE. CRAMP AF ET AL. **acupunct electrother res.** 2001;26(1-2):25-37 (eng).
In the current study the effect of electrode placement on cutaneous blood flow and skin temperature were assessed using laser Doppler flowmetry. Following approval from the University's ethical committee, 30 subjects were recruited (15 male: 15 female) and randomly assigned to a control or one of two treatment groups (n=10 all groups). TENS was applied either over the median nerve or to the Hegyu acupuncture point (L.I.4) for 15 minutes. Blood flow and skin temperature data were recorded during TENS and for 15 minutes post TENS. Analysis of results showed significant differences between groups for cutaneous blood flow (p=0.0001; repeated measures ANOVA). There was a significant increase in blood flow in the TENS median nerve group compared with the other two groups during TENS application. No significant changes in skin temperature were observed between groups. This study demonstrates that the effect of TENS upon cutaneous blood flow is dependent upon electrode

725- gera: 95016/di/ra
TREATING PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE IN TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES. ZHANG YAJIE ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2001;21(2):130-3 (eng).

726- gera: 95292/di/ra
[STUDY PROGRESSION OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISM OF ANTI-ATHEROSCLEROTIC ACTIONS OF CHINESE MEDICINAL]. LIN QI ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2001;7(5):56 (chi*).

727- gera: 95415/di/ra
[THE PROGRESS OF THE RESEARCH OF SENILE'S PNEUMOMA]. TONG LI LÀ YIKUI. **guangming journal tcm.** 2001;93:31 (chi).

728- gera: 95425/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF JIEDURUANMAI RECIPE ON PREVENTING AND TREATING ATHEROSCLEROSIS RABBIT INDUCED BY HIGH CHOLESTEROL DIET]. WU SHENG-XIN ET AL. **fujian journal of tcm.** 2001;32(2):37 (chi).

729- gera: 95763/di/ra
[AFFECTION OF THE HERBS FOR REGULATING THE LIVER AND REMOVING TURBIDITY TO THE CONTENT OF NITRIC OXIDE AND CELL PROLIFERATION OF SMOOTH MUSCLE OF THE EXTERNAL CULTURAL MOUSE AORTA]. ZHANG YANJ UN ET AL. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;18(3):48 (chi).

730- gera: 95814/di/ra
[REPORT OF 60 CASES OF ERYTHEMA NODOSUM TREATED BY COMBINATION OF TCM WITH WESTEM MEDICINE]. YU KAIMEI ET AL. **journal of guiyang college of tcm.** 2001;23(2):18 (chi).

731- gera: 96055/di/ra
[EFFECT OF THE EFFECTIVE FRACTIONS OF BEIJILI (TRIBULUS TERRESTRISL) ON ATHEROSCLEROTSIS AND EXPRESSIONS OF PLATELET- DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR (PDGF-A) MRNA IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RABBIT]. LIU YU, GU REN-YUE, ZHU DUAN, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;7(8):14 (chi).

732- gera: 96273/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE RELATION BETWEEN DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS AND FACTORS OF VASCULAR TENSION]. CHEN BAINAN , LL KE, LL ZHAOHUI , ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2001;7(4):207 (chi*).

733- gera: 96283/di/ra
[THINKING AND METHOD ON THE TREATMENT OF VASCULAR DISEASES]. XI JIU-YI. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;35(6):4 (chi*).
In light of the clinical experience in the treatment of vascular diseases in the past 50 years, the author proposed that the vascular diseases were caused by blood stasis due to pathogens and treatment should attempt to dispel the pathogens first. In the clinical treatment, the pathogen, blood-stasis and deficiency in each phase and pattern should be differentially identified which is primary and which is secondary, and the treatment is correspondingly prescribed. In the acute phase, the treatment aims to dispel pathogen first whereas to melt blood-stasis and remedy

734- gera: 96468/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF SODIUM FERULATE ON THE EXPRESSIONS OF BCL-2 AND BAX IN THE VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS INDUCED BY TNF-A]. ZHANG JING-FANG, OUYANG JING-PING, WANG SHEN-FENG,. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;28(9):556 (chi*).

735- gera: 96565/di/ra
[CURATIVE EFFECTS OF HOUTUYNIA CORDATA INJECTION AS A AGJUVANT ON VERTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA COMPLICATED WITH RESPIRATORY MUSCLE PARALYSIS CAUSED BY ACUTE ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE POISONING]. LIN JI-YAN ZHANG SU-TAO ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2001;23(9):654 (chi*).

736- gera: 96567/di/ra
[STUDIES ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF TOTAL FLAVONIDS OF ASTRAGALUS ON ADJUVANT ARTHRITIC RATS AND ITS MECHANISM PI]. YAO YU-YOU JIANG LI-SHENG ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2001;23(9):661 (chi*).

737- gera: 96767/di/ra
[45 PATIENTS WITH THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS (TAO) TREATED WITH ION-INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE HERB EXTRACT]. ZHAO GANG ETAL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001;17(7):33 (chi).

738- gera: 96789/di/ra
[DEEP PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS (25 CASES) TREATED BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. CHEN CHENGLIANG. **journal of practical traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;8(17):37 (chi).

739- gera: 96826/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ANTI-ATHEROSIS EFFECTS OF HUANGQI TONGMAI DECOCTION]. SUN JING-CHANG, YAN BIN, ZHAO QI-TAO, ET AL. **journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;25(4):302 (chi).

740- gera: 97154/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SODIUM FERULATE ON LEUCOCYTE SPONTANEOUS ACTIVATION AND SURFACE ADHESION MOLECULE EXPRESSION IN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS PATIENTS *]. LI SHANG-ZHU, HUANG PING-PING, JIN YONG-JUAN, ET. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2001;21(7):492 (chi*).

741- gera: 97165/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ALOE-EMODIN ON C-MYC GENE EXPRESSION OF CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS OF INJURED ARTERY]. YIN CHUN-LIN, XU CHENG-BIN, WANG SHEN-WU. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2001;21(7):525 (chi*).

742- gera: 97176/di/ra
[XI JIUYI'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING PERIPHERAL ANGIOPATHY (CONTINUED)]. YANG YUNKE, LI PING, TENG YING. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;22(9):13 (chi).

743- gera: 97268/di/ra
[MOLECULAR MECHANISM OF PHARMACOLOGICAL SERUM OF RADIX OPHIOPOGONIS AGAINST APOPTOSIS OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL]. ZHANG XU, GONG JEI-NING, BIAN HUI-MIN, ET AL. **journal of nanjing university of traditional chinese medicine(natural science).** 2001;17(5):289 (chi*).

744- gera: 97411/di/ra
[XI JIUYI'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING PERIPHERAL ANGIOPATHY (1)]. YANG YUNKE, TENG YING, LI PING. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;22(8):8 (chi).

745- gera: 97423/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH YISHOU TIAOZHI TABLET]. XUE ZHU, ZHENG SHIFU. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;22(8):42 (chi).

746- gera: 97437/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION OF EXTREMITIES BY JIANGZHI TONGMAI CAPSULE: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 227 CASES]. CHAN SHUANGLUAN, YU JUNYAN, YU YANG. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;33(9):21 (chi*).

747- gera: 97594/di/ra
[PROFESSOR ZHONG YI-ZHE' S EXPERIENCE ON TREATING THROMBOANGIITIS ACCORDING TO SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. ZHOU JI-FU. **journal of chengdu university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;24(3):55 (chi).

748- gera: 97622/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 500 CASES OF HEMANGIOMA BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION OF MODIFIED HUANGLIAN OINTMENT]. YAO JINGSHENG. **shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;22(9):517 (chi).

749- gera: 97894/di/ra
[EFFECT OF DIFFERENT COMPONENTS IN MERIDIAN-STRENGTHENING 981 ON ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN RABBITS]. LU JIN-BAO, ZHOU RU-QIAN, XU PIN-CHU, ET AL. **zhong guo zhong yi ji chu yi xue za zhi chinese journal of basic medicine in traditi.** 2001;7(10):33 (chi*).

750- gera: 97950/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF BLOOD SERUM WITH RODIX OPHIOPOGONIS AND RADIX REHMANNIAE ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELLOCYTOSIS]. LI MIN, ZHANG XU, ZHU PING ET AL. **forum on traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;16(5):43 (chi).

751- gera: 97963/di/ra
[SUCCESSIVE OBSERVATION OF ERYTHROCYTE IMMUNE STATUS IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS DURING INTEGRATED TREATMENT]. LIU XICAI, WANG CHUNXI, SU SHENG, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2001;7(3):142 (chi*).

752- gera: 97967/di/ra
[CHANGES OF THE MIGRATED LEUKOCYTES IN BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME WITH ARTHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANCE AND THE INFLUENCE OF PROTOCATECHUIC ALDEHYDE ON THE DISEASE]. LI SHANGZHU, ZHOU YU, HUANG PINGPING, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2001;7(3):169 (chi*).
Objective: To evaluate the pathogenesis of blood stages syndrome (BSS) with artherioscl erotic obliterance, and the mechanism if antiinflammation and anti atherosclerosis for protocatechuic aldehyde PCA) Methods : Two kind of chernotactic migration test, ELISA and indirect immunofluorenscence test. Results : (I The number of migrated leukocytes in the group of BSS was larger than that in group of blood donor (BD) (2) The numbers of migrated leukocytes in the group of PCA-treated BD and PCA-treated BSS were less than those in the group of the respective control. (3) The level of IL-8 activity produced by PBMNC in the control group of BSS is higher than that in control group of BD. (4) The level of IL-8 activity produced by PBMNC in the PCA-treated group of BID and in the PCA-treated group of BSS was lower than that in the respective control group. Conclusion : The ability of leukocyte chernotactic migration in group of BSS become stronger; and level of IL-8 activity produced by its peripherial blood mononuclear cells become higher, PCA inhibits leukocyte chernotactic migration and IL-8 activity by PBMNC. These inhibitions are a part of the mechanism by which microcirculation is improved and anti i

753- gera: 98351/di/ra
[IDENTIFYING PATTERNS AND ADMINISTER TREATMENT OF "TRUE HEAT AND FALSE COLD" ON ACUTE THROMBOTIC ARGITIS]. WU WEI QIAN XIA0QIN. **heilongjiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;3:26 (chi).

754- gera: 98531/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF RESTLESS LEG SYNDROME. HU JINSHENG. **journal of tcm (english edition).** 2001;21(4):312 (eng).

755- gera: 98656/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON GENERAL EFFECT OF THE DRUG FOR REINFORCING THE KIDNEY AND PROMOTING PRODUCTION OF BLOOD ON BLOOD VESSEL FORMATION ACTIVITY]. WANG LEI ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;42(11):683 (eng).

756- gera: 98698/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON ANIMAL MODEL WITH THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. JIN XIN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;25(6):456 (chi*).

757- gera: 98699/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF LIPI HUATAN FORMULA ON RABBIT MODELS WITH DIETARY ATHEROSIS]. ZHAO XUE-JUN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;25(6):461 (chi).

758- gera: 99029/di/ra
[CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF NORCANTHARIDIN ON HUMAN UMBLILICAL VENOUS ENDOTHELIAL CELL LINE]. MO RIGEN ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;24(6):25 (chi*).

759- gera: 99148/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF "QUYN XIAOBAN CAPSULE" ON ARTERIAL ATHEROMATOUS PLAQUE]. ZHAO YU-XIA ET AL. **shanghai j0urnal 0f tradtional chinese medicine.** 2001;35(12):13 (chi).

760- gera: 99247/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH FOR EARLY ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION TREATED BY SHUMAI CAPSULE]. LU PEIWEN, ET AL. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;20(6):19 (chi).

761- gera: 99282/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CONVENTIONALLY PREPARED RABBIT SERUM ON HUMAN UMBILICAL VEIN ENDOTHELIAL CELL-304]. QIN YING ET AL. **journal of external therapy of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;10(6):845 (chi*).

762- gera: 99386/di/ra
[EFFECT OF YIQI JIANPI DRUGS ON APOPTOSIS AND RELEVANT GENE EXPRESSION IN CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL]. CHAI XI-QING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2001;21(12):909 (chi*).

763- gera: 99760/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON GENERAL EFFECT OF THE DRUG FOR REINFORCING THE KIDNEY AND PROMOTING PRODUCTION OF BLOOD ON BLOOD VESSEL FORMATION ACTIVITY]. WANG LEI ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;42(11):683 (eng).

764- gera: 99802/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON ANIMAL MODEL WITH THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. JIN XIN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;25(6):456 (chi*).

765- gera: 99803/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF LIPI HUATAN FORMULA ON RABBIT MODELS WITH DIETARY ATHEROSIS]. ZHAO XUE-JUN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;25(6):461 (chi).

766- gera: 100133/di/ra
[CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF NORCANTHARIDIN ON HUMAN UMBLILICAL VENOUS ENDOTHELIAL CELL LINE]. MO RIGEN ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;24(6):25 (chi*).

767- gera: 100252/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF "QUYN XIAOBAN CAPSULE" ON ARTERIAL ATHEROMATOUS PLAQUE]. ZHAO YU-XIA ET AL. **shanghai j0urnal 0f tradtional chinese medicine.** 2001;35(12):13 (chi).

768- gera: 100351/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH FOR EARLY ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION TREATED BY SHUMAI CAPSULE]. LU PEIWEN, ET AL. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;20(6):19 (chi).

769- gera: 100386/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CONVENTIONALLY PREPARED RABBIT SERUM ON HUMAN UMBILICAL VEIN ENDOTHELIAL CELL-304]. QIN YING ET AL. **journal of external therapy of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001;10(6):845 (chi*).

770- gera: 100490/di/ra
[EFFECT OF YIQI JIANPI DRUGS ON APOPTOSIS AND RELEVANT GENE EXPRESSION IN CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL]. CHAI XI-QING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2001;21(12):909 (chi*).

771- gera: 103732/di/ra
[MOLECULAR MECHANISM OF EFFECTS OF CHINESE HERBS ON THE MORPHOLOGY AND FUNCTION OF VACULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL]. WU ZHI-CHUN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2001;25(3):232 (chi).

772- gera: 103743/di/ra
[PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH MAILUOTONG]. WANG NAN ET AL. **journal of nanjing university tcm.** 2001;17(3):157 (chi).

773- gera: 103753/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS BY CLEARING UP YING SYSTEM AND REMOVING OBSTRUCTION IN VESSELS]. XU JIN ET AL. **journal of nanjing university tcm.** 2001;17(3):153 (chi).

774- gera: 111780/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ANTI-HEPATOFIBROSIS ACTIVITY OF RUANGANHUAZHENGWAN (RGHZW)]. YAN JUN ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2001;7(10):50 (chi*).

775- gera: 112201/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO CON ACUPUNTURA PARA EL SINDROME DE LAS PIERNAS INTRANQUILAS. HU JIN SHENG. **journal of tcm.** 2001;30:44 (esp).

776- gera: 112432/di/ra
WARUM NEURALTHERAPIE BEI VENENLEIDEN?. ALDAG U. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 2001;44(2a):212 (deu).

777- gera: 115423/di/ra
WARUM NEURALTHERAPIE BEI VENENLEIDEN?. ALDAG U. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 2001;44(2a):212 (deu).
Im neuraltherapeutischem Segment ist auch das Gefäßsystem vertreten. Nicht nur Arterien, sondern auch die Venen sind vegetativ innerviert so dass bei Tonusabweichungen durch gezielte Neuraltherapie eine Regulation zum individuellen Normalzustand erreicht werden kann. Die Funktionsanregung des Venensystems bedeutet Tonisierung eines erweiterten Röhrensystems. Lumenverengung bringt einen suffizienteren Venenklappenverschluss. Die Trophik wird verbessert, mit dem Ergebnis einer Ulcusabheilung und Verbesserung der übrigen sekundären Krampfadererscheinungen und -beschwerden. Schon der Anfänger ist in der Lage mit einfacher Neuraltherapie die "Beinsituation" deutlich zu verbessern. Optimierung wird durch Neuraltherapie im übergeordnetem Segment und durch Störfeldbehandlung erzielt. (WHY NEURALTHERAPY AT VEIN DISEASES?)

778- gera: 101316/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON RUAN TONGMAI GRANULE FOR TREATING PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASE]. ZHENG GUANG-RU. **fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;33(1):14 (chi).

779- gera: 101324/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XIAOYU TABLET ON BLOOD FLOW PARAMETERS AND MORPHOLOGY OF CAROTID ARTERY IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC PATIENTS*]. XIE MEI-LIN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002;22(2):98 (chi*).

780- gera: 101352/di/ra
[RELATION BETWEEN ANGIOSTASIS FACTOR AND TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION TYPING IN DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS]. CHEN BONAN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;43(2):135 (chi).

781- gera: 101615/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF EMBOLISM OF DEEP VEIN OF LOWER LIMBS BY EXTERNAL TREATMENT]. LI QING ET AL . **academic periodical of changchun college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;18(1):32 (chi).

782- gera: 101627/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF LARVAL THROMBOPHLEBITIS BY JIACIHOMING DECOCTION]. LIU JINGCHAO ET AL. **shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;23(3):208 (chi).

783- gera: 101806/di/ra
[EFFECT OF COMPOUND SOUR MEDICINAL HERBS ON ARTERISCLEROSIS IN STZ -INDUCED DIABETIC RAT.]. ZHU DEZENG ET AL. **journal of zhejiang college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;26(1):38 (chi*).

784- gera: 102197/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF TIAOGANDAOZHUO DECOCTION ON THE PROLIFERATION OF RAT AORTA SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS AND THE LEVEL OF INTRACELLULAR CA2+]. ZHANG BAILI LU YIZHU, FAN YINGCHANG, ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;25(2):25 (chi*).

785- gera: 102656/di/ra
[PROGRESS OF STUDY ON EFFECT OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA ON ANGIOGENESIS]. DING ZHI-SHAN, WO XING-DE. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002;22(3):221 (chi).

786- gera: 102669/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF ACUTE PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS OF LEG WITH INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. RONG WEN-PING, ZHOU TAO, CHEN BAI-NAI, ET AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;21(4):227 (chi).

787- gera: 102681/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LACTUCA SATIVA FOLIAGE JUICE ON IN VITRO SMOOTH MUSCLE]. YANG JUN-YOU, DAI ZHONG, CHEN YUE-RONG, ET AL. **journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college.** 2002;21(2):0 (chi*).

788- gera: 102789/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF CHINESE DRUGS ON NAIL FOLD MICROCIRCULATION AND BLOOD FLOW RATE OF LIMBS IN 33 CASES OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION]. GE XIN, GE FAN, PENG YUQING, ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;43(4):273 (chi).

789- gera: 102799/di/ra
[THEORETICAL EXPLORATION INTO TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY NOURISHING KIDNEY AND LIVER, RESOLVING PHLEGM AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS]. ZHOU ZHONG-YING, JIN MIAO-WEN, GU QIN, ET AL. **journal of nanjing university of traditional chinese medicine (natural science).** 2002;18(3):137 (chi*).
Based on the theories of traditional Chinese medicine and clinical practice, the authors put forward the view that "deficiency of the liver and kidney and obstruction of the channels by phlegm" is the basic pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. The disease occurs in the blood vessel but is rooted in the zang - fu organs, i. e. deficiency of the liver and kidney and deficiency of yin. The manifestation of the disease is mainly seen in the heart and spleen, which is due to obstruction of the channels by turbid phlegm. Phlegm is often mixed with wind, fire and dampness and blood stasis is often mixed with qi, heat and cold. At the onset of the disease, deficiency of kidney yin occurs, and the body fluid accumulates into phlegm, leading further to blood stasis. The basic cause and the manifestations of the disease have the causal relationship that may affect each other. In treatment, it is advisable

790- gera: 102823/di/ra
[THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHLEGM ACUMULATING WITH BLOOD - STASIS AND DIABETIC ANGIOPATHY]. LI ZHENZHONG, YIN CUIMEI, WANG DEXIN, ET AL. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine '.** 2002;34(5):3 (chi*).
According to Prof Zhu Chenyu ' s experience on chronic complications of diabetes, the etiology, pathogenesis, therapeutic principle and drug application of diabetic angiopathy were discussed in detail. The authors considered that the pathogenesis of the disease is deficiency of qi and yin, phlegm accumulation with blood - stasis and blockage of vessel and collateral, and the therapeutical principle should by qi - benefiting, yin - nourishing, blood - activating, stasis - removing, phlegm resolving and mass - dispersing.

791- gera: 102904/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON COMBINED MOXIBUSTION AND MEDICINE FOR TREATING 131 CASES OF DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS OF LOWER EXTREMITIES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS]. WU CHEN-YI ZHAO LIN LIU SHI-WEI. **fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;33(2):6 (chi).

792- gera: 102967/di/ra
[COMPARING DIFFERENT CHUANXIONGS ' EFFECTS ON CONTRACTION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLES]. ZHOU DAXING, LU HONG, ET AL. **traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;26(2):46 (chi*).

793- gera: 102968/di/ra
[AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE INHIBITING EFFECT OF SHENMAI INJ ON ENDOTHELIAL CELL PROLIFERATION]. YAN LIHUI, GAO CHENGXIAN, DING ZHISHAN. **traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;26(2):48 (chi*).

794- gera: 103024/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON FUNCTIONAL MECHANISM OF KIDNEY-TONIFYING METHOD ON ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AFTER EXPERIMENTAL MENOPAUSE]. FA ZHEN-YU, WANG WEN-JIAN,

CHEN WEI-HUA, ET AL. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.** 2002;16(1):53 (chi*).

795- gera: 103059/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CROCIN-1 ON BOVINE AORTIC ENDOTHELIAL CELLS]. XU GUANG-LIN, QIAN ZHI-YU. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 2002;33(5):439 (chi).

796- gera: 103096/di/ra
[RESEARCHING PROGRESS ON BLOOD VESSEL ENDOTHELIUM TRAUMA OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERATION]. ZHANG YIKUI, LI LINGGEN. **heilongjiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;3:6 (chi).

797- gera: 103099/di/ra
[TREATMENT ON CAULIS EPHEDRAE FRUCTUS FORSYTHIAE SEMEN PHASEOLI DECOCTION OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. WANG SHOUMIN . **heilongjiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;3:27 (chi).

798- gera: 103153/di/ra
[SCANNING ELECTROMICROSCOPIC OBSERVATION ON ARTERIAL ENDOTHELIAL CELLS IN ANIMAL MODEL WITH THROBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. ZHANG DAWEI, JIN XING, MENG HONG, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2002;8(2):74 (chi).

799- gera: 103154/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATING VENOUS VEIN ULCERATION WITH YU YANG LING OINTMENT]. HOU YUFEN, ZHANG YUE, LIU MING, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2002;8(2):78 (chi).

800- gera: 103466/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF DEEP PHLEBOTHROMBSIS OF LOWER EXTREMITIES BY TCM COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE: A REPORT OF 39 CASES]. YUAN MING, LIU SHUHUA. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;34(4):41 (chi*).

801- gera: 103686/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CHINESE DRUG TIAOGAN DAOZHUO ON LIPID METABOLISM OF EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN RABBIT]. JIN HUA, LU YI-ZHU, CHEN JING, ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 2002;33(4):336 (chi).

802- gera: 104247/di/ra
[THE EFFECTS OF "KIDNEY-NOURISHING DECOCTION" ON PROLIFERATION AND APOPTOSIS OF AORTA VSMC ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN OVARIECTOMIZED RABBITS]. FU XIAO-DONG, WANG WEN-JIAN, CHEN WEI-HUA, ET A. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;36(6):6 (chi*).

803- gera: 104281/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF BUSHEN DECOCTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ENDOTHELIAL CELL IN POST- MENOPAUSE ATHEROSELTROSIS RABBITS]. FEI ZHEN-YU WANG WEN-JIAN ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2002;24(6):438 (chi).

804- gera: 104754/di/ra
[EXTERNAL THERAPY OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION]. JIN XING, LOU GUILAN, LIU MING, ET AL. **journal of external therapy of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;10(4):20 (chi).

805- gera: 104910/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ZHENGZHI PILL ON FORMATION OF RABBIT'S EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. YU SHENGZHU, ZHANG HUIYUAN. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;23(8):39 (chi).

806- gera: 105132/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF LIVER-REGULATING AND TURBID-REMOVING DECOCTION ON THE EFFECT OF ANTI-HIGH-LIPID SERUM AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHANG BAI-LI, LU YI-ZHU, FAN YING-CHANG. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;29(8):509 (chi*).

807- gera: 105149/di/ra
[CLINICAL CURATIVE OBSERVATION OF TONGMAI PHARMACEUTICS SERIES IN TREATING PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. TIAN ANNING, LONG YUAN, ZHE YUHONG. **yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine and materia medica.** 2002;23(4):8 (chi*).

808- gera: 105175/di/ra
[RESEARCHING ON EXPERIMENTATION OF FEMORAL ATERY SCLEROTIC OBLITERATION RABBITS ' BLOOD ENDOTHELIOCYTE ACTIVATED FACTOR WITH KANGMAI CAPSULES]. LI LINGGEN, LI RIHENG, ZHAO GANG, ET AL. **heilongjiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;4:6 (chi).

809- gera: 105278/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF JINGMAITONG INSTANT HERBAL MIXTURE TREATING 36 PATIENTS WITH PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS OF DEEP VESSELS OF LOWER EXTREMITIES IN COMMEMORATIVE STAGE]. GUO WEIGUANG. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2002;30(4):10 (chi).

810- gera: 105332/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUTE DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS OF LOWER EXTREMITY WITH INTEGRATED THERAPY OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHOU TAO, LIU MING, CHEN BAINAN, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2002;8(4):250 (chi*).

811- gera: 105338/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ANTICOAGULATION EFFECT OF QINGYING NO. 1 PRESCRIPTION IN DEEP THROMBOSIS]. WANG JIAN, XI JIUYI, ZHANG BAIGEN. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2002;8(4):286 (chi*).

812- gera: 105514/di/ra
[CURATIVE EFFECT OBSERVATION ON PERIPHERAL ATHEROSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION TREATED BY LIGUSTRAZINE .]. WU WENYAN . **journal of practical traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;8(18):5 (chi).

813- gera: 105570/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TIAOGANDAOZHUO DECOCTION ON THE LIVER'S LIPID CONTENT OF RABBIT WITH EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND THE LIPOPROTEIN RECEPTOR IN THE HEPATOCYTE MEMBRANE CULTURED IN VITRO]. WANG XUE-LING, ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2002;9(4):208 (chi*).

814- gera: 105994/di/ra
[INHIBITING EFFECT OF HIRUDIN ON THROMBASE-INDUCED MONOLAYER PERMEABILITY INCREASE IN VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS]. WU DA-ZHENG FAN YI HAN ZHI-FEN, ET AL. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;36(8):43 (chi*).

815- gera: 106501/di/ra
[AN EXPERIMENTED STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF KUDINGCHA TOTAL SAPONINS(KDC -TS) ON THE TENSION OF ISOLATED AORTIC STRIPS FROM RABBITS]. WANG ZHIQI, TIAN YUWANG, DU FANGLU, ET AL. **journal of hunan college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;22(2):29 (chi*).

816- gera: 106681/di/ra
[PROF. XI JIUYI'S EXPERIENCE ON SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. LI PING, YANG YUNKE. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;34(9):14 (chi).

817- gera: 106762/di/ra
[REVIEW ON TCM TREATMENT TO SUPERFICIAL THROMBOSED PHLEBITIS]. WU ZHONGMING HOU YUFEN WANG YANNAN. **journal of zhejiang college traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;26(5):81 (chi).

818- gera: 106773/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON TREATMENT OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS FROM PHLEGM, BLOOD STASIS AND TOXIN]. YU JUN-SHENG, CHEN ZHAO-CHANG. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;21(8):451 (chi).

819- gera: 106827/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ZHENGZHI PILL ON ANTI - OXIDE AND PROTECTING ENDOTHELIAL CELL]. YU SHENG-ZHU, LI XIAO-MING, ZHANG MIN. **journal of yunnan college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;25(6):20 (chi).

820- gera: 106982/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF XUELIN ON THE CONTRACTION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE IN RATS]. LU GUIYUAN, GE WEIHONG, SHI SENLIN, ET AL. **journal of zhejiang college traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;26(4):51 (chi*).

821- gera: 107401/di/ra
[SEVERE ANGIOLOGY TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINES]. LI BAOYU. **journal of traditional chinese medicine hubei.** 2002;24(9):21 (chi).

822- gera: 107411/di/ra
[THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS (TAO) TREATED BY WASHING WITH CHINESE DRUGS]. ZHANG GUANGLI. **journal of external therapy of tcm.** 2002;11(2):28 (chi).

823- gera: 107493/di/ra
[CONTROL OBSERVATION ON CHANGES OF MICROCIRCULATION BEFORE AND AFTER BLOOD-LETTING PUNCTURE IN 33 CASES OF ABNORMAL MICROCIRCULATION]. WU JUN, SHEN XIAOROU. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002;21(9):553 (chi*).
Methods : Thirty-three cases of abnormal microcirculation were treated with pricking blood therapy and changes of microcirculation before and after treatment were observed. Results : Pricking blood therapy can very significantly improve microcirculation - Conclusion : Improvement of microcirculation is one of mechanisms of traditional pricking blood therapy treating diseases.

824- gera: 107541/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF HUANGQI TONGMAI MIXTURE ON ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS]. LU DONG-ZHI, RONG WEN-PING, ZHOU TAO, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002;22(9):670 (chi*).

825- gera: 107546/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF GINSENG POLYSACCHARIDE AND ANGELICA POLYSACCHARIDE IN INDUCING HEMATOPOIETIC GROWTH FACTORS IN HUMAN ENDOTHELIAL CELLS*]. WU HONG, JIANG RONG, ZHENG MIN, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002;22(9):687 (chi*).

826- gera: 107778/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON NO AND NOS IN SERM OF RAT WITH ARTERY RESTENOSIS]. XU GUO-LONG, ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2002;9(5):257 (chi*).
Objective: To explore the mechanism of the effect of acupuncture on the rats with artery retenosis. Methods: Air dry was employed to establish a carotid artery retenosis model in SD rats. Compare with compound radix salviae miltiorrhizae injecta, with the content of nitric oxide (NO) and the vitality of nitricoxide synthase (NOS) in serum by enzyme labelling, to observe the effect of acupuncture on NeiGuan , Jueyinshu , Xinshu , Tanzhong, Zhushangli on the artery retenosis model rats. Results: The content of NO and vitality of NOS in serum decreased after acupuncture. There was a significant difference with the saline group rats ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Acupuncture shows a good effect on artery retenosis by effect on the pathologic processes of artery retenosis.

827- gera: 107957/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON MRNA EXPRESSION OF ADVANCED GLYCOSYLATION END PRODUCT RECEPTOR IN MYOCARDIUM OF DIABETIC RATS AND INFLUENCE OF XIANZHEN TABLET ON IT]. QIAN PEI-GANG, ZHOU DUAN, GU REN-YUE. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002;22(10):757 (chi*).

828- gera: 107958/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF BENIGN TUMOR OF THYROID GLAND BY COMBINED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN DRUGS]. YIN LI-HUI, DING ZHI-SHAN, GAO CHENG-XIAN, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002;22(10):761 (chi*).

829- gera: 107959/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF CHILDREN EXOPATHOGENIC FEVER BY INFANTILE DEFERVESCENT MEMBRANE]. LIU HONG-BIN, WEN JIN-KUN, HAN MEI. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002;22(10):764 (chi*).

830- gera: 108015/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF " BLOOD-ACTIVATING AND YANG- SUPPRESSING CAPSULES" ON PROLIFERATION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS]. QIAN PEI GANG. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.** 2002;16(3):40 (chi*).
In order to observe the influence of "Kidney-Tonifying Agent" (main ingredients: Ganoderma Lucidum Herba Epimedii, Radix Rhei) on biochemical indexes of chronic renal failure (CRF) in modeled rats, 48 SD rats were divided into four groups: Group A (normal group) , B (model group) , C (Chinese medicine group) , and D (Medication (Coated Aldehyde Oxystarch) control group). Except Group A, the rest rats were modeled with CRF by adenine. Group C and D were respectively fed with Chinese and western medicines and killed 21 days later, to determine the related blood biochemical indexes. 'Me results showed that "Kidney-Tonifying Agent" could remarkably improve the renal functions (BUN, scr) , AIbumin (Alb) , electrolyte (CI- , P+ , Me') and free radicals (SOD, LPO) in the modeled rats. The finding indicate that " KidneyTonifying Agent" can accelerate the discharge of metabolic products in adenine-modeled CRF rats and can reduce harms of toxins on the kidney , so as to

831- gera: 108030/di/ra
[EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF TO . . CAPSULES AGAINST ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHANG TIEZHONG, WAN YINGXIN. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2002;25(5):33 (chi).

832- gera: 108181/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON MECHANISMS OF ACUPUNCTURE IN PREVENTING AND TREATING ARTERIAL RESTRICTURE IN THE RAT]. LEI LEI, XU GUOLONG, ZHOU XIAOJUN UN, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2002;27(3):214 (chi*).
Objective : To explore the mechanism of acupuncture in preventing and treating arterial restricture. Methods : Twenty-four SD rats were used in the present study. Rat carotid artery restricture model was established in accordance with Fishman's method. These rats were randomly and evenly divided into control, acupuncture and Danshen (Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, -A-4L) groups. "Neiguan" (PC 6) , "Jueyinshu" (BL 14) , "Xinshu" (BL 15) , "Danzhong" (CV 17) and "Zusanli" (ST 36) were punctured using filiform. needles and stimulated with uniform reinforcing-reducing method. The treatment was conducted once daily beginning from the first 2 days on before operation (establishing model) to the 14th day after operation. The 8 rats of Danshen group were fed with Danshen injection (1. 44g/ kg/d) once daily and those of control group fed with normal saline (10 mL/kg/d) once daily. The duration of Danshen and saline treatment was the same to that of acupuncture group. Serum t-PA (histiocytic type plasminogen activator) and PAI (plasminogen activator inhibitor) activities were assayed with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. Results : Electronic microscopic observation showed that arterial restricture injury included severe platelet adhesion, exfoliation of the vascular endotheliocytes , etc. , suggesting success of the model. After treatment, the thickness values of the vascular endangium. and the media on the injured side in control, Danshen and acupuncture groups (in each group, the tested arteries = 16) were 79. 86 ± 7. 88 um and 46. 88 ± 4. 60 um ; 17. 04 ± 1. 22 um and 40. 25 ± 3. 0 um ; 17. 25 ± 0. 93 um and 39. 88 ± 2. 50 um separately, presenting significant differences between Danshen or acupuncture and control groups (P < 0 - 05 - 0. 01). The serum t-PA and PAI and PAI/t-PA in control, Danshen and acupuncture groups were 0. 15 ± 0. 08 (103 U/L) , 1. 74 ± 0. 16 (103 U/L) and 15. 16 ± 2. 37; 0. 22 ± 0. 05 (103 U/L) , 1. 19 ± 0. 08 (103 U/L) and 7. 6 ± 1. 67; 0 - 23 + 0. 10 (103 U/L) , 1. 16 ± 0. 12 (103 U/L) and 6. 4 ± 1. 59 respectively. There were significant differences between Danshen or acupuncture and control groups (P<0. 05-0. 01). Conclusion : Both Danshen and acupuncture can lighten vascular injury, raise t-PA activity and reduce PAI activity.

833- gera: 108330/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF 62 CASES WITH ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE OF DIFFERENT TYPES BY QU YU XIAO BAN CAPSULES]. ZHAO YUXIA, LIU YUNFANG, ZHANG MEI, ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002;43(10):755 (chi*).

834- gera: 108655/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF DEEP VEIN THROMBUS OF LEGS BY COMBINATION OF HERBS WITH EFFECTS OF ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND DISPERSING STASIS AND WARFARIN SODIUM]. SONG HONGFA, DONG MIAOWEI, WANG QINGXUAN, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2002;8(5):335 (chi).

835- gera: 108991/di/ra
EFFECTIVENESS OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT FOR LYMPHEDEMA FOLLOWING INTRAPELVIC LYMPH NODE DISSECTION: A PRELIMINARY REPORT. KANAKURA Y ET AL. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2002;30(1):37 (eng).
Although it is difficult in Western medicine to eliminate edema occurring in the lower extremities after intrapelvic lymph node dissection for malignant gynecologic tumors, we successfully treated or prevented this postoperative complication with moxibustion and acupuncture, initiated after the occurrence of lymphedema in 12 patients and as soon as possible after surgery in 12 others. An increase in deep body temperature with acupuncture or moxibustion was found to be essential for successful treatment.

836- gera: 109102/di/ra
EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE AORTO-ARTERITIS IN THE RABBIT. CHEN YU, ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2002;12(3):21 (eng*).
To study mechanisms of acupuncture in the treatment of multiple aorto-arteritis. Methods : A total of 100 rabbits were randomly divided into control, model, acupuncture , Western medicine and Chinese medicine groups, with 20 cases being in each group. Aorto-arteritis model was produced by intramuscular injection of human's arteritis tissue homogenate + died bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG) near the femoral artery and posterior tibial artery and the auricular root. Acupoint Renying (ST 9) , Jiquan (HT 1), Fengchi (GB 20) , Taiyuan (LU 9), Pishu (BL 20) and Shenshu (BL 23) were punctured and stimulated by twirling, lifting and thrusting the needles with hand repeatedly for 1 - 3 min.

Animals of Western medicine group were treated by intramuscular injection of dibazol , and those of Chinese medicine group treated with intramuscular injection of compound red-sage-root injection (5 mL). Plasma WBC , neutrophilic granulocyte and lymphocyte counts, serum IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE contents, serum C3 and C4 were detected. Results : After acupuncture treatment, both plasma WBC and lymphocyte counts increased significantly in comparison with model group (P < 0. 01), while neutrophilic granulocyte count lowered strikingly (P < 0. 01). While In Western medicine and Chinese drug groups, neutrophilic granulocyte counts were apparently lower than that of model group, while lymphocyte counts of these medication groups were higher than that of model group, WBC count of Chinese drug group was markedly higher than that of model group (P< 0. 05). Determination of the immunoglobulin displayed that IgG, IgA and IgM contents of acupuncture group were significantly higher than that of model group (P< 0. 01), while those of the two medication groups were higher or remarkably higher (IgG) than that of model group. Serum C3 and C4 contents of acupuncture group, two medication groups were all significantly higher than those of model group (P < 0. 05 - 0. 01). Conclusion : Acupuncture treatment induced improvement of hematology, serum immunoglobulin and serum complement contents may contribute to the therapeutic effect of acupuncture in relieving aortoarteritis.

837- gera: 109152/di/ra
EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE AORTO-ARTERITIS IN THE RABBIT. CHEN YU, ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2002;12(3):21 (eng*).
Objective : To study mechanisms of acupuncture in the treatment of multiple aorto-arteritis. Methods: A total of 100 rabbits were randomly divided into control, model, acupuncture , Western medicine and Chinese medicine groups, with 20 cases being in each group. Aorto-arteritis model was produced by intramuscular injection of human's arteritis tissue homogenate + died bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG) near the femoral artery and posterior tibial artery and the auricular root. Acupoint Renying (ST 9), Jiquan (HT 1), Fengchi (GB.20) , Taiyuan (LU 9), Pishu (BL 20) and Shenshu (BL 23) were punctured and stimulated by twirling, lifting and thrusting the needles with hand repeatedly for I - 3 min. Animals of Western medicine group were treated by intramuscular injection of dibazol , and those of Chinese medicine group treated with intramuscular injection of compound red-sage-root injection (5 mL). Plasma WBC , neutrophilic granulocyte and lymphocyte counts, serum IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE contents, serum C3 and C4 were detected. Results : After acupuncture treatment, both plasma WBC and lymphocyte counts increased significantly in comparison with model group (P < 0. 01), while neutrophilic granulocyte count lowered strikingly (P < 0. 01) - While in Western medicine and Chinese drug groups, neutrophilic granulocyte counts were apparently lower than that of model group, while lymphocyte counts of these medication groups were higher than that of model group, WBC count of Chinese drug group was markedly higher than that of model group (P < 0. 05). Determination of the immunoglobulin displayed that IgG, IgA and IgM contents of acupuncture group were significantly higher than that of model group (P< 0 01) , while those of the two medication groups were higher or remarkably higher (IgG) than that of model group. Serum 03 and C4 contents of acupuncture group, two medication groups were all significantly higher than those of model group (P < 0. 05 - 0. 01). Conclusion : Acupuncture treatment induced improvement of hematology, serum immunoglobulin and serum complement contents may contribute to the therapeutic effect of acupuncture in relieving aortoarteritis.

838- gera: 109640/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF XINGNAOTONG ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL DAMAGES]. LIANG ZHONG-QIN, ZHU YI, GU ZHEN-LUN, ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs forum of modernization of traditional chinese me.** 2002;33(11):1006 (chi).

839- gera: 109718/di/ra
[RESEARCH ADVANCES IN MECHANISM OF ACTION ABOUT CHINESE DRUGS' ANTI-ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. YU SHENGZHU. **forum on tcm.** 2002;17(6):47 (chi).

840- gera: 109738/di/ra
[IMPROVING EFFECTS OF "QUYU XIAOBAN CAPSULE" ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIOCYTE FUNCTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. LIU YUN-FANG ZHAO YU-XIA YU HUI-MING. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2002;36(11):7 (chi*).

841- gera: 109790/di/ra
76 CAS DE SYNDROME DES JAMBES AMIS REPOS (EKBOM) TRAITES PAR LA MOXIBUSTION. TIAN ZHENG-ZHANG. **acupuncture traditionnelle chinoise.** 2002;7:116 (fra).

842- gera: 110100/di/ra
[PROF. XI JIUYI'S EXPERIENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF THROMBOTIC DEEP PHLEBITIS]. LI JINLONG, WANG JUAN, ZHOU JICHUN, ET AL. **new journal of tcm.** 2002;34(12):11 (chi*).
Prof. Xi' s academic view and clinical experience on TCM treatment of thrombotic deep phlebitis were presented. He considered that damp - heat and blood - stasis are the characteristics of the pathogenesis of thrombotic deep phlebitis. He advocated the principle of cause discrimination and syndrome differentiation in various stages and put stress on the elimination of pathogenic agent for the treatment. Clinically he treated the disease by syndrome differentiation accordingly in the acute stage and restoration stage.

843- gera: 110110/di/ra
[PREVALENCE INVESTIGATION OF THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS AND ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS (ASO) IN CHINA]. ZHANG JINGJU, ZHAO WENGUANG, WANG ZHENG, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2002;8(6):387 (chi*).

844- gera: 110111/di/ra
[UROKINASE FEMORAL ARTERY INJECTION IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS]. WU YINGFENG, QI QINGHUI, WU SHUANGHU, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2002;8(6):391 (chi*).

845- gera: 110116/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON PROPHYLAXIS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS WITH TONGMAI GRANULES]. LIU JIAN, QI QINGHUI. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2002;8(6):424 (chi).

846- gera: 110183/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF ACUPUNCTURE ON LIMB TEMPERATURE OF PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE TAKAYASU ARTERITIS BY INFRA-RED THERMOGRAPHY]. CHENG YU. **tianjin journal of tcm.** 2002;19(6):32 (chi*).
Objective : To study the mechanism of acupuncture on limb temperature of patients with multiple takayasu arteritis aorto - arteritis by infra - red thermography. Method : 87 cases with this disease were treated by using acupuncture, western medicine or TCM. The temperature changes of patients were observed before and after treatment. Result: In the treatment group the increasing of patients I limb temperature was better than that of western medicine group and TCM WM group (P<0. 05 or P<0. 0 1). The change of temperature improved without obvious difference when compared with other two groups but clinical effect. Conclusion : Acupuncture has better effect on multiple

847- gera: 110216/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF REGULATING - THE - LIVER AND RIDDING - THE - WASTE - RECIPE ON HARE ARTERIOSCLEROSIS PATHOGENESIS]. LU YIZHU ET AL. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2002;17(9):532 (chi*).

848- gera: 110239/di/ra
[THE RESEARCH SITUATION AND THOUGHTS ABOUT ARTERIOSCLEROSIS IN TCM]. WANG YAHONG ET AL. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2002;17(10):624 (chi).

849- gera: 110247/di/ra
[TREATING THROMBOPHLEBITIS WITH MASSAGE THERAPY]. GAO LIJUN. **chinese manipulation and qi gong therapy.** 2002;18(6):43 (chi).

850- gera: 110277/di/ra
[DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS OF THE LEG TREATED BY INTEGRATED TCM AND WM]. ZHANG CHUNLING LIU ZHIJIE. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 2002;23(12):1061 (chi).

851- gera: 110334/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF FORTY-EIGHT CASES OF MULTIPLE AORTO-ARTERITIS WITH COMBINATION OF WESTERN AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. ZHOU TAO, LIU CHUN-MEI, SUN LIAN-QING, ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2002;26(6):430 (chi).

852- gera: 110605/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF RAYNAUD'S SYNDROME WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. HE JIANPING, GU MEIHUA. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 2002;23(12):14 (chi).

853- gera: 110634/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS BY SUPPLEMENTING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION METHOD]. ZHOU TAO, RONG WENPING, CHEN BONAN ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2002;43(12):907 (chi*).

854- gera: 110704/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION TREATED BY WEN TONG TANG]. MU XIN, ET AL. **beijing journal of tcm.** 2002;21(6):341 (chi).

855- gera: 110985/di/ra
[THE, POTENTIAL EFFECT OF PUERARIN IN PREVENTING ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHU QING-LEI, HE AI-XIA, HAN HUI-RONG, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002;8(4):290 (eng*).

856- gera: 111047/di/ra
[20 CASES OF RAYNAUD ' S DISEASE TREATED BY WARMING THROUGH THERAPY]. JIANG HONG, XUE LEI. **journal of laoning college of tcm.** 2002;4(4):283 (chi).

857- gera: 111170/di/ra
[APPLYING SHENXIANHUOXUETANG TO TREATING 140 CASES OF THE SENILE ' CORONARY HEART DISEASE]. X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002;8(12):749 (chi).

858- gera: 111786/di/ra
A CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF JIANGZHI TONGMAI FANG ON ENDOTHELIAL INJURY. WANG YAHONG, NIU FULING, ZHAO MINGJING, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2002;22(2):87 (eng*).

859- gera: 112756/di/ra
[ON RESEARCHING THOUGHTS OF CHINESE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. GU YUN. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.** 2002;16(4):15 (chi*).

860- gera: 112769/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF "XU SHAO HUO CAPSULES"ON FREE CALCIUM AND CALCIUM PUMP IN THE EXPERIMENTAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. WU MI-SHAN ZIL40 SU-ZHI LIN FU-SHAN, ET AL. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.** 2002;16(4):49 (chi*).

861- gera: 115747/di/ra
[ON RESEARCHING THOUGHTS OF CHINESE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. GU YUN. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.** 2002;16(4):15 (chi*).
By reviewing the literature on arteriosclerosis (AS) treated by integrated therapy of Chinese medicine and western medicine in the recent years, the author believes that there is no ideal western medication for AS at present and also major error exists in the study of Chinese medical therapy for AS, pointing out that it is necessary to deepen the research thoughts, explore basic pathology and key preventive measure of AS and set up an objective assessment in Chinese medical treatment of AS, from three aspects of comparative study of multiple therapies, understanding of the relationship between high blood fat and AS and utilization of experimental studies of the

862- gera: 115760/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF "XU SHAO HUO CAPSULES" ON FREE CALCIUM AND CALCIUM PUMP IN THE EXPERIMENTAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. WU MI-SHAN ZIL40 SU-ZHI LIN FU-SHAN, ET AL. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.** 2002;16(4):49 (chi*).

863- gera: 122670/di/ra
THE EFFECTS OF A LOW FREQUENCY ACOUSTIC WAVEFORM ON PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE: A PILOT STUDY. CANDELA L L ET AL. **complementary therapies in medicine.** 2002;10(3):170 (eng*).

864- gera: 124842/di/ra
[PROBLEMAS CIRCULATORIOS]. X. **revista argentina de acupuntura .** 2002;102: (chi).

865- gera: 111056/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF INJECTION SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE ON SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL PROLIFERATION INDUCED BY REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES]. DU XIAN-HUA, CHEN DE-SEN, WANG WEI-MIN, ET AL. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2003;12(1):13 (chi*).

866- gera: 111206/di/ra
[VEGFMRNA AND PROTEIN EXPRESSION ARE AUGMENTED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION IN RATS' ISCHEMIC HINDLIMB]. ZHONG L, CAI D, YU B, ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003;22(1):11 (chi*).
Objective : To investigated the effects of electrical stimulation on the expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) mRNA and protein in a rat model of hindlimb Ischemia. Methods : RT-PCR and immunohistology were used to detect the expression of VEGF mRNA and protein in tibialis anterior (TA) muscles. Results : The frequency of stimulation was 25 Hz land strength was 0. 1 V, which was far below the threshold for muscle contraction. After 7-day stimulation, there was a significant increase in blood flow within the muscle. VEGF mRNA was augmented 4-fold in stimulated TA muscles. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed that VEGF protein had 2-fold increase of unstimulated group. Conclusion : Electrical stimulation conducted the nonmolecular therapeutic

867- gera: 111289/di/ra
[PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION OF SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA IN THE CRYOPRESERVATION AND VIABILITY RESEARCH OF AORTA OF SHEEP]. YANG WEN-FENG CHEN JING-HAN LIU JING, ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(1):54 (chi*).

868- gera: 111375/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE INTERFERENCE EFFECTS OF THREE KINDS OF PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO DISPEL STASIS PRESCRIPTIONS ON THE PROLIFÉRATION OF HUMAN VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL]. CHENG WEI, ET AL. **journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2003;10(1):11 (chi*).

869- gera: 111413/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE D MOXIBUSTION :91 CASES REPORTED]. ZHANG RAO. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003;19(1):16 (chi).

870- gera: 111519/di/ra
[THE PRESENT SITUATION OF TCM RESEARCHES ON CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. AN HONGMEI YANG MINGJUN. **journal of shaanxi college of tcm.** 2003;26(1):60 (chi*).

871- gera: 111536/di/ra
[COLOR DOPPLER ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSIS OF LOWER-LIMB DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS AFTER FRACTURE SURGERY]. SHEN SUHONG ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese orthopedics and traumatology.** 2003;15(1):10 (chi*).

872- gera: 111607/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF CENTIPEDE ON ATHEROSCLEORSIS RABBIT' S VASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM GROWTH FACTOR]. SI QIUJU, WANG XINGUO, WANG YALI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - cerebrovascular disease.** 2003;1(1):5 (chi*).

873- gera: 112354/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT AND ACTION MECHANISM OF "TONGMAI HUASHUAN CAPSULE" IN TREATING EXPERIMENTAL VENOUS THROMBOSIS IN RABBITS]. WANG PENG HUANG XIAO-ZHONG ZHANG HAO, ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(2):51 (chi*).

874- gera: 112965/di/ra
[ANGIOGENESIS PROMOTING EFFECT OF SHEXIANG BAOXIN PILL ON CHICKEN EMBRYO]. QI JIN-SHENG, LI EN, WANG FANG. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003;23(2):128 (chi).

875- gera: 112976/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LI SHUI TIAO ZHI CAPSULE (LSTZ) ON APOPTOSIS OF ENDOTHELIAL CELLS INDUCED BY OXIDIZED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN AND EXPRESSION OF BCL - 2, BAX, P53 AND CASPASE - 3]. LIU WEIHONG, SONG JIANNAN , CHEN GAO. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - /cerebrovascular disease.** 2003;1(2):68 (chi*).

876- gera: 113063/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF LOWER - LIMB EM BOLISM OF DEEP VEIN]. REN MING ET AL. **journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 2003;23(2):18 (chi).

877- gera: 113084/di/ra
[WARM NEEDLING THERAPY FOR RAYNAUD'S SYNDROME IN 30 CASES]. WANG SHUN LU JIN-RONG CAI YU-YIN. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(3):38 (chi*).

878- gera: 113091/di/ra
[ADVANCEMENT OF THE CLINICAL TREATMENT OF DEEP VENOUS THROMBUS IN LOWER LIMBS]. YAN XIN QIAN YING-XIN WEI HONG-CHANG, ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(3):57 (chi).

879- gera: 113151/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF MOXIBUSTION PREVENT PHLEBITIS RESULT FROM SUPERFICIAL VEIN CATHETER TRANSFUSION]. LU YAN. **guangxi journal of tcm.** 2003;26(1):12 (chi*).

880- gera: 113243/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY NOURISHING KIDNEY AND LIVER AND RESOLVING PHLEGM]. ZHOU ZHONGYING, JIN

MIAOWEN, WU MIN, ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 2003;24(2):13 (chi).

881- gera: 113268/di/ra
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON YIN XING CAPSULES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ATHEROSIS IN RABBITS. LIU YU, GU RENYUE, WANG YIPING. **journal of tcm.** 2003;44(2):133 (eng).

882- gera: 113346/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SHIKANG GRANULA ON THE MESENTERIC NUCROCIRCU LATION IN RICE]. ZHANG MINGLIAN, WANG CHONGSHAN, ZH40 JINSHENG, ET . **hebei journal of tcm.** 2003;25(2):157 (chi*).

883- gera: 113401/di/ra
[RECENT RESEARCH OF TCM ON ATHEROSCLEROS]. ZHANG LI-FANG. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2003;12(3):541 (chi).

884- gera: 113469/di/ra
[AU EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF FORMULAE WITH THE EFFECTS OF QUICKENING THE BLOOD AND TRANSFORMING STASIS ON SERUM LIPID LEVEL AND HEMORHEOLOGY AMONG RABBITS WITH ATHERIOSCLEROSIS LUO YAO-YUE, ZHOU XIAO-QING, XIE XIAO-BING, ET AL. **journal of tcm university of hunan.** 2003;23(1):9 (chi*).

885- gera: 113489/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ATHEROSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION TREATED WITH TONGMAI HUOLUO TABLET]. LI AN-JU,ZHOU GUI-FANG,WANG LIN ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2003;22(3):140 (chi).

886- gera: 113715/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS AND ANGELICA SINENSIS ON FOCAL ADHESION KINASE EXPRESSION AND APOPTOSIS OF CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS*]. YANG CHANG-CHUN, WEN JIN-KUN, HAN MEI. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003;23(3):201 (chi*).

887- gera: 113798/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF "QI-BENEFITING, BLOOD-ACTIVATING AND MERIDIAN-DREDGING GRANULES" ON NO. ET AND BFGF IN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS RABBITS]. YANG AI-DONG GUO YONG-JIE YU XING, ET AL. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.** 2003;17(1):51 (chi*).

888- gera: 113913/di/ra
ISCHEMIC FOOT TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. P G PARAMESWARAN, MD. **medical acupuncture.** 2003;14(2):46 (eng*).

889- gera: 113934/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON ANTI-OXYGEN FREE RADICALS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL ARTERY RECURRENT STRICTURE MODEL RAT .]. LEI LEI , XU GUOLONG, ZHOU XIAOJUN, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003;23(3):176 (chi*).

890- gera: 113958/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF "ANTI-INFLAMMATION PLASTER" FOR THROMBOTIC SHALLOW PHLEBITIS IN 120 CASES]. WANG LIN LI AN. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(4):44 (chi).

891- gera: 114102/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CORN BRACT ON THE RATE OF APOPTOSIS AND PROLIFERATION INDEX OF SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RABBITS]. ZHEN YAN-JUN, ZHU FANG, HOU JIAN-MING, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2003;9(3):31 (chi).

892- gera: 114366/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE INTERFERENCE EFFECTS OF THREE KINDS OF PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO DISPEL STASIS PRESCRIPTIONS ON THE PROLIFERATION OF HUMAN VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL]. CHENG WEI, ET AL. **journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2003;10(1):11 (chi*).

893- gera: 114404/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE D MOXIBUSTION : 91 CASES REPORTED]. ZHANG RAO. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003;19(1):16 (chi).

894- gera: 114510/di/ra
[THE PRESENT SITUATION OF TCM RESEARCHES ON CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. AN HONGMEI YANG MINGJUN. **journal of shaanxi college of tcm.** 2003;26(1):60 (chi*).
The paper studies the present situation of TCM researches on cerebral arteriosclerosis in terms of theoretical basis, therapeutic effects evaluation and experimental researches. It further. perfects the TCM theoretical system of cerebral arteriosclerosis, establishes the system of syndrome differentiation for treatment and unified diagnostic and therapeutic criteria of cerebral arteriosclerosis. Tentative ideas are offered about experimental researches centring upon the pathogenic theory of cerebral arteriosclerosis and establishment of TCM microregulatory system so as to make a breakthrough in the treatment of cerebral arteriosclerosis with TCM.

895- gera: 114527/di/ra
[COLOR DOPPLER ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSIS OF LOWER-LIMB DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS AFTER FRACTURE SURGERY]. SHEN SUHONG ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese orthopedics and traumatology.** 2003;15(1):10 (chi*).

896- gera: 114598/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF CENTIPEDE ON ARTERIOSCLEROSIS RABBIT' S VASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM GROWTH FACTOR]. SI QIUJU, WANG XINGUO, WANG YALI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease.** 2003;1(1):5 (chi*).

897- gera: 114771/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ANTI-HEPATOFIBROSIS ACTIVITY OF RUANGANHUAZHENGWAN (RGHZW)]. YAN JUN ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2003;7(10):50 (chi*).

898- gera: 114777/di/ra
A CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF JIANGZHI TONGMAI FANG ON ENDOTHELIAL INJURY. WANG YAHONG, NIU FULING, ZHAO MINGJING, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2003;22(2):87 (eng*).
31 cases of atherosclerosis (A - S) were treated with Jiang Zhi Tong Mai Fang , formula of JZTMF), and its effect was compared with 30 cases treated with lovastatin in the control group. Clinically, the JZTMF formula showed an effect of regulating blood lipids, and therefore it was antiatherosclerotic. The mechanism is, probably, restoration of the function of endothelial cells (EC by increasing the synthesis of 6-keto-PGF1-alpha and decreasing the release of endothelin (ET) as evidenced in the experimental study.

899- gera: 115192/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO CON ACUPUNTURA PARA EL SINDROME DE LAS PIERNAS INTRANQUILAS. HU JIN SHENG. **journal of tcm.** 2003;30:44 (esp).

900- gera: 115345/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT AND ACTION MECHANISM OF "TONGMAI HUASHUAN CAPSULE" IN TREATING EXPERIMENTAL VENOUS THROMBOSIS IN RABBITS]. WANG PENG HUANG XIAO-ZHONG ZHANG HAO, ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(2):51 (chi*).

901- gera: 115956/di/ra
[ANGIOGENESIS PROMOTING EFFECT OF SHEXIANG BAOXIN PILL ON CHICKEN EMBRYO]. QI JIN-SHENG, LI EN, WANG FANG. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003;23(2):128 (chi).

902- gera: 115967/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LI SHUI TIAO ZHI CAPSULE (LSTZ) ON APOPTOSIS OF ENDOTHELIAL CELLS INDUCED BY OXIDIZED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN AND EXPRESSION OF BCL-2, BAX, P53 AND CASPASE-3]. LIU WEIHONG, SONG JIANNAN, CHEN GAO. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2003;1(2):68 (chi*).

903- gera: 116054/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF LOWER-LIMB EMBOLISM OF DEEP VEIN]. REN MING ET AL. **journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 2003;23(2):18 (chi).

904- gera: 116075/di/ra
[WARM NEEDLING THERAPY FOR RAYNAUD'S SYNDROME IN 30 CASES]. WANG SHUN LU JIN-RONG CAI YU-YIN. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(3):38 (chi*).
To observe the clinical efficacy of warm needling therapy in the treatment of Raynaud's syndrome,60 cases were randomized into two groups: treatment group in which 30 cases were treated by warm needling and control group in which another 30 cases were treated by Betaloc, with a course of 15 days. Results: The total effective rate was 90.00% in treatment group and 66.67% in control group, with a difference between them.

905- gera: 116082/di/ra
[ADVANCEMENT OF THE CLINICAL TREATMENT OF DEEP VENOUS THROMBUS IN LOWER LIMBS]. YAN XIN QIAN YING-XIN WEI HONG-CHANG, ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(3):57 (chi).

906- gera: 116142/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF MOXIBUSTION PREVENT PHLEBITIS RESULT FROM SUPERFICIAL VEIN CATHETER TRANSFUSION]. LU YAN. **guangxi journal of tcm.** 2003;26(1):12 (chi*).
Objective : To study the effect of the moxibustion in preventing phlebitis resulting from venour transfusion of perficial INTIMA . Method : 120 cases of patients with superficial vein catheter transfusion were randomly divided two groups, experimental group (60 cases) using moxibustion. while control group (60 cases) not using any prevent nurse. Result : In experimental group the rate of phlebitis was 10%, In control group the rate of phlebitits was22.5% < 0. 005) .Me result for the time of retaining needles of these two groups and phlebitis taking place is that time for retaining is<4 days to 7 days.The result is evenly X2 = 5. 54, P < 0. 01, the retaining time is 5 - 6 days, the result is X2= 15. 66 < 0. 005. Conclusion : moxibustion is effective in preventing phlebitis. Moxibustion can reduce rste of phlebitis and prolong useing time of superficial vein EMMA needle cathter transfusion. So can increase the efficiency and decrease the pains. and economic burden of the patients.

907- gera: 116234/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY NOURISHING KIDNEY AND LIVER AND RESOLVING PHLEGM]. ZHOU ZHONGYING, JIN MIAOWEN, WU MIN, ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 2003;24(2):13 (chi).

908- gera: 116259/di/ra
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON YIN XING CAPSULES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ATHEROSIS IN RABBITS. LIU YU, GU RENYUE, WANG YIPING. **journal of tcm.** 2003;44(2):133 (eng).

909- gera: 116337/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SHIKANG GRANULA ON THE MESENTERIC MICROCIRCULATION IN MICE]. ZHANG MINGLIAN, WANG CHONGSHAN, ZH40 JINSHENG, ET . **hebei journal of tcm.** 2003;25(2):157 (chi*).

910- gera: 116392/di/ra
[RECENT RESEARCH OF TCM ON ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHANG LI-FANG. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2003;12(3):541 (chi).

911- gera: 116460/di/ra
[[AU EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF FORMULAE WITH THE EFFECTS OF QUICKENING THE BLOOD AND TRANSFORMING STASIS ON SERUM LIPID LEVEL AND HEMORHEOLOGY AMONG RABBITS WITH ATHERIOSCLEROSI LUO YAO-YUE, ZHOU XIAO-QING, XIE XIAO-BING, ET AL. **journal of tcm university of hunan.** 2003;23(1):9 (chi*).

912- gera: 116480/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ATHEROSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION TREATED WITH TONGMAI HUOLUO TABLET]. LI AN-JU,ZHOU GUI-FANG,WANG LIN ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2003;22(3):140 (chi).

913- gera: 116706/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS AND ANGELICA SINENSIS ON FOCAL ADHESION

KINASE EXPRESSION AND APOPTOSIS OF CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS*]. YANG CHANG-CHUN, WEN JIN-KUN, HAN MEI. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003;23(3):201 (chi*).
Objective : To investigate the specificity of the effects on auditory brainstem responses of different acupoints on the small intestine meridian of hand-taiyang. Methods Guinea pig deafness model was induced by the injection of gentamicin; the acupoints of tinggong, jianzhen and houxi were chosen for a comparative study to observe their effects on the auditory brainstem responses. Results : As far as the effects on the auditory brainstem responses were concerned, tinggong, as a periotic acupoint, was markedly stronger than both jianzhen and houxi while a comparison showed that houxi was a little bit stronger than Jianzhen, although both of them did not show remarkably effects. Conclusion : Not every acupoint on the small intestine meridian of hand-taiyang has a correlation to the ear, and only the ones near the ear possess such a correlation.

914- gera: 116789/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF "QI-BENEFITING, BLOOD-ACTIVATING AND MERIDIAN-DREDGING GRANULES" ON NO. ET AND BFGF IN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS RABBITS]. YANG AI-DONG GUO YONG-JIE YU XING, ET AL. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.** 2003;17(1):51 (chi*).

915- gera: 116904/di/ra
ISCHEMIC FOOT TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. P G PARAMESWARAN, MD. **medical acupuncture.** 2003;14(2):46 (eng*).
Vascular insufficiency of the lower extremity with resulting ischemic pain,and possible gangrene is common in elderly persons due to atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, or secondary to cardiac arrhythmias causing embolization of peripheral vessels. Vasospastic disorders such as acrocyanosis, livedo reticularis, and Raynaud's syndrome are aggravated by exposure to cold, and are more common in younger patients. This report concerns a 79-year-old woman, with none of these predisposing causes, who presented with several painful ischemic toes on the left foot

916- gera: 116925/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON ANTI-OXYGEN FREE RADICALS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL ARTERY RECURRENT STRICTURE MODEL RAT.]. LEI LEI, XU GUOLONG, ZHOU XIAOJUN, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003;23(3):176 (chi*).
objective : To probe into the mechanism of acupuncture for treatment of recurrent stricture of artery. methods : The common carotid recurrent stricture rat model was induced by explosing the common carotid artery in the air, and then the rat model were treated with acupuncture, and the treatment of compound Danshen injection was used as control. The effects of acupuncture on endometrial hyperplasia of de-endothelium lesion, and blood malondialdehyde (MDA) level and the superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity were determined. Results : Acupuncture could inhibit the endometrial hyperplasia of de-endothelium lesion of the artery, and increased serum SOD activity and decreased MDA level. Conclusion : Acupuncture has the capability of anti-oxygen free radicals, reverse the pathological process of artery recurrent stricture, and has a better action for prevention and

917- gera: 116949/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF "ANTI-INFLAMMATION PLASTER" FOR THROMBOTIC SHALLOW PHLEBITIS IN 120 CASES]. WANG LIN LI AN. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(4):44 (chi).

918- gera: 117093/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CORN BRACT ON THE RATE OF APOPTOSIS AND PROLIFERATION INDEX OF SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RABBITS]. ZHEN YAN-JUN, ZHU FANG, HOU JIAN-MING, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2003;9(3):31 (chi).

919- gera: 118142/di/ra
[ENDOTHELIAL CELL CULTURE AND APPLICATION IN PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES ON CHINESE MEDICINE]. FANG SAN-HUA, DING ZHI-SHAN. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2003;9(7):44 (chi*).

920- gera: 118476/di/ra
[AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF MAIGUANTONG CAPSULE ON THE RAT MODELS WITH THROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANS]. ZHOU QING, HE JUQIAO, CAO HUI, ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine university of hunan.** 2003;23(4):4 (chi*).

921- gera: 118612/di/ra
[RELATIONSHIP OF THE DUAL NATURE OF EFFECT OF CANCER AND PRECANCEROUS LESION TREATMENT BY ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE STASIS AND THE ANGIOGENESIS]. FAN GANG-QI, SONG XIANG-LONG, WANG HUI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003;23(8):624 (chi).

922- gera: 118613/di/ra
[REGULATION OF LI SHUI TIAO ZHI(LSTZ) CAPSULE ON EFFECTS OF OXIDIZED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN ON EXPRESSION OF BCL-2 BAX,P53 AND CASPASE-3 IN VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS]. LIU WEI-HONG, SONG JIAN-NAN, LI YU-MEI ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2003;9(8):13 (chi).

923- gera: 118614/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON TEMPERATURE OF LIMBS IN THE PATIENT OF MULTIPLE AORTARTERITIS BY INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY ...]. CHENG YU , SHI XUEMIN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003;23(9):506 (chi*).

924- gera: 118615/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TIAOZHI CAPSULE FOR TREATMENT OF 37 CASES OF CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAGUE. YU HONG, WAN QING, SHI XIN, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2003;44(9):664 (eng).

925- gera: 118705/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CURCUMIN. ON INTIMA HYPERPLASIA AFTER VESSEL INJURY]. CHEN LEI-LEI, LONG MING-ZHI, YANG JI-MING, ET AL. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .** 2003;12(18):1944 (chi*).

926- gera: 118744/di/ra
[ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSIS OF CAROTID STRICTURE OR OBLITERATION AND ITS

CLINICAL VALUE]. YU HONG. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine.** 2003;18(107):41 (chi*).

927- gera: 119205/di/ra
[EFFECT OF GANODERMA LUCIDUM ON COUNTERACTING LIPID PEROXIDATION IN CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS OF RATS]. DU XIANHUA, WANG WEIMIN, GONG XINRONG, ET AL. **traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology.** 2003;14(4):240 (chi*).

928- gera: 119217/di/ra
[STUDY PROGRESS ON TCM PREVENTION AND CURE OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. CHENG SHAOWU. **hunan guiding journal of tcm.** 2003;9(7):66 (chi*).

929- gera: 119297/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ENDOTHELIAL ACTIVITY FACTORS IN KANGMAI INJECTION TREATING FEMORAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS IN RABBITS]. LI LINGGEN, XU HENG, XU YUFEI, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2003;9(4):262 (chi*).

930- gera: 119335/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF 3,4-OXO-ISOPROPYLIDENE-SHIKIMIC ACID ON THE LEVEL OF PROSTACYCLIN RELEASED BY VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS]. MA YI, SUN JIANNING, XU QIUPING, ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2003;26(3):25 (chi*).

931- gera: 119631/di/ra
[DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS TREATED BY FUYUANHUOXUE DECOCTION]. SONG HUITAO. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 2003;24(10):910 (chi).

932- gera: 119729/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF QUYU XIAOBAN CAPSULES ON HISTOLOGICAL COMPONENTS OF ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAGUE]. LIU YUNFANG, ZHAO YUXIA, YU HUIMING, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2003;44(4):280 (chi).

933- gera: 119753/di/ra
[EFFECT OF P21 GENE AND C - FOS ANTISENCE OLIONEUCLEOTIDE GENETIC TRANSFECTION ON INTIMAL PROLIFERATION AUTOGRAFTED VEINS]. WANG CHUNXI, WANG QI, LIANG FAQI, ET AL. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2003;9(2):67 (chi*).

934- gera: 119760/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF QING YING NO. 1 (M;N I --V) PRESCRIPTION ON MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS]. WANG JIAN, XI JUYI, ZHANG BAIGEN. **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2003;9(2):116 (chi).

935- gera: 119815/di/ra
[ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF ANGIOGENESIS]. WANG GUO-QING, YI CHENG, LI PING. **chinese journal of medical history.** 2003;33(2):100 (chi*).

936- gera: 119838/di/ra
[EFFECT OF THE FIVE RECIPES FOR PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION FOR REMOVING BLOOD STASIS ON SERUM LIPID AND APOPROTEIN IN EXPERIMENTAL ACHERIOSCLEROSIS RABBITS]. ZHOU XIAOQING, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2003;10(4):29 (chi*).

937- gera: 120486/di/ra
THE EFFECTS OF CHINESE MEDICINES ON MICRO-CIRCULATION OF NAIL FOLDS AND BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY OF LIMBS IN THE PATIENTS WITH ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION. GE XIN, GE PENG, PENG YUQING, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2003;23(2):87 (eng*).

938- gera: 120613/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF QINGKAILING ON THE ADHESION OF LEUKOCYTE TO VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL]. REN JUNGUO, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2003;10(5):16 (chi*).

939- gera: 120810/di/ra
[PROGRESS ON TCM DRUG-THERAPY OF ANTAGONIZING ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. ZHANG BAO-TING. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003;23(5):394 (chi).

940- gera: 120838/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF CHONGCAO DIHUANG PROMOTING - BLOOD - CIRCULATION DECOCTION FOR ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHANG MIANZHI ET AL. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2003;18(4):204 (chi*).

941- gera: 120879/di/ra
[PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH PROGRESS OF CHINESE MEDICA MATERIA FIGHTING ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. XUE WEN-JUAN WU GUO-ZHONG. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2003;37(6):58 (chi*).

942- gera: 121129/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LI SHUI TIAO ZHI CAPSULE ON PROLIFERATION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS INDUCED BY MILD OXIDIZED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN IN VITRO]. CHEN GAO , SONG JIAN-NAN , SHI GUO-FENG , ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2003;9(4):52 (chi*).

943- gera: 121286/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LI SHUI TIAO ZHI CAPSULE SERUM-CONTAINING- MEDICINE ON EXPRESSION OF C-JUN, C-FOS, C-MYC GENE IN VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS INDUCED BY MILDLY OXIDIZED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN IN VITRO]. CHEN GAO, SONG JIAN-NAN, LIU WEI-HONG, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2003;9(5):45 (chi*).

944- gera: 121351/di/ra
[STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SYNDROME OF PHLEGM AND BLOOD STASIS AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. WANG DONG-SHENG , YUAN ZHAO-KAI , YU YA-MING,ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2003;27(3):162 (chi*).

945- gera: 121472/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF EXTRACT OF HERBA EPIMEDII ON INTER-FLOW OF CALCIUMION IN THORACIC AORTA OF HAMASTER]. WANG SHAO-XIA, FANG BEI, ZHANG ZHI-GUO. **journal of tianjin university of tcm.** 2003;22(2):16 (chi*).

946- gera: 121475/di/ra
[RESEARCH OF INHIBITION FUNCTION OF CHINESE HERBS ON THE HYPERPLASIA OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL]. WANG WEI, XU ZONG-PEI, LIU HONG-YIN, ET AL. **journal of tianjin university of tcm.** 2003;22(2):23 (chi*).

947- gera: 121504/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XIMNAITONG ON WILD-TYPE P53 GENE EXPRESSION IN RABBITS WITH CAROTID ENDOTHELIAL INJURY*]. GUAN CHANG-YI, ZHANG WEN-GAO, ZHOU SU-NING, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003;23(6):445 (chi*).

948- gera: 121823/di/ra
[EXPERIMENT ON HUA - YU TONG - MAI CAPSULE RESISTING TO ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. WANG QIANG. **journal of ch engdu university of tcm.** 2003;26(2):47 (chi).

949- gera: 121916/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF IMPROVING PRESCRIPTION OF DIDANG-TANG ON THE APOPTOSIS OF FOAM CELL OF AORTA LIPID PLAQUE OF EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS RABBITS]. HANG HEQING, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2003;10(6):29 (chi*).

950- gera: 121986/di/ra
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1002- gera: 129106/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECTS OF MOXIBUSTION BY LASER DOPPLER PERFUSION IMAGING (LDPI)]. ZHANG D, WANG SY, MA HM, ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004;23(5):37 (chi*).
Purpose To observe the change of cutaneous microcirculation after moxibustion, in order to evaluate the applied value of the Laser Doppler perfusion imaging (LDPI), the new medicinal image technique, on the study of acupuncture and meridian. Method The cutaneous microvascular reactivity in the hand in 12 healthy volunteer before and after moxibustion was measured and revealed by the PeriScan system, and the relation between the cutaneous blood flow and the effect of moxibustion was analyzed. Results (1) The increase of the microvascular in the palm and forearm is mainly of which is in the thenars and acupoint after moxibustion the Neiguan (PC 6) point. (2) After moxibustion Waiguan (TE 5) point, the increase of blood flow in the back of fingers is obviously. (3) The changes of blood flow on the forearm,the palm and the back of the hand are not significant with in 30 min in control group. Conclusions The results demonstrated that the moxibustion could induce the change of blood flow on the thenars, fingers and acu-points, and the images of the microcirculation changes after moxibustion could be appeared by Laser Doppler perfusion imaging equipment. This new technique may well become useful in the

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1014- gera: 129819/di/ra
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1020- gera: 130731/di/ra
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1026- gera: 131597/di/ra
IS THERE A VASOSPASMOLYTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN PATIENTS WITH SECONDARY RAYNAUD PHENOMENON?. HAHN MARTIN ET AL. **journal der deutschen dermatologischen gesellschaft.** 2004;2(9):758-62 (eng).
Background: Raynaud phenomenon (RP) is a vasospastic disorder of the digital arteries. Severe forms are found in patients with connective tissue diseases. Vasospasmolytic therapies are often limited by side effects such as orthostatic hypotension. Patients/Methods: We investigated therefore the effect of acupuncture in a double blind, placebo-controlled, randomized trial in patients with secondary RP. The study was performed during the winter season by licensed acupuncturists weekly for 8 weeks (points chosen for the verum group: L.I.4, S.J.5, St.36, P.6, Du.20, Ex.28). Results: An improvement was detected in both groups but there was no significant effect on clinical symptoms - based on patient diaries (average number of attacks before and after treatment: verum 1.9 ± 2.0 vs. 1.4 ± 1.7 attacks/ day and placebo 2.8 ± 1.8 vs. 1.9 ± 1.1; duration of attacks: verum 15 ± 12 vs. 12 ± 9 min. and placebo 31 ± 17 vs. 16 ± 6; n.s.) or on skin microcirculation, measured by local cold testing. Conclusions: A specific vasospasmolytic effect of acupuncture could not be proven. This may be due to minor morphologic changes of supplying arteries or a severe local defect in endothelial function rather than a neurological disturbance which might be influenced by acupuncture. Much larger studies would be needed to identify the possible small benefit from acupuncture. If long-term relief is not obtained, it is unlikely to be cost-effective.

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1029- gera: 131855/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON MECHANISMS OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION BY LASER DOPPLER PERFUSION IMAGING]. ZHANG DONG, LI SHUN-YUE, WANG SHU-YOU, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004;24(7):499 (chi*).
Objective To adopt laser Doppler perfusion imaging (LDPDI) to observe effects of acupuncture and moxibustion and assess its application values in studies of acupuncture and channels. Methods Changes of blood flow on the body surface before and after acupuncture in 10 healthy volunteers were measured and the relation between blood flow distribution on the body surface and the effect of acupuncture was analyzed. Results (1) After acupuncture at Neiguan (PC 6), blood flow increased on the palm, particularly, on the thenars and fingers. (2) After electroacupuncture at Waiguan (TE 5) and Quchi (LI 11) , blood flow in the fingertip and the finger increased significantly. (3) In the control group without acupuncture, the blood flow in the forearm, the palm and the back of the hand did not significantly change within 30 min. Conclusion Both acupuncture and electroacupuncture can improve microcirculation on the body surface, which can be showed by laser Doppler perfusion imaging.

1030- gera: 132067/di/ra
[THINKING AND PRESENT" STATUS OF PERIPHERAL ANGIOPATHY TREATED BY INTEGRATIVE CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. WANG JIA-JU, SHANG DE-JUN, CHU JIE-QIU . **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2004;24(9):773 (chi).

1031- gera: 132073/di/ra
[CHARACTERISTIC CHANGES OF VASCULAR TENSION FACTORS IN DIABETIC ARTERIAL OCCLUSION OF LOWER EXTREMITIES *]. CHEN BAI-NAN, QIN HONG-SONG, LIU ZHENG . **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2004;24(9):798 (chi*).

1032- gera: 132081/di/ra
[EFFECT OF EXTRACT FROM TRIPTERYGIUM HYPOGLAUCUM ON PROLIFERATION AND APOPTOSIS OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS*]. YU ZHUO, MENG LEI, GUO YAN-HONG, ET AL . **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2004;24(9):827 (chi*).

1033- gera: 132218/di/ra
[[]EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF SOY ISOFLAVONES ON ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN OVARIECTOMIZED RABBITS]. JIANG ZHIPING , XIAO LIZHONG , XU XIN , ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2004;2(9):532 (chi*).

1034- gera: 132237/di/ra
[CLINICAL EFFECT OF RUAN JIAN QING MAI PRESCRIPTION ON TRANSCUTANEOUS OXYGEN TENSION IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION]. WANG PAN, XI JIUYI, ZHAO ZHAOLIN, ET AL . **chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2004;10(5):343 (chi*).

1035- gera: 132351/di/ra
[PROF CUI GONG RONG'S EXPERIENCE OF TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. MA LIREN . **forum on tcm.** 2004;19(5):12 (chi).

1036- gera: 132429/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON EFFECT OF ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE ON MICROCIRCULATION DISFUNCTION OF RABBIT]. ZHOU JIEFANG JIN RUI. **guangxi journal of tcm.**

2004;27(4):26 (chi).

1037- gera: 132446/di/ra
[EFFECT OF QIDANJIAN ON A - SM - ACTIN IN RABBITS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHOU JUNQIN, JIAO LINGXIA, JIN SHUQIN, ET AL. **hebei journal of tcm.** 2004;26(7):557 (chi*).

1038- gera: 132662/di/ra
[TWO PROVED CASES OF TREATMENT OF ERYTHROMELALGIA ACCORDING TO THE CONDITION OF THE SPLEEN]. LI ZHUANG-WEI. **jilin journal of tcm.** 2004;24(10):45 (chi).

1039- gera: 132666/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGITIS WITH WU-CHONG TONGMAI CAPSULE IN 135 CASES]. WANG XU ET AL. **jilin journal of tcm.** 2004;24(10):9 (chi).

1040- gera: 132817/di/ra
[EFFECT OF THE AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF TIBETAN DRUG NO.7 ON THE CONTRACTION OF RAT ISOLATED THORACIC AORTIC RINGS]. PENG XIAOYUN, TAO YANDUO, WEN SHAOJUN, ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2004;27(4):41 (chi*).

1041- gera: 132838/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF QIDAN DECOCTION ON VASCULAR CELL ADHESION MOLECULE-1 IN THE RABBIT WITH ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. ZHOU JUNQIN, LIU MIN, XIA XIANMING, ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2004;27(5):42 (chi*).

1042- gera: 133007/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF MODELS OF ANGIECTASIS AND XI TONG GRANULES ON THE CONTENTS OF A RAT'S 5 - HYDROXYTRYTAMINE (5 - HT)]. YANG WANLEI,LI ZHAO, GAO YUAN. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine.** 2004;10(5):16 (chi).

1043- gera: 133078/di/ra
[THE EFFECTS OF SLC ON THROMBOSIS]. XIE HUA, JIA DANHUI, ZHANG GUIQING. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine.** 2004;8(4):24 (chi*).

1044- gera: 133120/di/ra
[26 CASES OF THROMBOSIS OF DEEP VEIN OF LEG TREATED BY JIE DU HUO XUE TANG]. DING DONGPING. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine.** 2004;8(4):72 (chi).

1045- gera: 133324/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE EFFECT OF TONGMAI CAPSULE FOR THE STABILITY OF ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE]. WANG QIANG WANG YI. **journal of traditional chinese orthopedics and traumatology.** 2004;16(9):732 (chi*).

1046- gera: 133487/di/ra
INFLAMMATION IN ATHEROSCLEROSIS. HAMMER L,HEFFRON R,AND LEAVY K. **medical acupuncture.** 2004;15(2):40 (eng*).
The relationship between systemic inflammation (Chinese "Heat") and atherosclerosis has been known and treated accordingly for hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of years. Through the use of herbs, acupuncture, and lifestyle changes, prevention of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, and stroke is possible. This article reviews the etiology of Heat (inflammation) and its manifestations. Two case reports illustrate the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular conditions in patients with cardiac infarction and angina-like symptoms. The author concludes that Chinese treatment at any stage of the process is inexpensive, effective, available, and without adverse effects.

1047- gera: 133604/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOPHLEBITIS BY TONGMAI SAN ASSOCIATED WITH EXTERNAL THERAPY: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION 34 CASES]. KONG XIANG-RONG, LIU CHENG-LI, WANG ZONG-WEI. **new journal of tcm.** 2004;36(8):13 (chi*).

1048- gera: 133696/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TONGMAI JIANGZHI ORAL LIQUID ON EXPRESSION OF CELL ADHESION MOLECULES OF PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEORSIS]. SHEN XIAO-JUN,WEI QUN. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2004;23(10):584 (chi).

1049- gera: 134106/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ACUPOINT-APPLICATION OF "QIANG XIN TIE" ON VASCULAR STRUCTURE, SERUM HIGH BLOOD LIPID AND HIGH CHOLESTEROL CONTENTS IN ARTHEROLEROSIS RABBITS]. LIU JUN-LING, LUO MING-FU, WANG YOU-JING, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2004;29(2):111 (chi*).

1050- gera: 134324/di/ra
[PROTECTING VASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM EFFECT OF TIAOZHI CAPSULE ON RABBITS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHU MING-JUN, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2004;11(11):982 (chi*).

1051- gera: 134331/di/ra
[SIXTY-FOUR PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC DISEASES OF LOWER LIMBS TREATED BY COMBINED THERAPY OF ERIGERON BREVISCAPUS INJECTION AND HEPARIN]. HUANG PING-PING, HAN ZHONG-CHAO, LI SHANG-ZHU, ET AL . **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2004;24(11):1016 (chi).

1052- gera: 134412/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TIAOZHI CAPSULE ON HISTOMORPHOLOGY OF THORACIC IN RABBITS WITH ATHEROSCLEORSIS]. ZHU MING -JURY , ZHENG CHUI - YI, WANG ZHEN -TIAO . **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2004;11(6):346 (chi).

1053- gera: 134954/di/ra
[CHANGES IN MUSCULAR BLOOD FLOW INDUCED BY ACUPUNCTURE IN RAT ISCHEMIC HINDLIMB]. ODA TSUYOSHI ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004;54(2):163(45) (jap*).
[Objective] The effects of acupuncture on muscular blood flow, muscular weight, and muscular dynamic were investigated in the rat hindlimb with induced hypoemia. In addition, the optimal conditions for acupuncture in the model were investigated. [Methods] In male SD rats, the right femoral artery was cut, and a No. 20 40-mm stainless needle was inserted about 3-5 mm into the anterior tibial muscle of the ischemic hindlimb for acupuncture. During ac puncture, The needle was indwelled or electric current was passed, and various stimulations (5h/day, lh) times/day, 15 min X 5 times/day, 1 h/day, and 15 min/day) were applied for 5

consecutive days. Seven days,: ter cutting the artery, blood flow was measured by the radioactive microsphere method, and the degree muscular atrophy was investigated by the weight ratio of the ischemic hindlimb to the contralateral heals I limb, and findings in the intact, hypoemia, hypoemia + indwelled needle, and hypoemia + various current groups were compared. In addition, the anterior tibial muscle was stained to observe the condition of must lar fibers. [Results and Discussion] In the ischemic group, muscular blood flow was decreased. In the hypoemia+curre Jill groups, blood flow was increased. In the groups that received electric current for a prolonged period, 5h/day and 1 h X 5 times/day, the blood flow was increased but the muscular weight ratio was decreased. Howere in the group that received stimulation for 15min X 5 times/day, the muscular blood flow was markedly high that those in the other groups, and the muscular weight ratio was not changed, showing that muscular atrophy did not occur. On staining, capillary neovascularization and VEGF production were greater than those in d T hypoemia group, suggesting that these factors were closely involved in the increase in blood flow. M r

1054- gera: 134959/di/ra
[EFFECT OF HERBAL MEDICINES AND ACUPUNCTURE ON MICROCIRCULATORY DISTURBANCE]. HAN JING YAN. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004;54(4):(592(26 (jap).

1055- gera: 135060/di/ra
[ATHEROSCLEORSIS AND APOPTOSIS]. CHEN JIA-HE, GU YUN. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2004;31(11):970 (chi).

1056- gera: 135269/di/ra
EFFETTO DEI FARMACI CINESI SUI MICROCIRCOLO DELLA PIEGA UNGUEALE E SULLA VISCOSITÁ DEL FLUSSO EMATICO DEGLI ARTI IN PAZIENTI CON ARTERIOPATIA ATEROSCLEROTICA OBLITERANTE. GE XIN ED ALTRI. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2004;96(2):27 (ita*).
The effects of chinese medicines on microcirculaton and blood flow velocity in arteries of the lower limbs were observed in 33 patients with arteriosclerotic obliteration (ASO). The results showed that the integral values of microcirculation after treatment were obviously higher than those before treatment (P<0.05 or P<0.01). Blood flow velocity in arteries of the lower limbs determined with the color doppler ultrasound detecting method after treatment were also obviously higher than those before treatment (P<0.05 or P<0.01). In this series of 33 ASO patients, the markedly effective rate was 36.36%, and the total effective rate was 63.64%. The observation indicates that the recipe prescribed according to the principle of supplementing qi and activating blood circulation can effectively improve microcirculation in ASO patients and accelerate blood flow in arteries of the .lower limbs.

1057- gera: 135315/di/ra
TRATTAMENTO DI 118 CASI DI LINFANGITE ACUTA MEDIANTE MOXIBUSTIONE CON AGLIO. ZHOU WEI. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2004;97(3):50 (ita*).
In recent years, the author has treated 118 cases of acute lymphangitis (usually called red-thread furuncle in TCM) by moxibustion with garlic and achieved good therapeutic results. It is briefly introduced as follows.

1058- gera: 135355/di/ra
COME TRATTARE CON LA MEDICINA TRADIZIONALE CINESE LA SINDROME DELLE GAMBE SENZA RIPOSO?. LIN ZONGGUANG. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2004;98(4):73 (ita).

1059- gera: 135509/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS IN 102 CASES BY DOCTOR U'S "HUOLUO TONGMAI DECOCTION"]. NING JIAN-WU, WANG XIAO-HUAN, CHEN KE-RUAN, ET AL. **xinjiang journal of tcm.** 2004;22(5):16 (chi).

1060- gera: 135534/di/ra
INFLAMMATION IN ATHEROSCLEROSIS. HAMMER L, HEFFRON R, ET AL. **medical acupuncture.** 2004;15(2):40 (eng).
The relationship between systemic inflammation (Chinese "Heat") and atherosclerosis has been known and treated accordingly for hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of years. Through the use of herbs, acupuncture, and lifestyle changes, prevention of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, and stroke is possible. This article reviews the etiology of Heat (inflammation) and its manifestations. Two case reports illustrate the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular conditions in patients with cardiac infarction and angina-like symptoms. The author concludes that Chinese treatment at any stage of the process is inexpensive, effective, available, and without adverse effects.

1061- gera: 137051/di/ra
[EFFECT OF PROLIFERATION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS INDUCED BY OXIDIZED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN OF DIFFERENT DEGREES]. CHEN GAO SONG JIAN-NAN CHEN BING, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2004;10(12):34 (chi).

1062- gera: 137198/di/ra
[PROTECTION OF ARTESUNATE ON ACTIVATION AND INJURY OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS INDUCED BY LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE]. HE XIAO-LIN, LIU ZHI. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2004;24(12):1110 (chi*).

1063- gera: 137374/di/ra
EFFECT OF TONGMAI JIANGZHI ORAL LIQUID ON SERUM P-SELECTIN,VON WILLEBRAND FACTORS AND D- DIMER IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS. SHEN XIAO-JUN, SHI YUN-JU, AND WANG LING. **chinese journal of integrative medicine.** 2004;10(4):263 (eng*).

1064- gera: 137869/di/ra
[RONGSHUAN WAN IN TREATING 410 CASES OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC OBLITERATION]. LI SUQIN . **henan tcm.** 2004;24(12):64 (chi).

1065- gera: 138279/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CHRONIC LOWER LIMB ISCHEMIA BY THE INTEGRATED THERAPY OF AUTOLOGOUS BONE MARLOW STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION AND TCM DREGS]. YANG BOHUA, QIN JIANHUI , ZHU LINGQUN , ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2004;27(6):76 (chi*).
Objective To investigate the efficacy of the integrated therapy of autologous bone marrow mononuclear cell transplantation and TCM drugs in the treatment of lower limb ischemia. Method 6 Cases of lower limb ischemia were involved in the clinical study. Before the operation,

granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) was used in the patients for making their bone marrow be in an active proliferation state. And then, the bone marrow fluid was aspirated for the separation of mononuclear Cells. The amount of the mononuclear cells in the separated fluid was over 1 x 109. The transplantation of the mononuclear cells was performed by the method of multipoint injection in the ischemic lower limb, and the TCM drugs were given to the patients from the first day after the operation. The efficacy of the integrated therapy was assessed by scoring lower limb pain intensity, poikilothermia, ankle- brachial index (ABI) , and the area of the ulcerative surface in the patients before and after the operation. Results The scores of the lower limb pain intensity and poikilothermia markedly decreased in the patients one week after the treatment, then rebounded to some degree two weeks after the treatment, and went down again one month after the treatment. ABI increased gradually after the treatment, and the average value of the increased ABI was 0.23 one month after the treatment. After the treatment, the ulcerative area markedly shrank in the 3 cases with ulcerative surface; and toe amputation was performed in the 2 cases with severe putrescence one month after the treatment, and the incision got healed by first intention. Conclusion The integrated therapy of autologous bone marrow mononuclear cell transplantation and TCM drugs can relieve the clinical symptoms and signs in the

1066- gera: 138946/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF KIDNEY-TONIFYING METHOD ON APOPTOSIS AND EXPRESSIONS OF PDGF-A MRNA AND MCP- 1MRNA IN AORTA PRIMARY CULTURE SMOOTH MUSCULAR CELLS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN THE OVARIECTOMIZED RABBIT]. HE CHUNYAN, FU XIAODONG , CHEN WEIHUA, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2004;45(12):934 (chi*).
Objective: To observe effects of Bushen Decoction on apoptosis of primary cultured smooth muscular cells and expressions of platelet derived growth factor-A (PDGF-A)mRNA and monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1)mRNA. Methods:New Zealand female rabbits were randomly divided into group A (ovariectomy) ,group B (ovary not removed) and group C (ovariectomy plus Bushen Decoction). They were all given high fat forage and injection of bovine serum protein to develop model of atherosclerosis. At the same time, Bushen Decoction was given to group C. The relative indexes were detected 12 weeks later. Results: The apoptosis rate of smooth muscular cells in group C was higher than those in group A and B;The expressions of PDGF-A mRNA and MCP-1 mRNA in group A and C were higher than those in group B(P<0. 01) ,and in group C was significantly lower than that in group A(P<0. 01). Conclusion: Bushen Decoction can reduce formation of atherosclerosis in ovariectomized rabbit by increasing apoptosis of vascular smooth muscular cells and down-regulating expressions of PDGF-A mRNA and

1067- gera: 138947/di/ra
[EFFECT OF YANGXIN TONGMAI TABLET ON APOPTOSIS OF PATHOLOGICAL CELLS IN THE RAT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH PHLEGM STASIS]. WANG DONGSHENG, YUAN ZHAOKAI, HUANG XIANPING, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2004;45(12):937 (chi*).
Objective:To observe the effect of Yangxin Tongmai Tablet on apoptosis pathological with phlegm stasis. Methods: Atherosclerosis rat model was developed by high fat gorage. Formation of arterial plaques was detected one month after modeling as index of successful modeling. The treatment group was treated by Yangxin Tongmai Tablet and the control group with Jiao Gu Lan Zhong Dai Tablet for one month and then changes of blood lipid, blood sugar, hemorheological indexes, insulin, apoptosis of arterial vascular smooth muscular cells (VSMC) were observed. Results : Yangxin Tongmai Tablet could significantly decrease blood lipid , improve hemorheological indexes and insulin resistance, remove plagues and maintain structures and functions of the aorta 'and make apoptosis tend to normal. Conclusion :Yangxin Tongmai Tablet has a good effect in improving apoptosis of pathological cells in the rat of AS with phlegm stasis.

1068- gera: 108917/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR MULTIPLE AORTITIS--A CLINICAL REPORT OF 40 CASES. DING X, GAO Q. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2005;25(4):260-3. (eng).
In order to evaluate the therapeutic effects of acupuncture-moxibustion on multiple aortitis, 80 cases (with involvement of the main arteries in the head and arms) were randomly divided into a treatment group treated with acupuncture-moxibustion, and a control group treated with TCM and western drugs. The therapeutic effects were compared. The total effective rate was 95% in the treatment group (including 15% of the cure rate and 62.6% of the marked relief rate), and the total effective rate was 75% in the control group (including 12.5% of the marked relief rate). There was a significant difference in the therapeutic effects (P<0.01) between the two groups. It can be concluded that acupuncture-moxibustion is obviously superior to the routine drug therapy for treatment of multiple

1069- gera: 116892/di/ra
TCM TREATMENT OF THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS--A REPORT OF 64 CASES. MEN J, MEN J. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2005;25(1):34-6. (eng).

1070- gera: 123916/di/ra
[COMPARISON OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ACUPOINTS SELECTED ALONG DIFFERENT MERIDIANS ON RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME]. ZHOU W, WANG DH, YANG RK, ZHOU H. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005;25(9):616-8. (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To compare therapeutic effects of different acupoints selected on restless legs syndrome. METHODS: Eighty-one cases were randomly divided into a treatment group (n=41) treated by acupoint selection method according to nerve anatomy and combination of positive findings with neurobiological theory, and a control group (n=40) treated by traditional acupoint selection method. RESULTS: The effective rate and the markedly effective rate were 97.6% and 90.3% in the treatment group, and 75.0% and 60.0% in the control group with significant differences between the two groups (P < 0.01), and there was a significant difference between the two groups in the needed treatment times for the cured cases (P < 0.01). CONCLUSION: The acupoint selection method according to nerve anatomy, positive findings and neurobiological theory has a better therapeutic effect on restless

1071- gera: 125769/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR TREATMENT OF AORTO-ARTERITIS OF ARTERIAL TYPE IN THE HEAD AND ARM]. GAO QF, SHI XM, LI P, BIAN JL, LI Y, ZHENG JG. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005;25(8):523-5. (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To search for an effective therapy for aorto-arteritis of arterial type in the head and arm. METHODS: Eighty cases were randomly divided into an acupuncture and

moxibustion group and a medication group, 40 cases in each group. Renying (ST 9), Taiyuan (LU 9), Jiquan (HT 1) and other acupoints were selected in the acupuncture group, and the medication group were treated with intravenous dripping of Fufang Danshen Liquid. Their therapeutic effects were observed. RESULTS: The clinical cured rate and the total effective rate were 15.0% and 95.0% in the acupuncture group, and 0 and 75.0% in the medication group, respectively, with a very significant difference between the two groups in the therapeutic effect (P<0.01). CONCLUSION: Acupuncture and moxibustion has a definite therapeutic effect, which is significantly superior to that of the routine medication for

1072- gera: 126178/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF ACOUSTIC DENSITOMETRY TECHNIQUE IN DETECTING ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE.]. ZHAO YX, LIU YF, YU HM. **chinese journal of integrative medicine.** 2005;11(3):183-6. (eng).
OBJECTIVE: To investigate the effect of Quyu Xiaoban Capsule (QYXB) on the regressive treatment of atherosclerosis (AS) with acoustic densitometry (AD) technique. METHODS: Eighty patients with AS were randomly divided into two groups, trial group was treated with QYXB and conventional medicine, and control group was treated with conventional medicine alone. Normal arterial wall and different types of atherosclerotic plaques were detected with AD technique before treatment and 10 months later. RESULTS: The corrected averages in intimal echo intensity (AIIc%) were elevated in both groups but without significant difference, AIIc% of fatty plaques were increased in both groups and the value after treatment was significantly higher than that of pre-treatment in the trial group (68.12 +/- 5.54 vs 61.43 +/- 5.37, P < 0.05). The increment rate of AIIc% in trial group was significantly higher than that in control group (10.9 +/- 5.1% vs 2.5 +/- 5.5%, P < 0.05). CONCLUSION: QYXB can stabilize the atherosclerotic plaque by increasing its acoustic density. Acoustic densitometry technique can differentiate the different histological plaques and monitor the histological changes of plaques during treatment.

1073- gera: 126285/di/ra
DIFFERENCIATION ET TRAITEMENT DU SYNDROME DES JAMBES SANS REPOS EN MEDECINE CHINOISE. LIN ZONGGUANG. **journal de medecine traditionelle chinoise.** 2005;1(1):54 (fra).

1074- gera: 131601/di/ra
CLINICAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF OSTEOKING IN PREVENTING POSTOPERATIONAL DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH INTERTROCHANTERIC FRACTURE. ZHAO HB, HU M, ZHENG HY, LIANG HS, ZHU XS. **chinese journal of integrative medicine.** 2005;11(4):297-9. (eng).
OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effect of Osteoking (masculine(1)i) in preventing postoperational deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in patients with intertrochanteric fracture (ITF). METHODS: With prospective and randomized controlled clinical design adopted, 62 patients with ITF after operation were assigned into 2 groups, the tested group and the control group, Osteoking (25 ml every other day) and Sanchi-dansheng tablets (3 tablets thrice a day) were given orally to them respectively for 10 days. Difference of round length of thighs and shanks between two sides were measured on the 10th day and Doppler ultrasonic examination on the fractured leg was carried out. RESULTS: The occurrence rate of DVT in the tested group was 9.4%, which was lower than that in the control group (30.0%, P < 0.05). All the difference of round lengths, either that of the thigh or the shank, was less in the tested group than that in the control group, showing statistical significance (P < 0.05). CONCLUSION: Osteoking has a satisfactory effect in preventing postoperational DVT in patients with ITF.

1075- gera: 136477/di/ra
COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES FOR PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. PITTLER MH, ERNST E. **atherosclerosis.** 2005;181(1):1-7 (eng).
While peripheral arterial disease (PAD) affects a considerable proportion of patients in the primary care setting, there is a high level of use of complementary treatment options. The aim was to assess the effectiveness of any type of complementary therapy for peripheral arterial disease. A systematic review was performed. Literature searches were conducted on Medline, Embase, Amed, and the Cochrane Library until December 2004. Hand- searches of medical journals and bibliographies were conducted. There were no restrictions regarding the language of publication. The screening of studies, selection, data extraction, the assessment of methodologic quality and validation were performed independently by the two reviewers. Data from randomized controlled trials, and systematic reviews and meta-analyses, which based their findings on the results of randomized controlled trials were included. Seven systematic reviews and meta-analyses and three additional randomized controlled trials met the inclusion criteria and were reviewed. The evidence relates to acupuncture, biofeedback, chelation therapy, CO(2)-applications and the dietary supplements Allium sativum (garlic), Ginkgo biloba (ginkgo), omega-3 fatty acids, padma 28 and Vitamin E. Most studies included only patients with peripheral arterial disease in Fontaine stage II (intermittent claudication). The reviewed RCTs, systematic reviews and meta-analyses which based their findings on the results of RCTs suggest that G. biloba is effective compared with placebo for patients with intermittent claudication. Evidence also suggests that padma 28 is effective for intermittent claudication, although more data are required to confirm these findings. For all other complementary treatment options there is no evidence beyond reasonable doubt to suggest effectiveness for patients with peripheral arterial disease.

1076- gera: 136525/nd/re
INHIBITION OF RAT VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL PROLIFERATION BY EXTRACT OF LIGUSTICUM CHUANXIONG AND ANGELICA SINENSIS. HOU YZ, ZHAO GR, YUAN YJ, ZHU GG, HILTUNEN R. **j ethnopharmacol.** 2005;jun 15: (eng).
Ligusticum chuanxiong (LC) and Angelica sinensis (AS) have been widely used as traditional Chinese medicine to treat some pathological settings such as atherosclerosis and hypertension. The aim of this paper is to determine the effects of the extract of LC and AS (ELCAS) on serum-induced vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) proliferation, cell cycle and nitric oxide production. The results show that ELCAS significantly inhibited proliferation and protein synthesis of VSMC in a dose and time dependent manner. The cell population assessed by flow cytometry in the G(0)/G(1) phase increased 74% versus 79.8%, concomitant with a decrease in the S phase, 7.4% versus 4.2%, for control versus ELCAS (300mug/ml). On the other hand, ELCAS significantly increased nitric oxide production of VSMC. The data suggest that ELCAS markedly inhibited VSMC proliferation by arresting G(1)

1077- gera: 136829/di/ra
[TREATING 53 CASES MULTIPLE TAKAYASU

ARTERITIS WITH INTEGRATION OF TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. LEI XIAOMING ET AL. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2005;20(1):63 (chi).

1078- gera: 137167/di/ra
[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PHLEGM-STASIS AND APOPTOSIS IN VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RATS MODEL]. WANG DONG-SHENG, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2005;12(2):38 (chi*).
Objective To explore the dynamic change of the phlegm in the rat atherosclerotic model as the time going on. Methods Adopting high fat forage fed to develop the atherosclerotic model in rats, and the changes of blood lipid, hemorrheology, blood glucose, insulin and vascular smooth muscle cell index of apoptosis at various time points after modeling. Results Apoptosis gradually increased along with the change of model rats, syndrome from phlegm to stasis, the change of parameters, including blood lipid, hemorrheologic parameters, blood glucose, insulin and insulin sensitive indexes along with the aggravation of disease. Conclusion Increasing of apoptosis is the inescapable result from phlegm to stasis and at end leading to each other in atherosclerotic rat model.

1079- gera: 137170/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF THE COMPONENTS OF MONGOLIAN MILKVETCH ROOT DANSHEN-ROOT COMPOUND ON THE EXPRESSION OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWING FACTORS (VEGF) MRNA AND ENDOTHELIAL NITROGEN OXIDE SYNTHETASE (ENOS) M WANG RUO-GUANG, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2005;12(2):44 (chi*).
Objective To supply clinical thoughts on effectively preventing and treating pregnant complications caused by insufficient placental blood supply, by exploring the molecular mechanism of the components of Mongolian milkvetch root-Danshen root compound elevating placental blood supply. Methods Separate and abstract the effective components of Mongolian milkvetch root-Danshen root, apply L-Arginine methyl ester (L-NAME) to pregnant rats to make NOS blocking model with the interference of the components of Mongolian milkvetch root- Danshen root compound in pregnancy and then inspect the change of the expression of placental nourish cells eNOS mRNA and VEGF mRNA on the day 18 of pregnancy by the technology of in situ hybridization of nucleic acid. Result The expression of eNOS mRNA of treat group by Chinese medicine, contrast group and blank group were obviously higher than that of model group (P<0.01). The expression of VEGF mRNA of model group were obviously lower than that of blank group, treat group by Chinese medicine and contrast treat group by nitroglycerin (P<0.01). Conclusion The components of Mongolian milkvetch root-Danshen root compound can improve the speed of the composition of NO of placental nourish cells and the speed of releasing NO into circulation, accelarate the form of placental vas and keep placental circulation in the state of high speed and low resistence. In the way of above, it can do well in preventing and treating such diseases caused by insufficient placental blood supply as PIH and intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR).

1080- gera: 137289/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MAILUONING INJECTION ON NITRIC OXIDE AND NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE IN RABBITS WITH EXTREMITY ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY]. WANG DAI -JUN, WANG JIN -PING, TIAN HUA. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2005;12(1):43 (chi*).
Objective: To investigate the effect of Mailuoning injection on nitric oxide (NO) and nitric oxide synthase (NOS) in rabbits with extremity ischemia/reperfusion injury. Methods: The experimental models of extremity ischemia/reperfusion injury were established in 20 healthy adult rabbits that were randomly divided into control group and experimental group. Intravenously, normal saline was infused into rabbits of the control group and Mailuoning injection, in experimental group just before blood reperfusion. Before ischemia, 2 hours after ischemia, 1 hour after rep *fusion and 4 hours after reperfusion, the samples of blood were taken from the femoral veins respectively for measurements of NO and NOS in serum. Meanwhile the tibialis anterior muscles were harvested for the ultrastructure examinations, Results: The content of NO in serum was obviously increased after ischemia and decreased after reperfusion in both two groups (both P < 0.05). NOS activity was decrease significantly 2 hours after ischemia, and significantly increased after reperfusion, especially in the experimental group (P<0.05 or P<0, 01). The skeletal muscle injury of the experimental group, after reperfusion, was of a mild degree than that of control group in electron microscope examinations, Conclusion: The Mailuoning injection is able to inhibit excessive production of NO induced by extremity ischemia/reperfusion, and enhance NOS activity, however, it possesses protective effect on extremity ischemia/reperfusion injury.

1081- gera: 137360/di/ra
[MOLECULAR MECHANISM OF EFFECT OF WENBAN HUMAI GRANULE ON STABILITY OF ATHEROMATOUS PLAQUE*]. ZHANG BAO-TING, YAN QIAN-LIN, YAN DE-XIN, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditionanl and western medicine.** 2005;25(2):154 (chi*).
Objective To explore the molecular mechanism of Wenban Humai granule (WHG) in stabilizing atheromatous plaque, by observing its effect on the collagen degradation and synthesis imbalance manner in the fibrous cap of the plaque. Methods Atherosclerosis (AS) rabbit model established by feeding high fat diet. The changes of protein and mRNA expression of macrophage CD68, metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1) , a-smooth muscle actin (a- SMA) and collagen I (C-I) in model rabbits' neo-genesic intima were determined by immunohistochemical stain and in situ hybridization methods before and after treatment as well as before and after modeling. Results After being fed with high fat diet for 7 weeks, the protein and mRNA expression of macrophage CD68, MMP-1 in neo- genesic intima of aorta in the model rabbits significantly increased, these changes could be significantly restored after 8 weeks treatment with WHG or simvastatin. At the same time, the expressions of a-SMA protein and C-I protein and mRNA slightly increased due to the immigration of SMC in aortic media to neo-genesic intima, these expressions could be further increased after WHG treatment but showed a reducing trend after simvastatin treatment (P < 0.05 and P < 0.01). In the whole course, positive correlation was shown between protein expressions of CD68 and MMP-1 (r = 0.952, P< 0.01) and also between these of a-SMA and C-I (r = 0.793, P< 0.01) . Conclusion WHG affects the collagen degradation and synthesis imbalance in the fibrous cap of the plaque to stabilize plaque through bi-directional regulation, up-regulating synthesisthesis factors and down-regulating degradation factors, while simvastatin perform its action on plaque stability by down-regulating degradation factors

1082- gera: 137399/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY OF MAIXINKANG CAPSULE ON PREVENTING AND TREATING CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHENG GUANGJUAN, ZHANG WENGAO , WEI QING , ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2005;3(1):6 (chi*).

1083- gera: 137402/di/ra
[EFFECT OF "KIDNEY NOURISHING DECOCTION" ON HORMONE LEVEL AND EXPRES-SION OF ESTROGEN RECEPTOR F IN AORTA IN OVARIECTOMIZED RABBITS]. FU XIAODONG, HE CHUNYAN , CHEN WEIHUA , ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2005;3(1):31 (chi*).

1084- gera: 137407/di/ra
[THE INTERVENTION MECHANISM OF NUCLEAR FACTOR KAPPAB TO ATHEROSCLEROSIS TREATED BY TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. WANG SHANSHAN, ZHANG WENGAO. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2005;3(1):44 (chi*).

1085- gera: 137420/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY RESEARCH OF RUAN MAI JIANG ZHI CAPSULE'S EFFECT IN PREVENTING THE ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF APOLIPOPROTEIN E KNOCKOUT MICE]. MA HUIPING, ZHENG GUANGJUAN , ZHANG JING, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2005;3(2):132 (chi*).
Objective To observe the effect of Ruanmaijiangzhi capsule' s (RMJZ) in atherosclerosis (AS) of apolipoprotein E — knockout [ApoE (/)] mice. Methods Six week old ApoE (/) mice were divided randomly into four groups: Hyperlipidimia control group (fed with saline) , large dose RMJZ group, medium dose RMJZ group and small dose RMJZ group. Six — week old heathy mice (C57BL/6J mice) were the normal control group (fed with saline) . At week 24, the serum lipid TC, TG, LDL C and HDL C) were measured, and the aortas were preceded in the formulin for morphological research and photograph analysis. Results TC, TG and LDL — C of Hyperlipidimia control group were significantly increased compared with normal control group(P < 0.05) ; TC, TG and LDL — C of RMJZ group were definitely lower than those of Hyperlipidimia control group(P < 0.05). The results of pathomorphology suggested that RMJZ can decrease the area of aortic lipid plaque and reduced the pathological changes and the degree on hyperlipidemia. Conclusions RMJZ can lower the serum cholesterol and relieve the AS lesions of the ApoE(— /—) mice.

1086- gera: 138433/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF YANGXINTONGMAI TABLET ON THE PATHOLOGICAL MECHANISM OF THE SYNDROME OF PHLEGM AND BLOOD STASIS IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RATS]. WANG DONGSHENG, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2005;14(3):250 (chi*).
Objective: to observe the effect of Yangxingtangmai Tablet (YTT) on the pathological mechanism of the syndrome of Phlegm and Blood Stasis in atherosclerotic rat. Methods: Atherosclerotic rat model was developed by high fat gorage. They were ran¬domly divided into three groups. The treatment was treated by YTT', and the control group with Met, the model group don' t give medicine, the other is normal group. After experiment is over, blood lipid, blood sugar, hemorheology, insulin and optic, electromicroscope were detected. Results: YTT could decrease blood lipid. improve hemorheology, alter insulin resis¬tance and fadeway hyperplastic plaque of arterial tissue. Conclusion: YTT can effectively improve the pathology of the Phlegm and Blood Stasis in As.

1087- gera: 138763/di/ra
[. ANALYSIS ON CAROTID ATHEROMATOUS PLAQUE (60 CASES) TREATED BY NAOMAITONG IN CLINIC]. LUO LUYI, FENG RENFEN , QIU RENBIN ET AL. **journal of practical tcm.** 2005;21(3):131 (chi*).

1088- gera: 138817/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF QINGRE JIANGYA DECOCTION ON THE RESISTANCE TO THE VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLES CELL PROLIFERATION]. LI YUN-LUN, YAN TING-LAN. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2005;29(2):162 (chi*).
Objective: to verify the effects of qingre jiangya decoction on the vascular smooth muscles cell (VMSC) proliferation. Methods: the systolic pressure of tail arterial at the conscious state of SHR was measured with the tying tail method. And the pathologic changes of thoracic aorta (TA) and renal artery (RA) were observed on routine pathogenic section (HE dye) under optical microscope. Then middle layer thickness (M) and lumen diameter (L) of TA and RA were measured, furthermore the ration between M and L was calculated. Results: qingre jiangya decoction can lower SHR' s caudal systolic pressure, ameliorate pathologic lesion of TA and RA, and reduce the ration of M/L of TA and RA. Conclusion: qingre jiangya decoction can resist proliferation of the VMSC

1089- gera: 138960/di/ra
[STUDY ON TCM PATHOLOGY OF INFLAMMATION OF LOW DEGREE IN ATTACK THEORY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS,TYPE I DIABETES AND OTHER DISEASES]. ZHANG HONGMIN, XIE CHUNGUANG, CHEN SHIWEI. **journal of tcm.** 2005;46(2):83 (chi*).
Firstly, phlegm retention and blood stasis are pathological changes and pathological products produced by metabolic disturbance of water and liquid and blood in human body,and modern medicine hold that the central link of inflammatory course is vascular response. Based on traditional theory of Chinese medicine, it can be seen that vascular inflammation of low degree certainly leads to phlegm retention and blood stasis. Secondly,based on microcosmic manifestation.vascular inflammation of low degree belongs to category of phlegm retention and blood stasis in TCM. Thirdly,according to syndrome differentiation of a series of clinical manifestations at latter stage, inflammation of low degree is exactly belong to phlegm retention and blood stasis. Therefore.it is held that phlegm retention and blood stasis are main pathological products of inflammation of low degree. Because phlegm retention is related with blood stasis, phlegm retention can induces blood stasis and blood stasis can causes phlegm retention,so phlegm retention and blood stasis interlink.leading to syndromes of both phlegm retention and blood stasis. Thus, interlinking of phlegm retention and blood stasis is basic pathological characteristics of

1090- gera: 138971/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF KUANXIONGDAN ON SERUM SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE AND OTHERS IN THE RABBIT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. HAN LIHUA, LU CUITIAN, SUN JIANZHI, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2005;46(2):136 (chi*).
Objective:To observe effects of Kuanxiongdan on SOD,LPO and oxLDL, in rabbits of atherosclerosis. Methods:40 New

Zealand rabbits were randomly divided into 5 groups, normal group, model group, large dose Kuanxiongdan group, small dose Kuanxiongdan group and Duoxikang Control group,and they were fed respectively with different forages for forty days. Serum SOD activity and LPO and oxLDL contents were determined. Results:In the model group SOD activity decreased and LPO and oxLDL increased significantly as compared with the normal group (P<0. 05) ;SOD activity significantly increased and LPO and oxLDL. increased in both the large dose Kuanxiongdan group and the small dose Kuanxiondan group as compared with those in the model group and the Duoxikang group (both P<0. 05). Conclusion:Increase of SOD activity and decreases of LPO and oxLDL contents are possibly one of the mechanisms of Kuanxiongdan in alleviating atherosclerosis degrees and preventing and

1091- gera: 139087/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF ACANTHOPANAX INJECTION ON ISCHEMIC LIMB REPERFUSION INJURY: An Experimental Study]. WEI HEWEI, LI ZHAO, ZHUANG HONG, ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese orthopedics and traumatology.** 2005;17(3):6 (chi*).

1092- gera: 139166/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CAPILLARIS AND HOELEN FORMULA ON PROTEIN COMPOSITION OF RATS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. •WANG DONGSHENG, CHEN FANGPING, YUAN ZHAOKAI, ET AL. **journal of zhejiang college of tcm.** 2005;29(1):41 (chi*).
Objective: Proteomics is currently in a phase of technological development and establishment, demonstrating the capacity for high throughput, is a major challenge. It is used in life science research, particulay in the mechanism of tumrogenesis. Yinchenwulin powder, which was extracted from Chinese herbs, is used to treat the patients with atherosclerosis. We investigated the molecular mechanism of Yinchenwulin Powder on the atherosclerotic rats in this paper. Methods: The AS model wistar rats made by feeding with high grease food and AS enplaques were observed in the aorta after one month of feeding. By two-dimension electrophoresis,the proteins were separated, and as well as protein profiles of aorta tissue. Compared with the protein profiles of aorta tissue treated, model proteins in different expression were identified by Image-Master ID Elite 4.01 . Result: There were 1077+68 protein dots in aorta tissue treated, and 1106+84 in aorta tissue. Compared the protein profiles of aorta tissue treated with model, 556 proteins were found as dys-regulated. Among them,196 proteins were observed up-regulated and 364 proteins were seen down-regulated in aorta tissue treated. Conclusion: Yinchenwulin Powder which could treat atherosclerotic rat may associated with those protein regulated by itself 'and it will provide a new method of molecular mechanism of Yinchenwulin Powder.

1093- gera: 139275/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TONGMAINING CAPSULES ON HEMORHEOLOGY AND RELATED AC-TIVE FACTORS IN RABBITS MODELS OF VASCULAR STENOSIS]. SONG CHONG-SHUN, REN YING, GE XIN, ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2005;32(2):166 (chi*).

1094- gera: 139525/di/ra
[STUDY OF CURATIVE EFFECT OF ERIGERON INJECTION ON DIABETIC FOOT GANGRENE AND ITS PATHOGENESIS]. XU WEN-CAN, LIN JIAN-CAI, ZHANG YUN, ET AL. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2005;14(3):296 (chi*).
Abstract: Objective It is to observe the effects of erigeron injection on diabetic foot gangrene (DF) . Methods Sixty cases with DF were randomly divided into two groups. Under the same basic treatment, the treatment group in which there were 30 cases was treated with erigeron, and the control group in which there were 30 cases was treated with Fufangdanshen injection. The influences of erigeron on hemodynamics in lower extremitas, electromyogram and hemorrheology were observed. Results The total effectively rate in treatment group was 87% and that in control group was 50% . The curative effect in treatment group was better than that in control group (P < 0.01) . In addition, the treatment group gained better results in improving patient's hemodynamics changes in lower extremities, electromyogram and hemorrheology than the control group (P < 0.05) . Conclusion Erigeron

1095- gera: 139825/di/ra
[CAI BING-QIN'S EXPERIENCES IN TREATING VENOUS ULCER]. PANG YUE-MING LIU MING . **shandong journal of tcm.** 2005;24(1):50 (chi).

1096- gera: 139839/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF EARLY ATHEROSCLEROTIC OCCLUSION SYNDROME WITH BUYANG HUANWU TABLET]. YAN QING DE, ZHANG XUE-YIN. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2005;24(3):140 (chi).

1097- gera: 140001/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF KIDNEY-NOURISHING AND BLOOD-ACTIVATING THERAPY ON TYPE 2 DIABETIC VASCOPATHY- RELATED FACTORS]. LI LU-YANG KONG LING-JUN LIANG JI-LE. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2005;39(4):3 (chi*).
To observe the effects of kidney-nourishing and blood-activating therapy on type 2 diabetic vascopathy-related factors, 50 subjects were randomized into two groups: treatment group in which 27 cases were treated with hypoglycemic agents and "Fuzheng Jiangnian Capsule" and control group in which 23 cases were treated with hypoglycemic agents and "Fufang Dan-shen Pill". The blood rheology, CD11b/CD18 and ET before and after treatment were observed. Results: After treatment, some rheologic indexes, CD11b/CD18, ET, TC and TG obviously fell (P < 0.01, P < 0.05) ; HDL-CH rose (P < O. 01) in both groups; the whole blood low-cut viscosity, plasma viscosity, RBC rigid index, Coagulation factor- I , ET and HDL-CH were improved more significantly in treatment group than in control group (P < 0.05) . It is indicated that this therapy can improve blood rheology and

1098- gera: 140108/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF XINKESHU CAPSULE ON HEMORHEOLOGY OF RABBITS WITH EXPERIMENTAL DIETARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. ZHAO ZIMING, ZHAO WEIWEI. **traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology.** 2005;16(2):106 (chi*).

1099- gera: 140282//ra
46 CAS DE VARICES DES MEMBRES INFÉRIEURS TRAITÉS PAR LES TROIS MÉTHODES DE DÉSOBSTRUCTION DU MAÎTRE HE PU REN. WANG GUI LING E I ET XIE XIN CAI. **acupuncture traditionnelle chinoise.** 2005;12:108 (fra).
Auteurs : sous la direction de He Pu Ren QUe'-. (Section d'acupuncture-moxibustion de l'Hôpital de médecine chinoise de la ville de Bei Jing _e 5: ~L L /jc ff ,f.1) Source : Zhong Guo Zhen Jiu /PMf (L'Acupuncture-Moxibustion de Chine) 1/2004 p. 10

1100- gera: 140517/di/ra
INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF BEZOAR BOVIS ON INTIMAL FORMATION AND VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL PROLIFERATION IN RAT . MASAKI MIZUNO, HWA-JIN CHUNG, IKURO MARUYAMA AND TADATO TANI. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2005;33(3):439 (eng*).
Intimal formation of animal carotid arteries induced by balloon endothelial denudation has been considered to be an "accelerated atherosclerosis" model and used in primary screening methods to evaluate natural drugs and chemical candidates. The aim of the present study was to examine whether intimal formation is prevented by Bezoar Bovis (dried cattle gallbladder stones: Niuhuang in Chinese and Go-o in Japanese), which has been used to prevent heart palpitation in patients with hypertension. The intimal-to-medial area ratio in rat carotid arteries 7 days after balloon endothelial denudation was significantly reduced by oral administration of Bezoar Bovis. Bezoar Bovis also suppressed vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) proliferation, which is thought to play important roles in the intimal formation after endothelial damage and also atherosclerosis resulting from long-term inappropriate lifestyle. The present findings suggest that Bezoar Bovis may be useful for preventing atherosclerosis and for protection against restenosis after percutaneous coronary intervention, for which effective reduction method is not

1101- gera: 140651//ra
TANSHINONE INHIBITS INTIMAL HYPERPLASIA IN THE LIGATED CAROTID ARTERY IN MICE. DU JR, LI X, ZHANG R, QIAN ZM. **j ethnopharmacol.** 2005;98(3):319-22 (eng*).
Vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) proliferation is considered to play a central role in the development of intimal hyperplasia with pathological artery healing. Danshen, the Salvia miltiorrhiza Bge., has long been regarded as an effective traditional Chinese medicine for cardiovascular diseases. In this paper, the effects of tanshinone (TA), the lipid-soluble pharmacological constituents of danshen, on the intima hyperplasia and proliferating state of VSMC were described in a mouse carotid artery injured by complete cessation of blood flow. This study showed that oral administration of TA could significantly decrease the intimal thickening of injured vessels and proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)-positive VSMC in intimal area. These results suggested that the suppressive effects of TA on intimal hyperplasia might partly result from its inhibitory effect against VSMC

1102- gera: 140934/di/re
EFFECTS OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION APPLIED TO LIMB AND BACK ON MESENTERIC MICROVASCULAR HEMODYNAMICS. TAKAGI K, YAMAGUCHI S, ITO M, OHSHIMA N. **jpn j physiol.** 2005; Sep 7: (eng).
The effects of electro-acupuncture stimulation (EAS) of the hindpaw and the back on the mesenteric microhemodynamics in anesthetized rats were investigated using an intravital microscope system. Red blood cell (RBC) velocity in the mesenteric arterioles was measured by the dual-sensor method developed by the authors. Electrical stimulation was applied using two acupuncture needles inserted into the skin and the underlying muscles of the hindpaw and the dorsal Th13-L1 level area. The hindpaw EAS evoked intensity-dependent pressor responses and increase responses in RBC velocity in mesenteric precapillary arterioles, while the back EAS evoked depressor responses and decrease responses in RBC velocity. Heart rate showed increase responses accompanying either EAS on the hindpaw and the back. The pressor responses and increase responses in RBC velocity in mesenteric precapillary arterioles accompanying the hindpaw EAS were abolished by intravenous administration of alpha-adrenergic receptor antagonist (phenoxybenzamine; POB), while the tachycardiac responses were abolished by administration of beta-adrenergic receptor antagonist (propranolol). Occasional but notable reflex vasoconstrictions in the mesenteric terminal arteriole were induced by either EAS on the hindpaw and the back. These vasoconstrictive responses were not affected by the administration of POB. The present study directly demonstrated that hemodynamic changes at the level of precapillary arteriole accompanying either EAS on the hindpaw and the back mainly depend on those of systemic arterial pressure regardless of stimulus current intensities. Moreover, the results in the present study suggest some receptors other than alpha-adrenergic receptor might be involved in the mechanism of EAS-induced vasoconstriction in the mesenteric arteriole.

1103- gera: 142008/di/ra
STUDY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH DETOXIFICATION. JIANG HEQUN, SHI KUANCLE, LI XUEMEI, ZHOU WENXUE, CAO YONGFEN. **european journal of integrated eastern and western medicine.** 2005;3(3):49 (eng).
objective: To study the mechanisms of wrist-ankle acupuncture in the prevention and treatment of diabetic pheral neuritis. Methods: Ninety cases of diabetic peripheral neuritis were divided into 3 groups and treated respectively with wrist-ankle acupuncture, body-acupuncture and western routine medical treatment, 30 cases in h group. The therapeutic effects and laboratory results were compared. Results: The therapeutic effects of the tankle acupuncture group and the body acupuncture group have proved significantly superior to those of the trol group, with no significant differences between the wrist-ankle group and body-acupuncture group. conclusion: Wrist-ankle acupuncture has the actions of improving the metabolisms of blood sugar and blood-lipid, ;ring blood viscosity and restoring functions of the peripheral nerve cells and can thus give definite therapeutic cts on diabetic peripheral

1104- gera: 144118/di/ra
STUDY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH DETOXIFICATION. XU YINGCHUN, WANG HUALIANG, DING JING. **european journal of integrated eastern and western medicine.** 2005;13(3):49 (eng).

1105- gera: 144937/ra/di
TRATAMIENTO DE LA TROMBOANGITIS OBLITERANTE NFORME DE 64 CASOS CLINICOS. MEN JUNZHANG, MEN JIUZHANG. **el pulso de la vida.** 2005;12(43):26 (esp).

1106- gera: 145196/di/ra
ESTUDIOS CLINICOS SOBRE LA TERAPIA DE INSERCION DE PUNCION PROFUNDA Y TRANSFIJA CONTRA TROMBOFLEBITIS DE LOS MIEMBROS INFERIORES. DU HUORAN, WANG XIAORONG. **medicina energetica.** 2005;29:20 (esp).

1107- gera: 145205/di/ra
ESTUDIOS CLINICOS SOBRE LA TERAPIA DE INSERCION DE PUNCION PROFUNDA Y TRANSFIJA CONTRA TROMBOFLEBITIS DE LOS MIEMBROS INFERIORES. DU HUORAN, DU HONGFEI, WANG XIAORONG. **medicina energetica.** 2005;29:20 (esp).

1108- gera: 145320/di/ra
STUDY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH DETOXIFICATION. X. **european journal of integrated eastern and western medicine.** 2005;3(3): (eng).

1109- gera: 145964/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO ACUPUNTURAL DE LA AORTITIS MULTIPLE. DING XIAO RONG, GAO QI FANG, LI PING. **journal of tcm el pulso de la vida.** 2005;46:19 (esp).
Para evaluar los efectos terapéuticos de la acupuntura y moxibustión sobre la aortitis múltiple se repartió al azar 80 casos con afectación de las arterias principales de la cabeza y los brazos an un grupo terapéutico que fue trata-do con acupuntura y moxibustión y un grupo de control tratado con MTC y 'ármacos modernos. La comparación de los resultados servían para evaluar os efectos terapéuticos. El porcentaje otal de eficacia en el grupo terapéuti-:o era 95% (15% de porcentaje de :uración y 62,6% de mejoría notable) rente a 75% en el grupo de control incluido 12,5% de mejoría notable). -labia una diferencia significativa en :uanto a los efectos terapéuticos entre os dos grupos (P<0,01). El resultado 'el estudio admite la conclusión que la acupuntura y moxibustión es superior il tratamiento farmacológico de rutina :n el tratamiento de la aortitis múltiple.a aortitis es una alteración patológica iespecífica y crónica de la aorta y sus amas principales. La manifestación clí-lica de la patología en caso de impli-ación de las arterias de la cabeza y)5 brazos es la isquemia cerebral y de is extremidades superiores. Bajo las istrucciones del Prof. Shi Xue Min, el epartamento de acupuntura y moxibustión del First Hospital Affiliated to ianjin College of Traditional Chinese medicine ha logrado evidentes efectos wapéuticos en el tratamiento de la atología mediante la acupuntura Dmo se va a presentar a continuación.

1110- gera: 90540/di/ra
STUDY ON ATHEROSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH THEORY OF DETOXIFICATION. XU Y, WANG H, DING J. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2006;26(2):115-9. (eng).
Starting with the contents, classification and pathogenic characteristics of the toxic pathogen and combining the modern medical research on the correlation of atherosclerosis with inflammation and immune reaction, authors have studied and expounded the interrelationship between the toxic pathogen and atherosclerosis. The toxic pathogen affecting the whole pathological process of atherosclerosis is a key factor for the disease to remain lingering and a cause of various cardiocerebrovascular diseases. Detoxification can be used to treat atherosclerosis so as to enhance the toxin-removing ability of the body and resist the damage to the body from the toxic

1111- gera: 125844/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF BLOOD-LETTING THERAPY ON APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA NUMBNESS SYNDROME]. LIU H, LIU ZJ, SHI TS. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006;26(5):337-8. (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic effect of blood-letting therapy on apoplectic hemiplegia numbness syndrome and search for clinically effective therapy. METHODS: Ninety and five cases of apoplectic hemiplegia were randomly divided into a treatment group of 55 cases and a control group of 40 cases in order of visiting. The treatment group were treated with tapping Huatuo Jiaji (EX-B2) on the back by plum-blossom needle combined with blood-letting on twelve Well-points or Shixuan (EX-UE 11), once every day, 6 times constituting one course; the control group were treated with routine acupuncture at points of the four limbs, once daily, 12 times constituting one course. After they were treated for 4 courses, their therapeutic effects were observed. RESULTS: The total effective rate was 94.5% in the treatment group and 77.5% in the control group with a significant difference between the two groups (P < 0.01). CONCLUSION: Blood-letting therapy is an effective therapy for post-

1112- gera: 126102/di/ra
CHANGES IN LEVELS OF SERUM INSULIN, C-PEPTIDE AND GLUCOSE AFTER ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND DIET THERAPY IN OBESE WOMEN. CABIOGLU MT, ERGENE N. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2006;34(3):367-376. (eng).
Our purpose was to investigate the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) therapy on body weight and on levels of serum insulin, c-peptide and glucose in obese women. 52 healthy women were included in this study and were allocated into three groups: 1) Placebo EA group (n = 15; mean age = 41.8 +/- 4.6 and mean body mass index {BMI} = 33.2 +/- 3.5); 2) EA group (n = 20; mean age = 42.1 +/- 4.4 and BMI = 35.9 +/- 3.6) and 3) Diet restriction group (n = 20; mean age = 42.9 +/- 4.3 and BMI = 34.7 +/- 2.7). EA was applied to the ear points Hunger and Shen Men on alternating days and to the body points LI 4, LI 11, St 36 and St 44 once a day for 30 minutes over 20 days. Diet restriction that entailed a 1450 kilocalorie (kcal) diet program was applied to the three groups for 20 days. An increase in weight loss was observed when weight loss in the EA group (p < 0.000) was compared to that in the diet restricted and placebo EA groups using the Tukey HSD test. There were increases in the serum insulin (p < 0.001) and c-peptide levels (p < 0.000) in the women treated with EA compared to those in the women treated with the placebo EA and diet restriction groups. A decrease was observed in the glucose levels (p < 0.01) in both the EA and diet restriction groups compared to those in the placebo EA group. Our results suggest that EA therapy is an effective method in treating obesity. EA therapy also helps serum glucose levels to decrease through the increase of serum insulin and c-peptide levels.

1113- gera: 126125/di/ra
CHUNGHYUL-DAN (QINGXIE-DAN) IMPROVES ARTERIAL STIFFNESS IN PATIENTS WITH INCREASED BAPWV. PARK SU, JUNG WS, MOON SK, KO CN, CHO KH, KIM YS, BAE HS. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2006;34(4):553-63. (eng).
Arterial stiffness is an important, independent determinant of cardiovascular risk. Pulse wave velocity (PWV) has been used as a valuable index of arterial stiffness and as a surrogate marker for atherosclerosis. Chunghyul-dan (CHD) has anti-hyperlipidemic activity, anti-inflammatory activity and anti-atherogenic effects. To determine its clinical effect on increased arterial stiffness, we examined whether CHD improves arterial stiffness in patients with increased brachial-ankle PWV (baPWV). Thirty-five subjects with increased baPWV (> 1400 cm/sec) were recruited and randomized to a treatment group (20 subjects) or a control group (15 subjects). The treatment group was administered CHD at a dose of 600 mg three times a day for 8 weeks, and the control group received no medication (observation only). baPWV was assessed using a pulse pressure analyzer at baseline and after 8 weeks. Blood pressure and serum lipid profile were monitored in the treatment group. Our results indicate that baPWV was lowered significantly in the treatment group after 8 weeks of medication (p < 0.05), but not in the control group. Moreover, there were no significant changes in blood pressure and serum lipids profile except triglyceride level suggesting that the effect is largely independent of CHD's

lipid-lowering effect or a blood pressure change. In conclusion, CHD appears to improve arterial stiffness in patients with increased PWV.

1114- gera: 131669/di/ra
INTERVENTION OF TONGXINLUO CAPSULE AGAINST VASCULAR LESION OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND ITS EFFECT ON LECTIN-LIKE OXIDIZED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN RECEPTOR-1 EXPRESSION IN RABBITS. YU YH, XU XQ, WANG Y, SUN SZ, CHEN Y. **chinese journal of integrative medicine.** 2006;12(1):32-6. (eng*).
OBJECTIVE: To investigate the prevention by Tongxinluo capsule (TXL) of vascular lesions and its effect on the levels of protein and gene expression of lectin-like oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor-1 (LOX-1) of vascular wall in rabbits with atherosclerosis (AS), and to explore its possible mechanism against AS. METHODS: AS models were established by feeding New Zealand white rabbits with high-cholesterol diet, and 24 immature rabbits were randomly divided into the control group, model group and treated group (treated with TXL capsule). The indexes of total cholesterol (TC) and low density lipoprotein (LDL) levels were measured at the 16th week. The intima thickness and the plaque area of abdominal aorta were quantitatively analyzed by pathological morphological analysis, the expression of macrophage and smooth muscle cell (SMC) in intima were detected by immunohistochemical method and histologic segments were stained by Hematoxilin-Eosin (HE) to identify the degree of atherosclerotic lesion in the model group and the prevention by TXL. The LOX-1 gene and protein expression in abdominal aorta was detected by semi-quantitative RT-PCR and immunohistochemistry, respectively. RESULTS: In the model group, the levels of TC and LDL were significantly elevated, aortic intima thickened extensively, the intima area enhanced, and macrophages expression increased; the levels of LOX-1 gene and protein expression was up-regulated in endothelium and neo-intima of the abdominal aorta. The treatment with TXL reduced blood lipids, attenuated arterial intimal proliferation, markedly inhibited the expression of macrophage and excessively expressed the level of LOX-1. CONCLUSION: TXL has an inhibitory effect on blood lipids, and it can prevent the occurrence of vascular lesion and cure its development, and its protection against AS was possibly associated with a crucial endothelial protective action through lowering the expression of LOX-1 in

1115- gera: 135913/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR TREATMENT OF 21 CASES OF RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME. LÜ LEI, YI YOU-KANG. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion .** 2006;16(1):63 (eng*).

1116- gera: 141188/nd/re
REMINISCENCES OF MICROCIRCULATORY STUDIES ON APPLICATION OF ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLES TO THE RABBIT IN VIVO. ASANO M. **clin hemorheol microcirc.** 2006;34(1-2)::89-96 (eng).
One of the favorites of traditional oriental medical treatments with Japanese people may be acupuncture for various intractable and/or chronic symptoms caused by external insults such as bruises and thermal injuries. The present paper was aimed to reminisce our previous two works using a rabbit ear chamber technique on effects of experimental acupuncture upon basic behaviors of cutaneous microcirculation and their pathophysiological changes induced by topical thermal stimulation in cutaneous microvascular system in vivo. Application of a single acupuncture needle (32-gauge, silver) to the back of rabbits, corresponding to Geshu (B17) in human beings, showed an increased microvascular blood flow in parallel with augmentation of vasomotion. Daily application of respective three larger (32-gauge, silver) and smaller (0.12 mm in diameter and 4 mm in length, stainless steel) needles to fixed places of the back and ear lobe showed a notable acceleration of recovery from pathophysiological microcirculatory changes induced by the thermal stimulation such as hemorrhages and stases in accordance with restoration of vasomotion. Some implications of vasomotion in the curative effects of experimental acupuncture treatments were discussed from the microcirculatory point of view in conjunction with the clinical efficacy in human beings

1117- gera: 141189/nd/re
ASIAN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE (ATM): RECENT PROGRESS BASED ON SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCES. NIIMI H, PATUMRAJ S, HAN JY. **clin hemorheol microcirc.** 2006;34(1-2):85-8 (eng).
Asian traditional medicine (ATM) (herbal medicine, acupuncture or moxibution) has gained some popularity among communities in Asia. Some therapies employed in ATM have been verified using modern techniques, but the significance of ATM has still remained unclear. This symposium was focused on experimental data obtained

1118- gera: 141496/di/re
SHORT-TIME EFFECTS OF LASER NEEDLE STIMULATION ON THE PERIPHERAL MICROCIRCULATION ASSESSED BY LASER DOPPLER SPECTROSCOPY AND NEAR-INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY. BANZER W, HUBSCHER M, SEIB M, VOGT L. **photomed laser surg.** 2006;24(5):575-80 (eng).
. Objective: The aim of the present study was to evaluate immediate effects of a standardized laser needle stimulation over a defined acupuncture point on the microvascular blood flow and muscle oxygenation in the human forearm. Background Data: Recently, it has been shown that laser stimulation improves tissue perfusion. This is relevant since adequate blood supply is an important factor in the treatment of pain syndromes. Methods: The study was designed as a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial. Thirty-three healthy non- smoking males were randomly assigned to a control group (n = 15) with no laser irradiation and to an intervention group (n = 18) for which laser needle irradiation was performed on the right forearm at acupuncture point Pe6. Non-invasive blood flow measurements (laser Doppler spectroscopy [LDS]) were performed before, during, and after intervention. Additionally, the dynamic changes in muscle oxygenation of the m. flexor carpi ulnaris were investigated using near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS). Results: Repeated measures MANOVA demonstrated a statistically significant interaction between time and group (p = 0.034, effect size = 0.39), indicating that peripheral blood flow was influenced by laser needle application. In contrast, tissue oxygenation was not affected by the experimental treatment. Conclusion: It has been demonstrated that laser needle stimulation may improve peripheral microcirculation under standardized conditions, whereas tissue oxygenation remained unchanged. Further research is required to determine the influence of various parameter settings and irradiation treatments on the peripheral microcirculation. Moreover, different acupuncture points should be investigated in order to appraise the clinical effectiveness of laserneedle stimulation. PMID: 17069486 [PubMed - in process]

1119- gera: 141793/di/ra
EFFECTS OF QUYU XIAOBAN CAPSULE ON

VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS. LIU YF, ZHAO YX, YU HM. **chinese journal of integrative medecine.** 2006;12(3):171 (eng).

1120- gera: 141972/di/ra
A SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF A WARM HERBAL BATH ON THE LOCAL CIRCULATION OF THE HAND. ZHAO, PC LEUNG, STELLA HO. **eastwest integration medicine.** 2006;4(3):22 (eng).
Swelling is a well-known problem hindering the recovery of hand function after injuries. Different means of rehabilitation, including hot and cold baths, motion gadgets and electrical simulations, have been tried. Most, if not all, of these means, cast their therapeutic effects through direct influences on the circulation of the extremity. The ultrasonic colour velocity imaging technique offers an accurate measurement of blood flow through the brachial artery, which supplies the circulation of the hand. The local state of the hand might also affect the blood flow from its feeding artery through vaso-reflex effects. The colour velocity imaging technique, could be used as a tool to study the circulatory changes of the hand, under different modalities of local treatment. Herbal bath has been traditionally used for the relief of swelling and pain affecting the hand. This study explores the circulatory changes in the hand in response to a popular herbal bath by using ultrasound colour velocity imaging technique.

1121- gera: 142210/di/ra
TREATMENT OF 49 CASES OF RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS ACUPOINT INJECTION. LIU GUI-LIN. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006;4(1):50 (eng).
Summary : Acupuncture and moxibustion therapy was used to treat 49 cases of restless legs syndrome. Yanglingquan (GB 34), Jinggu(BL 64), Chengshan (BL 57), Chengjin (BL 56) and Shangqiu (SP 5) were the main acupoints; Ganshu (BL 18), Shenshu (BL 23) and Taixi (KI 3) Were matched to the type of deficiency of liver and kidney yin; Xuehai (SP 10) and Sanyinjiao (SP 6) were matched to the type of cold-dampness entering interior. Chengshan (BL 57) and Chengjin (BL 56) were needled. After the arrivai of qi, warm needling was done. Bilateral Chengshan (BL 57) were injected with complex prescription Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae injection. The clinical symptoms of 41 cases disappeared totally, the clinical symptoms of 7 cases disappeared and the clinical symptoms

1122- gera: 142945/di/ra
[ALTERNATIVE THERAPY WITH MEDIAL VEINS THROMBOSIS]. ROHRAUER A,NEPP. **deutsche zeitschrift für akupunktur.** 2006;2:37 (deu).

1123- gera: 143098/di/ra
TREATMENT OF 49 CASES OF RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS ACUPOINT INJECTION. LIU GUI-LIN. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006;4(1):50 (eng).
Acupuncture and moxibustion therapy was used to treat 49 cases of restless legs syndrome. Yanglingquan (GB 34), Jinggu(BL 64), Chengshan (BL 57), Chengjin (BL 56) and Shangqiu (SP 5) were the main acupoints; Ganshu (BL 18), Shenshu (BL 23) and Taixi (KI 3) were matched to the type of deficiency of liver and kidney yin; Xuehai (SP 10) and Sanyinjiao (SP 6) were matched to the type of cold-dampness entering interior. Chengshan (BL 57) and Chengjin (BL 56) were needled. After the arrival of qi, warm needling was done. Bilateral Chengshan (BL 57) were injected with complex prescription Radix Salviae Miltiorrl-zizae injection. The clinical symptoms of 41 cases disappeared totally, the clinical symptoms of 7 cases disappeared and the clinical symptoms of 1 case disappeared

1124- gera: 143241/di/ra
EFFECTS OF QUYU XIAOBAN CAPSULE (4-ALIF-MGIAIT) ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS. LIU YUN-FANG, ZHAO YU-XIA, AND YU HUI-MING. **chinese journal of integrative medicine.** 2006;12(3):171 (eng).
Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic effects of Quyu Xiaoban Capsule (4.-A-A-M ft, QYXBC) on endothelial dependent vascular relaxation (EDVR) function in patients with atherosclerosis (AS) with ultrasonic technique. Methods: Tested were the endothelial function and blood lipids of 42 patients with AS in the treated group and 30 healthy volunteers in the control group. And re-examination of these parame-ters was carried out on the AS patients after they had been treated with QYXBC for 10 months. Results: Be-fore treatment, the reactive hyperemia induced changes in artery diameter in the treated group was signifi-cantly lower than that in the control group (P<0. 01) , while insignificant difference was found between the two groups in response to nitroglycerin. In the treated group after treatment, with D%-R improved signifi-cantly (P<0. 01) , total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) decreased by 16. 3% , 5. 6% , 10. 2% respectively and high- density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) in-creased by 7.5% . EDVR was correlated negatively with the serum TC, LDL-C concentrations and the base-line brachial diameter (Do) (r= — 0.41, —0.66, —0.59, respectively, all P<0.01) , but correlated posi-tively with HDL-C (r =0.62, P<0. 05). The ameliorative extent of EDVR was correlated positively to the decreased magnitude of TC and LDL-C concentrations (r=0.67,0.59, both P<0. 01). Conclusion: QYXBC can lower the level of blood lipids and improve significantly EDVR function.

1125- gera: 143627/di/ra
EFFECTS OF THE CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINES BUPLEURI RADIX, GINSENG RADIX, AND ZINGIBERIS RHIZOMA ON LYMPHATIC VESSEL ACTIVITY IN RATS. YAMAKAGE M, HATTORI J, SATOH J, NAMIKI A. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2006;34(6):1063-8. (eng).
The aim of the present study was to determine the effects of the Chinese herbal medicines Bupleuri radix, Ginseng radix and Zingiberis rhizoma on spontaneous lymphatic vessel activity. The effect of each herbal medicine on in vivo lymphatic flow was examined by injection of dye into the femoral regions of rats after feeding with the herbal medicines. In an in vitro study, spontaneous changes in diameter of the rat thoracic duct were monitored, and each segment was exposed to each herbal medicine. In the in vivo study, 100% of the right iliac lymphatic node were positively stained in the herbal medicine group, whereas only 40% of the node were positively stained in the control group. In the in vitro study, Bupleuri radix and Ginseng radix increased the amplitude of spontaneous activity of lymphatic vessels in a concentration-dependent manner with or without L-NAME, an NO synthase inhibitor. The results indicated that the herbal medicines Bupleuri radix and Ginseng radix activated spontaneous lymphatic vasomotion and lymph flow, and the mechanisms of this effect seem to be independent of endothelial

1126- gera: 143650/di/ra
TIME COURSE OF CHANGES IN NAIL FOLD MICROCIRCULATION INDUCED BY

ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION AT THE WAIGUAN ACUPOINTS. HSIEH CL, CHANG YM, TANG NY, LIN IH, LIU CH, LIN JG, JIN R. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2006;34(5):777-85. (eng).
Acupuncture has been used widely to treat disease; however, the time course for acupuncture to have an effect remains unclear. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to investigate the time course of changes in nail fold microcirculation (NFM) induced by acupuncture stimulation (AS) at the right and left Waiguan acupoints (WAs). A total of 38 healthy female volunteers, age range from 21 to 33, were studied. We recorded NFM of the right middle finger before, and 5 min, 10 min, 15 min and 20 min after initiating AS; NFM was also recorded 5 min and 10 min after secessions of AS. Nitric oxide (NO) and endothelin-1 levels were measured from the left cubital vein, before AS and 10 min after stopping AS. The results indicated that capillary density of NFM increased 5 min after AS at the right Waiguan acupoint (WA); however, similar changes were not noted at the left WA. The capillary density decreased beginning 15 min after AS at the right and left WA. Capillary red blood cell velocity increased 5 min and 10 min after AS at the right and left WAs, but decreased 5 min and 10 min after stopping AS at the left WA. NO and endothein-1 levels were similar before AS and 10 min after stopping AS. Therefore, we suggest that a segmental effect of the spinal nerve contributes to the increasing capillary density of NFM induced by AS. The effect of acupuncture on NFM lasts about 10-15 min. The changes of balance between the sympathetic nerve activities and parasympathetic nerve activities may be induced by AS.

1127- gera: 143794/di/ra
[ALTERNATIVE THERAPY WITH MEDIAL VEINS THROMBOSIS]. ROHRAUER A, NEPP J. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.** 2006;49(2):37 (deu).

1128- gera: 144198/di/ra
LA PUNCTURE AVEC DEQI DU 3E EST SUPERIEURE A LA PUNCTURE SANS DEQI POUR OBTENIR UNE AUGMENTATION DU DEBIT SANGUIN AU NIVEAU DU MUSCLE TIBIAL ANTERIEUR. NGUYEN J. **acupuncture & moxibustion.** 2006;5(1):68 (fra).
L'action de la puncture du 36E sur le débit sanguin local est étudiée par photopléthysmographie (fgure 1). 14 volontaires sains sont ainsi tes-tés à quatre reprises selon quatre techniques, dans un ordre aléatoire : 1) absence de puncture (contrôlant le), 2) puncture superfcielle (2 mm) que du 36E, 3) puncture profonde (20mm) simple du 36E et 4) puncture profonde (20 mm) avec recherche du deqi. La séance d'acupuncture dure 20 minutes, sans aucune autre stimulation après l'insertion de l'aiguille. Le débit sanguin cutané et musculaire au niveau du muscle tibial antérieur est mesuré avant le test et 5 et 20 minutes après la séance.Sur la circulation au niveau musculaire, la puncture profonde avec deqi apparaît supérieure aux autres techniques et au contrôle aux deux temps de l'examen. La puncture profonde sans deqi est supérieure à la puncture superfcielle qui n'entraîne pas de modifcation signifcative par rapport au contrôle. Au niveau cutané, seule la puncture profonde avec deqi entraîne une augmenta-tion du débit sanguin par rapport au contrôle, et seulement à la 5e mi-nute après la séance, et non

1129- gera: 144859/ra/di
[EFFECTS OF SHEXIANG BAOXIN PILL ON CAROTID ATHEROMATOUS PLAQUE]. HONG YD, WU H, ZHAO P. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2006;26(9):780 (eng).
OBJECTIVE: To study the effects of Shexiang Baoxin Pill (SBP) in treating carotid atherosclerosis (CAS). METHODS: Forty-one CAS patients were randomly assigned to 2 groups, the SBP group (31 cases) treated with SBP plus routine treatment and the control group (10 cases) with routine treatment only. Both were treated for 6 months. The changes of carotid atheromatous plaque (CAP), C reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen (FIB), D-dimer and blood lipids, etc. were observed. RESULTS: After treatment, average number, total scores and area of plaque, as well as levels of CRP, FIB and D-dimer decreased significantly in the SBP group ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$), and were lower than those in the control group after treatment respectively ($P < 0.05$). No severe adverse reaction occurred in both groups. CONCLUSION: SBP is a safe and effective remedy for treatment of CAS.

1130- gera: 144878/ra/di
EFFECTS OF QUYU XIAOBAN CAPSULE ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS. LIU YF, ZHAO YX, YU HM. **chinese journal of integrative medicine.** 2006;12(3):171 (eng).
OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the therapeutic effects of Quyu Xiaoban Capsule (QYXBC) on endothelial dependent vascular relaxation (EDVR) function in patients with atherosclerosis (AS) with ultrasonic technique. METHODS: Tested were the endothelial function and blood lipids of 42 patients with AS in the treated group and 30 healthy volunteers in the control group. And re-examination of these parameters was carried out on the AS patients after they had been treated with QYXBC for 10 months. RESULTS: Before treatment, the reactive hyperemia induced changes in artery diameter in the treated group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$), while insignificant difference was found between the two groups in response to nitroglycerin. In the treated group after treatment, with D%-R improved significantly ($P < 0.01$), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG) and low- density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) decreased by 16.3%, 5.6%, 10.2% respectively and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) increased by 7.5%. EDVR was correlated negatively with the serum TC, LDL-C concentrations and the baseline brachial diameter (D(0)) ($r = -0.41, -0.66, -0.59$, respectively, all $P < 0.01$), but correlated positively with HDL-C ($r = 0.62$, $P < 0.05$). The ameliorative extent of EDVR was correlated positively to the decreased magnitude of TC and LDL-C concentrations ($r = 0.67, 0.59$, both $P < 0.01$). CONCLUSION: QYXBC can lower the level of blood lipids and improve significantly EDVR function.

1131- gera: 145907/di/ra
STUDIO CLINICO SUL TRATTAMENTO MEDIANTE AGOPUNTURA CLI 80 CASI DI AORTITE MULTIPLA. DING XIAORONG ED ALTRI. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2006;106(4):35 (ita).
hi order to evaluate the therapet effects of acupuncture-moxibust on multiple aortitis, 80 cases (n involvement of the main arteries the head and arms) were randor: divided in a treatment group trea with acupuncture-moxibustion a a control group treated with TI and western drugs. The results w compared to evaluate the therapee effects. The total effective rate N 95% in the treatment group (includ 15% of the cire rate and 62.6% the marked relief rate), and the tc effective rate was 75% in the coni group (including 12.5% of the marl relief rate). There was a signifie difference in the therapeutic effe ($P<0.01$) between the two groups. can be concluded that acuptmctu moxibustion is obviously superior the routine drug therapy for t:reatm of multiple aortitis.

1132- gera: 149474/di/ra

ESTUDIO SOBRE EL TRATAMIENTO DE LA ARTERIOSCLEROSIS BASADO EN LA TEORFA DE LA DESINTOXICACION. XU YING CHUN,DIN JIN. **journal of tmc.** 2006;48:27 (esp).

1133- gera: 144548/di/re
EFFECTS OF ACUPRESSURE ON LOWER LIMB BLOOD FLOW FOR THE TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES. LI X, HIROKAWA M, INOUE Y, SUGANO N, QIAN S, IWAI T. **surg today.** 2007;37(2):103-8 (eng).
PURPOSE: To investigate the effects of acupressure on lower limb blood flow for the treatment of peripheral arterial occlusive diseases (PAOD). METHODS: From February 2004 to February 2005, 30 patients with stage II PAOD underwent measurements of the lower limb blood flow. Six patients (group A) were assigned as controls without any acupoint stimulation, while 24 (group B) underwent stimulation at acupoints by acupressure. The acupoints Yanglingquan (GB34), Zusanli (ST36), Yinlingquan (SP9), and Sanyinjiao (SP6) of the symptomatic lower limbs were stimulated for 3 min. Transcutaneous oximetry (tcPO2) was used to determine the blood flow of the chest wall, bilateral distal crura, and bilateral dorsa of the foot before and during the stimulations at the acupoints. RESULTS: Group A showed no significant change in the lower limb blood flow. In group B, the tcPO2 values of chest wall, bilateral distal crura, and the dorsum of foot of the stimulated lower limb increased significantly during acupressure ($P < 0.01$), whereas no significant change was shown in the dorsum of the foot of the non-stimulated lower limb. Moreover, the blood flow of the lower limbs that had undergone an ipsilateral sympathectomy increased significantly ($P < 0.01$). CONCLUSIONS: Acupressure was found to cause significant increases in the lower limb blood flow of stage II PAOD patients. This treatment modality may therefore be effective for improving the symptoms of such patients.

1134- gera: 145395/di/ra
NONINVASIVE BLOOD FLOW MEASUREMENT OVER ACUPUNCTURE POINTS (GB21): A PILOT STUDY. BURKLEIN M, BANZER W. **j altern complement med.** 2007;13(1):33-37 (eng).
OBJECTIVE: Noninvasive evaluation of the cutaneous (cBF) and subcutaneous (sBF) blood flow over the acupuncture point (AP) Gb21 to assess a characteristically increased microcirculation at AP. BACKGROUND: AP show several anatomic, histologic and physiologic peculiarities that indicate a specifically elevated microcirculation. Nevertheless cBF and sBF over AP have not yet been established by noninvasive measurements. The laser Doppler spectroscope O2C allows a direct and real-time detection of the local cBF (depth: 1 mm) and sBF (depth: 8 mm) in vivo. METHODS: In 28 subjects (41.1+/-9.8 years) the glass fiber probes of the O2C were placed over Gb21 and an adjacent asymptomatic reference point (RP) at the Trapezius Muscle. The relative blood flow was measured over a period of 3 minutes in each case. Microcirculation comparisons over AP and RP were made using multivariate analysis of variance. RESULTS: The results showed significantly higher sBF compared to cBF over Gb21 ($F = 89.95$, $p< 0.01$) and RP ($F = 88.47$, $p< 0.01$). A significantly higher microcirculation was evaluated for all subjects over Gb21 compared to RP (cBF: $F = 7.35$, $p< 0.05$; sBF: $F = 8.56$, $p< 0.01$). CONCLUSION: The employment of the O2C permitted for the first time noninvasive evidence of a significantly increased cBF and sBF over AP (Gb21). This evaluation of an initial microcirculatory state of AP should be determined for several AP and larger sampling sizes. The results could be the basis for following controlled acupuncture trials. Regarding a close correlation of AP with myofascial trigger points (TP), further studies in patients with myoskeletal pain could quantify noninvasively a decreased perfusion in the area of TP that might indicate a pathologic condition. The findings of this study encourage the implementation of the laser Doppler spectroscope O2C as a reliable diagnostic tool for various pain syndromes in prevention, therapy, and

1135- gera: 146446/di/ra
ASSESSMENT OF THE VASCULAR EFFECTS OF PC6 (NEIGUAN) USING THE SECOND DERIVATIVE OF THE FINGER PHOTOPLETHYSMOGRAM IN HEALTHY AND HYPERTENSIVE SUBJECTS. RIVAS-VILCHIS JF, HERNANDEZ-SANCHEZ F, GONZALEZ-CAMARENA R, SUAREZ-RODRIGUEZ LD, ESCORCIA-GAONA R, CERVANTES-REYES JA, ROMAN-RAMOS R. **am j chin med.** 2007;35(3):427-36 (eng).
Indices obtained from the second derivative of the digital volume pulse waveform have been proposed to characterize vascular aging, arterial rigidity, and the effects of vasoactive drugs\. The purpose of this study was to assess the effects of manual needling of PC6 on SD(DVP) indices in healthy and untreated hypertensive subjects\. AI, B:A, and D:A indices, based on the height of the wave components of SD(DVP), in 40 healthy subjects and 25 untreated hypertensive subjects were compared\. DVP was obtained by measuring infrared light transmission through the finger\. For each subject, 20-min-long DVP registration was obtained\. PC6 was stimulated unilaterally by manual needling for 5 min (1-6 min)\. In each subject, pre-acupuncture DVP indices were compared to those of during acupuncture (1 vs\. 4 min) and post-acupuncture (1 vs\. 18 min)\. In healthy subjects, AI was significantly improved when comparing the pre- to the post-acupuncture values\. In hypertensive subjects, the SD(DVP) indices improved significantly as follows: the AI index when the value of pre-acupuncture comparing to that of during acupuncture and post-acupuncture values; B:A and D:A indices when the pre-comparing to post-acupuncture values\. There were significant differences between healthy and hypertensive subjects in AI, B:A, and D:A at baseline and in B:A in the during acupuncture period; there were no significant differences at post-acupuncture\. These results indicate that manual needling of PC6 produced acute effects on vascular pathophysiology\. Moreover, PC6 needling produced changes in SD(DVP) indices related to both large artery stiffness and the reflected wave originating in small arteries.

1136- gera: 146635/nd/ra
[STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF RHIZOMA CHUANXIONG, RADIX PAEONIAE RUBRA AND THE COMPOUND OF THEIR ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, XIONGSHAO CAPSULE, ON STABILITY OF ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE IN APOE(-/-) MICE]. XU H, WEN C, CHEN KJ. **zhongguo zhong xi yi jie he za zhi.** 2007;27(6):513-8 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To observe the effect of Rhizoma chuanxiong (RC), Radix Paeoniae rubra (RP) and Xiongshao Capsule (XC, a compound of their active ingredients, Chuanxingols and Paeoniflorins) on stability of atherosclerotic plaque in ApoE-/- mice and to explore the probable mechanisms. METHODS: The effect of RC, RP and XC in stabilizing atherosclerotic plaque, in terms of pathologic morphology, cell composition and inflammatory reaction, in the atherosclerosis model established on ApoE-/- mice was studied by using optical microscope, immunohistochemical method and computerized imaging analysis respectively. RESULTS: After the ApoE-/- mice being fed with high fat diet for 26 weeks, obvious atherosclerotic lesion with typical

unstable characteristics was found in their aortic root. Both RC and RP had certain effects in lowering total cholesterol and increasing the thickness of fibre cap. RC could also lower the serum triglyceride (TC) level and the lipid-core/plaque area ratio as well as reduce the macrocytic infiltration. In addition to the same effects as above mentioned, XS could also raise the levels of high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C), lower TC/HDL-C ratio, reduce inflammatory reaction and enlarge the collagen area in plaque. CONCLUSION: The acting links of RC and RP on atherosclerosis are different, the compound of their active ingredients, XS, shows a more evident effect in intervening unstable plaque. It demonstrates the effect-enhancing power of TCM compound and is worth further

1137- gera: 146757/nd/ra
TREATMENT WITH RHUBARB IMPROVES BRACHIAL ARTERY ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS: A RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL. LIU YF, YU HM, ZHANG C, YAN FF, LIU Y, ZHANG Y, ZHANG M, ZHAO YX MEDICAL SCHOOL, SHANDONG UNIVERSITY. **am j chin med.** 2007;35(4):583 (eng).
Rhubarb has been used to decrease plasma cholesterol levels and reduce vascular endothelial cellular damage in recent years. However, it is not known whether reported lipid-lowering effects are associated with the improvement of endothelial function. This work aimed to elucidate the therapeutic effects of rhubarb on serum lipids and brachial artery endothelial function, as well as to investigate the relationship between them. One hundred and three patients with atherosclerosis were randomly divided into two groups: patients in the control and the trial group received a placebo and rhubarb, respectively, in addition to the 6 month baseline therapy. Serum lipids and brachial artery endothelial functions were measured in all patients before and after treatment. A total of 83 patients completed the 6-month follow-up protocol. Serum total cholesterol (TC) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in the trial group decreased significantly and LDL-C was significantly lower than that in the control group. Flow-mediated dilation (FMD) in the trial group was significantly higher after treatment in comparison to the baseline and to the control group. Improvement in FMD correlated with the decreased magnitude of TC and LDL-C levels. The results obtained appeared to confirm that rhubarb significantly improves endothelial function mainly due to lipid-lowering effects in patients with atherosclerosis.

1138- gera: 147473/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF COLDNESS OF THE LIMBS BY MEASURING SURFACE BODY TEMPERATURE USING AN INFRARED THERMOMETER]. ISHIDA K, SATO H. **kampo medicine.** 2007;58(6):1107 (jap).
Purpose Cold sensation of the limbs is a common complaint for which patients seek treatment with Kampo medicine. However, some patients complain of coldness of the limbs despite maintaining normal skin temperature. We studied this condition and its association with ki (energy), ketsu (blood), and sui (body fluids) by measuring surface body temperatures. Methods : Using an infrared thermometer, we measured the surface body temperature of 98 female patients during their first examinations at our clinic. We classified the patients according to the season of their examination and the presence of the abnormalities of ki, ketsu, and sui ; subsequently, we statistically analyzed these findings. Results : No statistical difference was observed in the surface body temperature of the patients with complaints of coldness (Pw/C), and those without such complaints (Pw/oC). However, under particular conditions, the surface body temperature of Pw/C was observed to be higher than that of Pw/oC. In the presence of "ki deficiency" and "sui accumulation," the surface body temperatures were lower than in the absence of the ki and sui abnormalities, respectively. In contrast, the surface body temperature was higher in patients with the "oketsu (blood stasis) syndrome" than in those without the "oketsu syndrome". Discussion : Although the dissociation between the subjective cold sensation and actual skin temperature is present only in limited conditions, the presence of this dissociation indicates that factors other than the surface body temperature such as the abnormalities of ki, ketsu, and sui may also determine cold sensation. Conclusion : It is important to treat Pw/C by taking into account their state of coldness and the abnormalities of ki, ketsu, and sui. Measuring surface body temperature using an infrared thermometer appears to be an effective method for analyzing cold sensation of the limbs.

1139- gera: 147623/di/ra
TETRAMETHYLPYRAZINE INHIBITS ANGIOTENSIN II-INCREASED NAD(P)H OXIDASE ACTIVITY AND SUBSEQUENT PROLIFERATION IN RAT AORTIC SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS. WONG KL, WU KC, WU RS, CHOU YH, CHENG TH, HONG HJ. **the american journal of chinese medicine.** 2007;35(6):1021 (eng).
Tetramethylpyrazine (TMP) is the major component extracted from the Chinese herb, Chuanxiong, which is widely used in China for the treatment of cardiovascular problems. The aims of this study were to examine whether TMP may alter angiotenisn II (Ang II)-induced proliferation and to identify the putative underlying signaling pathways in rat aortic smooth muscle cells. Cultured rat aortic smooth muscle cells were preincubated with TMP and then stimulated with Ang II, [(3)H]-thymidine incorporation and the ET-1 expression was examined. Ang II increased DNA synthesis which was inhibited by TMP (1-100 muM). TMP inhibited the Ang II-induced ET-1 mRNA levels and ET-1 secretion. TMP also inhibited Ang II-increased NAD(P)H oxidase activity, intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels, and the ERK phosphorylation. Furthermore, TMP and antioxidants such as Trolox and diphenylene iodonium decreased Ang II-induced ERK phosphorylation, and activator protein-1 reporter activity. In summary, we demonstrate for the first time that TMP inhibits Ang II-induced proliferation and ET-1, partially by interfering with the ERK pathway via attenuation of Ang II-increased NAD(P)H oxidase and ROS generation. Thus, this study delivers important new insight in the molecular pathways that may contribute to the proposed beneficial effects of TMP in cardiovascular disease.

1140- gera: 147687/di/ra
TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE (1CM) STAGE-ORIENTED TREATMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS. WANG JUN. **east west integration medicine.** 2007;4(5):12 (eng).

1141- gera: 147946/di/ra
META-ANALYSIS OF ACU-STIMULATION EFFECTS ON BLOOD FLOW AND RELATED MEASUREMENTS (ABSTRACT). SHIAO ET AL. **journal of alternative and complementary medicine.** 2007;13(8):906 (eng).

1142- gera: 147992/di/ra
SYSTÈME LYMPHATIQUE ET ACUPUNCTURE. DE WURSTEMBERGER B. **acupuncture et moxibustion.** 2007;6(2):112 (fra).

Réfexion sur le système lymphatique avec le langage de la médecine traditionnelle chinoise : parenté frappante entre l'organisation topographique du système lymphatique et le trajet de certains méridiens ou encore la localisation de groupes ganglionnaires. Les fonctions du système lymphatique (nutrition, défense et équilibre liquidien du corps) rappellent le système des trois réchauffeurs (énergies rongwei et métabolisme des liquides organiques). Chongmai, rein, vessie, points barrières au niveau du cou et points fenêtres du ciel sont impliqués dans les fonctions du système lymphatique : l'acupuncture pourrait avoir une action intéressante dans les cas de

1143- gera: 148187/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF WATER EXTRACTIVES OF A QI AND BLOOD REGULATING PRESCRIPTION ON EARLY ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF APOLIPOPROTEIN E-DEFICIENT MICE]. DONG GJ, LIU JG, SHI DZ, WANG YY, LUAN LJ, CHENG YY. **zhong xi yi jie he xue bao.** 2007;5(1):45-9 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To investigate whether the water extractives of regulating qi and blood prescription (WQBP) had effects on early atherosclerosis of apolipoprotein E-deficient mice (ApoE-mice) at the age of 19 weeks or not, and to explore the possible mechanisms. METHODS: Forty ApoE-mice, six weeks of age, were given high-fat diet and randomly divided into four groups: high-dose WQBP-treated group (360 mg/kg), low-dose WQBP-treated group (72 mg/kg), simvastatin-treated group (25 mg/kg) and untreated group, with ten mice in each group. Meanwhile, ten C57BL/6 mice of same genetic background were allocated to normal control group. Mice in the high- and low-dose WQBP-treated groups and simvastatin-treated group were administered with corresponding drugs from the 15 to 19 weeks. Mice in the untreated and normal control groups were administered with isovolumic water. Sacrificed at 19 weeks, the level of blood-lipid, the plaque construction, plaque integral, and the contents of plaque macrophages and vessel smooth muscle cells of the mice were analyzed by immunohistochemical method and a computer picture processing system. RESULTS: Compared to the untreated group, high-dose WQBP group could obviously decrease the level of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C). Simvastatin group could decrease the levels of LDL-C and total cholesterol (TC) ($P<0.01$). In high-dose WQBP-treated group and simvastatin-treated group, the thickness of fiber cap and the quantities of vessel smooth muscle cells increased ($P<0.05$), the quantities of plaque macrophages and the ratio of lipid and plaque reduced ($P<0.01$). CONCLUSION: WQBP and simvastatin can interfere in early atherosclerosis of ApoE-mice, attenuate and stabilize plaque in some extent. The mechanisms may include adjusting blood lipid, decreasing macrophage number and increasing the quantities of vessel smooth muscle cells.

1144- gera: 148339/di/ra
[PROFESSOR HAN-JUN TANG'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING LYMPHADENOPATHY WITH YIN AND YANG THEORY]. KUI G. **zhong xi yi jie he xue bao.** 2007;5(2):198-200 (chi).

1145- gera: 148340/di/ra
[ASSESSING BREAST CANCER RISK IN WOMEN WITH MAMMARY HYPERPLASIA OF DIFFERENT SYNDROMES USING MAMMOGRAPHY]. HU SF, CHEN HF, RONG QW. **zhong xi yi jie he xue bao.** 2007;5(2):195-7 (chi).

1146- gera: 148575/di/re
LYMPHEDEMA IN CHINA--EXPERIENCES AND PROSPECTS. LIU NF. **lymphology.** 2007;40(4):153-6 (eng).
The history of prevention and treatment of lymphedema in China is long. Filarial lymphedema was the most common type of the disease in the past with 5 million patients countrywide in the 1950's. Great efforts have gone into controlling filariasis during the past 50 years, and China now has essentially eliminated filariasis. In contrast to the reduction in filarial lymphedema, there has been a trend of increase in secondary lymphedema cases after malignant tumor surgery. Although there are no precise figures on the incidence of lymphedema nationwide, physicians and therapists are in great clinical demand. Traditional Chinese medicine has shown effectiveness for prevention and treatment of inflammation and alleviating swelling. The combination with Western medicine may

1147- gera: 148817/nd/ra
THE ROLE OF TOPICAL TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAMENTS AS CONTACT SENSITISERS IN CHRONIC VENOUS LEG ULCER PATIENTS. LIM KS, TANG MB, GOON AT, LEOW YH. **ann acad med singapore.** 2007;36(11):942-6 (eng).
INTRODUCTION: Leg ulcers are a chronic condition affecting the older population. In Singapore, the use of topical traditional Chinese medicaments (TTCM) is common amongst those older than 65 years of age. We study the role of TTCM as contact sensitisers in patients with chronic venous leg ulcers and its impact in the clinical management of these patients. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Patients with chronic leg ulcers attending the Wound and Ulcer Clinic at the National Skin Centre (NSC) between October 2005 and April 2006 were patch- tested to the NSC TTCM series. They were also patch-tested for other allergens from the NSC Standard Series, Medicament Series, Steroid Series and wound dressings. RESULTS: A total of 44 patients were patch-tested. Seventeen of the 44 (38.7%) patients were using or had used at least 1 TTCM. Seven patients (15.9%) had at least 1 positive patch test (PT) reading to TTCM, giving a sensitisation rate of 41% (7 of 17). A significantly high proportion of the patients, 94.1% (16 of 17) with a positive history of TTCM usage had at least 1 positive PT reading compared to those without a history of TTCM usage, 45.8% (11 of 24). CONCLUSION: TTCM play an important role as contact sensitisers in our patients with chronic venous leg ulcers and may be a significant factor in non- or poor-healing leg ulcers. In such patients, a history of TTCM usage should be sought for and patch testing should include the commonly used TTCM where relevant.

1148- gera: 151953/di/ra
SYSTEME LYMPHATIQUE ET ACUPUNCTURE.. DE WURSTEMBERGER B. **acupuncture et moxibustion.** 2007;6(2):112 (fra).
Réfexion sur le système lymphatique avec le langage de la médecine traditionnelle chinoise : parenté frappante entre l'orga-nisation topographique du système lymphatique et le trajet de certains méridiens ou encore la localisation de groupes ganglionnaires. Les fonctions du système lymphatique (nutrition, défense et équilibre liquidien du corps) rappellent le système des trois réchauffeurs (énergies rongwei et métabolisme des liquides organiques). Chongmai, rein, vessie, points barrières au niveau du cou et points fenêtres du ciel sont impliqués dans les fonctions du système lymphatique : l'acupuncture pourrait avoir une action intéressante dans les cas de

1149- gera: 148105/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME].

WU YH, SUN CL, WU D, HUANG YY, CHI CM. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2008;28(1):27 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To compare therapeutic effects of acupuncture combined with TDP radiation and western medicine on restless legs syndrome. METHODS: One hundred and fifty-eight cases of restless legs syndrome were randomly divided into an observation group and a control group, 79 cases in each group. The treatment group were treated with acupuncture at Shenshu (BL 23), Dachangshu (BL 25), Guanyuanshu (BL 26), Zhibian (BL 54), Taixi (KI 3), etc., and TDP radiation. The control group were treated with L-Dopa. Clinical observation was made for 30 days. RESULTS: In the observation group, 42 cases were cured, 30 cases were effective and 7 cases were ineffective with a total effective rate of 91.1%; in the control group no case was cured, 24 cases were effective and 55 cases were ineffective with a total effective rate of 30.4%, with a significant difference between the two groups in the total effective rate. CONCLUSION: Acupuncture combined with TDP radiation has a better therapeutic effect on

1150- gera: 148221/nd/ra
EFFECTS OF XIONGSHAO CAPSULE ON BLOOD VESSEL COLLAGENASE GENE EXPRESSION IN EXPERIMENTAL RABBITS WITH ARTERIAL RESTENOSIS. LU XIAO-YAN, XU HAO, SHI DA-ZHUO, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated and western medicine on digestion.** 2008;28(1):58 (chi).
Objective To observe the effects of Xiongshao Capsule (XSC) on blood vessel collagenase gene expression in experimental rabbits with arterial restenosis , and to probe its mechanisms for preventing restenosis. Methods Restenosis rabbit model was established by injuring endothelium of abdominal aorta by balloon dilation and feeding with high fatty diet for 6 weeks. Eighty rabbits were randomly allocated into 8 groups , Group A , normal rabbit for control; Group B, rabbit with simple injured arterial endothelium; Group C, model rabbits at different times after modeling (3 days for Group C 1 , 2 weeks for Group C2 , and 6 weeks for Group C3) ; Group D , model rabbit treated with Probucol for 6 weeks; Group E and F, model rabbit treated with small and large dose of XSC respectively. The effect of XSC on collagenase gene expression during the course of restenosis was observed adopting RT-PCR method and computer image analyzer, and its mechanisms in preventing RS were probed by combined analyzing the change of collagen and patho-morphological examination. Results Compensatory dilation of lumens appeared at the end of the 2nd week; while 6 weeks after modeling, the diameters of lumens obviously diminished with an apparently increased proliferation index. The cell proliferation inhibiting effect in Group D and F was significant. The total amount of collagen increased and reached the peak at the 2nd week but without conspicuous accumulation on intima, which increased gradually and reached its peak at the 6th week. In Group D — F, especially in Group F , the amount of collagen in vascular wall (intima , media and externa) was lesser than that in Groups C. MMP-1 mRNA showed weak expression in Group A and Group C1 — C3 ; significant difference only existed in comparing Group F with C3 (P < 0. 05) . Conclusion XSC could markedly increase the MMP-1 mRNA ex-pression in injured portion of vessels, suggesting that its action in preventing RS might be related with the up-regulating of MMP-1 mRNA expression , increasing collagen degradation and reducing collagen

1151- gera: 148592/di/ra
EFFECTS OF SOME ACTIVE INGREDIENTS OF CHINESE DRUGS FOR ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND DETOXICATING ON BLOOD LIPIDS AND ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE INFLAMMATORY REACTION IN APOE- GENE KNOCKOUT MICE. ZHOU Ming-xue , XU Hao , CHEN Ke-ji , et al. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2008;28(2):126 (chi).
Objective To observe the effects of active ingredients from Chinese drugs for activating blood circulation and detoxicating, including notoginseng saponins (drug 1) , Coptis chinensis (drug 2) , giant knotweed rhizome (drug 3) and rhubarb (drug 4) , on blood lipids and inflammatory reaction of aortic atherosclerotic plaques in ApoE knockout mice. Methods ApoE knockout mice were fed with high-fat diet for 26 weeks , then they were randomized into 6 groups , the untreated model group and the test groups treated with various test drugs respectively. After ending the 13 weeks of treatment, all the mice were sacrificed with their blood lipids detected, and their heart and aorta were taken out to make slices with paraffin embedding. Four sections from aortic root of each mouse were chosen to measure and calculate the percentage of lipid core (LC) in the total area of plaque (TP) and the lipid/collagen ratio (L/C) in the plaque by HE and Movat staining respectively , and the mean value of the four sections was taken for analysis. The expressions of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) and tumor necrosis factor-a (TNF-a) in mice ' s aorta root were determined by immunohistochemical staining as well. Results After being treated for 13 weeks , either the percentage of LC in TP and the L/C ratio was signifi- cantly lower in all the test drug treated groups than those in the model group , respectively (P <0. 01) , especially prominent in the group treated with drug 3. Although lowering of the two indexes presented in all the 3 groups treated by drug 1, 2 and 3 , significant difference still presented between drug 3 treated group vs drug 1 and 2 treated group (P < 0. 05) . As for the expressions of GM-CSF and TNF-Œ, in comparing with the untreated model group , significant decreasing of the TNF-a showed only in the drug 4 treated group, while that of GM-CSF could be found in all the test drug treated groups (P < 0. 05) . Conclusion All the 4 drugs tested in the recommended dosage can stabilize the vulnerable plaques in ApoE knockout mice by improving the constitution of plaque, among them, drug 3 and 4 , the drugs possess both the actions of activating blood circulation and detoxicating , show more significant effect, and their mechanisms may be related to their actions in regulating lipid metabolism

1152- gera: 149304/di/ra
EFFECTS OF EXTRACTS FROM PANAX NOTOGINSENG AND PANAX GINSENG FRUIT ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL PROLIFERATION AND MIGRATION IN VITRO. LEI Y, GAO Q, CHEN KJ. **chin j integr med.** 2008;14(1):37 (eng).
OBJECTIVE: To study the effects of extracts from Panax notoginseng (EPN) and Panax ginseng fruit (EPGF) on the proliferation and migration of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) in vitro. METHODS: Cell proliferation was determined using an MTT method with a cultured HUVECs model cell cycle analyzed by cytometry. The effect on endothelial cell migration was investigated using an agarose scraping method. The content of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in the supernate was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The VEGF mRNA expression of vascular endothelial cells (VECs) with different concentrations of EPN and EPGF was examined by reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). RESULTS: EPN and EPGF can promote the proliferation of VECs and the secretion of VEGF from HUVECs. It can increase the cell population significantly in the S phase to (15.22+/-1.33) % in

the 50 mg/L dose group (P<0.05 or P<0.01). They can promote the VEC migration in the 200 mg/L dose group and the migration rate was 93.75% (P<0.01). They could also increase VEGF mRNA expression in VEC and the effects in the 100 mg/L and 50 mg/L dose groups were significant with the proportion of VEGF mRNA expression of 0.1812+/- 0.0413 and 0.2037+/- 0.0399 respectively (P<0.01). CONCLUSIONS: EPN and EPGF can promote VEC proliferation, migration, DNA synthesis and VEGF mRNA expression. The results suggest that they have a certain effect on the genesis and development of new vessels in the ischemic myocardium.

1153- gera: 149362/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE AFFECTS REGIONAL BLOOD FLOW IN VARIOUS ORGANS. UCHIDA S, HOTTA H. **evid based complement alternat med.** 2008;5(2):145-151 (eng).

1154- gera: 149450/di/ra
[THEORETICAL THINKING ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOXIC-STASIS PATHOGENICITY AND ATHEROSCLEROTIC VULNERABLE PLAQUE]. ZHANG JC, CHEN KJ. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2008;28(4):366 (chi).
Vulnerable plaque rupture is the main cause of acute coronary syndrome (ACS), a representative cardiovascular thrombotic disease. Considering that the Western medical pathogenetic recognition on vulnerable plaque inflammatory reaction and thrombus formation is similar to the etiopathogenesis and clinical characteristics of toxin and stasis as well as the clinical manifestation of toxic-stasis in TCM, the authors believe that it is necessary to expand the previous TCM thinking on taking blood stasis as the main etiopathogenesis for ACS to that ACS is caused by the toxic-stasis induced vulnerable plaque rupture. Therefore to make sense, depending evidence-based medical principle, the relationship between toxic-stasis and vulnerable plaque forming and rupturing, and to form the clinical norm for diagnosis and treatment of toxic-stasis should be helpful for the prevention and control of ACS.

1155- gera: 149684/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE AFFECTS REGIONAL BLOOD FLOW IN VARIOUS ORGANS. UCHIDA S, HOTTA H. **evid based complement alternat med.** 2008;5(2):145-51 (eng).
In this review, our recent studies using anesthetized animals concerning the neural mechanisms of vasodilative effect of acupuncture-like stimulation in various organs are briefly summarized. Responses of cortical cerebral blood flow and uterine blood flow are characterized as non-segmental and segmental reflexes. Among acupuncture-like stimuli delivered to five different segmental areas of the body; afferent inputs to the brain stem (face) and to the spinal cord at the cervical (forepaw), thoracic (chest or abdomen), lumbar (hindpaw) and sacral (perineum) levels, cortical cerebral blood flow was increased by stimuli to face, forepaw and hindpaw. The afferent pathway of the responses is composed of somatic groups III and IV afferent nerves and whose efferent nerve pathway includes intrinsic cholinergic vasodilators originating in the basal forebrain. Uterine blood flow was increased by cutaneous stimulation of the hindpaw and perineal area, with perineal predominance. The afferent pathway of the response is composed of somatic group II, III and IV afferent nerves and the efferent nerve pathway includes the pelvic parasympathetic cholinergic vasodilator nerves. Furthermore, we briefly summarize vasodilative regulation of skeletal muscle blood flow via a calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) induced by antidromic activation of group IV somatic afferent nerves. These findings in healthy but anesthetized animals may be applicable to understanding the neural mechanisms improving blood flow in various organs following clinical

1156- gera: 149796/di/ra
ANTI-ATHEROGENIC EFFECTS OF THE AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF RHUBARB IN RATS FED AN ATHEROGENIC DIET. MOON MK, KANG DG, LEE AS, YEOM KB, KIM JS, LEE HS. **the american journal of chinese medicine.** 2008;36(3):555 (eng).
The present study was designed to investigate whether the aqueous extract of rhubarb (AR) could prevent the development of atherosclerosis through regulating vascular inflammatory processes in rats fed with an atherogenic diet. AR significantly reduced plasma low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, and increased plasma high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol in rats fed with an atherogenic diet. AR inhibited vascular expressions of endothelin-1 (ET- 1) and endothelin-converting enzyme (ECE) induced in rats with an atherogenic diet. On the other hand, AR augmented the vascular expression of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (ecNOS) and restored vascular nitric oxide (NO) production. Furthermore, AR suppressed the elevated expression of vascular nuclear factor-kappaB (NF- kappaB) p65 as well as adhesion molecules, including intracellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1), and E-selectin in rats fed with an atherogenic diet. Also, AR decreased endothelial expression of ICAM-1 and ET-1 in aorta. These results suggest that AR suppresses the development of atherosclerosis in the atherogenic-diet rat model through inhibiting vascular expressions of proinflammatory and

1157- gera: 149928/di/ra
[EFFECT OF COPTIS ROOT EXTRACT ON GENE EXPRESSIONS OF PERILIPIN AND PPAR-GAMMA IN AORTIC VULNERABLE ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE OF APOE-GENE KNOCKOUT MICE]. ZHOU MX, XU H, CHEN KJ, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2008;28(6):532 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To observe the effect of coptis root extract (CRE) on the gene expressions of perilipin and peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma (PPAR-gamma) in atherosclerotic plaque of ApoE-gene knockout mice for exploring its plaque stabilizing action and possible mechanism. METHODS: Thirty-three ApoE knockout mice, 6-8 weeks old, were fed with high-fat diet for 13 weeks. After mature atherosclerotic plaques being formed, the animals were randomly allocated into the control group, the CRE group, and the simvastatin group (as positive control) , 11 in each group. They were continuously fed with high-fat diet and to the two drug-treated groups, respective drugs in clinically recommended dose were given for another 13 weeks. Then all mice were sacrificed by the end of experiment. The morphology and composition of atherosclerotic plaques in 4 sections of aortic roots were examined with HE and Movat stain, the average number of fibrous caps buried in the plaque was observed and counted, and the gene expressions of perilipin and PPAR-gamma mRNA were determined by Real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR technology. RESULTS: After treatment for 13 weeks, the number of fibrous caps and the gene expression of perilipin mRNA in the CRE group was significantly lower (P<0.05), but gene of PPAR- gamma mRNA was higher (P<0.01) than those in the model group. CONCLUSION: In a clinically recommended dose, CRE can significantly decrease the frequency of plaque rupture in aorta of ApoE-gene knockout mice and do favour to plaque

stability, its mechanism may be related to the promotion of PPAR-gamma mRNA expression and the inhibition of perilipin mRNA expression.

1158- gera: 150043/nd/ra
INHIBITORY EFFECT OF GINKGO BILOBA EXTRACT ON HYPERHOMOCYSTEINEMIA-INDUCED INTIMAL THICKENING IN RABBIT ABDOMINAL AORTA AFTER BALLOON INJURY. LIU F, ZHANG J, YU S, WANG R, WANG B, LAI L, YIN H, LIU G. **phytother res.** 2008;22(4):506-10 (eng).
Ginkgo biloba extract (GBE) has been widely used to treat cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disorders. Hyperhomocysteinemia (Hhcy) is associated with the risk of atherosclerosis and restenosis after angioplasty. The objective of this study was to investigate whether GBE could attenuate the Hhcy-induced intimal thickening after balloon injury in rabbit abdominal aorta. It was observed in this study that GBE could decrease the neointima area (NA) and the ratio of the neointima area to the media area (NA/MA), down-regulate the mRNA expression of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) and up-regulate the protein expression of p21 (WAF1/CIP1) (p21). It suggests that GBE can reverse the Hhcy-induced neointima formation in rabbits following balloon injury, and the suppressive effect of GBE on the migration and proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) may

1159- gera: 150044/nd/ra
CHANGES OF GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTOR AND LEVELS OF CRF MRNA, POMC MRNA IN BRAIN OF CHRONIC IMMOBILIZATION STRESS RATS. CHEN JX, TANG YT, YANG JX. **cell mol neurobiol.** 2008;28(2):237-44 (eng).
The effect of chronic immobilization stress (CIS) on the biochemical parameters has been one of the hot topics in neuroscience. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of CIS on the levels of glucocorticoid receptor (GR), corticotrophin-releasing factor (CRF) mRNA and proopiomelanocortin (POMC) mRNA in brains of rats. The rats were randomly divided into stressed and control groups. The stressed group was given CIS 3 h a day for 21 days continuously. GR of rats' hippocampus and prefrontal cortex (PFC) were detected by immunohistochemistry method. In addition, the CRF mRNA and POMC mRNA of rats' brain regions (hypothalamus, pituitary, hippocampus, and PFC) were detected by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). After exposure to CIS for 21 days, the GR immuno staining (the gray values) of the stressed group was less than that of the control group in hippocampal CA(1), dentate gyrus, and PFC ($P < 0.01$). Quantitative analysis indicated the presence of CRF mRNA in hypothalamus and pituitary, while POMC mRNA in PFC, hippocampus and pituitary of the stressed group was less than that of the control group ($P < 0.01$). The decreased levels of GR, CRF mRNA, and POMC mRNA in different brain regions may contribute to explanation of the CIS induced mechanism.

1160- gera: 150057/nd/ra
AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF RHUBARB STABILIZES VULNERABLE ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUES DUE TO DEPRESSION OF INFLAMMATION AND LIPID ACCUMULATION. LIU Y, YAN F, LIU Y, ZHANG C, YU H, ZHANG Y, ZHAO Y. **phytother res.** 2008;22(7):935-42 (eng).
The study evaluated the effect of the traditional Chinese medicine rhubarb on the stability of atherosclerotic plaque. Atherosclerotic lesions were induced in rabbits through balloon injury with a high-cholesterol diet and then were divided into a control group, a rhubarb group and a simvastatin group. At week 24 recombinant-p53 adenoviruses were locally delivered to the atherosclerotic plaques. At week 26 plaque rupture was triggered by the intra-arterial Chinese Russell's viper venom and histamine. Serological, ultrasonographic, pathologic, immunohistochemical and gene expression studies were performed. The results showed that the incidence of plaque rupture in the rhubarb group and the simvastatin group was significantly lower than that in the control group (42.86% and 35.71% versus 80.00%, both $p < 0.05$). Serum TC, LDL-C ($p < 0.05$-0.01), IMT (both $p < 0.01$), PA (both $p < 0.01$), PB (%) (both $p < 0.01$) and the mRNA and protein expressions of TLR2, TLR4 and NF-kappaB ($p < 0.05$, 0.01, respectively) in the rhubarb group and the simvastatin group were significantly lower than those in the control group. In contrast, AIIc% (both $p < 0.05$) in the two treatment groups were significantly higher than those in the control group. These results suggest that rhubarb has antiatherosclerotic and plaque-stabilizing properties due to antiinflammation and lipid-lowering effects.

1161- gera: 151006/di/re
ACUPUNCTURE FOR RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME. CUI Y, WANG Y, LIU Z. **cochrane database syst rev.** 2008;8(4):cd006457 (eng).
BACKGROUND: Restless legs syndrome (RLS) is a common movement disorder for which patients may seek treatment with acupuncture. However, the benefits of acupuncture in the treatment of RLS are unclear and have not been evaluated in a systematic review until now. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of acupuncture therapy in patients with RLS. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL, The Cochrane Library, Issue 1, 2007), MEDLINE (January 1950 to February 2007), EMBASE (January 1980 to 2007 Week 8), Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1978 to February 2007), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) (1979 to February 2007), VIP Database (1989 to February 2007), Japana Centra Revuo Medicina (1983 to 2007) and Korean Medical Database (1986 to 2007). Four Chinese journals, relevant academic conference proceedings and reference lists of articles were handsearched. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomized controlled trials and quasi-randomized trials comparing acupuncture with no intervention, placebo acupuncture, sham acupuncture, pharmacological treatments, or other non-acupuncture interventions for primary RLS were included. Trials comparing acupuncture plus non-acupuncture treatment with the same non- acupuncture treatment were also included. Trials that only compared different forms of acupuncture or different acupoints were excluded. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two authors independently identified potential articles, assessed methodological quality and extracted data. Relative risk (RR) was used for binary outcomes and weighted mean difference for continuous variables. Results were combined only in the absence of clinical heterogeneity. MAIN RESULTS: Fourteen potentially relevant trials were identified initially, but twelve of them did not meet the selection criteria and were excluded. Only two trials with 170 patients met the inclusion criteria. No data could be combined due to clinical heterogeneity between trials. Both trials had methodological and/or reporting shortcomings. No significant difference was detected in remission of overall symptoms between acupuncture and medications in one trial (RR 0.97, 95% CI 0.76 to 1.24). Another trial found that dermal needle therapy used in combination with medications and massage was more effective than medications and massage alone, in terms of remission of unpleasant sensations in the legs (RR 1.36, 95% CI 1.06 to 1.75; WMD -0.61, 95% CI -0.96 to -0.26) and

reduction of RLS frequency (WMD -3.44, 95% CI -5.15 to -1.73). However, there was no significant difference for the reduction in either the longest or the shortest duration of RLS (WMD -2.58, 95% CI - 5.92 to 0.76; WMD -0.38, 95% CI -1.08 to 0.32). AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: There is insufficient evidence to determine whether acupuncture is an efficacious and safe treatment for RLS. Further well-designed, large-scale

1162- gera: 151258/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON BLOOD VESSELS AND THE BLOOD FLOW RATE IN PATIENTS WITH TAKAYASU ARTERITIS]. NI GX, HAN JX, GAO QF, YAN L, LIU MK, SHI XM. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2008;28(12):880-4 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture and moxibustion on takayasu arteritis of brachiocephalic artery type and the mechanism. METHODS: Thirty-one cases were treated by acupuncture and moxibustion at main acupoint Renying (ST 9) and adjuvant acupoints selected according to the symptoms. The therapeutic effect and changes of color Doppler's ultrasonic flow image (CDFI) of relevant arteries in patients before and after treatment were investigated. RESULTS: The clinical total effective rate was 90.3%. Of the 31 cases, 5 cases were clinically cured, 16 cases were markedly effective, 7 cases improved and 3 cases were ineffective; and it was showed that acupuncture and moxibustion could enlarge the inner diameter of the injured blood vessel, increase the volume of blood flow and the elastic index of the injured blood vessel, and improve the abnormal velocity and the abnormal crest form of blood flow. CONCLUSION: Acupuncture and moxibustion has a good therapeutic effect on takayasu arteritis of brachiocephalic artery type; acupuncture and moxibustion can improve the stenotic degree of the injured blood vessel and abnormal hemodynamics of blood flow in the limb

1163- gera: 152325/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF XIONGSHAO CAPSULE ON THE PROLIFERATION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN RABBITS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. XU FQ, XU H, LIU JG. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2008;28(10):912-6 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To study the effects of Xiongshao Capsule (XSC) on the proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC) in rabbits with experimental atherosclerosis (AS), and to explore its possible mechanisms. METHODS: Rabbit's fractional AS model was established by denuding and injuring the endodermis of abdominal aorta with 4F * Fogarty catheter, followed with feeding of high cholesterol forage. The animals were randomly divided into 8 groups, the model groups of 3 days, 2 weeks and 6 weeks after modeling (Group A, B and C); the single endothelium injury group (Group D), the probucol treated group (Group E), the low-dose and high-dose XSC treated groups (Group F and G) and the sham operative group (Group N). All were fed with high fat forage except those in Group N and D. The proliferative activity of neogenetic SMC at abdominal aorta with the most obvious pathological changes was analyzed by proliferating cell nuclear antigen immunohistochemical method; the VSMC phenotypic modulation was detected by transmission electron microscope (TEM), and the level of plasma angiotensin (Ang II) was measured by radioimmunoassay. And the effects of treatment on them were observed as well. RESULTS: The plasma Ang II level elevated gradually in Group A, and showed significant difference as compared that between Group C and Group N ($P < 0.01$); as compared with Group C, that in Group G was reduced significantly ($P < 0.05$); a reducing tendency was shown in Group E and F, but the difference of them with Group C was insignificant. Immunohistochemical dyeing showed that PCNA positive expressing cell was not found in the blood vessels of Group N, few was seen in Group A, while the upmost positive expression was shown in Group B, as for in Group C, significantly thickened endomembrane appeared, but the PCNA positive expression dropped. Number of PCNA positive cells reduced significantly ($P < 0.05$) in the drug treated groups, especially in Group G, showing significant difference as compared with that in Group C ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). TEM demonstrated normal shaped VSMC of aortic medial tunica in Group N, basically normal in Group A, but in Group B, migration of VSMCs into intima was found, as for in Group C, abundant lipid granules and bigger vacuoles appeared in VSMCs with markedly proliferated intercellular collagenous fibers. Synthetic transformation could also be found in Group D. The transform VSMCs in neogenetic endothelium was fewer in the drug treated groups than that in Group C. Morphology of VSMC was basically normal in Group G, with few intercellular collagenous fiber proliferation, while in Group E and F, many lipid droplets in VSMC and lot of collagenous fibers proliferation in intercellular space still retained. CONCLUSIONS: XSC can prevent the genesis and development of AS through significantly lowering the plasma Ang II level and inhibiting the migration and proliferation of VSMC.

1164- gera: 153161/nd/re
SPECTRAL ANALYSIS ON THE MICROCIRCULATORY LASER DOPPLER SIGNAL OF THE ACUPUNCTURE EFFECT. HSIU H, HSU WC, HSU CL, HUANG SM, HSU TL, WANG YY. **conf proc ieee eng med biol soc.** 2008;:2916-9 (eng).
We aim to analyze the frequency content of skin blood flow signals recorded on Hoku following acupuncture stimulation (AS). Each experiment involved recording a 20-minute control-data sequence and two effects data recorded 0-20 and 50-70 minutes after stopping AS, respectively. 4-level Haar-wavelet transform was performed on the measured LDF signals, and periodic oscillations with five characteristic frequency peaks were obtained within the frequency interval: 0.0095-0.021, 0.021-0.052, 0.052-0.145, 0.145-0.6, and 0.6-1.6 Hz, respectively. Band proportion and DC component of the flux signal were calculated to elucidate the effects following AS. At Hoku, the DCflux was significantly increased, the band proportion of the 1st and the 2nd frequency band were significantly decreased, and that of the 5th band was significantly increased following AS. Our results facilitate a non-invasive method to evaluate sympathetic control of peripheral vascular activity between the acupoint and non-acupoints,

1165- gera: 153164/nd/re
SPECTRAL ANALYSIS ON THE MICROCIRCULATORY LASER DOPPLER SIGNAL AT THE ACUPUNCTURE POINT. HSIU H, HSU WC, HSU CL, HUANG SM, JAN MY, WANG WK, WANG YY. **conf proc ieee eng med biol soc.** 2008;:1084-6 (eng).
We aimed to characterize the frequency spectra of skin blood flow signals simultaneously recorded at Hoku, an important acupoint in oriental medicine, and two nearby nonacupoints to understand the underlying physiological mechanism of acupuncture points. ECG and laser Doppler flowmetry signals were measured simultaneously. A four-level Haar wavelet transform was applied to the measured 20-minute LDF signals, and periodic oscillations with five characteristic frequency peaks were obtained within the following frequency bands: 0.0095-0.021, 0.021- 0.052, 0.052-0.145,

0.145-0.6, and 0.6-1.6 Hz (defined as FR1-FR5), respectively. The power in FR3 was significantly larger at Hoku than at the two nonacupoints. Spectral analysis of the flux signal revealed that one of the major microcirculatory differences between acupoints and nonacupoints was in the different myogenic responses of their vascular beds. This information may aid the development of a method to noninvasively study the

1166- gera: 152777/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR RESTLESS-LEGS SYNDROME]. JUN Z, BAIYAN Y. **chinesische medizin.** 2009;1(24):12-16 (deu).
I n this article the authors describe the acupuncture therapy for Restless-Legs Syndrome (RLS), for which there is currently no satisfactory Western method of treatment available. I n Chinese medicine RLS can be put into the "Bi-Syndrome" (occlusio, Bizheng) or "Shaking" (Chanzheng) category of disorders. The agent of the disorder is identified as wind cold (algor venti, fenghon) which penetrates from the outside and damages the yang-qi. I n addition, there is also some discussion of a connection with the return flow of the xue to the liver functional system (0. hepaticus, gun) which dominates the sinew channels (nervocardinales, jin). The observations are supported by citations from the "Yellow Emperor's Inner Classic" (Huangdi Neijing, from the 1st century BC, revised i n the Bth and 1lthce nturies). With regard to therapy, the authors recommend mainly the acupuncture points of the Major Yang Channel (cc. yang maioris, taiyang jing), of the main channel of the spleen the Greater Yin Channel of the Foot (c. lienolis yin maiorispedis, zu taiyin pijing) and of the main channel of the stomach Yang Brightness Channel of the Foot (c. stomachi splendoris yong pedis, zu yongming wei jing), and they explain the effects of these channels. The article concludes with a case study of a patient who had suffered from Restless-Legs Syndrome for more than 30 years.

1167- gera: 152826/nd/re
THE EFFICACY OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN THE TREATMENT OF RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON: A LITERATURE REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS. MALENFANT D, CATTON M, POPE JE.. **rheumatology (oxford).** 2009;: (eng).
Conventional treatment for RP is limited due to side effects, and complementary and alternative medicines (CAM) are widely used by the population. Our objective was to find an effective and well-tolerated CAM for the treatment of RP. Methods. Using MEDLINE, EMBASE and AMED, 20 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were found and divided into nine treatment subcategories: acupuncture (n = 2 trials), anti-oxidants (n = 2), biofeedback (n = 5), essential fatty acids (n = 3), Ginkgo biloba (n = 1), l-arginine (n = 2), laser (n = 3), glucosaminoglycans (n = 1) and therapeutic gloves (n = 1). Trials in each subcategory were meta-analysed together. Results. Several categories did not have enough trials to do a meta-analysis and most trials were negative, of poor quality and done prior to 1990. Biofeedback was negative for a change in frequency, duration and severity of RP attacks, and actually favoured control (sham biofeedback; P < 0.02). The therapeutic glove favoured active treatment (P < 0.00001). Laser resulted in one less RP attack on average over 2 weeks vs sham [weighted mean difference (WMD) 1.18; 95% CI 1.06, 1.29], and a change in severity of attacks (WMD 1.98; 95% CI 1.57, 2.39; P < 0.05). No significant differences were found in the nutritional supplements that were studied. Conclusions. There is a need for well- designed trials of CAM in RP. The literature is inconclusive except that biofeedback does not work for RP, therapeutic gloves may improve RP (but results may not be generalizable due to single trial site and no intent-to- treat analysis) and laser may be effective but the improvement may not be clinically relevant.

1168- gera: 153121/nd/re
MICROCIRCULATORY RESPONSES TO ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION AND PHOTOTHERAPY. KOMORI M, TAKADA K, TOMIZAWA Y, NISHIYAMA K, KONDO I, KAWAMATA M, OZAKI M. **anesth analg.** 2009;108(2):635-40 (eng).
Acupuncture stimulation and phototherapy have been reported to have analgesic effects and improve the microcirculation. However, few studies have directly examined changes in peripheral blood vessels, either quantitatively or objectively. We assessed the responses of arteriolar blood flow to acupuncture stimulation and phototherapy under direct vision to examine the effects of these treatments. METHODS: We used 40 rabbits with a rabbit ear chamber attached to the auricle. The rabbit ear chamber was fixed to the auricle under a dissecting microscope. Arterioles were selected and observed with the use of a microscope video camera. Pentobarbital was injected IV. The trachea was intubated and spontaneous respiration was maintained. Rabbits were randomly assigned to receive acupuncture stimulation (acupuncture group, n = 10), near-infrared lamp irradiation (lamp group, n = 10), near-infrared low-powered laser irradiation (laser group, n = 10), or no irradiation (control group, n = 10). In the acupuncture group, an acupuncture needle was placed in the auricle for 20 min. The lamp group repeatedly received 1 s of near infrared irradiation (1540 mW) followed by 4 s of treatment cessation. The laser group continuously received 60 mW of laser irradiation. In the lamp and laser groups, the auricle (same site as that of the acupuncture needles in the acupuncture group) was irradiated for 10 min with a contact probe. Arteriolar diameter and blood flow velocity were measured at baseline and for 60 min after acupuncture or irradiation treatment. Blood flow rate was calculated by multiplying the blood flow velocity by the cross-sectional area of the vessels. RESULTS: Arteriolar diameter significantly increased to 131% +/- 14% in the acupuncture group (P < 0.005), 129% +/- 19% in the lamp group (P < 0.005), and 128% +/- 11% in the laser group (P < 0.005) when compared with the pretreatment value (100%). Maximum values were reached 20 min after the end of the acupuncture stimulation, and 10 min after the end of lamp and laser irradiation. The three groups showed significant increases in arteriolar diameter when compared with the control group (P < 0.005). Blood flow velocity and blood flow rate showed similar trends to arteriolar diameter. Treatment effect persisted for 40-50 min after the end of stimulation and irradiation. CONCLUSIONS: Acupuncture stimulation and phototherapy were directly confirmed to increase the diameter and blood flow velocity of the peripheral arterioles. Acupuncture stimulation and phototherapy, associated with minimal systemic and local side effects, can enhance the microcirculation and

1169- gera: 153180/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE ON THE BLOOD FLOW OF VARIOUS ORGANS MEASURED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY COLORED MICROSPHERES IN RATS. TSURU H, KAWAKITA K. **evid based complement alternat med.** 2009;6(1):77-83 (eng).
We examined how acupuncture affected the blood flow of muscle, kidney, stomach, small intestine, brain, lung, heart, spleen and liver. Wistar rats anesthetized with urethane (n = 27) were allocated into the control (n = 10), ST- 7 (Hsia-

Kuan, n = 10) and LI-4 (Hoku, n = 7) groups. To measure organ blood flow, colored microspheres (CMS) were injected through a catheter positioned in the left ventricle and blood samples were drawn from the femoral artery. Yellow CMS (3.6-4.2 x 10(5)) and blue CMS (6.0-6.9 x 10(5)) were injected at intervals of about 30 min. An acupuncture needle (varphi 340 mum) was inserted into the left ST-7 point (left masseter muscle) or the right LI-4 point after the first sampling and left for about 30 min (10 twists at 1 Hz, 2-min intervals). The mean blood flow of nine organs varied widely from 4.03 to 0.20 (ml/min/g). Acupuncture to the ST-7 produced significant changes of the blood flow (percentage change from baseline) in the muscle, kidney, brain and heart (P < 0.05, versus control), but those of LI-4 were not significant. The blood flow of the left masseter muscle after acupuncture to ST-7 (left masseter muscle) tended to increase (P = 0.08). Changes in blood pressure during the experimental periods were almost similar among these three groups. Acupuncture stimulation increases the blood flow of several organs by modulating the central circulatory systems, and the effects differed with sites of stimulation.

1170- gera: 153348/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF LOWER EXTREMITY DIABETIC ATHEROSCLEROTIC OBLITERANS WITH SHUXUETONG INJECTION]. FENG K, TAN JF, CHEN Y. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2009;29(3):255-7 (chi).
To observe the effect and safety of Shuxuetong Injection (SXT) in treating patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus accompanying lower extremity atherosclerotic obliterans. METHODS: The selected patients were assigned by randomized digital table to the treated group (180 cases treated with SXT) and the control group (80 cases treated with alprostadil). The clinical efficacy was assessed after 4 weeks of treatment, and the inner diameters and blood flow of the superficial femoral artery, the posterior tibial artery and the foot dorsal artery were measured and compared before and after treatment using Doppler's ultrasonography. RESULTS: The total effective rate in the treated group was 94.4% (170/180), better than that in the control group, 85.0% (68/80, P < 0.01). Ultrasonic examination showed that the inner diameter and the blood flow of all the arteries measured in the treated groups increased after treatment (P < 0.01), with the increase superior to those in the control group (P < 0.05). No adverse reaction was found during the treatment. CONCLUSION: SXT has the effect of activating blood circulation, dissolving stasis and dredging collaterals, it could reduce or eliminate the formation of thrombi, being effective and safe when applied in clinical practice for the treatment of lower extremity diabetic atherosclerotic obliterans.

1171- gera: 153435/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF HUOXUE INJECTION ON THE ADHERENCE OF HUMAN MONOCYTES TO ENDOTHELIAL CELLS AND EXPRESSION OF VASCULAR CELL ADHESION MOLECULES]. ZHU LING-QUN, WANG SHUO-REN, QIN YING,. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2009;29(3):238 (chi).
To observe the effect of Huoxue lnjection (HXI , a Chinese herbal preparation conssisted of red sage, chuanxiong , safflower and red peony root) on the expressions of intercellular adhesion molecule- l (ICAM-1) and vascular cell adhesion molecule-l (VCAM-1) , and the adherence of monocytes to endothelial cells in cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) injured by oxidized low-density lipoprotein (ox-LDL) . Methods Model of injured cell was established by adding ox-LDL into the culture of HUVECs, and the model cells were intervened with HXI. The adhesive percentage of the model cells to monocytes was determined by protein quantification; mRNA and protein expressions of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 were determined by RT-PCR and flow cytometry respectively. Results After HUVEC being treated with ox-LDL for 12 h and 24 h, its adhesion rate to monocytes increased, with the mRNA and protein expressions of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 in HUVEC enhanced significantly, showing significant differences as compared with those in the normal control (P < 0. 05 or P < 0. 01). HXI could significantly reverse the above-mentioned changes dose-dependently, showing that these parameters in the HXI intervened cells significantly different to those in the untreated model cells respectively. Conclusion HXI could inhibit the adherence of endothelial cells to monocytes by way of down-regulating the endothelial superficial adhesion molecules, so as to display its protection on endothelial cells, which should be helpful for reducing or suppressing the formation of atherosclerosis.

1172- gera: 153439/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF LOWER EXTREMITY DIABETIC ATHEROSCLEROTIC OBLITERANS WITH SHUXUETONG INJECTION]. FENG KUN, TAN JING-FAN, CHEN YING,. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2009;29(3):255 (chi).
To observe the effect and safety of Shuxuetong Injection (SXT) in treating patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus accompanying lower extremity atherosclerotic obliterans. Methods The selected patients were assigned by randomized digital table to the treated group (180 cases treated with SXT) and the control group (80 cases treated with alprostadil). The clinical efficacy was assessed after 4 weeks of treatment, and the inner diameters and blood flow of the superficial femoral artery, the posterior tibia1 artery and the foot dorsal artery were measured and compared before and after treatment using Doppler's ultrasonography. Results The total effective rate in the treated group was 94. 4% (170/180) , better than that in the control group, 85. 0% (68/80, P<O. 01). Ultrasonic examination showed that the inner diameter and the blood flow of all the arteries measured in the treated groups increased after treatment (P <O. 01) , with the increase superior to those in the control group (P <0. 05). No adverse reaction was found during the treatment. Conclusion SXT has the effect of activating blood circulation, dissolving stasis and dredging collaterals, it could reduce or eliminate the formation of thrombi, being effective and safe when applied in clinical practice for the treatment of lower extremity diabetic atherosclerotic obliterans.

1173- gera: 153713/di/ra
ELECTROACUPUNCTURE INDUCES DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS BETWEEN YIN AND YANG: A STUDY USING CUTANEOUS BLOOD FLOW AND TEMPERATURE RECORDINGS OF THE HAND'S DORSUM AND PALM. LU CC, JAN YM, LI TC, HSIEH CL. **am j chin med.** 2009;37(4):639-45 (eng).
The underlying theory of traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) considers that Yin and Yang are in the opposition with each other and play different roles in physiological responses. Several studies have reported that electroacupuncture (EA) produces a greater effect than manual acupuncture (MA), and that the effect of EA is similar to transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation (TENS). Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to investigate the differences between Yin and Yang induced by acupuncture. A total of 20 healthy volunteers were studied. The cutaneous blood flow and temperature were recorded by a laser doppler perfusion and temperature monitoring system on the dorsum and palm of the right hand. Four sessions of sham acupuncture (SA), MA, 2 Hz EA, and 2 Hz TENS were

bilaterally applied to Zusanli (ST36) and Shangjuxu (ST37) acupoints. Each of the subjects received four sessions in a random manner. The treatment interval was at least three days between sessions in order to prevent overlapping residual effects. Each of the four sessions was divided into pre-acupuncture period (BP), acupuncture period (AP), and post-acupuncture (PP) periods. Each treatment period was 15 min. Results indicated that the cutaneous blood flow recorded from the palm of the hand were greater than that recorded from the dorsum at the pre-acupuncture period; while the difference in the cutaneous temperature from the dorsum of the hand between AP and BP was greater in the 2 Hz EA session than in the SA and MA sessions. In conclusion, the results of the present study were consistent with the underlying theory of TCM that considers the fundamental differences between Yin and Yang.

1174- gera: 154616/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON 27 ELDERLY WOMEN IN BRITAIN WITH LYMPHEDEMA SYNDROME TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MEDICINE]. Yang XH, Liu H, Chai JH, Zhao XC.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2009;29(12):998-1000 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To observe clinical effect of acupuncture combined with medicine therapy for elderly women in Britain with lymphedema syndrome. METHODS: Twenty-seven cases were classified according to syndrome differentiation of TCM into cold congealing and dampness obstruction type (11 cases), qi-blood stagnation type (12 cases) and downward attack of damp-heat type (4 cases). They were treated with acupuncture at main points Zusanli (ST 36), Yanglingquan (GB 34), Yinglingquan (SP 9), Sanyinjiao (SP 6), Taichong (LR 3), Fenglong (ST 40), Xuehai (SP 10), Fengshi (GB 31), Futu (ST 32), Liangqiu (ST 34), Weizhong (BL 40), etc., twice each week and oral administration of modified Duhuojisheng Decoction, Huangqiwuwu Decoction and Simiao San Decoction, respectively, meanwhile washing the affected limb with again decoction of remaining gruffs one medicament each day. They were treated for 12 weeks.RESULTS: Twelve cases were clinically cured, accounting for 44.4%, 14 cases were effective, accounting for 51.9%; and 1 case was ineffective, accounting for 3.7%.CONCLUSION: Acupuncture combined with medicine has

1175- gera: 154618/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPOINT INJECTION WITH BONE MARROW MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS ON THE BLOOD FLOW IN RATS WITH HIND LIMB ISCHEMIA]. ZHU CJ, DONG JX, ZHANG MJ, LU GL, LI J.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2009;29(12):987-92 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To investigate the best injection method of the bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs) transplantation for the treatment of a rat model with hind limb ischemia.METHODS: Twenty four SD rats with hind limb ischemia were randomly divided into four groups: control group, model group, acupoint BM-MSCs injection group (API group) and thigh muscle BM-MSCs injection group (TMI group). The acupoints of "Sanyinjiao" (SP 6), "Housanli" (ST 36), "Zhaohai" (KI 6), "Huantiao" (GB 30) and "Yanglingquan" (GB 34) were selected for API group, and five non-acupoints were selected on gastrocnemius and adductor of ischemic hind limb for TMI group. Both groups were accepted BM-MSCs transplantion. Model rat with hind limb ischemia was established with the method of blocking the femoral artery and its branches. The changes of blood flow (perfuse unit, PU) was monitored with laser Doppler flowmetry (LDF). In order to describe the visual changes in blood flow, the PU index (PUI) was determined as the ratio of ischemic to non-ischemic hind limb blood perfusion. And also, the levels of VEGF,bFGF in serum were tested to analyze the immunohistochemical expression quantity of VEGF and bFGF. RESULTS: Comparing with the model and the TMI groups, the PUI value on 3rd, 14th and 21th days after BM- MSCs transplantation were significantly increased in the API group ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). In contrast to the model group, the VEGF,bFGF levels in serum and the immunohistochemical expression quantity of VEGF and bFGF in the API and TMI groups were significantly increased (all $P < 0.01$).CONCLUSION: Transplantation of BM-MSCs through the acupoint can more significantly and quickly increase the blood flow and cause the greater improvement on hind limb ischemia than that of through the way of muscle injection.

1176- gera: 155054/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF PRE-ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON MOLECULAR MARKERS IN PRE-THROMBOSIS STATE OF RATS]. NIU XL, ZHOU Y, LIN Q, BAO YM, SONG XP.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2010;30(10):845-7 (chi).
OBJECTIVE: To explore the best method for prevention and treatment of thrombosis and its mechanism.METHODS: Forty SD rats were randomly divided into a blank group, a model group, an electroacupuncture group and a crude herb moxibustion group. In the electroacupuncture group and the crude herb moxibustion group. "Zusanli" (ST 36), "Sanyinjiao" (SP 6), "Pishu" (BL 20) and "Geshu" (BL 17) were punctured or moxibusted for 2 weeks, then pre-thrombosis model was induced by Adrenalin Hydrochloride and ice water method in the model group, the electroacupuncture group and the crude herb moxibustion group, respectively. Molecular markers in venous blood after the model made in 18 hours were detected.RESULTS: Act: vaty of tissue-type plasminogen activator (t-PA) and content of alpha-granule membrane protein (GMP-140) decreased and content of nitrogen monoxidum (NO) increased after electroacupuncture or crude herb moxibustion. The levels of t-PA and GMP-140 in the model group were higher than those in the electroacupuncture group, the crude herb moxibustion group and the blank group (all $P < 0.05$), and the content of NO in the model group was lower than those in the electroacupuncture group, the crude herb moxibustion group and the blank group (all $P < 0.05$), while there was no significant difference in t- PA, GMP-140 and NO among the crude herb moxibustion group, electroacupuncture group and blank group (all $P > 0.05$). CONCLUSION: Electroacupuncture and crude herb moxibustion can significantly change the contents of t-PA, GMP-140 and NO and there was no significant difference between the two therapies.

Index des auteurs ·

CHEN FANGPING, YUAN ZHAOKAI, ET AL¤ 1092 ,
AKIMOTO ET AL¤ 442 ,
ALDAG U¤ 776 , 777 ,
AMANO K ET AL¤ 444 ,
AN HONGMEI YANG MINGJUN¤ 870 , 894 ,
ANTONIETTI¤ 19 ,
APPIAH R ET AL¤ 560 ,
ASANO M¤ 1116 ,
BACCHINI M ET AL¤ 66 ,
BAI JUE ET AL¤ 534 ,
BAI JUNKUN¤ 321 ,
BAI ZHENXIANG ET AL¤ 317 ,
BAKER L¤ 596 ,
BALOGUN JA ET AL¤ 546 ,
BANZER W, HUBSCHER M, SEIB M, VOGT L¤ 1118 ,
BAO JIA ZHU¤ 260 ,
BAO JIAZHU¤ 239 , 621 ,
BAO PEIRONG¤ 477 ,
BAR TH¤ 396 ,
BARTUNEK H¤ 13 ,
BEI LIMIN ET AL¤ 481 ,
BI FENG LI ET AL¤ 478 ,
BILTRIS R¤ 294 ,
BODENHEIM R¤ 614 ,
BOHUA Y ET AL¤ 269 ,
BORREDON JJ¤ 166 ,
BROWN MS¤ 34 ,
BRUNI F¤ 103 ,
BURCI C¤ 3 ,
BURKLEIN M, BANZER W¤ 1134 ,
CABIOGLU MT, ERGENE N¤ 1112 ,
CANDELA L L ET AL¤ 863 ,
CAO HONG-XIN ET AL¤ 714 ,
CAO WEIGANG ET AL¤ 608 ,
CAO ZHONG ET AL¤ 509 ,
CASPANI F ET AL¤ 59 ,
CELORIA C ET AL¤ 55 ,
CELORIA ET AL¤ 47 ,
CELORIA R¤ 67 ,
CELORIA R ET AL¤ 49 ,
CHAI XI-QING ET AL¤ 762 , 770 ,
CHAN K¤ 452 ,
CHAN SHUANGLUAN, YU JUNYAN, YU YANG¤ 746 ,
CHAU-SHIN HSU ET AL¤ 460 ,
CHEN BAINAN , LL KE, LL ZHAOHUI , ET AL¤ 732 ,
CHEN BAI-NAN ET AL¤ 715 ,
CHEN BAI-NAN, QIN HONG-SONG, LIU ZHENG ¤ 1031 ,
CHEN BONAN ET AL¤ 603 , 780 ,
CHEN CHENG¤ 118 ,
CHEN CHENGLIANG¤ 738 ,
CHEN FEMIN¤ 430 ,
CHEN GAO , SONG JIAN-NAN , SHI GUO-FENG , ET AL¤ 942 ,
CHEN GAO SONG JIAN-NAN CHEN BING, ET AL¤ 1061 ,
CHEN GAO, SONG JIAN-NAN, LIU WEI-HONG, ET AL¤ 943 ,
CHEN HAI-WEI,ZHANG XU¤ 965 ,
CHEN JIA-HE, GU YUN¤ 1055 ,
CHEN JIANCHANG ET AL¤ 700 ,
CHEN JX, TANG YT, YANG JX¤ 1159 ,
CHEN LEI-LEI, LONG MING-ZHI, YANG JI-MING, ET AL¤ 925 ,
CHEN MEI HUA ET AL¤ 229 ,
CHEN MF ET AL¤ 495 ,
CHEN MIN ET AL¤ 257 ,
CHEN SHACHANG ET AL¤ 374 ,
CHEN SHUCHANG ET AL¤ 139 , 222 , 246 , 328 ,
CHEN SHUNUAN¤ 119 ,
CHEN WY ET AL¤ 493 ,
CHEN XING ET AL¤ 600 , 626 ,
CHEN XING WANG LUO, FENG MEIFU, ET AL¤ 606 ,
CHEN YAN, YANG JI-WU ¤ 1005 ,
CHEN YOU-WA¤ 439 ,
CHEN YU, ET AL¤ 836 , 837 ,
CHEN ZHANG HUA ET AL¤ 224 ,
CHEN ZHI, SUI XUTAO, CHI JINGLI, TIAN WEI, ET AL¤ 1021 ,
CHENG SHAOWU¤ 928 ,
CHENG WEI, ET AL¤ 868 , 892 ,
CHENG YEQIN¤ 643 ,
CHENG YU¤ 846 ,
CHENG YU , SHI XUEMIN¤ 923 ,
CHENG ZHANG HUA ET AL¤ 228 ,
CHIU NT ET AL¤ 524 ,
CHU JIEQIU ET AL¤ 187 ,
CHU LIEQIU¤ 470 ,
CHUNG C ET AL¤ 116 ,
COPLEY AL¤ 155 ,
CORBELLINI C ET AL¤ 401 ,
CRAMP AF ET AL¤ 724 ,
CRISTINI¤ 8 ,
CUI GONGNANG ET AL¤ 154 ,
CUI GONGRANG¤ 722 ,
CUI GONGRANG ET AL¤ 377 ,
CUI Y, WANG Y, LIU Z¤ 1161 ,
DA CAMINO FS¤ 5 ,
DARRAS JC¤ 440 ,
DARRAS JC ET AL¤ 50 ,
DE BERARDINIS D¤ 513 ,
DE WURSTEMBERGER B¤ 1142 , 1148 ,
DEJUN S¤ 247 ,
DELBART¤ 122 ,
DENG GUOWEI ET AL¤ 610 ,
DENISIUK AB¤ 78 ,
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY,INSTITUTE *¤ 40 ,
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY,PEKING¤ 39 ,
DI BERNARDO N¤ 62 ,
DI STANISLAO C¤ 562 ,
DING DONGPING¤ 1044 ,
DING WEI-MIN ET AL¤ 704 ,
DING X, GAO Q¤ 1068 ,
DING XIAO RONG, GAO QI FANG, LI PING¤ 1109 ,
DING XIAORONG ED ALTRI¤ 1131 ,
DING XIAORONG, GAO QIFANG¤ 967 , 973 ,
DING ZHENGKANG ET AL¤ 426 ,
DING ZHI-SHAN, WO XING-DE¤ 785 ,
DINOUART.P¤ 80 ,
DONG GJ, LIU JG, SHI DZ, WANG YY, LUAN LJ, CHENG YY¤ 1143 ,
DONG JIANXUN , WANG SHUOREN , LU GUANGLIN , ET AL¤ 1014 ,
DONG L¤ 270 ,
DONG LIMING ¤ 977 ,
DONG YU-YING ET AL¤ 663 ,
DOU WEIHUA, CHEN SHANGJIE ¤ 997 ,
DRABAEK H ET AL¤ 490 , 547 ,
DU HUORAN, DU HONGFEI, WANG XIAORONG¤ 1107 ,
DU HUORAN, WANG XIAORONG¤ 1106 ,
DU JR, LI X, ZHANG R, QIAN ZM¤ 1101 ,
DU JUN-BAO¤ 330 ,
DU LIPING ET AL¤ 653 ,

DU XIAN-HUA, CHEN DE-SEN, WANG WEI-MIN, ET AL¤ 865 ,
DU XIANHUA, WANG WEIMIN, GONG XINRONG, ET AL¤ 927 ,
DU XIULAN ET AL¤ 286 ,
DUBARD S¤ 26 ,
DUO ZHEN-SHEN¤ 422 ,
ERNST M¤ 124 ,
ERNST M ET AL¤ 150 ,
ESCUELA NEIJING¤ 409 ,
EYB R ET AL¤ 88 ,
FA ZHEN-YU, WANG WEN-JIAN, CHEN WEI-HUA, ET AL¤ 794 ,
FAN GANG-QI, SONG XIANG-LONG, WANG HUI, ET AL¤ 921 ,
FAN GUANJIE ET AL¤ 625 ,
FAN JUN MING ET AL¤ 314 ,
FAN LI,DU FIE,LIU SHIQING,ET AL¤ 978 ,
FAN YONGPING ET AL¤ 573 , 574 ,
FANG QUIHAN ET AL¤ 376 ,
FANG SAN-HUA, DING ZHI-SHAN¤ 919 ,
FANGJUN Z ET AL¤ 506 ,
FEI ZHEN-YU WANG WEN-JIAN ET AL¤ 803 ,
FELL C¤ 18 ,
FENG HOURONG ET AL¤ 71 ,
FENG JUN TIAN¤ 179 ,
FENG K, TAN JF, CHEN Y¤ 1170 ,
FENG KUN, TAN JING-FAN, CHEN YING,¤ 1172 ,
FENG MINGGUO ET AL¤ 218 ,
FENG YINMAN ET AL¤ 565 ,
FENG-HAO ET AL¤ 619 ,
FLAMENT M¤ 20 ,
FOX U¤ 160 ,
FRANZINI¤ 6 ,
FREIWALD¤ 371 ,
FREIWALD E¤ 21 ,
FRIMAT H¤ 108 ,
FU XIAODONG, HE CHUNYAN , CHEN WEIHUA , ET AL¤ 1083 ,
FU XIAO-DONG, WANG WEN-JIAN, CHEN WEI-HUA, ET A¤ 802 ,
FU YONGQING ET AL¤ 578 ,
FUJIKAWA O ET AL¤ 450 ,
GALINOU-RICARDIE H¤ 92 ,
GANTAIT M ET AL¤ 532 ,
GAO HUAILIN¤ 721 ,
GAO HUAILIN ET AL¤ 694 ,
GAO HUIRU ET AL¤ 598 ,
GAO JUN¤ 652 ,
GAO LIJUN¤ 849 ,
GAO LU WEN¤ 657 ,
GAO MING ET AL¤ 303 ,
GAO QF, SHI XM, LI P, BIAN JL, LI Y, ZHENG JG¤ 1071 ,
GAO QI-FANG, ET AL¤ 962 ,
GAUTHIER¤ 53 ,
GAUTHIER P¤ 42 , 46 ,
GE JIN-WEN ET AL¤ 479 ,
GE JW ET AL¤ 461 ,
GE LULU ET AL¤ 611 ,
GE XIN ED ALTRI¤ 1056 ,
GE XIN, GE FAN, PENG YUQING, ET AL¤ 788 ,
GE XIN, GE PENG, GENG YU QING, CHEN YUN XIANG ¤ 991 ,
GE XIN, GE PENG, PENG YUQING, ET AL¤ 937 ,
GE ZHIYING ET AL¤ 455 ,
GONG FANG-SHENG¤ 551 ,
GONG MEIFANG ET AL¤ 633 ,
GU BAIKAN¤ 121 ,
GU BOKANG¤ 202 ,
GU YAFU ET AL¤ 188 ,
GU YUN¤ 859 , 861 ,
GU ZHAO-NONG ET AL¤ 214 ,
GUAN CHANG-YI, ZHANG WEN-GAO, ZHOU SU-NING, ET AL¤ 947 ,
GUAN YY ET AL¤ 497 ,
GUANJIE F ET L¤ 658 ,
GUILLAUME A¤ 9 ,
GUO GUIZHI¤ 416 ,
GUO HUAMING ET AL¤ 648 ,
GUO LIHUI ET AL¤ 559 ,
GUO RISHENG¤ 140 ,
GUO SAI SHAN ET AL¤ 324 ,
GUO SHUIYING¤ 170 ,
GUO SHUI-YING¤ 454 ,
GUO WEIGUANG¤ 809 ,
HAHN MARTIN ET AL¤ 1026 ,
HAMMER L, HEFFRON R, ET AL¤ 1060 ,
HAMMER L,HEFFRON R,AND LEAVY K¤ 1046 ,
HAN JING YAN¤ 1054 ,
HAN CHENZI¤ 306 ,
HAN LIHUA, LU CUITIAN , SUN JIANZHI ETC ¤ 1025 ,
HAN LIHUA, LU CUITIAN, SUN JIANZHI, ET AL¤ 1090 ,
HAN MEI ET AL¤ 637 ,
HAN YUN ET AL¤ 710 ,
HANG HEQING, ET AL¤ 949 ,
HANQING L¤ 527 ,
HAO LIAN-SHENG ET AL¤ 541 ,
HAO QUN, LI DA-JIN, ZHU YING, ET AL ¤ 1019 ,
HARICHAUX P ET AL¤ 354 ,
HART BF¤ 35 ,
HE CHUNYAN, FU XIAODONG , CHEN WEIHUA, ET AL¤ 1066 ,
HE GANGXIANG ET AL¤ 642 ,
HE GANXIANG¤ 631 ,
HE GENGXING ET AL¤ 310 ,
HE JIANPING, GU MEIHUA¤ 852 ,
HE XIAO-LIN, LIU ZHI¤ 1062 ,
HEIBUN SOU ET AL¤ 356 ,
HERVET-DANIAUD A¤ 14 ,
HG CHOI ET AL¤ 953 ,
HIDETOSHI MORI ET AL¤ 194 ,
HIROYUKI TSURU ET AL¤ 615 ,
HISASHI KOUDA ET AL¤ 297 ,
HOFFMANN B ET AL¤ 399 ,
HONG XINQIU ET AL¤ 535 ,
HONG YD, WU H, ZHAO P¤ 1129 ,
HONG-YEN HSU¤ 89 ,
HOPITAL DE MTC DE GANSU¤ 104 ,
HOU YU ET AL¤ 234 ,
HOU YUFEN¤ 284 ,
HOU YU-FEN, CHENG ZHI-XIN, XU XIN ¤ 975 ,
HOU YUFEN, ZHANG YUE, LIU MING, ET AL¤ 799 ,
HOU YZ, ZHAO GR, YUAN YJ, ZHU GG, HILTUNEN R¤ 1076 ,
HSIEH CL, CHANG YM, TANG NY, LIN IH, LIU CH, LIN JG, JIN R¤ 1126 ,
HSIU H, HSU WC, HSU CL, HUANG SM, HSU TL, WANG YY¤ 1164 ,
HSIU H, HSU WC, HSU CL, HUANG SM, JAN MY, WANG WK, WANG YY¤ 1165 ,
HSU HONG-YEN¤ 109 ,
HU ANBANG ET AL¤ 144 ,
HU FANGLIN ET AL¤ 707 ,
HU JIN SHENG¤ 775 , 899 ,
HU JINSHENG¤ 754 ,
HU SF, CHEN HF, RONG QW¤ 1145 ,
HU SHAOTIAN ET AL¤ 98 ,
HUANG HC ET AL¤ 370 ,

HUANG HEQING¤ 595 ,
HUANG JING-HONG ET AL¤ 689 ,
HUANG MEI QIN¤ 249 , 258 ,
HUANG PING-PING, HAN ZHONG-CHAO, LI SHANG-ZHU, ET AL ¤ 1051 ,
HUANG WEI ET AL¤ 581 ,
HUANG WENXING ET AL¤ 230 ,
HUANG XIAOBIN ET AL¤ 695 ,
HUANG XIAOPING¤ 177 ,
HUANG XUEYANG ET AL¤ 638 ,
HUANG YING¤ 692 ,
HUANG ZHAO-HONG ET AL¤ 289 , 385 ,
HUO QING-PING¤ 716 ,
HUO QINGPING ET AL¤ 705 ,
IALOGO PP¤ 4 ,
IGUCHI K ET AL¤ 446 ,
INOUE M ET AL¤ 584 ,
IONESCU-TIRGOVISTE C¤ 25 ,
IONESCU-TIRGOVISTE C ET AL¤ 65 , 500 ,
ISHIDA K, SATO H¤ 1138 ,
ISHIMARU K ET AL¤ 445 ,
ITAYA K ET AL¤ 182 ,
JANSEN G ET AL¤ 268 ,
JI HUA-DONG¤ 525 ,
JI LIMING¤ 322 ,
JIA XIAOQING ET AL¤ 711 ,
JIANG CHUAN LIU¤ 117 ,
JIANG HEQUN, SHI KUANCLE, LI XUEMEI, ZHOU WENXUE, CAO YONGFEN¤ 1103 ,
JIANG HONG, XUE LEI¤ 856 ,
JIANG XILIN ET AL¤ 673 ,
JIANG XI-YUAN, FAN YING-CHANG, ZHANG HONG-XIA¤ 1012 ,
JIANG ZHIPING , XIAO LIZHONG , XU XIN , ET AL¤ 1033 ,
JIN ANDE¤ 76 ,
JIN HUA, LU YI-ZHU, CHEN JING, ET AL¤ 801 ,
JIN XIN ET AL¤ 486 , 756 , 764 ,
JIN XING¤ 468 ,
JIN XING ET AL¤ 311 , 392 , 553 , 572 , 628 , 662 , 702 ,
JIN XING, LOU GUILAN, LIU MING, ET AL¤ 804 ,
JIN XING, QIN HONG-SONG AND SHANG DE-JUN¤ 583 ,
JIN XUEREN ET AL¤ 529 ,
JOURLIN P¤ 298 ,
JU SHUYUN , ET AL¤ 1001 ,
JUDET J¤ 15 ,
JUN Z, BAIYAN Y¤ 1166 ,
KAADA B¤ 110 , 112 , 120 , 145 ,
KAIZHEN W ET AL¤ 271 ,
KAMATA K ET AL¤ 462 ,
KANAI S ET AL¤ 563 ,
KANAKURA Y ET AL¤ 835 ,
KANG GUANGSHAN ET AL¤ 630 ,
KESPI JC¤ 33 ,
KHOUBESSERIAN¤ 10 ,
KITSENKO VP¤ 43 ,
KITZINGER E¤ 331 , 397 ,
KJARTANSSON J ET AL¤ 250 , 302 ,
KO FN ET AL¤ 410 , 411 ,
KOBOS R¤ 36 ,
KOMORI M, TAKADA K, TOMIZAWA Y, NISHIYAMA K, KONDO I, KAWAMATA 1168 ,
KONG FANHUANG¤ 390 ,
KONG XIANG-MING, LIANG WEI¤ 959 ,
KONG XIANG-RONG, LIU CHENG-LI, WANG ZONG-WEI¤ 1047 ,
KOPECNY L¤ 105 ,
KOUZOU NEMOTO ET AL¤ 355 ,
KTSENG KUEI-YUN ET AL¤ 37 ,
KUHAR J¤ 408 ,
KUI G¤ 1144 ,
KUNTSEVICH VI¤ 237 ,
KURAMOCHI T ET AL¤ 484 ,
LACROIX JC¤ 58 ,
LACROIX JC ET AL¤ 45 ,
LAITINEN J¤ 44 ,
LAN SHAOMIN¤ 259 ,
LANDRY MD ET AL¤ 545 ,
LEBARBIER A¤ 125 , 126 , 135 ,
LEE GTC¤ 31 , 32 ,
LEE HT ET AL¤ 38 ,
LEI LEI , XU GUOLONG, ZHOU XIAOJUN, ET AL¤ 889 ,
LEI LEI, XU GUOLONG, ZHOU XIAOJUN UN, ET AL¤ 832 ,
LEI LEI, XU GUOLONG, ZHOU XIAOJUN, ET AL¤ 916 ,
LEI XIAOMING ET AL¤ 1077 ,
LEI Y, GAO Q, CHEN KJ¤ 1152 ,
LEI YAN ET AL¤ 587 ,
LEI YAN, GAO QIAN, LI YUE-SHAN, ET AL ¤ 964 ,
LEPRON P¤ 91 ,
LI AN-JU,ZHOU GUI-FANG,WANG LIN ET AL¤ 885 , 912 ,
LI BAOYU¤ 821 ,
LI DANMING ET AL¤ 683 ,
LI FENGWEN ET AL¤ 308 ,
LI GANG ET AL¤ 712 ,
LI GUIXIANG¤ 382 ,
LI GUOXIN , DONG YI , SONG GEJIN ¤ 1011 ,
LI HENG-XI¤ 678 ,
LI HONG¤ 723 ,
LI HONGYU,JING YUAN¤ 1016 ,
LI JING¤ 220 ,
LI JING ET AL¤ 520 ,
LI JINLONG, WANG JUAN, ZHOU JICHUN, ET AL¤ 842 ,
LI JUN, WEI PING _KANG, XU LING, ET AL¤ 985 ,
LI JUNHUA,PAN ZIYI ¤ 980 ,
LI KE, LI LI , GAO AISHE ¤ 966 ,
LI LINGGEN, LI RIHENG, ZHAO GANG, ET AL¤ 808 ,
LI LINGGEN, XU HENG, ET AL¤ 968 ,
LI LINGGEN, XU HENG, XU YUFEI, ET AL¤ 929 ,
LI LINXIEN¤ 178 ,
LI LU-YANG KONG LING-JUN LIANG JI-LE¤ 1097 ,
LI MIN, ZHANG XU, ZHU PING ET AL¤ 750 ,
LI PING ET AL¤ 644 ,
LI PING, YANG YUNKE¤ 816 ,
LI QING ET AL ¤ 781 ,
LI RONG ET AL¤ 184 ,
LI RUIWU ET AL¤ 476 ,
LI SHANGZHU ET AL¤ 670 ,
LI SHANG-ZHU, HUANG PING-PING, JIN YONG-JUAN, ET¤ 740 ,
LI SHANGZHU, ZHOU YU, HUANG PINGPING, ET AL¤ 752 ,
LI SHENGCANG ET AL¤ 696 ,
LI SHU-WEN ET AL¤ 456 ,
LI SUQIN ¤ 1064 ,
LI X, HIROKAWA M, INOUE Y, SUGANO N, QIAN S, IWAI T¤ 1133 ,
LI XIANGQI, ET AL¤ 990 ,
LI XUE YI ET AL¤ 136 ,
LI YANMEI ET AL¤ 601 ,
LI YAN-MEI ET AL¤ 567 ,
LI YINXONG¤ 971 ,
LI YUEHUA, LIU YU, GU RENYUE, ET AL¤ 972 ,
LI YUN-LUN, YAN TING-LAN¤ 1088 ,
LI YURAN ET AL¤ 209 ,
LI ZAIMING ET AL¤ 437 ,

LI ZHAO-HUI ET AL¤ 701 ,
LI ZHEN LU ET AL¤ 280 , 283 ,
LI ZHENZHONG, YIN CUIMEI, WANG DEXIN, ET AL¤ 790 ,
LI ZHITIAN ET AL¤ 326 ,
LI ZHONGYUAN ET AL ¤ 1003 ,
LI ZHUANG-WEI¤ 1038 ,
LI ZICHENG ET AL¤ 680 ,
LI ZI-CHENG ET AL¤ 569 ,
LIANG YUE-JIAN¤ 641 ,
LIANG ZHONG-QIN, ZHU YI, GU ZHEN-LUN, ET AL¤ 838 ,
LIAO SJ¤ 73 ,
LIM KS, TANG MB, GOON AT, LEOW YH¤ 1147 ,
LIN JI-YAN ZHANG SU-TAO ET AL¤ 735 ,
LIN LAN ET AL¤ 431 , 499 ,
LIN MT ET AL¤ 96 ,
LIN QI ET AL¤ 726 ,
LIN YANZHU ET AL¤ 666 ,
LIN ZONGGUANG¤ 1058 , 1073 ,
LITSCHER G ET AL¤ 617 ,
LIU CHUANZHEN ET AL¤ 616 ,
LIU DEWEN ET AL¤ 312 ,
LIU F, ZHANG J, YU S, WANG R, WANG B, LAI L, YIN H, LIU G¤ 1158 ,
LIU GUANGWANG,CHEN MAOYI,ZHOU LINDONG ET AL ¤ 1020 ,
LIU GUI-LIN¤ 1121 , 1123 ,
LIU GUI-YING ET AL¤ 590 ,
LIU GUOBIN ET AL¤ 674 ,
LIU H, LIU ZJ, SHI TS¤ 1111 ,
LIU HANQING¤ 647 ,
LIU HONG-BIN, WEN JIN-KUN, HAN MEI¤ 829 ,
LIU HONGPU¤ 469 , 585 ,
LIU JIAN, QI QINGHUI¤ 845 ,
LIU JIN ET AL¤ 480 ,
LIU JINGCHAO ET AL¤ 782 ,
LIU JUN-LING, LUO MING-FU, WANG YOU-JING, ET AL¤ 1049 ,
LIU LI , WANG XIN-BO, JIN JUAN¤ 1004 ,
LIU MENGAN ET AL¤ 597 ,
LIU MENGGUANG¤ 539 ,
LIU MING ET AL¤ 703 ,
LIU MING, ZHANG YUE, LIU CHUN-MEI, ET AL¤ 974 ,
LIU NF¤ 1146 ,
LIU SHAOCHI ET AL¤ 304 ,
LIU WEI, LI ZHAO-JI, LU DONG-FENG¤ 961 ,
LIU WEIHONG, SONG JIANNAN , CHEN GAO¤ 875 ,
LIU WEIHONG, SONG JIANNAN, CHEN GAO¤ 902 ,
LIU WEI-HONG, SONG JIAN-NAN, LI YU-MEI ET AL¤ 922 ,
LIU XIAOQING ET AL¤ 290 ,
LIU XICAI, WANG CHUNXI, SU SHENG, ET AL¤ 751 ,
LIU Y, YAN F, LIU Y, ZHANG C, YU H, ZHANG Y, ZHAO Y¤ 1160 ,
LIU YF, YU HM, ZHANG C, YAN FF, LIU Y, ZHANG Y, ZHANG M, ZHAO YX 1137 ,
LIU YF, ZHAO YX, YU HM¤ 1119 , 1130 ,
LIU YIANZHU ET AL¤ 579 ,
LIU YONGSHENG¤ 417 ,
LIU YU, GU RENYUE, WANG YIPING¤ 881 , 908 ,
LIU YU, GU REN-YUE, ZHU DUAN, ET AL¤ 731 ,
LIU YUN-FANG ZHAO YU-XIA YU HUI-MING¤ 840 ,
LIU YUN-FANG, ZHAO YU-XIA, AND YU HUI-MING¤ 1124 ,
LIU YUNFANG, ZHAO YUXIA, YU HUIMING, ET AL¤ 932 ,
LIU ZHENG ET AL¤ 654 ,
LIU ZHENQUAN ET AL¤ 245 ,
LIU ZHENXIN¤ 173 ,
LIU ZHI-YI¤ 141 ,
LIU ZHI-YU ET AL¤ 386 ,
LIU ZIYUAN ET AL¤ 629 ,
LOUBSER P ET AL¤ 198 ,
LOUBSER P G¤ 301 ,
LU CC, JAN YM, LI TC, HSIEH CL¤ 1173 ,
LU CHONG-SHAN ET AL¤ 526 ,
LU DONG-ZHI, RONG WEN-PING, ZHOU TAO, ET AL¤ 824 ,
LU GUIYUAN, GE WEIHONG, SHI SENLIN, ET AL¤ 820 ,
LU HONG, ET AL¤ 950 ,
LU JIANPING¤ 261 ,
LU JIN-BAO, ZHOU RU-QIAN, XU PIN-CHU, ET AL¤ 749 ,
LU JIONG ET AL¤ 698 ,
LÜ KUIJIE¤ 212 ,
LÜ LEI, YI YOU-KANG¤ 1115 ,
LU LIYAN¤ 485 ,
LU MING ET AL¤ 706 ,
LU PEIWEN, ET AL¤ 760 , 768 ,
LU TONG ET AL¤ 388 ,
LU XIAO-FU ET AL¤ 223 ,
LU XIAO-YAN, XU HAO, SHI DA-ZHUO, ET AL¤ 1150 ,
LU YAN¤ 879 , 906 ,
LU YC ¤ 464 ,
LU YIZHU ET AL¤ 847 ,
LU ZHEN CHU¤ 227 ,
LUNDEBERG T ET AL¤ 251 ,
LUO LUYI, FENG RENFEN , QIU RENBIN ET AL¤ 1087 ,
LUO S ET AL¤ 494 ,
LUO YAO-YUE, ZHOU XIAO-QING, XIE XIAO-BING, ET AL¤ 884 , 911 ,
MA HUIPING, ZHENG GUANGJUAN , ZHANG JING, ET AL¤ 1085 ,
MA LIREN ¤ 1035 ,
MA QIAN, SHI DAZHUO, WANG YONGYAN¤ 976 ,
MA TONGCHANG¤ 215 , 316 ,
MA TONGCHANG ET AL¤ 418 ,
MA YI, SUN JIANNING, XU QIUPING, ET AL¤ 930 ,
MAIOLI A¤ 97 ,
MALENFANT D, CATTON M, POPE JE.¤ 1167 ,
MALEYX MO¤ 75 ,
MAO TSUNLIN¤ 111 ,
MAO TSUNLIN ET AL¤ 86 ,
MARION F ET AL¤ 580 ,
MARUYAMA T ET AL¤ 447 ,
MASAKI MIZUNO, HWA-JIN CHUNG, IKURO MARUYAMA AND TADATO TANI¤ 1100 ,
MASASHI OGIWARA ET AL¤ 368 , 398 ,
MASAZUMI KAWAMOTO ET AL¤ 193 ,
MATSUMOTO T¤ 84 ,
MEN J, MEN J¤ 1069 ,
MEN JUNZHANG, MEN JIUZHANG¤ 1105 ,
MEN LIZHENG¤ 205 ,
MERCIER¤ 123 ,
MINELLI E¤ 343 ,
MINH L¤ 161 ,
MO HY¤ 70 ,
MO LI LI ET AL¤ 248 ,
MO RIGEN ET AL¤ 758 , 766 ,
MONAJENKOW AM¤ 128 ,
MOON MK, KANG DG, LEE AS, YEOM KB, KIM JS, LEE HS¤ 1156 ,
MORELLI G¤ 344 ,
MORITOKI H ET AL¤ 548 ,
MU XIN, ET AL¤ 854 ,
MYHAL D ET AL¤ 95 ,
NAMIAS G¤ 2 ,

NAN BAISONG ET AL¤ 453 ,
NGUYEN J¤ 660 , 1128 ,
NGUYEN TRONG KHANH¤ 503 ,
NI GX, HAN JX, GAO QF, YAN L, LIU MK, SHI XM¤ 1162 ,
NI JS ET AL¤ 483 ,
NIIMI H, PATUMRAJ S, HAN JY¤ 1117 ,
NING JIAN-WU, WANG XIAO-HUAN, CHEN KE-RUAN, ET AL¤ 1059 ,
NIU SHOUGUO¤ 217 ,
NIU XL, ZHOU Y, LIN Q, BAO YM, SONG XP.¤ 1176 ,
NIU YAN-PING, QIAN JU-PING, LIU YAN-GUO, ET AL¤ 995 ,
NOGUCHI E ET AL¤ 612 ,
NORIYUKI KOYAMA ET AL¤ 402 ,
ODA TSUYOSHI ET AL¤ 1053 ,
OKASAKI M ET AL¤ 345 ,
OMURA¤ 134 ,
P G PARAMESWARAN, MD¤ 888 , 915 ,
PALLU JP¤ 61 ,
PAN JINGYOU ET AL¤ 235 ,
PAN SHULIN ET AL¤ 536 ,
PANG YUE-MING LIU MING ¤ 1095 ,
PARK SU, JUNG WS, MOON SK, KO CN, CHO KH, KIM YS, BAE HS¤ 1113 ,
PASTORE ¤ 163 ,
PASTORE F¤ 190 , 199 ,
PAULE Y¤ 74 ,
PAWLOWSKI B¤ 63 , 102 ,
PEI YK ET AL¤ 156 ,
PEI YU KUN ET AL¤ 226 ,
PEI YUKUN ET AL¤ 204 ,
PEN HOURONG ET AL¤ 77 , 101 ,
PENG GUILAN¤ 473 ,
PENG XIAOYUN, TAO YANDUO, WEN SHAOJUN, ET AL¤ 1040 ,
PENG YUE ET AL¤ 207 ,
PESHKO AA¤ 414 ,
PETRICEK E¤ 127 ,
PIASETSKII VI ET AL¤ 369 , 394 ,
PING Z¤ 183 ,
PITTLER MH, ERNST E¤ 1075 ,
PRIVITERA P¤ 100 ,
PROENCA R¤ 17 ,
PRUNIER¤ 12 ,
QI JIN-SHENG, LI EN, WANG FANG¤ 874 , 901 ,
QI MING ET AL¤ 131 ,
QIAN JIAJUN ET AL¤ 375 ,
QIAN PEI GANG¤ 830 ,
QIAN PEI-GANG, ZHOU DUAN, GU REN-YUE¤ 827 ,
QIAO HONG-RU¤ 383 ,
QICHANG H ET AL¤ 274 ,
QIN WANZHANG ET AL¤ 146 ,
QIN YING ET AL¤ 761 , 769 ,
QINFU HU¤ 395 ,
QIN-YUN ZHANG¤ 400 ,
QIU LU¤ 575 , 627 ,
QIU RUIXIANG ET AL¤ 602 ,
QU BAI MING¤ 325 ,
QUNHAO Z¤ 517 ,
RAJENDER VARM AND CHIOU CY¤ 267 ,
RAUT C¤ 137 ,
REN JUNGUO, ET AL¤ 938 ,
REN MING ET AL¤ 876 , 903 ,
REN WEN HUA ET AL¤ 281 ,
RESCH KL¤ 576 ,
RIBAUTE A¤ 142 , 153 ,
RITSUKO KAWANA¤ 263 , 264 ,
RIVAS-VILCHIS JF, HERNANDEZ-SANCHEZ F, GONZALEZ-CAMARENA R, 1135 ,
RIZZO S¤ 57 ,
ROHRAUER A, NEPP J¤ 1127 ,
ROHRAUER A,NEPP¤ 1122 ,
RONG WEN-PING, ZHOU TAO, CHEN BAI-NAI, ET AL¤ 786 ,
ROSSMANN ML¤ 27 ,
RU LIJUAN ET AL¤ 528 ,
RUAN SHIYI ET AL¤ 254 ,
RUIJUAN X ET AL¤ 276 ,
SAKAGUCHI S ET AL¤ 448 ,
SAKAI T ET AL¤ 353 , 441 ,
SANCHEZ M ET AL¤ 99 ,
SANG-KWAN MOON ET AL¤ 954 ,
SAUVAL P ET AL¤ 133 ,
SCHELLONG SM¤ 620 ,
SHAN JIJUN¤ 649 ,
SHAN JIZHONG ET AL¤ 682 ,
SHAN YI PU¤ 180 ,
SHAN YIPU¤ 172 ,
SHANG DEJUN¤ 238 , 265 , 293 , 315 , 425 , 719 ,
SHANG DEJUN ET AL¤ 171 ,
SHANGHAI FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE¤ 60 ,
SHEN SUHONG ET AL¤ 871 , 895 ,
SHEN SUHONG,CHEN KE,ZHANG JIANGTAO¤ 996 ,
SHEN XIAOJUN, JI SHENGGUO¤ 956 ,
SHEN XIAO-JUN, SHI YUN-JU, AND WANG LING¤ 1063 ,
SHEN XIAO-JUN,WEI QUN¤ 1048 ,
SHENGDE L¤ 505 ,
SHI DAZHUO ET AL¤ 429 , 552 ,
SHI DAZHUO, CHEN KEJI, ZHANG QUNHAO, ET AL¤ 605 ,
SHI XUEMIN ET AL¤ 167 ,
SHI XUEYING, ZHAO FENGZHI, SONG CHONGCHUN, ET AL¤ 960 ,
SHI YILI, WANG YUEMIN¤ 963 ,
SHI ZAI-XIANG ET AL¤ 519 ,
SHIAO ET AL¤ 1141 ,
SHIGEKATSU NAKAJIMA ET AL¤ 589 ,
SHINOHARA S ET AL¤ 106 ,
SHOUKANG L¤ 451 ,
SHUFEN L ET AL¤ 518 ,
SHUIYING G¤ 275 ,
SI QIUJU, WANG XINGUO, WANG YALI, ET AL¤ 872 , 896 ,
SOLUN MN ET AL¤ 393 ,
SONG CHONG-SHUN, REN YING, GE XIN, ET AL¤ 1093 ,
SONG CHONSHEN¤ 132 ,
SONG HONGFA, DONG MIAOWEI, WANG QINGXUAN, ET AL¤ 834 ,
SONG HUITAO¤ 931 ,
STAUSS SL¤ 195 ,
STEINS A ET AL¤ 555 ,
STOROZHUK VT ET AL¤ 93 ,
STOROZHUT VT ET AL¤ 85 ,
SUI BAO JIAN ET AL¤ 282 ,
SUN JING-CHANG, YAN BIN, ZHAO QI-TAO, ET AL¤ 739 ,
SUN KEPING ¤ 998 ,
SUN MING ET AL¤ 697 ,
SUN SHUFEN ET AL¤ 665 ,
SUN XIAO-XUAN ET AL¤ 522 ,
SUN XUE-QUAN¤ 196 ,
SUN ZHIDONG ET AL¤ 622 ,
SUN ZHIDONG Y WANG JUANJUAN¤ 651 ,
SUTER B ET AL¤ 613 ,
SZUSTER JC ET AL¤ 48 ,
TADASHI YANO ET AL¤ 591 ,
TAKAGI K, YAMAGUCHI S, ITO M, OHSHIMA N¤ 1102

,
TAKEUCHI T ET AL¤ 449 ,
TANG LI-LONG ET AL¤ 521 ,
TANG YING ET AL¤ 421 ,
TANG ZU XUAN¤ 299 ,
TANG ZUXUAN¤ 151 ,
TANG ZUXUAN ET AL¤ 200 , 211 , 216 ,
TAO JINYU ET AL¤ 384 ,
THORCET¤ 22 ,
TIAN ANNING, LONG YUAN, ZHE YUHONG¤ 807 ,
TIAN FENJU ET AL¤ 149 ,
TIAN JIYOU¤ 157 ,
TIAN SHIZHENG ET AL¤ 634 ,
TIAN ZHENG-ZHANG¤ 841 ,
TIBONI G¤ 11 ,
TILDYOVA K ET AL¤ 87 ,
TOKUTAKE TADASHI¤ 993 ,
TONG LI LÀ YIKUI¤ 727 ,
TORQUEAU¤ 7 ,
TRAVAIL DU CENTRE LYONNAIS D'ACUPUNCTURE¤ 69 ,
TRNAVSKY G¤ 51 ,
TSEUNG YK ET AL¤ 94 ,
TSURU H, KAWAKITA K¤ 1169 ,
TUNG LC ET AL¤ 30 ,
UCHIDA S, HOTTA H¤ 1153 , 1155 ,
UCHIYAMA Y ET AL¤ 496 , 564 , 582 ,
UEKI M ET AL¤ 443 ,
ULERI G ET AL¤ 28 , 29 ,
VALORY¤ 16 , 23 ,
VALORY FA¤ 24 ,
VELLOSO SALA H¤ 438 ,
VELPEAU P¤ 1 ,
VIBES J¤ 114 ,
VILLE R¤ 64 ,
WANG CHAOSHENG ET AL¤ 632 ,
WANG CHUANDUO ET AL¤ 586 ,
WANG CHUNXI ET AL¤ 623 , 624 , 699 ,
WANG CHUNXI, WANG QI, LIANG FAQI, ET AL¤ 933 ,
WANG DAI -JUN, WANG JIN -PING, TIAN HUA¤ 1080 ,
WANG DAYUAN ET AL¤ 169 ,
WANG DONG-SHENG , YUAN ZHAO-KAI , YU YA-MING,ET AL¤ 944 ,
WANG DONGSHENG, ET AL¤ 1086 ,
WANG DONG-SHENG, ET AL¤ 1078 ,
WANG DONG-SHENG, YUAN ZHAO-KAI, CAEN FANG-PI¤ 986 ,
WANG DONG-SHENG, YUAN ZHAO-KAI, CHEN FANG-PING, ET¤ 1017 ,
WANG DONGSHENG, YUAN ZHAOKAI, HUANG XIANPING, ET AL¤ 1067 ,
WANG DW ET AL¤ 488 ,
WANG ENJIANG ET AL¤ 655 , 675 ,
WANG GUI LING E I ET XIE XIN CAI¤ 1099 ,
WANG GUO-QING, YI CHENG, LI PING¤ 935 ,
WANG HONG FU ET AL¤ 152 ,
WANG HONG-WEI ET AL¤ 570 ,
WANG HUILING ET AL¤ 671 ,
WANG JIAJIE ET AL¤ 466 , 467 ,
WANG JIA-JU, SHANG DE-JUN, CHU JIE-QIU ¤ 1030 ,
WANG JIAN , XI JIUYI ,ZHAO ZHAOLIN , ET AL ¤ 1010 ,
WANG JIAN, XI JIUYI, ZHANG BAIGEN¤ 811 ,
WANG JIAN, XI JUYI, ZHANG BAIGEN¤ 934 ,
WANG JIANGUO¤ 982 ,
WANG JIN CHUN ET AL¤ 679 ,
WANG JING, LIU XUE-RU AND SHI YIN-MIAN¤ 543 ,
WANG JINGCHUN¤ 175 , 221 , 381 ,
WANG JINGCHUN ET AL¤ 313 ,
WANG JINGQING ¤ 1022 ,
WANG JINYONG¤ 433 ,
WANG JINYONG ET AL¤ 148 ,
WANG JUN¤ 1140 ,
WANG JUN ET AL¤ 554 ,
WANG KAIZHEN ET AL¤ 285 ,
WANG LEI ET AL¤ 755 , 763 ,
WANG LICHUN¤ 958 ,
WANG LI-CHUN ET AL¤ 717 ,
WANG LIN LI AN¤ 890 , 917 ,
WANG NAN ET AL¤ 772 ,
WANG NONG ET AL¤ 225 ,
WANG PAN, XI JIUYI, ZHAO ZHAOLIN, ET AL ¤ 1034 ,
WANG PEIYI ET AL¤ 387 ,
WANG PENG HUANG XIAO-ZHONG ZHANG HAO, ET AL¤ 873 , 900 ,
WANG QIANG¤ 948 ,
WANG QIANG WANG YI¤ 1045 ,
WANG RUO-GUANG, ET AL¤ 1079 ,
WANG SHANSHAN, ZHANG WENGAO¤ 1084 ,
WANG SHAO-XIA, FANG BEI, ZHANG ZHI-GUO¤ 945 ,
WANG SHOUMIN ¤ 797 ,
WANG SHUGUI¤ 718 ,
WANG SHUN LU JIN-RONG CAI YU-YIN¤ 877 , 904 ,
WANG TONGFU¤ 720 ,
WANG WEI ET AL¤ 667 ,
WANG WEI, XU ZONG-PEI, LIU HONG-YIN, ET AL¤ 946 ,
WANG WEN-SHENG ET AL¤ 664 ,
WANG WENTAO ET AL¤ 659 ,
WANG XU ET AL¤ 1039 ,
WANG XUE-LING, ET AL¤ 813 ,
WANG YAHONG ET AL¤ 668 , 848 , 1027 ,
WANG YAHONG, ED ALTRI¤ 952 ,
WANG YAHONG, NIU FULING, ZHAO MINGJING, ET AL¤ 858 , 898 ,
WANG YAONG ET AL¤ 677 ,
WANG YILI ET AL¤ 457 ,
WANG YING ET AL¤ 609 ,
WANG YIXIN¤ 378 ,
WANG YU¤ 1023 ,
WANG ZE DE¤ 327 ,
WANG ZEDU ET AL¤ 434 ,
WANG ZHIQI, TIAN YUWANG, DU FANGLU, ET AL¤ 815 ,
WANXUN D¤ 273 ,
WEI HEWEI, LI ZHAO, ZHUANG HONG, ET AL¤ 1091 ,
WEI MINJIE ET AL¤ 512 ,
WEN RUIXING ET AL¤ 415 ,
WEN SHAODUN ET AL¤ 472 ,
WENG CHONGHUI¤ 176 ,
WENG JIN-YONG ET AL¤ 436 ,
WENG WEILIANG¤ 113 ,
WENG WEILIANG ET AL¤ 130 , 147 ,
WHITE AR¤ 593 ,
WHITE AR ET AL¤ 577 ,
WONG KL, WU KC, WU RS, CHOU YH, CHENG TH, HONG HJ¤ 1139 ,
WONG WH ET AL¤ 107 ,
WU CC ET AL¤ 231 , 463 ,
WU CHEN-YI ZHAO LIN LIU SHI-WEI¤ 791 ,
WU DA-ZHENG FAN YI HAN ZHI-FEN, ET AL¤ 814 ,
WU GUOQUAN¤ 380 ,
WU HONG, JIANG RONG, ZHENG MIN, ET AL¤ 825 ,
WU JUN, SHEN XIAOROU¤ 823 ,
WU MENGHUI, HUANG HUILAN¤ 981 ,
WU MING-DONG ET AL¤ 684 ,
WU MINGYUAN, LI LINGGEN, ZHAO GANG, ET AL ¤ 1000 ,
WU MI-SHAN ZIL40 SU-ZHI LIN FU-SHAN, ET AL¤ 860 , 862 ,

WU NONGRONG¤ 242 ,
WU QIFU ET AL¤ 530 ,
WU SHENG-XIAN ET AL¤ 690 ,
WU SHENG-XIN ET AL¤ 728 ,
WU WEI QIAN XIA0QIN¤ 753 ,
WU WENYAN ¤ 812 ,
WU XIKUN¤ 213 ,
WU XU XIU ET AL¤ 162 ,
WU YH, SUN CL, WU D, HUANG YY, CHI CM¤ 1149 ,
WU YINGFENG, QI QINGHUI, WU SHUANGHU, ET AL¤ 844 ,
WU ZHI-CHUN ET AL¤ 771 ,
WU ZHIYONG¤ 639 ,
WU ZHONG-M G, HOU YU-FEN, LIU MING ¤ 1007 ,
WU ZHONGMING HOU YUFEN WANG YANNAN¤ 817 ,
X¤ 41 , 52 , 54 , 56 , 68 , 79 , 143 , 332 , 333 , 334 , 335 , 336 , 337 , 338 , 339 , 340 , 341 , 342 , 359 , 360 , 361 , 362 , 363 , 364 , 365 , 366 , 367 , 403 , 404 , 405 , 406 , 407 , 514 , 515 , 516 , 857 , 864 , 992 , 994 , 1108 ,
XI JIUYI¤ 203 ,
XI JIU-YI¤ 733 ,
XI JIUYI ET AL¤ 138 ,
XI YU YI ET AL¤ 309 ,
XIAO DINGYAN¤ 241 ,
XIAO HEJU ET AL¤ 636 ,
XIAO JUNCHENG¤ 278 ,
XIAO SU HONG ET AL¤ 318 ,
XIE HUA, JIA DANHUI, ZHANG GUIQING¤ 1043 ,
XIE MEI-LIN¤ 566 ,
XIE MEILIN ET AL¤ 650 ,
XIE MEI-LIN ET AL¤ 779 ,
XIE MEILIN, GU ZHENLUN, CHEN KEJI¤ 607 ,
XIE QUAN-JIN ET AL¤ 568 ,
XIN MEI ET AL¤ 635 ,
XIU RUI-JUAN¤ 236 ,
XIU RUIJUAN ET AL¤ 288 ,
XIULU C ET AL¤ 533 ,
XU BINGKUN¤ 646 ,
XU DU-CONG,LUO YAN-ZHENG,LIU XIAN-JUN,ET AL¤ 989 ,
XU FQ, XU H, LIU JG¤ 1163 ,
XU GUANG-LIN, QIAN ZHI-YU¤ 795 ,
XU GUO-LONG, ET AL¤ 826 ,
XU H, WEN C, CHEN KJ¤ 1136 ,
XU HAO ET AL¤ 669 ,
XU HUAFENG¤ 219 ,
XU JIN ET AL¤ 773 ,
XU LIAN¤ 428 ,
XU RONGSHENG¤ 358 ,
XU WEN-CAN, LIN JIAN-CAI, ZHANG YUN, ET AL¤ 1094 ,
XU WENLIANG ET AL¤ 561 ,
XU Y, WANG H, DING J¤ 1110 ,
XU YING CHUN,DIN JIN¤ 1132 ,
XU YINGCHUN, WANG HUALIANG, DING JING ¤ 1008 , 1104 ,
XU YUJIAN¤ 435 ,
XUE CIMIN¤ 379 ,
XUE DONGYUAN¤ 244 ,
XUE WEN-JUAN WU GUO-ZHONG¤ 941 , 951 ,
XUE ZHU, ZHENG SHIFU¤ 745 ,
YAGI A ET AL¤ 491 ,
YAKASU D¤ 90 ,
YAMAKAGE M, HATTORI J, SATOH J, NAMIKI A¤ 1125 ,
YAN DEXIN ET AL¤ 81 ,
YAN JIN-SHENG¤ 277 ,
YAN JUN ET AL¤ 774 , 897 ,
YAN LIHUI, GAO CHENGXIAN, DING ZHISHAN¤ 793 ,
YAN LINGQUAN ET AL¤ 427 ,
YAN QING DE, ZHANG XUE-YIN¤ 1096 ,
YAN SONG-CAI ET AL¤ 423 ,
YAN XIN QIAN YING-XIN WEI HONG-CHANG, ET AL¤ 878 , 905 ,
YANG AI-DONG GUO YONG-JIE YU XING, ET AL¤ 887 , 914 ,
YANG BOHUA, QIN JIANHUI , ZHU LINGQUN , ET AL¤ 1065 ,
YANG CHANG-CHUN, WEN JIN-KUN, HAN MEI¤ 886 , 913 ,
YANG GUANG ET AL¤ 549 ,
YANG GUODONG ET AL¤ 186 ,
YANG JUN-YOU, DAI ZHONG, CHEN YUE-RONG, ET AL¤ 787 ,
YANG LIN¤ 279 , 287 ,
YANG NENGHUA¤ 983 ,
YANG WANLEI,LI ZHAO, GAO YUAN¤ 1042 ,
YANG WEN TAO ET AL¤ 672 ,
YANG WEN-FENG CHEN JING-HAN LIU JING, ET AL¤ 867 ,
Yang XH, Liu H, Chai JH, Zhao XC.¤ 1174 ,
YANG XINSHENG ET AL¤ 243 ,
YANG YIFENG ET AL¤ 640 ,
YANG YUANDE¤ 475 , 487 , 489 ,
YANG YUNKE, LI PING, TENG YING¤ 742 ,
YANG YUNKE, TENG YING, LI PING¤ 744 ,
YANG ZHAO-GANG ET AL¤ 661 ,
YAO GUANG QUAN ET AL¤ 255 ,
YAO JINGSHENG¤ 748 ,
YAO YU-YOU JIANG LI-SHENG ET AL¤ 736 ,
YAO ZHENSONG, LIANG DE,HUANG KE'ER, ET AL ¤ 979 ,
YAO ZHIMING ET AL¤ 511 ,
YASUHIKO UCHIYAMA ET AL¤ 482 ,
YE HANZHI¤ 210 ,
YI HEZI¤ 253 , 262 ,
YIN CHUNLIN ET AL¤ 604 ,
YIN CHUN-LIN, XU CHENG-BIN, WANG SHEN-WU¤ 741 ,
YIN HUI-JUN ET AL¤ 713 ,
YIN JIANJUN¤ 691 ,
YIN LI-HUI, DING ZHI-SHAN, GAO CHENG-XIAN, ET AL¤ 828 ,
YIN SHAOGANG ¤ 1015 ,
YOSHINORI YOSHIDA ET AL¤ 357 ,
YOSIHIRO TOHDOH¤ 296 ,
YOUICH LIDA ET AL¤ 295 ,
YU GUORI ET AL¤ 129 ,
YU GUORUI ET AL¤ 191 ,
YU HONG¤ 926 ,
YU HONG, WAN QING, SHI XIN, ET AL¤ 924 ,
YU JUN-SHENG, CHEN ZHAO-CHANG¤ 818 ,
YU KAIMEI ET AL¤ 730 ,
YU SHENGZHU¤ 839 ,
YU SHENG-ZHU, LI XIAO-MING, ZHANG MIN¤ 819 ,
YU SHENGZHU, ZHANG HUIYUAN¤ 805 ,
YU SM ET AL¤ 413 ,
YU YH, XU XQ, WANG Y, SUN SZ, CHEN Y¤ 1114 ,
YU YUEMING¤ 510 ,
YU ZHUO, MENG LEI, GUO YAN-HONG, ET AL ¤ 1032 ,
YUAN MING, LIU SHUHUA¤ 800 ,
YUAN YANG¤ 592 ,
YUNYUAN G ET AL¤ 504 ,
YUZHEN Q ET AL¤ 272 ,
YZNG GU¤ 542 ,
ZARAGOZA JR ET AL¤ 115 ,
ZHAI YACHUN¤ 419 ,
ZHANG AN¤ 474 ,

ZHANG BAILI LU YIZHU, FAN YINGCHANG, ET AL¤ 784 ,
ZHANG BAI-LI, LU YI-ZHU, FAN YING-CHANG¤ 806 ,
ZHANG BAO-TING¤ 939 ,
ZHANG BAO-TING, YAN QIAN-LIN, YAN DE-XIN, ET AL¤ 1081 ,
ZHANG BINGZHENG ET AL¤ 174 ,
ZHANG CAILING¤ 538 ,
ZHANG CHUNLING LIU ZHIJIE¤ 850 ,
ZHANG D, WANG SY, MA HM, ET AL¤ 1002 ,
ZHANG DAWEI, JIN XING, MENG HONG, ET AL¤ 798 ,
ZHANG DIANZENG ET AL¤ 424 ,
ZHANG DONG ET AL¤ 346 ,
ZHANG DONG, LI SHUN-YUE, WANG SHU-YOU, ET AL¤ 1029 ,
ZHANG DONGPING , CAO JIAMCHUM , HE LIGANG , ET AL¤ 999 ,
ZHANG FENGRUI ET AL¤ 709 ,
ZHANG GENGYANG ET AL¤ 291 ,
ZHANG GUANGLI¤ 822 ,
ZHANG HENGLONG¤ 391 ,
ZHANG HONGMIN, XIE CHUNGUANG, CHEN SHIWEI¤ 1089 ,
ZHANG HUAIZHONG ET AL¤ 83 ,
ZHANG HUI¤ 240 ,
ZHANG J ET AL¤ 523 ,
ZHANG JC, CHEN KJ¤ 1154 ,
ZHANG JING-FANG, OUYANG JING-PING, WANG SHEN-FENG,¤ 734 ,
ZHANG JINGJU, ZHAO WENGUANG, WANG ZHENG, ET AL¤ 843 ,
ZHANG JINGREN ET AL¤ 501 , 502 ,
ZHANG JI-PING ET AL¤ 688 ,
ZHANG KE JIN ET AL¤ 323 ,
ZHANG LI-FANG¤ 883 , 910 ,
ZHANG LU, WU ZONGGUI¤ 955 , 984 ,
ZHANG MIANZHI ET AL¤ 940 ,
ZHANG MING FA¤ 307 ,
ZHANG MINGLIAN, WANG CHONGSHAN, ZH40 JINSHENG, ET ¤ 882 , 909 ,
ZHANG QIAN, NIU XIN, YAN YAN, ET AL¤ 1013 ,
ZHANG QING ET AL¤ 540 ,
ZHANG QINGBO ET AL¤ 185 ,
ZHANG QUN-HAO AND CHEN KE-JI¤ 544 ,
ZHANG QUN-HAO ET AL¤ 556 ,
ZHANG RAO¤ 869 , 893 ,
ZHANG SHIYUN¤ 645 ,
ZHANG SMAOLI¤ 158 ,
ZHANG TIEZHONG, WAN YINGXIN¤ 831 ,
ZHANG WENGAO, ZHENG GUANGJUAN , LIU LONTAO ¤ 970 ,
ZHANG WENLING ET AL¤ 618 ,
ZHANG XIAOGANG¤ 471 ,
ZHANG XIAOJIAN¤ 969 ,
ZHANG XIAOSHU ET AL¤ 492 ,
ZHANG XU, GONG JEI-NING, BIAN HUI-MIN, ET AL¤ 743 ,
ZHANG XUEJING ET AL¤ 1018 ,
ZHANG XUEYING¤ 693 ,
ZHANG XUEZENG ET AL¤ 420 ,
ZHANG YAJIE ET AL¤ 594 , 725 ,
ZHANG YANJ UN ET AL¤ 729 ,
ZHANG YIKUI, LI LINGGEN¤ 796 ,
ZHANG YU ET AL¤ 389 ,
ZHANG ZHI-XIN, GAO FU-YUN, LI KE-MING, ET AL ¤ 1006 ,
ZHAO CHUNYIN ET AL¤ 347 , 348 , 349 , 350 , 351 , 352 ,
ZHAO FENGLIN¤ 252 ,
ZHAO GANG ETAL¤ 737 ,
ZHAO HB, HU M, ZHENG HY, LIANG HS, ZHU XS¤ 1074 ,
ZHAO LIANGEN ET AL¤ 292 ,
ZHAO LIGOU¤ 319 ,
ZHAO LIGUO¤ 82 , 459 ,
ZHAO MINGLI ET AL¤ 465 ,
ZHAO XUAN DE ET AL¤ 329 ,
ZHAO XUANDE¤ 164 ,
ZHAO XUE-JUN ET AL¤ 757 , 765 ,
ZHAO XUNDE ET AL¤ 372 ,
ZHAO YU-XIA ET AL¤ 759 , 767 ,
ZHAO YUXIA, LIU YUNFANG, ZHANG MEI, ET AL¤ 833 ,
ZHAO YX, LIU YF, YU HM¤ 1072 ,
ZHAO ZHAOLIN¤ 557 ,
ZHAO ZHENGRANG¤ 458 ,
ZHAO ZHONGXIN ET AL¤ 320 ,
ZHAO ZIMING, ZHAO WEIWEI¤ 1098 ,
ZHAO, PC LEUNG, STELLA HO¤ 1120 ,
ZHEN JIU XUE¤ 72 ,
ZHEN YAN-JUN, ZHU FANG, HOU JIAN-MING, ET AL¤ 891 , 918 ,
ZHENG GUANGJUAN, ZHANG WENGAO , WEI QING , ET AL¤ 1082 ,
ZHENG GUANG-RU¤ 778 ,
ZHENG PING¤ 165 , 168 , 206 , 232 , 233 , 300 ,
ZHENG XUEMEI¤ 498 , 1009 ,
ZHENG YUAN PANG ET AL¤ 676 ,
ZHENG ZEMIN¤ 305 ,
ZHONG L, CAI D, YU B, ET AL¤ 866 ,
ZHONG SHULAN ET AL¤ 537 ,
ZHONG YI ET AL¤ 588 ,
ZHOU CHANGYOU¤ 508 ,
ZHOU CONGHE¤ 373 ,
ZHOU DACHUAN¤ 201 ,
ZHOU DACHUN ET AL¤ 550 ,
ZHOU DAXING, LU HONG, ET AL¤ 792 ,
ZHOU DEQIAN¤ 685 ,
ZHOU JIAN ET AL¤ 189 ,
ZHOU JIEFANG ET AL¤ 192 ,
ZHOU JIEFANG JIN RUI¤ 1036 ,
ZHOU JIEFANT ET AL¤ 208 ,
ZHOU JI-FU¤ 747 ,
ZHOU JUNQIN, JIAO LINGXIA, JIN SHUQIN, ET AL¤ 1037 ,
ZHOU JUNQIN, LIU MIN, XIA XIANMING, ET AL¤ 1041 ,
ZHOU LI LI ET Al¤ 687 ,
ZHOU Ming-xue , XU Hao , CHEN Ke-ji , et al¤ 1151 ,
ZHOU MX, XU H, CHEN KJ, ET AL¤ 1157 ,
ZHOU QIN, GU REN-YUE, LIU YU¤ 957 ,
ZHOU QING, HE JUQIAO, CAO HUI, ET AL¤ 920 ,
ZHOU TAO ET AL¤ 571 ,
ZHOU TAO, LIU CHUN-MEI, SUN LIAN-QING, ET AL¤ 851 ,
ZHOU TAO, LIU MING, CHEN BAINAN, ET AL¤ 810 ,
ZHOU TAO, LU DONGZHI, SUN JINGCHANG, ET AL¤ 987 ,
ZHOU TAO, RONG WENPING, CHEN BONAN ET AL¤ 853 ,
ZHOU W, WANG DH, YANG RK, ZHOU H¤ 1070 ,
ZHOU WEI¤ 1057 ,
ZHOU XIAO-HUI ET AL¤ 681 , 708 ,
ZHOU XIAOQING, ET AL¤ 936 ,
ZHOU XIAO-QING, LUO YAO-YUE, XIE XIAO-BING,¤ 1024 ,
ZHOU XIAQING ET AL¤ 558 ,
ZHOU YAWEI ET AL¤ 599 ,
ZHOU YIXUAN ET AL¤ 1028 ,
ZHOU ZHONG-YING, JIN MIAO-WEN, GU QIN, ET

AL¤ 789 ,
ZHOU ZHONGYING, JIN MIAOWEN, WU MIN, ET AL¤ 880 , 907 ,
ZHU BAO-GUO ET AL¤ 159 ,
ZHU CHENGXIAN ET AL¤ 197 , 266 ,
ZHU CJ, DONG JX, ZHANG MJ, LU GL, LI J.¤ 1175 ,
ZHU DEZENG ET AL¤ 783 ,
ZHU FANG ET AL¤ 507 ,
ZHU H ET AL¤ 181 ,
ZHU LING-QUN, WANG SHUO-REN, QIN YING,¤ 1171 ,
ZHU MING -JURY , ZHENG CHUI - YI, WANG ZHEN - TIAO ¤ 1052 ,
ZHU MING-JUN, ET AL¤ 1050 ,
ZHU PING,ZHANG XUE-XIA¤ 988 ,
ZHU QING-LEI, HE AI-XIA, HAN HUI-RONG, ET AL¤ 855 ,
ZHU RUITING¤ 656 ,
ZHU ZHI BO¤ 256 ,
ZHUANG QIUQIN¤ 531 ,
ZHUI Y ET AL¤ 686 ,
ZHUO KAIREN¤ 432 ,
ZUSMANOVICH FN¤ 412 ,

index des sujets/ subject index (non exhaustif)

-¤ /
¤ 44 , 99 , 137 , 166 , 187 , 188 , 235 , 268 , 397 , 399 , 616 , 622 , 636 , 657 , 1072 , 1109 , 1111 ,

1,01 -¤ GENERAL ASPECTS AND HISTORY/ ASPECTS GENERAUX ET HISTOIRE
combinaison médecine occidentale- mtc¤ 187 , 188 , 235 , 578 , 628 , 663 , 673 , 675 , 689 , 694 , 701 , 705 , 712 , 722 , 730 , 738 , 810 , 1009 , 1077 , 1146 ,
congrès¤ 186 , 425 , 519 , 1117 ,

1,03 -¤ medical classics/ classiques médicaux
shang han lun¤ 636 ,

2,03 -¤ qi, blood, body fluids/ energie, sang et liquides organiques
essentielle¤ 272 ,
sang¤ 146 , 146 , 165 , 165 , 168 , 168 , 303 , 303 ,

2,04 -¤ organs and functions/ organes et fonctions
curieux¤ 137 ,

2,05 -¤ meridians/ méridiens
dermatoses méridiennes¤ 446 ,
méridien curieux¤ 137 ,
yin wei¤ 137 ,

2,06 -¤ points/ points
C2¤ 83 ,
E36¤ 31 , 32 , 86 , 96 ,
GI10¤ 442 ,
GI11¤ 83 , 617 ,
GI4¤ 145 , 145 , 150 , 150 , 150 , 150 , 193 , 193 , 442 , 442 ,
Jing¤ 272 ,
MC6¤ 74 , 86 , 96 , 360 , 617 ,
P9¤ 74 ,
RN3¤ 361 , 407 , 448 , 463 ,
RTE4¤ 360 ,
RTE6¤ 86 , 96 , 609 ,
spécificité¤ 197 , 297 , 613 ,
taiyang¤ 358 ,
TR5¤ 74 ,
V23¤ 445 ,
V32¤ 297 ,
V40¤ 358 ,
V55¤ 622 ,
V56¤ 622 ,
VB21¤ 1134 ,
VC12¤ 679 ,
VG26¤ 197 , 266 ,
yintang¤ 358 ,

3,01 -¤ chronobiology/ chronobiologie
saison¤ 448 , 450 ,

3,02 -¤ pathogeny. causes of diseases/ pathogénie
chaleur¤ 663 ,
énergie perverse¤ 203 ,
humidite¤ 221 ,

4,05 -¤ point diagnosis/ examen des points somatiques
*¤ 133 ,

4,07 -¤ syndromes/ syndromes
*¤ 318 ,
chaleur¤ 663 ,
chaleur de l'estomac¤ 636 ,
differenciation des syndromes¤ 598 , 625 , 628 , 662 , 842 , 1086 , 1174 ,
glaire¤ 539 , 818 ,
qi¤ 132 , 303 ,
sang¤ 146 , 165 , 168 , 303 ,
stase¤ 146 , 165 , 168 , 203 , 303 , 773 ,
stase de glaires¤ 1017 , 1086 ,
stase de qi¤ 657 ,
stase du sang¤ 624 , 716 , 818 , 1086 ,
vide¤ 98 , 303 ,
vide des reins¤ 794 ,
yang¤ 98 ,
yin¤ 137 ,

4,09 -¤ meridian diagnosis/ méridiens
*¤ 137 ,

5,01 -¤ THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES/ TECHNIQUES THERAPEUTIQUES
réflexotherapie¤ 78 , 122 ,

5,02 -¤ principles of treatment/ principes thérapeutiques
*¤ 382 , 416 ,
activation de la circulation et levée de stase.¤ 130 , 130 , 131 , 146 , 148 , 171 , 212 , 436 , 637 , 687 , 834 ,
purgation¤ 382 ,
tonification¤ 132 ,

5,03 -¤ acupuncture/ acupuncture
*¤ 83 , 359 ,
deqi¤ 83 , 331 , 397 , 1128 ,
latéralité¤ 7 , 86 , 584 ,
profondeur de puncture¤ 405 ,
séance d'acupuncture¤ 593 ,
tonification-dispersion¤ 314 ,

5,05 -¤ plum blossom needle/ fleur de prunier
*¤ 472 ,

5,07 -¤ bloodletting/ saignées
*¤ 137 , 426 ,

5,08 -¤ cupping/ ventouses
*¤ 661 ,

5,09 -¤ moxibustion/ moxibustion
*¤ 71 , 76 , 77 , 101 , 104 , 127 , 192 , 208 , 242 , 264 , 333 , 345 , 353 , 365 , 404 , 514 , 518 , 581 , 590 , 679 , 697 , 706 , 879 ,

5,10 -¤ ear acupuncture. auricular medicine/ auriculopuncture. auriculomédecine
*¤ 95 , 99 , 100 , 108 , 339 , 393 , 475 , 487 , 489 ,
auriculomedecine¤ 99 ,

5,11 -¤ nose, face, eye, hand and foot acupuncture/ rhinofacio, manopodo, craniopuncture
craniopuncture¤ 581 ,

5,12 -¤ electro-acupuncture/ electro-acupuncture
*¤ 2 , 4 , 32 , 34 , 51 , 62 , 105 , 106 , 110 , 112 , 120 , 134 , 145 , 150 , 209 , 297 , 302 , 394 , 444 , 445 , 447 ,

5,14 -¤ laser acupuncture/ laser
*¤ 115 , 272 , 295 , 344 , 356 , 357 , 406 , 414 , 445 ,

5,15 -¤ drug acupuncture/ chimiothérapie

*¤ 343 , 371 , 551 , 622 , 737 , 1175 ,

5,16 -¤ qi gong. massages/ qi gong. massages
massage¤ 68 ,
qi gong¤ 223 , 423 , 542 ,

5,20 -¤ tcm and alternative medicine/ mtc et médecines douces
5,20¤ 43 ,
homeopathie¤ 20 ,
oligo-élements¤ 377 ,

6,01 -¤ algology/ algologie
*¤ 67 , 86 , 96 , 627 ,
seuil de la douleur¤ 111 ,

7,03 -¤ coronary diseases/ coronaropathies
*¤ 129 , 149 ,

7,04 -¤ arrhythmia/ troubles du rythme
*¤ 261 ,

7,05 -¤ hypertension/ hypertension
*¤ 37 ,

7,07 -¤ peripheral circulation/ circulation périphérique
*¤ 31 , 64 , 70 , 84 , 94 , 95 , 98 , 110 , 111 , 184 , 216 , 247 , 292 , 304 , 314 , 356 , 397 , 399 , 400 , 422 , 431 , 444 , 447 , 449 , 504 , 513 , 584 , 679 , 700 ,
microcirculation¤ 31 , 32 , 39 , 60 , 186 , 207 , 208 , 236 , 376 , 389 , 395 , 423 , 586 , 609 , 788 ,

7,08 -¤ arteries/ artères
*¤ 112 , 144 , 146 , 154 , 197 , 200 , 240 , 286 , 324 , 357 , 443 , 550 , 588 , 616 , 635 ,
acrosyndrome¤ 14 , 22 , 27 , 45 , 55 , 58 , 63 , 92 , 102 , 114 , 119 , 123 , 153 , 166 , 239 ,
angiome¤ 81 , 121 ,
arteriosclerose¤ 38 ,
plethysmographie¤ 19 , 28 , 29 ,

7,09 -¤ veins. lymphatic system/ veines. lymphatiques
*¤ 12 , 26 , 34 , 49 , 57 , 62 , 79 , 148 , 238 , 299 , 358 , 446 , 476 ,
phlebite¤ 82 , 89 , 90 , 118 ,
varice¤ 7 , 13 , 16 , 23 , 24 , 33 , 61 , 91 , 108 , 135 ,

8,07 -¤ psoriasis/ psoriasis
*¤ 146 ,

8,11 -¤ ulcer. wound/ ulcères. plaies
*¤ 7 , 66 , 120 , 157 , 400 ,

9,03 -¤ diabetes mellitus/ diabète
*¤ 22 , 48 , 110 , 112 , 120 , 393 , 414 , 483 , 499 , 597 , 625 , 657 , 658 , 712 , 1097 ,

9,07 -¤ hyperlipidemia/ hyperlipidémie
*¤ 312 , 323 , 540 , 610 , 1049 ,

9,08 -¤ obesity/ obésité
*¤ 94 ,

10,03 -¤ dyspepsia. nausea. vomiting/ dyspepsie. nausées. vomissements
*¤ 357 ,

10,06 -¤ intestines/ intestins
*¤ 32 ,

10,09 -¤ anus. rectum/ anus. rectum
*¤ 121 ,
hemorroide¤ 121 ,

11,03 -¤ menstruation. menstruation disorders/ menstruation. troubles des règles
*¤ 336 , 407 ,

11,06 -¤ menopause. premenstrual syndrome/ ménopause. syndrome prémenstruel
*¤ 344 , 794 ,

12,05 -¤ thrombosis/ thromboses
*¤ 148 , 311 ,

13,06 -¤ mycoses and parasitic diseases/ parasitoses et mycoses
*¤ 387 ,

14,01 -¤ NEUROLOGY- PSYCHIATRY/ NEUROLOGIE- PSYCHIATRIE
*¤ 37 ,

14,02 -¤ headache/ céphalées
*¤ 358 ,

14,06 -¤ parkinson disease. tremor/ parkinson. tremblement
*¤ 120 ,

14,07 -¤ cerebrovascular diseases. hemiplegia/ accidents vasculaires cérébraux. *¤ 37 , 169 , 192 , 579 ,

14,08 -¤ paraplegia. myelitis/ paraplégie. myelopathies
*¤ 117 ,

14,09 -¤ peripheral nerve diseases/ neuropathies périphériques
*¤ 110 , 120 ,

14,10 -¤ neuromuscular diseases. poliomyelitis/ pathologie neuro-musculaire. poliomyélite
*¤ 615 ,

14,13 -¤ insomnia. sleep disorders/ insomnie. troubles du sommeil
*¤ 358 , 358 ,

15,01 -¤ OPHTHALMOLOGY/ OPHTALMOLOGIE
*¤ 367 ,

15,02 -¤ conjunctiva/ conjonctive
*¤ 152 ,

15,04 -¤ retina/ rétine
*¤ 94 , 657 ,

17,04 -¤ asthma/ asthme
*¤ 192 ,

18,03 -¤ bi syndromes. joint diseases/ syndromes bi. arthropathies
*¤ 679 ,

18,08 -¤ hand/ main
*¤ 154 , 157 , 210 , 278 ,

18,09 -¤ elbow/ coude
*¤ 211 ,

18,10 -¤ shoulder/ epaule
*¤ 84 ,

18,12 -¤ cervical spine. cervicobrachial neuralgia/ rachis cervical. névralgies cervico- brachiales
*¤ 84 ,

18,17 -¤ hip. pelvic bones/ hanche. bassin
*¤ 1020 ,

18,18 -¤ knee/ genou
*¤ 1020 ,

18,19 -¤ foot/ pied
*¤ 154 , 157 , 210 , 211 , 625 , 636 ,

20,02 -¤ smoking/ tabagisme
*¤ 100 ,

23,01 -¤ INTERNAL MEDICINE. MISCELLANEOUS/ MEDECINE INTERNE. DIVERS
*¤ 355 ,

23,04 -¤ oncology/ cancérologie
*¤ 144 ,

23,06 -¤ autoimmune diseases/ maladies auto-immunes
*¤ 146 ,

23,07 -¤ gerontology/ gérontologie
*¤ 211 , 727 ,

23,10 -¤ sports medicine/ médecine sportive
*¤ 444 ,

23,11 -¤ pediatrics/ pédiatrie
*¤ 154 , 648 ,

24,04 -¤ cattle/ vache
*¤ 209 ,

24,07 -¤ / animaux de laboratoire
chien¤ 129 , 169 , 292 ,
lapin¤ 38 , 149 , 152 , 191 , 303 , 308 , 312 , 339 , 556 , 588 , 615 , 669 , 683 , 713 , 728 , 813 , 1019 , 1036 , 1049 , 1050 , 1052 , 1066 , 1090 , 1093 , 1098 , 1116 ,
rat¤ 185 , 304 , 584 , 612 , 672 , 688 , 707 , 1053 , 1078 , 1086 , 1092 , 1176 ,
souris¤ 113 , 130 , 1085 ,

25,01 -¤ MECHANISM OF ACUPUNCTURE. ACUPUNCTURE AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM/ MECANISME D'ACTION DE L'ACUPUNCTURE. ACUPUNCTURE ET SYSTEME NERVEUX CENTRAL
*¤ 240 ,
sympathique¤ 124 , 150 ,

25,02 -¤ afferent pathways/ voies afférentes
*¤ 615 ,

25,10 -¤ central neurotransmitters/ neuromédiateurs centraux
*¤ 112 , 112 ,
endorphine¤ 70 ,
naloxone¤ 18 , 112 ,
substance P¤ 268 ,

25,11 -¤ plasmatic and peripheral factors/ facteurs plasmatiques et périphériques
*¤ 145 ,

26,01 -¤ HERBAL MEDICINE/ PHYTOTHERAPIE
*¤ 109 , 109 , 130 , 130 ,

26,02 -¤ prescriptions/ prescriptions
*¤ 38 , 98 , 113 , 121 , 132 , 149 , 152 , 172 , 173 , 174 , 184 , 200 , 201 , 202 , 204 , 205 , 206 , 210 , 215 , 220 , 225 , 241 , 259 , 270 , 274 , 279 , 283 , 292 , 306 , 308 , 312 , 317 , 320 , 321 , 322 , 330 , 372 , 378 , 389 , 415 , 421 , 422 , 424 , 431 , 585 , 587 , 588 ,
bu yang huan wu tang¤ 391 ,
dang gui si ni tang¤ 380 , 381 ,
gan mai da zao tang¤ 616 ,
gui zhi jia long gu mu li tang¤ 616 ,
si miao yong an tang¤ 306 ,
yi mu cao gao¤ 385 ,

26,03 -¤ plants/ plantes
*¤ 37 , 39 , 40 , 60 , 129 , 130 , 136 , 147 , 159 , 169 , 178 , 191 , 221 , 230 , 234 , 271 , 285 , 289 , 310 , 386 , 388 , 413 ,
alisma orientalis (sam.) juzep.¤ 384 ,
allium sativum l.¤ 388 ,
angelica¤ 430 , 435 ,
angelica pubescens maxim.¤ 410 ,
paeonia¤ 417 ,
panax¤ 402 ,

27,01 -¤ methods/ méthodes
cas clinique¤ 7 , 8 , 9 , 26 , 30 , 56 , 97 , 358 , 614 ,
comparaison de 2 techniques de la MTC¤ 134 , 365 , 487 , 489 ,
essai clinique non randomisé¤ 475 , 549 , 697 , 706 , 737 , 1133 ,
essai comparatif éventuellement randomisé¤ 791 ,
essai contrôlé randomisé¤ 103 , 560 , 879 , 904 , 962 , 963 , 1026 , 1068 , 1070 , 1071 , 1109 , 1111 , 1112 , 1118 , 1149 ,
essai ouvert (acupuncture)¤ 28 , 29 , 44 , 57 , 77 , 81 , 82 , 83 , 84 , 98 , 101 , 104 ,
étude controlée ((laser)¤ 115 ,
étude controlée (acupuncture)¤ 47 , 95 , 103 , 145 , 302 , 546 ,
étude controlée (phytotérapie)¤ 579 , 585 , 658 ,
étude expérimentale (acupuncture)¤ 111 , 613 , 1036 ,
étude experimentale humaine¤ 60 ,
experimentation animale¤ 38 , 113 , 129 , 130 , 149 , 152 , 169 , 185 , 191 , 292 , 304 , 308 , 312 , 339 ,
expérimentation animale (acupuncture)¤ 584 , 612 , 615 , 1049 , 1053 , 1116 , 1175 , 1176 ,
expérimentation animale (acupuncture)/ chien¤ 18 ,
expérimentation animale (acupuncture)/ lapin¤ 182 , 443 ,
expérimentation animale (acupuncture)/ rat¤ 250 , 268 ,
expérimentation animale (phytothérapie)¤ 556 , 588 , 669 , 672 , 683 , 688 , 707 , 713 , 728 , 813 , 1019 , 1050 , 1052 , 1066 , 1078 , 1085 , 1090 , 1092 , 1093 , 1098 ,
expérimentation animale (phytothérapie) / caille¤ 290 , 424 , 504 ,
expérimentation animale (phytothérapie) / chien¤ 497 ,
expérimentation animale (phytothérapie) / lapin¤ 388 , 486 , 520 , 522 ,
expérimentation animale (phytothérapie) / rat¤ 386 , 410 , 411 , 413 , 494 ,
expérimentation animale (phytothérapie) / souris¤ 376 , 415 ,
meta analyse¤ 1167 ,
méthodologie¤ 298 ,
placebo¤ 95 , 103 , 302 ,
revue générale¤ 374 , 387 , 428 , 429 , 708 , 718 , 817 , 1075 , 1117 , 1161 ,

27,02 -¤ / techniques d'exploration

doppler¤ 122 , 444 , 584 ,
isotope¤ 95 , 463 , 476 , 495 ,
plethysmographie¤ 19 , 28 , 29 ,
radiologie¤ 55 ,
rhéologie¤ 51 , 147 , 149 , 155 , 168 , 373 , 389 , 428 , 468 , 469 ,
temperature¤ 44 , 84 , 86 , 87 , 96 , 112 , 116 , 117 , 193 , 331 , 336 , 337 , 338 , 346 , 353 , 359 , 361 , 362 , 364 , 396 , 407 , 445 , 448 , 449 , 450 , 459 , 514 , 545 , 546 , 586 , 609 ,
thermographie¤ 50 , 59 , 69 , 73 , 74 , 115 , 124 , 133 , 150 , 193 , 194 , 195 , 334 , 335 , 360 , 393 , 617 , 672 ,

27,03 -¤ biological l products/ produits biologiques
atropine¤ 584 ,
endorphine¤ 70 ,
histamine¤ 385 ,
oxyde nitrique¤ 624 , 637 , 729 ,
VIP¤ 145 ,

27,04 -¤ pharmaceutical products/ produits pharmaceutiques
naloxone¤ 18 , 112 ,

27,06 -¤ geographical terms/ termes géographiques
chine¤ 186 ,
japon¤ 542 ,

Index des sources

1 - congrès
1er congres national de la f a f o r m e c, bordeaux¤ 580 ,
2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris¤ 353 , 354 ,
actes des journees d'acupuncture, marseille¤ 163 ,
actes des journees d'acupuncture,cedat,marseille¤ 142 ,
actes du 2eme seminaires, saa, bordeaux.¤ 80 ,
advances in acupuncture and acupuncture anaesthesia,beijing¤ 76 , 77 ,
congres national d'acupuncture,paris¤ 108 ,
in compilation of the abstracts of acupuncture and moxibustion papers, beijing¤ 192 , 193 , 194 , 195 ,
in selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing¤ 197 ,
international conference on veterinary acupuncture, beijing¤ 209 ,
proceedings of the fifth international congress of chinese medicine,berkeley¤ 299 , 300 ,
second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion,beijing¤ 134 ,
selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing¤ 207 , 208 ,
third world conference on acupuncture¤ 441 , 442 , 443 , 444 , 445 , 446 , 447 , 448 , 449 , 450 ,
vii° congres national d'acupuncture,paris¤ 45 ,
wfas international symposium on the trend of research in acupuncture, roma¤ 408 ,

2 - divers à vérifier
chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine¤ 1129 ,
chinese journal of integrative medicine¤ 1130 ,
el pulso de la vida¤ 1105 ,

3 - extraits de traités
in chinese modern massotherapy¤ 68 ,
in essentials of chinese acupuncture,foreign language press,beijing¤ 79 ,
in l'acupuncture pratique, maisonneuve, ste ruffine¤ 125 , 126 ,
in recueil d'experiences cliniques en acupunture-moxa¤ 196 ,
in roustan,traite d'acupuncture,masson,paris¤ 143 ,
in the manual of china's current acupuncture therapy,medecine and health publishing¤ 41 ,
in treatment of 100 common diseases by new acupuncture¤ 52 , 54 ,

4 - mémoires
memoire d' acupuncture,cla¤ 298 ,
memoire d'acupuncture,afa,paris¤ 46 , 61 ,
memoire d'acupuncture,afera,nimes¤ 75 ,
memoire d'acupuncture,saa,bordeaux¤ 42 ,

5 - divers à vérifier
nouvelle revue internationale d'acupuncture¤ 23 ,

6 - revues d'acupuncture et MTC
academic periodical of changchun college of traditional chinese medicine¤ 781 ,
acta chinese medicine and pharmacology¤ 509 , 536 , 537 , 682 , 809 ,
acta medica sinica¤ 210 , 211 , 290 , 308 , 380 ,
acta pharmacologica sinica¤ 497 ,
acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai¤ 794 , 830 , 859 , 860 , 861 , 862 , 887 , 914 ,
acupuncture¤ 16 , 63 , 91 , 102 , 114 , 135 ,
acupuncture & moxibustion¤ 1128 ,
acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research¤ 112 , 120 , 124 , 155 , 181 , 182 , 198 , 301 ,
acupuncture and electro-therapeutics research¤ 619 ,
acupuncture et moxibustion¤ 1142 , 1148 ,
acupuncture in medicine¤ 452 ,
acupuncture research¤ 240 , 346 , 832 , 1049 ,
acupuncture research quarterly¤ 96 , 111 , 116 , 117 ,
acupuncture traditionnelle chinoise¤ 679 , 841 , 1099 ,
akupunktur¤ 396 ,
akupunktur theorie und praxis¤ 397 ,
am j chin med¤ 1135 , 1137 , 1173 ,
american journal of acupuncture¤ 27 , 34 , 35 , 36 , 65 , 94 , 107 , 137 , 500 , 614 ,
american journal of chinese medicine¤ 31 , 32 , 39 , 40 , 44 , 86 , 345 , 402 , 482 , 495 , 496 , 563 , 564 , 589 , 835 , 953 , 954 , 1100 , 1112 , 1113 , 1125 , 1126 ,
ann acad med singapore¤ 1147 ,
atherosclerosis¤ 1075 ,
auriculomedecine¤ 99 , 100 ,
beijing journal of tcm¤ 506 , 533 , 665 , 723 , 854 , 968 , 969 , 998 ,
beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 212 , 276 , 288 , 306 , 760 , 768 ,
bio ordonnance¤ 439 , 440 ,
breath exercise (an exercise for health and longevity)¤ 223 ,
british journal of acupuncture¤ 73 ,
bulletin de la societe d'acupuncture¤ 10 , 11 , 13 , 14 , 15 ,
bulletin de la societe internationale medicale d'acupuncture et de stimulotherapie¤ 122 , 123 ,
bulletin of chinese materia medica¤ 218 ,
bulletin of the oriental healing arts institute¤ 89 , 90 , 109 ,
cahiers de biotherapie¤ 20 ,
cell mol neurobiol¤ 1159 ,
chin j integr med¤ 1152 ,
china journal of chinese materia medica¤ 486 ,
china journal of tcm and pharmacy¤ 847 , 848 , 940 , 1018 , 1027 , 1028 , 1077 ,
china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy¤ 565 , 579 , 597 , 598 , 635 ,
chinese acupuncture and moxibustion¤ 83 , 266 , 472 , 475 , 476 , 518 , 549 , 561 , 575 , 586 , 592 , 823 , 889 , 916 , 923 , 963 , 1029 , 1070 , 1071 , 1111 , 1149 , 1162 , 1174 , 1175 , 1176 ,
chinese archives on tcm¤ 990 ,
chinese journa l of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease¤ 970 , 971 , 972 ,
chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm¤ 688 , 726 , 774 , 891 , 897 , 918 , 919 , 922 , 942 , 943 , 1061 ,
chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine¤ 731 ,
chinese journal of information on tcm¤ 936 , 938 , 949 , 1050 , 1078 , 1079 ,
chinese journal of integrated and western medicine¤ 556 ,
chinese journal of integrated and western medicine on digestion¤ 1150 ,
chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine¤ 1051 , 1151 ,
chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medecine¤ 184 , 185 , 188 ,
chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine¤ 129 , 130 , 146 , 148 , 149 , 165 , 168 , 169 , 183 , 186 , 187 , 234 , 235 , 269 , 292 , 310 , 311 , 324 , 329 , 461 , 479 , 480 , 519 , 520 , 521 , 522 , 526 , 554 , 566 , 567 , 568 , 569 , 570 , 571 , 572 , 587 , 588 , 599 , 600 , 601 , 602 , 603 , 604 , 605 , 606 , 607 , 611 , 623 , 624 , 625 , 626 , 637 , 669 , 670 , 671 , 699 , 740 , 741 , 762 , 770 , 779 , 785 , 824 , 825 , 827 , 828 , 829 , 855 , 874 , 886 , 901 , 913 , 921 , 939 , 947 , 964 , 1006 , 1017 , 1019 , 1030 , 1031 , 1032 , 1062 , 1154 , 1157 , 1163 , 1170 , 1171 , 1172 ,

chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition)¤ 543 , 544 , 583 ,
chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti¤ 1080 ,
chinese journal of integrated traditionanl and western medicine¤ 1081 ,
chinese journal of integrated western and traditional medicine¤ 152 ,
chinese journal of integrative medicine¤ 1072 ,
chinese journal of integrative medecine¤ 1119 ,
chinese journal of integrative medicine¤ 1063 , 1074 , 1114 , 1124 ,
chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio -/cerebrovascular disease¤ 875 ,
chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - cerebrovascular disease¤ 872 , 955 ,
chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease¤ 902 , 984 , 1021 , 1033 , 1082 , 1083 , 1084 , 1085 ,
chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease¤ 896 ,
chinese journal of marine drugs¤ 717 ,
chinese journal of medical history¤ 935 ,
chinese journal of modern developments in traditional medicine¤ 113 ,
chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional and western medicine¤ 653 , 654 , 659 , 700 , 718 , 719 , 722 ,
chinese journal of surgery of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine¤ 732 , 751 , 752 , 798 , 799 , 810 , 811 , 834 , 843 , 844 , 845 , 929 , 933 , 934 , 987 , 999 , 1000 , 1010 , 1011 , 1034 ,
chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology¤ 676 , 713 , 714 , 813 , 826 , 950 , 1024 , 1052 ,
chinese journal of traditional medicine traumatology and orthopedics¤ 978 , 979 , 980 ,
chinese manipulation and qi gong therapy¤ 849 ,
chinese medical journal¤ 37 , 38 , 60 , 156 , 232 , 233 , 488 , 608 ,
chinese traditional and herbal drugs¤ 147 , 230 , 289 , 307 , 323 , 385 , 386 , 389 , 511 , 512 , 650 , 795 , 801 ,
chinese traditional and herbal drugs forum of modernization of traditional chinese me¤ 838 ,
chinese traditional patent medicine¤ 415 , 534 , 640 , 735 , 736 , 803 ,
chinesische medizin¤ 1166 ,
complementary therapies in medicine¤ 863 ,
deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur¤ 127 , 128 , 331 , 776 , 777 , 1127 ,
deutsche zeitschrift für akupunktur¤ 399 , 1122 ,
east west integration medicine¤ 1140 ,
eastwest integration medicine¤ 1120 ,
el pulso de la vida¤ 991 , 992 ,
el pulso de la vida- journal of tcm¤ 994 ,
enerqi¤ 622 , 627 ,
european journal of integrated eastern and western medicine¤ 1103 , 1104 , 1108 ,
evid based complement alternat med¤ 1153 , 1155 , 1169 ,
focus on alternative and complementary therapies¤ 576 , 577 , 593 , 596 ,
forsch komplementarmed¤ 613 ,
forum on tcm¤ 839 , 1020 , 1035 ,
forum on traditional chinese medicine¤ 750 ,
fujian journal of tcm¤ 690 , 728 , 989 ,
fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 170 , 213 , 241 , 305 , 778 , 791 ,
guangming journal tcm¤ 727 ,
guangxi journal of tcm¤ 879 , 906 , 1036 ,
hebei journal of tcm¤ 655 , 675 , 882 , 909 , 983 , 1037 ,
heilongjiang journal of tcm¤ 710 ,
heilongjiang journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 753 , 796 , 797 , 808 ,
helongjiang journal of tcm¤ 1016 ,
henan journal of tcm and pharmacy¤ 678 ,
henan tcm¤ 1025 , 1064 ,
henan traditional chinese medicine¤ 636 ,
hubei journal of tcm¤ 632 , 633 , 634 , 647 , 692 , 693 , 694 , 695 , 720 , 1015 ,
hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 245 , 304 , 382 ,
hunan guiding journal of tcm¤ 928 ,
hunan guiding journal of tcmp¤ 857 ,
hunan journal of tcm¤ 530 , 642 , 656 ,
in clinic of tcm (2), publishing house of shanghai college of tcm, shanghai¤ 347 , 348 , 349 , 350 , 351 , 352 ,
information on tcm¤ 666 , 1004 ,
international conference on tcm and pharmacology, shanghai¤ 200 ,
international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai¤ 201 , 202 , 203 , 204 , 205 , 206 ,
international journal of acupuncture¤ 581 ,
international journal of clinical acupuncture¤ 525 , 551 , 590 , 661 ,
international journal of oriental medicine¤ 267 , 395 , 400 , 460 ,
j altern complement med¤ 1134 ,
j ethnopharmacol¤ 1101 ,
jiangsu journal of tcm¤ 507 , 508 , 645 , 646 , 852 , 880 , 907 , 997 ,
jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 227 , 287 , 373 , 419 , 435 , 477 , 742 , 744 , 745 , 805 ,
jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 309 , 383 ,
jilin journal of tcm¤ 1003 , 1038 , 1039 ,
jilin medical journal¤ 225 ,
journal de medecine traditionelle chinoise¤ 1073 ,
journal de mtc¤ 657 ,
journal der deutschen dermatologischen gesellschaft¤ 1026 ,
journal of acupuncture and tuina science¤ 1121 , 1123 ,
journal of alternative and complementary medicine¤ 1141 ,
journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college¤ 787 ,
journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine¤ 374 , 375 , 384 ,
journal of beijing tcm college¤ 222 ,
journal of beijing university of tcm¤ 504 , 667 , 668 , 831 , 960 , 976 , 1013 , 1014 , 1040 , 1041 , 1065 ,
journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine¤ 573 , 574 , 758 , 766 , 784 , 930 ,
journal of ch engdu university of tcm¤ 948 ,
journal of chengdu university of tcm¤ 689 , 985 , 986 ,
journal of chengdu university of traditional chinese medicine¤ 747 ,
journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion¤ 706 , 737 , 869 , 893 ,
journal of emergency in tcm¤ 1001 , 1086 ,
journal of emergency syndromes in chinese medicine¤ 674 ,
journal of external therapy of tcm¤ 709 , 721 , 822 ,
journal of external therapy of traditional chinese medicine¤ 761 , 769 , 804 ,
journal of gansu college of tcm¤ 683 ,
journal of guiyang college of tcm¤ 730 ,
journal of henan university of chinese medicine¤ 926 , 956 , 981 , 982 , 1042 , 1043 , 1044 ,
journal of hunan college of traditional chinese medicine¤ 815 ,
journal of hunan university of traditionnal chinese medicine¤ 707 ,
journal of laoning college of tcm¤ 856 ,
journal of liaoning college of tcm¤ 708 ,
journal of nanjing university of traditional chinese medicine (natural science)¤ 789 ,
journal of nanjing university of traditional chinese

medicine(natural science)¤ 743 ,
journal of nanjing university tcm¤ 772 , 773 ,
journal of new chinese medicine¤ 118 , 157 , 175 , 176 , 177 , 219 , 220 , 221 , 242 , 243 , 244 ,
journal of practical tcm¤ 673 , 685 , 958 , 1087 ,
journal of practical traditional chinese medicine¤ 738 , 812 ,
journal of shaanxi college of tcm¤ 652 , 698 , 870 , 894 ,
journal of shandong college of tcm¤ 164 , 505 , 553 ,
journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine¤ 284 , 286 , 376 , 425 , 457 , 466 , 467 , 468 , 469 , 470 ,
journal of shandong tcm college¤ 265 , 293 ,
journal of shandong tmc college¤ 238 ,
journal of shandong university of tcm¤ 628 , 629 , 672 , 701 , 702 , 703 , 715 , 771 , 851 , 944 , 974 , 975 , 1088 ,
journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine¤ 585 , 739 , 756 , 757 , 764 , 765 ,
journal of tcm¤ 159 , 191 , 517 , 550 , 552 , 557 , 558 , 616 , 662 , 677 , 725 , 775 , 853 , 858 , 881 , 898 , 899 , 908 , 924 , 932 , 937 , 967 , 973 , 1008 , 1022 , 1066 , 1067 , 1089 , 1090 ,
journal of tcm (english edition)¤ 239 , 754 ,
journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin¤ 641 , 876 , 903 ,
journal of tcm el pulso de la vida¤ 1109 ,
journal of tcm university of hunan¤ 884 , 911 ,
journal of the american college of tcm¤ 189 ,
journal of the japan society of acupuncture¤ 106 , 263 , 264 , 295 , 296 , 297 , 332 , 333 , 334 , 335 , 336 , 337 , 338 , 339 , 340 , 341 , 342 , 355 , 356 , 357 , 359 , 360 , 361 , 362 , 363 , 364 , 365 , 366 , 367 , 368 , 398 , 403 , 404 , 405 , 406 , 407 , 514 , 515 , 516 , 584 , 591 , 615 ,
journal of the japan society of acupuncture and moxibustion¤ 84 , 993 , 1053 , 1054 ,
journal of tianjin university of tcm¤ 945 , 946 ,
journal of tmc¤ 1132 ,
journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 98 , 121 , 131 , 138 , 167 , 214 , 226 , 257 , 358 , 429 , 431 , 465 , 492 , 527 , 594 , 595 , 658 , 755 , 763 , 780 , 788 , 833 , 1068 , 1069 , 1110 ,
journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin¤ 279 , 456 , 478 ,
journal of traditional chinese medicine hubei¤ 821 ,
journal of traditional chinese medicine university of hunan¤ 920 ,
journal of traditional chinese orthopedics and traumatology¤ 871 , 895 , 996 , 1045 , 1091 ,
journal of traditional medical science and technology¤ 868 , 892 ,
journal of yunnan college of traditional chinese medicine¤ 819 ,
journal of zhejiang college of tcm¤ 535 , 578 , 618 , 696 , 1092 ,
journal of zhejiang college of traditional chinese medicine¤ 783 ,
journal of zhejiang college traditional chinese medicine¤ 817 , 820 ,
kampo medicine¤ 1138 ,
liaoning journal of tcm¤ 609 , 610 , 681 , 684 , 704 , 957 , 959 , 965 , 1005 , 1055 , 1093 ,
liaoning journal of traditional chines medicine¤ 416 ,
liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 132 , 249 , 258 , 303 , 381 , 421 , 501 , 502 , 529 , 559 , 734 , 806 ,
medical acupuncture¤ 888 , 915 , 1046 , 1060 ,
medicina energetica¤ 1106 , 1107 ,
medicina tradicional china¤ 409 ,
mensuel du medecin acupuncteur¤ 26 , 28 , 50 , 71 , 72 , 101 , 104 ,
meridiens¤ 29 , 69 , 74 , 166 ,
modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine¤ 865 , 883 , 910 , 925 , 961 , 995 , 1007 , 1094 ,
nat med j china¤ 70 ,
new journal of tcm¤ 539 , 648 , 649 , 680 , 711 , 842 , 1047 ,
new journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 278 , 313 , 326 , 427 , 437 , 485 , 746 , 800 , 816 ,
new journal of traditional chinese medicine '¤ 790 ,
new journal of traditionnal chinese medicine¤ 705 ,
nouvelle revue internationale d'acupuncture¤ 19 , 22 , 33 ,
perspectives yin yang¤ 56 , 64 ,
phytother res¤ 1158 , 1160 ,
practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine¤ 387 , 388 , 390 , 424 , 436 , 454 , 474 , 540 , 541 ,
qi gong and physical training¤ 542 ,
qigong¤ 423 ,
qigong and physical training¤ 432 ,
qigong journal¤ 639 ,
quaderni di agopuntura tradizionale¤ 97 ,
revista argentina de acupuntura¤ 24 , 48 , 621 , 864 ,
revista de acupuntura y moxibustion china¤ 651 ,
revista de la medicina tradicional china¤ 451 , 499 ,
revista uruguaya de acupuntura¤ 438 ,
revue belge d'acupuncture¤ 294 ,
revue de mtc du yunnan¤ 82 , 136 ,
revue francaise d'acupuncture¤ 53 , 58 , 161 ,
revue francaise de medecine traditionnelle chinoise¤ 199 ,
revue francaise de mtc¤ 153 , 503 , 660 ,
revue internationale d'acupuncture¤ 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 12 ,
rivista italiana di agopuntura¤ 25 , 57 , 59 , 103 , 343 , 344 , 401 , 513 , 562 ,
rivista italiana di agopuntura (roma)¤ 21 ,
rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese¤ 190 , 952 , 1056 , 1057 , 1058 , 1131 ,
shaanxi journal of tcm¤ 173 , 174 , 850 , 931 , 1009 , 1023 ,
shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 510 , 531 , 644 , 748 , 782 ,
shaanxi traditional chinese medicine¤ 179 , 252 , 270 , 433 , 453 , 458 , 473 ,
shandong journal of tcm¤ 171 , 172 , 538 , 630 , 631 , 664 , 687 , 712 , 885 , 912 , 1048 , 1095 , 1096 ,
shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 180 , 259 , 285 , 315 , 391 , 392 , 420 , 786 , 818 ,
shanghai j0urnal 0f tradtional chinese medicine¤ 759 , 767 ,
shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion¤ 1002 ,
shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion¤ 260 , 261 , 314 , 426 , 866 ,
shanghai journal of tcm¤ 144 , 158 , 215 , 216 , 217 , 638 , 663 , 716 , 840 , 867 , 873 , 877 , 878 , 890 , 900 , 904 , 905 , 917 , 941 , 951 , 1097 ,
shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 81 , 119 , 151 , 154 , 253 , 262 , 316 , 379 , 417 , 418 , 430 , 434 , 455 , 471 , 528 , 733 , 802 , 814 ,
shanxi journal of tcm¤ 988 ,
shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 312 , 317 , 327 , 328 ,
shanxin journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 422 ,
sociedad espanola de medicos acupuntores sema¤ 115 ,
the american journal of chinese medicine¤ 1139 , 1156 ,
the practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine¤ 372 ,
tianjin journal of tcm¤ 697 , 846 , 1012 ,
tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 254 , 291 , 321 , 322 , 378 , 729 ,
traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology¤ 927 , 1098 ,
traditional chinese medicinal research¤ 377 , 498 , 966 ,
traditional chinese medicine¤ 792 , 793 ,
world journal acupuncture-moxibustion¤ 962 ,
world journal of acupuncture moxibustion¤ 487 ,
world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion¤ 489 , 532 , 836 , 837 , 1115 ,
xinjiang journal of tcm¤ 1059 ,
yunan journal of tcm¤ 178 ,

yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 318 , 319 , 320 , 428 , 459 , 481 ,
yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine and materia medica¤ 807 ,
zhejiang journal of tcm¤ 277 , 643 , 691 , 977 ,
zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine¤ 139 , 140 , 141 , 255 , 256 , 325 , 330 ,
zhong guo zhong yi ji chu yi xue za zhi chinese journal of basic medicine in traditi¤ 749 ,
zhong xi yi jie he xue bao¤ 1143 , 1144 , 1145 ,
zhongguo zhong xi yi jie he za zhi¤ 1136 ,

7 - revues extérieures

acta academiae medicinae shanghai¤ 224 ,
acta medica sinica¤ 283 ,
acta phys scand¤ 250 ,
acta universitatis medicinalis secondae shanghai¤ 281 ,
acupunct electrother res¤ 724 ,
agressologie¤ 133 ,
american journal of chinese medicine¤ 582 ,
american journal of physiology¤ 18 ,
anesth analg¤ 1168 ,
angiologia¤ 17 ,
ann nucl med¤ 463 ,
ann univ med milano¤ 4 ,
annali universali di medicina¤ 3 ,
annals of nuclear medicine¤ 231 ,
biomed tech¤ 617 ,
chinese journal of cardiology¤ 162 ,
chinese journal of dermatology¤ 282 ,
chung hua cheng hsing shao shang wai ko tsa chih¤ 494 ,
chung hua i hsueh tsa chih¤ 523 ,
chung-hua ping li hsueh tsa chih¤ 464 , 483 ,
clin hemorheol microcirc¤ 686 , 1116 , 1117 ,
clinical nuclear medicine¤ 524 ,
cochrane database syst rev¤ 1161 ,
conf proc ieee eng med biol soc¤ 1164 , 1165 ,
disabilility and rehabilitation¤ 546 ,
eur j pharmacol¤ 370 , 410 , 411 ,
european heart journal¤ 110 ,
fujian journal of tcm¤ 275 ,
fujian medical journal¤ 229 ,
fysiatr reumatol vestn¤ 87 , 105 ,
gaz med de paris¤ 1 ,
gaz med ital prov venete,padova¤ 5 ,
gazz med milano¤ 2 ,
gen pharmacol¤ 462 ,
general pharmacology¤ 145 ,
guangdong medical journal¤ 248 ,
hebei medical journal¤ 280 ,
j ethnopharmacol¤ 1076 ,
j pharm pharmacol¤ 493 ,
jama¤ 236 ,
journal of beijing college of tcm¤ 246 ,
journal of hand therapy¤ 545 ,
journal of internal medicine¤ 560 ,
journal of shandong college of tcm¤ 247 ,
journal of the autonomic nervous system¤ 612 ,
jpn j physiol¤ 1102 ,
klin khir¤ 78 ,
klin med (mosk)¤ 93 ,
klinich med¤ 85 ,
klinicheskaia khirurgiia¤ 237 , 369 , 394 ,
lancet¤ 251 ,
life sci¤ 484 , 548 ,
lymphology¤ 1146 ,
med welt¤ 30 ,
medicina biologica¤ 371 ,
minerva cardioangiologica¤ 160 ,
minerva medica¤ 47 , 49 , 55 , 62 , 66 , 67 ,
naunyn schmiedebergs arch pharmacol¤ 413 ,
neuroscience letters¤ 268 ,
pain (amsterdam)¤ 150 ,
photomed laser surg¤ 1118 ,
planta med¤ 491 ,
plebol¤ 555 ,
probl endokrinol¤ 393 ,
rheumatology (oxford)¤ 1167 ,
scand j plast reconstr surg¤ 302 ,
shandong journal of tcm¤ 271 ,
shanghai journal of tcm¤ 273 , 274 ,
surg today¤ 1133 ,
therapiewoche¤ 88 ,
tianjin journal of tcm¤ 272 ,
ugeskr laeger¤ 490 , 547 ,
union medicale du canada¤ 95 ,
vestn khir¤ 412 ,
vrach delo¤ 414 ,
vrachebnoe delo¤ 43 ,
wiener med wochenschr¤ 51 ,
z arztl fortbild qualitatssich¤ 620 ,
zhongchengyao yanjiu¤ 228 ,

8 - thèses

these medecine,bordeaux 2¤ 92 ,