11. Diseases of the Digestive Syestem

Reference

Song MS, Heo YK, Choi KW, et al. Clinical comparison study on 40 cases of temporomandibular disorder patients with idiopathic scoliosis treated by Chuna and general Oriental method. *Daehan-Chimgu-Hakhoeji* (*Journal of Korean Acupuncture & Moxibustion Society*) 2005; 22(5): 133–40 (in Korean with English abstract).

1. Objectives

To evaluate the effect of Chuna treatment on temporomandibular disorder in patients with idiopathic scoliosis.

2. Design

Randomized controlled trial (RCT).

3. Setting

One Oriental hospital (Daejeon Oriental Hospital), Republic of Korea.

4. Participants

Patients who visited the hospital with temporomandibular disorder as their chief complaint and idiopathic scoliosis (n=40, male/female=18/22).

5. Intervention

Acupuncture appled to the Waiguan (TE5, 外關), Hegu (LI4, 合谷), Kunlun (UB60, 崑崙), Toulinqi (GB15, 頭臨泣), Zusanli (ST36, 足三里) acupuncture points for 20–30 minutes.

Arm 1: Acupuncture + Chuna treatment for 5 weeks, twice a week. (n=20)

Arm 2: Acupuncture only. (n=20)

6. Main outcome measures

Facial pain score, temporomandibular function score, and limitation of activity score.

7. Main results

There was significant improvement in facial pain, temporomandibular function, and temporomandibular activity in both groups. Chuna treatment significantly enhanced improvements in temporomandibular function and activity ($P<0.05$).

8. Conclusions

Combining Chuna treatment with acupuncture enhances the effect of acupuncture on temporomandibular disorder in patients with idiopathic scoliosis.

9. Safety assessment in the article

Not mentioned.

10. Abstractor's comments

This randomized, controlled trial aimed to determine the efficacy of Chuna treatment on temporomandibular disorder concurrent with idiopathic scoliosis. When temporomandibular disorder occurs with idiopathic scoliosis, parallel use of acupuncture and Chuna treatment is more effective. The study's limitations were lack of a detailed method, small number of subjects, and incomplete blinding, randomization, and evaluation.

11. Abstractor and date

Kim JS, 12 July 2010.