Autisme, acupuncture & TCM
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1- gera: 72753/di/ra
Pediatric autism is a serious mental disease occurring in the early stage of childhood, and its causative factor has not yet been elucidated. It is known that a chronic case with long term disease duration has poor prognosis. In the past few years, we had clinically employed a therapy by using seed plaster to the selected ear-points for treating this disease and rather good results have been obtained. In total there were more than two thousand pediatric cases treated using this therapy, in which some were mainly the cases of weak mind and some were autism. The therapy proved to be widely accepted by pediatric patients because it is a painless therapy.

2- gera: 104026/di/ra

3- gera: 118725/di/ra
[CHILDREN AUTISM]. X. china reflexology journal. 2003;5: (chi).

4- gera: 135483/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL IMAGES IN AUTISM CHILDREN. YUAN QING, MA RUI-LING, ZHANG JI-WU, ET AL. world journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2004;14(3):3 (eng)*.
Objective: To observe the effect of acupuncture on images in autism children. Methods: A total of 27 cases of autism children were subjected into this study. By using a SPECT, the cerebral images were collected before and after acupuncture treatment and analyzed according to the recommended methods in ((Clinical Nuclear Medicine)) for assessing the state of blood flow, radioactivity quantity distribution and radioactivity count in bilateral hemispheres. “JIN's three-needling” was employed. The acupuncture treatment was given once every other day, with 4 months being a therapeutic course and an interval of one month between two courses. Results: After acupuncture treatment, of the 22 cases, 20 had remarkable improvement and 2 had improvement in cerebral blood flow. with the total effective rate being 90.8%. Before the treatment there were significant differences between the left and right cerebrum (P < 0.001), and between the left and right frontal lobes in radioactive areas (P<0.01) ; however, after treatment, no differences were found between them (P>0.05). After treatment, the radioactivity count in the whole brain decreased significantly in comparison with that of pretreatment (P <0.01). It indicates the improvement of cerebral blood flow and cellular metabolism after the treatment. Conclusion: Acupuncture can significantly improve cerebral blood flow in autism children.

5- gera: 140506/di/ra
A medical Qigong protocol was applied to a group of eight autistic children under the age of six. The children received medical Qigong massage twice weekly from the physician and daily Qigong massage from the parents for a five-week period, followed by daily parent massage for an additional four weeks. Standardized tests showed a decrease in autistic behaviors and increase in language development in all the children, as well as improvement in motor skills, sensory function and general health.

6- gera: 143522/di/ra
Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture therapy for aphasia in autism children. Methods: Thirty cases of autism children were divided into acupuncture group (n=20) and medication group (n=10). Intelligence quotient (IQ) and Social adaptive developmental quotient( ADQ) were used to assess the therapeutic effect. Results: After treatment, IQ values increased slightly in medication group and considerably in acupuncture group ( P< O.001) , and the difference between pre-treatment and post-treatment of acupuncture group was significantly bigger than that of control group (P < 0.01). ADQ of two groups increased at different degrees, and that of acupuncture and the difference between post- and pre-treatment of acupuncture group were significantly bigger than those of control group ( P< O.001). Conclusion: Acupuncture treatment is effective in improv-ing

7- gera: 142889/di/ra
Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture therapy for aphasia in autism children. Methods: Thirty cases of autism children were divided into acupuncture group (n=20) and medication group (n=10). Intelligence quotient (IQ) and Social adaptive developmental quotient( ADQ) were used to assess the therapeutic effect. Results: After treatment, IQ values increased slightly in medication group and considerably in acupuncture group ( P< O.001) , and the difference between pre-treatment and post-treatment of acupuncture group was significantly bigger than that of control group (P < 0.01). ADQ of two groups increased at different degrees, and that of acupuncture and the difference between post- and pre-treatment of acupuncture group were significantly bigger than those of control group ( P< O.001). Conclusion: Acupuncture treatment is effective in improv-ing

8- gera: 145254/di/ra
[ Abstract] Objective To investigate the influence of electroacupuncture plus behavior therapy on social adaptive behavior ability in autism children. Methods Sixty autism children were allocated to an electroacupuncture- behavior therapy group (n 30) and a behav-ior therapy group( a =30). Social adaptive quotient ( ADQ) was evaluated by a social adaptive behavior scale before and after treatment and the curative effect, after treatment. Results Social adaptive quotient in the electroacupuncture-behavior therapy
group was significantly higher after treatment than before (P <0.05). The increment of score after treatment was significantly higher in the electroacupuncture-behavior therapy group (6.15 ±5.412) than in the behavior therapy group (3.2 ± 4.348); there was a significant difference (P <0.05). There was a significant difference in curative effect on social adaptive behavior between electroacupuncture-behavior, thera-py group and the behavior therapy group after treatment (P <0.05). Conclusion Electroacupuncture plus behavior therapy can obviously improve social adaptive behavior.


In clinical research, sensory impairment is considered one of the core deficits in autism and is associated with impaired socialization, behavioral disturbances and bowel and sleep problems. The effectiveness of the Cignolini methodology, an original Qigong massage methodology, in treating sensory impairment in young children with autism was evaluated in a small, controlled study. Thirteen children with autism between the ages of three and six received daily treatment according to the methodology for 5 months. Compared with untreated children, treated children experienced significant improvement of their sensory impairment (p < 0.01), and demonstrated increased social skills (p < 0.04) and basic living skills (p < 0.02) on standardized measures. In addition, all of the children with bowel and sleep abnormalities demonstrated improvement after treatment.


OBJECTIVE: To observe the effect of acupuncture on rehabilitation training for children's autism. METHODS: Forty autistic children receiving rehabilitation training were divided into a control group and a treatment group, 20 cases in each group. The control group received rehabilitation training including ABA training, the Conductive Education Approach and the training of sensory integration, about 90 sessions for each training; the treatment group received acupuncture treatment for 60-90 sessions after the rehabilitation training. Their results were detected by the revised Chinese version of Psycho-Educational Profile for autistic and developmentally disabled children (C-PEP). RESULTS: The markedly effective rate was 55.0% in the treatment group and 15.0% in the control group with a very significant difference between the two groups (P < 0.01); the differences before and after training in some projects such as the total score of development, imitation, oral cognition in the treatment group were very significantly different from those in the control group (P < 0.01). CONCLUSION: Acupuncture combined with scientific and effective rehabilitation training has a better therapeutic effect than that of the simple


Objective To investigate the clinical curative effect of acupuncture on childhood autism. Methods An intelligence-increasing acupuncture method was used. The clinical symptoms were evaluated by Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist (ATEC) in 32 sick children. Results Linguistic exchange, personal relationship, behavior and personal ability were all improved after acupuncture. The marked efficacy rate for linguistic exchange was statistically significantly different from those from the other three items (P < 0.05). A statistical analysis of the ATEC showed significant differences in language (P <0.01), sociality, apperception and behavior (P <0.05) between pretreatment and posttreatment. Conclusion Acupuncture can relieve the clinical symptoms and especially


Background and objectives: Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder that manifests in delays in social interaction, language used in social communication, and symbolic or imaginative play, with an onset prior to age 3 years. Language therapy (LT) for children with autism is the main form of rehabilitation, because it emphasizes its major presenting symptom (i.e., language impairment). Scalp acupuncture (scalp AP) is a modality based on the physiologic function of different brain areas, where different scalp zones are stimulated with needles so as to stimulate the reflexively related nervous tissue. This study aimed to evaluate the role of scalp AP as a complementary modality to LT in rehabilitation of children with autism. Subjects and design: The study involved 20 children (divided into 2 equal groups: A and B), diagnosed as autistic according to DSM IV classification. Their ages ranged between 4 and 7 years old. All subjects underwent LT twice weekly, aiming at
stabilization of cognitive and verbal abilities. Group B only was subjected to scalp AP sessions—twice weekly—as a rehabilitation complementary tool during the 9-month period of the study. The acupoints used were: Du 20, 26, GV17; three temple needles; and Yamamoto’s New Scalp Acupuncture cerebrum and aphasia points (acupuncture needles 0.3 × 30 mm). A language test was performed before and after therapy to monitor cognition and expression (an Arabic test was included). Results: Both groups, whose mean age range was 5.5 years ± 1.22 years, showed a significant improvement in cognitive and expressive language skills pre- and post- therapy, which was highly significant among group B children treated with scalp AP (attention 2.8 ± 0.8 in group A versus 3.5 ± 0.8 in group B; receptive semantics were 7 ± 3.8 in group A versus 9.4 ± 3.1 in group B). Expressive semantics significantly improved in both groups. Conclusions: Scalp AP is a safe complementary modality when combined with LT and has a significantly positive effect on language development in children with autism.


A cross-sectional survey of the use of CAM by children was undertaken in the Duchess of Kent Children’s Hospital in Hong Kong (March–December 2006). A questionnaire survey concerning the use of CAM was administered to chief caretakers (only the mothers) who accompanied children with neurodevelopmental disabilities followed up in our Neurodevelopmental paediatrics clinics. Four hundred and thirty agreed for the study and 128 provided us with complete information of the use of CAM in ASD in this part A paper. The three most common type of CAM use was Acupuncture (47.5%), Sensory Integration (42.5%), and Chinese Medicine (30%). About 76.9% of interviewees expected CAM to augment conventional treatment. Although 47.5% used both conventional western medicine and CAM, only 22.4% disclosed the use of CAM to doctors. The following factors were significantly related to CAM use: father’s job and mother’s religion.

Clinical Global Impression—Improvement (CGI-I) scale. RESULTS: For ABC, positive changes in “Irritability” and “Stereotypy” was noted in case 1 but no changes occurred for case 2. For RFRLS, positive changes were found for both cases in “Sensor motor,” “Sensory response,” and “Total score,” although negative change was noted for case 2 in “Affectual response.” For WeeFIM, there were no positive or negative changes in both cases. For CGI-I, positive change in case 1 with much improved in “Social relatedness, Communication, and Stereotypy behavior” was reported.

CONCLUSIONS: A short intensive course of electroacupuncture might improve


Autism is commonly associated with sensory and self-regulatory disturbances. This article presents a randomized controlled study evaluating the effect of a 5-month intervention directed toward improving sensory impairment, digestion, and sleep in 46 children with autism < age 6. The intervention, Qigong Sensory Training (QST), is a qigong massage intervention based in Chinese medicine. It is two-pronged: Trainers work with children directly 20 times over 5 months, and parents give the massage daily to their children. Improvement was evaluated in two settings—preschool and home—by teachers (blind to group) and parents. Teacher evaluations showed that treated children had significant classroom improvement of social and language skills and reduction in autistic behavior compared with wait-list control participants. These findings were confirmed by parent data, indicating that
the gains had generalized across contexts. A model and supporting data for understanding and treating sensory and


To find out an effective therapy for severe child autism. METHODS: Sixty-nine autism children were divided into a Jin's 3-needling group (n=35) and a behavior intervention group (n=34). The Jin's needling group was treated with Jin's 3-needling therapy, including Four-shen needling, Zhi-three needling and Nao-three needling, etc. with point group of the head selected as main points; and the behavior intervention group with professional behavior intervention comprehensive therapy in a special training school for autism children. Childhood autism rating scale (CARS) was used for evaluation of therapeutic effects. RESULTS: After 2 therapeutic courses (240 sessions), the markedly effective rate was 97.1% in the Jin's 3-needling group and 64.7% in the behavior intervention group; there was a significant difference between the two groups (P<0.01); after the first course (first 120 session) and the second course (later 120 sessions), there was a very significant difference between the two groups (P<0.001); and there were significant differences before and after treatment in the courses in the two groups (P<0.01). CONCLUSION: Both the Jin's 3-needling therapy and the behavior intervention therapy have better therapeutic effects on severe child autism, but the therapeutic effect of Jin's 3-needling is much better.


Objective: To observe the clinical effect of acupuncture treatment for infantile autism. METHODS: After being treated with the needling technique for enhancing wisdom and opening the orifice, 32 cases of sick children were assessed by Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist (ATEC) depending upon their clinical symptoms. RESULTS: After acupuncture treatments, language communication, interpersonal relationships, movements and behavior, and personal ability had all improved. Among them, the remarkable rate of language communication showed a statistical significance in comparison with the other three items (P<0.05). In the comparison of the ATEC scores before and after the treatments, the language items (P<0.01), social relationships, perception and behavior items, showed statistically significant differences (P<0.05). CONCLUSION: Acupuncture therapy can effectively improve the clinical symptoms of sick children with autism, and the interference effect on language function is especially remarkable.


Objective: To observe the effects of electroacupuncture combining with behavior therapy on the adaptive behavior ability in children with autism. METHODS: Sixty children with autism were divided into a treatment group and a control group with 30 cases in each group. Children in the treatment group were treated with electroacupuncture and behavior therapy, and children in the control group with behavior therapy. The adaptive behavior quotient (ABQ) and the effects were evaluated with adaptive behavior scale before and after treatments. RESULTS: After treatments, ABQ in the treatment group was higher than before treatments (P<0.05), and the difference (6.15±5.412) was higher than that in the control group (3.20±4.348) with a significant difference (P<0.05). The adaptive behavior ability in the treatment group was better than that in the control group (P<0.05). CONCLUSION: Electroacupuncture combining with behavior therapy can significantly improve the adaptive
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